

L'CHAIM CONFERENCE:
JEWISH LIFE

THE DEMISE OF
SPRINT FOOTBALL

CHARISMA:
HOW IT BEGAN

PRINCETON ALUMNI WEEKLY

SAMUEL STANHOPE SMITH

Another past
Princeton president
with a complicated
history on race

MAY 11, 2016

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PRINCETON ALUMNI WEEKLY

An editorially independent
magazine by alumni for alumni
since 1900

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Mr. Boswell Goes to Corsica

The birth of modern political charisma
required a candidate with good looks, an
aura of power, and the right PR.

By David A. Bell '91

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Was Princeton's seventh president a racist
or a progressive — and should it make a
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Toll's Treasures

The brilliant maps
and illustrations of Lt.
Henry C. Toll '42, an
American aviator and
future architect, add
rare splashes of color to
the reams of typescript
and black-and-white
photos in one World
War II archive.

Reunions Guide

Browse the schedule
of events of this year's
major-reunion classes.

The Election of '56

Gregg Lange '70 draws
a lesson from Adlai
Stevenson '22's ill-fated
second presidential bid:
Never bring a thesis to a
beauty pageant.



Visiting Normandy

In a poignant spring-
break tour, Princeton
students explored
history and located
the gravesites of
fallen alumni.

Reflecting on Jewish Life at Princeton

Last month I had the pleasure of participating in “L’Chaim! To Life: Celebrating 100 Years of Jewish Life at Princeton.” The conference, organized by Princeton’s Office of Alumni Affairs, welcomed nearly 900 alumni and their guests back to campus to join faculty, staff, and students for three days of engaged conversation, learning, religious services, and shared meals — in short, to enjoy many of the activities that are constitutive of Jewish identity. What a long way we have come from the humble Shabbat service that started it all in 1915!

That service, organized by Frank Glick ’16, a popular student and captain of the football team, and David Kempner ’17, marked the first time that Jewish students had gathered for worship on the Princeton campus. Five years later, the University recognized the first Jewish student organization, and Jewish worship became a formal part of campus life. Friday night services even attracted some non-Jewish students eager to get the weekend’s Chapel requirement out of the way.

Still, Jewish students faced many challenges in their efforts to fit in at Princeton. They found themselves subject to harsh admissions quotas, stigmatized as “unclubbable,” and derided as “grinds” for their commitment to academic achievement as a means of upward mobility. Such institutional and social challenges persisted well past the middle of the 20th century, culminating in the infamous “dirty bicker” of 1958, in which 23 sophomores, 15 of whom were Jewish, were denied bids to eating clubs in spite of a commitment by the clubs to accept all applicants.

However, the years following World War II were already bringing important changes to higher education, as the GI Bill opened the doors of colleges like Princeton to a great influx of qualified students, including Jewish students, from diverse backgrounds. With increasing Jewish enrollment came the push for more official recognition, and the Student Hebrew Association was founded in 1947, becoming an official chapter of Hillel in 1948.

The presidencies of Robert Goheen ’40 *48 and William Bowen *58 also brought significant changes to the University’s efforts to build a diverse and inclusive campus community. Bowen made it a point to recruit Jewish students to Princeton. In 1988, Harold Shapiro *64 became the University’s first Jewish president, and he continued the progress his predecessors had begun. In 1993, Shapiro opened the University’s Center for Jewish Life, for which fundraising had begun in the Bowen administration.

Students like Marcus Lester Aaron ’20, who gathered the first *minyan* at Princeton in 1919, would be astonished by the variety and energy of the offerings at the center and around campus today. On any given Friday evening, one can attend Shabbat services in the Conservative, Orthodox, and Reform traditions at the center. Both the center and Chabad of Princeton, located just off campus, offer lively Shabbat dinners, and students sometimes flow between the two, eating their meal at one and showing up at the other for dessert.

Jewish life is evident throughout Princeton’s campus, including on Prospect Street. I was both amused and delighted the first time that I saw a *sukkah* (a temporary



DENISE APPLEWHITE

Talking with L’Chaim conference participants in Richardson Auditorium on April 15, 2016.

hut used for meals during the Jewish festival of *Sukkot*) on the front lawn of Tiger Inn. Last month, seven of the 11 eating clubs hosted Passover Seders.

Another important step toward full inclusion of the observant Jewish community at Princeton has been the completion in 2015 of an *eruv*, or physical boundary, which encompasses the campus and surrounding streets. The *eruv* is an important accommodation to the realities of modern life, allowing observant students, faculty, staff, and guests of the University to carry items within its boundaries on the Sabbath.

Princeton has grown tremendously in the past 100 years as a place where Jewish students and scholars can thrive, but its old reputation persists in some corners. I learned that first-hand eight years ago, when I began identifying as Jewish after discovering that my mother had hidden her own Jewish past throughout her lifetime. My research into family history connected me to a network of cousins whom I had never known. Some of their friends expressed amazement that the provost of Princeton University — of all places! — could turn out to be Jewish.

I smiled and told them about Harold Shapiro’s presidency and the vibrant Jewish life on Princeton’s campus today — but also I admitted that Princeton had an exclusionary past. The L’Chaim conference took a similar approach, combining joyous celebration with honest remembrance of, to borrow the title of one alumni panel, “Jewish experiences across the generations.” That kind of candor — about exclusivity, about discrimination, about the students, faculty, and staff who struggled bravely for equality, about what we have achieved and about problems that remain — will be essential as we continue Princeton’s efforts to build a community that talented people of all groups and backgrounds can embrace as their own.

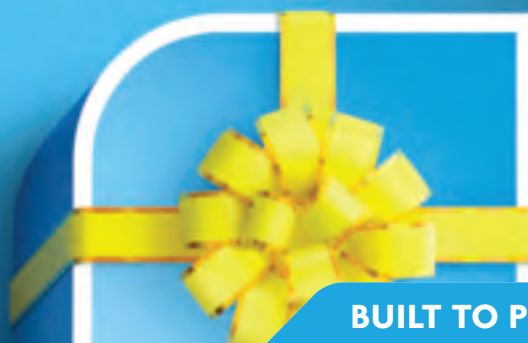
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SUPPORTING VETERANS

We and many other veterans of military service in the Princeton community were heartened by the news that the University is elevating its efforts to increase the diversity of the undergraduate classes by recruiting veterans (On the Campus, April 6). While other selective universities have, since the attacks of 9/11, actively sought to matriculate the best and brightest of the 1.5 million young enlisted veterans of the “Long War” against terrorism, Princeton has lagged. To support the University’s new initiative, we are in the planning stages of forming what might be called the Princeton Veterans Association, or P-VETS. Our goals are to:

- ♦ leverage the strengths, talents, and dedication of our members and friends to honor and support fellow veterans;
- ♦ cultivate leaders for military and public service through support of Princeton students in the Reserve Officer Training programs and other officer-commissioning programs;
- ♦ broaden the diversity of Princeton undergraduate and graduate classes through the matriculation of veterans; and
- ♦ promote educational programs that increase understanding of military service and national security.

Other universities have succeeded in this effort. With Princeton’s commitment to “the nation’s service,” we can, too.

Drew Davis ’70

Annapolis, Md.

Jim Marshall ’72

Macon, Ga.

PAW TRACKS



A ‘SOONS REUNION: Alumni of the Nassoons returned to campus in April to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the group that gave birth to a cappella at Princeton. We spoke with several members about their favorite memories. [Listen to their stories — and a few songs — at paw.princeton.edu.](http://paw.princeton.edu)

THE WILSON LEGACY DECISION

Re the trustees’ action on Woodrow Wilson 1879’s legacy: I am delighted with this decision. Let’s not confuse pursuing present goals, and dealing with present problems, with accurately remembering the past and those who played a role in it. Of course we should acknowledge all of the aspects of historical figures — but we should begin with a deeper acknowledgement that human cultures, attitudes, habits, and so forth have changed immensely over the centuries. We should resist the temptation to impose our attitudes and values on the past. This is a very ungenerous attitude toward those who have gone before, as well as reflecting a very unattractive arrogance on our part. If we judge in this way, we are likely to be judged negatively by our successors. Furthermore, allowing present agendas of whatever kind to be the engines of historical revisionism is exactly the kind of manipulation that we condemn in totalitarian regimes.

Jess Hungate ’72

North York, Ontario, Canada

I’m disappointed by the choice to not officially change the name of Wilson College. While I understand, unhappily, the decision to keep Wilson’s association with the School of Public and International Affairs, I see neither the value nor the rationale for also having a residential college shoulder the legacy of a segregationist.

I, for one, will no longer refer to Wilson College by that name. I plan to

FROM PAW’S PAGES: 11/27/73

Anxiety Dreams

Last month we printed a short item about a Harvard alumnus who has been victimized by a recurring dream: he is back at Harvard and faces an examination for which he is totally unprepared. We wondered if this dream might be more widespread and asked for communications from our readers “who are likewise afflicted.” Since then we have received more than 50 letters describing similar recurring “exam anxiety” dreams, many of which are astonishingly alike in the details. A selection of the dream letters follows here. We’ll print more letters next week, along with some learned psychological analysis.—Ed.

DEAR SIR:

I used to dream that it was the last semester of my senior year and that I had not attended any lectures or done any reading in two of my courses. Like the Harvard man, I had a sense of panic, which was relieved only when I awoke.

JAMES S. WOLF ’10
Lemon Grove, Calif.

DEAR SIR:

I can testify that I have been having this dream for over 30 years. Indeed, sometimes the matter arises in my mind even while walking down the street.

In discussing this phenomenon with friends, I have found that more than 50 percent of them experience the same dream.

HUBERT A. SCHEIDT ’30
Washington, D.C.

call it Trotter College, and I invite others to join me in this bit of disobedience. William Monroe Trotter was an African American newspaper publisher who challenged Wilson publicly on his racist views and policies.

The extraordinary thing about language is that it is malleable. You don’t need permission to change it — all you need is agreement from a critical mass. Draw a line through “Wilson” when you see it and replace it with “Trotter.” Change how you speak, and you will keep the conversation alive. Every time anyone asks, you have the chance to bring Wilson’s racism out of that obfuscating murk of “legacy” and into the light of racial justice. Change the language you use, and soon enough you will change the name, no matter what the



The Nassoons’ 75th anniversary on campus in April

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trustees or administration decide. Just stop using "Wilson."

Mari Badger '83

Cambridge, Mass.

As a freshman in 1969 I met with Professor Arthur S. Link, the official keeper of Woodrow Wilson's papers, and told him I had decided in junior high school to attend Princeton after reading Professor Link's book, *Wilson: The Road to the White House*. Professor Link graciously admitted me to his upper-class American history course. Professor Link never hid from his students that President Wilson was a racist who resegregated the federal workforce.

I recently learned that President Wilson created the National Park Service in 1916. To everyone who has visited a national park, I ask: What is Wilson's most lasting legacy — his racism as a Virginian born in 1856, or the National Park Service he created as a key Progressive of the early 20th century?

Frederick A. Larson '73

Jamestown, N.Y.

JOY LADIN '00'S JOURNEY



Thank you for the well-written, inspiring profile of our fellow alumna Joy Ladin '00 (feature, April 6). Professor Ladin is particularly graceful in responding to a question about her body: "Ladin declines to say whether she has had gender reassignment surgery: 'Part of dealing with transgender people as people is giving them privacy, and in our culture, we don't generally discuss genitals in public.'" Her eloquent answer explains one of many reasons why the question should not and need not be asked.

Dan Hantman '03

Brooklyn, N.Y.

Having a transgendered son, I naturally read your article "Becoming Joy"

with great interest. One question not addressed in gender literature, and which the article does not address either, is what makes a person male or female.

In simple terms, what can a person point to and say, "I have this and not that, so I am male" or "I have that and not this, so I am female"? I have read repeatedly that the basis is self-identification, but I have not seen any reason for a person to self-identify one way or another.

One transgendered person told me that this self-identification is arbitrary. My son's response was that it is not arbitrary, but he could not explain it to me. The article also speaks of Ladin's intense feelings about this. But one cannot build a society on subjective feelings, no matter how deeply or sincerely or intensely held.

A dictionary provides clear, simple, objective definitions. "Female" is "of the type that bears young" and "male" is "of the type that begets young." These definitions provide a reality check that gender theorists lack. Until they can define their basic terms, they literally do not know what they are talking about.

People have called me hateful for asking these questions; they have called me a bigot for using logic; they have called me an extremist for quoting the dictionary. Transgendered people would be better served if their advocates answered basic questions, rather than abusing those who ask them.

John F. Fay '85

Mary Esther, Fla.

CHANGING THE MOTTO

When I left the campus in June 1971 after receiving my commission in the Navy, the University's "informal motto" had plain meaning, and a special meaning to me. When that motto was "expanded" at my 25th, I was surprised, and somewhat bemused. But having learned that this motto has been changed yet again to incorporate the word "humanity," I can't help but recall the words that Dostoevsky put on the lips of one of his least admirable creations: "[T]he more I love mankind in general, the less I love people in particular." I pray that *stare decisis* will be applied to our "formal" motto.

The Rev. Gregory J. Winsky '71

Medford, N.J.

I understand that Princeton's new informal motto, "Princeton in the nation's service and the service of humanity," means to suggest a broader mandate than its more euphonic predecessor. To me, it does the opposite. Every year in the United States alone, more than 9 billion farm animals are confined to unnatural and often abusive environments before slaughter, millions of adoptable dogs and cats are "euthanized," and hundreds of thousands of animals are subjected to painful, disfiguring, and ultimately fatal experiments in laboratories — all in the service of humanity. For those of us who focus our service efforts on helping nonhuman animals, Princeton's new motto is myopic.

Bill Davis '97

Austin, Texas

SUPPORT FOR SPRINT FOOTBALL

Re the decision to discontinue sprint football (story, page 27): Princeton ought to give the team what it needs to succeed. What a fantastic opportunity for the University to reverse course and to demonstrate that young persons who fight on through extraordinary adversity deserve our support.

Joe Salerno '84

West Windsor, N.J.

COMBATING STUDENT ISOLATION

"A Blueprint to Make the Residential Colleges 'Feel like Home'" (On the Campus, April 6) was a headshaker. I then read (with really strong coffee) the Report of the Task Force on the Residential College Model. The University laments that the immense sums spent to create the residential colleges have not solved purported student isolation, and much (expensive) work lies ahead.

How sad. We have accepted brilliant, inquisitive, intellectually curious students, but the administration thinks that 500-person residential colleges are still too large for students to feel at home, and they are just not up to the task of making friends, so the University must arrange, manage, and even order appropriate student interaction. Everyone between 18 and 22 with a pulse experiences occasional confusion, discomfort, and even isolation. That's

FROM THE EDITOR

The Accidental History Issue

From time to time, PAW editors have an idea for a theme, and then go about assigning articles that fit the idea. In the case of this issue, however, the stories came first. Both of our feature articles are historical; both have implications for issues that are very much in the public eye.

The first, by Princeton history professor David A. Bell '91, concerns politics and charisma. Who comes to mind when you think of political charisma today? A bombastic businessman? A balding New England socialist? Perhaps a Princeton alum who mastered the art of soaring rhetoric as a college debater and adds flourish with a pair of black ostrich-skin "argument boots"?

For Bell, the story of modern political charisma begins with Pasquale Paoli, who ruled Corsica in the middle of the 18th century and was chronicled by an enamored James Boswell. Boswell's portrait, Bell writes, was of "a paragon of nature who led by virtue of his extraordinary personal gifts, and who bound his followers to him through sheer, intense emotion." Bell concludes that those qualities — and the right chronicler — are as important today as they were then.

Our cover story, by historian Nicholas Guyatt '03, tells the story of Samuel Stanhope Smith 1769, Princeton's seventh president. Guyatt focuses on his role as a theorist of race. Before walking in to occupy President Eisgruber '83's office in Nassau Hall office last fall, members of the Black Justice League demanded a role in naming campus buildings by pointing to Stanhope Hall, across the green. Smith, for whom the building was named, opposed slavery but favored segregation; he felt African Americans could be "improved" to resemble whites. Is he best viewed as a progressive for his time — or a racist for ours? — *Marilyn H. Marks '86*



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Hope Blackburn '81, General Counsel, Jersey City Public Schools

Katherine Brittain Bradley '86, President, CityBridge Foundation

Andrea Francis '11, Special Education Coordinator, Department Chair, Instructional Leader, and Teacher; North Star Academy Charter School, Newark, NJ

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Inbox

not bad; it's valuable.

May I suggest a cheaper alternative? Hire a motivational speaker with comedic chops to deliver during the first week a message to all incoming students (Jimmy Fallon or Seth Myers might do it gratis to develop monologue ideas): "Hey, newbies! We admitted you to this idyllic place because you are brilliant, inquisitive, intellectually curious, have a lot to offer to others, and are open to learning from them! So do it! Not just in classes. Make eye contact when you walk around campus! Sit down with new people in the dining hall! Invite people to your room for late-night arguments!"

If 21st-century Princetonians can't do this for themselves, can anyone do it for them?

Lee L. Kaplan '73
Houston, Texas

REPORTING ON CHRISTIE

You wasted ink with your April 6 On the Campus item detailing a signed petition "condemn[ing] the endorsement of Donald Trump's presidential campaign by New Jersey Gov. Chris Christie." So good of our magazine to mention activities that slam a sitting governor, notwithstanding Christie's ex officio service on the Board of Trustees of our famed University, for endorsing a Republican in the Republican presidential primary. I can only hope that PAW, or President Eisgruber '83 on the President's Page, has plans for a summer article about this amazing 2016 presidential race as a newsworthy item.

