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TRIBUTES TO TILGHMAN
Browse a slide show of images from April’s Shirleypalooza celebration, watch a video highlighting President Tilghman’s commitment to the arts, and read faculty tributes to the outgoing leader.

REUNIONS PHOTOS
View images from Reunions 2013 and submit your own for PAW’s reader-photo contest.

LATE-NIGHT LAUGHS
Watch video from David Drew ’14’s campus talk show, All-Nighter.

Gregg Lange ’70’s Rally ’Round the Cannon
A look at four campus walks and their presidential namesakes.

Tablet users
Download a PDF of the June 5 issue.
April 21 was a glorious day for our University, for on that day the members of the Board of Trustees elected Christopher L. Eisgruber ’83 the 20th president of Princeton. I suspect that by now readers of the PAW are familiar with the bare facts of his remarkable career — studying physics at Princeton; two years at Oxford studying political theory as a Rhodes Scholar; a brilliant sojourn at the University of Chicago Law School, where he rose to become editor-in-chief of the law review; clerking for U.S. Court of Appeals Judge Patrick Higginbotham and U.S. Supreme Court Justice John Paul Stevens; and teaching at the New York University Law School before joining our faculty in 2001. It is hard to imagine a more glittering résumé for a Princeton president.

But what that résumé cannot capture are the personal qualities that will make him such a fine president. When I asked him to serve as provost in 2004, he would be the first to say that his appointment came as a surprise to both him and the campus. He had been at Princeton for only three years, and although he was directing the new Program in Law and Public Affairs, the administrative requirements were not demanding. What I saw then — and what has been amply confirmed in the nine years we have worked together — was an individual of extraordinary intelligence, sober and wise judgment, and the highest standard of integrity. I also saw someone who loved Princeton and with whom it would be great fun to work. For Chris has a fabulous and wicked sense of humor. I am planning on spending my last few weeks in office deleting the e-mails he sent to me over the years that had me laughing out loud in an empty office.

A Princeton president cannot be successful if he or she does not have a great provost. I have had the privilege of working with two of the best — Chris and President of the University of Pennsylvania Amy Gutmann — and it is a source of immense pride that both are now or soon will be presidents of Ivy League universities. With Chris I have had a true partner. While we disagreed from time to time about the best strategy to employ in order to accomplish a goal, we never disagreed about the goal or the fundamental principles and values that informed our decisions.

As often as students ask me what a president actually does, they are even more mystified by the role the provost plays. Officially, the provost is the chief academic and budget officer — the chief operating officer, to use the terminology of the business world. The provost’s job is a very demanding one because he or she must reconcile the responsibility to continually move the University forward with the limitations of a finite budget that must be balanced each year. This means that occasionally the provost must disappoint faculty, students, and staff who have terrific ideas that simply cannot be funded. I am often reminded of the late Professor of Sociology Marvin Bressler’s admonition to me that a great university administrator is someone who can say “no” to a faculty member’s request and have the faculty member leave with a smile. While no one could have a perfect record on that score, Chris has come very close to Bressler’s ideal by always taking time to explain each decision and sympathizing with those he must disappoint.

It was that instinct for transparency that Chris called upon during the Great Recession of 2008-09 to bring Princeton through the crisis with a minimum of drama. If there is one time you do not want to be a provost, it is during a period when the endowment drops 23.4 percent in the space of six months! With Chris in the lead, the administrative team acted quickly to align our more limited resources with the University’s core needs and highest priorities, such as financial aid.

The provost is often perceived as the “insider” to the president’s “outsider” role. In the last several years that distinction has blurred as Chris has become a prominent and respected national voice on a number of key issues in higher education, including how to measure student achievement and how colleges and universities themselves should be measured for impact and effectiveness. He has also taken the lead in helping Princeton navigate the brave new world of online education, serving on Coursera’s Advisory Board. Finally, as some of you know firsthand, he has spent increasing amounts of time with alumni around the country and the globe. In short, he is ready to be president, and we are very lucky to have him at the helm.

President-elect Chris Eisgruber ’83 meets the press, flanked by Board of Trustees Chair Katie Hall ’80 and me.

SM Gighman
“The opportunities, the community, and the lasting connections are just a few of the invaluable things Princeton gave to me, and to so many students who walk through FitzRandolph Gate. I count myself incredibly fortunate to be here, and grateful for the experience I’ve had.”

Jamie Joseph ’13, from West Windsor, NJ, is concentrating in the Woodrow Wilson School and pursuing a certificate in global health and health policy. Outside of the classroom, she serves as president of Tower Club, sings with the Tigresses, and is social chair for the Class of 2013.

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“The postdoc’s sheer existence indicates an unbalanced supply and demand.” — Jim Gilland ’88

Ph.D.s, postdocs, and careers

The fact that there are postdocs (On the Campus, April 24) shows a failure of the Ph.D. educational system. The Ph.D. is supposed to be enough preparation for starting an academic career. The postdoc’s sheer existence indicates an unbalanced supply and demand (as many observed in the article).

The American Physical Society ran a guest essay in its newsletter several years ago in which a graduate student revealed in a seemingly unique realization that not everyone with a Ph.D. in physics would go on to teach. Apparently, his professors and department were saying or implying otherwise. The APS also ran numerous articles advising physics students to go into engineering, in light of academe’s situation. Never mind the fact that they then were competing with engineers trained in the field the physicists came to late.

The argument that the United States needs more STEM education apparently doesn’t stem (sorry) from a need for advanced degrees, but for workers who can understand the math and science to do skilled manufacturing in aerospace and the like. But it’s being used to sell more graduating Ph.D.s who have nowhere to teach.

JIM GILLAND ’88
Bay Village, Ohio

While the catalyst for this article came from a scientist, I do not know why the article only investigates that angle in a magazine devoted to the whole institution. Are the circumstances better or worse in the humanities, arts, and social sciences? I have reason to believe they are worse. Three-quarters of all post-secondary teachers are now contingent: teaching for minimal wages and without security or benefits. At the same time, educational debt has become unmanageable.

Still, Princeton has an incoming president who says of Coursera — whose contracts exclude faculty from direct negotiation — that MOOCs “may be able to help change the cost curve at institutions that are facing a

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First-person essays strike a chord online

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First-person essays by alumni that are posted at PAW Online often resonate with other alums. Recent examples are Claire Hurley ’82’s call for a Princeton course on caregiving and Aida del Valle ’73’s memoir of the minority experience in the early days of coeducation, both posted April 16.

“From admission-office memories as your class considered, applied, and blessed us with your presence, I applaud your memoir,” commented former admission director John Osander ’57 of del Valle’s essay.

Ellen Porter Honnet ’73, who grew up overseas as a foreign-service “diplomat,” wrote: “Being a transfer into the Class of 1973, I felt the same desire to be part of and learn from my classmates — to connect and understand them. … I will always be grateful to those who took the time to get to know me.”

Writing about Hurley’s essay, Tom Hostetter ’72 said that caring for aging parents “needs to be covered in the course that Claire suggests; it can be as consuming as raising kids.”

Raina Mehta ’82 endorsed “a course on personal science — learning both what is known about self-care and family caregiving, but also learning how to learn more for oneself.”

We’d like to hear from you

PAW’s 2012 readers-choice winner: Jen Mechlowe Knowes ’01 and her daughter Natalie.
**FROM THE EDITOR**

Over the 12 years Shirley Tilghman has been president of Princeton, PAW has sat down with her for long interviews to mark every milestone: her appointment, at five years and 10 years, and most recently, as she prepares to step down and rejoin the faculty. Those visits are memorable for many things—not least, her warm welcome and generosity with her time. We especially appreciate her willingness to address our more difficult questions openly. In her talks with us — the last was with PAW managing editor W. Raymond Ollwerther ’71 — President Tilghman spoke about the many leaps forward Princeton has taken over the last dozen years, but did not shy away from challenges: her disappointment when she felt compelled to reinstate an early-decision admission option, for example, and her frustration with the slow pace of increasing diversity in the faculty and graduate school. (See page 20.)

Professors toasted President Tilghman at the faculty meeting in April, offering a heartfelt thank you that nearly brought the president to tears. Some of the professors noted personal qualities that made her stand out. Jeff Nunokawa (English) called her “one of the best friends that humanists have ever had”; Bill Jordan (history) recalled her “sumptuous hospitality”; Jim Sturm (electrical engineering) noted how she “went out of her way to be open and welcoming to all.”

We would like to add to that list her respect for alumni, evidenced by her willingness — displayed multiple times — to go to bat for PAW’s editorial independence and to discuss candidly the dilemmas at a great university as well as its successes.

We will miss her.

— Marilyn H. Marks ’86

lot of pressure.” This needs little translation: That online system will place additional downward pressure on doctorate jobs. Education is facing many crises that threaten to make the enterprise unsuccessful. Where is Princeton’s holistic meditation on these problems?

**DAN FINEMAN ’76**

Los Angeles, Calif.

**Meeting a partner at college**

As a member of the same Princeton class as Susan Patton and having read her entire letter online (Campus Notebook, April 24), I want to make clear that her attitude is not representative of women who attended Princeton in the ’70s. We were born in the ’50s, but we were not living in the ’50s when we were at Princeton. College is an excellent place for both men and women to meet a person with whom they share interests and values and with whom they may want to share their life. College is therefore an excellent place for both men and women to meet a spouse, as well as a place to make other lifelong friendships. But the ideas that women can marry only men in the same class or an older class, or that hunting for a husband is the road to a good marriage, are nonsense.

Unlike Ms. Patton, I’m married to a fellow Princetonian, and we’re still happily together after more than 35 years. However, in the worldview expressed in her letter, we wouldn’t exist — we didn’t meet until my senior year, and he is younger and from a later class than me (’78).

**V. LYNN HOBGEN ’77**

s’78


**A risky presidential choice**

After 25 years of exceptionally strong leadership by Canadians, was it really wise of the trustees to abandon that strategy for the choice of the president and instead to take the risk of an American (Campus Notebook, May 15)?

**RICHARD J. BALFOUR ’71**

Toronto, Ontario

**Keeping an eye on drones**

The March 20 issue, with its side-by-side letters on “Beef up ROTC support” and “Drones and national security” must have been written to demand a response from me. I was one of two graduates from the Air Force ROTC program in the Class of 2001. We had two classmates graduate in the Army ROTC program, at least two Marines, and I know of one other classmate who enlisted and served as pararescue/combat control air in Force Special Operations. We brought our Princeton experiences to the fight during a pivotal time in our nation’s history.

Speaking for myself, Princeton taught me how to carve out my place in the Air Force as well as the skills and critical thinking that helped me make an impact in various intelligence roles during wars in Afghanistan and Iraq and in operations in Colombia.

After my active-duty time, I continued to serve as a reservist — bringing that same Princeton experience to a Predator drone squadron (yes, in New Mexico). From my perspective, our nation needs more Princeton students in military service as much as Princeton needs veterans in its classes. It’s a matter of educating and understanding both sides.

I’ll provide a little perspective to the “drone” debate from my experience: If you called them “flying security cameras,” they’d sound a lot less evil and probably give the world a better conception of what most of them actually do. Teams of airmen are always in control of the “drones,” watching the feeds, analyzing the information, and making the decisions. Wouldn’t you feel better with a few more Princetonians making up that group of decision-makers?

**CHRISTIAN “C.J.” DIEGEL ’01**

Major, U.S. Air Force Reserve

Scottsdale, Ariz.

**Fencing’s banner year**

I start with full disclosure: At Princeton I wandered into fencing and ultimately became captain, All-American, All-Ivy,
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From the Archives

Phyllis Chase ’63 identified the NCAA championship lacrosse players and staff surrounding President Bill Clinton in the April 3 From the Archives photo. The Chases, she said, have a copy of the photo hanging in their home. From left are: Helen Tierney (wife of former lacrosse coach Bill Tierney), Craig Katz ’97, Bryce Chase ’63, Gary Walters ’67, Doug Munson ’96, Corey Popham ’99 (partially visible), President Clinton, Dennis Kramer ’97 (partially visible), Rob Neff ’96, Kurt Lunkenheimer ’99, Daniel Gutstein ’96, and former men’s lacrosse coach Bill Tierney.

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Asian-American studies: Backers see hopeful signs

After four decades of laying the groundwork, supporters of an Asian-American studies program at Princeton see signs that their dream is coming closer to reality.

On March 26 — the 20th anniversary of a report by the Asian American Student Task Force that discussed racial insensitivity on campus and proposed an Asian-American studies program — the Asian American Studies Association (AASA) issued a new call for action. In a 59-page report, the group urged the University to take the following steps by the fall of 2015:

- Create an interdisciplinary certificate program in Asian-American studies that offers at least eight courses a year.
- Support professors interested in doing research related to Asian-American studies.
- Commit to recruiting Asian-American studies faculty.
- Accept — and spend — funds to expand Asian-American studies. Past donations by the Asian American Alumni Association of Princeton (A4P) to create a program have been rejected by the University, the AASA said.
- “We are definitely not the first people to push for this,” said Linda Zhong ’15, AASA co-president. “[But] it’s got more momentum than past movements have … we’re seeing actual results.”
- AASA members met with Provost Christopher Eisgruber ’83 shortly before his selection to become Princeton’s next president, as well as with Dean of the College Valerie Smith.
- “We have the impression it’s a topic of serious discussion among University faculty and administrators,” said Evan Kratzer ’16, chairman of AASA’s Asian American Studies Committee.

University spokesman Martin A. Mbugua said in a statement that administrators have been working with faculty on moving the proposal forward.
- “We have offered support to departments wishing to recruit additional faculty members with an interest in Asian-American studies, and we expect some searches in this area to begin next fall,” Mbugua said. The University also will support faculty interested in teaching a gateway course in Asian-American studies, he said.
- “This is a movement that began with student-initiated seminars and courses in the 1970s,” said April Chou ’96, a former AASA president who was a leader of a 1995 sit-in at Nassau Hall that called for Latino and Asian-American

Look! Up in the sky!

It’s a bird, it’s a plane, ... a drone?

Police in Princeton warned April 19 that a drone would be flying overhead in the coming days to take photos. The unmanned, remote-controlled aircraft — which looked like a toy helicopter, not a military plane — was hired by the University’s admission office to take video and photos for its publications. Police alerted residents because “we were concerned that if the public saw these drones in the air, they would be in a panic,” Princeton police Sgt. Mike Cifelli said. No panicked calls from residents were received, he added. By J.A.

