Family and career: Princetonians respond

New WWS dean

Joel Goldstein ’75 on understanding the veep

SUMMER SCHOOL

In Poland and Japan, students grapple with tragedy and resilience
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SUMMER ABROAD
View slide shows from the Global Seminars program in Japan and Poland.

CLAPPER CAPER
Allen S. Johnson ’55 recalls a cherished prank from September 1951.

LONDON REVIEW
See images of Princeton’s Summer Olympians in action.

ASK THE EXPERT:
Particle physics
What does the Higgs boson discovery mean for the future of physics?
Read PAW’s interview with Princeton professor Christopher Tully ’98 and send your own questions. Tully’s responses will be posted online with the Oct. 10 issue.
Thank You!

The Aspire campaign came to a resounding close on June 30, and words cannot fully convey my gratitude to everyone who had a hand in this achievement. Five years ago, I invited Princeton’s alumni, parents, and friends to come together in pursuit of our highest aspirations; to help our faculty and students “to excel and invent, to imagine and discover, to connect and thrive” in order to make our world a better place for all. A great university requires great resources if it is to sustain its long-standing strengths while advancing the frontiers of knowledge, and you responded to this challenge with exceptional enthusiasm and generosity.

Thanks to you, we exceeded our $1.75 billion goal, raising the largest sum in Princeton’s history despite the worst financial crisis since the Great Depression. Altogether, we received 271,559 gifts, totaling $1.88 billion, from Tigers of every stripe—an unparalleled investment in our future that is already paying dividends on campus. But before I touch on the multifaceted impact of these gifts, I would like to share with you another and, to my mind, even more important figure.

In the course of the Aspire campaign, 64,963 individuals, representing no less than 77.3 percent of undergraduate alumni, made a gift to Princeton, a level of participation that other universities can only dream of equaling. Annual Giving, an integral part of the campaign, set its own records, both in terms of total gift amounts and the participation rates of undergraduate and graduate alumni and parents. Equally impressive was the army of volunteers—8,338 strong—who engaged their classmates and other members of the Princeton family. Superbly led by campaign co-chairs Bob Murley ’72 and Nancy Peretsman ’76, this collective effort not only addressed our University’s foremost needs, it also enlarged the metaphorical tent in which Princetonians gather.

Take, for example, Connect: A Black Alumni Leadership Initiative, led by Brent Henry ’69 and Dennis Brownlee ’74, who described its mission as follows: “We have to take ownership of our Princeton and give back, for the sake of the students who are here now and the students yet to come.” And that, in essence, is what this campaign was all about: ensuring that alumni remain invested in their alma mater and connected with each other in order to give succeeding generations the finest education that any university can offer.

One advantage of multi-year campaigns is that they allow an institution to set ambitious goals and achieve them in “real time,” putting gifts to work long before the final totals have been tallied. Princeton is already a different place from what it was five years ago, and not just outwardly, tempting though it is to look no further than a reimagined Butler College, graceful Streicker Bridge, the mirror-like walls of Sherrerd Hall, and a much improved athletic infrastructure. This, however, is just the tip of the iceberg. In terms of our core mission of teaching and learning, the Aspire campaign has generated 26 endowed chairs, 120 undergraduate scholarships, 25 graduate fellowships, and the endowment of a major pedagogical initiative in the form of the Keller Center for Innovation in Engineering Education—the very first gift we received. I am enormously proud of the fact that even in difficult times we were able to bolster our financial aid program, ensuring that we did not lose a single student because of economic hardship.

In four key areas—the creative and performing arts, engineering and environmental science, neuroscience, and the international arena—Princeton has been forever changed. The Lewis Center for the Arts and the Andlinger Center for Energy and the Environment have breathed new life into their respective fields even before they make their physical presence felt at the intersections of Alexander Street and University Place and Olden Street and Prospect Avenue. At the Princeton Neuroscience Institute—soon to share a state-of-the-art facility with the Department of Psychology—three major centers have been formed, a Ph.D. program has been launched, and nearly 200 undergraduates have earned certificates since 2007. In disciplines stretching from engineering to economics, pressing global problems are commanding new attention through our multidisciplinary Grand Challenges initiative and a number of newly endowed centers, while two major innovation funds are supporting speculative but potentially transformative research.

Last but not least, Princeton is becoming a truly global university in which students have more opportunities to immerse themselves in other cultures than ever before, thanks, in part, to our groundbreaking Global Seminars initiative and Bridge Year Program. At the same time, our faculty are receiving the support they need to forge new—and very fruitful—relationships with colleagues overseas, and junior and senior scholars from around the world are being brought to Princeton through formal programs designed to increase the number and range of international voices on our campus.

In short, the Aspire campaign—and the devotion to Princeton it embodies—has allowed us to be an even stronger University, both for our faculty and students, and for the nation and the nations that we ultimately serve. Thank you, one and all!
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SEPTEMBER 19, 2012 Volume 113, Number 1

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“Mr. Will alludes to the genetic lottery that every birth entails, but he does not allude to the material and social lottery that is also involved.”
— Kenneth Weene ’62

Supporting special needs
My sincere appreciation to George Will ’68 for sharing the wonderful story of his son Jon, who happens to have Down syndrome (Perspective, July 11). As a pediatrician, I am well aware of the joyful and fulfilling lives that those with this condition can lead, as well as of the challenges that their upbringing may present to their families. I hope that all parents who receive a prenatal diagnosis of Down’s will be made aware of the lessons from Jon’s story, and that it may serve as a source of inspiration and hope for those raising children in similar circumstances.

It is unfortunate, however, that Dr. Will did not resist the temptation to use his family’s shining example to verbally bludgeon those who choose to abort their pregnancy when they learn of this diagnosis. There is rarely anything “casual’’ about the decision to end a pregnancy, and the use of the standard anti-choice vocabulary of “pre-born babies” and “killing children … before birth” does nothing to advance the abortion discussion.

The story of Jon and his family is heartwarming and uplifting; its essentials should be part of the thinking of anyone considering their choices when they have received a prenatal Down’s diagnosis. But it is in no way an argument against a woman’s right to choose whether or not to terminate a pregnancy — any pregnancy.

BRIAN ZACK ’72, M.D.
Princeton, N.J.

I would never criticize a decision to have and raise a child with Down syndrome. I would, however, point out that not everyone is equally equipped, by luck or effort, to support the needs of such a child. And then what?

Mr. Will says that “two things that have enhanced [his son] Jon’s life are the Washington subway system, which opened in 1976, and the Washington Nationals baseball team, which arrived in 2005.” Mr. Will’s conservative cohort, in today’s radicalized, Tea Party manifestation, would rabidly oppose any federal funding for the construction of said subway system. It is ironic that one of the two things that most improved Jon’s quality of life was a “liberal” infrastructure spending program, the National Capital Transportation Act of 1965. And it’s even more ironic that the Washington Metropolitan Transit

continues on page 6
FROM THE EDITOR

Five years ago this fall, Princeton laid out a global vision meant to strengthen dramatically its international education and its ties to scholars, universities, and communities around the world. New initiatives swiftly followed: a Global Scholars program that brings international scholars to campus; the pioneering bridge-year program in which 28 incoming freshmen have delayed matriculation this fall to live and perform community service around the world; and new opportunities for research at all levels. In June, William Fung ’70 added one more project to the list, contributing $10 million to bring international scholars to Princeton through the Fung Global Fellows Program (see page 13).

One of the most successful ideas has been the Global Seminars program, in which small groups of undergraduates study abroad for six weeks during the summer, exploring one topic in-depth. PAW visited with students in two of those seminars, in Japan and Poland, this year.

Though the students in those countries were studying different regions and time periods, the seminars had a similar theme: tragedy and resilience. In Japan, the students studied the impact of the devastating 2011 earthquake and tsunami, and the resulting challenges the nation faces today. In Poland, they examined a surprising resurgence in Jewish culture, seven decades after the Holocaust nearly ended Jewish life there.

Both PAW writers — managing editor W. Raymond Olw therth ’71 and associate editor Jennifer Altmann — said the seminars were powerful, eye-opening experiences; students portrayed in their articles said their lives were changed. For Altmann, the visit to Poland was particularly personal: Her grandfather, Norbert Jut schenka, was born in 1890 in Krakow, where the Princeton students stayed. By the time Hitler rose to power, Jut schenka, who was Jewish, was running a thriving women’s clothing company in Berlin that was stolen and “Aryanized” by the Gestapo in 1938. With that, Altmann’s grandfather quickly booked voyage out of Germany for his young family.

She thought about him as she accompanied the Princeton students. In a short remembrance, she wrote: “As I walked the cobblestone streets of Kazimierz, which was the heart of the Jewish community in Krakow, I pictured him walking the same streets a century ago.”

PAW readers will notice a change in our Memorials section: Beginning with this issue, Nassau Herald photographs accompany many of the undergraduate remembrances. This change was made in response to alumni who have suggested over the years that college photographs would help them remember their classmates after so much time has passed. The length of each memorial remains the same.

Finally, readers of PAW’s January 2012 issue might recall the graphic essay by Marc Rosenthal ’71, “The Book and I,” about his love affair with books. Print magazine, a bimonthly journal of graphic design, selected the essay as a winner in its 2012 Regional Design Annual competition, the largest survey of graphic design in the United States. Marc’s illustrations will appear in the 2012 Annual, to be released in December. PAW art director Marianne Nelson designed the pages in our January issue. Congratulations to them both.

— Marilyn H. Marks ’86

Inbox continued from page 5

Authority was bailed out in 2009 by municipal bonds partially subsidized by the federal government. Regarding the other thing that improved Jon’s life, Major League Baseball allowed the defunct Montreal Expos to be reborn as the Washington Nationals only after the Washington, D.C., city council agreed to $611 million of taxpayer support for the construction of a new stadium.

In short, Mr. Will’s story dramatically underscores the fact that taxpayer support for government-funded infrastructure has a profoundly positive impact in enabling all of our citizens, regardless of ability or wealth, to participate in the blessings of our American society. One can only wonder how Mr. Will can continue to offer intellectual shelter to a political mentality that would have told him and his son that freedom means never paying a dime in taxes to help your fellow citizens, including his own son.

BRIAN WARREN ’82
Dublin, Ireland

George Will presents a convincing argument for and a sometimes moving portrait of raising a Down syndrome child through the person of his son, Jon. But typical of Will, he cannot leave it at that. “Jon was born before Roe v. Wade inaugurated this era of the casual destruction of pre-born babies.” Anyone acquainted with Roe v. Wade will remember its central tenet is that a person has a right to abortion until “viability,” which is defined as “potentially able to live outside the mother’s womb, albeit with artificial aid,” usually placed at six or seven months. Will mentions prenatal genetic testing, but fails to note that it takes place long before viability. He is wrong to talk of “babies,” and I’m sure he is very wrong to use the adjective “casual.”

JOE ILICK ’56
San Francisco, Calif.

I am offended by George Will’s politically loaded article, which should have been balanced with an editor’s disclaimer clarifying his agenda.

While I do not favor abortion and
believe children should be raised by their parents. Mr. Will blithely ignores the reality of such decisions and the pain with which many parents have to wrestle, either because they cannot afford to raise their handicapped children or, worse, have to face the horror of one of the many developmental diseases that are far worse than Down syndrome.

Mr. Will alludes to the genetic lottery that every birth entails, but he does not allude to the material and social lottery that is also involved. Jon is fortunate, if not in his genetics then in the family into which he was born. There are many children with such genetic anomalies who would love to go to baseball games, but their families will never be able to provide season tickets, let alone the opportunity to meet baseball heroes. While I would not deprive Jon of one bit of his “gift of serenity,” I would suggest Mr. Will spend time with some of the other children and families who have not been so fortunate.

KENNETH WEENE ’62
Scottsdale, Ariz.

Special graduation ceremonies

I was enjoying reading the recent Reunions and Commencement issue of PAW (July 11) until I read about “the Pan-African graduation ceremony” and “special ceremonies for Latino and LGBT students.” What?

On what basis did the University decide which groups are worthy of a special ceremony? Are Asian, Jewish, and Catholic students, for example, members of less-worthy groups? And how about those who consider themselves members of other groups such as East Coast intellectuals, West Coast liberals, or Southern crackers?

Supposedly one of the most important aspects of a Princeton education is the opportunity for students of diverse backgrounds to come together for an intellectual and social experience that helps them learn to respect individuals for their personal qualities, instead of viewing others through the lens of group stereotypes. Special ceremonies
for favored, politically correct groups perpetuate the very mindset that Martin Luther King Jr. spoke against so eloquently when he dreamed of a society in which individuals were judged by the content of their character, rather than the color of their skin.

Surely the sanctioning of such historically troublesome divisions in our society is antithetical to the University’s goal of “Princeton in the nation’s service.” Indeed, it is a display of political correctness unworthy of a respected university and is a disservice to our country.

CRILE CRISLER ’58
Norfolk, Va.

Princeton espouses diversity in all areas of University life, and then promotes separatism with special graduation ceremonies for the Pan-African, Latino, and LGBT graduates. The intellectual dishonesty of this latest attempt at pandering, under the guise of political correctness, leads me to wonder what other messages of this type are being sent to those graduates who didn’t qualify for special consideration. I always felt honored to be a part of one graduation ceremony representing all of us, the great and not-so-great, all devoted, with some exceptions, to the university that gave us a truly liberal education. The trustees, like many corporate boards, are once again asleep at the switch.

JOHN W. MINTON JR. ’50
Bradenton, Fla.

Covering female Olympians

I was pleasantly surprised to see that most of our Tiger Olympians (cover story, July 11) were amazing women, and then confused that none of them was on the cover.

SOPHIA M. ECHAVARRIA ’09
San Juan Capistrano, Calif.

Philosophers’ debate, redux

If Thomas Corwin ’62, citing an old philosopher’s saw in his letter in the July 11 issue, had thought a little
harder, he might have realized that the one sister could have been a monster child molester and the five convicted felons completely innocent victims, or the child a hopelessly disabled youth destined to die within a year, but the five over 80 might have been at the commanding heights of industry, finance, law, medicine, or science. His letter shows how Princeton has slipped from the good old days of my Class of ’55 that produced, among other public benefactors, Larry C. Day, with whose opinion (letters, July 11) that Shirley Tilghman couldn’t serve on the board of Google without conflicts of interest I enthusiastically agree.

WILLIAM A. PERCY III ’55 ’61 ’64
Boston, Mass.

Lacrosse at Princeton

While I was slowly reading and enjoying the July 11 issue of PAW, a highlight was the Extra Point article about John McPhee ’53 and the Princeton lacrosse team.

In 1957 and ’58 I played lacrosse for the Tigers, and as a member of the Long Island Schools Committee in the late ’80s and early ’90s I had the privilege and honor of providing some assistance to Bill Tierney. One of my prized possessions is the 1992 NCAA Champions T-shirt. Lacrosse and football certainly were major factors in my Princeton education and experience. Go Tigers!

DICK ORTH ’59
Melbourne, Fla.

Reading the news in PAW

As one who has been reading your magazine for roughly half a century, I was astonished to see that PAW scooped The New York Times, The Washington Post, and other leading journals with its story on Professor Douglas Massey ’78 and his intriguing research on immigration (cover story, April 25). When I first read the article I thought to myself, isn’t this news? I had not seen anything like it in the newspapers. A week later, my hunch was confirmed.
Mankind has long searched for the cause and meaning of madness. The 783 quotations in this combined edition of Volumes One and Two of this book, each followed by an explanatory comment—in addition to other confirmatory articles and material—point inexorably to the factor of unconscious bisexual conflict/gender confusion as forming the basic etiological role in all functional mental illness, including schizophrenia. Madness has been the instigator of so much suffering and destruction throughout the ages that it is vitally important to uncover its mechanisms, for without doing so it will never be possible to eradicate it.

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The Times, Post, and everyone else followed PAW with the same story. Congrats.

The Weekly has another achievement I admire more. With regular reporting and in-depth features, it consistently reveals what makes the University so interesting. It’s not social notes or football scores. It’s the work of the professors and scholars, both famous and obscure.

WILLIAM GREIDER ’58 Washington, D.C.

Keeping pace online

About six months before Princeton announced plans to partner with Coursera (Campus Notebook, May 16), I wrote to President Tilghman that Princeton should consider what is going on with a number of non-Ivy League schools in regard to online courses. These online schools are not of Princeton’s caliber, but they are keeping up with the economics of today’s student. Online courses could be a good source of revenue for the University, even if they were offered just to alumni. In addition, if Princeton is truly “in the nation’s service,” why couldn’t specific lectures or courses be offered at a nominal cost (or for free) to enlighten the rest of the world?

Princeton should remain ahead of the academic curve and lead the other schools, including the Ivies.

JEFF BOURNE ’68 Short Hills, N.J.

A hail to humanism

As a member of the proud Class of ’51, I was and remain a humanist and write in praise of Old Nassau’s leader and the July 11 President’s Page. I majored in classics (Latin and Greek) and remember mentors like Robert Goheen ’40 *48, F.C. Bourne, Antony Raubitschek, George Duckworth ’24 *31, and John V.A. Fine, under the presidencies of Harold Dodds *14 and then Goheen.

Budget constraints led SUNY to pare down “dead” and other languages, music, arts, drama, and many sports.
While funds may be lacking, I pray this pruning will not stand. The erudition displayed by Dr. Tilghman is admirable. I confess, while I read PAW from cover to cover, I usually pass over the President’s Page; more’s the pity.

Words matter: 1951’s motto is “Carpe diem;” Wellesley’s “Non ministrari sed ministrare” (“Not to be served, but to serve”) and Madeira’s “Function in disaster, finish in style” aptly capture essential things. So do “Going Back” and “Old Nassau.”

Thank you, Dr. Tilghman, for your haul to humanism.

JOHN B. JESSUP ’51
Denton, Md.