How many classmates such as Ted Cruz '92 do we have "in the nation's service" during our presidential election? Years ago, when alumni such as the perennial Norman Thomas 1905 or the iconoclastic Ralph Nader '55 made their presidential arguments, PAW made mention.

Lawrence Cheetham '67
Bedford, N.H.

THE SIZE OF A PERSON ...

On the topic of microaggressions, Mike Walter '81 quoted a comment from Adlai Stevenson II '22 (Inbox, March 2): "You can tell the size of a man by the size of the thing that makes him mad." I would like to propose what I consider to be a

better saying: "You can tell the size of a person by the person's empathy with the pain of others."

James W. Anderson '70
Wilmette, Ill.

AUTHOR'S QUERY

I am doing research on David M. Burns '53 and his role in administering a major climate-research program through the American Association for the Advancement of Science. I would appreciate it if anyone can contact me about their recollections of Burns and his life. You may contact me at hende270@gmail.com.

Gabriel Henderson
Postdoctoral Researcher
Aarhus University
Aarhus, Denmark

FOR THE RECORD

An exhibition in Robertson Hall titled "In the Nation's Service? Woodrow Wilson Revisited" can be viewed online at wws.princeton.edu/revisitwilson. The Web address was reported incorrectly in an April 6 On the Campus story.

Fermat's Last Theorem states that there are no whole-number solutions to the equation $x^n + y^n = z^n$ when n is greater than 2. An April 6 story on Andrew Wiles stated the equation incorrectly.

GiveDirectly, a nonprofit whose work was described in an April 6 Life of the Mind story, is based in the United States. It was incorrectly reported to be a British organization.

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Charles Ganoe '51
Reunion Chair,
65th Reunion



c. 2016



c. 1951

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Charlie Ganoe is quite unassuming about his undergraduate days. He recalls, "I really enjoyed Princeton, but I wasn't anything special. I wasn't an athlete. I wasn't a scholar." As a volunteer for Princeton and his class, however, he is something very special.

It all began in 1954, when he accepted the role as Class Agent, and grew from there until he has now held all six offices for the Class of 1951, including Treasurer, Vice President, and President. He has been Class Secretary since 2011 and is winding up his second stint as Reunions Chair.

His enthusiasm for Princeton predates his days as an undergraduate. He went to his first Princeton football game when he was eight years old, continued to visit Palmer Stadium throughout his school days, and has been a football and basketball season ticket holder for decades. He notes that the football team's ranking of #8 in the country his senior year fanned his interest, and he shares with delight that he has "attended every Princeton-Penn game but one since 1940."

In addition to providing Charlie a lifelong connection to Princeton athletics, his undergraduate experience also shaped his lifelong interests in finance and foreign travel. An Economics major who went on to Wharton for his MBA, Charlie spent the summer after his junior year traveling around Europe. No coincidence, then, that he ultimately spent much of his business career in international banking in Philadelphia and New York. He still travels around the world; recent visits include North Korea, Vietnam and Cuba.

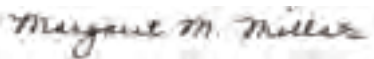
Come May 26 through 29, Charlie, who now lives in Princeton, will be shepherding the Class of '51 to another successful Reunion. How does he account for the often record-breaking number of classmates who return again and again? "We have exceptional programming," Charlie explains. He also ruefully acknowledges that being Reunions chair can be "a full-time job." The social contact, developing close friendships with his classmates and also with many others in the University community – they make it all worthwhile.

Dear Princetonians:

Alumni volunteers from across the classes and the Association of Princeton Graduate Alumni have been hard at work for months (and sometimes years) to make Reunions 2016 one of the most memorable ever. So, come back to Old Nassau the weekend of May 26-29 to reconnect with old friends and meet new ones; dance under the stars; attend the Alumni Faculty Forums; and, of course, march in the one and only P-rade.

We can't wait to see you!

With best wishes,



Margaret Moore Miller '80
Associate Vice President for Alumni Affairs

<http://alumni.princeton.edu/calendar/>



Graduate Alumni

Join the APGA and fellow Tigers at Reunions 2016: Perfectly Proportioned to Party!

2016 Highlights:

- APGA Headquarters in Cuyler Courtyard for 3rd year
- Three nights of entertainment
- Family-friendly courtyard with bounce house, inflatable slide, face painting and more
- Academic programming specific to the Humanities

Thursday, 5/26

- Dinner at the Boathouse with current graduate students who recently took their Generals exams
- Graduate student and alumni DJ showcase

Friday, 5/27

- Alumni panels on world heritage and global tourism
- Service project: Meal packaging for the Kids Against Hunger Coalition
- Individual departmental receptions
- Welcome Dinner with fellow graduate alumni
- Late night party with local favorite Brian Kirk and the Jirks

Saturday, 5/28

- Breakfast reception and photo exhibit in McCormick Hall
- Festive lunch including family fun for all ages
- The One and Only P-rade
- Dinner celebration with graduate alumni and graduate students
- Late night dancing with show-stopping band Ariel

Help us help others: The APGA has partnered with the Class of 1991 along with several other Reunions classes on a project to package meals for the Kids Against Hunger Coalition. Find the registration link on the APGA Reunions 2016 website.

Save money and register online for Reunions 2016 by May 15: <http://alumni.princeton.edu/apga/reunions/2016/>
On-site registration also available.

Make APGA Headquarters your home during Reunions weekend and register today!



It's Never an Off-Year!

Information for Satellite Registration & Wristbanding



Whether it's your 7th or 57th, your 14th or 41st, you're invited to gather with your fellow Princetonians at the Best Old Place of All. Here's what you need to know if you're a "satellite" of a major.

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

For Satellite Classes of the 10th – 65th Reunions (1952 - 2009),

- **Wristbands are FREE for you** and one adult guest (21+)
- Your children or grandchildren, along with their respective spouse/partner, may also be wristbanded for free.

For Satellite Classes of the 5th Reunion (2010 - 2015),

- If you did not pre-register by May 1, payment at the door is \$100 (payable to the 5th Reunion class by credit card only).
- You may register one adult guest for \$100 at the door by credit card.

Unrelated minor guests and additional adult guests are not eligible for a wristband, but they are welcome to attend daytime festivities with you that are located outside of Headquarters Sites – such as the P-rade, fireworks, academic programs, sporting events and more.

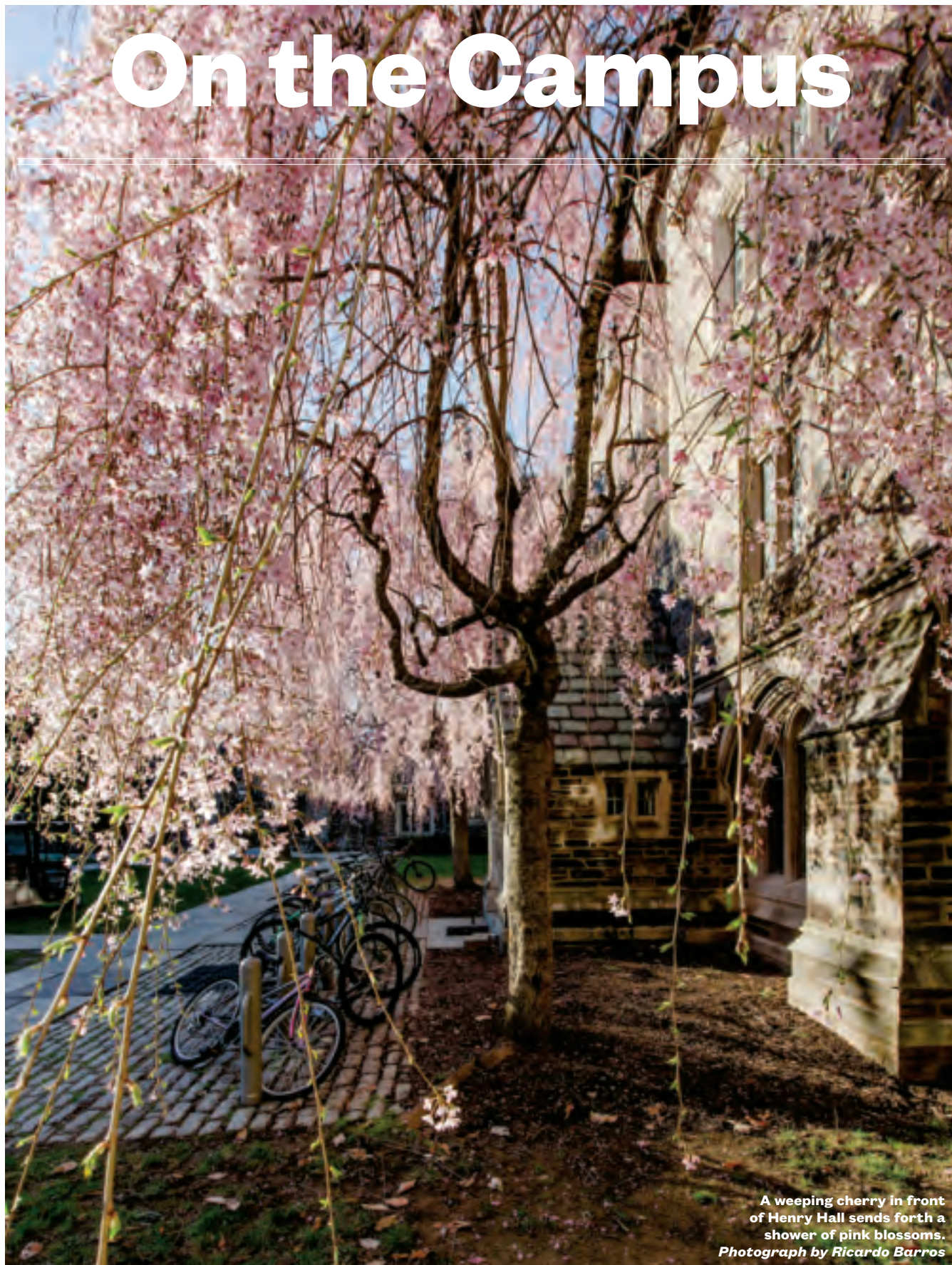
Where are wristbands available?

When you arrive on campus, your first stop should be your wristbanding location!

MAJOR REUNION	SATELLITE CLASSES	REGISTRATION/ WRISTBANDING
5th	2015, 2014, 2013, 2012, 2010	Baker Rink Tent
10th	2009, 2008, 2007, 2005, 2004	Baker Rink
15th	2003, 2002, 2000, 1999	Baker Rink
20th	1998, 1997, 1995, 1994	Baker Rink
25th	1993, 1992, 1990, 1989	Baker Rink
30th	1988, 1987, 1985, 1984	Baker Rink
35th	1983, 1982, 1980, 1979	Baker Rink
40th	1978, 1977, 1975, 1974	Alexander Hall
45th	1973, 1972, 1970, 1969	Alexander Hall
50th	1968, 1967, 1965, 1964	Alexander Hall
55th	1963, 1962, 1960, 1959	Alexander Hall
60th	1958, 1957, 1955, 1954	Princeton Stadium
65th	1953, 1952	Forbes College
Old Guard	1950 and above	Forbes College
APGA	Graduate Alumni	Cuyler Courtyard

Visit <http://alumni.princeton.edu/reunions/2016> for more details on the Satellite Policy, Centralized Wristbanding, and Headquarters Locations.

On the Campus



A weeping cherry in front of Henry Hall sends forth a shower of pink blossoms.
Photograph by Ricardo Barros



LaTanya Buck will become Princeton's first dean for diversity and inclusion in August.

An Inclusive Climate

Many initiatives are underway, but officials say more needs to be done

A year after a University task force offered an ambitious set of proposals to make the campus more inclusive, Princeton officials say substantial progress has been made but that much remains to be done.

Perhaps the most visible step was the University's announcement last month of the hiring of its first dean for diversity and inclusion. LaTanya Buck, the founding director of the Center for Diversity and Inclusion at Washington University in St. Louis, will begin her new position in August. Buck said she plans to create a team of student representatives to ensure that she will be "keeping a pulse on campus and learning about the needs, experiences, and expectations of students."

One of Buck's first responsibilities will be to decide whether to strengthen the focus of the Carl A. Fields Center for Equality and Cultural Understanding as a "welcoming home base" for students of color, as the task force suggested. In the past year the University has expanded the center's hours and assigned rooms for use by four student cultural-affinity groups. The building's interior will be

renovated this summer, and the center will host a new diversity peer-educators program that is scheduled to begin in the fall.

The task force was formed after about 150 students attended a December 2014 meeting of the Council of the Princeton University Community to press for action on diversity-related issues. The task force was charged with improving the student experience, enhancing academic offerings, and changing how students, faculty, and staff members address bias and discrimination.

Michele Minter, vice provost for institutional equity and diversity, said she believes that Princeton has acted on all the recommendations that could be accomplished in a year's time. "We are making good progress, but we still have

"I think we can be at the forefront of what a good, healthy, and diverse campus culture looks like."

— Michele Minter, vice provost for institutional equity and diversity

a lot of work to do," Minter said. "I think we can be at the forefront of what a good, healthy, and diverse campus culture looks like."

Following is the status of additional recommendations by the task force:

- ♦ Consider adding a course requirement for diversity and culture as part of the University's distribution requirements. A task force on general education, formed as part of the University's strategic-planning process, expects to make preliminary recommendations to the trustees in June, said Dean of the College Jill Dolan.

- ♦ Provide more opportunities for student dialogue about diversity and inclusion. This year, conversations have taken place in the residential colleges, through the Office of Religious Life, and over dinner between students and professors.

- ♦ Revise freshman orientation. Changes in the fall will include mandatory participation in Outdoor Action or Community Action, promoting a "sense of community values, ethics, and diversity and cultural difference," Dolan said.

- ♦ Expand curricular offerings related to diversity and identity. Through the 250th Anniversary Fund for Innovation in Undergraduate Education, faculty members will teach five new courses next year on topics that include how urban diversity has been viewed in the Americas and an examination of the Trenton riots of 1968, focusing on the fatal shooting of a black college student by a white police officer. In addition, six postdocs will pursue research and teach courses in the areas of comparative cultures, race, ethnicity, gender and sexuality, and global health next year.

- ♦ Increase learning opportunities for faculty and instructors. The McGraw Center for Teaching and Learning began offering workshops on inclusive teaching strategies this semester; the first drew more than 30 professors and focused on how different types of high school learning experiences may affect the preparation of students for Princeton classes. Inclusive-teaching workshops

have been added to orientation for graduate-student preceptors.

- ♦ Expand support for University centers and offices that serve “identity-based” groups on campus. Funding for a new program coordinator at the Women’s Center, two new positions at the Fields Center, and two new diversity-focused staff positions at the Graduate School has been approved.

In addition to issues raised by the task force, other initiatives are underway. Minter said she has seen greater interest by the faculty in areas relating to diversity and inclusion. At least seven departments have requested training or asked for assistance in putting together committees to look at their departmental climate.

Dean of the Faculty Deborah Prentice is organizing training to provide a senior faculty member in each department with the data and authority to play a larger role in faculty searches and attract a more diverse applicant pool.

A working group that is reviewing proposals for additional interest-based “living-learning” communities in the residential colleges, including a request by student activists for race-based affinity housing, hopes to make its recommendations by June, Dolan said.

The University also announced in April that the trustees had approved the creation of a “pipeline” program to encourage students from underrepresented groups to pursue doctoral degrees and careers in academia. Minter said that while the program is still in its planning stages, the University hopes to bring talented undergraduates, mainly from other universities, to Princeton during the summer for research, mentoring, and insights into graduate school. The University hopes to begin the program during the summer of 2017.

“While there’s been some modest improvement in faculty diversity, it’s not enough, and it won’t be enough until we do something about the pipeline,” said Brent Henry ’69, vice chair of the University’s trustees. “If this lives up to our hopes, we could really become a leader in trying to figure out how to improve that pipeline.” ♦ By A.W.

More information on the “Many Voices, One Future” efforts can be found at inclusive.princeton.edu.



A. Scott Berg '71 discusses the Wilson record as Ashleigh Lawrence-Sanders, a Rutgers Ph.D. candidate, listens.

CONTEXT, IMPACT EXPLORED

Scholars Take a Deeper Look at Woodrow Wilson's Legacy on Race

Often left out of the discussion of Woodrow Wilson 1879's policies on race as president of the United States is the fact that there were many more people urging Wilson to keep the country segregated than to stop segregation, said Wilson biographer A. Scott Berg '71, one of four scholars who spoke on an April 9 panel about Wilson's legacy. Additionally, before he took office, many Southern congressmen told Wilson he would not get any bills passed if he allowed the integration of government offices to continue, Berg said.

“I don’t think he was a hater,” said Berg, who went on to say, “Yes, he was a racist.” Berg, a University trustee and a member of the Wilson Legacy Review Committee, said that “during his presidency, Wilson kept the race conversation going. ... I think Wilson knew when he got into office that race was going to have to be dealt with, and I think he wanted more than anything else for it not to be on his watch.”

Other scholars on the panel, sponsored by the Woodrow Wilson School, included Chad Williams *04, associate professor and chair of the Department of African and Afro-American Studies at Brandeis University; Eric Yellin *07, an associate professor of history and American studies at the University of Richmond; and Ashleigh Lawrence-Sanders, a Ph.D. candidate in the history department at Rutgers University. The event took place four days after the announcement that the trustees had decided to retain Wilson's name on Princeton's public-affairs school and on one of its residential colleges.

Yellin, who will teach a course at Princeton in the fall called “Woodrow Wilson's America,” said that when Wilson campaigned as a progressive candidate, he said he had “the best of hopes for everyone — including African Americans.” After he assumed office, Yellin said, Wilson justified the segregationist actions of his administration by promoting the idea that segregation was in the best interest of all Americans because friction between the races could cause issues in the workplace.