Symposium honors ‘man for the books’

Leonard L. Milberg ’53, left, shares a moment with Professor Paul Muldoon, founding chairman of the Lewis Center for the Arts, during an April 28 symposium titled “A Man for the Books” to honor Milberg’s gifts to Princeton. “Not since the collaboration of James Joyce and his character Leopold Bloom have an Irish Catholic and a Jew achieved so much good working in tandem,” said Michael Cadden, the current chairman of the center. The Milberg collections of Irish poetry, prose, and drama have made the University a center for Irish studies, said William Gleason, chairman of the English department. Milberg also was cited for donating collections of Jewish-American writers and American poetry. By W.R.O.
programs. “Nearly 40 years later, it is time.”

About 20 percent of the student body is Asian-American, the association said, but the study of Asian-American issues should not be limited to that group.

AASA members noted that visiting professor Gary Y. Okihiro, the founding director of the Center for the Study of Ethnicity and Race at Columbia University, taught a spring course on “A History of Race in the United States.” Franklin Odo ’61 ’75, founder of the Smithsonian’s Asian Pacific American Center, will be a visiting professor in the fall, teaching a course titled “Asian Americans and Public History/Memory.” Other courses have incorporated Asian-American issues as well.

About 40 colleges have Asian-American study programs, the AASA proposal said. “There is a rich field of research that Princeton is missing out on by lacking an Asian-American studies program,” the group said. “The University must act now.” By Joseph Sapin

Listen up: Research team uses 3-D printer to create bionic ear

Ears are one of the most difficult biological structures to reconstruct through surgery, a fact that prompted researchers led by Michael McAlpine, assistant professor of mechanical and aerospace engineering, to turn to 3-D printing to create a bionic ear.

The team used a printer to create a scaffold of cells, hydrogel, and electronic nanoparticles of an antenna to construct a functional ear that can register frequencies beyond what the human ear can hear. While 3-D printing has been used to create a range of personal and industrial objects, the bionic ear marks the first time the technology successfully has constructed an organ that merges tissue and electronics, the University said. The bionic ear requires more study and testing before it could be ready for patient use, the researchers said, but in the future it could help restore or enhance human hearing.

“This field has the potential to generate customized replacement parts for the human body, or even create organs containing capabilities beyond what human biology ordinarily provides,” the researchers wrote in the journal Nano Letters. By Allie Weiss ’13
Robert Wuthnow’s book Small-Town America: Finding Community, Shaping the Future (Princeton University Press) corrects two common misperceptions about life in America’s small communities. The first is that people in small towns live idyllic lives free of stress and conflict. The second is that small towns are backwater communities that people leave the first chance they get.

“It is difficult to write about small towns without falling victim to such expressions of nostalgia or mild disdain,” writes Wuthnow, the Gerhard R. Andlinger ’52 Professor of Social Sciences and director of the Center for the Study of Religion.

Based on more than 700 interviews in dozens of communities, Wuthnow’s book is the first major study of America’s small communities in 50 years. He looks at small-town life from a variety of angles, including political life, religious activity, and moral sentiments.

What he found was that small towns are very complex, and he is careful not to generalize about them. He discovered that many residents share a similar understanding of community. They spoke about “cooperation, mutual responsibility, and sharing” as things that they value. A high number of volunteer groups in small towns made it more likely that residents took part in such activities.

“If all this sounds too good to be true, it is,” Wuthnow writes. Residents naturally emphasized the positive aspects of living in small communities, he says, but their lives were not perfect. Interviewees spoke of border disputes with neighbors, for example. And a closer look at volunteerism revealed that only 20 percent of residents are responsible for 80 percent of volunteer work.

People make less money in small towns than those in suburban and urban regions, though there are still subtle class differences. A farmer may be more prosperous and belong to the local country club, setting him apart from a worker in a meatpacking plant.

“There were ways in which inequalities were reduced in small towns,” Wuthnow says. “People who were wealthy didn’t flaunt their wealth, and they often did community service. And people who were not doing as well were helped by other people.”

“The thing that surprised me is that a lot of small towns are doing quite well for themselves,” says Wuthnow. The people he interviewed liked the slower pace of life, the chance to form deep friendships, and the availability of affordable housing. For these reasons he thinks people will continue to choose to live in small towns for decades to come. “Contrary to the notion that small towns are totally a thing of the past, that’s not true at all,” says Wuthnow. By Maurice Timothy Reidy ’97

Contrary to fears by opponents, construction of an affordable-housing development in a South Jersey suburb had no negative effects on property values, tax assessments, or crime rates, while boosting the economic prospects of its residents, according to a study by Professor of Sociology and Public Affairs Douglas Massey ’78 and four colleagues. The study is described in “Climbing Mount Laurel: The Struggle for Affordable Housing and Social Mobility in an American Suburb” (Princeton University Press).

Michael McFarland, a postdoctoral researcher at Princeton’s Office of Population Research, and colleagues found that a cancer diagnosis makes people more religious — and that “people diagnosed with cancer at younger ages are more likely to become more religious than their counterparts diagnosed at older ages.” Their findings were published in Social Science Research in March.
PAW ASKS PAUL MULDOON:

How does grade deflation affect faculty members?

Poet and creative writing professor Paul Muldoon, an opponent of grade deflation, wrote a widely read letter to The Daily Princetonian, saying that discussions of the policy often overlook how it affects the faculty. Muldoon shared his views on the system’s downsides with PAW intern Allie Weiss ’13.

You argue that grade deflation is offensive to the faculty. Why?

Because it implies that this rather able faculty is suddenly unable to calculate a grade.

How has grade deflation affected your experience as a professor? How do you think it affects the students?

Many of the courses I teach in the creative writing program are pass/fail, but we grade our senior theses, for example. I myself am coming round to the idea that all creative-arts courses should be graded. In the case of one I’m teaching this semester, called “How to Write a Song,” there are 23 students in it. I would be inclined to give at least 20 of them an A. That’s what they deserve, and that’s what they should get.

What conversations about grading are taking place among the faculty? Is there a consensus?

I’m sure faculty grading policies are the least of their concerns. They’ve more important things to be doing. Consensus is an overrated condition. This is a university. We’re meant to encourage people who hold other views.

WATER INTO ENERGY Hydrogen is high in energy and produces little pollution when burned. Converting water into hydrogen using electricity from solar or wind power could be an attractive way to create clean energy to power everything from cars to industrial plants. But the electrochemical conversion process of water to hydrogen so far has proved inefficient and expensive. A major hurdle is the lack of an efficient and stable component, called a catalyst, that can drive the reaction without being poisoned by the oxygen in the environment. A catalyst that is practical and inexpensive to produce in large amounts could provide a way to store and use energy without the need to rely on fossil fuels.

TAKING A CUE FROM NATURE Chemistry professor Annabella Selloni, along with colleagues at the Princeton Institute for the Science and Technology of Materials and at Rutgers University, recently took a nature-inspired approach to design such a catalyst using computer modeling. The catalyst, whose core includes two iron atoms, was modeled on an enzyme called hydrogenase that is used by blue-green algae to produce hydrogen. Hydrogenase is extremely efficient but highly sensitive to oxygen, which deactivates the enzyme. Similar to hydrogenase, the catalyst designed by the Princeton team speeds the formation of hydrogen by combining protons from water with electrons from an electrical source. But the team’s computer simulations have found that, unlike hydrogenase, this catalyst is tolerant to oxygen.

FROM COMPUTER TO LAB BENCH Although the results so far are all computer-based, researchers believe that making the catalyst would require only Earth-abundant elements — notably iron, a cheap and plentiful metal — and could be produced in the laboratory. “We use computer modeling to design new catalyst materials and predict results that have not yet been tried in the lab,” Selloni explained. Synthesizing and testing new molecules is a slow process. But computer modeling helps chemists understand how a reaction could work in practice and allows experimental chemists to focus on those ideas that have a higher chance of success. The heart of the research is in finding a solution to the high sensitivity of this reaction to the oxygen in the atmosphere, said Princeton professor John T. Groves, an experimental chemist who studies how to produce metal-based catalysts and was not involved in the study led by Selloni. The next step is taking the research to the lab bench, to determine if theory can be converted into reality. By Anna Azvolinsky ’09

READ MORE: The full Paul Muldoon interview @ paw.princeton.edu

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For would-be screenwriters, wider array of courses

Prompted by demand for screenwriting courses, Princeton’s creative writing program — known for its focus on poetry and fiction — has hired Academy Award nominee Christina Lazaridi ’92 as its first full-time screenwriting faculty member this year and expanded its offerings in the field.

Lazaridi taught two courses at Princeton in the spring: one in narrative film writing, the other in screenwriting and new media. She was nominated for an Oscar in 2001 for her film One Day Crossing, about a Jewish girl who poses as a Christian to save her family from the Nazis.

Also on campus was David E. Kelley ’79, the Emmy-winning creator of Ally McBeal, Chicago Hope, and Monday Mornings. Kelley taught a course on how to create a television drama series.

Screenwriting is “such a vibrant, alive” medium, Lazaridi said. “You can’t ignore it.” The number of screenwriting courses each year has fluctuated between two and four since Lazaridi began teaching part time at Princeton in 2008. From now on, she will teach four core courses, supplemented by special offerings such as Kelley’s. The courses cover a wide range of genres and approaches, including short film, feature, and adaptation.

Enrollment is capped at 10 students per course, and waiting lists are long. But for those enrolled, the classes already are paying off. “I’m learning to have more meaning in every word, every line, every decision I make,” said Mary Lou Kolbenschlag ’14.

The creative writing program also has added a new track for seniors to write a screenplay as their thesis. In the past, some students have sought special permission to do this through other departments, but it was not an option in creative writing.

In Kelley’s class, students worked in groups to invent a new show and write the pilot episode. Kelley often brought his experience into class: He told the students that some of his most successful shows were unpopular at first, but as a writer you must “stick with what you believe in,” said Amy Solomon ’14.

Students in one of Lazaridi’s classes wrote scripts for full-length feature films. One student’s plot was about a college-age girl traveling to China to live with her grandparents and discover her ancestry; another followed the friendship of two women after one was injured in the attacks of 9/11.

Will the scripts ever hit the screen? “There is time to worry about producibility later,” Lazaridi said, but for now, the students should be “free to imagine.”  

By Nellie Peyton ’14

An insider’s view of Mideast challenges

Opening the Woodrow Wilson School’s two-day colloquium on “Challenges to U.S. Policy in the Middle East” May 3, former Sen. George Mitchell, the former U.S. special envoy for Middle East peace, explained why Israel and the Palestinian Authority each need an agreement for a two-state solution — and soon. Israel faces growing risks from political isolation and simple demography, and from rockets that fly farther and more accurately; Palestinians live under occupation and watch as offers for a state continue to worsen, “as they have for the last 60 years,” he said. “The political pain leaders [on both sides] will have to endure to get an agreement is far less than the pain their people will endure if they don’t get an agreement,” he said. Almost 200 graduate alumni and guests returned for the conference, which featured panels and lectures on Iran, Syria, and the Arab Spring. Ryan Crocker ’85, a career ambassador with the U.S. Foreign Service, cautioned against a shift toward “neo-isolationism” in a keynote talk. “Disengagement can have consequences as great and grave as getting in,” he said. By M.M. and Lauren Zumbach ’13

Wilson School majors jump

In the Woodrow Wilson School’s first year without selective admissions, the number of students choosing to major in the school has nearly doubled. In April, 161 sophomores selected the school, compared to about 90 students who were admitted in past years.

The jump led to a steep drop for the politics department. Sixty-five sophomores chose politics as their major, compared with 122 members of the Class of 2014. Though the numbers for all departments were not released by the registrar, it appeared that the Wilson School would be the most popular major for the Class of 2015, with economics attracting 123 students and history drawing 77.

Extensive planning has prepared the Wilson School for the influx of students, said Elisabeth Donahue, associate dean for public and external affairs.  

By J.A.
A record 32 professors retire, spurred by incentive program

Several Princeton giants are among 32 members of the faculty transferring to emeritus status this year — a record number that reflects the impact of the University’s 2010 retirement-incentive program. The professors have served a total of more than 1,000 years on the faculty.

The program allowed participants to teach for up to three years to allow departments time to plan for their departures. According to Dean of the Faculty David Dobkin's office, 26 of the 32 professors retiring this year signed up for the program.

The University said at the time the program was announced that it was not a budget-savings initiative, but rather a way to boost Princeton's hiring of junior faculty. Dobkin said that some professors already have been replaced, and others will be soon. “Almost all will be replaced with junior faculty,” he said.

The average age for Princeton’s full professors was 57.2 in July 2012, according to the dean’s office. Federal law in 1994 eliminated a mandatory retirement age for college professors.

In recent years, 12 to 15 faculty members have retired each year. Following is this year’s list, along with the number of years on the faculty:

LEONARD H. BABBY, Slavic languages and literatures, 25 years
MARK R. COHEN, Near Eastern studies, 37 years
MARTIN C. COLCUTT, East Asian studies, 37 years
JOHN H. CONWAY, mathematics, 26 years
EDWARD C. COX, molecular biology, 46 years
FREDERICK L. DRYER ’72, mechanical and aerospace engineering, 32 years
THOMAS J. ESPENSHADE ’72, sociology, 25 years
JACQUES R. FRESCO, molecular biology, 53 years
CHARLES G. GROSS, psychology and the Princeton Neuroscience Institute, 43 years
ANDRAS P. HAMORI ’61, Near Eastern studies, 46 years
MARIE-HÉLÈNE HUET, French and Italian, 14 years
MORTON D. KOSTIN, chemical and biological engineering, 49 years
HEATH W. LOWRY, Near Eastern studies, 20 years
RICHARD B. MILES, mechanical and aerospace engineering, 41 years
CHIARA R. NAPPI, physics, 12 years
SUSAN NAQUIN, history and East Asian studies, 20 years
EDWARD NELSON, mathematics, 54 years
JOHN A. PINTO, art and archaeology, 25 years
ALBERT J. RABOTEAU, religion, 30 years
FRANÇOIS P. RIGOLOT, French and Italian, 39 years
DANIEL T. RODGERS, history, 33 years
GILBERT F. ROZMAN ’71, sociology, 43 years
PETER SCHÄFER, religion, 15 years
JOSÉ A. SCHEINKMAN, economics, 14 years
ANNE-MARIE SLAUGHTER ’80, Woodrow Wilson School, 11 years
ROBERT H. SOCOLOW, mechanical and aerospace engineering, 42 years
ZOLTÁN G. SOS, chemistry, 47 years
EKRIK H. VANMARCKE, civil and environmental engineering, 28 years
MAURIZIO VIROLI, politics, 26 years
FRANK N. VON HIPPEL, Woodrow Wilson School, 30 years
ANDREW J. WILES, mathematics, 30 years
MICHAEL G. WOOD, English and comparative literature, 18 years
Who’s enrolling in the fall

The yield of undergraduate students accepting Princeton’s offer of admission rose to 68.7% percent this year, and the number of students planning to enroll in the fall was in line with expectations. That was a relief for University officials, who had to scramble last year to accommodate 53 more students than planned. The graduate school reported that 47 percent of admitted students had accepted Princeton’s offers, the lowest yield in at least six years. Here are some statistics about the students who will be arriving in September:

UNDERGRADUATE CLASS OF 2017

- **Offered admission:** 7.29%
- **Accepted admission:** 26,498 Total applications
- **Accepted offers:** 1,327*
- **68.7% Yield**

*Includes 35 bridge-year students who will defer enrollment

AS A PERCENT OF THE CLASS

- **ADMIITTED THROUGH EARLY ACTION** 44.8%
- **MEMBERS OF ALL U.S. MINORITY GROUPS** 41.6%
- **B.S.E. CANDIDATES** 22%
- **LEGACIES** 13%

WAITLIST: A small number may be accepted by June 30.