Mourning Magie’s end

We have such happy memories of our year in Magie, and especially the views over the lake. This is the first of our homes to be demolished (Campus Notebook, July 11), and I am suffering a sense of impending bereavement. I welcome the low-carbon elements of the replacement, but even so, demolition entails huge impacts on the global environment through the energy embedded in concrete no longer serving a useful purpose.

RICHARD WAKEFORD ’88
Gloucestershire, United Kingdom

Giving nurses short shift

Re “The dissenter” (cover story, June 11): I do not like the phrasing “little more than being a nurse” — it sells Florence Nightingale a little short. Your readers may find themselves glad of a nurse one day.

JOHN MASON ’66
Antioch, Tenn.

From the Archives

Martha (“Marty”) Paxton Franchot ’77 contacted PAW to identify herself as the “long-lashed Tigress” pictured with a thoughtful Fred Fox ’39 in PAW’s Feb. 8 From the Archives photo. As a freshman, Franchot asked the then-Tiger — a male senior — why the University didn’t have a woman portraying the school’s mascot. He loaned her his costume, and Franchot cheered as Princeton’s first Tigress at a Cornell football game in 1973. Since the Tiger suit was much too large for her, Franchot appealed to Fox for a costume. He loved the idea, got funding, and presented Franchot with the Tigress costume. She wore it to football, basketball, and hockey games until junior year, when she passed it on to a freshman woman.

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

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Cecilia Rouse named Wilson School dean

As economics and public affairs professor Cecilia Rouse takes over as the new dean of the Woodrow Wilson School, her first task is the implementation of major changes already under way at the school.

Rouse, a well-known scholar of the economics of education and a faculty member for two decades, took over the post Sept. 1. Rouse’s academic and real-world experience — she served as a member of President Barack Obama’s Council of Economic Advisers from 2009 to 2011 and on the staff of the National Economic Council in 1998–1999 — “epitomize[s] the best of the school’s tradition of applying rigorous social-science research to inform public policy,” President Tilghman said.

The previous dean, Christina Paxson, left to become president of Brown University.

Changes in the undergraduate curriculum that take effect this year call for more field experience, a multidisciplinary emphasis, and a different approach to the hallmark junior policy task forces. And starting with the Class of 2015, the Wilson School no longer will have selective admission.

Rouse declined to say in an interview whether she voted for those changes. “The faculty voted to implement these changes. I look forward to fulfilling the desires of the faculty, and to make sure they’re implemented as successfully as possible,” Rouse said.

She plans to evaluate how well the school’s new approach is working after one or two classes have graduated under the new curriculum.

Wilson School administrators do not

Activist’s animals

When students returned to campus this fall, they found a series of dramatic animal heads in the Woodrow Wilson School’s Scudder Plaza. “Circle of Animals/Zodiac Heads,” a sculpture by the Chinese artist and social activist Ai Weiwei, was installed during the summer. The 12 bronze pieces, which depict the signs of the Chinese zodiac and are about 10 feet tall, will be on display for a year. Ai made headlines in 2011 when he was detained by Chinese authorities for 81 days. The University plans to host Ai Oct. 10 for a day of events focused on his art and human-rights activities.
know how many students may choose the school as a major, but “we are prepared, and we look forward to accommodating however many students we have,” Rouse said.

Rouse said she plans to meet with faculty, students, alumni, and staff to “do some reconnaissance and figure out the next phase for the school.”

Wilson School professor Alan Krueger, who is now chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, described Rouse as “organized, energetic, and diplomatic. Like Chris Paxson, Ceci is an excellent problem-solver, and, like Chris, she solves problems without breaking any eggshells.”

Rouse intends to use some of the lessons she learned while serving in Washington, where she moved in 2009 with her two daughters while her husband, Ford Morrison, son of professor emeritus Toni Morrison, stayed in Princeton. Her sister, Carolyn Rouse, is a Princeton anthropology professor.

“I used to tell new people at the Council of Economic Advisers, ‘For the first two weeks when you go to meetings, don’t say anything. Just listen,’” she said. “That always served me well in Washington, and that’s what I’m going to do here, too.” *By J.A.

### Giving to Princeton sets records

**Bringing its five-year Aspire campaign** to what President Tilghman termed “a triumphant close,” the University marked its most successful year of fundraising. Annual Giving also set a record and exceeded $1 billion in cumulative giving since 1940.

#### PRINCETON’S FIVE-YEAR ASPIRE CAMPAIGN CONCLUDED JUNE 30

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>$1.75 billion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount raised</td>
<td>$1.88 billion (a record)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundraising total in 2011–12</td>
<td>$374.4 million (a one-year record)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of donors</td>
<td>65,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undergraduate-alumni participation</td>
<td>77.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Office of Development*

#### ANNUAL GIVING’S 2011–12 CAMPAIGN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount raised</th>
<th>$57.2 million (a record)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The 25th-reunion Class of 1987</td>
<td>$11 million (a record for any class)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate alumni</td>
<td>$1.6 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Princeton parents</td>
<td>$3.2 million (a record)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### For global efforts, a $10 million gift

**A $10 million gift** from William Fung ’70 will support the University’s international efforts, including an annual academic conference abroad and a program to bring young visiting scholars from other countries to Princeton.

The first Princeton-Fung Global Forum, on “The Future of the City,” is scheduled for January in Shanghai. Provost Christopher Eisgruber ’83 said he expects the forum to become “a signature intellectual event that attracts attention from academics and policymakers around the world.” Future conferences will be held at other locations.

The Fung Global Fellows Program will begin in the fall of 2013, drawing six scholars to campus for a year of research and participation in a weekly public seminar series. Outstanding scholars who have received their Ph.D. within the past 10 years will be selected.

Fung, a University trustee, is group chairman of Li & Fung, a multinational group of export and retailing companies that is based in Hong Kong.

### A ‘reel’ Princetonian

Actress Tina Fey chatted on campus with fans in early July while filming scenes for the comedy drama “Admission.” The movie, which is based on the 2009 book by former Princeton Office of Admission reader Jean Korelitz, also stars Paul Rudd. Filming took place at Blair Arch, Rockefeller College, and Whig Hall. “Admission,” the latest in a long list of films shot on campus, is scheduled for release in 2013.
Ignoring the little guy

How responsive is Washington to the desires of the American people? Not very, says politics professor Martin I. Gilens. In painstaking research that took him more than a decade to carry out, he concludes that government answers to the rich much more than to the poor or middle class.

Both main political parties are guilty of catering to those with ample money to donate to campaigns, Gilens argues in a new book, Affluence and Influence: Economic Inequality and Political Power in America (Princeton University Press). “I expected high-income people would have more influence,” he says of his project, “but I didn’t expect the discrepancies to be so stark or the influence of the middle class to be so minimal.”

He and assistants plowed through mountains of data: more than 2,000 survey questions, dating as far back as 1964, asking Americans about their preferences for government policy. Each question was answered by 1,000 or more respondents. Gilens sorted the respondents by income level, then searched historical records to see which proposals were in fact instituted. Time and again, policies favored by the richest 10 percent of Americans became the law of the land.

Occasionally, Congress responds to the wishes of ordinary folks — if control of the government is sharply divided between Democrats and Republicans, or a presidential election is looming.

But when the presidency and Congress are both in the hands of a single party, the masses are most likely to be disregarded. The George W. Bush years are instructive: A narrowly divided Congress obeyed public preferences during Bush’s first term, green-lighting such bipartisan projects as the Medicare prescription-drug benefit and No Child Left Behind. But his second term brought something closer to single-party (Republican) rule, “and responsiveness to public preferences plummeted,” Gilens says.

How would policies change if money didn’t influence Washington the way it does now? Higher taxes on the rich surely would follow, Gilens says, along with stricter regulation of business and protectionist attitudes toward trade. Foreign aid would be slashed; unemployment benefits would rise. But a tilt leftward on economic issues would be matched by a tilt rightward on social issues.

Gilens says campaign-finance reform would be the surest way to reduce the political impact of affluent Americans. He also believes that get-out-the-vote efforts and other means of making races more competitive can help: “Partisan competition disciplines parties to respond to public preference.”

Gilens’ concerns began long before the Occupy movement. He says he hopes that “in some small way, by revealing these troubling facts about American society and politics, people will direct their energies to work to change the circumstances.”

By W. Barksdale Maynard ’88
How cancer cells grow

THE DISCOVERY
Bone metastasis is the advanced stage of cancer when new tumors form at various sites in the body and drugs and surgery no longer can cure the disease. How tumor cells metastasize is not clear. Recent research by Princeton professor Yibin Kang shows how cancer cells manipulate their environment — in this case, bone tissue — to aid their growth while degrading the surrounding tissue.

Kang has identified a protein called Jagged1, made by the tumor cells, that helps tumors grow within the bone tissue by revving up the activity of bone cells called osteoclasts. Osteoclasts work to break down bone tissue — a process that constantly takes place in bones but normally is balanced by the creation of new tissue. Cancer-cell invasion of the bone tissue results in overstimulation of these osteoclast cells, tipping the balance toward more bone breakdown, and Jagged1 accelerates this process. As more bone tissue breaks down, other processes are activated, further fueling tumor growth and creating a downward spiral.

Blocking Jagged1 is a potential therapy that could lead to slower tumor growth in the bone tissue or possibly prevent bone metastasis altogether. While Kang’s studies have focused on breast cancer, he says his findings apply to other cancers.

THE SCIENTIST
Kang, a professor of molecular biology, says his lab focuses on how tumor cells are attracted to bone tissue and are able to grow in this tissue.

Most cancer deaths take place after metastasis, but many cancer researchers have taken a defeatist approach to this final phase in cancer growth. It is a complicated process, and technically difficult to study, Kang says. His lab has developed live mouse models and imaging techniques that allow researchers to track tumor cells as they circulate through the blood system, attach to bone tissue, and begin to form tumors there.

In April, Kang was honored with the Award for Outstanding Achievement in Cancer Research, given to a scientist under 40 years old at the American Association for Cancer Research’s annual conference.

WHAT’S NEXT IN THE KANG LAB
Kang is collaborating with Amgen, a California-based biotechnology company that has developed an antibody against Jagged1. The goal is to move the recent discovery into the clinic. The laboratory also is continuing work to understand how bone metastasis occurs. By Anna Azvolinsky ’09
Princeton joins court brief in diversity case

Princeton has joined with its Ivy peers and six other schools in filing an *amicus* brief that argues against a Supreme Court challenge to the consideration of race in college admissions.

The court is scheduled to hear oral arguments Oct. 10 in *Fisher v. University of Texas*, a case filed by a white student who claimed that she was denied admission because of her race. The case provides the court an opportunity to revisit a 2003 ruling that race could play a limited role in admission policies.

Peter G. McDonough, Princeton’s general counsel, said the *amicus* brief emphasizes “our institutional interest in a student body with robust diversity, which promotes an environment that enriches the educational experience for all our students, and also prepares them as citizens and leaders in a heterogeneous nation and world.”

The brief urges the court not to retreat from its prior recognition of the benefits of diversity and “the acceptability of considering race and ethnicity in the context of a holistic review of an applicant’s candidacy for admission,” he said.

In addition to the eight Ivy League schools, others participating in the brief are the University of Chicago, Stanford, MIT, Duke, Vanderbilt, and Johns Hopkins.  

By W.R.O.

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**IN MEMORIAM**

Celebrated mathematician **William P. Thurston**, a Princeton faculty member from 1974 to 1991, died of cancer Aug. 21 in Rochester, N.Y. He was 65 and had been a member of the mathematics faculty at Cornell since 2003. Thurston, whose expertise was in geometry and topology, received the Fields Medal in 1982 for his work on manifolds, a generalization of surfaces. Known among his colleagues for his ability to visualize complex shapes and problems, Thurston may be best known for his Geometrization conjecture, in which he postulated that all possible three-dimensional spaces are made up of eight types of geometric pieces.

**Richard Burgi**, professor emeritus of Slavic languages and literatures, died July 26 in Athens at the age of 90. Burgi joined the faculty in 1962 and retired in 1992. He specialized in Russian and played a significant role in establishing modern Greek studies at the University. Richard Garner, honors-college dean at Adelphi University, said Burgi’s linguistic ability was “phenomenal. Greeks thought he was Greek, Russians thought he was Russian. His French, Italian, and German were impeccable.”

**Leland C. Allen**, professor emeritus of chemistry who made lasting contributions to the field of theoretical and quantum chemistry, died of Alzheimer’s disease July 15 in Princeton. He was 85. Allen served on the faculty from 1960 to 2001, producing more than 400 scientific publications. He perhaps is best known for developing a uniform method for estimating the electronegativity (which he described as “the third dimension of the periodic table”) for chemical elements using universally available data.

Allen was passionate about scientific progress, the value of education, and equal rights for women.

**George A. Miller**, professor of psychology emeritus and a pioneer in the study of language and cognition, died July 22 in Plainsboro, N.J. He was 92. Miller’s 1951 book, *Language and Communication*, helped establish the field of psycholinguistics, and his later work influenced the cognitive revolution in psychology. He joined the faculty in 1979, and with philosophy professor Gilbert Harman established the Cognitive Science Laboratory. Miller was awarded the National Medal of Science in 1991.

**Frances Frankel**, a longtime administrator for Princeton Hillel and the Center for Jewish Life, died July 16 in Princeton. She was 85. She assisted many students during their University years and stayed in touch with them as alumni. “Many generations of students are in her debt,” said Rabbi Edward Feld, former Hillel director.
Princeton faculty, students and alumni investigate water at molecular and global scales, developing solutions to make better use of this vital resource for people around the world.

www.princeton.edu/engineering/water
Converting lounges into dorm rooms, Princeton squeezes in 53 extra frosh

By Giri Nathan ’13

The need to house an extra 53 students in this year’s entering freshman class has claimed social spaces in three residential colleges.

In Whitman College, nine of the 12 lounges have been converted into singles and doubles to help accommodate the larger-than-anticipated class, and Whitman’s seminar and game rooms were converted into triples.

Three Forbes College lounges were converted into triples, and the third floor of Wilson College’s Wilcox Hall — which had served as dorm space before its conversion to other uses — is now providing rooms for 13 students. Housing also doubled the capacity of a dozen of the larger singles in Forbes and Whitman.

“Before converting any activity space to bedrooms, we made sure there were other venues available for that activity,” said Angela Hodgeman, told The Daily Princetonian.

The physical changes required were modest, University spokesman Martin Mbugua said. “Construction consisted mostly of changing furnishings, lighting, and doors in rooms that had already been configured for potential use as dormitory rooms,” he said.

While one student complained on the Princetonian’s website that the

Back to class — and Ivy competition — for Olympic field hockey teammates

By Tara Thean ’13

The typical Princeton student returns to campus with stories about summer internships, study-abroad programs, and family vacations. But Julia Reinprecht ’14, Katie Reinprecht ’13, and Michelle Cesan ’14 are back with true tales about fierce contests with the U.S. women’s field hockey team.

Now the three are ready to jump back into Ivy competition as Princeton team members. “I don’t forget what it’s like to play with all those girls,” said Julia Reinprecht.

The Tigers’ preseason training began Aug. 20, just six days after the U.S. team’s match against Belgium for an 11th-place finish. The U.S. Olympic Committee recommends a 10-day

“Trying to find the balance between academics and athletics again will probably be one of my greatest struggles.” — Michelle Cesan ’14

minimum break between the Olympics and resumption of training. Princeton head coach Kristen Holmes-Winn said. “Our immediate concern is that they have enough time off to regenerate their level of performance,” she said. The Tiger Olympians were given 11 days off before re-entering the playing field.

Holmes-Winn said she planned to monitor her Olympic veterans closely. “That whole buildup is really draining,” she said. “We’re nervous that come October, they might sort of flatten off.”

Their year preparing for the Olympics was much different than their time on campus, the athletes said. Having their sport effectively serve as their job, Julia Reinprecht said, meant that their minds and bodies had to be devoted
changes would “ultimately force even more Whitmanites to spend the bulk of their time outside their dorms,” a member of the Whitman College council disagreed.

“No one uses the lounges to socialize, and the game room has been shut down for a while,” said Michael Jiang '13, a three-year resident of Whitman. “If anything, adding more people may improve social life,” he said.

The target number for the freshman class was 1,308 students, about the same as last year’s. But more students accepted Princeton’s offer than anticipated, and the University expected that enrollment this month would exceed the target by 53 students. Mbogu said the over-enrollment could be linked to the return of early admissions: 86 percent of those admitted by early action decided to attend. That contributed to an overall yield of 66.7 percent, compared to last year’s 56.5 percent.

“The University didn’t consider this a problem per se, as it’s evidence of how desirable a Princeton education is,” said Daniel Day, director of news and editorial services.

Asked if the size of this year’s freshman class could lead to a corresponding decrease in the number of spots available for next year’s class, Day said it would be “premature to comment.”

solely to field hockey.

“There’s definitely a different level of professionalism when you’re on a national team like that,” Katie Reinprecht added. Day-to-day schedules were a grueling scramble of training, scrimmaging, and traveling, with running workouts on off-days. She said she expected that her return to college would be smoothed by her teammates, who sent encouraging emails throughout her Olympic run.

As the three women return to campus after a year’s absence, resuming the juggling act of being a student-athlete might be a challenge, however. “Trying to find the balance between academics and athletics again will probably be one of my greatest struggles,” Cesan said in an email.  

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Without Dibilio ’15, football looks to promising underclassmen

Princeton football coach Bob Surace ’90 has some tough hurdles to overcome. His team has finished with 1–9 records in the last two seasons, and this fall it faces the absence of last season’s breakout star, running back Chuck Dibilio ’15, who suffered a stroke last January, and Patrick Jacob ’12, the deadly accurate field-goal kicker. Nevertheless, Surace is optimistic about this season. “Chuck will be missed, of course, but we are building depth,” Surace said. “Last year we had a lot of guys step up and we were very competitive, and now we have to turn that into winning.”