“That’s a progressive, bureaucratic justification that we see again and again,” Yellin said. The result, he said, was “an erasure of 30 years of African Americans serving the nation at all levels of the federal government.” ♦ By A.W.

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Share your story

At Reunions, the *Princeton Alumni Weekly* will be recording oral-history interviews for our PAW Tracks podcast. If you have Princeton memories to share, visit paw.princeton.edu to register.

On the Campus



Summer of Service

Bogle fellow internships give freshmen a head start in civic engagement

Nine freshmen will spend the summer working on civic-engagement projects across the country as part of a new Pace Center program that encourages first-year students to use their academic interests to address societal issues.

Each student has been awarded a \$4,500 stipend as a John C. Bogle '51 fellow in civic service. Returning to campus in the fall, they will work on ways to connect their summer activities to their academic and career interests.

Bogle was a key supporter of the creation of the Pace Center, the hub of the University's service and civic-engagement programs, and the new program was created with a gift from his son, John Bogle Jr., and his son's wife, Lynn. "By creating opportunities for freshmen to pursue their own ideas about service, we're hopeful that their early, positive experiences will make them even more interested in pursuing further service initiatives," Bogle Jr. said.

Blaykyi Kenyah '19, who led a spring breakout trip to Philadelphia this year, said he was struck during a visit to an inner-city elementary school where the principal also acted as the guidance counselor and nurse. "It's not too far-fetched to imagine that this could happen in high schools, and many

schools have only one counselor for 500 students" he said.

During his summer internship, Kenyah plans to visit organizations that work on issues relating to college access, compiling information and identifying areas that need more attention. By the end of his fellowship, Kenyah hopes to make his findings public and available to students and groups working to make college more accessible across the country.

Other students have planned internship projects that relate to opioid addiction, immigration policy and advocacy in California, and a preschool curriculum on environmental and animal-welfare issues.

The inaugural Bogle fellows were introduced during the celebration of the 15th anniversary of the Pace Center, which was founded by Bogle, John Pace Jr. '39, and economics professor emeritus Burton Malkiel.

Increasing the focus on service at an earlier point in an undergraduate's years at Princeton was among the recent recommendations of a task force that looked at civic engagement as part of the University's strategic-planning process.

◆ By A.W.

Above: John C. Bogle '51 with freshmen selected as Bogle fellows in civic service.

Gwen McNamara/Pace Center for Civic Engagement

FINANCIAL AID UP 6.6%

Student Fees To Rise 4.3%

The cost of a year at Princeton will rise to about \$63,690 under the \$1.9 billion operating budget approved by University trustees in April. Undergraduate tuition, room, and board will increase a total of 4.3 percent for 2016-17.

Princeton's financial-aid budget is projected to increase 6.6 percent next year to \$147.4 million. Roughly 60 percent of all undergraduates receive aid, and next year's average grant is projected to be \$47,160.

According to the University, Princeton will have the lowest undergraduate fee package in the Ivy League for the 17th year in a row.

UNDERGRADUATE FEES, 2016-17

TUITION

\$45,320 (+4.3%)

ROOM

\$8,335 (+5.2%)

BOARD

\$6,435 (+3.2%)

MISC. EXPENSES (EST.)

\$3,600

For graduate students, tuition will increase 4.3 percent, housing fees will increase 3 percent, and graduate stipends will rise 3 percent.

The 2016-17 budget includes a \$500-per-student "transition allowance" to support low-income first-year students moving to campus.

As part of a two-year plan to increase endowment spending in support of the University's strategic-planning framework, the budget includes \$100 million for initiatives including the expansion of the student body, financial aid, and teaching and research in key areas.

The endowment is expected to contribute \$908 million to the budget, 47.5 percent of the total. Small budget deficits are projected in coming years, but they "can be readily managed through a combination of expense reduction, possible revenue enhancement, and drawing on budget reserves," the Priorities Committee said. ♦ By A.W.



James F. Haley '50 Memorial Lecture

Barry Bergdoll

Meyer Schapiro Professor of
Art and Archaeology, Columbia University
and 2015-16 George Simpson
Visiting Professor, University of Edinburgh

Reading Mile High: Frank Lloyd Wright Takes on Chicago 1956

Wednesday, April 27, 2016 · 5:00PM
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First Annual Meeting.
Agenda: Our name?
Our steering committee?
How can we ensure fair
treatment of these 20
chapters? Welcome more?
Historical Greek Life Update
handout.

williamfrobsoniii@gmail.com '51

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On the Campus



STUDENT DISPATCH

Club Says Poker Can Help You Relax — and Prepare for a Job on Wall Street

By Tammy Tseng '18



When the Princeton chapter of the Global Poker Strategic Thinking Society was founded in 2008, online poker's popularity was at its height.

In 2003, accountant Chris Moneymaker made headlines as the first person to win the World Series of Poker (and \$2.5 million) by entering through an online qualifier game. Following his win, amateur players — including Princeton students — flocked to online poker sites. (Matt Hawrilenko '04 even won a 2009 World Series of Poker event.) The online craze subsided in 2011, when three poker sites were charged with violating gambling laws and were temporarily shut down, and the poker society's popularity similarly declined.

This year, however, the group's new officers are working to revitalize the club and change the campus perception of poker from a risky financial endeavor to a game of skill-based decision-making and mathematical beauty.

"Poker is really a beautiful game, because it's very difficult to master," said Daniel Kim '18, a math major. "To get good at it you have to not only manage risk but also read people, [which] involves math, psychology, and quantitative reasoning." Unsurprisingly, the 60 to 70 students who show up at each tournament tend to be engineering, math, and psychology majors.

"There are a lot of great skills poker can teach you that help in a job like finance," said chapter president Bradley Snider '17. That may be the reason quantitative-trading companies like Susquehanna International Group and 3Red often sponsor tournaments, and even offer winners a chance to interview at their firms.

There's no actual gambling in the chapter's tournaments. While most carry a cash prize, students play with chips and not real money. The group receives University support through the Alcohol Initiative board, which funds alcohol-free social events.

Unlike casino games like blackjack, which are skewed toward the house, poker players face each other. That makes poker inherently a game of skill and not of chance, Snider said. The club hosts casual play and strategy sessions, including talks by academic researchers studying poker theory.

At the end of the day, though, most of the students in the club are there to have fun. Poker is a way to "relax and de-stress," Kim said — but with the added advantage that it "ultimately can benefit you in your career." ♦

Illustration: Daniel Baxter; photo: courtesy Tammy Tseng '18

SMART MARKETING

I Am a Professor, and I Play One on TV

Yes, those were University faculty members you saw in a pair of recent advertisements that played up the image of a brainy Princeton professor.



Mathematics professor **Maria Chudnovsky *03** (above, left), a MacArthur “genius award” recipient, was featured in a TV commercial for TurboTax. Called in to help a woman who wonders if she can deduct her student-loan interest on her tax return, the professor (identified by name and as a “super-smart mathematician”) takes the woman’s smartphone and asks the TurboTax app for the answer. The app replies, “In her case, yes; the amount goes right here.” Chudnovsky repeats the advice to the woman, then smiles as the tagline comes up: “It doesn’t take a genius to do your taxes.”

Asked about campus reaction to the ad, Chudnovsky said that “people are a bit surprised and mildly amused.” She was invited to audition for a movie, “but they found someone who can act instead,” she said.



For a Pizza Hut promotion in conjunction with Pi Day (March 14), mathematics professor emeritus **John H. Conway** wrote three math problems “varying in level of difficulty from high school to Ph.D. level.” Winners were promised enough gift cards for 3.14 years of pizza.

Conway was quoted as being “eager to challenge America with these problems and find the next great pizza-loving mathematician that can solve them.” Pizza Hut reported that Conway’s toughest challenge (<http://bit.ly/ConwayPiDay>) stumped all entrants, however. ♦ By W.R.O.

From top: TurboTax via YouTube; iStock; Denise Applewhite/Office of Communications



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Professor J. Richard Gott III *73 demonstrates how we might travel back in time in this 1991 photo.

ESSAY

Learning to Travel Through Time With My Astrophysics Professor

By Mark Alpert '82



Mark Alpert '82 is a contributing editor at *Scientific American* and an author of science thrillers. His latest novel is *The Orion Plan*.

For 35 years I've been traveling through time with the Princeton professor who showed that time travel is possible.

It's 1981. I'm a senior in the astrophysics department, choosing a topic for my undergraduate thesis. I'm in the Peyton Hall office of J. Richard Gott III *73, an astrophysicist who's building a reputation as one of the best and quirkiest teachers at Princeton. I'm 20 years old, he's 34.

Professor Gott is a native of Louisville, Ky. He studied math and physics at Harvard before getting his Ph.D. in astrophysics at Princeton. He has a strong Kentucky drawl and a special enthusiasm for Albert Einstein's general theory of relativity, the equations that link space and time and gravity. He leans forward in his chair and fervently talks about curvature tensors and spacetime metrics. And as I listen to him, I start to feel the same excitement.

He finds a recent issue of *Scientific American* and opens the magazine. "Here's something interesting. It's about Flatland, a hypothetical universe with only two spatial dimensions. It has length

and width, but no height. You could do a thesis on that."

I'm confused. "Flatland?"

"You could figure out how general relativity would work in a universe with only two spatial dimensions, plus the dimension of time."

He draws a spacetime diagram to make things clearer. The vertical dimension in this diagram is the dimension of time. The top of the page is the future, and the bottom is the past. Every object in our universe follows a "world line" in this diagram, moving left and right through the spatial dimensions but also traveling inexorably upward, toward the future.

That meeting in Peyton Hall is the beginning of our journey. My world line and Professor Gott's run close and parallel for the next six months as I struggle with the mathematics of relativity. I finally derive a solution for Flatland and rush to Dr. Gott's office. He smiles and gives me the highest compliment that one theorist can give another: "This solution is non-trivial!"

The theory of relativity, we discover, would work very differently in Flatland than it does in our universe. There would be no gravitational attraction between massive objects, and yet those objects still would alter the geometry of the spacetime around them. It's an interesting result. Dr. Gott and I co-author a research paper that's published in a somewhat esoteric journal called *General Relativity and Gravitation*.

After I graduate from Princeton, though, I stop studying astrophysics. I fall in love with poetry and get a master's degree in creative writing. Eventually I become a journalist. My world line diverges from Professor Gott's.

But then something remarkable happens. My Princeton education isn't over yet. Our world lines come back together.

It's 1998. Oddly enough, I'm now an editor at *Scientific American*. My wife and I go to the American Museum of Natural History in New York City to hear a lecture by Dr. Gott. He's made an amazing discovery: Under extraordinary circumstances, the theory of relativity allows for time travel to the past. The circumstances involve cosmic strings,

infinitely long strands of high-density material that may have been created in the first moments of our universe's history. If cosmic strings really exist — astronomers haven't observed any yet — Professor Gott believes they could be used to build a time machine.

With his usual enthusiasm, he explains to the audience in the lecture hall how the time machine would work. First, you'd have to find two cosmic strings that are zooming past each other at nearly the speed of light. Then you'd jump into a spaceship and steer around the pair of strings in a tight circle. Because the strings radically change the geometry of the surrounding spacetime, the rocket would return to your starting point at a time before you embarked on the journey. Upon your arrival, you could shake hands with your slightly younger self and reassure him or her that the trip will be successful. Your world line has twisted into a closed curve, allowing you to loop back to an event in your past.

But wait, Dr. Gott tells the audience, there's more! Researchers have discovered other methods of time travel allowed by Einstein's equations, including scenarios involving wormholes — shortcuts through spacetime, like the one shown in the movie *Interstellar* — and exotic vacuum states. "I'm not talking about a Hoover vacuum," Gott says passionately in his characteristic drawl. "I'm talking about a negative-energy quantum vacuum!" Even stranger, it's possible that our universe began as a closed time loop, a vacuum state that whirled back and forth in time and simultaneously sent a branch of spacetime into the future, where it became our modern-day cosmos.

This cosmological model is appealing to physicists and philosophers because it cleverly answers an age-old question: What started the universe? If our cosmos branched off from a closed time loop, then the universe has no beginning, because every moment in time is preceded by an earlier moment. There's no need to imagine a cosmic birth that created everything out of nothing, because it didn't happen. Instead, the universe created itself.

These ideas about time travel and cosmology dazzle the audience at the

Researchers have discovered other methods of time travel allowed by Einstein's equations, including scenarios involving wormholes — shortcuts through spacetime, like the one shown in the movie *Interstellar* — and exotic vacuum states. "I'm not talking about a Hoover vacuum," Gott says. "I'm talking about a negative-energy quantum vacuum!"

museum. After the lecture, several people rush toward the stage to talk to Professor Gott. My wife pushes me forward. "Go on, say hello to him."

I shake my head. "No, he won't remember me." But I go to the stage anyway and say hello.

He smiles. "Of course, I remember you! That research we did together? On Flatland? That led to my work on cosmic strings."

As it turns out, the spacetime around a cosmic string is very similar to the distorted geometry around massive objects in Flatland. When Dr. Gott tells me this, I sense a strange tug in my own world line. I'm looping across time.

Einstein, in one of his last letters: "The distinction between past, present and future is only an illusion."

It's 2007. I'm having lunch with Professor Gott at a Chinese restaurant near Princeton. We've stayed in touch over the past decade; we follow each other's work and occasionally discuss the latest science news. The relationship is incredibly rewarding. I feel as if I've enrolled in an open-ended astrophysics course that has no final exam but keeps giving me credits.

I arranged this lunch so we can discuss a manuscript I've written. It's my first novel, *Final Theory*, a thriller about Einstein and apocalyptic physics. Dr. Gott has scribbled comments on dozens of Post-It notes. He points at the novel, which has several physicists in its cast

of characters. "Well, I recognize which character is me," he says. "And I know which one is you. So who should play us in the movie?"

He has a soft spot for science-fiction movies, especially any film that features time travel. After we go over the casting choices, Dr. Gott corrects several mistakes I made in the first draft of the novel. In one scene, I put the wrong constellations in the summer sky. That would've been a humiliating error for a former astrophysics major.

It's 2015. I'm in Professor Gott's office again, but now my 16-year-old son, Tommy, is there too. He's thinking about applying to Princeton and wants to meet my favorite teacher.

Dr. Gott is generous with his time. He gives Tommy a tour of the astrophysics department. He tells stories about the Intel Science Talent Search, the contest for which he served as a judge for many years. (He was a contestant when he was in high school, winning second place in 1965.) Then he switches gears and talks about space exploration and the *War of the Worlds* broadcast, the famous Orson Welles radio play that terrified the country in 1938 by describing a Martian invasion of New Jersey. He says he recently celebrated the anniversary of the broadcast by visiting Grover's Mill, the site of the fictional Martian landing. It's just a few miles from Princeton.

He keeps us enthralled for almost two hours. After we leave Peyton Hall, Tommy is thoroughly intimidated. "If you have to be that smart to get into Princeton, I don't have a chance," he says.

I reassure him by pointing out that very few people in the world are as smart as Professor Gott.

It's 2016. In one of the most important discoveries of the century, scientists detect gravitational waves for the first time, providing the best evidence yet for the theory of relativity. And at the end of the spring semester, Dr. Gott will retire from the Princeton faculty. I'm 55 years old, he's 69.

I'm glad we stayed in touch. I tell all my friends and fellow alumni that they should look up their former professors. It's like another kind of time travel.

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On the Campus

IN SHORT

STUDENTS VOTED in April on a pair of referenda: to create a task force to consider changes to disciplinary action for Honor Code violations, and to call on the University to divest from companies “that draw profit from incarceration, drug control, and immigrant-deportation policies.” Both referenda failed to meet a requirement, under procedures adopted this year by the Undergraduate Student Government, that at least one-third of the student body cast votes for the results to be considered.

The University is temporarily housing the Jewish Theological Seminary of America’s **GENIZA COLLECTION** while the seminary, based in New York City, rebuilds its library. The collection contains more than 40,000 documents and fragments of religious texts that scholars have used to study the lives and culture of Jews in Egypt from the eighth to the 19th century. It will be accessible for research purposes until fall 2019, when it will be returned to the seminary.

BAINBRIDGE HOUSE, located on Nassau Street next to the Garden Theatre, is being renovated and restored by the University. Constructed in 1766 and home to the Princeton Historical Society from 1967 until last year, the building will become an information center for the University Art Museum and the Lewis Center for the Arts.



IN MEMORIAM
JOHN C. MOORE,
mathematics
professor
emeritus who
specialized
in algebraic
topology,
died Jan. 1 in

Rochester, N.Y. He was 92. Moore published his most-cited paper, which was about Hopf algebras, with mathematics professor John Milnor '51 *54 in 1965, and many important mathematical concepts were named after him. Moore was a faculty member from 1952 to 1989 and was co-chair of the mathematics department in the 1960s. ♦



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Valuing Regional Studies

Task force: Add J-term to calendar; step up efforts on China, India, Brazil

As part of PAW's continuing coverage of the work of strategic-planning task forces created by President Eisgruber '83, this issue describes the task force report on regional studies.

The task force found that in the social sciences, emphasis on regional studies — the study of societies and cultures beyond the United States — has decreased in recent years at the University and throughout the nation. The group's report urged Princeton to "revitalize" regional studies, saying that knowledge of other societies and cultures is essential to address global challenges.

The task force also said the academic calendar should be changed to create a January term. This would allow



PRINCETON'S FUTURE: RECOMMENDATIONS

students to study abroad even if they can't do so during the summer or academic year; programs like the summer global seminars could also be offered during January.

Other recommendations:

- ◆ Focus efforts on China, India, and Brazil, with more courses and global seminars on each one. The report called for continued support for the Center on Contemporary China, which was founded in 2015, and the creation of centers for the study of contemporary

India and Brazil.

