ECONOMICS FOR THE MASSES

Alan Krueger is back on campus with tales of rockonomics, Joe Biden, and biking with the GOP Young Guns
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When you remember your days at Princeton, was there someone who had a significant impact on your early career decisions? Someone who offered advice, who shared their insights, or advocated for you? Someone who helped shape your career direction?

The Office of Career Services wishes to recognize the following alumni who partnered with our office and volunteered their time by participating in various student-alumni engagement programs and networking events this year. Now, more than ever, we appreciate the continued support of our dedicated alumni in helping students navigate the career decision-making process!

Thank you Alumni!
Oral History
Watch video highlights from PAW’s interviews with 15 members of the Class of 1978.

Then and Now
As our preview video shows, some things at Reunions never go out of style.

Major Plans
Read about this year’s major reunions in an advance look at PAW’s Reunions Guide.

National Pastime
Gregg Lange ’70 recounts Princeton baseball’s role in the birth of sports television in 1939.

Over the Moon
Don Boroson ’73 ’77 demonstrates lunar laser communication with help from science guy Bill Nye.
Princeton Athletics: New Captain, Enduring Values

O

ne of my favorite duties as Princeton’s president is to serve as our cheerleader-in-chief. In addition to attending as many Tigers games and matches as possible, I have enjoyed opportunities this year to give pre-season and pre-game talks to some of our varsity teams and to “pump up the crowd” at our football team’s bonfire this fall.

On April 15, I stood behind a microphone on Carril Court in Jadwin Gymnasium to rally the Tiger faithful once again. This time, the occasion was the introduction of Mollie Marcoux ’91 as the new Ford Family Director of Athletics — an announcement that most certainly pumped up the crowd of coaches, student-athletes, alumni, and staff members in the Jadwin bleachers that afternoon.

Mollie will play a critical role in the life of the University when she starts her new position in August, given the importance of varsity and recreational athletics to so many Princeton students and alumni, as well as our commitment to maintaining an athletics program based upon integrity and honor.

A legendary two-sport student-athlete at Princeton who has built her skills and reputation as an extraordinary leader in the amateur sports arena, Mollie rose to the top of a pool of superb candidates during our seven-month search for a new athletic director. She understands firsthand our values, having competed at the highest levels athletically (as an ice hockey and soccer star) and having excelled academically (as a cum laude graduate in history) during her four years on campus. And her highly motivated, focused, and creative leadership style has inspired and endeared her to the thousands of athletes, coaches, staff members, civic partners, and executives with whom she worked during her 19 years in senior roles with the Chelsea Piers organization in New York and Connecticut.

The position of athletic director is so multifaceted that some might consider it an impossible job. It requires someone who embodies the qualities of a dedicated educator, a motivational coach, an adept manager, and an enthusiastic community-builder. Mollie will be charged with overseeing Princeton’s 38 varsity teams as well as our club sports and recreational fitness programs; forging relationships with students, faculty, staff, alumni, peer institutions, and the local community; and upholding the University’s focus on athletics as an educational tool while also providing the support and vision needed for Princeton to build upon its legacy of excellence in intercollegiate competition.

These are duties that Mollie’s predecessor, Gary Walters ’67, has executed with tremendous success over the past 20 years. A few days prior to announcing Mollie’s appointment, I had the privilege of speaking at a tribute in Gary’s honor in Jadwin Gym and presenting him with a blazer inscribed on the inside with the slogan he created and championed: “Education Through Athletics.” I thanked Gary that night, and again when I introduced his successor, for his tireless commitment and his unparalleled accomplishments as Princeton’s athletic director. Under Gary’s leadership, Princeton’s athletics program has steadfastly focused on sports as a vehicle for learning while still producing a stunning collection of championship banners. Our athletics program stands in distinct contrast to the many others that have become more disconnected than ever from the educational missions of their institutions — a point of pride for Princeton, but a disheartening reality for the broader intercollegiate athletics landscape.

While Mollie will bring her own unique perspectives and experiences into her new role, she will passionately carry forward the mission that has long defined Princeton athletics. As a candidate, she impressed the search committee with her pure love of sports and her resolve to champion the lifelong lessons that all Princeton athletes — whether varsity, club, or rec — learn about competition, teamwork, and respect. They are lessons that Mollie’s coaches and teammates instilled when she was a Princeton undergraduate and that our Tiger coaches and athletes continue to emphasize today, which inspired her to return to campus.

As Mollie said in her introductory press conference, “Princeton’s coaches, across the board, are exceptional — not only for their personal accomplishments, but also for their integrity and commitment to the overall development of our student-athletes as competitors, as leaders, and as scholars. … Princeton understands that its coaches are teachers, that their teaching extends well beyond skills and strategies for their particular sports, and that its athletic programs should advance — not compete with — the educational mission of the University.”

In my own conversations with our current student-athletes, and with our many devoted alumni who remain deeply engaged with our athletics program, I stress that the values undergirding Princeton athletics are an important part of what makes our University so special. And as we welcome a new era of Princeton athletics leadership under Mollie Marcoux, I know that she, along with our coaches and staff members across the department, agrees that these values will — and must — endure.

THE PRESIDENT’S PAGE

Mollie Marcoux ’91, Princeton’s new Ford Family Director of Athletics, at her introductory press conference.
At the Clubhouse
The 9-story Clubhouse provides a warm and welcoming community for networking, socializing, and entertainment. From wine dinners to squash tournaments to live music happy-hours, everyone is encouraged to take advantage of the many benefits of membership!

Online
The Princeton Club website allows you to navigate and achieve your goals before stepping foot in the Clubhouse. Join a yoga class, sign up for a lecture, tour or gala. Book a room in one of the Club’s 52 guestrooms or reserve a table in the 1920’s-style Grill or formal Woodrow Wilson Room. Schedule a meeting or a private party. You control your Princeton Club experience online!

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Princetoniana “Take It or Leave It” Tent

For alumni hoping to find a home for Princeton memorabilia and apparel that could be treasured by another alumnus or guest.

Bring your items (only as big as you can carry) to Reunions and drop them off at the “Take It or Leave It” tent on the East Pyne South Lawn any time after 9 a.m. Thursday, May 29. Then go shopping for more great finds! Items not claimed by a new owner by 9 p.m., Saturday, May 31, will disappear!

alumni.princeton.edu/goinback/reunions/2014/events/
Inbox

CHANGING AN UNDERCLASS
To sympathize with criminals who fear being caught and fault “intensified policing” for destabilizing drug traffic from when there was “a corporate-like hierarchy protect[ing] their workers from the police and from people who might harm them” is a benighted view of the drug problem and its victims (“Life on the Run,” March 19). Our society has known moments of praiseworthy civic disobedience, but never in the name of drug dealing, murder, and robbery.

Our society has known moments of praiseworthy civic disobedience, but never in the name of drug dealing, murder, and robbery.

Having begun being a journalist on a police beat in Philadelphia, I saw the deplorable life of ghetto dwellers and also the underpaid, dangerous, and revolting lot of policemen, taunted continually and sometimes attacked, trying to do something about lawlessness for the sake of upright inhabitants more victimized than the criminals Alice Goffman “10 calls “victims.” Individual examples of police brutality sometimes make the press, but the days when a cop can tread fearlessly on civil rights are behind us.

Our judicial system is imperfect and court-appointed lawyers don’t always serve the innocent well, but our judges, jurors, and prosecutors — of whom many are black — don’t spend their time violating due process to railroad blacks into prison. I find the gulag comparison particularly egregious, since my cousin never returned from that archipelago where a huge portion of a population was martyred by a criminal government.

We need cooperation between people of all colors and faiths — people of good faith and sincere empathy — to have pragmatic and moral answers to changing an underclass maimed by an inheritance of the sins of slavery and Jim Crow. We don’t need the pleasure of perverse self-righteousness that comes with ill-placed sympathy toward benevolent laxity regarding crime.

G.Y. Dryansky ’59
Paris, France

Research by Alice Goffman and other sociologists strongly suggests that when inner-city youths are confronted with the option of pursuing a high-school degree and the world of work versus living by their wits on the streets, the latter appears to many to be the more rational and realistic option. This results from their lack of knowledge of their external world and the opportunities it offers.

Letters should not exceed 275 words and may be edited for length, accuracy, clarity, and civility. Due to space limitations, we are unable to publish all letters received in the print magazine. Letters, articles, photos, and comments submitted to PAW may be published in print, electronic, or other forms.

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The first option puts them on a college track with a curriculum that many find irrelevant to their interests, impractical, and largely incomprehensible. Most understand that subjects such as algebra, geometry, and cellular biology never will be needed in any future work they might aspire to.

Contrast our approach with that of Germany, where only 24 percent of K-12 students go to college and the others enroll in and complete hundreds of apprentice programs. The result is a highly skilled workforce, very low unemployment, great prosperity, great job security, and consistent trade surpluses. In part because of Germany’s pragmatic approach, the incarceration rate is only 11 percent of the rate in the United States.

Think of the savings in law enforcement and welfare expenditures that a market-driven approach like this could produce here in the United States, one in which the curriculum would stress skills for living and working in a complex society.

We can only hope that the sociologists will enlarge the sphere of their research to embrace what real curriculum reform in our K-12 system would look like. At present, we are engaging only in charter-school fantasies and “blame-the-teachers” exercises.

Richard C. Kreutzberg ’59
Bethesda, Md.
After the New South Protest

There was a follow-up to the 1969 New South building “takeover” (I was not there) that apparently was not shared with your writer (That Was Then, March 19). Within weeks of the event, a small number of black students quietly were invited to meet with a group of University trustees in 1915 Hall to discuss South Africa divestiture. I was there, we in our jackets and ties, and remember that there was mutual respect throughout. No press was present, and I recall no later public report. So rather than having “backfired,” the action may have led directly to the initiation of a University dialogue on a concern of great importance to many.

Jim Floyd ’69
Princeton, N.J.

Privacy andLeaks

As deputy chief of the National Security Agency’s Media Leaks Task Force, I was disheartened by the April 2 issue’s negative responses to the previous issue’s letters from my former colleague, Bob Deitz ’72, and from Michael Mantyla ’93. The responses indicated a lack of faith in all three branches of our government.

I take the opposite view. If President James Madison 1771 came back to Earth today, I think that he would be proud of how our democracy has evolved, including our contentious Congress. He also would appreciate how our government, on the whole, continues to learn from past lessons and improve its obligation to self-regulate. As for PAW’s Jan. 8 special issue on privacy, the tone about government overreach shocked me the most, perhaps because I have been cloistered in the intelligence community for the past 38 years. I, too, am highly concerned about how the advances in information technology and the proliferation of publicly available personal information can permit intrusion by the government — the government of Russia or China, that is.

When it comes to our intelligence community and the NSA in particular, we fully support the president’s Jan. 17 decision on privacy. I am pleased to cite the comments about the NSA’s workforce
Inbox

by constitutional law professor Geoffrey Stone, an ACLU adviser and a member of the Presidential Review Group. In an April 1 Huffington Post article, he stated that the NSA is “an organization that operates with a high degree of integrity and a deep commitment to the rule of law.”

Many alumni probably are tired of the media leaks and privacy subject. But for those who remain interested and concerned, I am willing to engage in a dialogue at Princeton forums on the issue and clarify how the NSA really operates. Perhaps this year’s Reunions would be a good start.

David H. Shore ’76
Potomac Falls, Va.

Unfortunately, I agree with Randolph Hobler ’68 (Inbox, April 2) completely. Most agencies of the government do a good job of complying with the sections of the Whistleblower Protection Act that mandate effective education and training in the act, but they do nothing to enforce it, they don’t discipline violators of the law, and if anything, they participate in the retaliation that inevitably occurs against anyone who reports “waste, fraud, and abuse” as they are supposed to do.

On my family’s website, I’ve described what happened to my wife and me as park rangers for the National Park Service (www.schundler.net). If our “reward” for writing the inspector general’s office about abuses and waste in one small park of the National Park Service resulted in not being rehired (as we were supposed to be) and then not getting any support from anyone in the government until the Office of Special Counsel had to prosecute our case (successfully), imagine what happens in other agencies, and in cases where much more significant problems are being exposed!

In the final analysis, what Edward Snowden did was wrong, but what is even more wrong is a Whistleblower Protection Act that is not enforced in almost every agency of the government — which then drives people to take more drastic (and sometimes illegal) action.

Bruce E. Schundler ’70
Bedminster, N.J.

Hugh Halton’s Legacy

I was surprised to see a short item about Father Hugh Halton (That Was Then, April 2). I attended his Masses from 1957 to 1960 and found his homilies focused mostly on religion, not politics. He was a learned and gentle man, not a firebrand. He was way ahead of his time, not quite realizing that Princeton was abandoning Calvinism for Marxism as he spoke.

It’s odd that it was left to a Catholic cleric in a very non-Catholic university environment to object to secularization and the denigration of religion. Where were the Presbyterian or Episcopal clergy then? Probably they already were corrupted pretty well themselves. As I write this, 90 percent of the membership of the mainstream Protestant churches has vanished. The Catholics doubtless will go the same way, more slowly, as America joins Europe in massive apostasy. Thanks for remembering Father Halton.

Norman Ravitch ’59 ’62
Savannah, Ga.

Hugh Halton (I cannot bear to accord him a clerical appellation) was a brilliant, arrogant, egotistical proselytizer who delivered sermons (ranging from tedious and self-aggrandizing to pure pap) with an elegant, Oxonian-accented, mellifluous baritone.

As a Catholic freshman in 1954, I acquired my first Chapel credits at Mass celebrated by Halton. His ministry (if one cares to call it that) furthered my education because, by graduation, most of my Chapel credits had been earned at Protestant and Jewish services. I knew that Halton (inadvertently) helped many Princetonians broaden their horizons similarly.

James F. O’Rorke Jr. ’58
New York, N.Y.

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The article regarding Father Halton was not really accurate in characterizing Professor Walter Stace as “a self-professed atheist.” I remember much of the controversy that went on while I was an undergraduate.

Mr. Stace, an Englishman who had a religious conversion experience in his youth and served in the Indian Civil Service in Ceylon for 22 years, was heavily influenced by Eastern religion and wrote extensively on mysticism. He certainly did not believe in Father Halton’s brand of religion, but it is clear that anyone who could say “to ask for a proof of the existence of God is on a par with asking for a proof of the existence of beauty” is not your standard atheist. What Mr. Stace had was wisdom, not belief; I don’t think Father Halton was able to understand that.

Mr. Stace’s son, Noel, was a classmate and friend. He was killed in a naval air-training accident about five years after graduation. I wrote Mr. Stace, and he wrote back a touching letter saying “sometimes life can seem so utterly unfair.” The “seem” was typical of the man.

Herbert J. Kaufmann ’55
Mount Kisco, N.Y.

IF WILSON HAD BEEN THERE
Toward the end of his President’s Page remarks in the April 2 issue, Christopher L. Eisgruber ’83 says: “I venture to hope that, had [Woodrow] Wilson been with us in February [for Alumni Day] to hear ... and to see ... he would have allowed himself a quiet smile of satisfaction. ...”

Wilson, born in Virginia before the Civil War, probably would have suffered another stroke had he somehow been permitted to be present on Alumni Day 2014. He surely would have found the presence of large numbers of women and “colored people,” in the phrasing of his day, appalling beyond belief, and even nauseating. He would think he was experiencing a particularly vivid nightmare from which he could only hope to escape to return to the peace and quiet of the grave as soon as possible.

It’s one thing to invoke the memory of Woodrow Wilson and to hail the continuing influence of his enlightened ideas, but to imagine him physically present and able to smile with
satisfaction strains credulity far, far beyond the breaking point.

C. Thomas Corwin ’62
St. James City, Fla.

RECALLING FORMAN ACTON ’43 *44
I was saddened to see the In Memoriam notice in the March 19 issue regarding the passing of Professor Forman S. Acton ’43 *44 until I remembered the qualities he exemplified. I recall fondly the rigor and vigor of his classes, the clarity of his teaching and training, and his interesting and challenging assignments we programmed and ran on the IBM 360/91 mainframe “supercomputer,” using Fortran IV and punched cards.