Dibilio, who rushed for 1,068 yards and was named the 2011 Ivy League Football Rookie of the Year, has not returned for the fall semester, but he hopes to re-enroll in the spring and be back on the field in 2013, said his mother, Bonnie Ronco.

Meanwhile, Surace believes another workhorse can emerge to fill the running-back position. He has three quarterbacks who he says have star potential — Quinn Epperly ’15, whose strength is speed; Connor Michelsen ’15, a skilled passer; and Kedric Bostic ’16, who is talented in both areas. The Tigers likely will use two quarterbacks until one emerges as the stronger player.

The defensive backfield proved an Achilles heel last season for a team that otherwise showed flashes of improvement, as the Tigers’ defense intercepted just three passes. The conversion from running back to cornerback by Brian Mills ’14, and another year’s experience for Khamal Brown ’15, Mandela Sheaffer ’13, and Jimmy von Thron ’15, may help.

There were some positive signs in the team’s 2011 performance. In five of their nine losses, the Tigers were within seven points in the fourth quarter. “We were in the red zone [inside the opposition] 20 times,” but scored only 14 touchdowns, “not winning numbers,” Surace said. Opponents scored on 24 out of 35 red-zone opportunities.

Fifteen freshmen had significant playing time in last season’s final game, a 24–17 loss at Dartmouth, and Surace believes the incoming class is stronger. Competition from the other Ivies may be weaker, as five accomplished starting quarterbacks have graduated.

“We have every tool,” said defensive linemen Mike Catapano ’13 after spring drills. “This could be the turning point.”   By Jay Greenberg
When Sara Hendershot ’10
made the U.S. Olympic rowing team in late June, her hometown of Simsbury, Conn., mobilized.

Her next-door neighbor, Janet Goman, rushed off to Party City, grabbed everything in sight that was red, white, and blue, and enlisted an army of children to run around the neighborhood putting American flags and balloons on mailboxes. Homemade signs sprang up in front yards: Go Sara! Good Luck, Sara!

“They’d never win an award from a sign company,” says Goman. “But they were from the bottom of everybody’s heart.”

The good will was contagious. As Hendershot, who would be representing Connecticut, r

When Sara Hendershot ’10 (at right, celebrating her win at the Olympic trials in June with Sarah Zelenka) competed at the Olympics, her Connecticut hometown rallied behind her in a big way.

EXTRA POINT
Cheering an Olympic hero — and a fourth-place finish

By Merrell Noden ’78

Merrell Noden ’78 is a former staff writer at Sports Illustrated and a frequent PAW contributor.

When Sara Hendershot ’10 made the U.S. Olympic rowing team in late June, her hometown of Simsbury, Conn., mobilized.

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The good will was contagious. As Hendershot, who would be representing Connecticut, continued on page 25
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continued from previous page
Football alumni call for new policies

More than 209 alumni, mostly former football players, have signed a letter to President Tilghman calling on her to “personally act to help restore Princeton’s winning football tradition.” The June letter was written by Eric Dreiband ’86.

The group wants Tilghman to change several policies that are not in line with other Ivy League schools. The letter asks the admission office to move up the date when it sends “likely” letters indicating an applicant’s chance of admission; ease academic standards for athletes; and start accepting transfer students. It also wants changes to Princeton’s rules on injuries — the University is alone in the league in requiring students with major injuries or medical problems to sit out an entire academic year rather than one semester.

Tilghman said she will address these issues at a meeting this fall with the Princeton Football Association, a group of alumni and friends who support the football program. By M.F.B.

Extra Point continued from page 21

ing the United States in women’s pairs with Sarah Zelenka, noted in her blog: “It makes me feel like I will be traveling to London with a real weapon — the hundreds of well wishes from people I care about hiding in my back pocket.”

The 2012 Olympics were the first in which athletes made widespread use of social media to share their experiences. Hendershot wrote detailed blog posts and sent a steady stream of Twitter messages. On July 27: “The Aussie rowing team is having a talent show out in the rowing village courtyard. Love the energy.” On July 29: “These rowing fans are awesome. At 7 a.m., stands were packed and they were starting chants for crews rowing by.”

“It made you feel like you were there,” says Goman.

Hendershot made the finals, and it looked like she had a real shot at a medal. And why not? Princeton rowers were excelling in London: Caroline Lind ’06 won her second straight gold with the U.S. women’s eight, edging a Canadian boat propelled by her Princeton teammate Andreanne Morin ’06 and Lauren Wilkinson ’11. Glenn Ochal ’08 got a bronze with the U.S. men’s four.

But Hendershot missed a medal by one-fifth of a second. Though she and Zelenka were in second place behind Great Britain with 150 meters to go, they fell behind in the final strokes and finished fourth, just two feet shy of third place.

Many consider fourth place the worst possible result — an infinitesimal distance from the bronze, but a world away, too. That was initially how it felt to Hendershot. “Sarah [Zelenka] and I were heartbroken,” she says. “The hardest part was that we were close enough to taste a medal, and then it slipped away.”

But when Hendershot watched a film of the race a few days later, she realized they had rowed a smart, gutsy race. Yes, they probably had used up too much energy from 500 to 1,500 meters, but they had given it their all. Gradually, like someone going through the stages of grief, she came around to feeling proud of their achievement. Sure, it would have been nice to go home with a shiny medal around her neck, but how many people had she and Zelenka beaten to get where they were? As she put it on Twitter: “Quick reflection on our finish. Fourth in the world.”

Back home in Simsbury, a week after the closing ceremony, the sign at the end of Hendershot’s street was still up. It read: An Olympian lives here. We’re proud of you, Sara.
A Princeton education doesn’t all take place at Princeton.

During the summer, 74 Princeton undergraduates traveled abroad as part of the Global Seminars program, immersing themselves in the language, culture, and history of one of five countries — each group with a different academic focus. It’s one component of Princeton’s recent push to produce what President Tilghman has called “globally competent citizens.”

The Global Seminars program just celebrated its fifth birthday. It began in 2007 with one seminar in Vietnam; this summer, students traveled to Greece, Poland, Turkey, Brazil, and Japan. The students explored topics that were central to these places: ancient drama in Athens, for example, and Islam and empire in Istanbul. Six seminars are planned for 2013. Topics and locations change often, with seminars having been offered in 16 countries on four continents.

More than 350 students have participated, with about 70 percent receiving financial aid. Trap Yates ’14 traveled to Rome, Venice, and Krakow in 2011 for a seminar on the “global ghetto,” and recalls examining bullet holes in the walls of the World War II ghetto in Krakow and visiting Auschwitz, of which he says, “No textbook or photos can convey just what that place is.”

Each global seminar is taught by a Princeton professor, with additional lectures by local scholars, along with visits to museums, events, and historical sites in several towns and cities. Students have daily instruction in the local language, spend time with local students, and participate in community-service projects such as tutoring children in Vietnam and working with the homeless in Rome. They also have free time to explore. By taking place in the summer, the global seminars address some students’ reluctance to leave Princeton for a semester of study abroad.

“The students are learning how to live abroad and gaining deep knowledge about another society,” says Mark Beissinger, the director of the Princeton Institute for International and Regional Studies, which oversees the seminars.

In the following pages, PAW profiles two of this summer’s seminars: “Hope as the New Normal: Tokyo after the Disaster,” which looked at Japan one year after the tsunami, and “Polish Jews in the 20th Century: Before, During, and After the Holocaust,” which examined the difficult trajectory of Jewish life in Poland. Each offered Princeton students a life-changing exploration of resilience in the face of adversity. By J.A.

View slide shows from the global seminars in Japan and Poland @ paw.princeton.edu
‘Respect the grievous history’ of this place

In Poland, students reconcile a horrific past and a puzzling present

By Jennifer Altmann

A few miles outside of Krakow, Poland, in a wide field covered by wild grass and overgrown weeds, a part of World War II history lies buried. The 200-acre expanse housed the Nazi labor camp Plaszow, where, starting in 1942, some 150,000 people, mainly Jews, were slave laborers. Thousands died of disease and at the hands of the camp’s sadistic SS commander, Amon Goeth, who is depicted in the movie Schindler’s List shooting prisoners from the balcony of his house.

Amid Plaszow’s bushes and weeds, people walk their dogs and go jogging; children play. One sign reads: “Please respect the grievous history of the site,” but those in the park seem not to notice. When a group of Princeton undergraduates studying the history of Polish Jews visits the site of the camp in June, the students are stunned by the way it is treated.

“It shocked me, how it’s been forgotten,” says Lydia Demissachew ’15. “Unless somebody points it out, you don’t know what it is.”

For Iwa Nawrocki, a Princeton graduate student who accompanies the students and who lived in Poland as a young child, Plaszow opens a window into questions haunting the Polish people about the scars of the Holocaust etched into their land. “Some people don’t realize or don’t care about the history,” she says. “They can let the grass grow over Plaszow and walk right over it.”

But even while they mourn over the horrible history of the field, the students are witnessing an astonishing revival of Jewish culture. Before the Holocaust, in which 90 percent of Poland’s Jews were murdered, this country was home to a diverse, vibrant Jewish community, Europe’s largest. Living for six weeks in a hotel in Krakow — with study trips to Warsaw and the Galicia region to visit former Jewish shtetls — the 15 undergraduates immerse themselves in that rich and painful history, exploring how Jewish life in Poland once thrived, how it was annihilated, and how that history has been preserved — yet at the same time, forgotten.

The students are guided through this maze of contradictions by Princeton history professor Jan Gross — a native Pole who is reviled by many in his homeland, and admired by others, for his searing work on the relationship between Jews and Poles. The complex history of what happened to the Jews in Poland “has not been worked through in many ways,” says Gross, though it lurks in the fields of Plaszow and...
Students visit Birkenau, part of the Nazis' Auschwitz concentration camp. From left, professor Jan Gross, Eric Silberman '13, and Lydia Demissachew '15 examine the barracks where Jewish prisoners were housed.
in so many other places the students visited. “It’s everywhere, or it’s very actively avoided.”

Only a few of the students on the trip are Jewish. Rachel Neil ’13, a mechanical engineering major from Minnesota who is earning a certificate in African-American studies, explains she came to Poland because she is interested in relationships between minority groups and dominant societies. Bradley Yenter ’13 grew up in rural Stevens Point, Wis., eating his grandmother’s Polish cabbage rolls in a community where “almost everyone is Catholic and has a name ending in ‘ski.’” “I had an idealized picture of Poland from my childhood,” he says. “I’m very proud of my Polish heritage, but it’s hard to reconcile that with what happened here.” The course makes him think about relatives who lived in Poland during the Holocaust. “Obviously I still had extended family around during the war,” he says. “Would I be proud of how they acted? There’s no way to know.”

The trip also is personal for Eric Silberman ’13, who is Jewish: All four of his grandparents were Polish. A grandmother was hidden in a barn by a Catholic woman; a grandfather, a tailor, survived five concentration camps. Silberman has studied the Polish language at Princeton, and in 2011 he traveled to Poland and other Eastern European countries to research his family’s roots, as a recipient of the University’s Martin Dale Summer Award.

“People back home say, ‘Why are you going to Poland? You know what happened there,’” Silberman says. “But I think the connection to Poland still needs to be kept, even if it’s a hard thing.”

For the first four weeks, the students study Jewish life before the events of World War II. The idea, Gross says, is to provide context for what comes next. “When American students learn about the Holocaust, it’s often taken out of the experience that precedes and follows it,” the professor says. “It overshadows almost 1,000 years of a very rich Jewish life that went on here.”

Indeed, Jews settled in the area known as Poland as early as the 11th century. By the 17th century, there were hundreds of small towns — known as shtetls — where the Jewish, Yiddish-speaking population made up a majority of the residents. Jews also congregated in cities such as Warsaw, which had 400 synagogues and prayer houses before World War II. By the 1930s, there were 3.5 million Jews in Poland, making up more than 10 percent of the population. Then came Hitler, and as the people perished, Poland also lost a colorful part of its culture: music, art, literature, food. Today, about 10,000 Jews live in Poland, out of a population of 38 million.

In the United States, World War II may seem like ancient history for those who didn’t live through it; in Poland, it feels present in people’s lives. Perhaps that’s because it is terrain that has not been fully discussed and understood. With some exceptions, studies relating to the Jewish community and wartime and postwar anti-Semitism were taboo during the decades of Communist rule after World War II, and anti-Semitic outbursts accompanied Polish political crises. During one, in 1968, 20,000 Jews — the majority of those who had remained — fled the country, and Jewish historians were fired and some imprisoned. “Communism was 40 years of amnesia about Polish Jewry,” says Nawrocki, whose parents grew up under the regime.

That began to change with the easing of censorship and the fall of the Communist government in 1989. And a major catalyst to that reconsideration was the publication in 2000 of a book called Neighbors by Jan Gross.

Neighbors ignited a firestorm in Poland and beyond with its account of the mass murder of 1,600 Jews on July 10, 1941, in a small Polish town named Jedwabne (yed-VAHB-nay). Gross’ research revealed that the perpetrators were not German Nazis, but the Polish citizens of the town, who forced their Jewish neighbors into a barn and set it on fire.

“The image Poles had of themselves was as victims of the Nazis,” says Princeton history professor Stephen Kotkin. “Jan wrote about them as perpetrators, too, and it’s been very difficult for a lot of people in Poland to hear that story.”

Poles have felt great pride in how they behaved during World War II. Poland was the only Nazi-occupied nation in Europe without a collaborator government, and it had Europe’s strongest resistance movement. At Israel’s Yad Vashem, that nation’s memorial museum to victims of the Holocaust, Poles make up the largest group of non-Jews recognized for saving Jews during the Holocaust. Gross’ narrative complicated that picture.

Controversy over the book raged for more than a year. The government launched an investigation into the book’s assertions, and in 2001 Poland’s president apologized to the world for the murders at Jedwabne. The storm of debate made Gross a household name in Poland and “a deeply polarizing figure,” Kotkin says.

Looking back on that period now, Gross says that Neighbors laid the groundwork for Polish historians “to write with complete honesty about the most fraught aspects of wartime history in Poland. That’s a fundamental change.”

Gross’ work continues to ignite tempests. Six years after Neighbors came the publication of Fear, about the pogrom in the central Polish town of Kielce, in which about 40 Jews and two Poles were killed — a year after the war’s end. Italian Holocaust scholar Carla Tonini wrote in the journal Issues in Contemporary Jewish History that while Gross’ book did not offer new insights, it was striking for its “outright denouncement of the perpetrators and their accomplices: the Catholic Church and the police,” changing — again — the debate in Poland. Gross’ latest book, Golden Harvest, centers on a photograph of peasants near the Nazi camp Treblinka who appear to have dug up the remains of murdered Jews and are searching for valuables. Gross’ opponents jammed his email account and sprayed graffiti on his publisher’s bookstore, but this time, in his interactions with Poles during a book tour, the professor saw a greater willingness to accept tough truths about their countrymen. “I’m no longer the one crazy guy saying absurd things,” he says.
Still, traveling through Poland with Gross can be provocative. Michal Zajac, who booked local guides for the students’ trip, says, “In many cases, we just said it was a group from Princeton. We didn’t tell everyone it was Jan Gross.” When a museum guide in Warsaw learns Gross is leading the group, she admonishes Nawrocki that when the students visit Auschwitz, “make sure they understand that Poles died there also, not just Jews.”

That sensitivity over who suffered more under the Nazis is an underpinning of the Polish-Jewish relationship. About 2 million non-Jewish Poles were killed during World War II, as were 3 million Polish Jews. Some Poles have been “resentful of what they perceive as Jews’ monopolization of the legacy of suffering during World War II,” writes scholar Marci Shore in “Conversing with Ghosts,” published in the journal *Kritika*. “A somewhat perverse competition over martyrdom has long been a trope of Polish–Jewish dialogue.”

This uneasy relationship also is haunted by another legacy of the war: the appropriation by some Poles of Jews’ possessions. In his book *Fear*, Gross writes about Poles plundering Jewish houses after their owners were rounded up by the Nazis. As with many vestiges of the war, the issue still haunts some Poles. When a Warsaw guide learns the Princeton students are studying Jewish life in Poland, she is fearful that they are coming back to reclaim property. “I live in a Jewish house,” she tells Zajac.

There are places throughout Poland that serve as touchstones of the history of the Jews — some exist as erasures, some have been seamlessly incorporated into daily life, and some stand as awkward reminders of the war’s brutality. Gross wants the students to see “what remains, how it remains, and in what fashion it is preserved.”

On a sunny, humid afternoon in July, the students embark on a walking tour of Warsaw to learn about the Jewish ghetto created there by the Nazis in 1939. At the start of the war, Warsaw was home to about 350,000 Jews, the largest Jewish population in the world after New York City. As in other cities, the Nazis forced Jews into one area and built a wall surrounding it. Eventually 400,000 Polish Jews were forced to live in the ghetto, often with several families in one apartment.

Agnieszka Haska, a Polish graduate student who serves as the group’s guide this afternoon, stands in front of a 28-story skyscraper built on the site of the Great Synagogue of Warsaw, once one of the largest synagogues in the world, with seating for 2,400. It was blown up in 1943 by the Nazis, “an unforgettable allegory of the triumph over Jewry,” an SS officer said at the time. Plans for the skyscraper began in the 1950s, with construction stalling repeatedly. The work was not completed until 1991. “The Polish legend is that they tried to build for 20 years and couldn’t, because it was cursed by the rabbits,” Haska says.

Several blocks away, she brings the group to the lobby of a movie theater. It’s on a busy street with lots of people rushing by; the McDonald’s next door is doing a brisk lunch business. During the war, the theater was inside the ghetto walls, and Jews clandestinely put on plays here, including one titled “Love Is Looking for a Flat,” about a young couple who long for a room of their own, a hopeless daydream in the overcrowded ghetto. A plaque in the lobby that honors the memory of “the murdered actors and musicians” from the ghetto hangs next to a poster for *Ice Age 4*. Mothers and their children push past the Princeton students huddling by the plaque as they make their way to the show.