- ◆ Bring all regional-studies programs under the umbrella of the Princeton Institute for International and Regional Studies, and expand PIIRS to include more faculty who are jointly appointed in social science departments.

- ◆ Create an international-studies certificate that would give students a broad perspective on global issues.

- ◆ Offer languages not currently taught at Princeton through the use of "shared classrooms" by allowing students to use video chat to participate in classes offered at partner universities. As examples, the report cited Southeast Asian, African, and East Asian languages.

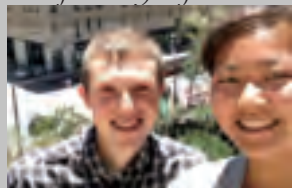
- ◆ Increase graduate-student funding for summer language study and research abroad.

- ◆ Consolidate European-studies courses into a single European-studies program to encourage interdisciplinary research. The program would continue to offer existing certificates in European Politics and Societies and in European Cultural Studies. ◆ By Megan Laubach '18

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-Henry Barmer '10, former intern & alumni partner volunteer with Naturebridge intern Serena Zheng '17

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PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

On the Campus

IN SHORT



A teepee was raised on the front lawn of Prospect House in April by **NATIVES AT PRINCETON**, a campus group of about 30 members that works to increase

exposure to Native American culture and bring attention to issues facing Native and indigenous people. The group held welcoming events for prospective students attending the two Princeton Preview days.



Former *Daily Princetonian* editor-in-chief **MARCELO ROCHABRUN '15** will receive the award for best investigative journalism at a

small student newspaper from the Investigative Reporters and Editors organization. His winning story, published May 4, 2015, detailed how some eating clubs have set up foundations that provide tax breaks for contributions that pay for social facilities. Rochabrun is now a reporter for ProPublica.

According to Rochabrun's article, the Princeton Prospect Foundation provided more than \$4 million in a two-year period to pay for a tap room, dining hall, and terrace at Cap and Gown. The foundation said that while it does not agree with Rochabrun's conclusions, it is "in the process of undergoing a thorough review with counsel of its mission statement and internal guidelines to determine how best to protect those who donate to PPF in order to sustain the enormous positive impact that Princeton's eating clubs have had on so many students for well over a century."

BENJAMIN JEALOUS, former president and CEO of the NAACP, will join the Woodrow Wilson School as a visiting professor and lecturer. During the 2016-17 academic year, Jealous will teach courses focused on crime and policing and on social entrepreneurship. ♦

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Vase with a Design of Daffodils (detail), ca. 1903. Ceramic. Harriet Coulter Joor, decorator; Joseph Meyer, potter.
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Chad Cowden '17 ran for two touchdowns and passed for two more in Princeton's Nov. 6 loss to Chestnut Hill.

SPRINT FOOTBALL

One Final Defeat

Administrators cut program, citing concerns about safety and competitiveness

Last November, Princeton sprint football looked poised to end its 105-game losing streak in league contests. With a season-high 36 points on the scoreboard, the Tigers led Chestnut Hill by 16 points early in the fourth quarter, before their fortunes took a downward turn. The defense gave up two touchdowns, allowing Chestnut Hill to tie the game, and with two minutes remaining, the visiting Griffins pulled ahead, returning a fumble 85 yards for a touchdown.

It would be the final loss for the sprint football program, which dates back to the early 1930s. On April 11, the University announced that it had discontinued the sport due to concerns about player safety and the team's competitiveness, following a review by athletics staff, University administrators, medical staff, coaches, and sprint football alumni.

"We regret having to take this action, but we do not believe we can sustain the program at a level that is safe for our students and meets the high standards we achieve in the rest of our varsity athletics program," President Eisgruber '83 said in a University news release.

Sprint football, formerly known as lightweight or 150-pound football, requires players to stay below a weight limit of 172 pounds, and to fill its roster, the team often recruited current students with no prior football experience.

Donations to the Friends of Princeton

"Talking to the current players, they feel like the rug's been pulled out from under them."

— **P.J. Chew '95, former president of the Friends of Princeton Sprint Football**

Sprint Football had kept the program afloat in the last two decades, and alumni often have argued that a few admission spots each year could make a notable difference in the team's results. The best support for this idea came from the 2012 season, when the Tigers' roster included four former players from the varsity team. That year, Princeton lost half of its eight games by a touchdown or less and came tantalizingly close to ending the losing streak in a 32–29 overtime loss to Post.

But according to the news release, the University "concluded that it was not possible to increase the overall number of recruited athletes" or transfer positions from other sports without affecting the competitiveness of those teams.

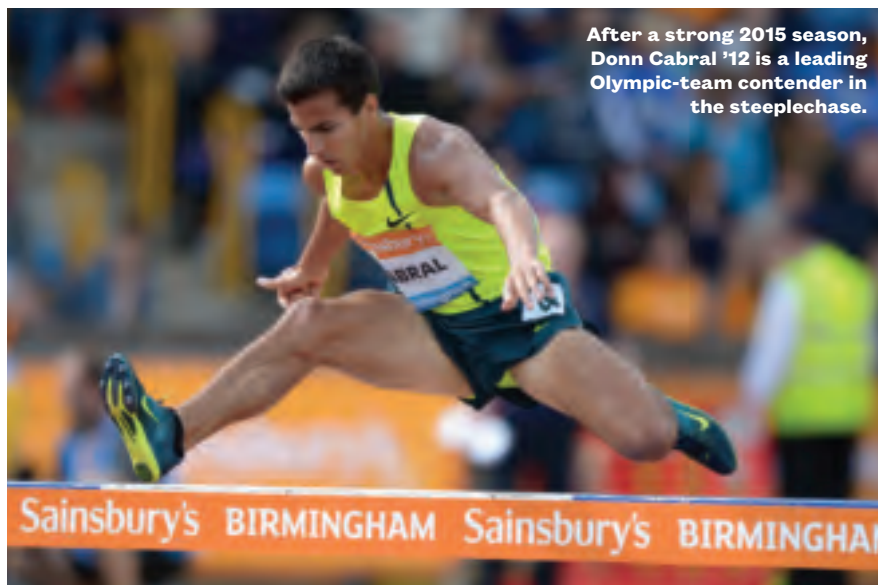
Ralph Wright '88, a former player and coach, has been disappointed by the lack of admission support. "Princeton does everything well, and this program they starved and allowed to founder for 20 years," he said.

P.J. Chew '95, the president of the Friends of Princeton Sprint Football from 1999 to 2012 and a former captain, said that participants in the program believed they were "doing everything right" to move in a positive direction. Sprint football earned awards for high alumni participation in the annual Tiger Athletics Give Day fundraiser in 2014 and 2015. The team also paid close attention to player safety, Chew said, thanks to head coach Sean Morey, a former NFL player whose career was cut short by concussions.

"Talking to the current players, they feel like the rug's been pulled out from under them," Chew said.

The Collegiate Sprint Football League has been growing in recent years, adding five new teams from small colleges to a group that included longstanding programs at Army, Cornell, Navy, and Penn. But even against the newcomers, Princeton struggled to compete.

While the Tigers' poor showing on the field stood out in an athletics department that annually leads the Ivy League in championships, the team's resilience also inspired admiration, on the campus and beyond. In 2012, Phil Taylor wrote a *Sports Illustrated* column about the program. It was titled "Losing Isn't Everything." ♦ *By B.T.*



After a strong 2015 season, Donn Cabral '12 is a leading Olympic-team contender in the steeplechase.

THE ROAD TO RIO

Clearing Barriers, Cabral '12 Aims For Strong Olympic Performance

For promising track and field collegians, it is often difficult to make a transition from attentive, multi-faceted university support to the often-solitary existence of a professional athlete. On the track and off, the better athletes ultimately make the necessary adjustments.

Donn Cabral '12 has been one of those better athletes — though the path has not always been smooth. Few Ivy League athletes have had careers that compare with the spectacular résumé Cabral built while at Princeton. As a senior, the nine-time All-American was named the Outstanding Male Competitor at the Penn Relays after he anchored the Tigers to come-from-behind victories in two key relays. He also set an NCAA 3,000-meter steeplechase record at 8:19.14; captured the NCAA title in the same event; earned

a steeplechase berth on the U.S. Olympic team; and reached the steeplechase final at the London Games, finishing a very respectable eighth.

But after the Olympics, the newly signed Nike athlete confronted some challenges that thwarted his ongoing improvement. His move to Washington state to pair up with his former high school coach resulted in a drastic lifestyle change that left him feeling alone and unsupported. “I had no thesis to write. I had no paper to study for. I had no meetings to go to,” Cabral explains. “It was just ‘run fast, work hard, and recover.’ That was all I did. And I kind of went stagnant a little bit mentally.”

Cabral later developed a mysterious illness, finally diagnosed as Lyme disease. After regaining his health, he

knew he had to make a change.

“I realized that I was unsatisfied and a little bit unhappy where I was,” he says. “And once the running was gone, I just realized that I needed to do something different.”

Cabral moved back to the East Coast to join the New Jersey/New York Track Club in the fall of 2013. His return gave him teammates, training partners, and the support system he had lacked — and that proved to be the missing ingredient for his renewed success. After finishing third in the outdoor national steeplechase final the next summer, Cabral returned to the nationals in 2015 and finished second while setting an eye-catching personal best — 8:13.37, a mark that ranks him as the seventh-fastest American ever in the event. “That 6-second improvement was the first time I had [set a personal record] in the steeplechase since May of my senior year,” Cabral notes.

His restored progression has rekindled his optimism about this Olympic year. “The best approach for me is to call upon my really good ability to focus intently on something for a long period of time,” says Cabral, who clocked an indoor flat 3,000-meter personal record of 7:47.18 in February’s Millrose Games.

“I am now clearly ready to commit myself fully to be an Olympian again,” he says. “This year I don’t want to just survive. Olympic years happen only once every four years, and nothing is guaranteed. So I have to do a better job of taking advantage of it. I want to be able to go escape and put in a ton more training and really have two big periods of focus: Qualify for the Olympics, and do something really big there.” ♦ *By Dave Hunter '72*

SPORTS SHORTS

The University dismissed **MEN'S LACROSSE** coach Chris Bates on April 6, four days after he shoved a Brown player with his elbow during Princeton's loss to the Bears. Video from the Ivy League Network, first published on InsideLacrosse.com, showed Bates making

contact with an opposing midfielder who was leaving the field during the third quarter.

Offensive coordinator Matt Madalon took over for Bates for the five remaining games, and the University said it would begin a national search for a permanent head

coach after the season. In six and a half seasons with the Tigers, Bates won three Ivy League titles and compiled a 53-42 record. Through April 21, the Tigers were 4-7 overall and 1-3 in Ivy play.

WOMEN'S LACROSSE split its games against Cornell

and Penn April 16 and 20. Ellie DeGarmo '17 made 16 saves in an 8-7 win over the Big Red, while Olivia Hompe '17 scored two goals in a 12-7 loss to the Quakers. Princeton, Penn, and Cornell were tied for first place in the Ivy League with two games remaining. ♦ *By B.T.*

Life of the Mind

FACULTY BOOK: SEAN WILENTZ

Join the Party

An embrace of tradition as political outsiders are in vogue

We live in an anti-political age, but in his latest book, *The Politicians & The Egalitarians: The Hidden History of American Politics*, Professor Sean Wilentz contends that it is those who have embraced politics —



far more than those who profess to rise above it or disdain it from afar — who have enabled the country to make its greatest social and economic advances.

This is the eighth book for Wilentz, the George Henry Davis 1886 Professor of American History. *The Politicians & The Egalitarians* is a collection of previously published essays, but they make a common point about the nature of American democracy.

Although Thomas Jefferson insisted in his first inaugural address that “we are all republicans, we are all federalists,” he knew that partisanship was not only a central feature of the American system, but a highly useful one that channeled popular sentiment into opposing forces that could enact it into law. Nevertheless, Wilentz writes, “The American dream of politics without conflict, and of politics without political parties, has a history as old as American politics.”

But that dream has always been a chimera, Wilentz suggests. Anti-partisanship not only is futile, it can be dangerous. “The antiparty current is by definition antidemocratic,” he writes, “as political parties have been the only reliable vehicles for advancing the ideas and interests of ordinary voters.” President Barack Obama came into office pledging to preside over an

era of post-partisanship but wised up, Wilentz says, in the face of Republican intransigence. His signature legislative accomplishment, the Affordable Care Act, was muscled through Congress on a strict party-line vote.

Although Wilentz praises outsiders for their intellectual contributions in the cause of expanding democracy, he emphasizes that political leaders operate under the imperative of getting things done. Frederick Douglass, for example, was critical of Abraham Lincoln for moving too slowly on emancipation, but came to appreciate him later. This was not, Wilentz writes, “because [Douglass] turned ‘conservative,’ but because he came to recognize, as Lincoln did instinctively, the difference between the role of the radical

reformer and the role of the politician.”

Wilentz is particularly sharp in rebutting accusations from the far left, including from many academics, that liberals have championed social justice only when protesters have forced them to do it. Most historians, he explains in an interview, “have come to be so mistrustful of politics. They believe that politicians or office-holders need to be pushed to do anything, and so give the lion’s share of the credit for reforms to outside social movements. And that’s just not the way that politics has ever worked in this country.”

Many factors have weakened the parties, most recently the Supreme Court’s decision in *Citizens United v. FEC*, which enabled independent groups to raise and spend unlimited amounts of money. Count Wilentz among those who miss the old days. “A lot of people just don’t like political parties, and I think that is a terrible thing,” he says. “Political parties are how things get done ... in American politics. And the more we weaken them, the less gets done.” ♦ By M.F.B.



Sean Wilentz thinks democracy requires partisanship.

PRINCETON ALUMNI WEEKLY



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Life of the Mind

GEOSCIENCES

Cause for Hope From the North Pole



Lau

Good news about climate change is rare — but a research team led by geosciences scholar Chui Yim “Maggie”

Lau has uncovered some less-bad news about the warming of the Arctic: While rising temperatures will release heat-trapping methane gas, they also will improve the effectiveness of bacteria in the soil that can remove methane from the atmosphere.

Methane gas is 25 times more effective at trapping heat than is carbon dioxide, and scientists have worried that as the polar ice caps melt, they will cause excess methane to be dumped into the warming atmosphere. That could set off a vicious circle, as the melting of the ice caps hastens the rate of climate change, which in turn speeds up the melting.

Most of the research on the phenomenon, however, has concentrated on carbon-rich soils that form a relatively small part of the Arctic zone. Lau’s team set out to discover whether mineral soils containing less carbon, which make up

87 percent of the Arctic’s surface area, would produce just as much methane.

When Lau and graduate student Brandon Stackhouse incubated a soil sample in a sealed container in the lab, however, something curious happened: Within 30 days, all the methane in the air surrounding the sample disappeared. “We did not believe it when we saw it,” says Lau. “We did the incubation three times to make sure the methodology was fine.”

Rather than a methane source, the soil turned out to be a methane sink: It contained a still-unidentified bacteria that oxidizes methane, pulling it out of the atmosphere. Lau and Stackhouse, along with other researchers, reported their findings in an article published in *ISME Journal* last August.

Lau’s team repeated the experiment with a meter-long soil core sample and developed a computer model showing that if the temperature in the Arctic rises 5 to 15 degrees by the end of the century, the soil’s ability to oxidize methane will increase 5 to 30 times. If the bacteria is present in enough of the soil in the region, it may offset, or even reverse, the release of methane into the atmosphere. “We are in the process of estimating whether the Arctic region as a whole would be a methane sink,” Lau says. ♦

By Michael Blanding

IN SHORT

Biology researchers have discovered a **FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH** — at least for bacteria. Professor Michael Hecht and graduate student Katie Digianantonio have synthesized an artificial protein called SynSerB out of a million different proteins that never existed in nature. When implanted into *E. coli* bacteria lacking the amino acid serine, the new protein brought dying cells back to life. The research, which could hold implications for cell growth in humans, was published in the *Proceedings of the National Academies of Science* in January.

OVERCOMING BAD HABITS may require more than willpower — it may require rewiring the brain. Researchers, including neuroscience professor Nathaniel Daw, have discovered a common mechanism in the brain that underlies a range

of compulsive behaviors, including eating disorders and drug abuse. The mechanism overrides natural decision-making, resulting in behaviors that are repeated despite the harm they may cause. The finding could help in the development of diagnoses and treatments, according to an article published in the journal *eLife* in March. ♦



Annual Giving is behind every great Princeton mentor.

The senior thesis is helping **Alec Lowman '16** find a sense of himself in the world as an artist, says **Professor Tracy K. Smith**, Pulitzer Prize-winning poet and director of the Lewis Center for the Arts' Program in Creative Writing—and it inspires her.

Professor Smith is thesis advisor to Alec, who is writing a book-length collection of poems about the idea of place. In the process, they learn from one another. She says, "You're always stretching to get just past what is known so you can encounter something that feels like surprise."

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A N N U A L
G I V I N G

Mr. Boswell Goes to Corsica

THE SURPRISING ORIGINS OF MODERN DEMOCRATIC CHARISMA

BY DAVID A. BELL *91

WHEN HISTORIANS WRITE ABOUT the 18th-century origins of modern politics, they usually set the scene in a great city, in the midst of a revolution. They might choose Philadelphia, in the sweltering summer of 1776, and describe the delegates to the Second Continental Congress hunched over a table signing the Declaration of Independence. Or they might look to Paris, in July of 1789, and tell how a crowd of ordinary Parisians, haphazardly armed but determined, confronted royal troops in front of the imposing fortress called the Bastille. One place they have not thought to single out, however, is the Mediterranean island of Corsica, in the early fall of 1765: not a prominent place and not a memorable year, or so it is usually thought. But in fact, it is here that we can trace, at least in part, the origins of a key element of modern political leadership: what is today referred to as “charisma.”