NEW GRADUATE STUDENTS

- **Offered admission:** 10.8%
- **Accepted admission:** 11,179 Total applications
- **Accepted offers:** 569
- **47.1% Yield**

IN BRIEF

In response to a January petition signed by more than 100 faculty members, the University said it has no direct investments in FIREARMS COMPANIES. The May 6 announcement came from psychology professor Deborah Prentice, who chairs the University’s Resources Committee. The petition urged the University to renounce present or future investments in such firms. The committee referred the petition to President Tilghman.

Four cases of BACTERIAL MENINGITIS linked to the University have been reported since March. Two students were hospitalized after experiencing symptoms in May — one on campus, one at home. Two earlier cases involved a campus visitor and a student who developed symptoms over spring break. The University reported full recoveries in the first three cases. The fourth case became public May 20 as PAW went to press.

KEITH WALDO, a professor of history and public affairs, has been named vice dean of the Woodrow Wilson School. A faculty member since 2010, Waldo researches public health and the role of identity in medical matters.

Psychology and public affairs professor JOHN DARLEY has received the William James Lifetime Achievement Award for Basic Research, the highest honor of the Association for Psychological Science. Darley joined the faculty in 1968.

MUNG CHIANG, an electrical engineering professor known for his innovative use of mathematical analysis to improve the design of wireless networks, has received the National Science Foundation’s highest honor for young researchers, the $1 million Alan T. Waterman Award. He joined the faculty in 2003.

Computer science major Amy Ousterhout ’13, mechanical and aerospace engineering major Aman Sinha ’13, and first-year grad student Daniel Strouse are among 15 HERTZ FELLOWSHIP recipients. The $250,000 award supports graduate studies in the sciences.

Source: Office of Communications; Graduate School
ON THE CAMPUS

Live, from Princeton, it’s Friday night! (Music, token grown-up, lots of laughs)

By Nellie Peyton ’14

It was 11:30 on a Friday night in April, and more than 200 students were waiting eagerly for the doors of the Frist theater to open. Some had arrived as much as an hour early to ensure admission to Princeton’s hottest form of weekend entertainment: a monthly talk show hosted by David Drew ’14.

Onstage, a desk with a homemade sign, a couch, and some garage-band-style equipment set the modest scene. All-Nighter with David Drew does not air on TV, but students have been squeezing into the aisles for a chance to see some of the best-known figures on campus tell stories and crack jokes.

Drew begins each episode with a run-through of Princeton news and a brief mention of quirky stories from the national headlines, followed by an hour of interviews, musical performances, and comedy skits.

“It’s kind of like SNL meets a talk show,” explained Amy Solomon ’14, the manager of All-Nighter.

A staple of each episode is the token “grown-up guest”—on this night, Professor Anne-Marie Slaughter ’80. She had the audience roaring with laughter.

In the middle of describing her work at the New America Foundation—the nonprofit organization that she is leaving Princeton to lead—Slaughter paused and asked Drew, “You have no idea what I’m talking about, do you?”

Drew admitted that he did not, then moved on to the next segment, which involved showing Slaughter photos of well-known women and asking whether or not they “have it all”—a reference to her famous article in The Atlantic, “Why Women Still Can’t Have It All.”

President Tilghman and Beyoncé both got an affirmative vote from Slaughter. Sarah Palin? “Still looking for it.”

Solomon said she offers professors the chance to sneak out after their appearance, since the show runs so late, but no one has been able to tear himself away.

The April episode also included a musical number called “Majoring in Slavic Is Fun,” in which the singer enumerated the perks—caviar, dancing bears, and “sordid love affairs”—of joining the smallest department on campus. This was followed by a conversation with three senior soccer players who call themselves the “Elder Council,” since they spend most of their time presiding over the bench.

Drew, Solomon, and Adam Mastroianni ’14 came up with the idea for All-Nighter last summer after agreeing that there was not enough sketch comedy on campus. All three have been members of Quipfire!, Princeton’s improv comedy group, since their freshman year.

The All-Nighter show seeks out guests “who appeal to diverse sectors of campus,” Drew said. Popular segments from previous shows included a pun-off with poet and creative writing professor Paul Muldoon and election analysis with neuroscientist Sam Wang.

Except for the show, suggested co-host Mastroianni, “you never really get to see professors talked to. They’re surprisingly funny.”

ON THE WEB: See past show episodes at blogs.princeton.edu/allnighter
Compiling in the hammer throw, Ratcliffe ’16 shatters records

In her first year competing with the track and field team, Julia Ratcliffe ’16 has broken Ivy League records four times. Ratcliffe excels in two little-known events, the hammer throw and the weight throw, both of which involve throwing a metal ball by a handle.

In the hammer throw — which is the outdoor version of the weight throw — she set an Ivy record March 22 and has since broken it twice. Her record now stands at 225 feet, 9 inches, just shy of the cutoff for the World University Games in Russia this July, in which she hopes to compete.

Her toss of 64 feet, 3 inches in the weight throw Dec. 9 — her first time competing in the event — broke the Ivy record set in 2011 by Thanithia Billings ’11, who called the freshman after the meet. After offering congratulations, Billings told her, “It was a little bit rude that you had to do it on the first competition of your career!” Ratcliffe recalled.

Ratcliffe isn’t the only one on the women’s track team to break records this season. The 800-meter relay team of Kacie O’Neil ’14, Greta Feldman ’13, Cecilia Barowski ’15, and Alexis Mikaelian ’13 set an Ivy record at the Penn Relays April 27. Imani Oliver ’14 also had a memorable season, placing first in the triple jump at Heptagonals May 4. Tory Worthen ’13 won her eighth career pole vault title at the same meet.

Ratcliffe tried the weight throw for the first time during track’s winter indoor season after years of competing in the hammer throw. She was introduced to the sport by her father, a track coach, while growing up in Hamilton, New Zealand. She placed fourth in the hammer throw at the 2012 World Junior Championships in Barcelona.

“I didn’t really like it all that much at the start,” Ratcliffe said of the day her father brought a hammer home. He insisted she give it a try and she grew to enjoy it, despite the fact that she loved playing team sports such as field hockey.

The hammer throw is 8.8 pounds; the weight throw is 20 pounds. It takes both strength and an enormous amount of control to hurl the weight. The thrower builds momentum by spinning around with arms extended and clapping the handle before releasing the weight. The more experienced a thrower is, the more full turns she can safely complete. Ratcliffe does four, on par with the top throwers.

Both events are in their infancy — the women’s hammer throw has been an Olympic event only since 2000. Ratcliffe is excited to be setting records in “a baby sport,” she said. “It’s kind of cool because you get to spread the word about it.”

By Stephen Wood ’15
SPORTS SHORTS

MEN’S TRACK & FIELD won its third straight outdoor Ivy League title May 4–5 at Weaver Stadium, beating top rival Cornell by 28 points.

WOMEN’S LACROSSE lost in the first round of the NCAA tournament, falling to Duke 10–9 in overtime May 10. Princeton finished its season at 10–7 overall. MEN’S LACROSSE upset Cornell in overtime in the Ivy League Tournament semifinals, but lost to Yale in the title game May 5. The Tigers failed to make the NCAA tournament, closing at 9–6 overall.

Goalie Ashleigh Johnson ’16 led WOMEN’S WATER POLO to a program-best fifth-place finish at the NCAA Championships May 10–12. Johnson made 38 saves in three games, breaking a tournament record.

MEN’S GOLF won its first Ivy League championship since 2006, overtaking three teams in the final round April 28. Greg Jarman ’14 won the individual title by three strokes.

EXTRA POINT

Callahan ’77 coached with kindness and won 14 titles

By Brett Tomlinson

When Yasser El Halaby ’06 arrived at Princeton in the fall of 2002, he was too late for freshman orientation and already had missed several of his classes, his departure from Egypt stalled by post-9/11 student-visa delays. To help him get settled, El Halaby’s squash coach, Bob Callahan ’77, accompanied him to the first meeting of each of his classes, personally introducing him to each professor. It was a small gesture, but a memorable one.

El Halaby went on to win four individual national titles and become one of the greatest players in collegiate men’s squash history. Of his coach, El Halaby says, “He was more supportive off the court than on.”

Callahan, who retired in April after 32 seasons at Princeton, had remarkable on-court success, winning three national championships and 11 Ivy League titles. He might have added more wins to his record if not for a bout with brain cancer that took a toll on his energy in the last year. But when players talk about the coach, they rarely begin with the winning. They’re more likely to mention how friendly and welcoming he is, or how he spoke effusively about rival teams during pre-match introductions.

Recent players like El Halaby see Callahan as a paternal figure — not surprising, since he had five sons who played for Princeton between 2001 and 2011. At the beginning of his career, though, the coach was just a few years older than the players he was coaching.

According to Rob Hill ’84, a former team captain, those early teams were stocked with “a bunch of cowboys” — talented free spirits who needed guidance — and Callahan managed to corral the group, not by imposing some strict code of discipline but by working to help each individual improve.

Callahan also preached sportsmanship. Squash is contested in close quarters, with players essentially refereeing their own matches. It’s relatively easy to aggravate an opponent by, for instance, hesitating to clear the space he needs to play a shot. Coaches can see that type of behavior, and Callahan was quick to correct it. “He taught people how to play the right way, and that’s really a critical thing,” Hill says.

Neil Pophrey, the Tigers’ assistant coach for the last 21 seasons, says that the soft-spoken Callahan had his fiery, motivational moments, but they were reserved for “the right time, and for the right reasons.” When Callahan’s nerves began to show during tense matches, he would retreat to spots shielded from the court to avoid distracting his players.

The image of a nervous Callahan slipping behind a pillar may seem quaint to sports fans more accustomed to watching coaches who stalk the sidelines and scream at players. But it’s useful to know that there’s more than one way to be a winner. You can be gentle and respectful and compete for national championships.

Sometimes, the nice guy finishes first.

Brett Tomlinson is PAW’s digital editor and writes frequently about sports.
THE TILGHMAN YEARS

PAW LOOKS BACK AT WHAT HAS CHANGED

By W. Raymond Ollwerther ’71
President Shirley M. Tilghman stands on newly named Tilghman Walk, which will link the Lewis Center for the Arts to science buildings housing genomics, neuroscience, and psychology.
After the announcement 12 years ago that she had been named Princeton’s 19th president, Shirley Tilghman began meeting regularly with the man who still held the job. Almost daily, until Tilghman took office six weeks later, she and Harold Shapiro ’64 would sit down together in the president’s office at One Nassau Hall or over lunch somewhere on campus. Shapiro would brief Tilghman on everything from his views on the University’s academic strengths and weaknesses to the details of the operating budget.

“There are going to be days when you’re going to sit at your desk and say, ‘I just allowed a 260-year-old institution to come crumbling down,’ ” Shapiro told her. But he added: “Just remember that a week later, you’re going to be able to barely remember what the fuss was about.”

Those words have stuck with Tilghman, long after those budget details have changed again and again. “I have used Harold’s words of encouragement to keep me going,” she says in an interview with PAW in mid-April. Reflecting on her 12 years at the University’s helm, she describes feeling a “sense of intense responsibility for the well-being of an institution that I care very deeply about. As much as I have loved the job on a day-to-day basis, there’s no question that you do feel the weight of that responsibility all the time.”

As she prepares to step down at the end of June, there is little question that Tilghman has left her imprint on the University. Issues that seemed to be crises at the time have passed, and the institution is still standing — in the eyes of many, more solidly than ever.

The announcement that Tilghman would become Princeton’s first female president was major news around the world. She was not the first woman to lead an Ivy League university — Judith Rodin of Penn had that honor in 1994. But the appointment of Tilghman, a molecular biologist who had joined the Princeton faculty in 1986, drew particular attention. Tilghman — an “early advocate for women in a field still dominated by men,” The New York Times said — was “an unexpected and unconventional choice for this tradition-bound, ivy-decked campus.”

Selected just 32 years after the University had admitted its first female undergraduates, Tilghman recalls that the news “was not accompanied with unalloyed joy by alumni” — some concerned about her gender, others that she did not hold a Princeton degree. But she had developed “relatively thick skin” working in a field in which she was a minority, and she saw the comments as coming from people who cared about Princeton but worried that she did not fully understand “what makes it tick.” The concerns vanished quickly, she says.

Speaking with PAW, Tilghman is relaxed and animated, willing to discuss her toughest and most unpopular decisions as well as her legacy, her life after her presidency, and why alumni should be reassured by today’s undergraduates.

Her toughest decisions came as the University grappled with the recession of 2008–09, when the endowment lost 23 percent of its value. “It was a little deer-in-the-headlights in the beginning, where it was just hard to absorb what was happening,” she says. Although Tilghman says that the University had prepared financial models that included hypothetical gains — and losses — of 25 percent in the endowment, “we didn’t have a lot of time to figure out what we were going to do.” The University had grown accustomed to continual growth, of saying yes to new ideas. Suddenly to be forced to consistently say no — “that was hard,” she says.

Tilghman cites several critical factors in the University’s response to the financial crisis, including a reservoir of good will among faculty and staff toward the administration, a determination to be open about decisions, and a commitment to shared sacrifice. Only the lowest-paid workers and the junior faculty were exempted from a salary freeze. “The fact that we were all in it together really made a big difference,” she says.
ACADEMICS
A scientist who boosted the arts
By Brett Tomlinson

As the first scientist to lead the University, President Tilghman began her term with the credentials to elevate Princeton’s profile as a research institution. But her colleagues in molecular biology, Tilghman jokes, had no illusions about having a guardian angel in Nassau Hall. Instead, she says, they feared she would “bend over backward not to favor them.”

While Tilghman’s scientific leadership would prove significant, her most transformative contribution to academic life came in an area outside her expertise: the creative and performing arts. In January 2006, she outlined her vision for an ambitious arts expansion at a meeting of the University trustees. Later the same day, she announced the gift that would fund it, a $101 million donation by Peter B. Lewis ’55. The Lewis Center for the Arts was launched the following year.