He was witty in topic and type. His book, Numerical Methods That Work, had “Usually” embossed but not inked on the front cover. That classic book inspired the authors of the highly regarded Numerical Recipes series, who acknowledged him even though they hadn’t met him. We who did meet Forman Acton were all the more enriched.

Requiescat in pace.

Joseph P. Skudlarek ’76
Lake Oswego, Ore.

A SCRUPULOUS STUDENT
Professor Stephen Kotkin, the adviser of Jacobus Fellowship winner James Pickett GS, is quoted as saying Mr. Pickett is “brilliant yet unassuming, analytically bold yet unduly scrupulous with evidence” (Princetonians, March 19). It seems to me likely that Professor Kotkin said, and even more likely meant to say, that Mr. Pickett is “unusually” scrupulous with evidence, since being “unduly” anything generally is considered a bad thing.

William Thom ’63
New York, N.Y.

Editor’s note: Stephen Kotkin agreed that the proper modifier is “unusually.”

PREPARING GRADUATE STUDENTS
William B. Russel hits the nail on the head when he says that the “task ahead is to enlighten graduate students about careers beyond the academy, or even within the academy beyond tenure-track positions” (On the Campus, April 2).

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TECHNOLOGY: Advancement in Education?
McCosh 50
Reunions/Friday, May 30, 10:30AM
Panel Discussion with:
Marc E. Miller ’69, Founding Member, SEED School
Janice Levy Block ’84, EVP, Kaplan Higher Ed
Aimee Rogstad Guidera ’89, Executive Director, Data Quality Campaign
Eric D. Westendorf ’94, CEO, LearnZillion
Jessica A. Brondo ’04, Founder/CEO, Admitted.ly
Moderated by Dr. Christopher J. Campisono, Director Program in Teacher Preparation, Princeton University
As a Ph.D. alum, I couldn’t agree more. In keeping with various seminars and events at Princeton that helped me envision careers beyond the academy, I’m now working hard to further these same goals as an associate professor and grad-program adviser at the University of British Columbia.

One of my biggest accomplishments in this space is a graduate internship program. After five years of rave reviews, we hope to continue the program indefinitely. Read more about the program here: www.stanford.edu/group/leopoldleadership/cgi-bin/wordpress/?p=2093.

Thanks to Dean Russel for his strong and longstanding efforts to make graduate education at Princeton broadly relevant in this 21st century.

Kai Chan *03

Vancouver, British Columbia

THESIS TITLE GONE AWRY

In response to my wife’s urging to clean up my den clutter, I came across the copy of my senior thesis. The title on the cover was The St. Lawrence Seaway Project and its Economic Advantages to the Middle East; it was beautifully bound in red hardcover with gold lettering. Unfortunately, the advantages cited in the thesis were for the “Middle West.” I never asked the University for a new cover; I just was pleased that my folks were comforted to see the fruits of their effort and that I actually did graduate. Nor did I contact my adviser, hoping that he had not graded me on the cover rather than the paper.

It was April 1948, and I’m happy that the Seaway eventually materialized. While I’m not sure that my effort was instrumental, it occurs to me that maybe Secretary of State John Kerry might be able to use my arguments in settling the problems in the Middle East. And I am almost inclined, even at this late date, to ask the University for a new cover with the correct title. My wife won’t be too impressed, but I’ll be happy.

Art Brown ’46

Carmel, Calif.

FROM THE ARCHIVES

The “director,” seated, in the March 19 From the Archives photograph is
J. Merrill Knapp. One of the great Handel scholars of the 20th century, Merrill, who was a treasured friend and mentor, was a member of the faculty for 36 years and served as dean of the college for five years in the early 1960s. A graduate of Yale, Merrill was an honorary member of the Princeton Class of 1936.

Teri Noel Towe '70
New York, N.Y.

Editor’s note: Also writing to identify J. Merrill Knapp were Archibald Hewitt ’51, C.P. Heaton ’54, and professor emeritus Peter Jeffery.

From the Archives in the Feb. 5 issue quotes a University decision during the energy crisis in December 1973 to close the campus until Jan. 5. However, I recall that the decision later was amended to push the date back to conserve heating fuel. We were told to remain away from campus throughout reading period (no real need to be on campus anyway, unless you were already plowing into thesis research).

Martin Schell ’74
Klaten, Indonesia

Editor’s note: The start of reading period was delayed from Jan. 7 to Jan. 21, 1974; students who needed to be on campus before Jan. 19 were housed in the Princeton Inn, with athletes to be housed in Caldwell Field House. Firestone Library remained open, as did the Chancellor Green pub for a few hours per day.

FOR THE RECORD
“Universities on the Defensive” (feature, April 2) incorrectly stated that Francis Collins is a Nobel Prize winner.

Each story, letter, and memorial at paw.princeton.edu offers a chance to comment.

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Latin American Medals and Orders from the Robert L. Ross Collection at Princeton University

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Inbox

Inbox
“I wanted to make sure that I liked my Reunion jacket,” Lisa Washington laughs. “Maybe not the best rationale for volunteering to chair the 25th Reunion, but there’s no denying that was part of the reason that my co-chair Christie Coates and I raised our hands!”

No newcomer to Reunions committees, Washington was well aware that there was more to the job than picking patterns. She has served as Entertainment chair for her 5th, 10th and 20th, and was Reunion co-chair for her 15th. If all that didn’t keep her busy enough, she served as class vice president for the four years preceding her 20th. Not content to rest after completing her term as class vice president, Washington then served for four years on the Alumni Council Committee on Stewardship, first as vice chair and then as chair.

When she is not running Reunions, serving her class or finding ways to thank other Princeton volunteers, Washington is the chief legal officer for Atlas Energy in Philadelphia. She came to Princeton from Cherry Hill, NJ, encouraged by two “great advocates for Princeton” - Jerry Haym ’64 (her Alumni Schools interviewer) and Jesse Milan ’78. She chose the University not only because it offered “such an incredible academic program, but it also gave me the opportunity to continue my involvement in theater and dance. I loved my time in Triangle, Expressions and at 185 Nassau.” She majored in Comparative Literature (concentrating in French and Hebrew) and received a certificate in Theater and Dance, winning the Francis LeMoyne Page Theater Award as a senior.

She doesn’t quite remember the exact moment that she got the “volunteer bug” while a sophomore, but from that moment forward, she has tried to take to heart “Princeton in the nation’s service.” When she finished law school, it seemed a natural transition to add Princeton to her other volunteer activities. “It’s second nature. People before me contributed so that I could have a life-changing experience at Princeton. Why shouldn’t I do the same for those who come after? Just as important, through my Princeton volunteering I’ve made wonderful friends, invaluable personal connections that have enriched my life.”

And chairing the 25th Reunion?

“It has been another wonderful experience on so many levels. Christie and I have an incredible, amazing team. We could not pull off this extraordinary event without them.”
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It’s Never an Off-Year!

At Princeton, you don’t need to wait for five years to pass to be welcomed back to campus for Reunions! Whether it’s your 7th or 27th, your 14th or 41st, you’re invited to gather with your fellow Princetonians at the Best Old Place of All. Here’s what you need to know if it’s not a “major” for you. (Hint: It’s all about the wristbands.)

Who can get a wristband and how much does it cost?

For Satellite Classes 1945-2007 not celebrating a major “five-year” reunion,

- **Wristbands are FREE for you** – the alumnus – one adult guest (21 and over) and any of your underage children or grandchildren;
- You may register additional adult guests, including your children and grandchildren over 21, for $100 per person (credit card payment only);
- Unrelated minor guests are welcome to attend daytime festivities with you, but are not eligible for a wristband;
- Please note: While wristbands provide access to the headquarters sites and refreshments, meals are not included for satellite classes.

Where are wristbands available?

- The All New Centralized Wristbanding Location at Baker Rink is the place to be for Satellite Classes 1972-2007 and their guests;
- Satellite Classes 2008-2013 and 1950-1973 and their guests, register at their corresponding major reunion headquarters site;
- Graduate Alumni and their guests register at the APGA headquarters site at Cuyler-1903 Courtyard;
- Old Guard and guests register at Forbes College.

Visit [http://alumni.princeton.edu/reunions](http://alumni.princeton.edu/reunions) or email AlumniEvents@princeton.edu for more details on the satellite policy, centralized wristbanding, and headquarters locations.

Don’t forget: There’s plenty to do at Reunions even without a wristband.

You can participate in daytime programs and any evening programming not taking place in a headquarters site, including:

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And, of course, the One and Only P-rade on Saturday with the Orchestra Lawn Concert and Fireworks later!
It may not be a formal part of campus, but the Wawa has been part of student life for four decades. The store at 140 University Place will be demolished this fall after a new Wawa opens as part of the University’s arts and transit project.

Photograph by Ricardo Barros
The Future of Higher Ed

At the Princeton-Fung Global Forum, leaders discuss a changing environment

Sitting on a stage in a long reception hall in Paris’ ornate Hôtel de Ville, burned to the ground in 1871 by members of the Paris Commune and reconstructed as the home of city government, Princeton philosophy professor Gideon Rosen ’92 had a vision of the future of higher education — and it wasn’t pretty.

Rosen and other participants in the Princeton-Fung Global Forum in April had just heard a presentation on MOOCs — massive open online courses — by Daphne Koller, the Stanford professor who co-founded Coursera, a MOOC platform that has offered 15 Princeton courses. Koller had made a strong case for the technology: Not only did it provide access to courses by top faculty for students of all ages and from around the world — one-third from nations with emerging economies — it prompted those professors to make their on-campus courses more engaging, she said.

Rosen, the chair of a Princeton faculty committee studying online learning policies, did not disagree. But in his scenario, budget-strained universities would license MOOCs instead of hiring more expensive faculty, and students would take most of their courses online, missing the experience of sitting around a seminar table and engaging with an expert in the field. (Some participants suggested that few non-elite universities offer that experience today.) Eventually, he said, there would be fewer jobs for scholars who are also teachers, and scholars would become rare. “The cost-benefit analysis may be advantageous on the whole,” he said, but “you’ve lost something you cannot recover.”

Rosen’s rebuttal to Koller provided the liveliest discussion at the three-day event, a collaboration with the Fondation Maison des Sciences de l’Homme in Paris and the second global forum funded by a $10 million gift from William Fung ’70 in 2012. More than 250 participants — academics and higher-education leaders from around the world and Princeton alumni — discussed common challenges related to their very different systems of higher education, including funding, government regulation, technology, and the need to expand access to colleges and universities.

The annual conference, along with a fellowship program also funded by Fung’s gift, aims to strengthen Princeton’s role as a thought leader in the global arena, where Fung believes the University has trailed some of its peers (see Q&A, next page). Princeton speakers included President Eisgruber ’83, Woodrow Wilson School Dean Cecilia Rouse, and Professor Alexander Nehamas ’71. History professor Jeremy Adelman, director of the Council for International Teaching and Research, planned the event.

Countries where higher education is supported primarily by the public sector are struggling to meet a vastly increased demand, speakers said: In France, for example, where fees are very low, the number of undergraduates has increased tenfold since the 1960s.

The cost per student of a university education in the United States has increased by almost five times the rate of inflation since 1983, said Matthew Bishop, a panel moderator and U.S. business editor of The Economist.

Indeed, the idea of higher education’s business model was a frequent topic. Should colleges primarily serve society or the students who are their consumers? Should universities focus on instilling broad-based knowledge or skills that can lead directly to jobs?

Don Randel ’62 ’67, former president of the University of Chicago, noted that what engineering students learn today will be obsolete in five to 10 years, and so the most successful will be those who learn how to educate themselves — not those who master specific skills.

Imagine a student, Randel said, who enters a store, holds up a sweatshirt, declares it a perfect fit, and buys it. But in higher education, he said, the student should hold up the shirt and say: “This is way too big!” “That’s right,” Randel would reply. “You do 100 pushups a day for four years, and it will fit you perfectly.”

Should colleges primarily serve society or the students who are their consumers?
Q&A: WILLIAM FUNG ’70

Looking Abroad
An international businessman urges Princeton to think, act more globally

William Fung ’70 was 17 when he first boarded a plane to fly from his home in Hong Kong to Princeton; the farthest he had traveled until then was to Macau, by ferry. He found Princeton conservative: a campus where couples danced at the black-tie Prince-Tiger Ball and where “we were still playing single-wing formation in football — you can’t get more conservative than that.” Yet the campus changed dramatically during his four years there, with coeducation and activism over the Vietnam War and civil rights: “an incredible transformation that also changed me,” said Fung.

Today Fung is chairman of Li & Fung, a company founded by his grandfather that is the world’s largest consumer-goods sourcing and logistics company, linking factories and retailers around the world. In 2012, he donated $10 million to increase Princeton’s international engagement, providing an annual conference called the Princeton-Fung Global Forum and a fellowship program for young scholars from abroad. PAW spoke to Fung at this year’s forum in Paris.

What were your goals for the forum when you made your gift? I wanted to make Princeton more global. I would say that we are behind some of our competitors in being a global institution. I really think we should be not just one of the great universities of America, but we should be taking our place amongst the great universities of the world.

Princeton was asking me, “What do you want to do?” I said, “Look, just get us out into the world.” I said it was best if [the forum] is held outside the United States, that we should be looking at topics that are meaningful at the time, that we can bring a multidisciplinary approach using all the intellectual power we have at Princeton, and that we ally ourselves with institutions abroad. It gives us a chance to showcase not just what Princeton can do abroad, but to engage with like-minded people and develop this global network.

How does Princeton look to international students? It seems to me that the young people of today, the so-called millennials, their values are very global. And I think that they would want to be at institutions that are global in outlook. The ability to think globally, and work globally, is key.

In the rankings, Princeton is one of the top-tier universities. But how many students in China really know about it? I don’t know.

What should Princeton do to increase its global presence? I think software is more important than hardware. The world of tomorrow is more software — a people network, rather than big buildings. It really builds bridges between people, and I think ultimately that’s what it’s all about.

I think the work of the faculty should be really global in nature. As a result, we should facilitate as much as we can their collaboration with other academics around the world. I’d certainly like to see more networking. As far as students are concerned, all the empirical evidence and all the anecdotal evidence has been that the most transforming part of their four years is not what happens in the classroom. A year abroad contributes so much to the overall education of an individual. I think we should make time for it. Sometimes it doesn’t have to mean going abroad. Sometimes it is just going away from whatever your comfort zone is.

For some, that could be Trenton. Yes, maybe it’s Trenton. Exactly. You have to expose people to the real world. Otherwise our guys are just going to talk to themselves.

What should American educators know about students in Asia, and what should Asian students know

continues on page 20
What do...

a general manager of a major league baseball team
a law school dean
a climate change scientist
a Congressman from Maryland
an education director in Bangladesh
a Unitarian minister and
an engineer of 3D printers

...all have in common?

They will be panelists at the 2014 Alumni Faculty Forums.

A Reunions tradition for nearly fifty years, the AFFs bring together alumni panelists from major reunion classes for discussions on a broad range of timely topics, all moderated by members of the faculty or administration. This year, attendees can choose from 19 panels on Friday, May 30, and Saturday, May 31, asking such questions as: “Where will Neuroscience Take Us?”; “Big Brother is Watching - Is Privacy a Thing of the Past or Can It Be Reclaimed?” and “The ‘Invisible Syllabus’: Should Princeton Women Do It All?”

Find out more at http://alumni.princeton.edu/learntravel/events/aff/

On the Campus

continued from page 19

about education in the United States?

There’s a lot of stereotyping, and like most stereotyping I think there’s a reason for it, but it can’t be applied to everybody. The idea of the nerdy Asian student very good at math, very shy — I think that is probably true to a great extent because of the environment they come out of. People are more questioning in the West. In the East, a lot of it is bound up in the teacher feeling “I obviously know more than you, and therefore you should listen to me.” It is still a very one-way street.

In terms of the East, I think it’s the discipline: the idea that it’s great to be creative, but let’s start with a solid base. The general feeling, if you ask the Asians, is that the fundamentals are not taught properly or in a rigorous way in the United States. Like in art: How much time do you teach a student the basic techniques of painting before you give free rein to his creativity? I think Asians feel it’s a lot longer, because we are a very patient people. Americans think everything had to happen yesterday; they have a very short time frame. My company is 108 years old. Most of my American counterparts are thinking about what’s happening this quarter. But we think in generational terms.