The word “charisma,” which originally meant a gift of divine grace, first entered the lexicon of political analysis a century ago, thanks to the great German social theorist Max Weber. He used it to denote a person’s ability to inspire exceptional devotion because of perceived personal magnetism. He contrasted it to the appeal of traditional, patriarchal rulers, which derives in the first place from their titles and ancestry. American journalists adopted the word in the mid-20th century and have applied it to political figures from John Kennedy to Donald Trump. Historians, meanwhile, have drawn on Weber’s concept in reference to everyone from George Washington to Hitler. But there has been relatively little research on how the phenomenon — which depends as much on the media in which charismatic individuals are represented as on the individuals themselves — first developed in its modern form. This is where Corsica comes in, and the story helps to illuminate the political world in which we live today.

On Oct. 13, 1765, a Scotsman landed on the northern tip of Corsica. He was just 25 years old, with a wide face; thick, well-

groomed hair; and a ruddy drinker’s complexion. He was well dressed, and would have struck casual observers as just another well-off, dissipated young Briton guzzling his way through a Grand Tour of Europe. His name was James Boswell. Today, he is remembered as a great literary figure. His *Life of Johnson* virtually invented the modern art of biography. His vivid, intimately personal, sexually explicit *London Journal*, published for the first time only in 1950, provides an unforgettable portrait of a young man on the make and of his 18th-century milieu. But in 1765 he was still wholly unknown.

He was already, however, an extraordinary character. Although prone to spells of dark melancholy, he otherwise had an effervescent temperament that made him highly entertaining company. As he confided to his journal: “I am one of the most engaging men that ever lived.” He also was a man of enormous appetites. He ate well, drank to excess, and had already endured several bouts with the lifetime sparring partner he privately nicknamed “Signor Gonorrhea.” But he was hungry for knowledge and experience as well. During two years on the continent, he had visited the usual destinations of the British Grand Tourist — art collections, palaces, and picturesque ruins — but he also had spent considerable time in libraries and classrooms. And he had sought out another, unusual sort of tourist attraction: great men. He had set himself the goal of meeting Frederick the Great, Voltaire, and Jean-Jacques Rousseau, and while the Prussian monarch snubbed him, the two writers did not. At the end of 1764, Boswell had made his way to the remote Swiss village of Môtiers, and there practically besieged the reclusive Rousseau’s modest cottage until he won admittance. He later would repay Rousseau very badly for the favor by seducing his mistress, Thérèse Levasseur, but at the time he impressed the great writer with his wit and enthusiasm.

It was thanks to Rousseau that in 1765 Boswell set out for Corsica. For some four decades, the island had been fighting



*“I am one
of the most
engaging
men that
ever lived.”*

JAMES BOSWELL

a slow-burning war of independence against its long-time overlord, the Italian Republic of Genoa (at the time, Italy was not yet a united country). The Corsicans had won Europe-wide attention for their supposed attachment to republican liberty, and Rousseau himself had praised them in his recently published *Social Contract* as the “one country in Europe which is fit to receive laws” Rousseau not only talked to Boswell about the island, but told him in glowing terms about its leader, a 45-year-old professional soldier named Pasquale Paoli. Since coming to power 10 years before, Paoli had brought peace to the perennially fractious Corsican clans, reorganized the island’s government and military, and even founded a press and a university, despite conditions of such poverty that he routinely scraped the ink off letters he received so as to reuse the paper. Here was another great man for Boswell to add to his collection, and the young Scot could not resist seeking out Paoli, despite the not-inconsiderable risk of falling prey to sea pirates or bandits, or being taken by the Corsicans for a spy.

No pirates materialized, and Boswell suffered nothing worse on the two-day journey than fleas, vermin, and the dark warnings of the crew to stay away from their women (they clearly knew their man). He landed safely at the northern tip of the island, and then undertook a grueling, 120-mile trek southward, arriving more than a week later in the town of Sollacaro, where Paoli was staying. The Corsican leader initially reacted with suspicion, thinking that Boswell — who kept scribbling down detailed notes of everything he saw — had indeed come to spy. But soon enough, the Boswellian charm — plus a letter of introduction from Rousseau — produced the desired effect. And Paoli for his part realized that Boswell might prove useful in mobilizing British support for the rebellion. So he treated his visitor royally, feasting him, introducing him to Corsican clan leaders, allowing him to ride his own finely outfitted horse, and spending long hours in conversation with him. When, after nearly two weeks, Boswell began the long trip back to the mainland, Paoli gave him a series of rich gifts, including an elegant suit of clothes, a brace of pistols, and a dog. Boswell asked Paoli to write him letters, and to do so as a philosopher and man of letters. “He took me by the hand,” Boswell later wrote, “and said, ‘as a friend.’” Boswell nearly collapsed with pleasure.

Almost from the moment he landed back in Italy, Boswell started writing about Corsica and Paoli for London newspapers, and told everyone that his experiences on the island had left him a changed man. “Paoli,” he wrote to Rousseau, “has infused my soul with a firmness that it will never lose.” Arriving back in Britain in early 1766, Boswell talked of nothing but Corsica and Paoli to his literary acquaintances, and they urged him to write a book. “Give us as many anecdotes as you can,” Samuel Johnson told him. Boswell set to work, and in February 1768 there appeared *An Account of Corsica, The Journal of a Tour to That Island, and Memoirs of Pascal Paoli*.

Although the book devoted considerable space to a description of the island, it was the portrait of Paoli that caught readers’ attention. This portrait was quite different from that of the actual Paoli, as historians now view him. The historical Paoli was admirable in many respects, but also a consummate and occasionally brutal political operator whose rule in Corsica was decidedly authoritarian. But what matters more for our

story is the image of Paoli that circulated outside of Corsica, above all thanks to Boswell. For this image did a surprising amount to shape modern ideas of what it means to be a charismatic political figure.

Boswell’s account of Paoli had two striking features. On the one hand, he depicted the Corsican leader as almost inhumanly attractive: tall, handsome, and gracious; learned, sophisticated, and fearsomely intelligent; entirely devoted to the common good. Boswell claimed that until he met Paoli, he had believed such a man could no more exist in reality than “seas of milk” or “ships of amber.” But at the same time, Boswell took care to provide intimate, “behind the scenes” vignettes of Paoli. “One morning I remember,” the Scotsman wrote, “I came in upon him without ceremony, while he was dressing. I was glad to have an opportunity of seeing him in those teasing moments, when, according to the Duke de la Rochefoucauld, no man is a hero to his *valet de chambre*.” He also carefully noted small quirks that made Paoli seem less perfect and more approachable, such as his inability to sit still for more than five minutes. Finally, wherever possible, Boswell adopted the breathless, melodramatic style of a sentimental novelist. Describing the moment when Paoli parted from his exiled father, and began his return to Corsica to lead the rebellion, he wrote: “The old man, hoary and gray with years, fell on his neck, and kissed him, gave him his blessing, and with a broken feeble voice, encouraged him in the undertaking on which he was entering; ‘My son,’ said he, ‘I may, possibly, never see you more; but in my mind I shall ever be present with you.’”

In Boswell’s hands, in other words, Paoli came off as a very new sort of political leader. He was not a king, whose right to rule came from his ancestors. He was not a prophet, anointed by God. And while he was a symbol of liberty, he was not a democratic statesman who had come to office as the result of an election. He was a paragon of nature who led by virtue of his extraordinary personal gifts, and who bound his followers to him through sheer, intense emotion. “Paoli sways the hearts of his countrymen,” Boswell wrote. “Their love for him is such, that ... [his] power knows no bounds. It is high treason so much as to speak against, or calumniate him; a species of despotism, founded, contrary to the principles of Montesquieu, on the affection of love.” These qualities remain central to the phenomenon of political charisma today. A charismatic politician is still one who is viewed as possessing extraordinary personal gifts, but who also seems approachable — who inspires feelings of intensely personal devotion and friendship, or even love. To be sure, today the image of charismatic individuals is transmitted to the public largely by electronic media, which shape the message as they do so. In the 18th century, the message was transmitted and shaped by printed prose. But the story is still recognizable.

Today, James Boswell’s book is usually remembered for how it launched its author’s literary career. It sold at least 7,000 copies in Britain, to say nothing of four pirated Irish editions. It was translated into French, German, Dutch, and Italian. Reviewers gushed. King George III himself was heard to say that “I have read Boswell’s book which is well written.” In 1769, Boswell appeared at the Shakespeare Jubilee in Stratford-upon-

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*James Boswell on
PASQUALE PAOLI*



Avon wearing the suit and pistols Paoli had given him, and with the words “Corsica Boswell” inscribed on the outside of his hat. As he later put it, “I had got upon a rock in Corsica, and jumped into the middle of life.”

But the book also made a previously obscure Corsican rebel a celebrity in the English-speaking world. Following its publication, references to Paoli and his movement multiplied manifold in the British press. Engraved portraits of Paoli appeared, as did a profusion of mostly mediocre verse, including a work called *The Paoliad*. The well-known poet Anna Barbauld praised “the godlike man who saved his country.” A British women’s magazine published a recipe for “Chicken Paoli,” and the sporting press tracked at least four racehorses named Pascal Paoli. In several novels from the late 1760s, characters spoke of “going a volunteer under the brave Paoli” much as Britons of the 1930s spoke of going to fight in Spain. Boswell helped lead a campaign that raised nearly £15,000 to buy arms for Paoli — an immense sum at the time — and calls for British intervention on the side of the rebels became intense. Lord Holland, a leader of the Whig party, was forced to comment: “Foolish as we are, we cannot be so foolish as to go to war because Mr. Boswell has been in Corsica.”

Ultimately, Britain did not intervene, and Paoli’s rebellion did not survive. The Kingdom of France, having bought the rights to Corsica from the Genoese, sent in its well-equipped professional army to occupy the island, and against this opponent, Paoli’s ragtag forces had no chance. By the end of 1768 they had been defeated, and Paoli himself went into exile. He eventually landed in London, where he bought a large townhouse and became part of Boswell’s social and literary circle. Boswell himself moved on to a new subject of adulation: Dr. Johnson, the subject of his great biography. In Britain, the vogue for Paoli and his Corsicans gradually faded.

Yet elsewhere, the vision of Paoli that Boswell had done so much to shape had a surprisingly enduring impact. One such place, crucially, was British North America, where the last acts of the Corsican rebellion coincided with the first great wave of pre-revolutionary colonial agitation. As a symbol of resistance against despotic overseas rule, Paoli served an obvious political purpose for the Americans. Boswell’s book sold well in the 13 colonies, and a popular almanac reprinted extracts. Between 1755 and 1775, Paoli’s name appeared in American newspapers nearly 2,000 times. Right through the outbreak of the American Revolution, these newspapers reprinted poetic paeans to Paoli, as well as letters Paoli himself had written to the British press. (In one of these, probably in reaction to Boswell, he insisted: “My character has not been that of a hero of romance ... There is nothing more real than the object I pursue.”) John Hancock named one of his ships the *Paoli*, and a number of unfortunate Americans grew up with names such as Pascal Paoli Macintosh and Pascal Paoli Leavens. A tavern called the Paoli outside of Philadelphia eventually gave its name to the town of Paoli, Pa., the first of at least six communities called Paoli in the United States.

Paoli’s vogue in America is today largely forgotten, but it arguably played a role in the career of a man who soon became infinitely better known: George Washington. Historians, and

Washington’s biographers, often play down the fact, but to an astonishing extent, Washington became an object of almost-universal adulation in America well before he had done much to earn it. Although he succeeded in driving the British out of Boston in the spring of 1776, the year 1776 as a whole was a military disaster for the new United States. Washington lost the Battle of Long Island, abandoned New York City to the British, and then fled ignominiously across New Jersey with a disintegrating army. British officers believed they had crushed the rebellion, and in December Thomas Paine put out the first issue of *The American Crisis*, which opened with the famous words: “These are the times that try men’s souls.” American Gen. Charles Lee wrote to his colleague Horatio Gates: “*entre nous*, a certain great man is most damnably deficient. ... Unless something which I do not expect turns up we are lost.”

Yet all through this disastrous year, that “certain great man” was by far the most popular person in North America. Ships and towns were named for him and his wife. Printed portraits of him appeared by the thousands, and when he arrived in New York in the spring of 1776, more people turned out to see him than had ever gathered together in the city. Jonathan Mitchell Sewall composed a widely publicized song whose chorus ended with praise for “glorious Washington.” Phillis Wheatley, the enslaved African American poet, seemed to hail Washington as a king: “A crown, a mansion, and a throne that shine, / With gold unfading, WASHINGTON! Be thine.” Although Washington had a military command, not a political position, he was already being seen as the embodiment of the new nation. As early as 1778, a Pennsylvania almanac would hail him as “father of his country.”

Looking back many years later on what he saw as the “mystery” of Washington’s early reputation, John Adams wrote a remarkable letter to his friend Benjamin Rush (a Princeton graduate and the son-in law of Princeton’s first president, John Witherspoon). “The great Character,” he began, “was a *Character of Convention*. ... There was a time when ... Statesmen, and ... Officers of The Army, expressly agreed to blow the Trumpets of Panegyric in concert; to cover and dissemble all Faults and Errors; to represent every defeat as a Victory, and every Retreat as an Advancement; to make that Character popular and fashionable, with all Parties in all places and with all Persons, as a Centre of Union, as the Central Stone in the Geometrical Arch.” In Adams’ view, Washington’s reputation, at least initially, owed less to the man’s achievements than to the American revolutionaries’ need for a heroic figure who could serve as a unifying and inspiring symbol. And who better than Washington? As contemporary observers rarely failed to mention, he was exceptionally tall, strong, and graceful, enjoyed a spotless personal reputation, and seemed almost impossibly noble and virtuous. As Washington’s career proceeded, he would earn the adulation that was heaped on him, and turn into much more than just a “character of convention.” But in 1775 and 1776, his reputation was still mostly a product of the extraordinary hopes and desires of his American followers.

Is it too much to suggest that what Americans had earlier read about Pascal Paoli prepared them to invest Washington with these hopes and desires? It may simply be the case that Washington benefited from the same historical processes that



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had earlier allowed Paoli to serve as the focus and incarnation of his admirers' political dreams. But there is at least some evidence that the cult of Paoli had direct influence on what followed in America. In 1780, newspapers in New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut reprinted a poem about Paoli that had appeared in Boswell's *Account*, and added this note of explanation: "The character of the above General [Paoli], and that of our illustrious Commander in Chief, are so similar, that the following selected lines made on the former are well adapted and very applicable to the latter — only for the words CORSICA and PAOLI substitute AMERICA and WASHINGTON."

There was, of course, one other area of the Western world where Paoli's name continued to cast a spell for long after his 1768 defeat: Corsica itself. Despite Paoli's defeat and the French occupation, many Corsicans continued to yearn for independence and to venerate the exiled leader. One of these was a man, born in 1769, a son of one of Paoli's supporters, who benefited from French rule by gaining the chance to attend a prestigious French military school: Napoleon Bonaparte. As an adolescent, even while serving as a junior officer in the French artillery, Napoleon was passionately devoted to the Corsican cause. At the age of 20, as the French Revolution was beginning, he wrote to introduce himself to the exiled Paoli, in decidedly overblown prose: "General, I was born as the fatherland was dying. Thirty thousand Frenchmen, vomited on our coasts, were drowning the throne of liberty in torrents of blood. ... You left our island, and as you did our hopes of happiness disappeared."

How did the young Napoleon learn about Paoli? Having lived mostly on the French mainland, he had little contact with Corsicans with personal memories of the man. But in 1784, at age 15, Napoleon asked his father to send him Boswell's *History of Corsica* — and it seems likely that this most charismatic of all French leaders, who emerged out of the turmoil of the French Revolution to rule the greatest European empire since the days of Rome, found decisive inspiration in this source. It was not so much the real Paoli, the Corsican Paoli, who inspired him. It was the literary image of Paoli, crafted with supreme skill by the young Scotsman who had gone to Corsica in 1765.

Two hundred and fifty years later, it is not talented writers like Boswell who shape the image of charismatic political leaders. These leaders' image takes shape above all in electronic media. The Boswells of our day are the men and women who produce and direct 30-second television advertisements, and who try to direct the unruly forces of social media. But the qualities by which charismatic individuals exercise their appeal — above all the combination of apparently extraordinary personal gifts with the ability to forge intensely personal, emotional connections with followers — remain much the same. And as we are seeing in the presidential campaign of 2016, these qualities are just as explosively powerful today as they were in the Age of Democratic Revolutions. ♦

*David A. Bell *91 is the Sidney and Ruth Lapidus Professor in the Era of North Atlantic Revolutions at Princeton. His book Men on Horseback: Charismatic Authority in the Age of Revolutions is forthcoming from Farrar, Straus and Giroux.*

SAMUEL STANHOPE SMITH

Was Princeton's seventh president a bigot, a progressive, or both?

BY NICHOLAS GUYATT '03

During the protests last year that culminated in the occupation of President Eisgruber '83's office, students led by the Black Justice League insisted that the problems of race and memory on campus went beyond the naming of the Woodrow Wilson School and Wilson College. The protesters asked for a "cultural space on campus dedicated specifically to Black students," named for a person of the students' choosing rather than for "a white benefactor or person with bigoted beliefs, as evidenced by the naming of Stanhope Hall."

Samuel Stanhope Smith 1769, who led what was then the College of New Jersey from 1795 to 1812, might have noted a couple of ironies here. First, Smith presided over an institution at which undergraduate riots were a common occurrence, and challenges to the president's authority were both flamboyant and familiar. (In 1802, he accused his students of starting a devastating fire that nearly destroyed Nassau Hall.) Second, Smith was celebrated on both sides of the Atlantic as the leading defender of the "unity of mankind." Differences in physical appearance and skin color, he argued in print and in his Princeton lectures, were entirely the product of one's environment. Race was a fiction.