Tilghman tells PAW that the Lewis Center’s influence is visible on the campus calendar, which features performances and exhibits “virtually every night of the week,” and in the student body. “I think it’s brought to Princeton students that frankly would have gone to many of our peers, and some really talented students who would’ve gone to conservatories,” she says.

While Princeton now has more artists, it does not have creative and performing arts majors. Students either work toward certificates or simply take courses as electives. In a given semester, more than 10 percent of the undergraduate student body is enrolled in one or more Lewis Center courses, according to Professor Michael Cadden, the center’s director. Seventy-one students in the Class of 2012 earned certificates in the creative and performing arts, compared to 44 students in the Class of 2005.

Tilghman’s other major academic initiatives have included a stronger commitment to African-American studies, from the addition of prominent faculty (some, including the most famous, Cornel West ’80, have since left) through the creation of the Center for African American Studies in 2006. She also increased Princeton’s international reach, establishing formal collaborations with a handful of international universities and creating the innovative bridge-year program, in which admitted students defer their freshman year to perform service abroad.

In 2004, Tilghman and then-Dean of the College Nancy Weiss Malkiel promoted an effort to curb grade inflation by reducing the percentage of A-grades awarded by Princeton professors. The guidelines — still a source of debate — spurred measurable progress toward their objective of bringing departments into closer alignment in grade distribution.

Tilghman’s scientific vision had a wide-ranging influence, aiding the establishment of new multi-disciplinary ventures such as the Princeton Neuroscience Institute and the Andlinger Center for Energy and the Environment. She worked to strengthen the chemistry department with new faculty hires and the construction of the new Frick Laboratory. And she steered the University’s research agenda toward fields that she viewed as promising and important, both today and in the decades to come. A background in the sciences, Tilghman said, provided “instincts that were helpful in making these choices and decisions.”
Despite the challenges of the recession years, two actions involving students drew the most criticism during her presidency, Tilghman notes. The first was the June 2002 decision by the Council of Ivy Presidents to enact a seven-week moratorium on participation by athletes in coach-supervised practices — an attempt to ensure that student-athletes have time during the academic year to pursue other interests. “Had I been a more experienced president, I think I could have avoided that one,” she says, suggesting that she lacked a full understanding of how student-athletes balance sports and academics, and that she might have spoken with more students. Athletes and coaches opposed the moratorium, and the Ivy presidents modified the policy the following year.

The other initiative was the faculty’s approval in 2004 of a controversial grade-deflation policy, setting guidelines for the number of As in undergraduate courses. The policy “inevitably was not going to be enthusiastically embraced by students,” Tilghman says, but she now believes that “we could have explained it much more effectively and reduced the kind of opposition that it met with students.”

But there were also successes — big ones. Asked about the major ways in which Princeton has changed over the past 12 years, Tilghman cites several:

• The increased presence of the arts. Princeton has been able to attract more students who are talented in the arts, and to provide more opportunities for students to explore the arts once on campus.

• The amount of interdisciplinary work “and the ease with which it seems to happen” — not just in the sciences, but across the academic spectrum.

• The composition of the student body. Among other changes, the number of low-income students and those from other countries has increased.

• Princeton’s global initiatives, including the bridge-year program, summer Global Seminars, internships, semesters abroad, and language programs. Students “are bringing back those new experiences and perspectives, and making us a more interesting place as a consequence,” Tilghman says.

• The transformation of the chemistry department as it moved into the new Frick Laboratory and the creation of the Princeton Neuroscience Institute.

• The expansion of the Center for African American Studies and its move into Stanhope Hall, on the front lawn of the campus.

• The launch of the four-year residential-college system, which had been approved under Shapiro but was developed during Tilghman’s tenure.

• The creation of the Andlinger Center for Energy and the Environment, providing Princeton with “a new focus on energy research, just in the nick of time.”

Much of PAW’s conversation with Tilghman concerned Princeton’s growing inclusiveness, and where she believes it still falls short. The University has trailed the Ivy League in the percentage of undergraduates receiving Pell grants, an indicator of economic diversity, and Tilghman is leading a working group studying the obstacles that keep low-income students from attending selective colleges. “It is a tough problem, but I think it’s not an insoluble problem,” she says. “The committee that I’m chairing right now is coming up with some pretty interesting ideas that we’re going to leave for my successor and for the board to continue to work on.” She argues that “you cannot in good conscience admit to Princeton a student who you know cannot do the work” — but she clearly sees opportunities for change.

She describes two target groups of low-income students: “the thousands of students out there … who are perfectly capable of doing the work right now who don’t even know to apply to Princeton,” and those who could succeed with some assistance. About the latter group, she asks, “What should we be doing to increase

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STUDENT LIFE

The ‘fun’ quotient

By Mark F. Bernstein ’83

A few years into Shirley Tilghman’s tenure, Powell Fraser III ’06, then a junior majoring in politics, called on fellow students to rebel “against a sea of sobriety!” — or, more generally, against Nassau Hall’s “War on Fun.” There were, he wrote in a series of articles in The Daily Princetonian, too many acts of aggression to ignore: increased enforcement of alcohol regulations, substance-free housing contracts for the best party suites, tension with the eating clubs, and a crackdown on the Greeks. “Flash forward to the year 2010,” he exhorted his readers back in 2005. “‘The Zoo’ has been renamed ‘The Arboretum’ and is a flourishing study-group site. The rowdiest eating club on the Street has been converted into a Writing Center. … At least no one feels left out anymore, but fun is dead for everyone.”

Well, maybe not.

Someone standing outside 1879 Arch on a typical Friday evening in 2013 might see students heading toward parties at the eating clubs, a dance recital at one of the residential colleges, a play at Theatre Intime, or perhaps a campus-wide concert. The difference from previous years is that the flow of traffic no longer runs just from campus to Prospect Avenue. For a significant number of today’s undergraduates, it need not flow to the clubs at all.

Social options, particularly the relationship between the University and the clubs, have bedeviled Princeton presidents since Woodrow Wilson 1879. Tilghman didn’t try to eliminate the clubs, as some of her predecessors did, but she did provide students with other choices. The results, recommended by a series of task forces, committees, and working groups, have transformed the campus social scene.

The biggest change has been the opening of Whitman, Mathey, and Butler as four-year residential colleges — a plan initiated before Tilghman took office. Most upperclass students still join clubs, but others may choose to remain in a residential college — and anyone who buys a shared meal plan can eat in both places. As the colleges have grown, they have become social centers in their own right, hosting a range of clubs and arts groups and fostering interaction among classes. Tilghman told the Prince in September that designating only three of the residential colleges as four-year colleges might have been a mistake: “If I could be queen for a day … I would love to create a system for undergraduates in which students were members of a residential college for all four years and every student would have an affiliation with an eating club, so it’s just part of the experience of every single Princeton student …”

The clubs continue to thrive, along with other new and developing centers of social life. Although Campus Club closed in 2005 (and has since been taken over by the University), Cannon Dial Elm Club reopened in 2011. The Frist Campus Center, which opened under former president Harold Shapiro ’64, has become a campus hub during Tilghman’s presidency. In 2006, the University opened the LGBT Center and, in 2009, a revamped Carl A. Fields Center for Equality and Social Understanding.

“Campus seems more ‘socially fluid’ to me than when I first arrived in ’99,” writes Thomas Dunne, the deputy dean of undergraduate students, in an email; “students move seamlessly through the clubs, social centers like Frist and Campus Club, and the residential colleges.” Dunne lists a number of other innovations, from the freshman “Pre-rade” to the campus-wide dodgeball tournament and the Orange and Black Ball.

But Tilghman’s tenure also was marked by the ban on freshman rush by Greek organizations, which she endorsed as a way to give students time to explore as many social options as possible during their first months on campus. That decision continues to be controversial: “I understand what President Tilghman’s intention is, but I also feel that the University does not understand where the Greek organizations are coming from,” says Cuauhtemoc Ocampo ’14, former president of Sigma Chi. (He and other students say the Greeks are complying with the ban, but that Greek life continues to be strong.)

Alec Egan ’13, former president of Cap and Gown and the Interclub Council, says the changes he has seen during his four years have been positive. “It seems that people can choose more of their own path in terms of the Princeton experience.”
ARCHITECTURE
A nod to tradition, a leap to the future
By W. Barksdale Maynard ’88

Before she ascended to the presidency of Princeton, Shirley Tilghman was a scientist in a white coat toiling in a University lab. Observers of what she has done architecturally might note that experimental scientists seldom feel enslaved to historical precedent.

Tilghman’s showpieces are Whitman and Butler colleges, the Lewis Science Library, and the chemistry and neuroscience/psychology buildings. Soon they will be joined by the Andlinger Center for Energy and the Environment and the Lewis Center for the Arts.

For many alumni, the litmus test may be the new neuroscience and psychology complex, which they saw for the first time at the end of the Prade, strikingly prominent alongside Poe Field. Viewed from the west, its stern horizontal lines and bristling gray exhaust stacks somewhat recall an aircraft carrier. Some will cheer Tilghman’s embrace of unrepentant neo-modernism; others may regret the building-up of leafy lower campus and the trend away from traditionalism.

Upon accession to the presidency, Tilghman dropped the postmodernism that had dominated the campus for two decades, ever since Wu Hall — designed by Robert Venturi ’47 ’50 and Denise Scott Brown — helped launch that nationwide movement around 1980 (the great postmodernist team designed a half-dozen buildings for presidents Bowen and Shapiro). Neo-modernism rushed in to fill the void.

A single great concession was offered to lovers of the old-timey campus: Whitman College. Around 2003, there was no more fascinating architectural story in academe than the duel between neo-Gothic Whitman College and Frank Gehry’s Lewis Library, under construction at the same time and exemplifying diametrically opposed philosophies. Owing much to undergraduates’ preference for collegiate gothic, Whitman quickly proved to be anomalous: When Butler College subsequently was rebuilt next door, it made no reference to architectural styles long past; Tilghman said it took inspiration from Wu Hall.

Ten major buildings and complexes of more than 100,000 square feet have gone up in the last 40 years. Of these 10, one was built under Bowen, two under Shapiro, and seven under Tilghman — including the four largest: neuroscience/psychology, chemistry, Whitman College, and the Lakeside graduate housing now under construction. The campus plan issued under Tilghman prior to the recession envisioned a campus 3.5 million

TILGHMAN ON ARCHITECTURE
“Architecture is art in part, and we should be building with the very best architects of the day. ... In having pieces of work by Frank Gehry, Rafael Viñoly, Rafael Moneo, and Michael Hopkins — and Christian Menn, who did the Streicker Bridge — you know these are the best practitioners of their time.”
square feet bigger in 2020 than it had been in 1990, the equivalent of 92 more Nassau Halls.

The problem of where to put these new buildings has become acute. Room was found for the Andlinger Center only by demolishing the oldest building on Prospect Avenue, the 1892 Osborn Clubhouse. The neuroscience/psychology building was placed south of the Ellipse, despite the 1990s intention of terminating the campus with that great sweep of buildings.

Tilghman’s thinking about campus architecture was greatly influenced by Jon Hlafter ’61 “63, the University architect when she became president, now retired. “Jon’s overriding philosophy was [to have] a series of neighborhoods… they can’t be thought about completely in isolation from each other, but when you’re in a neighborhood, you need to respect the architectural milieu of that neighborhood,” she told PAW in an interview in April.

“So when we made the decision to put Whitman College down where the tennis courts had been, all you had to do was stand on those courts and look around you to see you couldn’t build a modern or postmodern building on that site; that what that site called for was something that was very respectful of collegiate gothic, which represented the older part of the campus.” By contrast, the neighborhood where science buildings are concentrated could have “harder edges.”

Perhaps one of Tilghman’s most historic innovations, architecturally, was acceptance of the curtain wall of glass, popularized by the Bauhaus in the 1920s but debuting in Princeton only the year before Tilghman became president, at the rear of Frist. Today, driving up Washington Road, that historic gateway to campus, one passes between two mammoth science laboratories with walls of metal and glass. If they resemble the headquarters of a pharmaceutical conglomerate in Zurich, that is not entirely off the mark, given Tilghman’s view of the University as a place of international reach and importance. It is a new, unsentimental architecture for a reinvented, thoroughly modern Princeton.

### Major Buildings of the Tilghman Years

(with year of completion and gross area in square feet)

- **Bloomberg Hall**: 2004, Michael Dennis & Associates. 97,500
- **Scheide Caldwell House**: 2004, Schwartz/Silver Architects. 10,000
- **Whitman College**: 2007, Demetri Porphyrios *80 for Porphyrios Associates, with Einhorn Yaffee Prescott (Fisher, North, Hargadon, Lauritzen, South Baker, and 1981 halls; Murley-Pivirotto Family Tower; Community dining hall). 281,000
- **Lewis Library**: 2008, Frank Gehry and Craig Webb ’74 for Gehry Partners. 86,600
- **Sherrerd Hall**: 2008, Frederick Fisher and Partners Architects. 46,675
- **Frick Chemistry Laboratory**: 2010, Hopkins Architects with Payette Associates (on site of demolished Armory). 265,000
- **Neuroscience Institute/Peretsman-Scully Hall**: (Neuroscience, psychology complex): December 2013–January 2014, José Rafael Moneo Arquitecto with Davis Brody Bond. 248,000
- **Lewis Center for the Arts**: Expected completion in 2017, Steven Holl Architects. 139,000
- **Andlinger Center for Energy and the Environment**: Expected completion in 2015, Tod Williams ’65 Billie Tsien Architects. 129,000
- **Lakeside**: (graduate housing): Expected completion in summer 2014, Studio Ma. 382,000
The Tilghman years continued from page 24

their likelihood of ending up, maybe not at Princeton, but at very selective colleges and universities?”

She says she is proud of the decision to end a binding early-decision admission program, beginning with the class entering in 2008, explaining that former Harvard president Derek Bok’s articulation that it advantages the advantaged “was something that resonated very deeply with me.” When Harvard announced in September 2006 that it would end early decision, Tilghman says, she seized the opportunity for a similar move at Princeton. Based on her conversations with other college presidents, she expected that “we would soon be followed by many of our peers, and we could really make a difference in the college-admission process in the country. Obviously that did not happen.”

When Harvard announced in March 2011 that it would again offer early admission, it became untenable for Princeton to be the only one in its peer group without an early option, “given that Harvard was probably our most serious competition for students,” Tilghman says. “So I regret that that forced us to make a decision we might not have made otherwise,” she says: to return to early decision with a nonbinding early-action program. “Sometimes you just have to be pragmatic and recognize the reality of the situation.”