Your company has a code of conduct for your suppliers dealing with fair-labor practices and working conditions. What is your approach?

Again, there’s a cultural thing. If this is the framework set by government laws, set by regulations [he draws a square on a napkin], the Western method is that as long as I stay within this space, I’m OK. But I can skirt the edges, I can stay within the letter if not the spirit of the law, I can find a crack in the wall and drive a truck through it. And because things are changing so quickly, this framework can never keep up with realities. China and the Asians in general have never had a strict framework like that. It has always been about social norms. And the sanctions are social. It’s the spirit of the law that is most important — it’s how the whole community looks at you. If you don’t act responsibly, you are out of business. Interview conducted and condensed by M.M.
A Feast for the Ears

With its richly colored tile mosaics and ornate carvings, Richardson Auditorium provides a stunning backdrop for the many concerts performed there, but those architectural elements also create a warm, enveloping sound, making it ideal for recordings. In March, the auditorium was the setting for a recording of “Sonata for Violin and Piano,” written by music professor Steve Mackey. The auditorium, in Alexander Hall, has been the site of recordings by Wynton Marsalis and the Tokyo String Quartet, among many other chamber, orchestral, and solo musicians.

By J.A.

A recording of music professor Steve Mackey’s “Sonata for Violin and Piano,” Jennifer Frautschi played violin and John Blacklow played piano in Richardson Auditorium.

ARIANNA HUFFINGTON, left, came to Princeton April 22 to talk about the benefits of digital detox, nap rooms, and getting enough sleep, telling students and other community members, “We now take better care of our smartphones than we take care of ourselves.”

In a conversation with ANNE-MARIE SLAUGHTER ’80, president and CEO of the New America Foundation and a Princeton professor emerita, Huffington, founder of The Huffington Post website, spoke at Richardson Auditorium about her new book, Thrive: The Third Metric to Redefining Success and Creating a Life of Well-Being, Wisdom, and Wonder. Huffington criticized companies “that expect employees to be permanently on” and “people still being congratulated for working 24–7.” We need, she said, “to recognize that we are more than our jobs.” She encouraged people to put down their smartphones, take up meditation, and “realize we need quiet time to create.”

Slaughter decried “what I call time macho.” She recalled reading that former President Bill Clinton slept just two to three hours a night in college, “and I remember thinking, ‘If that’s what it takes, I’m never going to make it.’” Slaughter suggested Americans end the custom of asking people they meet, “What do you do?” Instead, she said, ask, “What book have you read recently?” By J.A.
Meet Jasper, a Do-It-Yourself Way To Control Anything With Your Voice

Brian Geiger ’16

For Shubhro Saha ’15, the idea of developing an open-source platform for voice-controlled computer applications was born out of a simple desire: to have his house act like billionaire Tony Stark’s in the Iron Man films. “I was sitting around last June and I wanted to live like Tony Stark — I wanted the experience of sitting in a room and talking to my walls,” Saha said.

Jasper, the platform that Saha created with fellow computer-science major Charlie Marsh ’15, operates like a customizable Siri — Apple’s speech-recognition computer application — allowing users to create their own voice-command tools.

“Jasper could be used to power an automated home: controlling light switches, changing the temperature, even activating and deactivating alarms,” Saha said. Developers have proposed uses in manufacturing, in the classroom, and to help those with disabilities.

“The applications are really endless,” he said. “If it makes sense to control something by voice, a developer probably can write a Jasper module for it.”

The idea grew from a collaboration last summer: After Saha built a prototype of his idea, he reached out to Marsh to see if he’d also be interested in working on Jasper. The two had met when working on a project for a course on advanced programming techniques.

When Saha demonstrated the Jasper prototype via video chat, Marsh was impressed with the progress Saha had made: “From there I was sold,” Marsh said. Despite working on opposite sides of the country (Saha spent his summer in New York, Marsh in Seattle), the two developed Jasper throughout the summer, video-chatting daily and working on it a few hours a day.

After Jasper was released last month, its popularity quickly spread beyond America’s borders. Marsh noted that several international programmers had emailed questions regarding the default language of English for Jasper’s first version. “I had a 16-year-old kid email me yesterday asking how he could get Jasper to work in French because he’s learning to program and he wants to program on Jasper,” Marsh said.

The decision to make Jasper’s code “open source” means that the original source code of Jasper is freely available to the public (the website is http://jasperproject.github.io/) and can be modified by other programmers. Compared to forming a company and selling Jasper as a product, Saha explained, “open source allowed us to have tremendous impact very quickly, and also to do it with the amount of time and effort that we had available during the summer.”

Marsh and Saha said they faced many of the same challenges that entrepreneurs encounter: identifying a problem, coming up with an easy-to-use solution, and making a case for why their solution was preferable to other alternatives.

While juggling their work on what Saha termed “technically challenging, meaningful projects that make a difference” and a full computer-science course load, Marsh and Saha have found time to develop and teach “Introduction to Hacking” classes to fellow students.

The release of Jasper led to broad interest from programmers, as well as coverage by Forbes, Wired, and a number of technology websites.

There’s another benefit, too, Saha said: “If you’re looking to get a job as a programmer, there are few better ways than to write good code that’s visible to the public.”
STUDENT DISPATCH
A Quipfire! Seder
Andrew Sondern ’15

Ray Sinclair was attending his first Passover Seder, and he was outraged. Why was the saying of grace not part of the event, and why — when he began the short prayer — did everyone not join in?

Sinclair, who wore a bow tie with his seersucker suit and spoke with a thick Southern drawl, was not a real Passover guest, but one of several people played by members of the student improv group Quipfire! during an improvised — and very funny — Seder, one of eight offerings of the ceremonial meal at the Center for Jewish Life last month.

“The only thing that can even begin to match the insanity of your own family’s Seder is the insanity of a made-up family’s,” said Amy Solomon ’14, Quipfire!’s artistic director.

More than 30 students squeezed in at the table, and many assumed the roles of characters from two very different families brought together at Passover by an engaged couple. On one side of the table were the Kleins, a Reform Jewish family. On the other side were the Sinclairs, a Christian family from Georgia.

The characters, who ranged from hilariously stupid to completely outrageous, used their personality quirks to give color to the ritual narrative of the Seder, which tells the story of the Exodus from Egypt. Nathan Klein, for instance, was a Philadelphia defense attorney obsessed with Israel who developed an inexplicably strong accent after a short trip to the country.

The Sinclairs, unfamiliar with Jewish customs, were determined to bring their own ways to the Seder. But as they comically struggled to pronounce Hebrew prayers (“there’s only one English word in here: Ben-David!”), the lines between the two sides blurred, and suddenly there was only one big family around the table. The two families may not have been united by the rituals of the Seder, but they found common ground over something else: laughter. ❖
IN SHORT

YAKOV G. SINAI, a mathematical physicist and associate professor in the Program in Applied and Computational Mathematics, will receive the $1 million Abel Prize from the Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters May 20 in Oslo. The recipient of many mathematical awards, Sinai is best known for his work in complex dynamical systems, which includes chaos theory.

Members of the Brooklyn-based percussion quartet SŌ PERCUSSION have been named the Edward T. Cone Performers-in-Residence, succeeding the Brentano String Quartet. Sō Percussion will teach, perform new works by student and faculty composers, coach chamber music, give master classes, and perform two concerts each year. The group has collaborated for several years with Princeton music faculty and the Princeton Laptop Orchestra.

ANDY AKIHO, a Ph.D. student in the music department’s Program in Composition and a composer/performer, is one of 31 winners of the Rome Prize, which recognizes young artists and scholars in the arts and humanities. Recipients receive a fellowship to study at the American Academy in Rome.

IN MEMORIAM

RUSSELL A. FRASER, a Shakespearean scholar and prolific writer who served as associate dean of the graduate school in 1962–63, died March 10. He was 86. At Princeton he was a professor of English from 1956 to 1965. He also taught at UCLA, Duke, Columbia, and the University of Michigan, among other colleges. A biographer, essayist, and fiction writer, Fraser was the author of The Dark Ages and the Age of Gold, published by Princeton University Press in 1973. He was a Guggenheim Fellow and a Senior Fulbright-Hays Scholar.
PINK FLOYD SYMPOSIUM
A Scholarly Look At an Iconic Band

In January 1967, an announcer for the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. alerted listeners about a new band called Pink Floyd, whose music threatened to push aside the Beatles with its “psychotic sweep of sounds and vision.” More than four decades later, Pink Floyd is widely regarded as one of the most influential rock groups in history, creators of iconic albums such as *The Dark Side of the Moon* and *The Wall*, and recently the subject of the first-ever academic conference devoted to the band and its music.

“Pink Floyd: Sound, Sight, and Structure” was the title of an interdisciplinary conference April 10–13 organized by two music department graduate students: Gilad Cohen, who is writing his dissertation on the group, and Dave Molk. The conference included a jam session at Small World Coffee, a film screening, a world premiere of new surround-sound mixes of several of the group’s works, and live performances of Pink Floyd songs, one by a string quartet.

Several lectures gave the weekend an academic dimension, including one by English professor Nigel Smith on “The Genius of Early Floyd,” and another in which Cohen argued that the structure of the 1974 composition “Shine On You Crazy Diamond” tracks the five-stage Kubler-Ross model of grief. James Guthrie, Pink Floyd’s award-winning sound engineer, delivered an entertaining keynote address.

Cohen and Molk credited Scott Burnham, the Scheide Professor of Music History, and music department chair Steven Mackey for being receptive when they proposed an academic conference on the group. “They said, ‘It’s a gas!’” Cohen recalled.

Odd though it may seem to those either too old or too young to remember the band in its heyday during the 1960s, ’70s, and ’80s, Pink Floyd “changed the way we listen to music,” Cohen explained. Where many of the group’s musical contemporaries shot up the pop charts with three-chord toe-tappers, Pink Floyd “tried to do something different,” experimenting with avant-garde arrangements and revolutionary sound-processing techniques that have influenced other musical genres. “They were interested,” Cohen says, “in art for the sake of art.”  

◆ By M.F.B.
Mollie Marcoux ’91, front row center, poses with coaches and athletics department staffers.

‘SOMETHING I NEVER IMAGINED’

New Leader for Athletics

Marcoux ’91, a standout in ice hockey, selected to succeed Walters ’67

Twenty-three years after leaving the ice in her final game at Princeton, Mollie Marcoux ’91 still loves to compete. She coaches her three children in youth sports, and during the season, she joked, “I spend half my life thinking about mite hockey.”

Beginning this summer, Marcoux (pronounced Mar-KOO) will have 38 more teams to think about as she takes over as Princeton’s new director of athletics. The longtime executive at Chelsea Piers Management will be the first woman to lead the department — a distinction that she said she is proud to have, but not one that was top-of-mind when she interviewed for the job.

In fact, Marcoux said that she had been so focused on launching and managing the Connecticut sports complex of Manhattan-based Chelsea Piers that she had not given serious thought to leaving the company. But after meeting with Princeton’s search committee and spending time on campus, she realized the uncommon perks of the job. “Having the opportunity, every day, to engage with Princeton’s talented student-athletes and help them reach their goals is something that I never imagined,” she said.

All four of Princeton’s previous athletic directors were standout athletes for the Tigers, and Marcoux continues that tradition. As an undergraduate, she captained the women’s ice hockey team, finishing her career with a program-best 216 points (a record later eclipsed by Katherine Issel ’95). Bob Ewell, Marcoux’s hockey coach, said she was “the go-to person” on the ice: When Princeton’s first line scored, she usually helped to make it happen, either as a shooter or a passer.

Marcoux also earned four varsity letters in women’s soccer. She majored in history, writing her thesis about sports and gender (in particular, women’s golf) from the 1890s to the 1950s. As a senior, she received the Von Kienbusch Award, given to the University’s top female athlete.

Marcoux may seem somewhat removed from intercollegiate athletics — she coached hockey and soccer at the Lawrenceville School after graduation and has spent the last 19 years in the sports and recreation business, working for facilities that host youth and amateur athletes. But it is worth noting that her predecessor, Gary Walters ’67, spent 13 years working in finance before he returned to campus as athletic director.

President Eisgruber ’83 introduced Marcoux at an April 15 press conference, calling her “an ideal leader” for the athletics program. “She understands, because she has lived it, the commitment that Princeton makes to ensure that the term scholar-athlete bears equal weight on both sides of the hyphen,” he said.

The press conference, held on the basketball court at Jadwin Gym, had a festive atmosphere, with coaches and staffers filling two sections of the bleachers. Marcoux posed for photos with two student fans clad in orange spandex bodysuits and tiger-striped ski goggles. A pair of varsity football players sang and played guitar at a reception in the lobby.

In August, with less fanfare, Marcoux will settle into her office upstairs in Jadwin and begin the quotidian tasks of a wide-ranging job — supervising coaches, managing the department’s budget, raising money from donors, and working to keep Princeton teams at the top of the Ivy League standings. She inherits a department that has averaged 11 Ivy titles per year under Walters, and she hopes to preserve many aspects of the culture that her predecessor has championed.

“We need to be well-prepared, creative, disciplined, and dedicated to excellence in all areas,” she said. “And I firmly believe that we just have to continue to love what we do.” ◆ By B.T.
WOMEN’S TRACK AND FIELD

A Fast Start
Curham ’17 sets a blistering pace as she earns All-America status

At the NCAA Cross Country Championships last November, women’s track and field head coach Peter Farrell waited by the 5,000-meter marker, wondering if Megan Curham ’17 could stay in the top 40 for the last 1,000 meters. He got his answer when she ran by.

“I looked in her eyes and there was not fear,” he said. “There was awareness — she was just looking at her competitors.” Curham passed three more runners, finishing 34th in the country and becoming the first freshman in Princeton’s women’s cross country to earn All-America status.

She kept turning heads on the indoor track, where she placed second in the Ivy League in the 3,000-meter to Dartmouth’s Abbey D’Agostino, the defending NCAA champion in the event. Curham has kept up the pace this spring, winning the 10,000-meter race as the Tigers captured 13 events at the Disney Invitational March 22.

“What she did this fall that defies logic,” Farrell said, “is she would train on a level with other athletes on the team, and then compete on a level way above that.”

All this from a freshman who had not run competitively until her sophomore year of high school, and devised her own workout schedule: “I would get on the treadmill in the basement and I would just run as fast as I could every single day,” she said.

It paid off, as the young runner who never imagined herself at Princeton became one of its biggest contributors. Curham said that training with a group was difficult at first, but has forced her to keep improving.

“I definitely don’t think [being an All-American] would have been possible to do without a team to run with, because you pretty much just plateau” when running on your own, she explained.

That team includes running partner Kathryn Fluehr ’16 and Molly Higgins ’14, who finished second and third as Curham won her first-ever college 1,500-meter race April 12.

As the Tigers take on a tough pack at the ECAC Regionals May 16–18, they also will look for strong performances from Julia Ratcliffe ’16, recently selected to represent her native New Zealand in the hammer throw at the Commonwealth Games; and Imani Oliver ’14, who set a Princeton record with the seventh-best triple-jump in Ivy history April 12.

By Stephen Wood ’15

Distance runner Megan Curham ’17

MUSEUM OF HISTORY IN GRANITE
FELICITY CA

Quietly, over a quarter of a century, the Museum of History in Granite evolved. It is the only one on this planet. The States of Arizona and of New Hampshire have both officially requested that the Museum of History in Granite become a World Heritage Site.

The mission of the Museum is “To engrave in granite highlights of the collective memory of humanity.”

“The Museum of History in Granite... a massive, ambitious undertaking... executed beautifully... The entire museum is designed not only for present visitors, but future ones as well, serving as a large time capsule of humanity’s greatest successes and failures to remind us – and teach future visitors – who we have been and who we are.

One of my favorite panels (and there are quite a few) is actually the final panel of the History of Humanity monument. “Unless we destroy ourselves, or succumb to a cosmic accident,” the panel reads, “our destiny should be set on a path to the stars. May distant descendants, perhaps far from planet Earth, view our collective history with understanding and affection.” This hope that humanity will endure, in flesh or in memory, is profound. It gave me chills and brought tears to my eyes, and it was not the only panel to do so.

Felicity offers a wonderful benefit to the visitor: it not only enlightens from without, but... allows each visitor... a chance to reacquaint themselves with their history and their humanity. That is perhaps the ultimate, lasting value of Felicity, CA.”