So did the Black Justice League identify the wrong dead white male as a bigot? The short answer is ... it's complicated. Princeton has been grappling with the issue of race for longer than the nation itself has existed. The first eight presidents of

the College of New Jersey were slaveholders, as were many of the early trustees. Within a generation of Princeton's founding, however, both faculty and students began to challenge slavery. Princetonians also became interested in the other major nonwhite population on the American continent, the Native Americans who stood in the way of the nation's westward expansion. Princeton and its graduates would confront both of these racial "problems" in the decades after the American Revolution, guided by the writings and teaching of America's most celebrated racial theorist of his time: Samuel Stanhope Smith.

Smith was born in Pennsylvania in 1751; he graduated in 1769 with a passion for mathematics, natural sciences, and theology. Like his father, Smith became a Presbyterian clergyman and a teacher. He didn't see any antagonism between religion and science, and during his long career on the Princeton faculty Smith transformed the College's curriculum and purpose. In the 1770s, when Smith began teaching at Princeton, the College was principally a training ground for Presbyterian ministers. By 1812, when he resigned the presidency, undergraduates were studying chemistry and philosophy — and creatively combining the two in their protests against the administration. Princeton's emergence as the most modern university in the nation alarmed the trustees, who happily accepted Smith's resignation. The Presbyterian Church, meanwhile, felt the need to found a theological seminary within sight of Nassau Hall to do the work that the College of New Jersey had once performed.

Smith's innovations as an educator were matched by his bold thinking about race. He came of age at a moment of huge interest in the subject. Imperialism and the Atlantic slave trade had introduced European scientists and philosophers to a key question: Since human beings in different parts of the world looked very different, how could they all be descended from Adam and Eve? Enlightenment thinkers proposed a simple answer: Human beings were profoundly shaped by the environment — natural and social — in which they lived. The

Princeton University Library/Firestone Collection, James Sharples, British, 1752–1811, Samuel Stanhope Smith, Class of 1769, gift of Alfred A. Woodhull, Class of 1856



**Samuel Stanhope Smith 1769: Princeton
president and theorist on race**

French naturalist and writer Comte de Buffon (Georges-Louis Leclerc) ventured a memorable hypothesis: If you took a few dozen white residents of Denmark and swapped them with a few dozen black Senegalese, within a few generations the descendants of the groups would swap places: The Senegalese would be white, and the Danes would be black. Armed with this confidence in the power of the environment, theorists like Smith could solve the mystery of human diversity without threatening humanity's roots in the Garden of Eden.

Ironically, it was the rise of the first antislavery movement in the 1770s that brought "scientific" racism into the open. Stung by the language of human brotherhood that inspired early antislavery campaigners in Europe and America, French and British supporters of slavery suggested that black people might be permanently inferior to whites. Thomas Jefferson became the first prominent American to test the same logic. In his 1785 *Notes on the State of Virginia*, Jefferson "advance[d] it as a suspicion only" that black people "are inferior to the whites in the endowments both of body and mind."

This was anathema to Smith, who produced an elegant riposte. His *Essay on the Causes of Variety of Complexion and Figure in the Human Species* was first delivered as a paper to the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia in 1787. The published version, which appeared the following year, became one of the most celebrated scientific studies before Darwin's *Origin of Species* (1859). Smith was unwavering in his insistence that all men were created equal. Every difference in the human form could be explained by "the minutest causes, acting constantly, and long continued." Crucially, human variations were reversible. Enlightened reformers could change virtually every aspect of a human being if they simply altered the environment in which that person lived — moving to a different climate, for example, or adopting the customs and practices of a more "civilized" people. On Jefferson's tentative racial hierarchy, Smith was witheringly brief: "These remarks upon the genius of the African negro appear to me to have so little foundation in true philosophy that few observations will be necessary to refute them."

Smith was a universalist, believing that all humans had the same potential, but decidedly not a relativist. He didn't recognize African or Native cultures as equivalent to Anglo-American culture, and his hopes for the nation's future were grounded in his belief that blacks and Native Americans could be "improved" — physically and culturally — until they closely resembled white people. In the *Essay*, Smith wrote about an early experiment in racial "improvement" at Princeton. In 1785, a Delaware Indian named George Morgan White Eyes entered Nassau Hall to begin his freshman year. The young student's father, White Eyes, had been killed by American militiamen in 1778, and the U.S. Congress had voted funds for his son to be educated at Princeton. "From an accurate observation of him," Smith wrote in the *Essay*, "I have received the most perfect conviction that the same state of society, united with the same climate, would make the Anglo-American and the Indian countenance very nearly approximate." Smith conceded that a childhood spent among Native American people on the frontier had produced some "obvious differences" in physical appearance. But by 1787, young White Eyes' progress at Princeton had convinced Smith that "the varieties among

mankind are much less than they appear to be."

Then, abruptly, White Eyes' academic career came to a halt. The young Delaware had fallen in with a group of dissolute and unruly students, and in December 1787 he was formally admonished for his conduct. By 1789, White Eyes was living in poverty in New York City. When Congress cut off his stipend, he complained to George Washington of "the treatment I met with at Princeton" and the bad reputation that had followed him to New York. White Eyes eventually returned to the West, and was later killed in a brawl. Washington concluded that educating Native Americans in the nation's most prestigious colleges was a bad idea. White Eyes' experience was "not such as can be productive of any good to their nations," he told a friend in 1791. "It is, perhaps, productive of evil."

Smith must have known the sad ending to White Eyes' Princeton career, but he changed barely a word of his upbeat account in the *Essay*'s second edition of 1810. During the intervening decades, Smith's ideas about racial "improvement" had been reworked on a national scale. The administrations of Washington, Adams, and Jefferson crafted a "civilizing" policy that expected Native Americans to embrace white society and even to intermarry with white settlers. When Native American nations placed a higher value on their own land and culture, they were drawn into wars with the United States that relieved them of both. Smith had suggested that Native Americans would welcome the chance to embrace a superior civilization. With no explanation for why indigenous people might prefer their own culture, Smith's theory ran aground on the realities of westward expansion.

These ideas about the malleability of human appearance and behavior informed Smith's approach to African Americans as well as to Native Americans. We know from a 1784 newspaper advertisement that Smith owned at least one slave during his time at Princeton, a farmhand whom Smith was keen to exchange for another slave "accustomed to cooking and waiting in a genteel family." This preference for house slaves made its way into Smith's *Essay*. There was, he insisted, a "great difference" between the facial features of "domestic and field slaves." House slaves soon began to resemble their masters, both in their features and their conduct. This gave Smith hope that, if "admitted to a liberal participation of the society, rank and privileges of their masters, they would change their African

Smith didn't recognize African or Native cultures as equivalent to Anglo-American culture, and his hopes for the nation's future were grounded in his belief that blacks and Native Americans could be "improved" — physically and culturally — until they closely resembled white people.



peculiarities much faster.” Smith’s view of human potential was tethered to the cumbersome belief that blacks and Indians could escape from their physical appearance as well as from slavery or “the savage state.”

Smith took up the subject of black “improvement” in his undergraduate lectures at Princeton. He acknowledged that slavery was wrong and that white Americans had a duty to abolish it, while insisting that slavery had done real damage to the morals of its victims. “No event can be more dangerous to a community than the sudden introduction into it of vast multitudes of persons ... possessing only the habits and vices of slavery,” Smith declared. The solution was to cultivate “good moral and industrious habits” among slaves before emancipation. Perhaps slaveholders could give their slaves a small area of land to cultivate in their free time, paying them modest wages and finally rewarding their hard work. The payoff for masters would be a more virtuous class of freed people, a prerequisite for social harmony after emancipation.

The Virginia abolitionist George Bourne later remarked that Princeton’s Southern students must have been laughing behind their hands at Smith’s portrait of the kindly slaveholder. But most white reformers in Smith’s day worked from the same assumption: that masters would be central to the abolition of

American Colonization Society map showing coastal towns in Liberia in the 1850s. More than 5,000 African Americans moved to Liberia during that decade.

slavery. Even if white Southerners agreed to “improve” and free their slaves, the road ahead was daunting. Smith thought that many whites would retain “prejudices” against ex-slaves that would prevent social cohesion. Newly freed people might become alienated from their white neighbors and fall in with their fellow blacks who were still in bondage. A program of gradual abolition might easily spin off into a race war, undoing all of Smith’s hopes.

His solution was, if nothing else, bold: The United States should set aside a “large district” in the West, and persuade freed people to resettle far from the heartlands of slavery. Whites should be offered land grants to marry African Americans and live alongside them in the new territory. “In a course of time,” Smith told his Princeton students, the scheme would “obliterate those wide distinctions which are now created by diversity of complexion.” He feared that neither the states nor the federal government were likely to make the “great sacrifices” this scheme required. But he promised his students that, if slavery were allowed to continue unchecked, it would “be productive of many moral and political evils.”

The society attracted the most powerful men in the nation. Colonization became the most popular solution to the problem of slavery among “moderate” whites.

Membership certificate for James Madison 1771, dated 1816.



The first half of this outlandish scheme had a strange afterlife, thanks to the careers of two of Smith’s students. Robert Finley, who became a clergyman in Basking Ridge, N.J., after graduating from Princeton in 1787, was fascinated by the problem Smith had defined in his lectures: How could the evil of slavery be safely removed from the nation? Charles Fenton Mercer, the son of a Virginia slaveholder, graduated from Princeton in 1797 with a conviction that slavery should be abolished. He went on to become a congressman from Virginia, a role that gave him a powerful platform to develop his convictions.

Mercer and Finley met with Smith in the fall of 1816 as their plans took shape. Finley then convened his first colonization meeting in Princeton, before traveling to Washington in December 1816 to found the American Colonization Society (ACS).

The society immediately attracted the most powerful men in the nation to its ranks. James Madison 1771 welcomed Finley to Washington, while James Monroe, his successor in the White House, helped the society to purchase what became the colony of Liberia in 1820. (The colony got its name from the Maryland politician Robert Goodloe Harper 1785, yet another colonization supporter who had been taught by Smith at Princeton.) Colonization became the most popular solution to the problem of slavery among “moderate” whites across the nation. The ACS struggled to win support from free blacks, who suspected its motives and its white managers, and it eventually drew the fire of William Lloyd Garrison and radical abolitionists. But in the decades before the Civil War, colonization proposals drew support from some of the most celebrated figures in American public life: from Madison, who became the ACS president in 1833, to Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and even Abraham Lincoln.

It’s hard to measure the effect of the colonization movement on the long-term place of black people in America, though I think we need to pay much more attention to the

fact that most mainstream opponents of slavery before the Civil War were also segregationists. Princeton’s role in this is easier to establish. Colonization took root in the ideas of Samuel Stanhope Smith, and developed in the shadow of his intellectual frustrations and disappointments. His students met the challenge of integrating the races with a clever fudge: Slavery could be ended through the logic of separate-but-equal.

Should Smith’s story have any bearing on our conversation about race and memory on campus? I think so, for two reasons. First, a narrow focus on Woodrow Wilson 1879 may distract from the longer history of racial injustice at Princeton. In April, when discussing President Wilson’s decision in 1909 to discourage a young black Virginian from applying to Princeton, the distinguished Wilson biographer A. Scott Berg ’71 asked us to recall that the University had “existed for 160 years before having to deal with an African American.” Yet a full accounting of Princeton’s past requires us to look far beyond Wilson.

Samuel Stanhope Smith — or, to be more precise, Stanhope Hall — also may have something to teach us about the politics of commemoration. In the recent debate over Wilson, opponents of renaming warned against dishonoring the achievements of our forebears or erasing difficult truths. But the process of remembering is always about the present as well as the past. For more than a century after Smith raised the money to build it, Stanhope Hall was known by other names: the University Offices, the Library, Geological Hall. The trustees of his time were hardly likely to confer the honor on President Smith, whose educational reforms had so exasperated them before his forced retirement in 1812. Memory is not only an inheritance, but an act of shared expression. We find community in the past partly through our willingness to challenge it. ♦

Nicholas Guyatt ’03 teaches history at Cambridge University and is the author of Bind Us Apart: How Enlightened Americans Invented Racial Segregation (Basic).

PRINCETONIANS

ON THE SET:

From left, Olivia Stoker '11, Phoenix Gonzalez '11 (with director Ram Lavarro), and Kay Zhang '11 shoot an episode of "The Common Era," their online web series due out in May. The trio model the show on their friendship, forged at Princeton. The question is, "How do you use your education and this new medium to create compelling stories that break the existing mold with as much humor and compassion as possible?" Gonzalez says. ♦



Ricardo Barros



Shabbat dinner with Rabbi Darcie DuBois Crystal '97.

JEWISH ALUMNI CONFERENCE

A CENTURY OF JEWISH LIFE

Once 'insiders and outsiders' at the same time, alumni return to a more welcoming Princeton

About 900 alumni and guests came to campus April 14–16 to celebrate a century of Jewish life at Princeton. For alumni, the conference — called L'Chaim: To Life! — was a time to schmooze, attend lectures, and recall both the good and the bad of their time at Princeton.

"We don't want to just say things used to be bad and now they're fine," noted President Eisgruber '83, who participated in much of the conference. Eisgruber seemed to strike a special chord with many participants when he identified himself as Princeton's "second Jewish president" (Harold Shapiro '64 was the first) and recounted how he discovered his own Jewish roots late in life, a

secret hidden by his refugee mother. He poignantly discussed how Jews on campus often felt like both insiders and outsiders. "We love this place but we want to be honest about its history," he said.

Although Jews have attended Princeton since the 19th century (see timeline), organized Jewish religious activity at Princeton began in 1915–16, when Rabbi Harry K. Jacobs visited the handful of Jewish students. At a lunchtime discussion with Shapiro, former President Bill Bowen '58 noted that over the years, Jewish students often "felt like guests, not hosts" — and he did much to improve the environment during his tenure.

Conference activities included

lectures on astronomy, the economy, and Judaic studies; panels on student and religious life; an arch sing by the student cappella group Koleinu, which performs Jewish music; and a comedic *latke-hamantaschen* debate (*hamantaschen*, the pastry ridiculed as "a mere confection" by pro-potato Team Latke, won). Brandeis University professor Jonathan Sarna, a leading scholar of American Jewish history, put the experience of Jews at Princeton into historical perspective, and alumni genealogists gave tips on tracing family histories and finding lost relatives. There were celebrations of Jewish food, music, and jokes.

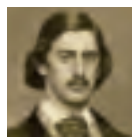
Jeremy Ben-Ami '84, founder and president of the liberal "pro-Israel, pro-peace" lobbying group J Street; and Martin Kramer '75 '82, president of Shalem College in Israel and a scholar of Middle East politics, discussed Israeli policy and Israel-U.S. relations in a lively session that illustrated the policy divisions among American Jews.

Princeton's Jewish history was uncovered and told in a senior thesis by Abby Klionsky '14, who found that Jewish life at Princeton was created largely by students. Marcus Lester Aaron 1920 helped form a small student congregation, and in 1919 gathered 10 students for services, forming the first campus *minyan*, or prayer quorum.

Nearly 30 years later, Ernest Stock '49, a German refugee whose father survived Buchenwald, co-organized the 1947 service that inaugurated Princeton's Student Hebrew Association

Sameer A. Khan

A BRIEF TIMELINE OF JEWISH LIFE AT PRINCETON UNIVERSITY



1859: Albert H. Mordecai 1863 of South Carolina, believed to be one of the first Jewish students at Princeton, matriculates.

1915: First Friday Shabbat service.

1919: Ten men gather in a student's room for services — the first documented prayer *minyan* of Princeton students.

1920s: Jewish enrollment is limited to about 3 percent, though no official, written quota exists.



1947: The Student Hebrew Association is founded and holds its

first service on campus, attended by Albert Einstein. In 1948 it becomes a chapter of Hillel, the national Jewish campus organization.

1958: Dirty Bicker: Of 23 sophomores denied bids to selective clubs, 15 are Jews.



1961: Yavneh House, at 21 Olden St., opens to serve the Orthodox student community.

1971: Stevenson Hall, the first University-sponsored kosher kitchen in the Ivy League, opens at 83 Prospect Ave.

1983: The Committee on Judaic Studies is formed; it becomes the Ronald O. Perelman Institute for Judaic Studies in 1995.

Princeton University Archives; The Daily Princetonian

— inviting Albert Einstein, who spoke to the 40 students about the importance of belonging to a Jewish community. (At the alumni conference, Rabbi Julie Roth, executive director of the Center for Jewish Life, looked around the multipurpose room at Frist Campus Center during a prayer service and exclaimed: “Einstein would be amazed!”)

Veterans returning from World War II made Princeton more open, and the “dirty bicker” in 1958 marked the beginning of the end of the old system. “What I found most fascinating and surprising,” Klionsky said, “was the degree to which the Jewish alumni I interviewed did not believe themselves to have been slighted in any way by anti-Semitism on campus.”

Recent decades have seen an increasing willingness to accommodate Jews at Princeton; today, the 23-year-old Center for Jewish Life offers kosher dining, social activities, and religious services. “Once infamous for its anti-Semitism,” said Roth, “Princeton is now positioned as a thought leader and innovator in Jewish life on campus.”

Wrapping up the conference was speaker Mark Wilf ’84, best known for his family’s ownership of the Minnesota Vikings football team. He related how his “Babu Miriam” and father barely survived the Holocaust, and reminded the crowd what a privilege a Princeton education was. He urged participants to “reflect and think about your own journey to get here,” and to stay involved, mentor, and give back. ♦

By Michael Goldstein ’78



1988: Harold Shapiro *64, Princeton’s first Jewish president, is installed.