Tilghman also takes pride in the alumni conferences, beginning in 2006, that have promoted a “revival of connectedness to Princeton” among graduates who may not have had positive experiences as students, including women, LGBT alums, and members of racial and ethnic minority groups. “I’m not sure there’s anything that we’ve done that’s more powerful than those conferences,” she says.

Since announcing her decision to step down in September, three months after the completion of the $1.88 billion Aspire fundraising campaign, Tilghman has had no second thoughts. “What I’m looking forward to more than anything else is having flexibility in my life,” she says. She will begin a one-year sabbatical in London after leaving office, and one sign of that new-found flexibility is her plan to fly back for the birth of her first grandchild: Her daughter, Becca ’03, is pregnant, and Tilghman intends to “become the world’s best grandmother.”

She expects to spend her time in London thinking about college access for low-income students and about how to improve science policy. Then she will return to Princeton to teach and to be with students, which she considers the most enjoyable aspect of her job. Talking with students, she hears aspiration to make the world a better place. But she also hears anxiety, a feeling that the world is increasingly competitive and challenging, even though “the vast majority [of undergraduates] would say there’s no better way to prepare yourself for that world than to be a student at Princeton.” She would like to emulate Shapiro’s life after Princeton; she admires how he has pursued public service in voluntary positions, chairing commissions and leading important studies.

As the interview nears an end, Tilghman has one more point to make — about change, and tradition, at Princeton. Alumni have expressed concern to her that, as the student body changes from what it was in years past, “that deep loyalty to the place will be diminished.” But in fact, she says, the opposite is happening.

“One of the things that I’m really proud of is the intense connectedness of the youngest alumni classes to Princeton,” she says, noting the return of 1,000 class members for their third reunion. “They’re not just coming for a big party, but they feel a real debt of gratitude to this place, and they also feel an immense love of the place. … We’re not seeing any diminishment at all in this deep connectedness that matters so much to the University, and for which we are so justly admired.”

W. Raymond Ollwerther ’71 is PAW’s managing editor.
DIVERSITY
A work in progress
By Jennifer Altmann

Earlier this year, department heads from around the University gathered to watch a video of a faculty search committee discussing the merits of a job applicant. Debate became heated over a female candidate — should she be penalized for having a two-year period with no publications on her résumé, or was that forgivable because she likely had been on maternity leave?

The faculty members in the video were actors, part of a presentation by the Cornell Interactive Theatre Ensemble that explores unconscious biases. The program — presented four times this year to Princeton faculty members — is one of several efforts the University has undertaken to help increase faculty diversity. But despite these initiatives, the makeup of the faculty has not changed much since Tilghman took over the presidency. That stands in contrast to the student body, where 42 percent of members of the Class of 2016 are nonwhite or multiracial — the most diverse class in Princeton’s history.

Tilghman’s efforts to diversify the student body have had critics, and in 2006, an Asian-American student turned down by Princeton filed a federal civil-rights complaint, accusing the University of holding Asian-American applicants to a higher standard in admissions. The case now is part of a broader investigation of Princeton’s handling of Asian-American candidates being conducted by the Department of Education.

In a PAW president’s page this spring, Tilghman celebrated the transformation of the student body before adding, “Unfortunately, progress has been much slower among graduate students, postdoctoral fellows, faculty, and administrators, due in large part to the decentralized nature of their recruitment.” She cited these 2012 statistics: Three percent of doctoral candidates were African American; 20 percent of full professors were female; and 2 percent of senior staff were Hispanic. Her conclusion: “Despite our best efforts, Princeton does not come close to looking like America today.”

There has been some progress in the junior ranks. In 2012, 37 percent of assistant professors were women, compared to 31 percent in 2001. But the number of minority faculty members remains stubbornly low.

Eight years before she took over the presidency, Tilghman lamented the effect of the tenure clock on women, famously labeling tenure “no friend to women” in a New York Times opinion piece. In 2005, Princeton became the first university in the country to grant an automatic one-year extension to the tenure clock for male and female faculty who have a child.

Tilghman has focused on other areas of diversity as well. She drew attention early in her tenure for saying that Princeton needed more “students with green hair,” explaining in a PAW interview after five years in the job that she was referring to students who did not fit the Princeton stereotype and “weren’t the obvious Princeton candidates.” Faculty members told her that they were indeed seeing “a greater breadth of intellectual interests than what they were seeing in the past.” She has been a strong supporter of LGBT students and alumni; during her tenure, Princeton opened the LGBT Center and recently held its first alumni conference for LGBT graduates, partners, and family members.

Just a few months before stepping down, Tilghman signaled an interest in broadening the student body in another direction — by drawing more low-income students. She created a committee, which she has led, to examine ways to help those students overcome obstacles that keep them from attending selective colleges.

A MORE DIVERSE PRINCETON

UNDERGRADUATES
Students of all U.S. minority groups

29%
CLASS OF 2005

42.1%
CLASS OF 2016 (record high)

FIRST-YEAR GRADUATE STUDENTS
Underrepresented U.S. minorities (excluding Asian-Americans)

5.6%

7.4%

TENURED AND TENURE-TRACK FACULTY
Faculty members of all minority groups

14%

16%

Source: Office of Communications and Office of the Dean of the Faculty
**BUDGET AND SPENDING**

After a rocky path, stability

*By Zachary Goldfarb ’05*

President Tilghman’s record as steward of the University’s finances is marked by a large increase in financial aid and her response to the financial crisis of 2008–09, which sent the endowment into a deep dive and required significant budget cuts.

In 2001, the year Tilghman became president, 1,835 undergraduates, or 40 percent of the student body, received financial aid, according to the Office of Finance and Treasury. By 2012, that had increased to about 3,100 students, or 60 percent of the student body. The average scholarship increased, after adjusting for inflation, 60 percent to more than $36,000, outpacing the increase in attendance costs. As a result, the net arrival cost of attendance for recipients of aid decreased, after adjusting for inflation, to about $17,680.

Ballooning financial aid — which accounts for 7.6 percent of overall spending, compared to about 4.7 percent when Tilghman took office — was driven in part by a decision made before she became president: to offer all aid students a package that included only grants and work-study, without loans. Many University officials consider Tilghman’s ability to grow the financial-aid program through the economic ups and downs of the past few years to be a landmark achievement of her tenure. Graduate students also benefited: Graduate-school fellowships grew from 5.1 percent to 6.6 percent of the budget.

The University suffered what Tilghman described as “a body blow” in 2008 amid the global financial crisis, when the endowment lost 23 percent of its value. University leaders predicted it could take a decade to make up the loss, and Princeton implemented an austerity plan, cutting $170 million in spending. Raises were halted for employees making more than $75,000; hiring was reduced; adjunct faculty members and some staff members were let go, and retirement encouraged. Princeton also reduced its 10-year capital-spend plan from $3.9 billion to $2.9 billion.

The rebound has been swifter than many anticipated. Overall, under Tilghman’s tenure, Princeton’s endowment increased from $8.4 billion to just over $18 billion in April, according to an estimate by Andrew Golden, president of the Princeton University Investment Co. The investment return under Tilghman averaged 9.2 percent a year, compared to a 4 percent average return for the Standard & Poor’s 500, he said.

“The real mark that she had was the steadiness that she fostered during the global financial crisis,” said Golden. “I appreciated there was never any finger-pointing about how did we take a such short-term hit. It was all: What could we do to make this better from here?”

**THE FINANCIAL PICTURE, THEN AND NOW**

**UNDERGRADUATE TUITION, FEES, AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES**

- **$36,530**
  - 2001–02
- **$56,750**
  - 2013–14

**STUDENTS RECEIVING FINANCIAL AID**

- **40%**
  - 2001–02
- **60%**
  - 2012–13

**VALUE OF ENDOWMENT**

- **$8.4 BILLION**
  - June 2001
- **$18 BILLION**
  - As of April 2013

*Estimated*
Curator Don Skemer, on F. Scott Fitzgerald ’17

“ I’m a medievalist, but I spend a lot of my time with Fitzgerald.”

The release of director Baz Luhrmann’s screen version of “The Great Gatsby” in May meant another flood of interest in F. Scott Fitzgerald ’17. As the curator of manuscripts at Firestone Library, Don Skemer oversees the F. Scott Fitzgerald Papers, the literary archive of the “Gatsby” author, and approximately 1,400 other manuscript collections in the Department of Rare Books and Special Collections. He spoke with PAW about hosting a visit by the Hollywood director and why Fitzgerald continues to fascinate.

Baz Luhrmann, the director of The Great Gatsby film, visited Firestone Library in 2011. What did he want to see?

I showed him many things, including the corrected galleys of Trimalchio, an early version of The Great Gatsby. They are heavily edited in Fitzgerald’s hand. It’s one of the great treasures here. Carey Mulligan, who portrays Daisy in the film, came too. She was especially interested in seeing the diary and letters of Ginevra King [a young woman Fitzgerald met when he was 18, who is considered the model for Gatsby’s love, Daisy Buchanan]. Fitzgerald and King had agreed when she got married to destroy each other’s letters. She destroyed his, and he kept hers and later had them typed up.

Even when there isn’t a movie coming out, you get a lot of requests about Fitzgerald. Why is he so eternally fascinating to people?

Fitzgerald attracts a lot of interest, always. Right now, it’s every day. I’m a medievalist, but I spend a lot of my time with Fitzgerald.

The Great Gatsby sums up a very atmospheric time in American history. The life he and Zelda lived was like the times — boom and bust. The novel sells 500,000 copies every year. And what we have at Princeton is fascinating — in the manuscript of The Great Gatsby, you can see some of his most famous lines in his handwriting, as well as the lines that might have been. We’re digitizing the manuscript right now. It should be online this summer.

Where is it kept in the library?

In a big, walk-in storage room that’s fireproof and kept at about 67 degrees and 45 percent humidity. It’s our best vault.

What are some of the other rare items in your vaults?

We have the photo albums of author Lewis Carroll, manuscripts from the medieval and Byzantine periods, and hand-colored maps created during the American Revolutionary War, to name a few. I’m here for the collections. Serving them — preserving them and providing access to them — is a great privilege.

Luhrmann invited you to the May 1 premiere of the film at Avery Fisher Hall in New York City.

When Baz was leaving, he said to me, “See you at the premiere!”

I thought he was kidding. Then I got an invitation.

What did you think of the film?

Movies are never what books are — it would have been silly for me to expect it. In order to achieve a wide audience, they have to take liberties with the text. But our library was in the rolling credits! What more can you ask for? And I saw Jay-Z.

Fitzgerald very much wanted to succeed in Hollywood — he probably would have been thrilled.

Yes, one of Fitzgerald’s biggest disappointments was that he failed in Hollywood, where he lived the last years of his life as a screenwriter for MGM. He worked on Gone with the Wind, but the lines he wrote were never used. In his lifetime, there was only one movie on which he got a screenwriting credit, Three Comrades.

I told Baz, “Fitzgerald was not successful writing for the movies, and his books have never been successful as movies, but I hope this may finally be the one.” I would love to see it happen for once, for Fitzgerald’s sake.

— Interview conducted and condensed by Jennifer Altmann
Journey of humility: Discourses on faith

By Jeff Chu ’99


“Be humble.”

The two-word text message arrived on a summer morning in 2005, when I was at my parents’ house in Nevada. I had flown out from New York for a long weekend, my first visit since coming out as gay to my family a couple months before.

My devoutly Evangelical parents had responded badly to my revelation — I was told I needed to be more obedient to the Scriptures, make better choices, pray more — and many of my friends thought the trip was a terrible idea. One delivered a particularly impassioned monologue, ridiculing my parents’ Southern Baptist faith with a ferocity that made him sound, ironically, like a Southern Baptist preacher. The come-from-Jesus moment was when he urged me to boycott my family “until they accept you for who you really are.”

Against that backdrop, this strange two-word text jolted me. I read it over and over, closing it and then opening it up again. “Be humble.” The sender: my new boyfriend.

The walls of the 49th Street subway station in Midtown Manhattan are brick, glazed a garish orange-red that always has made me think of the flames of hell. In the months after my coming-out, I’d stand on the platform each evening, fretting over the fate of my soul and thinking about whether — and how much — I’d screwed up.

My train home couldn’t come soon enough, and some evenings, I meant that with a particular finality. I didn’t want any more conversations with atheist friends, who looked at me pityingly and asked why I didn’t just ditch all this God nonsense. I didn’t want any more interrogations from the super-religious, quoting Bible verses and questioning the “choices” I’d made. Maybe, I thought, it might be better to jump in front of the R train, not on it. But I never did,
because I feared I might fail at that, too.

Instead, I stumbled along, hoping that I could find an on/off switch for my faith. It's funny, but the one thing I didn't do was what I do every day as a journalist: ask for others' stories. So, in 2011, I embarked on a yearlong journey across America and across the theological spectrum, gathering testimonies for a book about the messy intersection of Christianity and sexuality. As a person of (some) faith, I sought to understand why the church I grew up in is so divided on this issue, and as a secular journalist, I wanted to untangle the religious roots of battles over gay rights.

I met with gays and lesbians who had grown up in the church but left it. I visited families who have reconciled the issue, and singles who still seemed tortured. I questioned bishops who have spent decades studying and debating the Scriptures. I quizzed people who have followed their hearts and their consciences in all different directions, from a gay evangelical pastor who married a woman, to a man who has chosen to be celibate for three decades, to the Episcopal Church's first lesbian bishop.

My pilgrimage year forced me out of my own head and deep into other people's lives. I sought out places that would make me uncomfortable and people who would challenge me. I found them in abundance in Topeka, Kan., where I spent four days with the members of Westboro Baptist Church, shadowing them as they picketed and ate pizza.

In a few ways, they were exactly what I expected. They showed me the workshop where they make their hateful signs, and the garage where they store hundreds of them, ready for every occasion, from a Supreme Court protest to a college bowl game—not just the well-known classics “God hates fags” and “God hates America” but also “God hates the Gators” and “God hates the Seminoles.” (Recently, they added “God hates the Chinese” to their repertoire, and I like to think I was partly responsible for that.)

But they also surprised me. Interviewing Westboro's founder, Fred Phelps, was one of the most challenging hours of my career. To this day, I don't know if he knew I was gay, but that factoid would have been irrelevant to him; he believes the only true Christians left on earth are his church's 40 members, and the rest of us are damned. He preaches because he thinks it is the neighborly—even loving—thing to do. What kind of person, after all, sees others bound for the pit of hell and doesn't try to warn them?

Phelps and I had a decent conversation. He gave me suggestions for books I should read, and discovered that we both admire John Bunyan's The Pilgrim's Progress. He liked the fact that my grandfather was a Baptist preacher and that I knew something about the Scriptures. At one point, Phelps looked at me almost gently and said: “I think we might be able to have a little bit of friendship.”