– Unsolicited post on Trip Advisor by a student of Humanities, March 14, 2014
WOMEN’S TENNIS captured the Ivy League title April 20, defeating Columbia 6–1 to cap a perfect Ivy season and earn a bid to the NCAA championships May 15–26. Lindsay Graff ’15 was undefeated in Ivy play, becoming the first Tiger since Hilary Bartlett ’12 in 2010 to record seven-of-seven wins at No. 1 singles. MEN’S TENNIS lost to Columbia, 4–0, and finished with a 3-4 Ivy record.

Erin Slifer ’15 scored three goals as WOMEN’S LACROSSE captured the Ivy regular-season title April 19 with a 12–10 victory over Dartmouth. The Tigers (10–4, 6–1 in Ivy play) were scheduled to host the Ivy League Tournament May 2–4. MEN’S LACROSSE closed a six-goal gap before falling to Harvard 9–8 April 19. The loss eliminated the team, 7–5 overall and 2–3 in the Ivies, from contention for one of the four Ivy League Tournament spots.

Trouncing Brown 11–4, WOMEN’S WATER POLO captured the Southern Division title April 13 for the third straight year. The team, which tied a program record with 29 wins this season, received the No. 2 seed in the Collegiate Water Polo Association championships starting April 25.

Ariel Hsing ’17 and Shirley Fu ’17 led the TABLE TENNIS CLUB to the women’s team title at the National Collegiate Table Tennis Association championships April 6. Hsing, Fu, Robin Li ’17, and Marisa Chow ’17 earned the club its first national team title. In women’s singles, Hsing won the title, while Fu earned third place. By Dorian Rolston ’10

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Rules For Dating
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SPORTS SHORTS
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Lucianne Walkowicz calls herself an alien hunter. To search for life on other planets, she studies how the magnetic activity of low-mass stars impacts the habitability of the planets around them. Unlike the 1970s, when NASA launched Voyager 1 — a space probe carrying a phonograph record with information about Earth in case it was found by an intelligent life form — today planetary habitability is a burgeoning field.

Walkowicz, an associate research scholar in the astrophysics department, is a postdoctoral associate on NASA’s Kepler team, which has discovered Earth-size planets orbiting other stars. She seeks to bring astrophysics to a wider audience through Science Train, an initiative in which experts chat with New York City subway riders about the final frontier and spur wider public discussion of science. PAW spoke with Walkowicz about her research and her outreach campaign.

When you say “alien-hunting”...
It’s not very _X-Files_, in the sense that I’m not going to Roswell or anything like that. It definitely is a different concept of finding aliens than exists in science fiction and pop culture. But that’s still fundamentally what’s motivating a lot of us, and it certainly is something that motivates me.

My research is very much about the kinds of questions that people who aren’t scientists wonder about. Is there life beyond Earth? Where would we look for it? How would we recognize it? We’re at an interesting time where we can actually begin to answer these kinds of questions.

Why are low-mass stars important to the study of extraterrestrial life?
It was once assumed that stellar flares (which are massive energy ejections) from low-mass stars would sterilize planets around them and make it impossible for life to exist there. It turns out that may not be the case. My collaborators and I studied how stellar flares affect planets like Earth, and found that the planet’s atmosphere actually shields it from most of that harmful radiation. Those planets are still good places to search for life.

With some colleagues, you first approached New York City subway riders to chat about space last summer. Why does the public need astronomers in transit?
Most of our public science education targets people who are already interested. The idea behind Science Train was to take it somewhere that you don’t encounter it. You can encounter a poem on the train. You can go for a walk in the park and encounter a piece of sculpture. But there are very few opportunities for people to have an unplanned encounter with science.

Science Train gives people an opportunity to talk to an actual scientist. What’s appealing about going into science if you have this idea that scientists are mad, crazy people in lab coats, working by themselves? With Science Train, anyone can go out and talk about science. 

_“You can go for a walk in the park and encounter a piece of sculpture. But there are very few opportunities for people to have an unplanned encounter with science.”_  
—Lucianne Walkowicz
History professor Philip Nord is examining the way Holocaust stories have been reinterpreted to suit various agendas in France over the years.

Evolution of Anne Frank
How the story of the famous diarist changed, depending on who told it

The diary of Anne Frank, first published in Amsterdam in 1947, crystallized the plight of the Jews during the Holocaust for millions of people around the world. But when the French translation was published in 1950, it included an introduction by a prominent Catholic intellectual who presented Frank as “almost a Christian little girl” and evoked Jesus when describing her suffering and eventual death in a concentration camp, says history professor Philip Nord.

“In France, a mostly Catholic country, the book was framed for the French public in Christian terms,” says Nord, whose field of study is modern France. He is examining the way Holocaust stories have been reinterpreted to suit various agendas in France over the years.

In 1955, Frank’s diary was turned into a Tony Award-winning play by American playwrights Frances Goodrich and Albert Hackett, who played down the Jewish aspects to give it universality. “That is a self-conscious act by Hackett and Goodrich,” says Nord. “They wanted a general audience, not one that would feel, ‘This is about Jews, so who’s interested?’” Frank became a “typical teenager with the life and loves of a teen,” says Nord. The play ends with a voiceover from Frank, who says, “In spite of everything, I still believe that people are really good at heart.”

By 1957, the play was being performed to packed houses in France and was embraced by the communist press in yet another transformation of the story’s meaning. A review in a French communist newspaper described the play as conveying “not a particularist message which concerns just the problems of a Jew — no, a more general human message. You have recently seen what happened to blacks in America,” the review continued, alluding to the civil-rights movement then taking hold in the United States. For communists, the play is “about the consequences of racism,” says Nord.

He is writing a book titled Memories of Deportation that looks at political reinterpretations of French films, memorials, literature, and other artistic works that are based on stories about World War II.

Nord examines a 1955 French documentary called Night and Fog, which, with its footage of Auschwitz and descriptions of life among its prisoners, often is viewed as a Holocaust film. In fact, Nord says, director Alain Resnais used allusions to Auschwitz to make a statement against the detention camps established by the French for Algerians sympathetic to their country’s struggle for independence from colonial control.

People are drawn to finding political lessons in works of art, says Nord: “People’s memories of major events are intertwined with politics and culture in ways that they don’t often think about.”

◆ By Eveline Chao ’02
Low-income families are known to live “paycheck to paycheck,” but a study has found that many in the MIDDLE CLASS — typically families with two educated spouses in their 40s — live the same way. Economics professor Greg Kaplan and graduate student Justin Weidner, with a New York University colleague, found that two-thirds of the 38 million American households that fall into the paycheck-to-paycheck category have substantial funds in housing and retirement accounts, but use most of their paychecks for mortgage payments and other expenses. The study was published in May by the Brookings Institution.

A 30-day waiting period for Medicaid patients seeking a tubal ligation — known as having one’s “tubes tied” — decreases access to the procedure for low-income women and may result in more UNINTENDED PREGNANCIES. A study co-authored by James Trussell, a professor of economics and public affairs, found that a required 30-day wait after signing a consent form prevented women from having the procedure just after giving birth, when it commonly is done. The findings were published in January in the online version of The New England Journal of Medicine.

EDUCATION

Effective Schooling
Will Dobbie seeks to identify the elements that matter most in education

Professor Will Dobbie, who studies education, examined three top selective public schools in New York City to answer a question many parents obsess over: How will competitive admissions affect my child’s opportunities?

Dobbie, an assistant professor of economics and public affairs who earned his Ph.D. from Harvard in 2013, looked at Stuyvesant High School, Bronx High School of Science, and Brooklyn Technical High School, which accept students based on an admission test. His study, which is forthcoming in American Economic Journal: Applied Economics, found that just missing the cutoff for the slightly better school of the three — attending Brooklyn Technical, for example, instead of the more prestigious Bronx High School of Science — had no effect on college success. Those students enrolled in colleges of similar quality and had similar college-graduation rates.

Dobbie’s other research strives to identify the policies of effective charter schools. With his collaborator, Harvard professor Roland Fryer, he collected data for grades 3–8 from 39 New York City charter schools and found that schools at which standardized scores in math and English rose tended to have five characteristics: regular teacher feedback from principals, the use of data to guide instruction, frequent tutoring sessions conducted in small groups, increased instructional time, and high expectations.

Some factors that many schools focus on — smaller classes, higher per-pupil spending, and more teachers who are certified and have advanced degrees — are not associated with charter-school effectiveness, Dobbie found in the study, published in 2013. Schools must make tough choices about what to spend money on, and those that “accept higher class size in order to do more of the other things, they seem to do better,” he says.

Dobbie is collecting data to learn whether the five effective policies not only lead to improved test scores, but affect outcomes such as teen pregnancy and college enrollment. “At the end of the day,” he says, “it doesn’t matter as much to us whether you do well on the test. It matters, ‘Is your life better?’”

By K.F.G.
After twenty-two hours before giving what was being billed as a major economic address in Kansas, President Barack Obama had an idea to strengthen the 29th paragraph of his speech: He wanted to put a number to the odds that a child born into poverty today would grow up to be middle-class.

Alan Krueger, then Obama’s chief economist, was just about to squire his wife to that evening’s black-tie White House holiday party when he got the call.

“What the president asked is almost impossible,” Krueger, a Princeton professor, recalls of that Monday afternoon, Dec. 5, 2011, just one month after he’d taken the job as chairman of the president’s Council of Economic Advisers. Already in his tuxedo, Krueger phoned former Princeton colleague David Card ‘83 at Berkeley and spent almost three hours on the line with him, knee-deep in Gini coefficients and logarithms. They came up with a number for the speechwriter: a one-in-three chance of moving from bottom to middle-class. Alan Krueger, then Obama’s chief economist, was just about to squire his wife to that evening’s black-tie White House holiday party when he got the call.

“Breakneck demands. High stakes. The sacrifices of a patient (if you’re lucky) spouse. Throw in an undertow of partisan ugliness, and the story behind the 29th paragraph of Obama’s speech pretty well sums up the story of Krueger’s life for the almost four years he spent in the economic inner circle of the Obama administration. He returned to Princeton in August.

In the immediate aftermath of the 2008 meltdown of the financial industry, Krueger served as an assistant secretary at the Treasury Department, under Tim Geithner. Then, after a one-year return to Princeton that he jokingly calls his sabbatical, Krueger was confirmed by the Senate on Nov. 3, 2011, to lead the council in the White House. His profile already had risen far enough that Vanity Fair published a guide on how to tell him apart from that other notable Princeton economist with a similar name, Paul Krugman. (Krueger, 53, has a Harvard Ph.D. and gray-flecked hair like a “granite countertop,” the magazine said, while Krugman’s is “Tony-Bennett-esque,” and his Ph.D. is from M.I.T.) Obama said in announcing the CEA appointment that what distinguished Krueger was his “invaluable counsel” at Treasury during the financial crisis. Or, as Krueger now sums up that period: “You know, a few bad decisions and we could have had the Second Great Depression.”

All of this came after Krueger spent a year in the Clinton Labor Department. He swore then, in August 1995, that because of the pressure and the sense of overwhelming responsibility, he would never go back to Washington. How was he lured back?

Amid piles of papers and files in his office on the third floor of Robertson Hall, Krueger remembers: “Tim Geithner called right around Christmas 2008 and said, ‘The economy’s in a free fall. Why don’t you come to Treasury and work on big, consequential things?’ That was his line. And I couldn’t say no.”
Dressed for a White House party, Alan Krueger works on statistics needed for a 2011 presidential speech.
I n the politics-fueled power centers of the nation’s capital, it was, ironically, Krueger’s academic reputation for methodical and meticulous data-based research that made him, as veteran White House economic adviser Gene Sperling says, “a go-to person on economics for a lot of us in Democratic circles for a long time.”

Much of Krueger’s work has focused on issues such as education (in a study on the value of an elite education, he and economist Stacy Dale ’96 found that “you are equally as likely to succeed, in terms of future income, if you go to Harvard as if you apply to Harvard and get rejected”) and employment and wages (in two surveys of fast-food chains in New Jersey, he and Card found no evidence that a minimum-wage hike reduced employment or caused chains not to open new restaurants). It didn’t hurt that Krueger also had a knack for pursuing ripped-from-the-headlines research. “After 9/11, I thought I’d work on terrorism,” he says, and his work evolved into his 2007 book, What Makes a Terrorist. (He concluded that suicide bombers tended to be well-educated and middle- or upper-income, challenging the belief that poverty and ignorance are what breed terrorists.) He dubbed his research on why middle-aged men were dropping out of the workforce the “Kramer Effect,” after the never-working neighbor on Seinfeld. And then there were his contributions to The New York Times economics blogs from 2000 to 2009. Sample column: “Madonna vs. Springsteen? How Economists Judge Popularity.”

Krueger’s work on the music industry is, in fact, one of his signature research pursuits, springing from a promise he made to his dad. Growing up a New York Giants fan in Livingston, N.J., where he went to high school with future New Jersey Gov. Chris Christie, Krueger promised to buy his father a ticket if the Giants ever made it to the Super Bowl. So in 2001, Krueger found himself shelling out $2,500 on StubHub for the big game against the Baltimore Ravens. He explains: “I thought, can I learn about economics from this? Within a week I arranged with the [Princeton] Survey Research Center to question 250 fans tailgating at the game about how they got their tickets, how much they were willing to pay.” His findings, written up for the Times blog, intrigued the editor of Pollstar, a trade publication for the concert-tour industry, who invited Krueger to have a look at Pollstar’s data on 300,000 pop and rock concerts.

Soon, Krueger teamed up with Ticketmaster and was working live shows by the likes of U2 and Bruce Springsteen, wearing a green apron with pockets for his golf pencils and questionnaire cards. His research paper on the secondary market for concert tickets (co-authored with Marie Connolly Pray ’07) is yet unpublished. But Krueger took some of what he’d found — the average concert-ticket price spiked by nearly 400 percent between 1981 and 2012, with the top 5 percent of performers taking home almost 90 percent of all concert revenues — and labeled it “rockonomics.”

Later, in the White House, he packaged rockonomics as a metaphor for the lopsided American economy and presented it in a June 2013 speech at the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in Cleveland. “The same forces of technology, scale, luck, and the erosion of social pressures for fairness that are making rock ‘n’ roll more of a superstar industry,” he said, “are causing the U.S. economy to become more of a winner-take-all affair.” Obama later pressed the speech on his Cabinet secretaries, Sperling says, and what had started almost as a lark at the 2001 Super Bowl ended up as required reading in the White House.

What’s the value that an academic brings to the White House? “In economics, we talk about comparative advantage, and, to some extent, mine is doing research,” Krueger says in an interview in February. But as a planned two-hour conversation stretches past four, it’s evident that the self-described “absent-minded professor” (he was just off the tennis court, freshly showered and, having forgotten socks, barefoot under his loafers; when it came to paying for his lunch, he realized with a chuckle that he was without his wallet as well) also brings to the table another advantage. “One of Alan’s great skills,” says Donald Marron, director of economic policy initiatives at the Urban Institute, “is an ability to communicate economics in a way that’s understandable by normal human beings.”

Krueger deployed that gift at Treasury, where he initiated monthly briefings that put his two decades of teaching experience to work on the non-economists among the communications, political, and policy aides to Geithner. Sperling says the sessions provided “data-based ammunition for policy battles” and were so popular that the White House senior staff asked Krueger to reprise them there, later expanding his audience to key congressional Democrats.

Another Krueger innovation is the confidence interval he calculated for projecting when the U.S. Treasury will hit the annual debt limit — that mysterious date when the government reaches the ceiling of what it is authorized by Congress to borrow to pay for obligations like military salaries, tax refunds, and Social Security benefits. In recent years, the deadline, which requires congressional action to avoid government default, has been at the center of political brinksmanship on Capitol Hill.

The limit also had long been a subject of suspicion, says Aaron Klein ’00, who worked on the Senate Banking Committee and later joined Krueger’s staff at Treasury. Klein, now director of the Financial Regulatory Reform Initiative at the Bipartisan Policy Center, says administration officials of both parties would seek a debt-limit increase without being able to pin down for skeptical lawmakers of the opposing party when, exactly, it was needed.