“There is no right way to commemorate something like the Holocaust,” says Rachel Neil, the student from Minnesota. “It’s important to put physical things to remind you. More important is to understand why it happened.”

Stacey Menjivar ’14 read several books about the Holocaust before participating in the seminar in Poland. “You feel if you go there you’ll understand, but I still don’t understand,” she says.

In Krakow, the students visit areas of the city’s former ghetto with a guide named Gosia Fus, who became interested in studying Poland’s Jewish history as a child growing up in a small town near the Tatra Mountains. “In my town there is a Jewish cemetery, and the former synagogue is a cinema,” she says. “In school, there was nothing about the town’s Jewish past. You grow up and you start to ask questions. My grandmother would tell me where the Jewish families lived.”

More than 20,000 Jews were taken to the ghetto in Krakow before being deported to Nazi death camps. In a few places the ghetto walls still stand, and they have an arresting shape — alternating grooves at the top look like headstones. One section of the wall stands outside a school; on the other side is a playground where parents push their children on swings on this overcast day. The neighborhood is populated by rundown four- and five-story apartment buildings built before the war, all once part of the ghetto. In one building, some windows remain cemented over, a security measure instituted by the Nazis. Some of Fus’ friends, most of them students, live here. Do they know their apartments were once part of the Jewish ghetto?

“Some people are aware of where they live; some don’t care,” she says. “Life goes on.”

An hour’s drive from the former ghetto, crowds pay witness to the destruction of Poland’s Jewish community at Auschwitz, which receives 1.4 million visitors a year, more than 40 percent of them Polish. There are so many people lining up to get inside each barracks “you have to keep moving, you can’t reflect,” laments Ben Goldman ’15, who had come to better understand the life story of his grandmother, who grew up in Yugoslavia and survived a series of Nazi work camps. When the bus pulls away after a three-hour visit, the students are silent. The next day, they spend hours at the Birkenau death camp — which was part of the Auschwitz complex — walking the length of the camp in the rain.

“It’s overwhelming,” says Aleks Taranov ’15, reflecting on both sites. She is especially stunned by the piles of hair collected when prisoners’ heads were shaved and sold by the Nazis to make rugs. “The efficiency, the disregard for human life — I feel a lot of anger,” she says.
Top, the students spend hours walking the length of the Birkenau camp. “The efficiency, the disregard for human life — I feel a lot of anger,” says Aleks Taranov ’15.

Above, a guardhouse at Auschwitz.

Left, Ben Goldman ’15 and Stacey Menjivar ’14 snap photos in the Old Town of Warsaw.
Besides the anger, however, the students appreciate that so many people are at Auschwitz to learn of the Nazis’ crimes. Despite the fact that so few Jews remain in Poland today, interest in the country’s Jewish past — particularly among young people — is on the rise, manifested in major cultural events and new institutions, publications, and scholarship. In recent years, Poles have been working to reclaim the nation’s rich Jewish history, even though so few Polish Jews remain to participate.

The 22nd Jewish Culture Festival in Krakow — where the Jewish population shrank from about 70,000 on the eve of the war to several hundred today — attracts about 25,000 people, most of them Polish Catholics: the Princeton students perform Jewish dances and sing Yiddish songs with the crowd. The festival rivals any cultural celebration in the world: 10 days of exhibitions, concerts, parties, tours, films, and lectures, 213 in all. There is a performance by visiting cantors; workshops for klezmer musicians, cooks, and artists; meetings with the descendants of well-known Polish Jews; and lectures on topics ranging from Polish-Jewish history to the requirements of religious observance to Mideast politics and international Jewry. Participants tour synagogues and Jewish cemeteries, and take day trips to nearby shtetls.

In Warsaw, the Princeton students see the building site for a planned $60 million, 130,000-square-foot museum devoted to 1,000 years of history of Jewish life in Poland. They meet students at Jagiellonian University, the country’s most prestigious place of learning, who take classes in the Department of Jewish Studies, studying Hebrew and Yiddish, a language taught in few universities around the world. A Polish magazine about Jewish life claims 10,000 subscribers, and five years ago launched a publishing house to publish books of Jewish interest in the Polish language.

Many festival events take place at Krakow’s 400-member Jewish Community Center, which opened in 2008 in the heart of Kazimierz, once the hub of Krakow’s Jewish community. Its executive director, Jonathan Ornstein, is a transplanted New Yorker who says “people are completely blown away” when they see the new four-story building and learn of the JCC’s Hebrew classes, Shabbat dinners, and baby nursery, which are funded mostly by donations from overseas.

“They come here expecting to see only sadness and destruction, and they see one of the most vibrant Jewish communities, down the road from Auschwitz,” Ornstein says. “They see that these days, it’s not scary to be Jewish here.”

On the final day of the Jewish Culture Festival, Jagiellonian professor Annamaria Orla-Bukowska stands outside the Tempel Synagogue passing out a four-page survey. A social anthropologist who studies Polish-Jewish relations, Orla-Bukowska was born in Chicago to Polish parents who were war refugees. She came to Krakow in 1985 and never left.

A question on the survey asks for reactions to statements such as “Jews stick together,” “Jews covertly aim to control the world,” and “Jews have too much influence.” With so few
Jews left in Poland, could there still be anti-Semitism? Yes, according to Orla-Bukowska. Not knowing Jews personally “doesn’t have anything to do with people’s stereotypes,” she says.

Though the Jewish population in Krakow is small — including about 150 who survived the war — that number is growing with the addition of Poles who are just learning that their families have Jewish roots. The Princeton students hear stories about this phenomenon from guest lecturers and guides throughout the trip.

“People find a letter written in Hebrew,” says Zuzanna Radzik, an activist who works on Polish-Jewish dialogue, during a lecture on Warsaw’s Jewish community. “A young man said, ‘I think my grandmother is Jewish. She has two sets of dishes.’ Another said, ‘When we were doing something wrong as a kid, my grandmother would say, ‘Meshugenah!’” (The Yiddish word means “crazy fool.”)

“Jewish life went underground, and now it’s re-emerging,” Ornstein says.

Most of the community center’s 40 volunteers are not Jewish. Likewise, a number of non-Jewish Polish students are drawn to study Jewish life. Robert Siudak, who just completed an undergraduate degree in European studies at Jagiellonian, spent a semester at Tel Aviv University in a program that pairs 10 Poles and 10 Israelis. Siudak is one of two Polish students who participate in the Princeton class, attending lectures and sharing meals with the students. He sees an increasing fascination with Judaism among his friends.

“It’s getting cool to be interested in Jewish culture,” he says. A friend who discovered her family has Jewish roots changed her name to Esthera (Esther in English) to highlight her new identity. Siudak is drawn to Jewish history, he explains, because “this is our history. We didn’t ask for this kind of history, but we have to deal with it, even if it’s tough history.”

So much of what Eric Silberman experiences during the trip — from talking with Polish students to watching filmed testimonies of Holocaust survivors at a museum near Auschwitz — makes him feel “Jews have not been forgotten here, and things are being preserved well. It’s a small Jewish community, but it’s growing and becoming more visible. That’s something I know my grandparents would have appreciated.”

He is especially intrigued by a presentation on the Museum of the History of Polish Jews, set to open in Warsaw in 2013. Organizers expect several hundred thousand visitors a year, most of them Polish, and will offer tours in English and Polish. Silberman plans to study the Polish language at Princeton again this academic year, and is certain he will be back in Poland soon — perhaps even playing a role at the new museum.

“Wouldn’t it be cool,” Silberman says, “if a grandchild of survivors could lead a tour in Polish?”

Jennifer Allmann is an associate editor at PAW.
This page: The ruined remains of a guesthouse and bayfront walkway in Kamaishi, Japan, 16 months after the March 2011 earthquake and tsunami that devastated the country’s northeastern coast.

Opposite page: Princeton students search for personal effects among the foundations of homes swept away by the tsunami near Otsuchi Bay in Kamaishi.
The way back
In post-tsunami Japan, Princeton students find hope, despair, and many questions

By W. Raymond Ollwerther ’71

On a hot July afternoon, Princeton students wearing protective rubber boots, gloves, and paper masks make their way carefully through a broad clearing bounded by hills and tall pine trees about 275 miles north of Tokyo.

Before the earthquake and tsunami that struck Japan’s northeastern coast March 11, 2011, there were dozens of homes in this clearing near Otsuchi Bay, one of four bays of the city of Kamaishi. Now all that remain are concrete foundations overgrown by tall weeds and pockets of wildflowers. Across the road, the gutted ruins of a three-story bayfront guesthouse tilt into a pool of water. Much debris has been removed, but the students are taking part in volunteer efforts to look for personal effects that still might be recovered.

“This place is a battlefield,” says a white-goateed man wearing an orange jumpsuit who introduces himself as Monjii. “Seventeen people died where we are right now, and two are still missing. Be aware.” A volunteer himself, he observes groups who come to lend a hand, and he wants them to know that this is sacred ground.

Jessica McLemore ’15 spots a folding chair jammed between a low stone wall and a tree, and pulls it out — it looks like it belongs in a kitchen. “I was reminded that the area I was standing in used to be someone’s home,” she says.

Sophie Moskop ’13 spots a water-damaged comic book, and thinks: “Oh God, that was a kid’s.” She is struck by how much was lost in the disaster. “We got a very real sense of what Kamaishi is. A sense of loss — not just houses and material objects, but a sense of place.”

The students are among 14 participants in a Princeton global seminar titled “Hope as the New Normal: Tokyo after the Disaster.” For the first half of the six-week course, the students attend sessions at the University of Tokyo, with daily language instruction preceding discussion of lectures and readings on the issues facing post-tsunami Japan.

But the seminar comes to life during a five-day visit to Tohoku, the region that includes the northeastern coast of Japan that was devastated by the earthquake, tsunami, and nuclear meltdown. It is here that the students come face to face with the hope, resilience, and despair of those who survived the disasters — and those who dream of a onetime opportunity to revitalize a part of Japan that was in decline long before the disasters hit.

Leading the seminar is David Leheny, a Princeton professor of East Asian studies. Leheny led the global semi-
nar in Hanoi in previous years, but he has a special feeling for Japan: He has spent eight years in the country, written two books and edited a third on Japanese politics, and says he knows Tokyo “better than any large American city.” Leheny was reading a book in a Tokyo coffeehouse when the March 11 earthquake struck, and in the aftermath he worked as a volunteer in Tohoku cleanup efforts. Students praise him as brilliant and funny (a longtime colleague, Professor Mark Beissinger, says Leheny could have had a career in standup comedy), as well as for taking them to a karaoke bar and joining in a duet with McLemore. He is a leading scholar in contemporary Japanese culture and politics, and delights in sprinkling his lectures with pop-culture references — he is teaching a freshman seminar this fall called “Bad A$S Asians: Crime, Vice, and Morality in East Asia.”

During the course, students hear from national politicians, local officials, relief workers, and scholars on the questions confronting Japan today: caring for an aging society; loss of trust in government; questions of what the government can afford to do when faced with a staggering national debt. Intertwined with these is the question of nuclear power’s role in Japan’s future. And perhaps the biggest question of all: Can the country come together once more to meet the challenges of March 11?

The seminar — funded by an endowment from Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wendt ’55 and a gift from Michael Lerch ’93 — has attracted students from a variety of backgrounds. Ken Jean-Baptiste ’15 is a molecular biology major who first learned Japanese while watching anime — Japanese film and TV animation. Vincent Castaneda ’14 is a computer science major who hopes for a social-gaming job in Japan after graduating. Juliette Levine ’15 became fascinated by Japanese culture when she took a fifth-grade Japanese language class in England. Sophie Moskop, the class’s only rising senior, is a politics major who had thought she would never see a natural disaster on the scale of Hurricane Katrina — where her aunt’s home was uprooted from its foundation — until she arrived in northern Japan.

The Great East Japan Earthquake, as the March 11 events are referred to officially, left more than 19,000 dead and missing and more than 6,000 injured. More than 100,000 buildings were damaged or destroyed; some towns simply disappeared. If the numbers seem too big to comprehend, three stops in Tohoku — the cities of Kamaishi and Ishinomaki, and the smaller town of Onagawa — bring the tragedy home to the students.

They get a sense of the special role that the region plays in present-day Japan — Leheny explains that Tohoku is often understood as the heart of “old Japan.” Agriculture and fishing are economic mainstays. But the students also see evidence of the region’s sharp decline before the tsunami. In Kamaishi, local officials describe how the city’s population plummeted from 90,000 to less than 40,000 in five decades as the steel plant, long the major employer, shed all but a few hundred of the 8,000 jobs once provided there. Mirroring many other towns in Tohoku, Kamaishi has been losing its young people to the cities, while the population that remains gets older.

The region’s economic woes provide a grim backdrop to the raw reality that the students experience. Onagawa was a town of about 10,000 people, stretching inland about three miles along a narrow valley bounded by steep hills. It was known for its fish-processing plants and a small nuclear plant that, while closer to the epicenter of the offshore earthquake than the Fukushima Dai-ichi plant, was largely undamaged by it. Now Onagawa is known for what is missing: Much of the town was wiped off the map by the tsunami. The earthquake and tsunami took 595 lives here; another 340 people are missing. More than 3,200 homes and other structures were damaged or destroyed. What was once the thriving town center near the inlet is a vast field of gray gravel and small pieces of concrete.

The bus carrying the Princeton students stops to take in an eerie sight: a small three-story building that was pushed off its foundation and onto its side, its steelwork mangled by the force of the tsunami. Though countless ruined structures have been cleared away, this one remains as a kind of stark memorial. The students gaze quietly at the building, then walk over to a small grouping of flowers in memory of 12 bank workers who died at the site.

To accommodate residents who lost their homes, the government built nearly 53,000 temporary housing units across the region. Onagawa alone has more than 1,300 units in 30 complexes, and the students are on their way to visit a group of elderly residents who live in temporary housing.

The road winds past long mounds of debris that follow both sides of the road. The piles of trash are found throughout Tohoku — the disaster created an estimated 25 million tons of refuse. About 15 feet high and hundreds of yards long, these somber man-made hills are a constant reminder of the scale of the destruction. The neat piles are in stark contrast to Leheny’s visits to the region in the weeks following the disaster: “It feels empty and it’s clear that something terrible happened, but the big difference is that you are not confronted with the shell shock of complete disorder and devastation. It was just overwhelming,” he says.

After rounding a couple of broad curves as the road rises, the bus turns left into a clearing that houses the Shinden and Shimizu housing complexes — about 230 apartments...
made from converted shipping containers with white exteriors, gray roofs, and windows shaded by small overhangs, arranged in neat rows. Close by, a portion of a gravel field strewn with rocks has been turned into a small oasis: The seniors are cultivating a thriving garden, with a bamboo framework supporting climbing vines. The Princeton students lend a hand — some dig rocks from the next portion of the field to be cultivated and cart them away by wheelbarrow, while others help plant rows of flowers.

Working with elderly evacuees is a priority of the Association for Aid and Relief in Japan (AAR Japan), which organized the students’ visit; one of the nonprofit’s projects is called The Heart-Warming Flower-Delivery Campaign, which encourages residents of other parts of Japan to donate flowers, purchased from local shops in the hard-hit areas, with a personal message to Tohoku residents. “I hope these flowers will bring peace to your heart,” says one message. “Be strong. We always will be watching over you,” reads another. “Please be happy” is the simple message of a third.

The students and residents sit down together for lunch on a large tarp spread over a gravel parking area; the residents share fresh produce from their garden. Before the students leave, they sing “Don’t Stop Believin’” and “Lean on Me” — songs with uplifting lyrics that they had performed a day earlier at a senior day-care center in Ishinomaki. While the residents of the complex may not understand much English, their smiles and occasional handclaps convey their pleasure. After the songs, they offer each student a handmade gift — a wooden back-scratcher, created as part of a project to get residents out of their apartments to work together.

Tohoku has a higher percentage of elderly residents than the rest of Japan, but the aging issue faces the country as a whole. Japan’s population began falling in 2004; studies show that it is getting older more quickly than any other nation. A recent report estimates that the current population of about 128 million will drop to about 87 million by 2060, and nearly 40 percent will be 65 or older — changes that would bring major economic and social consequences.

Kamaishi officials hope to reverse the downward spiral by remaking their city as “an environmental city of the future, where people live in harmony with the natural environment.” The students meet with officials on the top floor of a downtown office building; 20 percent of the city center was inundated by the tsunami, and among the buildings that survived are a mix of weed-strewn lots where buildings have been removed, scaffold-covered buildings under repair, and ruined structures being dismantled by workers.

The city officials are pushing energy self-sufficiency and technology that would help the elderly remain in their homes, but also have hopes for a new shopping mall and a new stadium. Leheny later helps put the plans in perspective: The three areas visited by the students have received government support, and that’s likely to continue. But small towns in the region — that are harder to reach, and with worse infrastructure — may not be rebuilt substantially, and their residents may be encouraged to move to larger areas.
After Kamaishi’s mile-long breakwater, completed in 2008 at a cost of $1.3 billion, broke apart in the tsunami, the national government quickly announced that it would commit as much as $650 million to its rebuilding. But for many other towns seeking funds, the result has been frustration.

“Everyone here has hope, and is doing their best to move forward,” an Onagawa city councilman tells the students, “but it will take time.” Asked about conditions in the temporary housing, he responds with the term *gaman*: perseverance. The students ask if local officials generally are happy with the support they have received. He replies firmly: “Not satisfied.” But he adds that he understands the magnitude of the tasks ahead and the needs of other communities.

“The forests are embracing a wounded ocean.” Akiko Iwasaki is talking to the students in front of her Houraikan inn in Kamaishi, where the students are spending two nights. The inn, just a few hundred feet from the edge of Otsuchi Bay, is an evacuation center in case of a tsunami alert; Iwasaki’s message is that natural disasters will come from the ocean, and that the people of Tohoku must accept and embrace them as part of their environment.