Friendship, even a modicum of it, wasn't something I thought I'd find at Westboro, where I also encountered hospitality and worldliness. Phelps' daughter Margie Phelps, a lawyer who successfully argued before the U.S. Supreme Court that the church had the right to picket military funerals, gushed about how she loved and respected Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg. They were self-aware, even funny; when I visited one member's house, he rattled off a long list of drink options: “Coke, Diet Coke, iced tea, juice, water…” Then he paused for a pregnant moment. “But we don't serve Kool-Aid. It makes people a little nervous!”

There is so much to oppose about Westboro and what they do and say, but in the end, they struck me as incredibly devoted to their families and steadfast in a faith that's repugnant to the rest of us. They were at turns confident and insecure, likable and loathsome—in a word, human.

To see them that way, and then to hear about their God—they have vengeful, angry, and hateful God—helped me. It crystallized and renewed my hope in an altogether different God, one whose love and grace are so incomprehensibly big that they can cover my fears, my mistakes, all of me—and perhaps even them.

“Be humble.”

Throughout my journey, I carried those words with me. They were my touchstone and my talisman, but I don’t think I knew what they meant until I meditated on them.

I see humility now as a child of grace and a mother of empathy. It has helped me stay gentle when faced with hate, grounded when met with hostility. (Indeed, the very roots of the word “humble” go back to the Latin humus—ground.) It has opened doors into people's stories in a way that would have been impossible if I'd been defensive and not genuinely inquisitive. It has helped me to grow.

Sometimes I wonder what our discourse about homosexuality and Christianity—and indeed all manner of controversial issues, not just in churches but also in broader society—might be like if we approached them with a touch more humility and a bit less bravado. Do we mistake being humble for being weak? Do we see it as spinelessness?

Since my book's publication, my inbox frequently has filled with emails from across the theological spectrum. Many expressed support—and their own doubts on these heartrending issues. But in many more, I’ve been called a fool, both by those who assert that it’s impossible to be gay and godly as well as by those who are convinced that there is no God. I’ve been diagnosed as demon-possessed. I’ve been deemed a sad sack of magical thinking.

Once, I coveted their kind of certainty. Once, I would have been more wounded, more shaken, by their words. No longer. My footing is firm. I’ve made peace with my questions. I'm happy to seek stories. I love my God. And I've slowly grown to be able to say, with hope and without fear, “I don’t know.”

As for the boyfriend who sent me that text message: A few months after I finished writing the book, he became my husband.  

paw.princeton.edu • June 5, 2013 Princeton Alumni Weekly
CAROLINE JAMES ’05

Setting things straight

Princeton’s campus is dotted with the visionary work of husband-and-wife team Robert Venturi ’47 ’50 and Denise Scott Brown, who designed Wu Hall, the Lewis Thomas Laboratory, and Frist Campus Center, among their many projects. But when Venturi was awarded the Pritzker Architecture Prize — considered the “Nobel of architecture” — in 1991, Scott Brown was snubbed. Twenty-two years later, Caroline James ’05 hopes to correct that.

James and Arielle Assouline-Lichten — graduate students in architecture at Harvard’s Graduate School of Design (GSD) — posted a Change.org petition in between classes. It was their first ambitious act in reviving a defunct student group, Women in Design: to convince the Pritzker judges to retroactively recognize Scott Brown, the other half of the firm Venturi, Scott Brown and Associates.

The petition went live March 27. By the middle of May, sparked by articles in architecture journals, blogs, major newspapers, and The New Yorker, the petition had gathered more than 12,000 signatures and was continuing to grow, with advocates hoping for a positive response before May 29, when architect Toyo Ito was to receive the 2013 award.

James initially was inspired by the growing discussion of women in the workforce. She recently had read Sheryl Sandberg’s manifesto, Lean In, and drew unsettling comparisons with the lack of female voices at Harvard: “At Princeton, we had been taught our opinion mattered, but even though the GSD was 60 percent women, women didn’t speak up.”

The two students decided that there was no better way to start than by supporting a woman who already was trying to speak up. For years Scott Brown had vocalized her frustration but walked a fine line, not wanting to hurt her firm. The 81-year-old architect

“I think the movement needed the activism of the younger generation.”

NEWSMAKERS

President Barack Obama has nominated MICHAEL FROMAN ’85 as U.S. trade representative. Obama described Froman, the deputy national security adviser for international economics at the time of the announcement, as “one of the world’s foremost experts on our global economy.” … Obama is appointing ERIC P. SCHWARTZ ’85 to the U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom. … The Assembled Parties, RICHARD GREENBERG
learned of the petition five days and 2,000 signatures in. “I was thrilled,” she says. James has been in near-daily contact with Brown since then, and has learned that many of the architect's older friends long have been writing letters to the Pritzker committee about the slight. “I think the movement needed the activism of the younger generation,” suggests James.

Venturi was quick to sign: “Denise Scott Brown is my inspiring and equal partner,” he declared on the petition’s website. At least nine Pritzker winners are among the signers, including Zaha Hadid, one of two women honored in the award’s 34-year history. Alejandro Zaera-Polo, the dean of Princeton’s School of Architecture, and at least seven other Princeton architecture faculty members added their names, as did New Urbanism pioneer Elizabeth Plater-Zyberk ’72, MoMA head curator Barry Bergdoll, and Harvard psychologist Steven Pinker. “There is a lot of controversy in architecture,” James reflects, “but I’ve been amazed by the solidarity.”

In the end, Scott Brown doesn’t want a correction ceremony, “just a modest ‘inclusion ceremony’” that would embrace the conflict, rather than cover it up. “Let’s hold hands while we fight,” she says, “I strongly think that the doubts and conflicts we have are the root of our creativity.”

“I think the field is well set for this younger generation,” muses the grande dame, “to take these ideas and go in all sorts of directions we couldn’t go.”

By Jessica Lander ’10

FROM FAMILY LAW TO MAKING RUM When Krista Haley ’99 was offered dark sipping rum for the first time, she was confused. “Where is my Coke, and why is [the rum] brown?” she wondered. But Haley, a longtime whiskey fan, was immediately drawn to the flavor of sipping rum — which she describes as tasting “like a slightly sweet and smooth whiskey or bourbon” — and today she’s helping make it. Last winter she and her business partner, Brant Braue, opened Jersey Artisan Distilling in Fairfield, N.J. — the first distillery to open in the state since Prohibition. A lawyer, Haley had prosecuted domestic violence and sex-crime cases before moving into family law. “I’ve spent 11 years now dealing with the ugly side of how people treat each other. And I was starting to burn out,” she says. So when Braue shared with her his dream of opening a distillery, she was ready for a new challenge.

GRAND OPENING While Braue, an engineer, works with the equipment and production of the rum, Haley, who is winding down her private practice, has handled the legal hurdles. She also handles marketing and public relations, sends invoices, orders the bottles, and deals with vendors and distributors, among other responsibilities. The first batches of dark rum and a silver mixing rum — called Busted Barrel — were expected to be ready in late May. Haley and Braue were hoping to have a grand opening in June at their distillery, housed in an old airplane-manufacturing facility.

A TREND Haley’s new adventure is part of a trend. “The craft-distillery movement has really started to grow in the last five to seven years across the country,” says Haley. She and Braue plan to follow up with vodka, gin, whiskey, and bourbon, and use New Jersey products — corn, blueberries, blackberries, strawberries, cherries, and cranberries. As a lawyer, she created “a lot of words and a lot of paper.” The distillery is different, she says: “I’ve never done any sort of job where you make something.”

By K.F.G.
The bipartisan partnership that built New York City

During the Great Depression, a pair of larger-than-life politicians found common cause in the New Deal. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt needed a big city to showcase the benefits of federal recovery spending, while New York Mayor Fiorello La Guardia needed New Deal dollars to build infrastructure that would boost his city’s economic prospects.

A new book by historian Mason B. Williams ’06 — City of Ambition: FDR, La Guardia, and the Making of Modern New York (W.W. Norton) — explores this partnership. Roosevelt’s federal dollars, from such programs as the Works Progress Administration, combined with La Guardia’s technocratic leadership to put tens of thousands of New Yorkers to work — building parks, schools, arts centers, and transportation icons such as the Lincoln Tunnel and the Triborough Bridge, which continue to define the city today.

For Williams, who came of age during the partisan warfare of the past 20 years, the pairing caught his attention because Roosevelt was a Democrat and La Guardia a Republican. Under the tutelage of Princeton history professor Sean Wilentz and others, Williams discovered that partisan boundaries were much more fluid in the 1930s and 1940s, especially in ethnically and racially diverse New York.

While FDR remains a cultural icon, La Guardia — who died in 1947, two years after a decade as mayor — offered Williams more of a blank slate, he says. The 5-foot-2 La Guardia was “outgoing and gregarious, and once he was in power, he knew he was the center of attention and reveled in it,” Williams says. “He could be irascible, demanding, and vibrantly funny with a vulgar streak.”

He embodied the diversity of his city, helping him become a successful mayor. Born to a lapsed-Catholic father and a Jewish mother, La Guardia became an Episcopalian. He was raised far from the teeming wards of New York in Prescott, Ariz., and as a young man he worked for U.S. embassies in Eastern Europe before settling in New York in the 1920s. His background allowed him to “relate to different communities and build relationships with different groups,” Williams says.

While Williams believes that the federal government has eclipsed local government in the public mind, the response to Hurricane Sandy reminds him that when the going gets tough, both are needed. “I hope people will read the book and realize how valuable local governments are in solving problems, and how partnerships with the federal government can be part of that,” Williams says. By Louis Jacobson ’92

NEW RELEASES BY ALUMNI

RUTH BEHAR ’83, who was born in Cuba and moved to New York City at the age of 5, describes her youth as an immigrant, her Jewish-Cuban-American family, embarking on her career, her travels, and her longing for Cuba in Traveling Heavy: A Memoir in Between Journeys (Duke University Press). Behar is a cultural anthropologist. … In the biography The First Chinese American: The Remarkable Life of Wong Chin Foo (Hong Kong University Press), SCOTT D. SELIGMAN ’73 aims to rescue this Chinese American from “relative obscurity,” he writes. Wong Chin Foo (1847–1898) — a journalist, lecturer, and political activist — advocated for the civil and political rights of Chinese people in America, and established the United States’ first association of Chinese voters. … Small groups of professional women are banding together in major cities across the United States to help each other and boost their careers, observes journalist PAMELA RYCKMAN ’96. In Stiletto Network: Inside the Women’s Power Circles That Are Changing the Face of Business (AMACOM), she explores these groups and the movers and shakers involved in them. … Beverly Baxter — a London journalist and Toronto native — wrote the column “London Letters” in Canada’s Maclean’s magazine, covering British politics, events, society, and culture. An emeritus professor of history at the University of Western Ontario, NEVILLE THOMPSON ’67 examines the image of Britain he presented in Canada and the End of the Imperial Dream: Beverly Baxter’s Reports from London through War and Peace, 1936–1960 (Oxford University Press).
From the Archives
Archivists titled this photograph simply “happy grads with leis.” They also provided the date it was taken: June 3, 1997, Princeton’s 250th Commencement. The University conferred degrees on 601 undergraduate men and 485 women that year, and awarded 606 advanced degrees. Fred Hargadon, then dean of admission, addressed grads at Class Day, and Sen. William Frist ’74 was Baccalaureate speaker. Can any ’97ers identify the classmates pictured?

Online Class Notes are password-protected. To access Class Notes, alumni must use their TigerNet ID and password.

Click here to log in.

http://paw.princeton.edu/issues/2013/06/05/sections/class-notes/
THE CLASS OF 1938

WILLIAM W. ARMSTRONG ’38

William Armstrong died Dec. 16, 2012, at the age of 96. Bill was born Dec. 7, 1916, in Pittsburgh. He prepared for Princeton at Beverly Hills (Calif.) High School. He majored in chemistry and was on the freshman crew, interclub track squad, and parking squad. He also participated in Glee Club his freshman and sophomore years and was a member of Tower Club.

During World War II, Bill was commissioned in the Navy as an engineer. He started on the light cruiser USS Savannah and took part in the invasion of Sicily. As below-deck engineer, Bill luckily avoided injury when a German plane dropped a bomb down the stack of the Savannah, inflicting terrible damage to the ship. Bill was then transferred to the battleship USS Wisconsin and saw action in the Sea of Japan.

Bill married Jean Myler in 1946 in Los Angeles, Calif. He worked as a research chemist throughout his career. He started his professional life in Hershey, Pa. After a few years, he moved to Pfizer in New York, where he spent the rest of his career. He received more than 13 patents as a result of his work at Pfizer.

Bill was known for his incredible memory, engaging personality, and humor. He loved tennis and jazz music.

He is survived by Jean; three of their five children; eight grandchildren; one great-grandchild; his brother, Harry Armstrong; and many close friends.

The class sends sympathy to Bill’s family on the loss of a very loyal, active class officer.

THE CLASS OF 1942

MARK W. SWETLAND JR. ’42

Mark Swetland died Feb. 20, 2013. He was the son of Mark Swetland Sr. ’25 and Blanche Compton. Mark prepared at Blair Academy and Peddie, where he was valedictorian of his class and graduated with high honors.

Mark’s father was a musician, and some of this talent passed on to his son. At Princeton he was a member of the band and the orchestra. He joined Gateway Club and graduated with honors in chemical engineering.

After graduation, Mark went to work for Vulcan Copper and Supply Co. as a draftsman and ultimately wound up as chief mechanical engineer. In the 1960s he joined the Lummus Co. as an engineer. Mark and his wife, Jean, liked to travel, and work for Lummus gave them plenty of opportunities, including assignments in Canada, Mexico, England, and Indonesia.

After retiring from Lummus, Mark greeted this new phase of his life with enthusiasm. The freedom of retirement allowed him to pursue a deeper knowledge of topics of particular interest — such as his family history — that had eluded him in his life as a working engineer.

To Jean; children Mark A., Paul, Diane, Susan, and David; and their spouses; and the grandchildren, the class sends sympathy.

THE CLASS OF 1944

PETER T. KIKIS ’44

Pete died March 1, 2013. He prepared at New Rochelle High School. At Princeton he played 150-pound football and baseball and was a member of Campus Club. He roomed with Art Barber, John Eide, Bud Friesell, and Fred Githler. He accelerated and graduated summa cum laude in three years.

Pete was a captain in the Army and arrived in France on D-Day plus seven. He served under Gen. Patton in the Battle of the Bulge and once was listed as missing in action. Postwar he was commandant of the Dachau Prison Camp, holding German prisoners for Nuremburg trials.

In New York, he became a real-estate developer, ship owner, and the builder of Sutton House. An intercollegiate bridge champion, he was a backgammon player who in the 1960s was ranked among the top 10 players in the world. In his later years he devoted himself to Faith: An Endowment for Orthodoxy and Hellenism, an organization promoting Greek culture. He loved Princeton and was generous with his gifts.