When Krueger arrived at Treasury, he discovered that officials were using a 25-year-old study to project the date, plus or minus a week. “I thought, where did the week come from?” Krueger recalls. His analysis found that the date could be predicted only within a margin of plus or minus three weeks. “You don’t want to play dice with this, because default

could come three weeks earlier than you think,” says Krueger. The Urban Institute’s Marron credits Krueger with putting the timing of the debt limit on more solid ground. “It’s an incredibly important good-government thing for Treasury to have more reasonable statistical techniques for projecting when we’ll hit that limit,” he says.

The confidence interval is highly technical, but Krueger regards this contribution with satisfaction: “I thought to myself, for the first time in 225 years in the United States, somebody calculated a confidence interval for this, and there are some things I can address that other people couldn’t.” Plus, he says, he now has a compelling real-life example to press on Princeton undergrads who balk at the complexities of the confidence interval — “because students always say, ‘Why do I have to learn this?’”

In a place where socializing among political rivals has been replaced with rancor, Krueger tried to be friendly. “Academics are often uncomfortable, and they’re inclined to stick with people they know. Not Alan. He’s very easy with a wide range of folks,” says former Princeton president William G. Bowen ’58, who ran into Krueger at the White House last year. That range now includes rock stars (“I bumped into Bono at the White House, and he remembered his Madison Square Garden concert where I had done one of my studies”). And starlets (he has saved a 2012 email in which Scarlett Johansson calls him “numbers guy”). And, of course, students.

Since Krueger’s wife Lisa, then a math teacher at Princeton High School, did not move to Washington until after his first year at the White House, he often spent evenings with the president’s personal aide, Reggie Love, who was taking executive MBA courses on the side. “From 10 till midnight, I’d help him with his econ and stats homework,” says Krueger, “while watching a football game.”

Perhaps the biggest social leap Krueger took in Washington was with the self-dubbed “Young Guns” in the House leadership. After meeting California Republican Rep. Kevin McCarthy at the British ambassador’s backyard barbecue, Krueger took McCarthy up on an offer of a bike ride with a few Republicans: 25 miles at 6:30 a.m. Krueger cleared the outing with White House Chief of Staff Denis McDonough, who considered it “part of the charm offensive” and later biked with the Republicans himself, going on to help McCarthy sway Democratic votes for one of his bills, says Krueger. “It was small, but it did teach me that having these relationships can be important.”

As much as Krueger’s work — be it economic or diplomatic — was behind the curtain, he also spent a good deal of time out front as a face and voice of Obama’s economic policy. Whenever the periodic labor numbers came out, Krueger was there on the north driveway, explaining them to TV news cameras. Media training by former White House press secretary Joe Lockhart came with the job, Krueger says. So did his wife’s coaching. “She told me I need to smile more, but if the report is that unemployment rose from 9.3 to 9.4 [percent], you look like you’re out of touch if you smile,” says Krueger. “Jessica Yellin of CNN told me, ‘Smile when they ask the question, not when you answer,’ which was good advice.”

He learned other things, too — some of them unpleasant. People found his University phone number and left him
voicemail messages spiked with anti-Obama vitriol and racist taunts. Krueger saved all the messages — “I don’t know how to erase them” — and still marvels at how many offensive callers left their names: “Don’t they think?”

Vice President Joe Biden taught him that sometimes it is possible to think too much. The two were traveling together during the 2012 campaign when Biden asked him to predict what the unemployment rate would be on Election Day.

“I know not to make a forecast unless I really have to, so I hemmed and hawed,” Krueger remembers. “And he said, ‘The problem with you smart guys — and I include the president in this — you’re too worried about making a mistake. Tell me [what’s in] your gut.’ ”

Below 8 percent, Krueger said. So when it was announced in early October 2012 that unemployment fell from 8.1 to 7.8 percent, Biden called. “He said, ‘I love you; you were the only one brave enough to make the call.'” Krueger told his staff the story because they often held onto analysis “until the last minute to make sure it was right, just to the point where it was no longer relevant.”

It’s an enduring lesson as he now dives back into research. “I used to have the view that randomized experiments are the gold standard ... and we should try to come as close to that as possible,” Krueger says. “Then I got asked to work on so many different problems, and you just have to use whatever tools you have.” On his return, he was not “a purist anymore,” which he considers “probably healthy.”

Now Krueger’s research interests, which once prompted whimsically disparate survey outings to rock concerts, identical-twin conventions (where he studied the correlation between education and earnings), and off-track betting outlets (where he mined the circumstances of those unemployed “Kramer-like” men), are more sober and streamlined. Working in the administration on the Recovery Act, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street reforms, the HIRE Act (which provides tax breaks for employers who hire unemployed workers), and the Affordable Care Act (better known as Obamacare) gave him, he says, “a little bit more impetus to work on the bigger problems. Washington has so much trouble solving any problems that you might as well try to work on a big problem. Because if you can only solve one or two, solve a big one.”

And the two biggest problems he sees now are increasing income inequality and long-term unemployment. On the latter, Krueger made headlines again at the end of March with a paper co-authored by Princeton grad students Judd Cramer and David Cho that found only 11 percent of those who were long-term unemployed in a given month had returned to steady, full-time employment a year later. Krueger proposes a tax credit for employers who hire the long-term unemployed, saying he’s starting to think his former grad-school adviser — and Obama administration colleague — Larry Summers is properly worried about structural slumps. “The idea that we’re going to permanently have a slow growth rate — I used to be more skeptical about that than I am now. He may be right,” says Krueger. He still thinks, however, that the economy will keep improving: “When you think of the whole bunch of stuff that was thrown at it — the European debt crisis, the BP oil spill, worries that H1N1 flu virus would cut short the recovery, the tsunami in Japan, which disrupted supply chains — it’s been pretty resilient.”

The heaviest drag on growth, Krueger says, is income inequality — that widening gap between rich and poor that leaves the middle, from which springs the consumption that props up aggregate demand, shrinking. In a 2012 paper titled “The Great Gatsby Curve,” Krueger and Miles Corak of the University of Ottawa showed that children from poor families are less likely to improve their economic status as adults if they grew up in countries with greater income inequality. “I really worry we have an inequality trap that feeds upon itself and leads to more polarization and two drastically different Americas,” says Krueger. “We had the worst economic crisis in our lifetime caused by financial institutions taking irresponsible risk and caused by families borrowing too much because their income didn’t keep up. Now it’s harder and harder for the bottom to borrow, and where’s the consumption going to come from?”

Krueger was one of three outside experts from whom Obama sought input on a major December address on the topic, says Sperling. He offered a quote from Adam Smith, the father of free-market economics: “They who feed, clothe, and lodge the whole body of the people should have such a share of the produce of their own labor as to be themselves tolerably well fed, clothed, and lodged.” Obama used the quote, and added: “For those of you who don’t speak old-English, let me translate. It means if you work hard, you should make a decent living ... You should be able to support a family.”

While Krueger maintains a voice within the Beltway, he seems happy to be home in time to see his daughter, Sydney ’14, through her final semester at Princeton (son Benjamin ’12 works in the White House Correspondence Office) and freer to work on his tennis game, serve as faculty mentor to the men’s tennis team, and set his own agenda. But he acknowledges he has changed, saying, “I even read the newspaper differently, looking at the pictures for who’s sitting where, what room they are in.” A new cynicism has taken root. “It’s hard not to be too pessimistic about our system, because you have expectations for Congress to do the people’s business and it’s not,” Krueger says. “It’s dysfunctional. I feel that frustration as much as anybody.”

He misses some of the perks of his Washington life: the view from his Treasury office, where he could see Mariam Robinson greet her granddaughters Sasha and Malia Obama as they came home from school; tennis doubles with the president at Camp David; a high-level staff pass that gave him free range of the White House compound. When he returned this year for the State of the Union address, he had to wait in line at the gate. ◆

Sandra Sobieraj Westfall ’89 is People magazine’s Washington bureau chief.

Biden said, “The problem with you smart guys ... [is] you’re too worried about making a mistake.”
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More than shade, trees offer a link to history

LAFAYETTE ASH
Planted ca. 1825, girth 12’ 9”

Front Campus has been planted and replanted with trees since the Federal Period. Only this towering ash survives from the 1820s planting campaign that replaced imported Lombardy poplars with natives of the American forest — right around the time that the Marquis de Lafayette was feted in a “Temple of Science” erected in front of Nassau Hall.

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table Trees
Among the trees that cast their shadows on the bus turnaround by East Pyne, the biggest is a tulip poplar. We hardly notice it as we hurry by, but this tree has witnessed much of the University’s history. Old photographs show that it was already tall when it stood in the side yard of a professor’s house in the 1870s; 50 years later, it miraculously survived the fire that destroyed nearby Marquand Chapel.

Not far away is the colossal tulip poplar, age unknown, on the Prospect House lawn: about 135 feet tall, the largest tree on campus. The Prospect grounds are filled with fascinating trees, including the huge ginkgo near McCosh Walk. Perhaps this specimen, native to Asia, was planted before the Civil War; or perhaps it was one of the 100 rare types President James McCosh ordered from the United States Botanic Garden in Washington in May 1879. No one knows.

Much of Princeton’s beauty is owed to the more than 400 species of trees that shade our paths, shelter Gothic buildings, spread gracefully above Commencements in front of Nassau Hall. Too often we take these trees for granted, and questions about who planted them, and when, are hard to answer — although faded old photographs give us clues.

University grounds have not always been filled with trees. At Oxford and Cambridge, quads are mostly grass. Even Princeton was virtually treeless until the Romantic Movement made nature a subject of universal fascination. Trees first were planted extensively here after 1800, transforming Front Campus from a barren field — strewn with cow pies — into a park of native elms, maples, and ashes. Antebellum Rear Campus, as the area behind Nassau Hall once was called, was planted with rows of trees, too — not just for beauty, but to stop undergraduates from playing football. Instead, the game evolved into what one student called “a bewildering calculation of intricate possibilities,” weaving among the tree trunks.

Every subsequent generation has cherished campus trees, often taking extraordinary steps to protect them. It’s no easy task, given the vagaries of New Jersey weather and the onslaught of disease. Managing Princeton’s trees has been a ceaseless, two-century labor of love.

When Superstorm Sandy knocked down more than 100 campus trees in 2012, it was just another in a long series of weather-related disasters here. The Mid-Atlantic clime blesses Princeton with Northern blizzards and Southern hurricanes. Strong winds, especially when the ground is soaked or limbs are caked with ice, can prove devastating: The December 1950 storm left Front Campus heaped with kindling, just as it had been after a hurricane six years before.

Limbs of older campus trees are laced with steel wires as protection against windstorms, says Devin Livi, who oversees University grounds; they safeguard not only the trees but also nearby buildings that might get battered, not to mention students strolling below. In decades past, rotting trees were reinforced with bricks and cement. When an elm at the bus turnaround was cut a few years ago, workmen found such masonry reinforcements, along with an old English bicycle someone had stuffed inside the hollow trunk.

A 1911 map of trees on Front Campus helps us see the steady toll that weather takes: Of the 50 trees then standing, only 11 survive today,

STANHOPE ELM
Planted ca. 1805–20, girth 15’ 1”

At one time listed as the largest elm in New Jersey, its capacious spread provides a scenic tunnel for cars entering campus from Nassau Street. It was one in a row of trees planted behind Stanhope Hall, presumably to mark the western boundary of the small campus.

All trees noted in this article will be labeled with explanatory text during Reunions.
CANNON GREEN ASHES
Planted ca. 1855, girth 12' and 14' 11"

Cannon Green was laid out in the 1830s; the cannon was added later. The ring-count of a recently felled ash tree suggests that the three huge ash trees on the green date to the 1850s.
almost all of them huddled near the corner by Stanhope Hall, presumably sheltered from prevailing winds.

Several aging, 19th-century sentinels have succumbed in recent years. The beloved Cedar of Lebanon at Prospect House, one of the nation’s most handsome, toppled in a 2003 snowstorm. “The manager of Prospect called me, almost crying,” remembers Jim Consolloy, grounds manager from 1989 to 2010. “He said, ‘It’s just lying there, dead!’”

If storms wreak spectacular havoc, disease is a more insidious threat. At many 19th-century colleges, elms were a great favorite, often producing a risky “monoculture” — too many trees of the same genetic type. The countless elms of Harvard Yard, for example, had to be clear-cut after a moth infestation around 1914; around the time of World War II, Dutch elm disease brought further devastation.

Princeton’s many elms have been under relentless pest and disease assault since at least 1883, when poison first was applied to them to protect against a nasty European beetle. The beloved Bulletin Elm between East College dormitory and the “Old Chapel” was felled in May 1888, five years after it died. So many elms perished on Front Campus that a big campaign of tree planting was necessary before the 1896 Sesquicentennial. The tall, slender elm that today shades the steps of Nassau Hall came a little later, about 1901.

Dutch elm disease struck Princeton by the 1940s, when 75 percent of campus trees were elms. Arborists treated them with a pump that sprayed insecticide 125 feet in the air. Treatment continues today, in different ways: For example, the mighty elm behind Stanhope Hall, planted before 1820, receives injections of a beneficial fungus nearly every year, Livi says.

All campus chestnuts died when the chestnut blight struck around 1915. Arborists are now concerned about the emerald ash borer, a beetle that has destroyed the ash trees on Midwestern campuses since arriving there from Asia in 2002. Most of Princeton’s oldest trees are ashes, including one on Front Campus that may have been seen by the Marquis de Lafayette when he visited in the 1820s. The three celebrated giants surviving on Cannon Green also are ashes. The University is researching what has been successful in controlling the beetle and will take action when it arrives, Livi says.

Campus trees also are threatened by the constant trampling they receive. “People walk over the roots at a much higher rate than in a normal public park,” says Mary Hughes, landscape architect of the University of Virginia, another of America’s great showplaces for old trees. At Princeton, Livi’s groundskeepers use an “air spade” to blow away compacted soil around historic trees, then replace it with a fluffier mix.

Unlike the grounds at Swarthmore College, for example, Princeton’s campus is not an arboretum: Trees must make way when progress demands it. Consolloy lists numerous handsome specimens removed, including a centuries-old red oak that did not survive the construction of Whitman College and the largest Chinese toon tree on the East Coast, displaced by the Richard Serra sculpture next to Lewis Library. “Over time we lost a significant number of the largest trees of their type in New Jersey,” Consolloy says.

Construction projects aside, Princeton goes to great trouble to protect its historic trees. They provide a pleasing aesthetic accompaniment to the buildings, says Glenn Morris ’72, who leads a popular tree tour at Reunions, sponsored by Outdoor Action: “They soften the architecture and frame it.” Moreover, trees remind us of our student days, even as they slowly grow craggier and thicker, much as we do. “When people come back,” Morris says, “one of the things they notice most is the growth and change of trees. That’s part of their magic.”

W. Barksdale Maynard ’88 is a lecturer at Princeton and the author of six books about history, including Woodrow Wilson: Princeton to the Presidency and Princeton: America’s Campus.
WITHERSPOON HALL
NORWAY MAPLE
Planted ca. 1885, girth 12’ 2”

President James McCosh was famous for planting trees on the expanding Victorian campus. Here is a gnarled survivor from his era, one of two that graced the terraces behind Witherspoon Hall. Old photographs establish that it was planted about 1885, the year that the previously scruffy field behind Witherspoon was improved for football and baseball. The nearby white pine dates to about 1905.
Shooting ever higher above the McCormick Hall roof, the Prospect House dawn redwood has become one of the tallest in the United States. The species was known only from geological specimens until it was discovered alive in central China during World War II. Seeds arrived in the United States in 1948, and University horticulturalist James Clark immediately obtained some. He planted a grove of saplings along Broadmead Street near Lake Carnegie — and one here.

Today, the dawn redwood is endangered in its native range, a single Chinese valley, where the mightiest top out at 140 or 150 feet. A much smaller tree than the giant coast redwoods of California, Princeton’s Prospect tree measures about 115 feet; the tallest on Broadmead is about 117 feet.
Philip Eckhoff ’09 leads a research team focused on eradicating diseases that works closely with health organizations and governmental agencies.