1993: The Center for Jewish Life opens.

2002: The Lubavitcher Chabad movement arrives on campus.

2015: An inconspicuous physical boundary, called an *eruv*, is completed, allowing observant Jews to carry items within its enclosure on Shabbat. ♦

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The Road to the White House

REUNIONS PANEL
Saturday, May 28, 10:30 a.m.,
in the Senate Chamber, Whig Hall

A panel of journalists,
moderated by
Washington Post reporter
Joel Achenbach ’82

Co-sponsored by the
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Ferris Journalism Seminars
in Princeton’s
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Princeton Pro-Life, The Anscombe Society & The Christian Union

with special guest
Robert P. George
McCormick Professor of
Jurisprudence, Director
James Madison Program

**Friday
May 27, 2016
4:00-6:00 pm at
Butler College,
1915 Room**

Q&A: MICHAEL BROWN '87

IS THERE A NINTH PLANET?

Using mathematical models and computer simulations, astronomer Mike Brown '87 and a colleague at the California Institute of Technology have found strong evidence that our solar system includes a ninth planet. He talked with PAW about the possible new celestial body, unofficially called Planet Nine.

How did you find it?

A group of astronomers published a paper a few years ago saying they had seen these weird alignments of 13 objects in the outer part of the solar system, the Kuiper Belt. My colleague Konstantin Batygin and I started our own study and realized that the orbits of six of these objects are all aligned the same way. That was very unlikely to happen randomly and was a clue that something must be shaping their orbits.

We first assumed that you could line up the objects if they were being



organized by a planet with a very elongated orbit. We then ran computer simulations that showed that reality is more complicated than the simple calculations we made; the objects don't align with the planet, but they anti-align — so that when the planet makes its closest approach to the sun, these objects are 180 degrees opposite it.

The moment I actually started believing that Planet Nine existed was when we realized that a planet on such an elongated orbit would cause the orbits

of these other objects to oscillate. And they do. Finally, we decided to plot where these other objects ought to be in the sky, if there is a massive planet shaping their orbits. They were exactly where the model predicted they should be!

You estimate that this planet is about the size of Neptune. Why hasn't anyone seen it yet?

It's faint because it's so far away. At its closest approach, it's about 200 times the distance from the Earth to the sun, or about seven times farther away than Neptune.

Who would get to name it?

There's no answer to that because there aren't supposed to be any more planets. The International Astronomical Union will probably claim the right, but it will be interesting to see if that works for them. When William Herschel discovered Uranus in 1781, he wanted to name it after King George III, but of course no one listened. It was nearly 70 years, though, before "Uranus" stuck. ♦ By M.F.B.

Patrick T. Fallon for The Washington Post via Getty Images



Open House

Friday, May 27
4:30-6 PM

Frist Campus Center, 201A

Making civic engagement part of the Princeton student experience.

Connect with friends old & new!

Celebrate 15 Years of Meaningful Service!

Fuller Patterson '38 leans on the tail section of his Spitfire aircraft in November 1941.



FULLER PATTERSON '38

WAR STORY

On Memorial Day, remembering a Princetonian and a Belgian's loving deed

The first American casualty of Dec. 7, 1941, that date which will live in infamy, occurred more than 7,400 miles from Pearl Harbor, on the coast of Belgium.

While sailors and airmen slept at the U.S. naval base in Hawaii, Richard Fuller Patterson '38 was half a world away, flying a Spitfire for the Royal Air Force. His sortie had taken off from its base in England and just crossed the North Sea when the Luftwaffe intercepted it. Patterson was no stranger to trouble in the skies. In barely a year since earning his wings, he had crashed once, made two forced landings, and bailed out twice when his plane caught fire.

Far below, in the town of Bredene-aan-Zee, a young police commissioner named Henri Verhelst heard gunfire and looked up from his work, hoping to learn — as he later wrote to Patterson's mother — “if the bullets and the cannon balls of the enemy would not mortally hit one of these large birds, which flew over our violated country.” The British planes carried “the men whose hearts were beating in unison with ours, friendly men, Allied aviators!”

The dogfight ended quickly. Verhelst watched as Patterson took fire and wheeled toward the coast, hoping

to escape. “Alas, fate had decided otherwise,” he wrote. “It's with a heavy, anxious heart, that I saw the big bird being massacred, the plane which carried inside of it, your beloved son, its wings forcefully broken, the bird which flew toward the sea, had to succumb at the edge of the great expanse of water ...”

A Messerschmitt pilot who attacked the RAF squadron wrote in his report that Patterson had been hit by machine gun fire and was slumped over his controls as he went down. Verhelst raced into the waves, pulled Patterson's body from the wreckage, and was copying his identifying information when German soldiers shooed him away. Though it was often their practice to bury enemy soldiers in mass, unmarked graves, Verhelst persuaded them to let him claim Patterson's body.

Verhelst raced into the waves, pulled Patterson's body from the wreckage, and was copying his identifying information when German soldiers shooed him away.

When Patterson failed to return with his squadron, he was reported killed in action, but there were no details available until nearly five years later, when the International Red Cross located his mother and delivered Verhelst's letter. Patterson joined more than 10,000 RAF pilots — and 290,000 Americans — killed in combat during World War II. But those are just numbers. As Henri Verhelst's letter attests, there was a story behind every one of them.

“He was a fine fellow,” recalls John Hardy '38 '39, who roomed with Patterson for two years at Princeton.

Patterson was the pride of Richmond, an all-state football player and president of his class at Woodberry Forest School. “I am selecting Princeton as the college where I hope to attain my collegiate education,” he wrote in his application, “because it is an institution which offers the type of education necessary for success in the world of tomorrow.”

He was a young man in a hurry, so eager that he signed up for too many courses freshman year and had to be told to drop one. Though his family had founded the R.A. Patterson tobacco company, which developed Lucky Strike cigarettes, Patterson's father died when he was just a boy, and the son attended Princeton on scholarship, supporting himself as manager of Tower Club. Popular and outgoing, Patterson also was intensely private. Hardy says that, although they had roomed together for two years in prep school just a few miles from Patterson's home, he was not even aware that Patterson had siblings until he saw them at graduation.

In the summer of 1936, Patterson's mother saved up enough money to let him travel to Europe. Seeing fascism firsthand made a profound impression, one augmented when, during a stop in Germany, the Nazis jailed him overnight for disorderly conduct after a night of raucous drinking. A politics major, he wrote his thesis on “The Totalitarian State: A Study of the Dictatorships in Italy, Germany, and Russia.”

Totalitarian governments, Patterson declared, “are standing denials of what we seem to mean by liberal civilization. They represent a challenge to democratic

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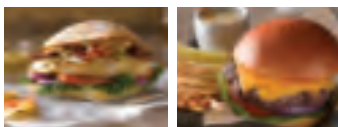
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PRINCETONIANS

ideology ... a challenge to which so many are inclined to remain indifferent." He warned Americans not to be complacent. "We can sit back and enjoy democracy, but if we make ourselves too comfortable and fall asleep in the chair, if we become too indifferent toward governmental affairs, the situation will soon be such that Fascism will become a necessity. ... It can happen here."

What did Patterson really think? From this vantage point, it is hard to say. Hardy recalls that, like many Americans, Patterson sometimes spoke favorably about Hitler's strong leadership in the first years after the Nazis came to power. In a questionnaire for the *Nassau Herald*, Patterson listed his political affiliation as "Fascist tendency," underlining the last word.

Whatever his tendency may have been, he did not wait for America to join the war against fascism but dropped out of Harvard Law School and went to fight.

Patterson, who loved race cars and motorboats, had earned his pilot's license while in college. The British received scores of applications from Americans eager to fight the Nazis, but told them to wait until they could decide how to use them. Growing impatient, Patterson traveled to Canada, spent weeks hectoring recruiting officers in Montreal, and even volunteered for the Finnish and Norwegian services before the Canadians finally selected him for the Royal Canadian Air Force's Empire Air Training Program.

By joining the RCAF, Patterson committed himself in more ways than one. Americans who fought for another country forfeited their U.S. citizenship (pilots who joined British forces before America entered the war later had that citizenship restored). Joining the RCAF, however, did not automatically confer Canadian or British citizenship. Patterson was literally a man without a country at the time of his death.

The RCAF crammed two years' worth of training into just six months; Patterson had his wings by the end of October 1940 and served as an instructor in Ontario. When the British Royal Air Force formed a second American Eagle Squadron comprising expatriate Americans, Patterson secured a transfer.

In April 1941, he finally shipped out for England. His unit spent the next seven months escorting British convoys along the North Sea coast.

In his last letter home, written just weeks before his death, he left his family with words that would live after him: "If this is where I get mine, up there where it is cold and clear, on a battlefield where the dead don't lie about and rot, where there is no mud and no stench, where there is moonlight by night and stars, and in the day the wizardry of intriguing cloud formations, and a blue sky above where a man is free and on his own and the devil and Jerry take the hindmost; if I get mine up there, there must be no regrets. I would have it that way. ... I pity those, who living, live in fear of death."

Seventy-four years later, Fuller Patterson lies in a small graveyard beside the church of St. Richard in Bredene-aan-Zee. Henri Verhelst rescued the bodies of 18 other RAF fliers that day, buried them all, and was able to contact the families of 14 of them. He planted flowers on their graves and tended them until his own death in 1973.

Fate veers in sharp directions. Had Verhelst not been so insistent, the Germans might have thrown Patterson's body into a pit and his family never would have known his fate. Had his plane crashed a few hundred yards away, it might have disappeared into the sea. Had he not been wounded, he might have escaped. Fuller Patterson died at 26; his roommate, John Hardy, celebrated his 100th birthday in October.

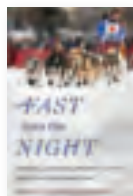
Verhelst's letter did reach Patterson's mother — who also lost another son and a son-in-law in the war — and the two kept up a correspondence for decades. Patterson's sister filled scrapbooks with clippings about her brother and visited Belgium to thank Verhelst and see the grave. Her granddaughter, Latané Crittenden Miller, has been in touch with Verhelst's daughter and has been trying to make Patterson's story more widely known.

"In his 26 years, he accomplished more than most of us will in our entire lives," she says. "It's a fascinating story. I hope my children will care about it as much as I do." ♦ By M.F.B.

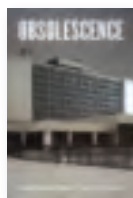
NEW RELEASES



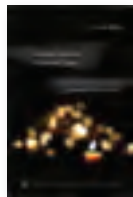
Six years before Rosa Parks launched the Montgomery bus boycott, Mary Church Terrell tried to eat at Thompson's Restaurant in Washington, D.C., was refused service, and went on to pursue and win her case before the Supreme Court. In *Just Another Southern Town: Mary Church Terrell and the Struggle for Racial Justice in the Nation's Capital*, **Joan Quigley '86** tells the story of the woman who sparked a civil-rights battle.



As a 47-year-old mother of two, **Debbie Clarke Moderow '77** was not your average Iditarod musher. Her memoir, *Fast into the Night: A Woman, Her Dogs, and Their Journey North on the Iditarod Trail*, tells the story of her two attempts to complete the famous sled-dog race, showing us what can happen when someone enters the place between daring and doubt — and soldiers on.



People cope with modernity, capitalism, and the speed of change by persuading themselves that the new necessarily outperforms the old, argues **Daniel M. Abramson '85**. His book, *Obsolescence: An Architectural History*, examines how buildings lose their value and utility, and how the idea of obsolescence helps people come to terms with fast-paced change.



In *Rational Suicide, Irrational Laws: Examining Current Approaches to Suicide in Policy and Law*, **Susan Stefan '80** looks at law and policy surrounding assisted suicide and euthanasia, examining the dilemmas that result when we legalize suicide in some circumstances but not others. ♦

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For alumni hoping to find a home for Princeton memorabilia and apparel that could be treasured by other alumni and guests.



Bring your items (*only as big as you can carry*) to Reunions and drop them off at the “Take It or Leave It” tent on the East Pyne South Lawn any time after 9 a.m. Thursday, May 26. And then go on your own search for more great finds! Items not claimed by a new owner by 9 p.m., Saturday, May 28, will disappear!

alumni.princeton.edu/goinback/reunions/2016/events/

Mathematics Department

Alumni Open House

Friday, May 27, 2016

2:00 - 3:30 p.m.
Fine Hall
Common Room,
Third Floor

Join Professor Emeritus John Conway and members of the department for fun, refreshments, and maybe even some math!



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Club Events

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Saturday, May 28



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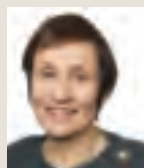
Photography: Andrea Kane

PLAN FOR THE LONG RUN

Looking for perspective on the market's ups and downs?
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JOIN US AT REUNIONS to hear experts discuss “Longevity Planning:
Navigating Market Volatility Over a Lifetime,” Saturday, May 28, in the Oxman Family Room,
300 Wallace Hall. We'll serve breakfast at 8:30 a.m., followed by the presentation at 9 a.m.

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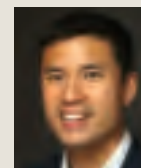
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CLASS NOTES

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MEMORIALS

PAW posts a list of recent alumni deaths at paw.princeton.edu. Go to "Web Exclusives" on PAW's home page and click on the link "Recent Alumni Deaths." The list is updated with each new issue.

THE CLASS OF 1939



Richard R. Uhl '39

Dick died July 1, 2015, at his home in Redding, Conn.

He prepared at Lawrenceville and graduated from Princeton with high honors and a degree in music. Dick's career in advertising as a musician and producer of radio and TV shows began immediately but was interrupted by four years in the Army. After being discharged as a captain, he joined Sullivan Stauffer Colwell & Bayles as executive creative director.

Dick was a trustee of the Westover School for Girls, a member of the board of the Aaron Copland Heritage Foundation, and an elder of the Huguenot Memorial Presbyterian Church.

With lyricist Tom Adair, Dick wrote the song "Everybody Every Payday," the official song of the second War Loan Drive in 1943. His song "A Romantic Guy I" was the theme song of Robert Cummings' first TV show. His bicentennial hymn, "We Who Love Our Land," won an award from the Hymn Society of America.

Dick is survived by his wife, Emily Detwiler; daughters Laura, Emily, and Elizabeth '82; and three grandchildren.

Our class secretary from 1981 to 2007 and memorialist until 2010, Dick wrote 453 columns and 418 memorials, including all but the last two sentences of this one. The class expresses deep gratitude for his faithful chronicling of our lives and our deaths.

THE CLASS OF 1940



Bruce R. Alger '40

Bruce died April 13, 2015, at Bethesda Assisted Living Facility in Palm Bay, Fla.

Born in Dallas, he grew up in Webster Groves, Mo., and came to us from Webster Groves High School. At Princeton, Bruce majored in philosophy, played football and ran track, and managed Quadrangle Club, where he lived junior and senior years.

After a brief stint with RCA, he joined the Army Air Corps and captained a Boeing

B-29 based on Tinian Island, logging 23 bombing missions over Japan. After the war he entered the real estate business in Casa Linda, Texas. Active politically in the greater Dallas community, Bruce was elected to Congress in 1954 from Dallas County's 5th Congressional District. After serving for 10 years, he relocated to Florida and re-entered the real estate business, but eventually returned to Texas in 1976, where he worked in finance. After his retirement, Bruce settled in Barefoot Bay in Florida.

Bruce had two sons, David and Steven, who predeceased him as did his second wife, Priscilla. He is survived by his daughter, Jill; stepson Robert Jones; stepdaughter Laura Jones; seven grandchildren; and seven great-grandchildren.



THE CLASS OF 1944

George H. Erker '44

George died Dec. 2, 2015, in St. Louis, where he had lived all his life.

A graduate of St. Louis Country Day School, he played baseball at Princeton and was a member of Cottage and Triangle clubs. George majored in history and roomed with Bill Tiernan.

During World War II he was a Navy pilot and served in the South Pacific. In 1943, he married Barbara Griesedieck. He became a stockbroker in St. Louis after the war, a career that continued for more than 50 years, up until the day he died.

George was very active in the St. Louis community, particularly with St. Louis Country Day School, which honored him for his support. He owned a home in the Bahamas, which was a vacation spot for years with his family. George also owned a home in Boulder Junction, Wis., a location he visited when he was about 10. He attended four major Princeton reunions.

In 1968 he married Patricia Jean Smith. She predeceased him in 1995. George is survived by sons Charles, G. Stephen, and Barrett; daughter Barbara Baumstark; stepchildren Blakeslee Noyes, Christopher Noyes, and Constance Fowler; 11 grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.



Edward D. Walen '44

Ted died Dec. 1, 2015, in Hamden, Conn. After graduating from Andover, at Princeton he majored in chemical engineering, played

150-pound football, and was in Cannon Club. Ted roomed with Jack Nunez, Charlie Gordon, and Hank Cooper.

During World War II he was in the Air Corps Technical Training Corps and was assigned for 18 months to the China-Burma-India theater. After the war, Ted returned to Princeton with his wife, Barbara Gahm, to earn his degree, then went to Harvard Business School.

Ted worked in the textile business with Pacific Mills and Burlington Industries. In 1970 he joined Exxon Mobil, where he was a senior sales executive, retiring in 1980. He was a grassroots advocate for the Southbury Training School and received commendations from the governor of Connecticut for his years of service at the time of his retirement. Ted loved sailing in his J/24 sailboat, the *Tigress*, up and down the Long Island Sound. He also loved Princeton and returned for 13 reunions.