On March 11, Iwasaki had climbed with other evacuees to safety up the hillside behind the inn, but she came back down when she saw neighbors below. A brief video taken by the manager of the inn with his cell phone shows the frightening scene that followed. The water from the bay suddenly appears on the road in front of the inn; there are screams; cars and a bus are swept up by the surge of water and slammed against the hillside. The images become chaotic as the phone’s owner runs for his life. Iwasaki was swallowed by the rush of water, but found an air pocket under a capsized boat and was pulled to safety by neighbors.

The tsunami heavily damaged the first two floors of the four-story hotel, which reopened in January after a complete renovation. The Houraikan is a traditional Japanese inn; students leave their street shoes by the door and wear slippers throughout the inn, sleep on bedding on the floor, and dress for dinner in casual summer kimonos called *yukata*.

Kneeling on a concrete platform in front of the hotel, Iwasaki tells the students that before the tsunami, there were 64 homes and other structures in the area around the hotel. All but a single store washed away.

Why, then, remain and rebuild? Iwasaki speaks of a deep connection with the region and its people. “Our ancestors living on the land, a life energy in this land — all that supported us after the disaster. So it’s very important to stay there. Even though the disaster took so many lives, it’s not just death, but a rebirthing,” she says. Those who live in Tohoku are part of nature, and nature is part of them. “We have to live on; we will live on. Disasters are inevitable.” Her message resonates with the students.

Iwasaki sees the recovery efforts as a way to create opportunities for the next generation. She holds up a rendering of her dream project: to replace the narrow pathway used as an evacuation route behind the hotel with a broad stairway that
could be used for concerts and children’s performances. “Because so many houses washed away,” she says, “we wanted to make this a place where people could come to pray, to relax their souls.”

**Nestled in the sand** among the tall pines in front of the Houraikan inn, a few yards from the seawall that rises up from the edge of the bay, is a tall black stone monument carved in both Japanese and English. The following is inscribed:

**Memorial Stone of the Tsunami**

*Just run! Run uphill! Don’t worry about the others. Save yourself first. And tell the future generations that a Tsunami once reached this point. And that those who survived were those who ran. Uphill. So run! Run uphill!*

The message at first reading seems cold and self-centered, and the students debate its meaning. One says that in the wake of the failure of Kamaishi’s sea wall, it’s a warning not to be so confident in technological and safety mechanisms. So the message is not so much to be selfish, but rather to do something to actively protect yourself. Another student offers two interpretations: Don’t rely on others; and don’t be a burden on others. A third student reads the inscription as similar to the message that airline passengers hear at the beginning of every flight: In case of emergency, put on your own oxygen mask before assisting others. It means save yourself first, she suggests, or you can’t help anyone else.

The original Japanese on the monument is more caring than the English translation, Leheny says: “Take care of yourself; it’s coming — run away.” He says the term *tendenko* (save yourself) was applied to tsunamis after a major tsunami 400 years ago; it still is emphasized because in each tsunami, people die because they try to save others or don’t get out fast enough. Confirmation of this is seen in the March 11 “Kamaishi miracle.” After hearing the tsunami alert, students at the junior high school just up the road from the Houraikan convinced elementary schoolchildren not to wait for their parents near the school but to climb up the nearby hillside. The school was destroyed, but all the children were saved.

**During the first week** of the seminar, the Japanese government announces that it has approved the restarting of two nuclear power plants for the first time since all of the country’s 50 operating plants were shut down in the wake of the Fukushima Dai-Ichi disaster. Two weeks later, in the third-floor classroom of the Institute for Advanced Studies on Asia, a Princeton student wants to know what a spokesman in the prime minister’s office has to say about the Japanese people’s lost trust in government.

The core issue relating to the government, says Noriyuki Shikata, the deputy cabinet secretary for public affairs, “relates to the issue of lack of transparency and lack of accountability.” Many Japanese people are concerned about radiation issues, he says: “We have gone through Hiroshima and Nagasaki.” Food safety is a particular concern, he says. The “very difficult” decision to restart two reactors was made by Prime Minister Yoshihiko Noda himself, Shikata says, and there is the risk of blackouts without bringing nuclear reactors back online. He admits that the question is divisive.

The government is considering three options for nuclear power by 2030: providing 20 to 25 percent of the country’s energy needs; 15 percent; or a complete phase-out of all nuclear plants. National polls have shown that a majority of Japanese oppose a return to full use of the reactors.

Well-known for his anti-nuclear stance is Kono Taro, a member of Parliament who speaks with the students over dinner. Kono opposes a rush to restart nuclear plants before thorough safety checks are completed, and advocates getting rid of all nuclear energy by 2030 and replacing it with renewable energy sources.

During the seminar’s final week, anti-nuclear protestors organize the largest demonstration in Japan since 1960 — estimates of the turnout range from 75,000 to 170,000. The protest spotlights the debate over Japan’s energy future and raises the question of whether dissatisfaction with the government’s response to the events of March 11 will bring a resurgence in civic activism, an area in which Japan has trailed other industrial nations. “The big anti-nuclear demonstration in Tokyo was an impressive showing of public discontent,” says Ken Jean-Baptiste. “The question is, will this last?”

**For Asumi Shibata ’14,** the seminar has a strong personal dimension. Born in Japan to a Japanese mother and a Chinese father, she moved with her family to the United States when she was 4, but Japanese was spoken at home. On March 11 she watched the Japanese newscasts, hearing the alerts in real time, and saw the videos of huge waves rolling across the land. “I felt like I was watching the country disappear,” she says. “I hated the feeling of helplessness.”

Many Americans were familiar with the Japanese legend of the thousand cranes: If you fold a thousand origami cranes, you will have a wish granted. Shibata, vice president of Princeton’s Japanese Student Association, launched an effort to collect one million paper cranes from across America as a show of support for the people of Japan.

Princeton alone created more than 20,000 cranes. When cranes from all locations were counted, the total was more than 250,000. Classes had ended; the cranes were sent to a festival in Sendai, the largest city in Tohoku, and then distributed to local homes and businesses. “In the end, if it makes one person smile, it’s worth it,” Shibata says.

While she returns to visit with family in Japan each summer, Shibata never has been to the Tohoku region before participating in the Princeton seminar. Because of her fluency in Japanese, she acts as translator several times for residents who talk with the students. “I can’t hope to understand what these people have gone through,” she says. “It’s not over at all.”

Especially moving, she says, is a conversation she had with the owner of a small shop that sells fried noodles and ice...
cream in downtown Kamaishi. Before March 11, the woman had planned a trip for her daughter to the United States, but after the family lost their home in the tsunami, that plan seemed out of reach. Now, the woman told Shibata, her daughter's trip has been scheduled. “I was really moved by how they overcame everything and were continuing to move toward the dreams they had prior to the disaster,” she says.

Noting her parents’ heritage, Shibata says she likes to say “I’m a mix of everything, and proud of that.” But the seminar has helped to reinforce her feeling that “if I had to identify one, I would say definitely Japanese. It’s a huge part of me.”

Is hope the “new normal” in Japan, as the seminar title suggests? “With hope comes struggle,” says Jean-Baptiste, adding that the course is “not a fairy tale of a country experiencing its happily-ever-after.” Yu Chau ’15 finds that “Japan as a nation is willing and has the ability to overcome any disaster.” Moskop says that she sensed disappointment “from a lot of people who are too tired, or too old, to be hopeful.”

But Shibata says “endurance” might be a better word.

For McLemore, the people of Tohoku give meaning to the seminar’s title: “In situations like these, hope becomes the new normal. It’s all that most victims have, and it sustains,” she says. “Believing that getting through the present will lead to an ultimately better future became the norm; it gave people courage, determination, and a purpose.”

University of Tokyo professor Jin Sato cautions the students that there is a great diversity of experience among Tohoku’s residents. Visitors tend to meet people who have hope, who want to talk about their future plans, he says, but he describes a Japanese word, karagenki, for someone who puts on a brave face.

Leheny is working on a book that deals with Japan’s use of emotion in national political rhetoric. In the wake of March 11, he is analyzing the “contested and troubled efforts to construct the disaster as a national rather than a local one.” One example of this was the banners and signs that sprang up across Japan reading “Ganbarou! Nippon” — which means roughly “Let’s do our best — we can do it!” and uses the more nationalistic term for the country of Japan.

But soon it became clear that certain needs could not be met, Leheny says. “The frustrations of the people in the disaster zone were going to start to turn against the other people in the country for not helping enough;” he says. “That was going to make it harder to maintain this idea that we’re all in this together.”

The students see the changing attitude in Tohoku as their bus passes a large sign, painted in bright blue and black characters, that stands among concrete foundations and sprouting weeds not far from the water. In the distance behind the sign are long rows of debris, waiting for disposal. The sign says: “Ganbarou!” But the “we” that follows no longer is Nippon, but the name of the local community. The sign reads: “Ganbarou! Ishinomaki.”

W. Raymond Ollwerther ’71 is PAW’s managing editor.
“There will be a financial impact on states, but you are trading that against getting people covered.”

Some Republican governors have announced that their states will not participate in the ACA’s expansion of Medicaid. Why?

Some of it may be politically motivated, but there are also concerns about the impact Medicaid expansion will have on state budgets. The ACA provides that the federal government will pay 100 percent of the cost of all newly eligible Medicaid participants for the first three years, and 90 percent beyond that, which is much more than Medicaid traditionally pays. States should also take into account the public-health benefits of expanding coverage. We recently did a study in three states — New York, Arizona, and Maine — looking at what happened when states expanded their Medicaid eligibility. We found that people in those states had better access to care, enjoyed better health, and death rates declined.

Is there a financial impact for states expanding Medicaid?

All states have people who are eligible for Medicaid under current law but either do not participate or have stopped participating. This is often because they are unaware of the program or because it is too onerous to enroll or re-enroll. Starting in 2014, every American will be eligible for some form of coverage under the ACA, and there is some concern that it will encourage a lot of people to sign up who might have signed up before but didn’t. The federal government will only pay the traditional rate for those people, meaning that states will have to pick up about 43 percent of those costs. We call that the woodwork effect or the welcome-mat effect. There will be a financial impact on states, but you are trading that against getting people covered who otherwise would not be covered.

You have described a “churning” problem as people gain and lose Medicaid eligibility. Can you explain?

This problem has existed for a while in Medicaid. People’s income fluctuates, often from month to month, as they work an extra shift or things slow down. If their income goes up, they can lose eligibility, only to become eligible again a few months later. The ACA tries to make the transition less abrupt. If your income rises above the eligibility threshold, you will have the option to purchase coverage through the new health exchanges. This is one of the big policy challenges, because people may go back and forth.

You are a primary-care physician. How will the ACA affect you?

I work at a Harvard-affiliated community health center and see patients. By expanding coverage to so many people who are uninsured and improving the quality of coverage for people who may already have rather flimsy private coverage, we are guaranteeing that our patients are going to be able to get the care they need and have it paid for. Everyone who goes into medicine does it because they want to help patients. And when patients can’t afford the treatment you are recommending or can’t get the tests they need, it’s incredibly disheartening for the doctor.

There have been predictions that the ACA will exacerbate a shortage of primary-care physicians. Will it?

This is an issue that policymakers have been looking at for a while. We don’t have enough people going into primary care now. We need more of them, with or without the ACA. The ACA could exacerbate that problem because you’re going to have millions of people getting health insurance who didn’t have it before, but the law takes several steps to remedy the shortage by putting more funding into paying primary-care physicians through Medicare and Medicaid and focusing on best [health] outcomes.

— Interview conducted and edited by Mark E. Bernstein ’83
You can’t have it all: Princetonians respond

By Anne-Marie Slaughter ’80

Anne-Marie Slaughter ’80 is the Bert G. Kerstetter ’66 University Professor of Politics and International Affairs at Princeton, and a former dean of the Woodrow Wilson School. She returned to Princeton last year after spending two years as the director of policy planning at the State Department.

Princeton is a family. One of the ways I know this is that Princetonians of every generation have not hesitated to write me with their responses to my cover story for the July/August issue of The Atlantic, titled “Why Women Still Can’t Have It All.” We attract an extraordinary pool of talented young men and women every year by making it clear that the hallmark of a Princeton education is intensive faculty engagement with students; why should that stop just because students graduate? And indeed, I have laughed, cried, and learned from these responses (more than 100), just as I always do from the students in my classes.

Let me review some of those responses, organized roughly by generation. One of the fiercest negative ripostes I received was from a cardiac anesthesiologist who described herself as a “Tiger family member” and who worked while her children, now adults, were growing up. Her point in writing to me was that I was completely out of touch with reality, due to my ivory-tower life. “Everything you mentioned has been dealt with by working women for the past 30 years. For 50. Forever.” This correspondent made her career work with a husband who applauded her more-rapid career advancement, took the kids to the ER when they were hurt, and made sure they got new shoes when she was too busy to notice shoes were needed. She argued, reasonably enough, that “patients rupture their appendixes around the clock,” and cannot be put on hold for a kid’s lacrosse game. She derided my suggestions for change with regard to more flexible workplaces and more variable career trajectories.

This reaction was not uncommon among women about 10 years ahead of me; they were uniformly surprised that “this is news.” It isn’t news to the women who have lived it. But as I explained in the Atlantic piece, my generation has not been honest enough with younger women about how hard it is, telling them that they can make it work if they are just committed enough and marry the right guy. And younger women and men are no longer willing to accept promises and bromides (starting with the assumption that everyone can get a job!). What I have heard more than anything else from hundreds of younger men and women is gratitude for my candor, whether they liked my message or not.

Perhaps we have not been honest enough with ourselves, either. A woman from the Class of ’76 wrote about her trade-offs in deciding to commute rather than move her son away from a house and community he loved. Then “the teenage years hit, and I didn’t want to be missing my children’s lives,” she wrote. She added, simply and sadly, “I looked around and noticed that so many of my female friends in the Class of 1976 had no children, had one child, or gave up working.” That is the toll that we have not been sufficiently willing to acknowledge as a social and economic problem. Another woman from a slightly later class, an enormously talented musician, reported that she pulled back from her musical career to give one of her children the extra attention he needed; a decade later, he is thriving and she has resumed her music in a different way. She added that although Princeton has done a great job of celebrating successful alumnae at events such as the “She Roars” weekend in 2011, “the women who spoke and were featured in many of the wonderful programs did not represent the majority of women attending the event. I know many brilliant, talented women who have made sacrifices in their professional lives who will never be featured in an event like that.” And yet their stories also need to be heard, valued, and taken into account by younger women and men who seek to have both career and family going forward.

On the other side of the coin, Lainie Ross ’82, who earned a medical degree and a Ph.D. and now practices pediatrics and teaches medical ethics at the University of Chicago, confirmed how hard it is to achieve a balance. She wrote that the dean of the faculty once asked her to “talk to the female medical students about work/life balance. I responded, ‘There is none’ … I sent him a YouTube video of a guy juggling electric chain saws. He agreed that I was not the right person to give the lecture!’

Moving forward to the 1990s, a number of alumnae reported being surprised by the compromises they have had to make. One wrote that “as a law student, I generally stayed away from self-conscious involvement with ‘women’s issues’; I thought my generation was past that kind of thing.” She has found, however, that her own ability to have both a career and children has depended heavily on the support of neighbors and friends in her parish, leading her to emphasize the importance of revitalizing institutions such as neighborhoods, churches, and social groups that can support families and working parents in particular.
One working mother with young children told me that her sister had sent her the article when it came out and wanted to discuss it. My correspondent, however, had been traveling for work, “followed by deep child immersion.” She flagged the article in her inbox, finally reading it “under the covers at 1 a.m. … lest my husband chide me for never sleeping.” This again was a familiar theme: Many working mothers wondered how I or The Atlantic expected them to read anything longer than a headline.

A member of the Class of ’96 said she went to law school late, starting as an associate at a “BigLaw” firm that gave her “a generous maternity leave and the opportunity to work at ‘reduced time’ (40 hours a week) for the first six months” after returning from leave with her second child. But at the end of that six-month period, “I was told by the all-male leadership of my department that I could not continue on a flexible schedule, as it would hurt my professional growth.” She left, angry and frustrated, for a small firm that pays her a much lower salary. She concluded with a simple but overlooked point in our money-obsessed culture: “Flexibility is as valuable as compensation.” I would put it more broadly: Having a life that is more than work — living in the round — is as valuable as compensation. After all, Princeton admitted the vast majority of us precisely because we were multidimensional.

Still another ’96er, a tenured professor of economics, wrote of her decision to go to work late and leave early, go to fewer conferences, and write fewer articles so she could spend time with her three children. In one of the most poignant messages I received, but one that is echoed by so many others, she wrote of her gradual awareness “that what holds me back professionally is ultimately my own unwillingness to be less present as a mother. Coming to that realization has helped me sort things out for myself, but there is still a sense of loss, and a sense of betrayal to my own younger, more idealistic, ambitious self.” It is precisely that sense of betrayal — indeed, in many cases, of failure — that we must address and eradicate; we owe it to our friends, sisters, daughters, and mothers.

Younger men also are questioning the work environment they have inherited. One former student, a man, wrote that “as long as it’s viewed as more ‘manly’ for men to prepare for marathons than to spend time with their children, those of us who want an ambitious career and a healthy family life — whether men or women — will be professionally disadvantaged.” Another weighed in with the point that “older male mentors have advised me to work my butt off for the first few years after my daughter is born since those years ‘don’t really matter that much since she won’t remember whether you were home or not.’ That just doesn’t seem like the way it should be to me … .”

A talented young Princeton faculty member who is leaving the University said that a central reason for his departure is work-life balance. He wrote, “The reactions I have received from colleagues, friends, and even strangers when I tell them what I’m giving up in career goals for personal goals directly parallels what you’ve faced. It strikes me that men can’t have it all, either — and when we choose building a family over building our careers, we also take flak because it violates cultural expectations.” In a similar vein, a 2005 female Ph.D. recipient said: “More than once I have been advised by senior women to avoid committee work on things like day care and family-friendly policies because it will make me look like a whiner, not serious or ambitious enough.”