PHILIP ECKHOFF ’09
BYTES TO FIGHT BITES
A mathematician builds models to stem malaria, polio, tuberculosis, and HIV

Growing up in Haiti, on the grounds of a hospital where his parents worked as doctors, Philip Eckhoff ’09 had malaria 15 times and knew people who died of the disease. Those experiences later sparked his avid interest in malaria and global public health. While he was completing his Ph.D. in applied and computational mathematics at Princeton, he was creating mathematical models to make sense of how malaria is transmitted from mosquitoes to humans. “I have this quantitative tool set and wanted to make an impact on people’s lives,” he says.

Then, in 2007, Intellectual Ventures — a company run by Nathan Myhrvold ’83 — recruited him to develop computer models to understand and stem malaria in areas where the disease was prevalent. The disease affects about 207 million people each year, and 627,000 die — of whom about 77 percent are children under age 5.

The team of one has expanded to 37 and today is called the Institute for Disease Modeling (IDM). Now Intellectual Ventures’ IDM also is working to eradicate polio and reduce the number of cases of HIV and tuberculosis. IDM, based in Bellevue, Wash., includes physicists, mathematicians, and engineers.

Among other things, they work to model the course of disease in an individual, determine how to eradicate malaria in a village, and recommend HIV-treatment guidelines to world health organizations. According to Eckhoff, they start with a specific question and then try to identify what is understood and not understood about the problem.

For malaria, biological data on mosquitoes are gathered from

continues on page 46
entomologists and ecologists, as are patterns of human illness for a given location. Then the team considers prior attempts to prevent and treat the disease, such as the use of drugs and bed netting during field campaigns.

The models are used to predict how the disease will spread in a certain area, for example, or the impact of a treatment. IDM works closely with health organizations and governmental agencies, sharing recommendations and helping them design programs to be implemented in the field.

In Zambia, IDM is working with a division of the country’s Ministry of Health — the National Malaria Control Center — and the Malaria Control and Evaluation Partnership in Africa. These organizations helped suppress malaria by providing protective bed nets and free testing and treatments. Part of IDM’s work, Eckhoff says, involves traveling to remote communities and partnering with community workers going door to door.

IDM modeling helped the organizations to understand why malaria remains high in some areas despite diagnosis and treatment efforts. Based on the IDM models, the organizations have adjusted their treatment approaches in these regions by varying the antimalarial drugs they offer, the treatment schedules, and the times during the year when people are screened.

Eradicating polio worldwide within five years and ending malaria in most countries within 20 to 30 years are realistic goals, Eckhoff says.

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Newsmakers

MICHAEL LEWIS ’82 has shaken up Wall Street with the March publication of his book Flash Boys, which argues that computer-based, high-speed trading gives high-frequency traders a strong edge over everyone else. Days after Lewis discussed the system on 60 Minutes — one of numerous national-media appearances — three government investigations into the practice were announced.

Caltech professor FRANCES ARNOLD ’79 will be inducted into the National Inventors Hall of Fame this month for her work “‘breeding’ scientifically interesting or technologically useful proteins,” the announcement said.

LEO DAMROSCH *68’s book, Jonathan Swift: His Life and His World, won the National Book Critics Circle Award for biography.

The Washington Post shared the 2014 Pulitzer Prize for public service for reporting led by BARTON GELLMAN ’82, and including MARC FISHER ’80, about secret surveillance by the National Security Agency. The editorial staff of The Oregonian won the Pulitzer for editorial writing for its pieces about rising pension costs. ERIK LUKENS *95 is editorial and commentary editor.

Writer and producer DAVID E. KELLEY ’79, whose TV shows have included Picket Fences, Ally McBeal, and Boston Legal, was inducted into the Television Academy’s Hall of Fame in March.

On March 22, the day after Russia’s annexation of Crimea, HOBART EARLE ’83, with a collection of musicians, led a flash-mob performance of Beethoven’s 9th Symphony in a fish market in Odessa, Ukraine, where Earle has led the philharmonic orchestra since 1991.

WATCH: A video of Hobart Earle ’83’s flash mob at paw.princeton.edu

“Building the House of Knowledge”

The Graduate College Centennial

Marking the 100th anniversary of the opening of the Graduate College, the exhibition is filled with letters, documents and photographs from the University Archives that reveal the story of how the concept of resident graduate education went from an inspired idea to a grand achievement—but not without national controversy!

Mudd Manuscript Library

GALLERY HOURS: Mon.-Fri. • 9 a.m. to 4:45 p.m.

REUNIONS

Continental Breakfast:
Saturday, May 31 • 9-11:30 a.m.

Mudd Library Tours:
Friday, May 30, 2 p.m. & Saturday, May 31, 10 a.m.

Join the Friends of Princeton University Library: www.fpul.org/join.php
ORAL HISTORY

THE CLASS OF ’78 LOOKS BACK

Gender imbalance, songwriting, and a Nassau Hall takeover — classmates reminisce

A year ago, PAW invited members of the Class of 1978 to talk about their undergraduate experiences in interviews recorded at Reunions. Fifteen did. Classmates spoke about dealing with the gender imbalance on campus, finding their place in clubs and activities, writing their senior theses, and taking part in anti-apartheid demonstrations. Here are some excerpts. Recordings and transcripts will be added to the University Archives.

ON “THE RATIO”

With 341 women in a freshman class of 1,124, the Class of 1978 reflected a move toward greater representation of women. But alumni who spoke with PAW recalled that the campus still seemed far from balanced.

Sarah (Finnie) Robinson: When we arrived, I think the ratio was 5 to 1, or at least that’s what I’ve been saying all these years. You were sort of looking around for the freshman girls. But the other five were also looking around for the freshman girls!

Tim James: That was a word you heard all the time at Princeton: the ratio. It was just part of the dialogue — usually males complaining about the ratio, from a social point of view.

Catherine Caldicott: It felt like about 12 to 1. I remember searching crowds for other women. I really felt very, very outnumbered.

Barbara Brink Chapman: It got so much better as those four years rolled by. It seemed like Princeton changed quite a bit in terms of the numbers.

Alexandra Halsey: We used to get annoyed at our male classmates because they would complain about how few women there were, and then they would road-trip down to Rider College. ... What, are you afraid to date us because we’re smart?

Nancy (Lester) du Tertre: We weren’t really good enough [laughs]. We were nerdy, and not that attractive, and we were too smart, obviously, for anybody to be interested in us. So they’d bring in these really attractive girls — bus them in — for the big parties.

ON LIFE OUTSIDE THE CLASSROOM

While academic experiences were part of every conversation, alumni spent more time recalling their extracurricular activities.

Bob Peskin: I was a songwriter [for Triangle Club]. You would slave over these songs, and they became like your children. And then ... the crit session would happen, and you’d watch your “children” get slaughtered. So I had some hard times with that, but in some ways it was a great experience.

Sarah (Finnie) Robinson: One of the many, many things that Princeton gave to me, without me even knowing it then, was the idea that I could do anything. ... After a few years, I started a magazine here with a friend, and pretty soon there were like 45 people working on it.

John Aristotle Phillips: It was my roommate and good friend David...
Michaelis ’79’s idea to set up a pizza-delivery agency. The University, at the time, had this setup to supposedly spur entrepreneurship, called the Student Agencies. It actually was ideally suited to spurring monopolies. ... The quality [of the pizza] was always subpar, I think, but that’s the virtue of monopoly.

Meg Monroe Zellinger: My primary thing was hockey — the year that I joined was the first year that it became an official University team. ... I don’t think we ever stayed in a hotel. The fundraising was for things like helmets and visors and uniforms. We definitely did it on the cheap, but that helped with the camaraderie.

ON THESIS TIME
Putting a year’s worth of research into one paper left a lasting impression. Most had positive memories, but some also experienced anxiety and loneliness.

Alexandra Halsey: I think [the thesis] is fabulous. I’m so glad the school required it. ... It was phenomenally hard work — and may I point out, as I’m sure others have, that we were one of the last classes who did all this without a personal computer. ... I did independent work on Hegel my junior year, and I did my thesis on Søren Kierkegaard. ... Intellectually, it was totally delicious, totally exhausting.

Mary Kilty: I could sit at my carrel in the art-history library and just have four hours fly by, and I didn’t even notice because I was so engrossed in what I was doing. That’s very memorable to me.

Dorothy Bedford: Putting it together, sitting down and getting it organized, and putting pen to paper ... I think it was just so lonely.

Tim James: Near the end of the year, I discovered my study carrel and did a little work there, but mostly, I didn’t care for being burrowed down underground.

Barbara Brink Chapman: We had a lot of fun in the library ... pretending we were tortured, knocking on each other’s carrel windows to say let’s get something to eat or let’s go get a beer.

ON CAMPUS ACTIVISM
Soon after their theses were turned in, several class members took part in one of ’78’s landmark events: a takeover of Nassau Hall.

Alexandra Halsey: When we were here at Princeton, campuses were politically in a lull. It was not like the ’60s. There weren’t very many burning issues. The big burning issue at the time was getting the University to divest from its South African holdings.

Bob Peskin: The feeling got more and more intense during the four years that I was on campus, leading to campus demonstrations pretty much all throughout my senior year.

Dorothy Bedford: I remember writing my senior thesis to the chanting — the march that happened every day at lunchtime.

James Beck: I was contacted about a takeover/sit-in of Nassau Hall, and I agreed to do that. ... There were over 200 of us, as it turned out. ... We stayed in Nassau Hall for two days, demanding that the trustees divest from stocks of certain companies who were doing business in South Africa.

My father came up, unannounced, the weekend after my thesis was [due] and found out that he couldn’t see me because we were taking over Nassau Hall. His remark was, “He doesn’t want to graduate, does he?” But in the end, it was a very Princetonian-type occupation: Nothing got trashed. We even cleaned up after ourselves when we left. Interviews conducted by Brett Tomlinson

VIDEO @ PAW ONLINE
Watch ’78 alumni tell stories about campus life, women’s athletics, and a junior paper that sketched out designs for an atomic bomb at paw.princeton.edu

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PRINCETONIANS
Alumni can swap memorabilia, have a conversation with Princeton’s president, and see renovations to Maclean House during Reunions weekend, May 29–June 1.

Princeton-related artifacts and clothing will be collected at the “Take It or Leave It” tent—a new feature this year. Alumni can drop off items they no longer want and acquire something in return. Swapping will take place from 9 a.m. Thursday until 9 p.m. Saturday in a tent on the East Pyne south lawn.

The newly renovated Maclean House, home of the Alumni Council since 1968, will be open in its expanded role as a welcoming center for alumni. Period furniture has been refurbished, rooms have been modernized, and vintage art has been added to the building, constructed in 1756 as the home of the college president.

On Saturday at 10 a.m., President Eisgruber ’83 will address alumni in Richardson Auditorium. The 25th-reunion Class of 1989 will lead the P-rade, which steps off at 2 p.m.

Graduate alumni can visit the Butler housing complex one last time from 4 to 6 p.m. Saturday and reminisce with current and former residents before the units are demolished this summer. The student social committee at Butler is collecting images to post on the site; alumni may send photos to christine.blumauer@gmail.com. The last chance to be interviewed for the Remembering Butler Project will be May 29. (Email jhendry@alumni.princeton.edu.)

The events-packed weekend features alumni-faculty forums on “Views of Modern Conservatism and Libertarianism,” “The Invisible Syllabus: Should Princeton Women Do It All,” and “The Enshrinement of Civil Rights,” among other topics.

The University Art Museum invites reuners to “Meet the Curators” at 4 p.m. Thursday and listen to a discussion on “Collecting Abstraction” with Preston H. Haskell ’60 and art critic Mark Stevens ’73 at 3 p.m. Friday.

The Alumni Association has a new guest-registration policy for alumni celebrating non-major reunions starting with the seventh. For more information, go to http://alumni.princeton.edu/goinback/reunions/2014/whatsnew/.

Alumni can access the schedule and other information on smartphones at m.princeton.edu/reunions. ♦ By F.H.
“Every year so many of my classmates come back to Princeton for Reunions and other important events; this has to be proof positive to members of later classes and even undergraduates that graduation, important as it is, will be more like a beginning than an end to their relationship with Old Nassau. There really isn’t any life without Princeton.”

— SAM SCHREINER ’42

This year’s Annual Giving campaign ends on June 30, 2014. To contribute by credit card, please call our 24-hour gift line at 800-258-5421 (outside the U.S., 609-258-3373), or use our secure website at www.princeton.edu/ag. Checks made payable to Princeton University can be mailed to Annual Giving, Box 5357, Princeton, NJ 08543-5357.
Online Class Notes are password protected. To access, alumni must use their TigerNet ID and password. Click here to log in: http://paw.princeton.edu/issues/2014/05/14/sections/class-notes/
MEMORIALS

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.

THE CLASS OF 1935
Charles H. Edmonston ’35
Our classmate Jim Sweeney, who has lived in the same retirement community in Connecticut as Charlie for some years, advises that Charlie died Dec. 2, 2013.

Born in Baltimore, Charlie came to us from Gilman Country Day School (now Gilman School). At Princeton he majored in economics and was involved in track, the Glee Club, and ROTC. He took his meals at Tower Club. Senior year he roomed with Nels Thomasson.

After earning an MBA at Harvard, Charlie worked briefly on Wall Street before serving for five years in Army intelligence, separating as a colonel. He then joined Riegel Textile Corp., a cotton-textile company, where he worked for 30 years, retiring in 1978 as secretary and treasurer.

He lived in Bedford and Chappaqua, N.Y., for 40 years and was active in community affairs. Descended from Princeton’s third president, Jonathan Edwards, and the younger brother of Bill Edmonston ’33, Charlie was a devoted Princetonian and a regular reuner. He also served as class president.

Charlie is survived by Elmina, his wife of 72 years; his daughter, Elmina Placek; sons Charles and Tilden; and a granddaughter.

THE CLASS OF 1939
Thomas R. Mountain ’39
Tom, our football captain who helped put the winning score of Princeton's 1938 victory over Yale (20-7) forever on our beer jackets — and everywhere else our famous emblem was found — died Dec. 5, 2013. He was 97.

Tom’s lifelong excellence in sports began at Lawrenceville and continued at Harvard Law School. At Princeton, he majored in English and was a member of the rugby club’s undefeated team. At Vail, Colo., he won a gold medal in downhill slalom for those over 70. He played golf and tennis into his 90s.

As an Army intelligence officer with the Manhattan Project, he was one of two lieutenants chosen to carry the satchel containing U-235 (encased in nickel) from Oak Ridge to Los Alamos for use in the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima. He later served as an aide to Gen. Leslie Groves.

Tom’s career was in law. He specialized in estate planning as a partner with Mountain, Dearborn & Whiting in Worcester, Mass. He was involved in many civic groups, boards, and clubs in the Worcester area.

He is survived by his daughters, Heidi and Lisa; his son, Tom Jr. ’72; his stepson, Duncan; and several grandchildren. We salute this loyal and generous classmate who always spoke (and sang!) of Princeton as “the best old place of all.”

Robert L. Tapscott ’39
Tap died Nov. 29, 2013, at his home in Salisbury, Conn., where he had lived since retirement from his lifelong work with General Electric in 1982. He was 97.

At Princeton, Tap prepared for his future by being the “chief engineer” of a Lionel train network that occupied the entire third floor of 1903 Hall. He presented his engineering project, “the unipolar generator,” at a seminar in January 1939. He rowed stroke on the eight-man crew.

During World War II, Tap enlisted in the Navy and served as a lieutenant on the destroyer escort USS Sweary in the Pacific. For GE, Tap worked in New Haven and New York. (He seldom missed a Yale game!)

Tap was a devoted member of St. John’s Episcopal Church in Salisbury. He was often heard humming a ditty — even when not in choir practice. His all-time favorite place was the family summer home in the Adirondacks.

His hobbies included hunting, fishing, skiing, ice boating, woodworking, and model trains.

His mottos included: “Live simply and close to nature” and “Accept and adapt.” He marched in his last P-rade four years ago.

Tap is survived by Leslie, his wife of 60 years; two sons; and four grandchildren. With them, we salute this gallant fellow.

THE CLASS OF 1940
Harold Hartshorne Jr. ’40
Harry died of cancer Oct. 28, 2013, on his farm in Lake Geneva, Wis.

Born in New York City, he came to Princeton from Choate School. At Princeton, he majored in English and ate at Cloister Inn, where he chaired the bicker committee. His roommates were David Freeman and Hugh Latham.