He married Helen Kalevas in 1955; she

Editor’s note: PAW posts a list of recent alumni deaths at paw.princeton.edu.
Go to “Web Exclusives” on PAW’s home page and click on the link “Recent alumni deaths.” The list is updated with each new issue.
died in 2008. He is survived by his son, Thomas ‘83, and his wife, Stephanie; and three grandchildren, Elena, Peter, and Terrell. To his family and friends, Pete was a role model in all aspects of life.

**KEEHN LANDIS ’44** Keehn died Feb. 24, 2013.

A graduate of New Trier High School, he was on the 150-pound crew at Princeton, a member of Charter Club, and editor of *The Daily Princetonian*. He majored in politics and roomed with Phil Petersen and Dey Watts. He entered the Air Corps in 1943, arrived in England on D-Day and then flew 51 missions. He separated as a captain.

Keehn married Winifred Walker in February 1946 and graduated that year. In 1948 he received a law degree from Northwestern. After three years of practicing law in Chicago, he changed law firms after childhood friend and Princeton classmate Dey Watts encouraged Keehn to join him at Chapman & Cutler, where Keehn spent 30 years and retired as a full partner. One case he handled took 10 years and went up to the Supreme Court before it was decided.

He retired and, with his third wife, moved to Harbor Springs, Mich., to enjoy Kiwanis, tennis, sailing, bicycling, skiing, and singing with a local music group.

Keehn is survived by his wife, Judy; her four children; and his younger sister, Suzanne Newland. He was predeceased by his first two wives, two children, and an older sister.

**JOHN S. PALMER ’44** With his family present, Bud died peacefully March 19, 2013, in West Palm Beach, Fla.

He prepared at Exeter. At Princeton he roomed with Phil Paris, played basketball and lacrosse, majored in modern languages, and was in Cottage Club.

Bud was one of eight men, possibly the first, to adopt a one-handed jump shot. He was a 6-foot-4-inch spark on the varsity team as a sophomore and junior when he entered the Navy, where he piloted a B-26 bomber for towing targets. In 1946 he convinced Ned Irish, president of Madison Square Garden, to hire him to play for the New York Knicks, becoming their first captain.

He performed in several local NBC-TV shows and became a sportscaster on radio and TV on all three major networks. From 1966 to 1974, he was the official New York City greeter for Mayor John Lindsay, planning social affairs and parades for the likes of Lord Mountbatten and astronauts. He did coverage for three Olympics, the Masters in golf, and Open tennis.

His first of four marriages was to Dick LeBlond’s sister, Mary, with whom he had a daughter, Lisa. Lisa survives him, as do daughters Gene Palmer and Betty Landercasper, son John, and two grandsons. The class has lost a great Tiger talent and friend.

**THE CLASS OF 1949**

**ARMIN KLEIN ’49** Armin Klein died Nov. 15, 2011, at his home in Rochester, N.Y.

Armin was born May 1, 1928, in Boston and came to Princeton from Newton (Mass.) High School. He majored in psychology, sang with the Glee Club, was assistant circulation manager of *The Daily Princetonian*, and belonged to Key and Seal Club.

He earned a Ph.D. in clinical psychology from Teachers College of Columbia University in 1956. In 1957 he joined the faculty of the University of Rochester, became chief psychologist for the Convalescent Hospital for Children, and established a private practice in psychotherapy that he maintained with great distinction for several decades.

Armin loved and supported classical music, was a published poet, played the piano, and enjoyed hiking with his children.

This multifaceted man is survived by his wife, Grace Harlow Klein; his children and stepchildren, Cindy, John, Lisa, Meg, Shakati, and Thomas; and several grandchildren. The class extends its sympathy to them all.

**ALVIN LEVINE ’49** Alvin Levine died Nov. 29, 2011, in Jupiter, Fla., where he and his wife, Jeanne, had retired.

Al was born Jan. 11, 1926, in Brooklyn. He came to Princeton from James Madison High School and after Army service in Europe as a PFC from March 1944 to October 1945. He majored in civil engineering, waited on tables in Commons, and managed the Student Cushion Agency.

Al’s career was in New York City as a professional engineer and as owner and operator of Tenalp Construction Co.

An avid sailor all his life, he had a boat named *The Different Drummer*. He and Jeanne loved opera and theater. In addition to his wife, he is survived by their children, Elliot, Peggy, and Julia; and five grandchildren. The condolences of the class are extended to them all.

**DANIEL P. LUTZERER ’49** Daniel Lutzeier died April 27, 2011, in Peoria, Ariz.

Dan was born April 19, 1928, in Dayton, Ohio. He came to Princeton from Highland Park High School. At Princeton he majored in psychology, was a news editor of *The Daily Princetonian*, edited a student directory, played intramural sports, and belonged to Elm Club. He was a waiter and captain at Commons and won the Armstrong Scholarship for four years.

After college, Dan worked in radio and then spent two years in the Army with the Armed Forces Radio Service. After his military service he went on to two business careers, one with Burroughs Corp. and later with Ross Roy Advertising. His retirement in 1992 led him to Arizona and golf.

Dan leaves behind his partner, Tom Mergler, to whom the class extends deepest sympathy.


Vic was born Jan. 12, 1929, in Brooklyn. He came to Princeton from Boys High School. A scholarship student in his junior and senior years, he worked in the dining halls, the Campus Center Furniture Exchange, and the U-Store. He majored in economics. After graduation he served in the Air Force during the Korean War.

His work in sales and marketing led Vic to found the Merchandising Display Corp., of which he was a proud and successful partner until his retirement in 1994.

Vic loved his family, his pets, and golf. He was married for 60 years to Marie Sparacino Pizzolato. She survives him, as do their five children, Veronica Hildinger, Biagio ’76, JoAnne, John, and Victor, and five grandchildren. Our condolences are extended to them all on their loss of this hardworking and enterprising man.

**EDMUND A. STANLEY JR. ’49**

Edmund Stanley, known as Ted, died Dec. 16, 2009, at his home in Oxford, Md.

He was born July 9, 1924, in New York City. After Lawrenceville and infantry duty in Europe during World War II, during which he earned a Purple Heart and a Bronze Star, Ted came to Princeton. He was on the varsity track team, majored in psychology, and graduated with high honors and membership in Phi Beta Kappa. He belonged to Cannon Club and Triangle Club, and served on the business board of the Tiger. He edited ’49’s *Ten-Year Book* in 1959.

In 1949 he entered the family business, financial publisher Bowne & Co. He grew the firm from a $1 million-a-year business to one
growing $350 million. After his retirement in 1994, Ted managed two foundations — one devoted to literacy problems of the disadvantaged and one focusing on the environment, particularly Chesapeake Bay. National Public Radio listeners will remember the many programs “made possible by a gift from Ted and Jennifer Stanley.”

Ted’s first marriage to Alice Vahlsing ended in divorce. He is survived by his wife of 33 years, Jennifer; three children from his first marriage, Edmund A. III, Eric V., and Lisa A.; three grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren. The condolences of the class go to them all.

THE CLASS OF 1951

JOSEPH B. HOWELL ’51 Joe was born Oct. 22, 1929, in Philadelphia, the son of Lawrence Benjamin and Ruth Brewer Howell.

A graduate of Morristown High School, he matriculated at Princeton in 1947, majored in biology, and belonged to the Republican Club and Court Club. He roomed with Marc Bodine, Dick Freeman, and George Kopperl. Called for a year of service in the Army Reserve, he graduated in 1952 but was always affiliated with ’51. Joe and Joanne Lawshe were married June 14, 1952, in Silver Spring, Md.

Joe spent the majority of his career with Reynolds Securities, which later evolved into Dean Witter Reynolds, and retired as vice president of investments after 28 years with the firm.

His community service alone over the years was noteworthy, but his dedication to Princeton was exceptional. He was our class treasurer for decades and our 40th-reunion chairman. Joe loved his family, his church, travel, and Dixieland jazz music. He could always be found by the sound of his infectious whistle.

A beloved friend and classmate, Joe died of heart failure June 2, 2012, at home in Basking Ridge, N.J. He is survived by Joanne; their children, Nanci Fletcher ’80, Ben, and Ted; Nancy’s husband, James R. Fletcher ’80; five grandchildren; and a great-granddaughter.

R. GEORGE KUSER JR. ’51 George was born Dec. 7, 1926, in Trenton, N.J., to R. George and Mary Kerney Kuser.

A Lawrenceville graduate, he served in the Army for three years. At Princeton he was a politics major and belonged to Elm Club. He learned the newspaper business at The Trenton Times, which was owned by his mother’s family. In 1955 he bought the Troy (Ohio) Daily News. After 14 years managing small newspapers in the Midwest, he spent a year in Nairobi, Kenya, serving as president and a pilot for Wings for Progress, a humanitarian airline.


George’s first wife, the former Clare McHugh, died in 1990. He is survived by his wife, Mariane Ross; his children, Clare Fox, R.G. III, Peter, Michael, James, Sarah, and Gulcin Karadeniz; six grandchildren; four great-grandchildren; his brother, James; sister Sally Lane w’34; Sally’s children Stephen ’72, Henry ’78, Mary ’79, and Teresa ’84; and his cousin, Regan Kerney ’68.

THE CLASS OF 1952

FREDERICK H. GLOECKER JR. ’52 Fred died July 6, 2012, in 100 Mile House, British Columbia, Canada, of multiple myeloma. He practiced family medicine there for 30 years.

Fred graduated from Germantown Friends School. At Princeton he played varsity football, joined Cannon Club, and roomed with Albin Rauch. He earned his medical degree at Temple University School of Medicine in 1956.

In 1959, Fred married Linda Philip, and, after her death in 1987, he married Mary McArdr. He is survived by Mary; his children, Robert, Cherie, Laurie, and Mark; stepchildren Mavis and Patrick McArdr; his sister, Kathy Shafer, and her husband, Carl ’53. To them all, the class offers sympathy.

WALTER S. GRIFFITH ’52 A native of Indiana, Walt came to the class from St. George’s, where he was captain of the basketball, football, and tennis teams. At Princeton he majored in psychology, was a member of Cottage, and roomed with Fritz Riegel and Ben Rice.

After Princeton he attended Indiana University Law School and devoted his attention to managing his investments and to various charities, notably mental-health organizations, and to the Republican Party. In his note for the Book of Our History, Walt wrote generously about the lives of three classmates — Tim Sicks, Ben Rice, and Jim Baker.

With his wife, Christina, and children Donna and Andrew, he lived in Sea Ranch Lakes, Fla. Walt died Jan. 9, 2013, and his requiem Mass was held at Assumption Catholic Church in Lauderdale-by-the-Sea, Fla.


Coming to the class from St. Paul’s School, he joined Colonial Club, majored in English, and produced some of his own films.

After graduation he served in the Army (counterintelligence), then returned to Princeton to work at General Devices, an electronics company. Upon the death of his wife, Sally, he moved to Boston and became a producer at WGBH-TV. A second marriage ended in divorce. He produced and directed a film, The Playground, which was written by George Garrett ’52. In 1965 he moved to Los Angeles to produce and direct films for EMCO.

Richard’s wit is displayed in the following statement he made for the Book of Our History: “2002: Could no longer battle the jungle; moved to southern Nevada to join wonderful ex-wife Zenaïda as housemate. But — Las Vegas. Is this home??? Life’s enduring enrichments are: Knowing it can’t last forever.”

Richard leaves his brother, Henry ’43, and brother-in-law Michael Potter ’46.

WILLIAM C. KAPPS JR. ’52 Bill served his community in the Shenandoah Valley — Waynesboro, Va. — in many roles, professional and personal. A pediatrician, he helped found Waynesboro Sheltered Workshop, now Vector Industries, which offered employment to young adults with disabilities, and was a consultant to Commonwealth Center in Staunton, the only psychiatric hospital for children in the state.

He came to the class from Episcopal High School. He was a member of Quadrangle and captain as well as coxswain of the 150-pound crew. Bill graduated from the Medical College of Virginia in 1956 and served as a captain and chief of pediatric service in the Air Force at Camphill Air Force Base from 1959 to 1961.

He then moved with his wife, Shirley (now deceased), to Waynesboro to open his practice and continued in it until 1999. His community activities included the Boy Scouts, Rotary Club, and St. John’s Episcopal Church, among others.

Bill died July 2, 2012. He leaves his children, Kathryn, William III, and John, to whom the class extends sympathy.

HAROLD R. LEBLOND JR. ’52 Athlete, executive, and entrepreneur, Hoppy died July 4, 2012, in his hometown of Cincinnati.

He came to Princeton from The Hill School, where he was president of the athlet-
ic association and played on the Hill’s first hockey team. He left Princeton after freshman year for the University of Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1953. He served two years as commanding officer of the 11th Anti-aircraft Artillery and was discharged as a first lieutenant in 1956.

After working 28 years at the J.H. Day Company, he left to found a graphics-design business.

Hoppy is survived by his wife, Sherry; daughters Meredith and Susan; and sons Harold III and Peter, to whom the class extends its condolences.

THE CLASS OF 1953


He entered Princeton from Haddonfield (N.J.) High School, majored in philosophy, sang in the Glee Club and choir, and belonged to Prospect Club. His roommates included Wally Schmitt, Stanley Korenman ’54, and Dick Cantwell. Dick recalls that Jack spent his junior year in Paris at the Sorbonne and the Institut Catholique.

Jack’s daughter, Ann Tashi Slater ’84, says her father graduated fifth in his class at Princeton, attended Columbia University’s College of Physicians and Surgeons, and did a surgical internship at UC SF. He finished first in his class at Pensacola’s Naval School of Aviation Medicine, and after military service was associate Peace Corps director for Nepal in Kathmandu. Ann says that Jack then began a successful career as a private psychiatrist that concluded in the San Francisco Bay area.

His interests included classical music, anthropology, botany, and film. He was fluent in French and Spanish and spoke “enough of many more languages to get himself into trouble.”

Besides Ann, Jack is survived by his son, John S. III; daughters Elizabeth Walther and Cynthia; brother Richard; sister Catherine Baseline; and seven grandchildren. We give thanks for Jack, who touched many lives in many ways.

THE CLASS OF 1954

PHILIP C. HUGHES ’54 Philip Hughes died March 16, 2013, in Hilton Head Hospital.

Born in East Orange, N.J., Phil graduated from Choate School. At Princeton, his major was biology. He was a member of Cottage Club and played on the golf team each year, being appointed captain his senior year. He graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1958. He served as a lieutenant in the Naval Medical Corps from 1957 to 1962, including time at the Philadelphia Naval Hospital and the Naval Hospital in Jackson- ville, Fla. He then returned to Philadelphia and completed specialty training in ophthalmology at Wills Eye Hospital. In 1965, he moved to Dayton, Ohio, where he practiced ophthalmology until his retirement in 1996.