From the aughts generally, a chorus of thank-yous, many moving and deeply felt. “You articulated something that is weighing on the mind of just about every woman I know,” wrote one of my former thesis advises. I also heard from Katie Mullen ’03, who had saved me in my first year as dean by trudging a mile and a half through heavy snow to my home to care for my two boys, then 4 and 6, so that I could meet the former president of Ireland, Mary Robinson, in my office (the schools were closed; my husband was out of town; and my caregiver was snowed in). I have never forgotten Katie. She had been raised by a working mother and understood my predicament. I bless her and her mother to this day!

Ten years later, Katie wrote: “I have recently challenged my own thinking about the messages I had been receiving or interpreting from the successful women I saw, including women like you. The messages I felt I heard were always the same: You can have a powerful career and a happy family if only you work hard enough (and provided you are willing to be sleep-deprived for decades at a time). Mommy-track jobs were to be dismissed, and taking time off was a sign of weakness that others would interpret as lack of commitment. And yet, of all the powerful, accomplished women I worked with, none had a model that I aspired to. Some seemed perpetually miserable that they were away from their children; others would be so focused on work that they barely spoke to their children on the phone when they called. I knew I didn’t want to be either of those!”

When did wanting to be with your children become a sign of weakness? When I told acquaintances that this was one reason I was glad to return home after two years with the State Department, many reacted with disappointment. When did it become fine to say that you were leaving a job because you would lose your tenure otherwise (after two years of public-service leave, Princeton revokes your tenure),
but not acceptable to say you were leaving because your teenage sons needed you? What has happened to our values as a society?

This is an important conversation that Princetonians need to have. My father, Class of ’53, always told me that Princetonians “take their work seriously and themselves lightly.” And as my friend and mentor Nannerl Keohane (the former president of Duke and Wellesley) says, few things rival the deep satisfaction of having a profession that you love and have mastered. But one of those few things is the joy of deep connection to those we love. Some people are prepared to choose one over the other: Some of our most highly accomplished professionals choose not to have children, and some of our most extraordinary parents devote themselves solely to their families. But in my case, at least, I never have had any doubt that working full time makes me a better mother (I would be frustrated and unhappy if I could not pursue the work I love); and being a mother has increased my patience, improved my judgment, and led to valuable self-knowledge that makes me a better leader and colleague. So why should we look to the professional as the principal yardstick of prestige?

Cale Salih ’10 wrote me an extraordinary letter on this point, beginning with the reflection, “I have often wondered why I should feel guilty for simply daring to say yes to a momentous personal opportunity.” She continued: “For the past two years, I have been consistently congratulated for making career choices that reflected great ambition, but often came at the expense of personal relationships. Now, I am considering moving to be closer to my long-distance boyfriend. In conversations with people in my own cohort, I find myself making up pretexts to hide the real reason for my move. On occasions that I do reveal the most important motivation behind my move, I am often met with subtle but noticeable eye rolls or worse, patronizing lectures: ‘You’re too young to make life-altering choices for a boy.’ While making life-altering choices for a relationship is seen as weak or naïve, making similar sacrifices for a job often is seen as a sign of strength and independence.

“No more do I want to be unemployed than do I want to be the power woman who goes home after work to eat moo shu pork alone in her apartment,” Cale said. “Why, then, should I be proud of investing in one goal, and be embarrassed of investing in the other?”

Cale concluded with a comment on her Princeton education, one that should engage every reader of PAW. “Princeton taught me well how to succeed and how to value professional ambition,” she wrote. “But after the cutthroat Ivy League environment, I am trying to teach myself to value relation-

ships. Ironically, the only way I can do this is by looking at my relationship as a professional goal, the only thing I know how to attain.” As a Princeton professor, I am gratified that we have inculcated high standards and professional ambition. But we are falling short if we are not also teaching our students to value their own humanity, which is inextricably tied to the love, care, and dignity we accord others in our lives.

One of the things I tell people about Princeton is that it provides a moral education as well as an intellectual one, through the Honor Code, the ethic of Princeton in the nation’s service, and the overwhelming awareness that being a Princetonian means being part of a community of values as well as minds. Those values include standing up for what is right. That is the most important message that I try to communicate to my children, along with admitting and taking responsibility for their mistakes. Deciding what is right often takes the critical thinking and independence of mind Princeton values so highly. In the words of a young lawyer from the Class of ’05, the mother of a 2-year-old: “I find myself constantly searching for the right answer to the work-life question — even just the right answer for myself.”

As a society, as a university, we say we value family. But when women and men choose family over professional promotion, they very often are devalued. It is right that they should not advance as fast in their careers as their peers who have chosen to prioritize professional achievement, and I certainly am not suggesting that we should devalue professional ambition. But people must have the option of pursuing a different but equally respected path, where we see them as peers who are investing equally in the personal and the professional, in their communities, and in the prosperity and well-being of the next generation as well as in their own careers.

I often have told the story of deciding to leave Harvard for Princeton because I was inspired by Shirley Tilghman’s vision for Princeton, how Princeton could be a leader intellectually, as always, but also socially, in terms of diversity and women’s leadership. May we now lead in educating all of our students, women and men, to make the choices and insist on the changes necessary to ensure that they have equal opportunities to make equal use of all their talents over their lifetimes. Let us forge our own standards of success and live up to them with pride, courage, and strength of character, in the best Princeton tradition. 

When women and men choose family over professional promotion, they very often are devalued.
JOEL K. GOLDSTEIN ’75

Vice-presidential scholar

It sometimes irks Joel K. Goldstein ’75 when popular culture gets the modern vice presidency wrong. HBO’s new series, Veep, portrays the vice president as a figure craving (unrequited) attention from the president, surrounded by a claque of buffoonish aides. Veep is unrealistic on both counts, Goldstein says: “The office just isn’t a joke anymore.”

Goldstein should know: He’s one of a handful of academics who specialize in the vice presidency. Of these scholars, Goldstein, a law professor at St. Louis University, is the best known. His focus on the vice presidency sometimes leads to ribbing: After all, the position he has spent his career analyzing once famously was compared to “a bucket of warm spit” by John Nance Garner, a vice president to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Goldstein’s specialty emerged almost by accident. As a Woodrow Wilson School major, he needed a subject for a paper in his junior year. It was right around the time that Richard Nixon’s scandal-tarred vice president, Spiro Agnew, was resigning from office. Goldstein’s father told him he’d seen a TV discussion about the 25th Amendment, which addressed presidential and vice-presidential succession.

Goldstein not only wrote his paper on the vice presidency, but also covered the topic in his senior thesis — and in his Oxford University dissertation, published in 1982 as The Modern American Vice Presidency: The Transformation of a Political Institution.

He’s now writing a follow-up volume to that book, examining the subsequent developments in the history of the vice presidency.

Every presidential election year, reporters beat a path to Goldstein’s door. He tells them that the vice presidency has changed dramatically over the past few decades. The major break began with Jimmy Carter’s vice president, Walter Mondale, who junked the tradition of VPs seeking a small

NEWMAKERS

JORDAN RAPP ’02 won the Ironman U.S. Championship Aug. 11 in New York City, after completing a 2.4-mile swim, a 112-mile bike ride, and a 26.2-mile run ending up in Riverside Park. He finished in eight hours, 11 minutes, and 18 seconds. … TED CRUZ ’92 won the Republican nomination for a U.S. Senate seat in Texas July 31, when he topped a runoff after finishing second in the state’s May 29 primary to lieutenant governor David Dewhurst, who
ber of carved-out policy assignments and instead took on a wide-ranging, “troubleshooting” portfolio. Goldstein says Mondale defined the vice presidency in a way that profoundly shaped the future of the job.

To greater or lesser degrees, Mondale’s vice-presidential successors took active, aggressive policy roles that mirrored his. George H.W. Bush took on important overseas diplomacy assignments; Al Gore led initiatives on reinventing government and relations with Russia; Dick Cheney was widely perceived as the most powerful vice president in history; and Joe Biden has taken a top role in several key issues, including the economic stimulus.

Goldstein acknowledges that he was surprised by the choice of Paul Ryan, a Wisconsin congressman whose inclusion on the ticket ties Mitt Romney closer to Ryan’s controversial budget proposals. Just days before Ryan was tapped, Goldstein predicted to friends that Romney would choose Sen. Rob Portman of Ohio, who might have given Romney an edge in the Buckeye State, a crucial battleground.

“The main thing I’m interested in is how an institution that was a national joke turned into an office of such significance that, during the Cheney years, people were saying it was too powerful,” Goldstein said. “That would have been unbelievable to John Adams or Hubert Humphrey or Nelson Rockefeller.” By Louis Jacobson ’92

did not earn the 50 percent needed to avoid a runoff. Cruz faces Democrat Paul Sadler in the November election. … Indiana Gov. MITCH DANIELS ’71 will become Purdue University’s president in January, after completing his second term. … If Words Could Save Us, the poetry collection by ANTHONY ABBOTT ’97, was chosen in June as a co-winner of the Brockman-Campbell Award, given annually to the best book of poetry by a North Carolinian. Abbott “distills a lifetime of experience into a lyrical language that brings us close to human salvation,” said the judge, poet Norbert Krapf.

FROM MCCARTER TO BROADWAY David Kaley ’97 discovered his passion for what goes on backstage as a member of Triangle Club. He helped design sets before creating costumes. After graduation, Kaley headed to New York City, assisting designers and eventually earning his graduate degree in costume design. “I learned how to look at a script, think of the characters critically, and design for them,” Kaley says. He has worked with The Addams Family musical for three years, from the Broadway debut to the show’s nationwide tour.

BRINGING CHARACTERS TO LIFE Kaley has designed costumes for a range of shows, from the gritty off-Broadway production Silence! The Musical, a parody of The Silence of the Lambs, to Hairspray and La Cage Aux Folles. No matter the show, “it all comes down to how to do right by the characters,” Kaley says. He recently designed costumes for Little Shop of Horrors, including dresses for the lead female character. But after watching her in rehearsal, he realized that “her character’s lack of judgment” wasn’t reflected in the costume. “We needed more bad taste. Wrong shoes, wrong accessories — make it tacky,” Kaley also must consider the physical demands of live theater in his designs. Says Kaley, “In The Addams Family. Morticia has just one dress in which she must be able to dance, sit, stand, and walk.”

SEWING ON THE FLOOR If the budget allows, he gets help making the costumes from a costume shop. If not, “I’m sewing on my living-room floor,” says Kaley, who learned how to sew by taking classes at Parsons and the Fashion Institute of Technology. “However beautiful the costumes are on the hanger,” says Kaley, “they are nothing without the actors to bring them to life.” By Jessica Case ’06
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North Korea is a “hellhole,” says former Wall Street Journal editor and Asia expert Melanie Kirkpatrick ’73: a police state rife with suffering and starvation, cut off from the outside world. No wonder thousands of its citizens have risked their lives to flee, as she grippingly describes in Escape from North Korea: The Untold Story of Asia’s Underground Railroad (Encounter Books).

Starting with the 1990s famines, hundreds of thousands of North Koreans may have left — no one knows exactly how many. The only way out is through China; the heavily fortified demilitarized zone with South Korea is too deadly to attempt.

Some 24,000 have succeeded in traveling from China to safety in South Korea — which means evading Chinese authorities who send refugees back to North Korea. About 130 escapees now live in the United States.

The risks of trying to escape are enormous, starting with border guards trained to shoot refugees as they stumble across river ice and traps built into the river banks. North Korean women who manage to get past these terrors often find themselves in trouble in China and entrapped for sale into forced marriages, Kirkpatrick writes.

Many who flee are assisted by a network of conductors and safe houses that Kirkpatrick compares to the Underground Railroad of antebellum days. Some conductors are interested only in earning a fee; others are Christians helping people in trouble.

During her career at The Wall Street Journal, Kirkpatrick gradually became aware of the North Korean exodus. “Nobody knew about this. Nobody wrote about this at all,” she remembers.

Freakishly repressive, North Korea is permeated by what she calls “an extraordinary degree of violence.” Citizens endure constant terror of being arrested for petty offenses. Information is tightly restricted: Cellphones can dial only within the country. The Internet is off-limits except for an elite few.

But the increasing number of North Koreans who have crossed into freedom are beginning to educate their enslaved brethren back home, Kirkpatrick writes. Escapees have found clever ways to communicate, including by smuggling into North Korea flash drives and DVDs. “The more North Koreans know about the outside world,” she says, “the more they will recognize how they’ve been lied to all these years. The pressures from within are growing.”

No wonder North Korea’s leader, Kim Jong Eun, is so worried about the exodus. When he came to power last December, he quickly issued a shoot-to-kill order to guards along the Chinese border.

“I’m very hopeful about North Korea’s future,” says Kirkpatrick, who today works as a senior fellow at the Hudson Institute. “The people who escape are going to lead us there.”

By W. Barksdale Maynard ’88
Yoram Hazony ’86 argues in his new book that the Hebrew Bible should be studied by believers and nonbelievers alike for its philosophical insights, and not dismissed as revelation. In *The Philosophy of Hebrew Scripture* (Cambridge University Press), Hazony, provost of the Shalem Center research center in Jerusalem, presents a Bible that praises disobedience and initiative and advances arguments about ethics, politics, truth, and reason. …

Selden Edwards ’63’s new novel, *The Lost Prince* (Dutton), picks up where his first novel, *The Little Book*, left off. At the end of the 19th century, Eleanor Burden has returned to Boston from Vienna with a journal that lays out a prescription for her life and reveals future events, including some that “she would have to make happen.” Along the way, she interacts with Freud, Jung, and other major figures of the time.…

In *Sleeping With Your Smartphone: How to Break the 24/7 Habit and Change the Way You Work* (Harvard Business Review Press), Leslie Perlow ’89 argues that workers can disconnect, work more efficiently, and achieve a better work-life balance. The key, she says, is to do so with their colleagues. Perlow is a professor of leadership at Harvard Business School. …

In her debut novel, *Brand New Human Being* (Houghton Mifflin Harcourt), Emily Jeanne Miller ’95 explores marriage and family. The narrator is a 36-year-old stay-at-home dad whose father recently has died. After he sees his lawyer-wife kissing another man, he sets off with their 4-year-old son to figure things out. …

Pauline Chen ’96 has reimagined *Dream of the Red Chamber*, an 18th-century Chinese literary classic, in her novel, *The Red Chamber* (Knopf). At the heart of her story is a love triangle between a young man and two potential mates who are polar opposites. The story explores themes of freedom and individuality in an era when arranged marriage was the norm.…


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Six sophomore friends wore zany outfits to test the limits of the dress code at Commons back in the fall of 1959. Fast forward to Reunions 2012 (photo above) and the friends were reunited for another picture — wearing their somewhat-less-zany 25th-reunion jackets. From left in 1959 are: Jim Benjamin, Lee Mapletoft, Brian Galbraith, Hank Balfour, Charlie “Chuck” Stephenson, and Neal Carlson, all Class of 1962. In the June photo are, from left: Stephenson, Benjamin, Galbraith, Carlson, Balfour, and Mapletoft. According to Stephenson, who supplied the photos, none of the men recalls being turned away at the door of Commons that night in 1959, but he thinks they may have been advised not to try their stunt again.

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http://paw.princeton.edu/issues/2012/09/19/sections/class-notes/
Memorials

THE CLASS OF 1939

NATHANIEL F. BEDFORD ‘39 Buz died April 25, 2012, in Denville, N.J., five months after Robin, his wife of 70 years. As befits this Tower Club member and loyal Princetonian, the latest issue of PAW was in his lap when he died. He closely followed the sprint (150-pound) football squad, having been an All-American fullback on the undefeated teams of 1937 and 1938.

After Princeton he started at Columbia Law School and joined the National Guard, but transferred to the Signal Corps upon call-up in 1941. After studies at Harvard and MIT, Buz commanded a corps depot in New Guinea, later joining the invasion of the Philippines, earning a Bronze Star there.

In 1947 he graduated from Columbia, moved to Mountain Lakes, N.J., and began practice as a New York trust attorney. Starting in 1972, Buz also practiced in New Jersey. He was active in the Rotary Club, Mountain Lakes Community Church, and the Princeton Club of Northwest New Jersey. We will remember his humor and wit as well as his love of fishing, skiing, sailing, and golfing.

Besides his wife, Buz was preceded in death by his daughter Dianne. He is survived by his children Robert Bedford ’64, Dorothy Bedford ’78, and Bonnie Park; and many grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1941

JOHN L. SCOTT ‘41 Scotty died Feb. 28, 2012, in Santa Barbara, Calif.

Known to his family as “a quintessential gentleman of the greatest generation,” he prepared at Exeter before majoring in SPIA at Princeton.

His Princeton forebears included his great-great-grandfather, Charles Hodge 1815; his father, Alexander Hodge Scott 1906; and his brother Edward Brooks Scott ’35. Scotty joined Elm Club, roomed with George Richardson, and was active in Whig-Clio and the Republican Club. After graduation, he earned a master’s degree in public administration from the University of Chicago.

After Officer Candidate School, he joined the 4th Infantry Division on D-Day. He commanded a landing craft at Utah Beach, later serving at Hurtgen Forest and participating in the Battle of the Bulge. He was discharged as a captain in 1946.

Scotty began his career as finance director of Wayne, Mich. He also served as village manager of Park Forest, Ill.; town administrator of Greenwich, Conn.; and city manager of Schenectady, N.Y., and Santa Barbara. He was adjunct professor of public administration at Cal State, Long Beach.

He was involved in mountain hiking his entire life, in New Hampshire, Maine, New York, California, and Scotland.

Predeceased by his first wife, Eleanor Torell Scott, he is survived by his wife, Eleanor Wood Scott; his son, William ’77; daughter Elizabeth; five grandchildren; three stepdaughters; and eight step-grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1942

WILLIAM W. HAERTHER JR. ’42 William Haether died April 16, 2012, in Jacksonville, Fla. He was 91.