After a short stint on the New York Stock Exchange, Harry served in the Army Air Corps during World War II and earned his wings in 1943. Fluent in French, he spent the war training French cadets and was ultimately decorated by President Charles de Gaulle.

Following the war, Harry made an abrupt life change and became a farmer in Lake Geneva after studying agriculture at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, and there he spent the rest of his life. For 50 years he was a board member of the Burroughs and Chapin Co., a family real-estate enterprise in Myrtle Beach, S.C. He was a world traveler, philanthropist, lover of the arts, and active volunteer who served on many nonprofit boards.

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Harry never married. He is survived by his siblings, Margaret Carrasco, Gail Haggard, Daryl Hartshorne, and Dan Hartshorne; and 18 nieces and nephews, including Thomas Hartshorne ’76.

**Charles C. Waugh ’40**


Born in Newtown, Pa., he came to Princeton from George School. At Princeton he majored in electrical engineering, was in Theatre Intime, and took his meals at Dial Lodge. His senior-year roommate was T.P. Needham.

Charlie served in the Navy during World War II and was involved in atomic bomb tests at Bikini Atoll. After the war he founded two companies, Waugh Engineering in 1952, and Waugh Controls, which specialized in flow-control systems. In 1982 he received the Instrument Society of America Albert F. Sperry Award “in recognition of his leadership in pioneering the development of turbine-flow meters and his contributions toward advancing the state-of-the-art of in-line blending.”

Charlie married twice, first to Lorraine Scott and subsequently to Helen Gillespie Stott, both of whom predeceased him, as did his son Stuart. He is survived by his son, Scott ’70, and his grandsons, Caleb and Joshua.

Having learned to fly at Princeton, he was an avid pilot of his own plane for many years. A loyal Tiger, Charlie held class-leadership positions, was a regular reunion attendee, and contributed generously to his alma mater.

**James I. Maguire ’41**


Jim prepared at Mercersburg Academy. An economics major at Princeton, Jim graduated with honors. He was associate manager of Triangle Club and a member of the Westminster Society and Tower Club. He won numerals in the competition for manager of the track team. He roomed with Bus Davis freshman year and then moved in with Copeland, Adams, and Bill Scott.

Jim served in the Navy during World War II and the Korean Conflict, retiring as a lieutenant commander. He then joined the purchasing department of Alpha Portland Cement in Easton, Pa., where he spent 20 years. In 1967, he joined Mobay Chemical Co. (now Bayer U.S.A.) in Pittsburgh, Pa. Promoted to treasurer, he continued in that capacity until retiring in 1984.

After retirement, Jim headed a training program for the Small Business Administration at Washington and Jefferson College. He served as councilman in East Washington, Pa., and was on the boards of Washington Hospital, Mount de Chantal Visitation Academy in Wheeling, W. Va., and the First Presbyterian Church.

Jim was predeceased by his wife, Elizabeth Updegrove, and his daughter, Jane. He is survived by sons Jamie ’70 and Tim; daughters Susan and Martha; six grandchildren; and five great-grandchildren.

**THE CLASS OF 1942**

**William Vaughan ’42**

Willy Vaughan died Oct. 22, 2013, in Greenwich, Conn.

Willy was born in New York City March 28, 1920, the son of William W. Vaughan and his wife, Alice. He prepared for college at the Lawrenceville School. At Princeton, Willy was on the swimming team and a member of Cannon Club. He majored in geology.

The shadow of World War II hung over all in our class. Willy was no exception. Ultimately he was drafted into the Army Air Corps, where he served as a sergeant. His group was transferred to Calcutta, India, with the mission of forwarding supplies into China over the Burma Road. The end of the war found him sent back to Fort Dix, N.J., and discharged from service.

Willy’s family background was in stock brokerage, so it was natural for him to join the New York Stock Exchange as soon as possible after the war. Over the years he became a valued adviser to individuals and families on management of their investments. He retired from LaBranch & Co. in 2005 after almost 60 years.

Willy’s wife, Alyce, predeceased him. He is survived by his daughter, Diane, and three grandchildren. To them, we send our sympathy.

**Sylvanus Arnold Zimmerman Jr. ’42**

Arnie Zimmerman died Nov. 11, 2013. He was 93.

Arnie was born in Blairstown, N.J., and much of his early history was associated with that town. His father was a professor at Blair Academy, and Arnie prepared for college at that institution.

At Princeton, Arnie majored in modern languages and joined Tiger Inn. He was an outstanding golfer and captain of the golf team in his senior year.

Shortly after graduation, Arnie enlisted as a private in the Army and soon was transferred to Officer Candidate School, from which he emerged as a second lieutenant. Poor eyesight shunted him to the Quartermaster Corps and assignments in the Philippines supplying necessities to the cavalry. The atomic bomb

brought him back to the United States and reunion with his wife and child.

The remainder of Arnie’s working career was in the law. He graduated from Harvard Law School and spent two years as law secretary to Arthur Vanderbilt, chief justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court. In 1957 he became vice president and secretary of Avon Products in New York. In this capacity he served as chief lawyer for the company.

Arnold’s wife, Jeanne, survives him, as do their three children. To them all, the class sends condolences.

**THE CLASS OF 1944**

**William Beaumont Whitney ’44**


After attending Kent and Episcopal schools, he followed his father (1919) to Princeton, where he roomed with Bish Colmore, then Reg Bishop, Doug Copeland, and John Doar. He majored in politics and was a member of Colonial Club and ROYC. Beau graduated in 1943 and spent 35 months in the Air Corps, earning a Purple Heart in Europe.

He became a partner in Lukens, Savage & Washburn insurance in Philadelphia and married Mary Tyler Brook in 1951, with whom he had four children. A liberal Republican, he served on numerous boards, including Family Service and the Chestnut Hill Hospital.

For 47 years, Beau’s office was in the same building — first when he was a partner in Lukens and then with Alexander & Alexander. He loved to sail in his day sailer and came to many ’44 reunions.

Predeceased by his daughter Rosina in 2002, Beau is survived by his wife; three children, Aurelia Lowry, W.B. Whitney IV ’76, and Mary Tyler Webster; seven grandchildren; and a sister.


He practiced law with the firm of Nutter McClennen & Fish for more than 50 years, specializing in real estate. Ed put together the Northeast Corridor for Amtrak as well as what was then the biggest real-estate transaction ever signed in Boston: the sale of the Bank of Boston building in 1984. He enjoyed representing the firm in Tokyo and Amsterdam.

In the 1950s, Ed was a founding member of
the Wayland committee on fair housing and served as the first president of Massachusetts Fair Housing.

Ed summered on MacMahon Island in Maine for over four decades. In 1991 and 1993 he captained his yacht, Honour Bound, in the Marion (Mass.) to Bermuda cruising yacht races. Ed’s unflagging quest for knowledge led his active life of the mind into new areas of research and writing.

This very interesting and talented man is survived by his wife, Mary Grew; his sister, Jeanne Davies; four children; and nine grandchildren. The class extends its deepest sympathy to them all.

Clinton Weiman ’47
Clinton died Jan. 7, 2014, at his home in Greenwich, Conn., after a long illness. He had been an active member of 1947, and had served as president from 2002 to 2007.

Clinton attended Columbia High School in Maplewood, N.J. Due to fortuitous circumstances (including a 24-month pre-med course), he was allowed to leave Princeton in June 1945 to pursue his medical career at Cornell Medical College. On July 1, 1949, Clinton began his residency training with an internship at New York Hospital. He continued his training in internal medicine and cardiology for two years. In 1949 he was awarded his Princeton and his Cornell diplomas.

During World War II, Clinton was assigned to a naval base, where he worked in the orthopedic-surgery department. In 1956 Clinton began private practice in New York and continued until 1970.

Clinton joined Citibank, becoming senior vice president for medical affairs. He retired after 32 years. While at Citi, he began an electronic medical-record system enabling him and his staff to give more effective medical care.

Clinton and his wife purchased a home on Lake George that provided many diversions. He leaves his wife, Susan; five children, including Timothy ‘79 and Patrice ‘75; nine grandchildren; and one great-grandchild.

Charles W. Prine Jr. ’48
Chuck was born and grew up in Pittsburgh. He died there Jan. 11, 2014, at age 87.

In journalism and public relations, as a developer of low- and medium-income housing, and as a leader in more than 20 civic organizations, Chuck was known and honored for his devotion to community improvement and social justice.

At Princeton, he majored in English and was a regular contributor to the New York Herald Tribune and other newspapers. Upon graduating in 1948, he joined the staff of the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph, first working the city beat, then doing editorials and features. He founded a public-relations firm, then joined one of that firm’s clients to begin a long career in housing development, creating more than 50 projects around Pittsburgh, in Allegheny County, and in the Washington, D.C., area.

Chuck and his first wife, Irma (née Cathcart), were married in 1950 and had six children. In 1968 she was killed in an auto accident. His second wife, Elizabeth ("Liz") (née Erskine), died of cancer in 1982.

In 1983, Chuck married Elizabeth ("Betsy") (née Waite). She survives him, as do his daughters, Linda, Janet Rivera, Alison, Karen, and Barbara; his brother, Calvin; sister Mary Helen Kelly; seven grandchildren; and a great-grandchild. His son Roger predeceased him.

THE CLASS OF 1949
Irvin S. Deibert ’49
Irvin Deibert died Jan. 6, 2013, at his home in Asheville, N.C.

Irvin was born Sept. 24, 1927, in Camden, N.J., and graduated from The Hill School. After serving in the Army in the Philippines from April 1946 to October 1947, he came to Princeton, where he majored in modern languages and belonged to Charter Club.

For a time he was in the real-estate business in Trenton, N.J. He later became senior vice president and CEO of the Bahia Mar Hotel and Yachting Center in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. In retirement he and his late wife, Barbara, to whom he was married for 53 years, moved to Asheville.

Irv was an active and devoted Episcopalian, generous, and witty. He is survived by his sons, Donald Irvin Deibert and Richard Irvin Deibert; and four grandchildren, Emily, Catherine, Andrew, and Rebecca. The class extends condolences to them all.

Kenneth E. Frantz ’49

Ken was born March 5, 1927, in Detroit and graduated from Grosse Pointe High School. He served in the Navy from April 1945 to June 1946, briefly attended the University of Mississippi, and then transferred to Princeton. He majored in psychology and belonged to Tiger Inn.

Ken attended Stanford Graduate School of Business and earned a doctorate in business administration from Harvard Business School. He taught at Boston College School of Management until 1975; then worked for SRI International, and finally for John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. as a department head for retail-market research and competitive analysis. He loved his work and enjoyed learning.

He married Martha Ann McCray Dec. 21, 1949. She survives him, as do their children, Barbara Frantz Comin and Paul J. Frantz. Our sympathy is extended to these loved ones.

Richard N. Jessup ’49

Born March 25, 1925, in Roslyn, N.Y., he suffered from asthma as a child and was sent to a ranch in Arizona for schooling at the age of 10. He returned seven years later to the Hun School and then came to Princeton, where he studied architecture. He left the University after two years and earned his bachelor’s degree from Pratt Institute in Brooklyn in 1954.

Dick enjoyed a successful career as an architect. He was committed to civic leadership, serving as mayor of Mill Valley and member of its city council. He also was good at tennis, skiing, and horseshoes, and he competed in the 1948 Summer Olympics in Britain in the small-boat sailing division.

Dick was married for 56 years to the love of his life, Marilyn Smith Jessup, who survives him along with their daughters, Katie Jessup, Carson Taylor, Robin Tyler, and Kimberly Jessup; eight grandchildren; one great-grandchild; and his brother, John R. ’45. The sympathy of the class is extended to them all.
David C. Reynolds '49
David Reynolds died Jan. 10, 2013, after a brief illness.
Dave was born Oct. 28, 1927, in New York City. He grew up in Washington, Conn., and attended the Buckley School and Phillips Exeter Academy. He came to Princeton after enlisting in the Army and serving in an intelligence unit in Germany. At Princeton he rowed with the varsity crew, joined Charter Club, and served on the news board of The Daily Princetonian. He graduated with high honors in English.

After studying creative writing at Columbia and working for a Kansas City, Mo., radio station, Dave attended Columbia Law School. He had a successful career with the firm founded by his father, Oliver C. Reynolds 1904.

Dave loved his poker club and all of the arts, and continued to write short stories and plays throughout his life. He was active in his church and supported many good causes and community efforts.

His wife, Sally Lehman Reynolds, whom he met at station KCKN, survives him, as do their children, Jane Reynolds Todorski and David Reynolds Jr.; and four grandsons, Adam Todorski, Eric Todorski, Niall Reynolds, and Liam Reynolds. The class extends its condolences to them all.

William A. Wood '49
William (“Chip”) Wood lost his battle with cancer May 27, 2012, in Serenity House Hospice Center in Santa Barbara, Calif. Chip was born Sept. 8, 1927, in New York City, the son of Arnold Wood Jr. ’21. He attended The Hill School, served in the Army from March 1946 to August 1947, and then came to Princeton. He majored in history for 10 years at the University of Oklahoma in 1971, where he earned a master’s degree in public administration.

Following the family tradition, Chip spent his career in the book-publishing industry, which took him to Chicago; Canberra, Australia; Minneapolis; and Bloomington, Ind.

He was an active Episcopalian and served on the boards of the Hunt Hill Audubon Society, the Washburn County Lakes and Rivers Association, and the Spooner Library.

Chip is survived by Janice, his wife of 48 years; their children, Jennifer L. Wood and Edward Wood; and a brother, Winston Wood. Another brother was the late Steven H. Wood ’51. The class sends sympathy to them all.

THE CLASS OF 1950
David Aubrey ’50
Dave died Sept. 29, 2013, of natural causes at his home in Sun City West, Ariz.

After graduation from Lake Forest (Ill.) Academy, he served during World War II in the Army in Europe, earning a Purple Heart. At Princeton, he majored in history and was president of Tiger Inn.

Dave’s career spanned 45 years in the media. He worked for Time in Detroit and New York, NBC-TV in Detroit, CBS-TV in Los Angeles, and finally for ESPN in Los Angeles, from which he retired in 1989. That same year he lost his wife, Lee, whom he had married on Valentine’s Day 1953. He lived near his daughter in Ventura until 1994, when he moved to Sun City West.

In retirement he pursued his passion for golf and pampered his constant canine companions, one of whom, “Deuce,” was at his bedside when he died. For years Dave used his rich voice to record newspapers and books for the Braille Institute. His optimism and enthusiasm were infectious.

His son, Peter, wrote that his father “cherished his years at Princeton and the many lasting friendships he made there.” Our sympathy goes to his children, David, Peter, and Janet; brother Stever; and his five grandchildren.

Lucius L. Daugherty III ’50
Lew died Jan. 30, 2011, in Irving, Texas. He was a career Army officer and recipient of a Bronze Star whose gravestone in the Dallas-Fort Worth National Cemetery commemorates his service in World War II, Korea, and Vietnam.

Following high school in Macon, Ga., Lew served in the infantry from 1942 to 1946. At Princeton he belonged to Quadrangle and graduated with honors in economics. At our 25th, he described his Princeton experience and education as “unique and priceless.”

Lew re-entered the Army in October 1950. He graduated the next year with distinction from Field Artillery Officer Candidate School at Fort Sill. His early assignments ranged from troop commands to aide-de-camp to plans officer of the United Nations command. One unique assignment, preceded by a six-month course in German, was a three-year stint teaching tactics to German officers and enlisted men. He was sent to the University of Oklahoma in 1951, where he earned a master’s degree in public administration.

Lew retired as a colonel in 1977 and lived in Texas. He enjoyed travel, often with one of his grandsons, and wrote, “The travel, along with church activities, hobbies, and exercise, seem to keep me as occupied as I wish to be.”

Robert E. Forrest ’50
Bob lived his professional life in suburban Philadelphia, though more recently he moved to Middlebury, Vt., where he died Oct. 30, 2013. Following graduation from Williamsport (Pa.) High School in 1944, he entered the Navy’s V-12 program at Villanova and was subsequently assigned to the aircraft carrier USS Leyte as a communications officer. He came to Princeton in 1946, where he majored in architecture and belonged to Tower.