Phil supported his love of golf by volunteering as director of the Western Golf Association and supporting the Evans Scholars Foundation. He was a founding member of the Miami Valley Golf Association. In 2001, he was inducted into the Dayton Golf Hall of Fame.

The class sends condolences to Miki, his wife of 58 years; children Brad, Cyndi, David, and Peggy; and six grandchildren. The class is honored by his service to our country.

THE CLASS OF 1955

COSTAN W. BERARD ’55 Costan Berard, our valedictorian, was taken from us suddenly in his sleep Jan. 5, 2013, a couple of weeks after his 80th birthday.

In 1984 he was the recipient of the Class of 1955 Award for research in cancer for his work in finding a cure for Hodgkin’s disease.

Born Dec. 12, 1932, in Cranford, N.J., Cos came from the Pingry School to Princeton, where he served as Elm Club’s president. After graduating from Harvard Medical School and completing a residency at Strong Memorial Hospital in Rochester, Cos had a medical career with so many contributions it is impossible to list them all here. At the National Cancer Institute he worked with colleagues who revolutionized the treatment of malignant lymphoma and Hodgkin’s disease. In addition he recognized that modern immunology would alter the classification of immune-system malignancies.

His ability to recognize and recruit the best and brightest was one of his strongest skills, and helped him to secure, with his vision and leadership, the future of the National Cancer Institute and St. Jude Children’s Research Hospital. Read more on our website (www.princeton1955.org).

Cos had been retired for several years. Predeceased by his wife, Susan, he is survived by two daughters, Alison Rector and Leslie Morrison, and his granddaughter, Tait Morrison.

THE CLASS OF 1956

BENNET B. HARVEY JR. ’56 Ben died Dec. 31, 2012. He was a wonderful, multitaled man and a friend to so many.

Ben was born in Chicago and graduated...
from the Latin School of Chicago before coming to Princeton. Key and Seal Club recruited him to serve as president. He accepted the honor and ran a harmonious club.

His senior-year roommates were Bill Bennethum and Allen Smart.

After Princeton he graduated from Harvard Law School. His law-school aptitude score was said to be one of the highest in the country.

Ben worked for a prominent Chicago law firm, taught at a prominent Chicago law school, and capped his career in Chicago as general counsel of the Merchandise Mart. He then opened a private practice in Lake Forest, Ill., where he lived, partnering with his wife.

Beyond his practice in law, Ben was a truly interesting and interested man and was involved in all aspects of literature among other intellectual pursuits.

The class extols its sympathy to his wife, Karen; and his children, Bennett III, Kyle Harvey, and Alexandra Mayoras.

THE CLASS OF 1957

MORTON LEWIN ’57 ’60  Morton Lewin died unexpectedly but peacefully in his sleep Feb. 20, 2013. He was 81.

Mort grew up in the Bronx and graduated from Stuyvesant High School in Manhattan, where he was salutatorian of his class and a wingback and play caller of the football team.

After a semester at Princeton, Mort enlisted in the Army band during the Korean War and was stationed in the Panama Canal Zone. He returned to Princeton in 1954 and graduated with a bachelor’s degree in electrical engineering in 1957. He added a master’s degree in 1958 and a Ph.D. in 1960.

Mort worked at RCA for 14 years, during which he was awarded more than 10 patents and received the “Outstanding Young Electrical Engineer” award from the national electrical engineering society in 1966. In 1972, he transitioned to academics as a full professor at Rutgers University, where he remained until his retirement in 1999.

Mort played saxophone and piano and performed in and around Princeton for years, including a two-year stint at the Nassau Inn’s Yankee Doodle Tap Room in the 1970s.

Mort is survived by Suki, his wife of more than 60 years; children Cherrie, Brandon, Julie ’82, and Gene ’84; sisters Ruth and Sondra; and eight grandchildren. He will be remembered for his love of jazz, devotion to his family, and his brilliant mind. The class sends condolences to his family.

THE CLASS OF 1958


Born in Johnson City, N.Y., he attended the University School in Cleveland, Ohio. Bob majored in biology at Princeton and took his meals at Dial Lodge. Senior year he roomed with Herrn Botzow, John Gilbert, and Dick Orville.

Bob graduated from Western Reserve University School of Law in 1962 and practiced law in Ohio for the next 25 years before moving to Florida in 1987. He was respected by many and known for his compassion, generosity, intelligence, and wit.

He loved to travel and spent much of his spare time volunteering for causes about which he felt passionate. Bob was active in the U.S. Power Squadrons, a nonprofit organization whose mission is to improve maritime safety and enjoyment through education. He was also active in the Tampa Bay Estuary Program, aimed at restoring and protecting Florida’s largest open-water estuary.

Bob is survived by his wife, Deborah; four daughters; a stepson; and eight grandchildren. To them all, the class extends sincerest sympathy.

THE CLASS OF 1959

BRUCE E. BROWN ’59  Bruce died Nov. 4, 2012, at home in Wellborn, Fla., following a recurrence of cancer.

Born in Orange, N.J., Bruce attended West Orange High School. He followed his father, Edward ’30, to Princeton, where he rowed for the varsity heavies and ate at Dial Lodge. Following graduation from the University of Pennsylvania Medical School in 1963 and internship at Mary Fletcher Hospital in Burlington, Vt., Bruce entered the Navy where he served as a flight surgeon aboard the aircraft carrier USS Bennington.

Leaving active duty, Bruce returned to Burlington for a residency in radiology at the Medical Center Hospitals of Vermont, followed by a fellowship at Los Angeles County/USC Medical Center, and service as staff radiologist at Kaiser-Permanente Hospital in Hollywood. Returning again to Vermont, Bruce became director of radiology at Putnam Memorial Hospital in Bennington; a cattle farmer; and, with his wife, Debbie, the father of three sons, all of whom attended Princeton.

In 1991 the family moved to Florida, where Bruce served as a radiologist at the VA hospital in Lake City, finally retiring in 2000. An avid outdoorsman, Bruce fishèd and hunted the world over.

Bruce is survived by Debbie; sons Adam ’99, Zachary ’00, and Benjamin ’02; and his brother, Fred ’63. We have sent condolences.

THE CLASS OF 1971

JON T. WAGENKNECHT ’71  We are sad to report the death of Jon Wagenknecht May 21, 2012, due to heart failure after unsuccessful cardiac transplantation.

Jon attended Wayland Academy in Wisconsin before coming to Princeton, where he majored in economics. Subsequently, Jon earned an MBA from the University of Chicago. He began a career, first in banking, then in real-estate finance.

Jon made his home in Lake Forest, Ill., where he was an active and beloved member of the Lake Forest community. He was an avid tennis player, an enthusiastic cook, and a supporter of the Lake Forest booster club.

His daughter, Paige, wrote the following in describing her father: “He practiced, preached, and strongly valued honesty, integrity, and truthfulness. He taught his children that these values led to happiness, good relationships, and long-lasting friendships.” Jon was a terrific father, brother, and colleague; he acted as the family center and was a dedicated friend to many.

The class extends its sympathy to friends and his surviving family, including his children: Theodore, Paige, Leigh, and Wyatt; and five siblings, Karl, Lynn, Ann, Eric, and Celenda. Jon’s sister, Kay ’73, died in 1997. He was divorced.

THE CLASS OF 1972

KENNETH K. GILL JR. ’72  The class recently learned of the death of Kenneth Gill of Lutherville, Md., Jan. 21, 2013, at the age of 63. Kenny entered with the Class of 1971 but received his degree with the Class of 1972.

Kenny came to Princeton from Baltimore Polytechnic Institute, one of six freshmen from that school. He played freshman lacrosse and joined Whig-Clio. A biology major, he was a member of Quadrangle Club. Senior year, Kenny roomed in Henry Hall with Herbert “Skip” Beck III, Robert Eichner Jr., Robert Kuenzel, and the late James Zarfoss Jr. His younger brother, Michael W. Gill ’75, joined him at Princeton that year.

He pursued a career as an environmental scientist in Maryland before founding Maryland Spectral Services Inc., an environmental-testing service headquartered in Baltimore in 1988.

He is survived by his father, Kenneth K. Gill Sr.; his brother, Michael; his sister, Jennifer Guy, and her husband, Dan Guy Jr.;
nieces Katherine and Julia Gill; and nephews Daniel, Brady, and Kevin Guy. The classes of 1971 and 1972 extend their condolences to the many members of Kenny’s extended family.

**THE CLASS OF 1986**

**MARATHA CARR ATWATER ’86**

Martha Atwater, Emmy Award-winning writer for PBS television’s *WordWorld* and producer of *Clifford the Big Red Dog*, died Feb. 22, 2013, in Brooklyn Heights, N.Y., after being hit by an out-of-control vehicle. She was 48.

Martha, daughter of Julian ’53 and the late Patricia Carr Atwater, grew up in Rochester, N.Y., and attended Allendale Columbia School. At Princeton she majored in English. Martha’s infectious laughter and insightful humor attracted numerous friends. In Wilson College, she roomed in a giant suite affectionately called the Cuckoo’s Nest. Her roommates remember her compassion, effervescence, and sparkling smile. A Cap and Gown member, Martha also spent a semester in London.

After graduation, Martha moved to New York City. As Scholastic Inc.’s vice president of programming, she produced more than 200 half-hour segments of live action and animated programs including *Goosebumps* and *Dear America*, among others. Martha recently launched her own company, Oxymonor Print Media, and a blog to showcase her witty writing.

We have lost a wonderful friend, talented writer, and inspiration. Our class sends deepest sympathy to Martha’s beloved husband, Thomas Peter Wallack; daughters Chloe and Olivia; her father; sister Sarah Mayer; and her brothers, John and Stephen, and their families. Memorials may be sent to The Packer Collegiate Institute, 170 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, NY 11201, or www.packer.edu.

**Graduate alumni**

**MOOSON KWAKU ’47**

Mooson Kwaku, the eminent professor of chemical engineering and emeritus director of the Institute of Process Engineering of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, died Nov. 20, 2012. He was 92.

Kwaku graduated from the University of Shanghai in 1943, and in 1947 earned a master’s degree from Princeton in chemical engineering. In 1948, he published with Professor Richard H. Wilhelm of Princeton a paper, “Fluidization of Solid Particles,” which, for the first time, differentiated liquid-solid and gas-solid fluidization, designating one “particulate” and the other “aggregative.”

After Princeton, Kwaku worked in U.S. industry before returning to China as a professor at what is now the Institute of Process Engineering. There he established the first Chinese research laboratory on fluidization, which led to wide applications in Chinese chemical and metallurgy industries.

Starting in 1966, during the Chinese Cultural Revolution, Kwaku and his family suffered, his research was interrupted, and he was not permitted to conduct laboratory studies. Nonetheless, he worked at home. By 1972, his access to his laboratory began to be restored, and in 1980 he was appointed to the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

During its centennial in 2008, the American Institute of Chemical Engineers chose Kwaku as one of 50 chemical engineers who “founded the profession and established the discipline.”

He is survived by his wife, Huichun; and three children.

**ARTHUR S. WIGHTMAN ’49**

Arthur Wightman, a founding father of modern mathematical physics and Princeton’s Thomas D. Jones Professor of Mathematical Physics emeritus, died Jan. 13, 2013. He was 90 and had Alzheimer’s disease.

Wightman graduated from Yale in 1942, and was an instructor in physics there in 1943-44. He was a lieutenant junior grade in the Navy from 1944 to 1946. At Princeton, he earned a Ph.D. in physics in 1949. That year, he joined the Princeton faculty as an instructor, and rose to full professor by 1960 (in mathematical physics). He became emeritus in 1992.

Princeton has a long tradition in mathematical physics, with professors Weyl, von Neumann, and Wigner, among others. Continuing in that tradition, Wightman provided, for the first time, a mathematically elegant and axiomatic approach to quantum field theory.

Among his many honors, he was a member of the National Academy of Sciences, and was awarded the 1969 Heinenann Prize for Mathematical Physics and the first Poincaré Prize in 1997.

Wightman is survived by Ludmilla, his wife of 35 years, and a stepson. His first wife, Anna-Greta, predeceased him in 1976, after 30 years of marriage, as did their daughter at a young age. To mark his passing, Princeton flew its flag at half-staff for three days.

**MICHEL BOUDART ’50**

Michel Boudart, professor emeritus of chemical engineering at Stanford and one of the world’s eminent experts in catalysis, died May 2, 2012. He was 87.

Born in Belgium, Boudart graduated from the University of Louvain with a bachelor’s degree in 1944, and a master’s in 1947. At Princeton he earned a Ph.D. in chemistry in 1950.

From 1950 to 1954, he was a research associate at Forrestal Research Center. He was a Princeton faculty member from 1954 to 1961. From 1961 to 1964, he taught at Berkeley before going to Stanford. Boudart was chair of Stanford’s chemical engineering department from 1975 to 1978. He became professor emeritus in 1994.

In 1974, during the first oil crisis, he and two associates founded Catalytica, which successfully worked on very complex catalytic problems for industry and government.

Without catalysis, satellites and international telephones would be greatly hampered and previously unimpeded noxious chemicals would pour out of autos. Boudart was elected to the National Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Engineering, in addition to receiving four honorary doctorates and four patents.

He is survived by four children and five grandchildren. He was predeceased by his wife, Marina, and a daughter.

**PHILIP K. HASTINGS ’51**

Philip Hastings, professor emeritus of psychology at Williams College, died Nov. 13, 2012. He was 90.

Hastings graduated from Williams in 1944, and then served in the Navy into 1946. He earned a Ph.D. in psychology from Princeton in 1951 and became an assistant professor at Williams the same year. He later was promoted to full professor and in 1986 received emeritus status.

At Williams, he expanded its collection of Elmo Roper’s opinion polling data into the Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, a repository of research studies from 90 countries and data from about a thousand research bodies — reportedly the world’s largest such archive.

In 1977, Hastings founded Survey Research Consultants Inc., of which he was chairman. The company conducted marketing and opinion surveys in New England, also brokering foreign surveys under contract with the U.S. government for several years. It also published the monthly *World Opinion Update* from 1978 to 2007. With his wife, Elizabeth, he co-edited 21 annual volumes of the *Index to International Public Opinion Research*. He also had been president of the World Association of Public Opinion Research (1971-72).

Hastings is survived by Elizabeth, his wife of 62 years; three daughters; and six grandchildren. Another daughter predeceased him.

This issue has an undergraduate memorial for Morton Lewin ’57 ’60.

**Graduate memorials are prepared by the APA.**
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