Bill prepared for Princeton at the Hotchkiss School. At college he majored in mechanical engineering and roomed with Gordy Bent and Herdy Ulmer, among others. As testimony to his innate friendliness, Bill was elected first secretary and then president of the Tower Club.

After Princeton, Bill was accepted as a trainee in the aviation section of the Navy. Following instruction at the University of Minnesota (where he met his future wife, Eileen), Bill served in a variety of ACORN units in the Pacific. He assisted in creating bases in New Georgia and other points in the Solomons.

Back in civilian life, Bill went to work as an acoustical engineer at Hawley Products in St. Charles, Ill. A number of patents testify to his creativity in this field. Ultimately he wanted to run his own show and bought and managed the Ideal Carbide Die Co. for 20 years.

Bill was an enthusiastic golfer. He and Eileen loved to travel and visited every continent except Antarctica. Eventually they moved to Amelia Island, Fla., where they were able to enjoy the outdoors year-round.

To Eileen; Bill’s daughters, Judith and Emily; and son Thomas, the class sends condolences.

THE CLASS OF 1944


A graduate of Lawrenceville, Jack played JV hockey at Princeton, where he majored in politics and was a member of Cannon Club. His roommates were Jack Buckley, Mel Eaton, and John Galbraith.

After Army service, he joined Faulkner Fabrics, a women’s woolens clothing company in New York. He was president when he retired in 1986.

Jack took up golf at age 12 and was an avid player the rest of his life. He was a lifetime member of the Canoe Brook Club, where he was able to shoot his age at 76, 86, and 89. He also took up paddle tennis and started skiing in later life.

Jack lost his first wife, Barbara Patton, and then his second wife, Barbara Ann Nolde, with whom he had three children. He is survived by his wife of 34 years, Irene Lawrence; daughter Susan; sons Philip III and Douglas; six grandchildren; and seven great-grandchildren. He was predeceased by a sister and brother. He is also survived by his extended stepfamily that includes six children, 12 grandchildren, and five great-grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1947

EDWARD B. CLAY JR. ’47 Edward Clay died peacefully April 20, 2012, at Foulkeways in Gwynedd, Pa. He was 86.

Ed attended Chestnut Hill Academy and graduated from St. George’s School. He matriculated at Princeton in 1943 but soon entered the military, serving in Patton’s 3rd Army and being seriously wounded in Luxembourg in 1945. Ed earned a degree in chemical engineering from Princeton, where he was a member of Ivy Club. He worked briefly for Campbell Soup Co. and then joined Smith Kline & French as a senior R&D administrator, retiring in 1976 after 27 years of service.

Ed began a second career as an artist, earning an M.F.A. at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. While he painted for a number of years, he became accomplished in the field of art restoration, and his work is spread throughout the Philadelphia area.

Ed served on the vestry of St. Paul’s Church in Chestnut Hill and was a longtime member of the Orpheus Club of Philadelphia, retiring as its president in 2001. He summered for many years in Winter Harbor, Maine, where he sailed, hiked, and enjoyed his family and friends.

He is survived by his wife, Julia; two sis-
tters; sons Edward, Philip, and Peter; daughter Julie; 11 grandchildren; and one great-grandchild. To them all, the class extends its condolences.

STANLEY W. KAWA ‘47 Stanley Kawa died Feb. 9, 2012, at the age of 92.

Stan graduated from McKeesport (Pa.) High School in 1938. His illustrious career spanned 50 years and included many night-school studies before his one year at Princeton, where he earned a bachelor’s degree in mechanical engineering in 1947.

His initial work experience was as a welder and millwright, but he was always taking courses. On enlisting in the Navy Seabees in 1942, he spent four years taking engineering courses at Carnegie Institute of Technology (later Carnegie Mellon) and later was enrolled in the Navy V-12 program, which ended with his final year at Princeton after World War II.

After graduation he became a consultant to the Navy in Groton, Conn., where he designed a one-man submarine for deep-sea exploration. He next went to White Oak, Pa., and worked on nuclear storage facilities for Westinghouse. He then began a 24-year career at Mesta Machine, designing heavy equipment for steel mills. He retired in 1988.

Stan never married. He traveled extensively with his camera, and delighted his large family of siblings, nieces, and nephews with slide shows. The class sends sympathy to the Skerlec and Mallack families on their loss.


After graduating from the Millbrook School, he was accepted into the Class of 1947 but enlisted in the Army in 1943. He served for three years, largely in Europe, where he lost a leg during the Battle of the Bulge and was awarded the Purple Heart.

He entered Princeton in 1945 and majored in architecture. After graduating, he went west and ultimately to sea as a sailor on a cruise yacht between the Northwest and Alaska. After marrying Joan Johnson of Seattle, they moved to Vermont, where Whit began a career in cartography with the National Survey Co. and later with Readex Microprint Corp. Whit and Joan also operated The Old Tavern in Grafton, Vt.

In retirement, in addition to extensive travel, Whit enjoyed bicycling and anything to do with sailboats, airplanes, clocks, and cars. He was an avid reader and had a sharp and gracious intellect. He also had a lifelong relationship with the Boy Scouts of America. Joan predeceased him in 2009. He is survived by a son, S. Whitney IV; daughter Mary; a brother; two sisters; and four grandchildren. To them all, the class extends deepest sympathy.


Ray grew up in Maywood, Ill., where he met Wynfred Erresberger. Ray’s family moved to New Jersey, and he graduated from Millburn High School in 1943. After two years in the Army, Ray entered Princeton in 1946, married Wyn in 1947, and graduated with a bachelor’s degree in economics in 1949. Before marriage, he roomed in Holder with Thad Seymour and joined Terrace Club. The newlyweds lived in the barracks on King Street, where Wyn worked in a university office. They chaperoned many parties at Terrace Club.

Ray was in ROTC while at Princeton, and received his 2nd lieutenant’s bar just in time for Korea. After serving in Korea, he joined his father in the fragrance business and spent 30 years as president of Charobot & Cie, a New York importer of fragrance raw materials from France.

Living in Cranford for much of his married life, Ray enjoyed golf at Baltusrol Golf Club and traveling to visit children and grandchildren.

The class sends its sympathy and fond memories to Wyn; daughter Jeaninne; son Reed; and three grandchildren.

PAUL D. ZIMMERMAN ‘47 Paul Zimmerman died April 21, 2011, in Charlotte, N.C., his longtime home. He was living with his son, John, after Sally, whom he had married in 1952, died in 2000.

Paul had prepped at Blair Academy and entered Princeton in the summer of 1943. He left for the 99th Infantry Division a year later, and was one of the few survivors from his company in the Battle of the Bulge. Returning to Princeton in 1946, he roomed with Tad Hall. After graduating in 1949 with a bachelor’s degree in economics, he entered the property and casualty business, first with Aetna, where he met Sally in Grand Rapids, Mich., and then with Cigna for 24 years, mostly as a senior underwriter in Charlotte.

He retired in 1988.

Paul and Sally had four children and the special joy of 10 grandchildren. Paul’s brother, Arnold, was in the Class of 1942.

Other than summer vacations at the beach, Paul’s principal hobby was golf, where he sadly watched his scratch handicap move up as he aged.

Our fond memories of this gentleman go to his children John, Katherine, Paul Jr., and Polly, and his 10 grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1948

HERBERT E. GERNERT JR. ‘48 Herb Gernert, a prominent investment manager, died April 16, 2012, after a brief illness.

Herb was in the Navy from 1943 to 1946. At Princeton he was in Charter and graduated in October 1947 with honors in economics. He earned an M.B.A. from NYU.

Herb’s professional life was in the investment world. He began his career with Brown Brothers Harriman. Then it was on to Cyrus J. Lawrence and Vilas-Fischer prior to founding his own management and consulting firm. He managed a portion of Princeton’s endowment from 1977 to 1987 and taught as an adjunct professor at Fairleigh Dickinson University. He lectured for the American Management Association, and was a former president of the Harding Township (N.J.) Board of Education.

In 1952, Herb and Sally Hanson were married. They produced daughter Lynn and son David. Herb is survived by Sally, Lynn, and David. The class offers its condolences.


He was a graduate of Ovid Central, a small rural high school. Of his first year at Princeton, Stuart said, “I met and came to love Bach and Shakespeare, joined the famous University choir and the band, had my 17th birthday, and grew 11 inches.” He was a member of Court and graduated in 1947. In 1948 he received a master’s degree from Cornell with a thesis on conditioned response in lobotomized sheep and goats.

In 1950 he courted and married Joanne Veness, whose salary as a social worker was a big support towards Stuart’s medical degree from Temple in 1952. His residency in psychiatry was at Columbia University. He became a faculty member at Columbia, SUNY, and the University of Maryland with a particular interest in public mental-health programs. More recently he was at NYU, teaching forensic psychiatry and health-services administration. He also ran a diagnostic and treatment program for “patients who have committed crimes varying from jumping subway turnstiles to multiple murders.”

Stuart was a loyal Princetonian. He is survived by Joanne and their four children, Elinor, Patricia, Brian, and Victoria.

A graduate of Choate, he earned a bachelor’s degree in English in June 1947. He was a member of Prospect. As an alumnus he served as president of the PAA of the Northeast Kingdom of Vermont.

Jim received his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania and did his residency in internal medicine at Mary Hitchcock Hospital in Hanover, N.H. Jim said his “practice during my 35 years in St. Johnsbury, Vt., was mainly that of a family doctor of the kindly sort, complete with house calls, until I retired in 1992.”

He helped to establish a mental-health clinic, an intensive-care unit, and a drug/alcohol detox and rehab facility at the local hospital. Yankee magazine reported that Jim was the first physician to do a DUI examination on a snowmobiler. He was deeply involved in addiction medicine.

His marriage in 1952 to Jeannette Humm resulted in children Mercy, Martha, Edith, Ames, Mary, and Robert. They divorced in 1984. The same year he married Marilyn Gund, who survives him, as do his six children. To them all, the class offers condolences on the death of a jovial friend.

Lawrence R. Brown Jr. ’51
Bud was born April 25, 1928, to Lawrence and Eva Oliver Brown.

He attended Valley Forge Military Academy and was an economics major at Princeton, where he was active in Triangle, Tower, ROTC, the Pre-Law Society, and Orange Key. He roomed with Jeff Arrick, Walt Braham, Pinky Cohn, Bruce Kennedy, Bill Latimer, and Vernon Wise.

After two years of Army service, he earned a law degree from the University of Pennsylvania Law School in 1956 and married Carol Vanderford in 1957. After two years in private practice, he joined Provident Mutual Life in Philadelphia and retired 35 years later as senior vice president and general counsel.

Bud’s service to the University community was remarkable: An original member of ’51’s executive committee, he served in many capacities, including class president, president of Tower’s board of governors, and president of the Princeton Club of Philadelphia. He enthusiastically attended every reunion and numerous sporting events. He was also a member of the Merion Cricket Club, the Union League, and later, Bear Creek Golf Club.

In 2002, Bud and Carol relocated to Hilton Head, where he died at home July 15, 2011. He is survived by his wife; their sons, Jerry and Pius; his brother, Dan; and his sister, Ruth Leggett. A funeral mass was celebrated in the Church of St. Pius X in Loudonville, and burial was in St Peter’s Cemetery, Troy, N.Y.

CRAIG B. BRUSH ’51
Craig was born May 28, 1930, in New York to Josephine Marple Brush and John M. Brush ’21. He prepared at Andover and at Princeton was an SPA major. He was a member of Charter and performed in the 1950 Triangle show. Craig roomed with Chip Fawcett, Jerry Rose, and Bob Vivian and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He began his teaching career as an instructor at Choate, then went to Columbia University, where he earned a master’s and a doctoral degree in French. He spent two years in Paris on a Fulbright and taught French for eight years.

Craig moved to City College for four years, after which he went to Fordham University’s modern languages department, where he spent the remaining 25 years of his academic career. He served two terms as department chairman, two years as chairman of the Fordham College honors committee and — one of his proudest accomplishments — served as faculty mentor of FLAG (Fordham Lesbians and Gays) for a decade. His published works include Montaigne and Boyle: Variations on the Theme of Skepticism, and From the Perspective of the Self: A Reading of Montaigne’s Essays. Craig died in New York Sept. 14, 2011. His sister Brenda (Mrs. William E. Spencer) predeceased him.

Gordon L. Wimmer ’51
Gordon was born June 9, 1929, in Seattle, the son of Lyle G. and Mildred Roberts Wimmer.

He came to Princeton from Hall High School in West Hartford, Conn., and earned a bachelor’s degree in engineering. He was a member of Court Club and roomed with Art Folli. Gordon and Grace Maloy were married Feb. 1, 1958. Early on he was with Westinghouse as a sales engineer in New York, Rochester, and Albany, but for the bulk of his working career he was a self-employed consulting electrical engineer. He designed the electrical systems for hydroelectric plant projects in Washington state and Massachusetts and for local projects such as the Albany Medical Center and Albany City Hall. He and his family lived for many years in Loudonville, outside Albany.

The last 10 years of Gordon’s life were spent taking care of his wife, who died in January 2011. Gordon died Sept. 8, 2011, and is survived by his sons, John and James; daughter Margaret DiBari; three grandsons; four granddaughters; and his sister, Ruth Leggett. A funeral mass was celebrated in the Church of St. Pius X in Loudonville, and burial was in St Peter’s Cemetery, Troy, N.Y.

John A. Pfeifer ’54
John Pfeifer died suddenly April 8, 2012, Born in Cleveland, Ohio, he graduated from West High School in Cleveland and was appointed a midshipman in the NROTC. At Princeton, he majored in English and was a member of Dial Lodge.

Upon graduation, he was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps. His military career included service as an officer in the 2nd and 6th divisions, with sea duty in the Atlantic, Caribbean, and Mediterranean. After his discharge, he became an FBI agent, with assignments in Springfield, Ill., and Cleveland. He spent 12 years in New Orleans performing major investigative duties. He retired from that occupation after 20 years of service.

He is survived by his wife of 58 years, Betty; their sons, John and Paul; daughter Pamela; and eight grandchildren. The class extends condolences to them on their loss and wishes to honor John for his lifelong career of public service to our country. Memorial contributions may be made to Bay United Methodist Church, 29931 Lake Road, Bay Village, OH 44140.

John F. Wilson ’54
John Wilson died peacefully May 18, 2012, at home in Harwood, Md. Born in Baltimore, Maryland, he graduated from The Hill School with honors. At Princeton, he majored in philosophy and was active in the Campus Fund Drive and the Triangle Club. He was a member of Charter Club.

John graduated from the University of Maryland School of Law. He spent five years in the military as an officer in the Air Force. He joined the Washington, D.C., firm of Kelly & Nicolaides, where he practiced until his retirement. He was a life member of the Southern Maryland Society and the Annapolis Yacht Club.

John is survived by his wife, Bette; his brother, Christopher; and his niece and godchild, Emily. The class extends its sympathy to them in their loss and expresses our gratitude for his loyal service to our country. Contributions may be made to Hospice of the Chesapeake.

William B. Sprout III ’55
Born in Boston July 16, 1933, Bill Sprout, son of Sybil and William B.
Sprout Jr., died April 8, 2012, in Cohasset, Mass. He was an educator, linguist, international traveler, raconteur, wielder, journalist, and bed-and-breakfast owner.

After graduating from Princeton and earning a master’s degree from Columbia, he attended La Sorbonne in Paris, where he earned a Certificat des etudes francaises. He received a Ph.D. from Harvard, where he was a teaching fellow in French and English.

A Korean War veteran, Bill studied Korean for 11 months at the Army Language School, then was posted for one and a half years to Tokyo. Primarily a language teacher at Boston-area schools, he also taught film and was a staff reporter for the Providence Journal and The Rhode Islander. Bill lived two years in Germany and five in Paris, where he was assistant d’Anglais in a French lycée for three years.

Bill played on the European tennis circuit. He was highly ranked for two years in France in singles, was in the A Level Bundesliga in Germany, then held national and New England rankings in tennis and squash. His marriage later in life led to the Bare Cove B&B of Hingham, Mass.

To Bill’s sister, Sarah S. Lovett, and her husband, Bob, the class extends sympathy.

THE CLASS OF 1956


Born in Philadelphia, Dan attended The Episcopal Academy. Once at Princeton, Dan roomed with high school friends Bob Lee, Bill Brown, and Randy Colley, along with Tony Potter, Charlie Grace, Benny Lukens, Dickie George, Perry Burns, and Gordie Wilson. Dan majored in history and American studies, and wrote his thesis on FDR’s “court-packing” plan. He was a member of Cottage Club and varsity squash captain.

After graduating, Dan briefly attended law school before pursuing a career in finance. A CFA, Dan specialized in the telecommunications industry as a partner in the asset-management firm W.H. Reaves & Co.

In retirement, Dan proudly led ReachOut56-81-06, overseeing volunteer efforts in underserved schools and the annual award of fellowships to graduating Princeton seniors. A tournament player in several racquet sports, he relished family doubles and was thrilled when he had enough grandchildren for a tournament. He also enjoyed exploring Europe, the Caribbean, and other destinations with his wife, Joyce, family, and friends. Dan is survived by Joyce; children Daphne, Will, Sarge, Mike, and Meg ’98; nine grandchildren; and his brother, John Gardiner ’49.

Peter M. Wright III ’56 Pete died peacefully May 14, 2012, at his vacation home near Chania, Crete, after a long illness. He was 78.

He graduated from New Trier High School in Winnetka, Ill. At Princeton he majored in English. He was president of the University Press Club, a member of Dial Lodge, and was in Air Force ROTC.

After Princeton, Pete worked for the Library of Congress in Washington. He then earned a Ph.D. at Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies.

In 1965 he began a 30-year career in the department of international politics at the University College of Wales in Aberystwyth. He initiated the Aberystwyth/University of California student exchange and was elected a founding member of the European Association of Departments of International Politics.