Bob continued studying architecture at Princeton, earning an MFA in 1953. Then, with his wife, Jean, whom he married in 1948, he moved his family to Wayne, Pa., to join an architectural firm. In 1964, he opened his own firm, Robert E. Forrest Associates, where he practiced for 40 years. Among his clients were universities, secondary schools, hospitals, churches, corporations, and local residents.

Bob’s civic involvement included serving as a school board president, church trustee, and Philadelphia Navy League director. He was vice president of the North Wayne Protective Association, which says it is the country’s oldest continuing civic organization, founded in 1883.

Bob played competitive tennis and continued to ski and golf well into his senior years.

Our sympathy goes to his children, David, Allison and Robert, and three grandchildren.

His wife predeceased him in 2008.

W. Harley Funk ’50

He graduated from Wilmington (Del.) High School in 1943. He then entered the Army for a three-year stint, serving as an infantryman in France and Germany. In 1945, he married his high school sweetheart, who, he wrote, “effectively kept me at my books at Princeton.” She was so effective that he graduated with high honors in architecture and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

Harley stayed in Princeton to earn an MFA in architecture and then started his career with an Atlanta firm. Two years later he moved back to Wilmington, where he continued his architectural practice until retiring in 1990 as a principal in the firm that bears his name. He was a former president of the Delaware chapter of the American Institute of Architecture and of the State Board of Architects.

After retirement, he taught architectural history for 10 years at the University of Delaware’s Academy of Lifelong Learning. Harley enjoyed travel, photography, drawing, sculpture, and classical music.

To “Petey,” his wife of 68 years; daughter Allison; sons David and Jeffery; six grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren, we extend our sympathy.

Hueston C. King ’50
“Hugh” died Nov. 29, 2013, at home in Venice, Fla.

He entered Princeton from Montclair (N.J.)
High School. He was a member of the rifle team, ROTC, and Cottage Club. He majored in biology.

By 1954, Hugh had received a medical degree from Columbia and married Wilma “Billie” Grove. After interning in Miami, he was offered a residency at Walter Reed Hospital that lured him into the regular Army. He “repaid” the Army with tours at West Point, where he doubled as the Army team physician, and at Fort Riley, Kan.

Vowing never to shovel snow again, he returned to Miami, where he started an ear/nose/throat and allergy practice. In 1982 he moved the practice to Venice. After retiring in 1994, he did locum tenens annually for other physicians. He was a respected author on the practice of allergy and taught in more than 80 national workshops.

Hugh enjoyed fishing and being on the water, especially at his lakeside retreat in North Carolina. He was a talented artist and accomplished pianist, and loved to play cowboy songs on the guitar. He and Billie, who died in 2010, frequently attended our mini-reunions.

Our condolences go to his son, Brian, daughter Melinda, and two grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1951
Alexander Surko Jr. ’51 ’55
Alex was born Oct. 3, 1928, to Alexander and Helen Knauer Surko in New York. A graduate of Newton High School, he was active in the camera and Catholic clubs at Princeton, where he also was assistant manager of hockey. A member of Cloister Inn, Alex earned a bachelor’s degree in engineering and after graduation had three years of duty on the destroyer USS Perkins.

Alex and Elise Fouikles were married in 1953. He returned to Princeton to earn a master’s degree in engineering in 1955 and, after a brief period with Shell Oil, returned to naval service as a Civil Engineer Corps officer. As a sea-duty executive officer, he was deployed twice to the Antarctic and later served in Morocco at Kenitra at the naval air facility there. He retired as a lieutenant commander in 1972 and joined the Massachusetts Port Authority in Boston as port engineer, specializing in maintenance, repair, and construction of waterfront facilities. These assignments included container and cruise terminals.

Alex retired in 1983 and moved to Fredericksburg, Va. He died at home Feb. 10, 2013, and is survived by Elise; their sons, Richard and Stephen; grandchildren Katherine, Jack, and Sam; and his brother, Edward. Burial was in Arlington with full honors.

THE CLASS OF 1955
Robert D. Woolverton ’55
Robert Woolverton, who died Jan. 9, 2014, at home in Jacksonville, Fla., saddening wife Blair and family, was born March 21, 1933, in Mount Vernon, N.Y.

Possessed of a magnificent countenance and character, and personifying grace and elegance with justice and fairness as hallmarks of his behavior, Bobby came from Choate to Princeton. He majored in architecture, joined Tower Club, and roomed at 212 Cuyler Hall. After earning a master’s degree in architecture at Georgia Tech, Bobby married Blair, and became a respected and admired architect who believed in form follows function. He had a unique relationship with his clients; he listened closely to their needs, but always maintained his signature style.

Bobby loved Jacksonville, serving in many civic organizations there. He was most focused on the arts and on nature and the preservation of the things that make life beautiful. Bobby is survived by Blair; daughter Laurie; stepdaughters Mary Blaire Conger, Christian Pierre, and Elise Anderson Ferguson; his brothers, Fred and William; seven grandchildren; one niece; four nephews; and countless friends. Once met, Bobby could not be forgotten.

THE CLASS OF 1959
D. Craig Chapman ’69
Our class recorded a great loss with the Jan. 18, 2014, death of Craig Chapman.

Roommates and devoted friends Mark Jewett and Steve Wunsch have shared thoughts on his life — one of real distinction. Craig’s prodigious intellect motivated him to master 12 foreign languages, classical piano, church organ, folk guitar, and rock climbing. During our undergraduate years, he was a cook at Lahiere’s, subsequently became an accomplished chef, and authored three cookbooks.

After graduation, Craig pursued both law and medicine and had a distinguished military career, including service as a tent commander in Korea, where he directed the U.S. Army choral unit.

An enthusiastic Princetonian, he recruited and interviewed applicants in his hometown of Columbus, Ohio, where he spent his later years with his wife, Cathy. They previously lived in Savannah, Ga., where Craig established a medical partnership and worked as an emergency-room physician and forensic pathologist. He also became a private pilot, launched an air-ambulance and insurance service for travelers, and wrote a novel.

In retirement, Craig did pro bono medical work serving indigent patients, and after 9/11,
volunteering to assist veterans.

Besides Cathy, Craig is survived by his sisters, Cathleen and Christine Chapman, and an extraordinary number of friends and admirers.

**GRADUATE ALUMNI**

**Lester Tibbals Jr.*50**

Lester Tibbals, who taught history at Princeton Day School for 34 years, died June 29, 2013. He was 97.

Tibbals graduated from Trinity College in Hartford, Conn. in 1940, having been on the varsity swimming and track teams. He served in the Navy in World War II, and joined the faculty of Princeton Country Day School (PCD) in 1947 (which merged with Miss Fine’s School in 1965). He earned a master’s degree in history from Princeton in 1950.

Tibbals taught at the combined Princeton Day School into 1981, and was an avid supporter of its athletics. He coached tennis, hockey, skating, and football, and served as athletic director from 1958 to 1965. In 2003, he was inducted into the Princeton Day School Athletic Hall of Fame. In 2011, the PCD Class of 1961, on its 50th reunion, made Tibbals an honorary member.

Paul J. Stellato, the current head of school, wrote that Tibbals often said, “There wasn’t a day that I didn’t love going to work.” In retirement he was an active community volunteer.

Tibbals was predeceased by Christina, his wife of 66 years. He is survived by a daughter, four grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren. A son died in 2005.

**Lacey B. Smith *51**

Lacey Smith, the prominent professor of history emeritus at Northwestern, died Sept. 8, 2013, at age 90.

The son of Baldwin Smith, chair of Princeton’s art and archaeology department from 1945 to 1956, he graduated from Bowdoin in 1946 after serving in the Army Air Corps. Smith earned a master’s degree from Princeton in 1949, was a Fulbright scholar at the University of London (1949–50), and completed his Princeton Ph.D. in history in 1951. After two years teaching at Princeton, he became an assistant professor at MIT (1953–55), and then became an associate professor at Northwestern in 1955.

Smith rose to full professor in 1962, and became the Peter B. Ritzma Professor in the Humanities in 1985. Retiring in 1993, he continued as a guest professor. Of his numerous books on Tudor England, many remain in print.

“Lacey was a brilliant historian, a captivating teacher, an articulate and gentle colleague, and a calm and wise citizen of the university,” said Professor Peter Hayes, chair of Northwestern’s history department. Smith was elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and was awarded an honorary doctorate from Bowdoin.

He was predeceased by Jean, his wife of 43 years, and is survived by three children and three grandchildren.

**Roy A. Stuart *56**

Roy Stuart, a longtime geologist with Chevron Canada, died peacefully Sept. 14, 2013. He was 86.

Stuart earned a bachelor’s degree from the University of British Columbia in 1950, and a master’s degree from Dartmouth in 1952. In 1956, he earned a Ph.D. in geology from Princeton. From 1956 to 1991, Stuart was a geologist for Chevron Canada.

Starting as a field geologist doing surface geological mapping, he moved through Chevron’s system, acquiring training and experience in production and well-site geology plus geophysical interpretation. This led to front-line supervisory jobs directing oil- and gas-exploration efforts, and later to middle-management positions. Stuart then became a scientist again as the liaison between Chevron’s experimental lab in the United States and the Canadian production department, where he decided which new experimental technologies to apply to Canadian production sites.

Stuart was a popular volunteer trail host in Banff National Park. His love of nature overflowed with geological tidbits on family car trips and hikes, plus recollections of Einstein bicycling around Princeton.

Stuart was predeceased by Anne, his wife of 60 years. He is survived by four children, seven grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren.

**Alan Rosenthal *61**

Alan Rosenthal, prominent Rutgers professor of political science from 1966 to 2013 and long-term director of its Eagleton Institute, died of cancer July 10, 2013, in his Princeton home. He was 81.

After graduating from Harvard in 1953, Rosenthal served in the Army. He then earned an M.P.A. from Princeton’s Woodrow Wilson School in 1958 and a Ph.D. in politics in 1961. Author of more than a dozen books and innumerable papers, he was regarded as the nation’s foremost scholar of state legislatures.

According to his New York Times obituary, “He championed a belief that government could be a force for good, and argued — despite public cynicism — that democracy was not broken.” He studied all 50 states, and worked for change in 35.

Rosenthal was instrumental in the development of the National Conference of State Legislatures and worked closely with the State Legislative Leaders Foundation and the Council of State Governments. He served on the New Jersey Redistricting Commission, chaired the New Jersey Congressional Redistricting Commission, and also chaired the New Jersey Legislature’s Joint Committee on Ethical Standards.

He is survived by his wife, Lynda Kresge; four children from his marriage to Lavinia Lamont; and eight grandchildren.

**Charles S. Edwards *69**

Charles Edwards, professor of political science emeritus at Baylor University, died at home May 28, 2013. He was 84.

He graduated from Penn State University in 1950, and in 1954 from Harvard Divinity School with bachelor’s degree in theological science and government. He served as pastor of two Congregational churches in Massachusetts, Tyngsborough (1954-1955) and North Chelmsford (1955-1960). Edwards was a chaplain in the Air Force from 1960 to 1965.

In 1969, Edwards graduated from Princeton with a Ph.D. in politics. He then taught political science at Baylor for 18 years.

He is survived by Lucy, his wife of 53 years; three children (including Kathryn S. Edwards ’82 and Jennifer E. McGlynn ’84); and six grandchildren.

**Gita J. Wilder *86**

Gita Wilder, a longtime senior research scientist with the Educational Testing Service (ETS) and a visiting lecturer in psychology at Princeton, died of cancer July 21, 2013. She was 76.

Wilder received a bachelor’s degree from Bryn Mawr in 1958 and a master’s degree from Brown in 1960. She earned a Ph.D. in psychology from Princeton in 1986, after joining ETS in 1964, where she became a director of its Research Survey Center.

In her 34 years at ETS, she worked on a variety of educational programs, including Sesame Street, gender differences in test results, and federally funded parent-child development centers. From 1999 to 2005 she was with the Law School Admission Council, and from 2005 to 2010 she was at the National Association for Law Placement.

From 1987 until she became ill in 2011, Wilder held several adjunct and visiting professorships, including a visiting lectureship in Princeton’s psychology department. She taught in Princeton’s Teacher Preparation Program, mentoring prospective teachers with wit and wisdom. She served for several years on Princeton’s Institutional Review Board.

She is survived by Joseph, her husband of 56 years; three children; and four grandchildren.

Graduate memorials are prepared by the APGA.

This issue has undergraduate memorials for Robert E. Forrest ’50 *53, W. Harley Funk ’50 *52, and Alexander Surko Jr. ’51 ’55.
Classifieds

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Telluride, Colorado: 5 BR, 3.5BA, 4000 sq foot Log/stone home; ski access. Sale; Long term rental. www.obgynconsulting.com

Travel Services


Adventure


Tours/Expeditions

Burma (Myanmar) Photo Tour: Explore this quickly evolving country with award-winning professional travel photographer David Cardinal (’81, p’15). Small group size and years of experience get you into the heart of the culture and people. 650-851-8350, cardinalphoto.com

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Location in Princeton. Contact Lynne at 609-462-4292.

For photographs contact Blair Torrey, ’54 at bksuomi@gmail.com or call 843-901-0312.

Cleaning 

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elleMulligan@metrocast.net

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Dorset VT: Traditional farmhouse with barn and trout pond, for sale by owner. Beautiful 8BR/2BA home plus 3 acres on tranquil, wooded hillside. Panoramic views. Minutes to Battenkill River and Bromley/Stratton ski areas. Asking price $690,000. Email reply with phone number to cbilboa@myfairpoint.net

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Professional Services

Holistic Art Therapy Retreat by beach in Panama. www.holisticarttherapy.com

Writing Services

Writing and editing services, specializing in memoirs and biographies. Princeton English honors major, graduate Columbia journalism, 34 years as writer, editor and columnist at The Philadelphia Inquirer. 610-642-5318, art.carey@gmail.com

Conferences/Workshops

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By the time of World War II, the 1903 gymnasium with its medieval-style buttresses seemed creaky and Victorian — but the University couldn’t afford to replace it. Instead, disaster struck, erasing priceless memories of sports triumphs past.

In wartime, the campus was home to 20,000 servicemen. The Navy occupied Little Hall next to the gym, where a sentry sounded the fire alarm at 2:45 a.m. on May 24, 1944.

Soldiers tumbled out of bed and converged at the gym, choking in smoky fog. Naval trainee Robert Clothier ’50 remarked on the “putrid smell of waxed wood (the basketball court) and burning rubber.”

No one knows where the fire started, but there was much to burn in the main hall as well as in the oak-paneled trophy room with its hammerbeam ceiling, a quaint place adorned with banners, stuffed tigers, and old footballs.

When Nassau Hall burned 89 years earlier, young heroes broke down the door to save priceless portraits. A similar attempt now nearly proved disastrous: As the students burst inside, the roof collapsed — just 45 minutes after the alarm sounded — and would-be rescuers were knocked backward by a sheet of flame.

“Ay! What a sight!” Clothier wrote home. “Flames were shooting skyward ... and inside the gym was just a red-hot inferno of flames. Windows were popping and flames were pouring out of them horizontally. ... All I could hear was the loud crackling of the fire and the sound of falling beams, timber and steel girders.”

Five fire departments came from as far away as Trenton but could do little. The next morning, Clothier wrote, “My eyes met such a confused tangle of metal girders, charred wood, beams, stone masonry, pipes, bits of roof, all pointed every direction possible. ... And I had Phy. Ed. in it that afternoon, oh me.”

As a crowd of 1,000 gathered, armed guards were posted to protect melted bits of trophy metal inside, valuable in wartime. Embers glowed for days.

Every memento burned up, from Hobey Baker’s hockey stick to the round football from the Yale-Princeton game in 1873. Also lost were 14 athletic murals that a noted artist had spent two-and-a-half years painting and a 2,500-volume library of sports and medicine, assembled over a lifetime by a retired staff member.

After the $500,000 loss, alumni rallied to rebuild, even passing the hat on a troopship off Normandy. Soon Dillon Gym would rise, incorporating fragments of the old gym’s fire-blackened walls.◆
To learn more about how the Princeton Varsity Club supports “Education Through Athletics,” or to become a member, visit www.PrincetonVarsityClub.org.

Thank you Gary for 20 years of leadership and service to the Princeton University Department of Athletics.
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