In 1968, Pete married Rosemary Arundel, a classics lecturer at Aberystwyth. They had four children. He cherished his family and enjoyed the company of the children and grandchildren. He showed patience and courage, never complaining about his health.

In addition to Rosemary, he is survived by his children, Thomas, Catherine, Edward and Helen; his eight grandchildren; and his brother, Lee ’64.

THE CLASS OF 1957

Terry R. Christian ’57 Terry Christian of Mayfield Heights, Ohio, died Dec. 3, 2009. He was 74.

Terry came to Princeton from East Technical High School in Cleveland and received his bachelor’s degree in modern languages and literature. Freshman year he roomed with Jerry Moyar. He was a member of Elm Club, the swim team, the Aquinas Society, the Spanish Club, and the Commons staff.

At the time of his death, he was survived by his wife, Mary Rose; his children, Shawn, Keira Shiban, Marc Christian, and Erinne Hess; 10 grandchildren; his sister, Sharon Preston Stover; and his niece and nephew, Lindsay Felix and Preston Stover.

Terry did not keep in touch with Princeton or the Class of 1957 after graduation.

Richard H. Jenkins ’57 Dick died April 1, 2012, at home in Beachwood, N.J. He did not graduate and was with our class only part of the four years. He did not keep in touch with Princeton.

Dick served with the Marines in the Korean War, after which he entered the wastewater field. He remained in pollution control for the balance of his career, achieving a leadership role in the state of New Jersey.

His wife, Barbara, predeceased him. He is survived by his children, Richard, Barbara, Jennifer, and Cynthia; and his companion, Gina.

Ed died have an entry with a little more background in our 10th-reunion yearbook, but entries in other yearbooks include just address information. As far as Princeton and the class know, he never married and has no survivors.

THE CLASS OF 1958

David K. Silhanek ’57 David died peacefully May 2, 2012.

At Princeton he majored in English, played baseball, and joined Cannon Club.

After Princeton he obtained a master’s degree from the University of Michigan and a Ph.D. in classics from New York University. He received a Fulbright grant to study at the American Academy in Rome and authored a translation of the Iliad and the Aeneid.

Subsequently, he taught Latin at Moravian Academy in Bethlehem and at Kimball Union Academy in Meriden, N.H. He coached baseball, football, and basketball while at these schools.

Upon retirement, David served two years in the Peace Corps in Kazakhstan. He was a dedicated member of Holy Trinity Lutheran Church. Sports were always his passion, especially the Red Sox Nation.

“Big Dog,” as he was affectionately called, will be sorely missed by his classmates. The
class sends condolences to his wife, Martha; children Kent and Alison; brother Jay; and his first wife, Andie.

THE CLASS OF 1960

STUART T. LYON ’60 Tom died March 25, 2012, of Alzheimer’s disease at Olde Knox Commons near his home in Mooresville, N.C. Born in Morristown, N.J., Tom prepared at Morristown High School before enrolling in Princeton, continuing the legacy of his father and two uncles. He joined the Army ROTC program and the Student Christian Association. In June 1957, Tom withdrew and worked for a year in a Morristown bank before enrolling in Farleigh Dickinson University, where he graduated with a degree in economics.

Tom served three years in the Army before joining IBM in 1968, holding various positions during 31 years, including contract negotiation programmer. Since 1979, he and his wife, Beverley Rutley Lyon, lived in North Carolina. Tom enjoyed model railroading and traveling.

The class extends its sympathy to Beverley; Tom’s daughters, Caroline Lyon Edmondson and Charlotte Lyon Simone, and their husbands, Michael and Dan; and five grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1961

FRITZ ALAN KORTH ’61 Fritz died of congestive heart failure Feb. 5, 2011, in Washington, D.C., his longtime home. Born in Fort Worth, Texas, he came to Princeton from Arlington Heights High School and the Lawrenceville School. At Princeton, he took his meals at Tiger Inn, majored in politics, fenced, and joined the Flying Club. His senior roommate was Alex Ley.

Following Princeton, Fritz earned his law degree at the University of Texas at Austin and then established Korth & Korth in Washington with his father, where he practiced for 40 years, focusing on international law. During those years he served on many corporate and philanthropic boards, including those of the National Cathedral, the Traveler’s Aid Society, Women’s National Bank, Wilmar Corp., and the University of the Americas-Puebla in Mexico. Fritz was a regular at Reunions and a loyal classmate and Princetonian. He was in the midst of relocating home to Austin when his illness overtook him.

Fritz was survived by his companion, Angela Abelow; his children, Fritz-Alan Jr. (“Chico”), Frederick, and Maria Chiefalo, and their families, including five grandchildren. We join them all in their grief. We will miss our colorful classmate.

THE CLASS OF 1963

LAWRENCE G. GOLDE ’63 Larry, a distinguished appellate litigator in Manhattan, a community activist, and a historical preservationist, died of cancer Nov. 25, 2011, at a hospital near his retirement home in Saxtons River, Vt.

In 1984 he was instrumental in the recovery from East Germany of 49 works by the Bauhaus expressionist Lyonel Feininger. The paintings went to the Phillips Gallery in Washington. Larry also served seven years as the president of the Society for Clinton Hill in historic brownstone Brooklyn.

An avid tennis and squash player and a three-time New York City marathoner, he had been a No. 1 singles player at Schreiber High School in Port Washington, N.Y. At Princeton he majored in classics, won the Class of 1870 Old English Prize, and ate at Elm Club. He wrote his thesis on the satires of Horace and Juvenal (he could read Greek, Latin, Old English, Gaelic, and French) and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. Senior year he roomed with his best high-school friend, Warren Christensen, and with John Haley, Zimani Kadzamira, Jay Ripp, Mark Shackelford, Pete Strow, Bill Thom, John Weiss, Warren Wood, and Sheldon Zabel.

At Harvard Law School he chaired the board of student advisers.

Surviving are his devoted wife of 39 years, Abigail; his brother, Robert H. Golde ’66; and 14 nieces and nephews.

STEVEN D. HISLEY ’63 Steve, a designer and manager of large computer projects, died Feb. 3, 2011, in Baltimore, where he grew up.

He spent only a year at Princeton — retaining what he said were “very strong and positive feelings toward the school and the people I knew there” — before transferring to Johns Hopkins, where he majored in political economics.

Steve built a long and respected career in computer software as an information-systems designer, which he looked back upon as “a series of fascinating experiences.” Early on he developed a solid professional foundation at Information Systems Technology Corp. and then Deloitte Haskins & Sells. He spent the latter phase of his career at Science Applications International as a senior systems engineer on complex, large-scale federal computer-transaction-processing applications, including the national real-time IRS filing system. He served in the Army in Vietnam.

He is survived by two brothers, Philip N. and Kenneth B.; a much-loved aunt, Jeanne Williams; his uncle, Alan Granruth; a nephew, Zachary; his ex-wife, Anita; and a beloved cat, Annie.

THE CLASS OF 1965

WILLIAM W. SCHDENEK ’65 Bill died of heart failure Nov. 5, 2011.

He came to us from John Burroughs School in St. Louis, where he was active in football, basketball, and track. He majored in math at Princeton and belonged to Quadrangle Club. After graduation he worked as a systems engineer at McDonnell Douglas, later Boeing. He was a Boeing Technical Fellow, and served as president of the International Council on Systems Engineering, teaching classes for Boeing in Taiwan, Turkey, and China.

Bill and his wife, Sue, were avid birders, pursuing this pastime in Australia, New Zealand, England, and Costa Rica as well as the United States. They were fixtures on the theater scene in St. Louis, where they were longtime residents while raising their son,
Rob.
Bill is survived by Sue, Rob, and grandsons Oliver and Jack. The class sends condolences to them on the untimely loss of this fine, quiet, steady gentleman and family man.

THE CLASS OF 1973

NANCY ELLEN REED CASSELS ’73 Nancy Cassels died June 10, 2012, of a cerebral hemorrhage. She was 60 and had served as 1973’s class secretary since 1993, a role she cherished and did so well. Thank you, Nancy, for giving so selflessly to our class.

Nancy was born June 16, 1951, and grew up in Glen Rock, N.J. She attended Douglass College of Rutgers University for two years and then transferred to Princeton.

She majored in English and belonged to Quadrangle Club.

Nancy had lived in Toronto since marrying Michael Cassels in 1978 and retained Canadian residency when their marriage ended. She was past president of the Princeton Alumni Association of Canada.

Nancy was an advocate of the importance of motherhood and worked on behalf of the home-birth movement in the 1980s. A fashion model in her teens, Nancy became a designer of hand knitwear. She earned the high honor of Canadian Master Knitter and created designs for publishers including Vogue and Knit Simple. She also was a published author of poetry and short stories.

Nancy is survived by her daughters, Tracy and Brett Cassels; Tracy’s husband, Brian Sword; her son, John Cassels; granddaughter Madeleine Cassels-Sword; and her mother, Barbara Reed. She was loved and will be missed by all who knew her.

THE CLASS OF 1976

JESSE R. BAKER ’76 It is with great sadness the class reports the death of Jesse Baker April 21, 2012, from pancreatic cancer, after an eight-month illness.

Jesse was born in Trenton, N.J., and graduated from Hightstown High School in 1970. He began Princeton with the Class of 1974 and graduated in 1976 with a degree in political science and certificates in Afro-American studies and teacher preparation. He was a member of the Association of Black Princeton Alumni and came back loyally to the P-rade, spreading much cheer along the way.

After Princeton, Jesse earned a combined J.D./M.B.A. from Hofstra Law School in 1979. He was a law assistant to New York Justice Israel Rubin in 1984 and eventually became a partner in the firm Gutman, Mintz, Baker & Sonnenfeldt in New York City, specializing in landlord-tenant litigation.

Former New York Gov. David Paterson delivered a remembrance at Jesse’s memorial service at Riverside Church, and the New York courts were closed for half a day.

The class extends deepest sympathy to Jesse’s wife, Beverly; sons Donnell and Jonathan; daughter Leah; his brothers, sisters, and many relatives and friends.

Jesse Baker will always be remembered with honor and affection.

MARGARET E. MAHONEY ’76 It is with sadness that the class officers report the death of honorary classmate Margaret Ellerbe Mahoney, Dec. 22, 2011, after a long illness.

Margaret was raised in Nashville, and graduated from Vanderbilt University. In a career spanning more than four decades, she helped redefine and re-energize American health-care philanthropy. During the 1970s, she taught as an adjunct lecturer at Princeton while serving as vice president of Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. She helped to develop and teach a nontraditional course titled “Medicine and Modern Society,” as well as serving as a thesis adviser to Princeton students in the Program in Science in Human Affairs.

Margaret went on to be named the first woman to head a major U.S. philanthropic foundation, serving as president of The Commonwealth Fund from 1980 to 1995.

She was a member of the National Academy of Science’s Institute of Medicine and received honorary degrees from many colleges. When she was inducted as an honorary member of ’76 in 2001, the 70 classmates who had been enrolled in her Princeton course stood in unison to honor their distinguished teacher.

We remember Margaret with affection and send sympathy to her family.

THE CLASS OF 1979

JAY W. DAWSON ’76 It is with great sadness that the class reports the death of Jay Dawson March 28, 2012, in Pennsylvania, a few days after he collapsed while jogging.

Jay came to Princeton from North Allegheny High School in Pittsburgh. At Princeton, he majored in politics and wrote his thesis on the political effects of ozone-depletion theory. He was a varsity wrestler and football player (middle guard No. 60), worked at the student center, and joined Cottage Club. Jay also was crew chief for the 151st reunion of the Class of 1961.

After college, Jay earned a law degree from the University of Pittsburgh in 1979. He married Susan, and they raised three daughters. They were founding members of North Way Christian Community. In his career, Jay held the positions of vice president and legal secretary for Peoples TWP, a gas and oil company in Pennsylvania.

The class officers extend deepest sympathy to Jay’s mother, Ruth; his wife, Susan; daughters Julia, Elisa, and Christianna; a granddaughter; his sister; three brothers; and the extended family.

The class will remember Jay Dawson with honor and affection.

DAVID R. HACKLEY ’79 We recently learned that our friend and classmate David Russell “Hack” Hackley died suddenly Oct. 14, 2005, in New York following heart surgery. He was 48 and a resident of Somers, N.Y.

Born in Washington, D.C., on the Fourth of July, Dave came to Princeton from Montgomery Blair High School in Silver Spring, Md. He majored in psychology and earned a certificate from the Program in Afro-American Studies. Dave played football and was a member of the Third World Center and Harambee House. Following graduation, he was a member of the Association of Black Princeton Alumni.

Dave earned his M.B.A. in finance from the University of Chicago in 1981, and spent 17 years at NBC Television. When he left NBC, he was director of network finance. He launched his own business, World Peace Communications, in 1999 to spend more time with his son, Dylan. He also volunteered extensively.

At the time of his death, Dave was survived by his wife, Dawn Drew; his pride and joy, Dylan Hackley; his father, Russell E. Hackley; his sister, Patricia; and many loving relatives and friends. The class extends deepest sympathy to his family.

SUSAN B. STEIN ’79 Susan Stein died Nov. 26, 2005, we recently learned. She was 47.

Susan came to Princeton from John Adams High School in Howard Beach, N.Y. She majored in psychology, graduating magna cum laude, and earned a certificate from the Program in Science and Human Affairs.

She was active at Princeton in a number of areas, including as an Orange Key Guide and a resident adviser. She was a member of the Student Volunteers Council and the Undergraduate Student Government. While at Princeton, she studied dance and was a member of Tower Club and an independent.

Susan was survived by her husband, Richard Segal ’68, a daughter; and many loving relatives and friends. The class extends its deepest sympathy to her family.
Chung was survived by his wife, Lilia; three children; and four grandchildren.

PIERRE SAMUEL *47 Pierre Samuel, professor of mathematics emeritus at the University of Paris-South, died Aug. 23, 2009, at the age of 87.

Samuel published his first math paper in 1942, after graduating from the University of Grenoble in 1941. In 1947, he earned both master’s and Ph.D. degrees in mathematics from Princeton. He returned to France and from 1947 to 1949 worked at the National Center for Scientific Research.

In 1949, Samuel was appointed to the Faculty of Science at Clermont-Ferrand, where he later rose to professor. He continued there until 1961, when he was appointed a professor at the University of Paris-South. He remained there until he retired as an emeritus professor.

Samuel was well known and appreciated, especially by younger mathematicians, for his books. Algebraic geometry and algebraic number theory were among his subjects. He is perhaps best known for the two-volume work *Commutative Algebra*, which he co-authored and which appeared in 1958 and 1960. He later wrote on nonmathematical issues, the environment and global warming. From 1982 to 1989, he chaired the French branch of the Friends of the Earth International.

He was survived by his wife of 61 years, Nicole; and two children.

WILLIAM S. BARNARD ’52 William Barnard, a retired vice president of research and development of the Chicopee Manufacturing Co. (a division of Johnson & Johnson Co.), died unexpectedly Dec. 27, 2011, at the age of 86.

After attending Phillips Andover, Barnard entered Harvard, and then served with the Navy in the Pacific from 1944 to 1946. Returning to Harvard, he graduated in 1947. In 1952, he earned a Ph.D. in chemistry from Princeton, after which he began a long career in the research division of Chicopee. After retiring, he wrote a book: *The Innovators: Fifty Years of Chicopee Research*.

Barnard first worked in Chicopee Falls, Mass., and then in Milltown, N.J., and resided in Princeton for more than 30 years. He enjoyed cultural and sporting events at the University as well as auditing classes.

He volunteered with the Princeton Public Library, Princeton Senior Center, SAVE, and the Unitarian Church. He also enjoyed giving chemistry demonstrations to schoolchildren and tutoring them in science and math with the Springboard program at the library.

He is survived by his wife, Lenora Florian; his first wife, Barbara Richardson, mother of his three children; and four grandchildren.

DOUGLASS S. PARKER ’52 Douglass Parker, professor of classics emeritus at the University of Texas at Austin, died of cancer on Feb. 8, 2011. He was 83.

After service in the Navy (1945-1946), he graduated from Michigan in 1949. He earned a Ph.D. in classics from Princeton in 1952. Parker then was an instructor at Yale (1952-1955), rose to full professor at UC, Riverside (1955-1967), and was a professor at UT, Austin for 40 years, before retiring in 2007.

Parker taught Greek and Latin languages and literature, and also a subject of his own making — Parageography, the study of imaginary worlds. He was best known for his translations of Greek and Roman comedies, one of which was a finalist for the National Book Award in translation. His translations have been repeatedly republished and performed worldwide, especially his *Lysistrata* by Aristophanes.

He had a passion for jazz music, and played trombone throughout his life. His band played at many events in Austin. Elements of jazz improvisation and creativity formed aspects of his teaching and research.

Parker was predeceased by his wife, Haverly. He is survived by three children, including Douglass Jr. ’74 and Alison ’76; and a grandson.

JORGE BERGUNO ’57 Jorge Berguno, a Chilean diplomat known for his expertise on Antarctica, died May 8, 2011. He was 82.

Berguno obtained his first degree from the Catholic University in Chile in 1954. In 1957, he earned an M.P.A. from the Woodrow Wilson School at Princeton. A decade later, he received a Ph.D. in international relations from the American University in Washington, D.C.

He joined the Chilean Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1953. His posts included being ambassador to UNESCO and permanent representative to GATT. Berguno was also Chile’s ambassador to Australia, Canada, the UN’s office in Geneva, and the Conference on Disarmament.

Berguno played a significant role in the negotiations for the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (1980), the Protocol on the Protection of the Antarctic Environment (1990), and the extended negotiations over liability for damage to the Antarctic environment (2005). As a senior diplomat for one of the several countries with claims to parts of the Antarctic, he was regarded as the consummate diplomat.

Berguno is survived by his wife, Paula Hurtado; and five children.

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