He was predeceased by Barbara, who died in 1980. Ted is survived by his sons Peter, Eric, and James; his longtime friend Susan Haran; five grandchildren; and three great-grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1945



Jay D. Levinsohn '45

Jay died Jan. 19, 2014, in Los Angeles.

He prepared for Princeton at Andover, where he played lacrosse. In college he majored in economics and psychology and dined at Dial Lodge. Commissioned in the Army, Jay served with the Naval Transportation Corps and made 20 trans-Atlantic crossings with convoys during World War II.

After graduation, he married Lissie Susan Klausner and joined his father's firm, spending his entire career in the men's and boys' clothing business in New York City. An excellent athlete, Jay competed nationally in tennis and horse jumping for many years.

Jay and Lissie divorced, and in 1959 he married Joyce Salton, who survives him. Jay and Joyce had two children, Sharon and Ross, who survive him along with two grandchildren. Jay will be remembered for his easygoing manner, his keen sense of humor, and his optimistic view of world events. The class expresses its sympathy to the family.



Karl F. Rugart Jr. '45

Karl died April 30, 2014.

He entered Princeton from Episcopal Academy and joined Terrace Club. Karl signed up with the Navy V-12 program and

completed his Princeton studies uninterrupted. A biology major, he was one of the first in our class to earn his degree and graduated in 1944.

In 1948, Karl earned a medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania and began working as an ob/gyn. During his 50-year career he delivered nearly 7,000 babies. Karl spent nearly his entire career at Pennsylvania Hospital, retiring in 1998.

Karl was devoted to his family, his profession, his community, and our Princeton class, which he staunchly supported along with his wife, Patsy, and daughter Cynthia, our class treasurer. He gave both financial support and physical energy to innumerable and varied community organizations. One of his many gifts to Princeton was a significant founding contribution to its chapter of Engineers Without Borders. Karl's life and career cannot be summarized in 200 words, but we will devote a column to him that will provide more impressive details.

Patsy predeceased Karl. He is survived by children Cynthia, Karl III '78, Conrad, and Eric; and seven grandchildren. The class expresses its sympathy to them all.

THE CLASS OF 1946

Richard Gardiner Oellers '46

Dick was president of the Dallas (Texas) Male Chorus, mediator for consumer affairs in the state of Maine attorney general's office, and manager of eastern area operations of Motorola's communications and electronic division for 25 years. He then retired to Maine and spent many years there fundraising for the Westminster School and Princeton. These were a few of Dick's accomplishments following his service as a Navy aviation cadet, in which he learned to love flying and airplanes.

Dick's large family admired his quick wit, well-tuned ear, love of classical music and big-band jazz, and devotion to antique Buick cars manufactured between 1936 and 1938.

His death Oct. 10, 2014, left his wife, Rita; daughters Wendy Fulmer, Suzanne Naughton, and Elizabeth Oellers; son Richard Jr.; 23 grandchildren; and seven great-grandchildren. The class expresses sincerest condolences to them all and thanks for this classmate's busy and well-rounded life.

Edward Leslie Winpenny Jr. '46

Ted often said he was proud that he "brought Wall Street to Main Street." Tired of commuting from New Canaan, Conn., to lower Manhattan, he convinced Merrill Lynch to open one of the brokerage's first suburban offices in his town and was a top producer there for 65 years.

Ted was instrumental in establishing the New Canaan Community Foundation, which helps fund Connecticut-area charitable and civic groups. Serving on the New Canaan Historical Society's board of governors, he led

its investment committee for 32 years.

Ted's key leadership helped popularize local paddle tennis, and he and a partner won the men's doubles national title in 1968. In the meantime, he served as '46's dedicated class agent for decades.

At St. Mark's Episcopal Church in New Canaan, Ted helped run the May Fair and Strawberry Festival each year. He was baptized with full immersion at age 88 at Covenant Fellowship Baptist Church in his winter hometown of Stuart, Fla.

Ted's death Oct. 12, 2014, left his wife, Anita Carter Winpenny; daughter Belinda Paris; five grandchildren; and three great-grandchildren. The class extends warmest condolences and thanks for his enthusiastic life to them all.

THE CLASS OF 1947



Joseph K. Gordon '47

Joe, a highly respected attorney, banking executive, and philanthropist died Oct. 5, 2015.

A graduate of Episcopal Academy, he did not begin his Princeton career until he had served three years in the Navy, including seven months on a light cruiser. After his service, Joe enrolled at Princeton, where he earned an English degree in 1947. He received a law degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1951.

Joe was a revered corporate attorney with Ballard Spahr and then with Montgomery, McCracken, Walker & Rhoads from 1990 until his death. For 31 years, he served as chief counsel and executive vice president of the Philadelphia National Bank and its successor CoreStates Bank, where he is credited with creating the bank's first credit card and its participation in the First Nationwide credit-card program (now known as "Visa"). A longtime emeritus member of its board of trustees, Joe served as chairman of the Lankenau Medical Center. He was involved in the formation of Main Line Health and served as its president and CEO.

Most central to Joe's life was his beloved wife of 56 years, Ray, who died on the same date as Joe four years earlier. The class extends its deepest sympathy to their children Sarah, Leila, Hunter '84, and Scott; and six grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1948



John D. Lewis '48

Jack died Dec. 6, 2015, in Milwaukee at age 88.

He grew up in Evanston, Ill., and went to New Trier High School along with our classmate David Spoehr. After Navy service, Jack graduated in January 1949 with a degree in mechanical engineering. He played sports, was a mountain climber, and sang in a number of choirs, glee clubs, and other vocal groups

throughout his life.

Most of Jack's business career was as the head of his own Lewis Sales Co., which sold industrial machinery and chrome plating. Jack was a leader or member of numerous organizations, including the Milwaukee Art Museum, Milwaukee Chamber Theater, and the Rotary Club of Milwaukee. He was a former president of the local Princeton Alumni Association and served on its schools committee. He was a board member and board chairman of the Piney Woods Country Life School in Jacksonville, Miss., a college-preparatory boarding school for African American children.

Jack is survived by Phoebe, his wife of 65 years; five children; 12 grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.



William F. Martin '48

Bill was born May 27, 1926, in New York City and died Jan. 29, 2015. He noted in our 50th-reunion book that as an active Roman Catholic layman, both in college and after, he "assisted and organized credit unions, cooperatives, and [other] community organizations."

At Princeton he majored in politics, graduating in 1949. Bill had been mentored by the eminent philosopher Jacques Maritain, then at the Institute for Advanced Study, and wrote his thesis on Maritain's political philosophy.

Bill married Beverly Byrne, and the family spent 20 years in Europe, returning to the United States in 1996. He then started a firm providing an information service about literary agents and their clients in New York.

He is survived by Beverly, seven children, and 12 grandchildren. We have been unable to make contact with the Martin family to obtain any further information about Bill's seemingly varied and productive career and life.

Gilman Perkins '48

Gilman died April 17, 2015, in Pittsford, N.Y., at age 88.

He was a graduate of St. Paul's School and served briefly in the 82nd Airborne Division just after World War II. He graduated from Princeton in 1950. For most of his business career he was an executive at the family's industrial firm, Union Steel Chest Corp. in LeRoy, N.Y.; later he worked in management at two other companies in the Rochester, N.Y., area. Gilman was a longtime supporter of the Rochester School for the Deaf, an active member of Episcopal churches in Rochester and in Kennebunkport, Maine, and a former president of the County Club of Rochester.

He was predeceased by Rebecca, his wife of 61 years. Gilman is survived by his daughters, Rebecca and Cornelia; son Gilman; eight grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

Walter B. Roberts Jr. '48

Walt was born in New York City in 1926 and died Nov. 14, 2015, in Plymouth, Minn., at age 89. His father, Walter Roberts Sr., was in the Class of 1915, and his late brother-in-law, Dudley Woodbridge, was the longtime secretary for the Class of 1944.

Walt started at Princeton after participating in the Navy V-12 program and graduated in 1949 with a degree in history. Most of his business career was in advertising and marketing at J. Walter Thompson and at other firms. Walt managed the promotion and marketing of products including Stripe toothpaste, Alka-Seltzer Plus, Mrs. Butterworth's Syrup, and Flintstones vitamins.

We remember vividly and gratefully Walt's survey reports on our careers, personal histories, and our views of our lives and times, included in his report in our 50th reunion book.

Walt was predeceased by his second wife, Rumohr Gamm. He is survived by his sister, Polly Woodbridge; sons Walter III and Kirby; daughter Susan; and numerous cousins, some of whom had Princeton connections.

**Alfred F. Shine '48**

Al was born in 1921 in Jersey City, N.J., and died Nov. 7, 2015, in Stuart, Fla.

He served in the Marines during World War II, was stationed in the Marshall Islands and elsewhere in the Pacific, and was wounded in combat. After he graduated from Princeton in 1947, Al was called again to active duty, first in Korea, and then for a year in the U.S. military's occupation of Japan. Meanwhile, he married Mary in 1949, and they were together until her death in 1995.

Al's entire business career was with Prudential Insurance Co., first in the Chicago area, and then at the company headquarters in New Jersey. After he retired in 1982, the family moved from Short Hills, N.J., to Florida, where Al met his second wife, Dottie.

He is survived by Dottie; three children from his first marriage, Jacqueline Morgan, Ann Shine, and Charles; six grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1949**Peter D. Bunzel '49**

Pete died July 20, 2015, in Los Angeles, one month after his 88th birthday.

He came to Princeton from Kent, and although his undergraduate career was interrupted by 16 months in the Army, he majored in history and graduated with high honors. Pete belonged to Charter Club, was chairman of *The Daily Princetonian*, and was a member of the undergraduate council and the Liberal Union.

A journalist and writer, Pete worked for *The Vineyard Gazette*, *The New Yorker*, *Life* magazine, *Seattle* magazine, and two Los Angeles papers. As the television critic for the *Los Angeles Herald-Examiner* in 1986, he won a major free-speech case in the California Supreme Court. He described himself as "a self-professed liberal" in our 50-year directory, and he continued to write occasional freelance pieces after his retirement.

After the death of his first wife, Jane Cole, Pete married Suzanne Belcher Platt in 1982. She survives him, as do three sons, Robert, Jeffrey and John. Pete was predeceased by Jane and his oldest son, Cole '75. We offer our sincere sympathy and deep condolences to them all.

**Forrest O. Burk '49**

Forrest died June 28, 2015, in Florida, having lived there for his entire life.

He came to Princeton in September 1946 from the Navy's V-12 program and majored in psychology, graduating with honors. While on campus, he took his meals at Prospect, was a member of the radio and electronics club, and was elected to Sigma Xi.

Forrest returned to Florida after his graduation and lived in Cape Canaveral. He was involved in the field of marine technology, writing in our 50th-reunion yearbook "it wasn't exactly a career, it just happened." Interestingly enough, he became involved with Project Apollo in the 1960s as a human-factors specialist, checking spacecraft equipment. At the time of his death, he had been an amateur radio operator for more than 50 years.

Forrest's wife, Alice, died in 2014. He also listed three daughters in the book, Barbara, Carolyn '76, and Nancy; and seven grandchildren. We offer our condolences to all of them.

**Francis M. Clarke '49**

Frank died June 27, 2015, one month after his 87th birthday. The son of a physician, he had spent almost his entire life in New Jersey. Aside from his time at the Hill School and his medical-school years at Penn, he was a true New Jerseyan.

At Princeton, Frank majored in history, played golf, and was a member of Key and Seal. His medical training at Penn was interrupted by active duty in the Navy Medical Corps from 1952 to 1954, and he continued to serve in the Naval Reserve afterward, retiring in 1975 with the rank of captain.

His career brought him back to New Jersey, where he practiced general surgery for more than five decades, and was on staff at St. Peter's University Hospital in New Brunswick. Frank

chaired the department of general surgery for 30 years.

He married Barbara Louise Livezey in 1955 and they had three children, Elizabeth Anne, Frank III, and Peter. Barbara died in 2011, and Frank later married Carolyn Boykin, who survives him, with his children and six grandchildren. To all of them, we offer our deep condolences.

**Norman A. Pedersen '49**

Norm died June 9, 2015, in Sarasota, Fla.

He was a history major and a member of Terrace and the Rugby Club at Princeton. Norm spent 15 years teaching at the Nichols School in Buffalo, and then was appointed headmaster of Brunswick School in Greenwich, Conn., where he stayed for 19 years. After his retirement, Norm and his wife, Isabel ("Ish"), spent winters in Florida and summers in Chautauqua, N.Y., where Ish and her family had lived for many years.

Classmate Herb Spencer has especially warm memories of an unexpected reunion with Norm, Ish, and their daughter, Selina. In 1956, the three Pedersens became trapped on their way to a family Thanksgiving in a fierce Lake Erie blizzard and ended up spending the holiday with the Spencers. Not only were the two Spencer boys and Selina happy companions, both fathers were classmates, and it turned out that Ish and Charlotte were Smith classmates as well. It was a happy ending to a disastrous trip for the Pedersens and the Spencers.

Norm is survived by Ish; children Selina P. Johnson '76, Norman III, and Laura; and six grandchildren. We extend our affectionate greetings and condolences to them all.

**Russell T. Stern '49**

Russ Stern died June 27, 2015, in Naples, Fla., his second home.

Born in Chicago, he attended the North Shore Country Day School, graduated from Exeter, and came to Princeton in 1945. While on campus, Russ was a member of Tower, sang in the choir and the Glee Club, and played JV baseball and basketball.

An economics major, he joined Merrill Lynch after graduation. After two years of training in New York, Russ returned to Chicago, where he stayed with the firm until 1981, ending up as marketing director. He joined Smith Barney for six years, then worked at the Thurston Group for 11 years as chairman of the board.

Russ belonged to many clubs and business organizations in Chicago and New York. He loved singing, music, travel, badminton, and golf, and was known to brighten any

room he entered.

Russ married Carol Jackson, a friend since his days as a student in Chicago, who survives him along with three children, Russell III, William, and Patricia; and three grandsons. Their son Darryl predeceased Russ. To them all, the class extends sincere sympathy.

THE CLASS OF 1950



William D. Browne '50

Bill, a lifelong resident of Milwaukee, died peacefully Oct. 5, 2015.

He graduated from Milwaukee University School and served in the Navy from 1944 to 1946 aboard a destroyer in the South Pacific. At Princeton, Bill majored in history, was manager of the varsity tennis team, and belonged to Charter.

He spent 10 years working as a salesman before founding the Browne Packaging Co. Bill sold the company in 1985 and joined Marquette Electronics, where he directed the charitable trust until his retirement. Bill was an active volunteer in many Milwaukee civic groups. He founded a ski program that taught and provided specialized skis that enabled people with disabilities to ski on nearby slopes. Bill also was a state-ranked tennis player.

Family reunions were a big event for him, especially an annual ski trip to Vail; spring vacations in Destin, Fla.; and sojourns to a summer cottage on Beaver Lake. Painting was a hobby he enjoyed later in his life.

Both Bill and his wife, Nancy, had been married before, so their marriage 49 years ago brought his five children and her four to the family. He is survived by Nancy, eight of the children, 22 grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.



David M. Eddy '50

Dave died Sept. 21, 2015, in Louisville.

He was born in Hartford, Conn., where he graduated from the Kingswood School.

At Princeton, Dave was an English major, participated in Theatre Intime, and belonged to Terrace Club. He also worked at WPRU and wrote for the *Nassau Lit*.

After serving in the Army Signal Corps in California for two years, he settled in New York City, where he used his writing acumen at NBC and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Dave then worked for the United Presbyterian Church U.S.A., where he edited publications for more than 20 years. He moved to Louisville when the church relocated its headquarters to that city, and retired there.

Dave loved animals and was an avid gardener, which was reflected at his homes in Brooklyn Heights and Louisville. Among other undertakings, he published choral works

and produced an off-Broadway musical, *The Athenian Touch*, for which he wrote the lyrics.

Dave never married and is survived by his brother, William.



Freeman F. Gosden Jr. '50

Freeman died Oct. 26, 2015, at home in Santa Barbara, Calif.

Though raised in California, he graduated from Indiana's Culver Military Academy. A member of Dial and an ROTC cadet major, "Gos," as he was known to some of us, majored in economics.

He was employed in the West Texas oil fields before and after serving as a first lieutenant in the Army Psychological Branch. After contracting polio in Texas, Freeman returned to California for rehabilitation. There he started as a mailboy for Young & Rubicam and worked for several other agencies before eventually joining Foote, Cone & Belding, from which he retired as chairman after guiding it from the 16th- to third-largest direct marketer in the world.

Among his career highlights were creation of the original frequent-flyer program for United Airlines; founding Me Books, which sold over a million personalized children's books; and teaching direct marketing at more than 120 colleges and corporations. He said in our 50th-reunion book that his biggest missed opportunity was declining a request to market a computer communications system four professors had developed, called the Internet. His hobbies were bicycling, model trains, and bridge.

He is survived by two daughters, Lee and Jill; two grandchildren; and a sister, Virginia. Dorothy, his wife of 60 years, predeceased him.



Fredric E. Schluter Jr. '50

The class lost one of its most enthusiastic and loyal members when Fred died Nov. 13, 2015, of a heart attack.

He graduated from Exeter in 1943 and served on submarines in the Navy before entering Princeton. In college, Fred majored in economics and belonged to Cannon Club. He played hockey and 150-pound football for two years and baseball for four. One of his favorite stories about his Princeton years described in great detail how he stole the clapper his freshman year. Fred took great pride in never missing a reunion in 65 years.

Fred was a longtime resident of Lewisburg, Pa. For most of his career, he owned and operated his own steel-manufacturing company, Keystone Forging Co. of Northumberland, Pa. Before his retirement, Fred was active in the Lewisburg Lions Club and the West Branch Manufacturers Association. After retiring, he became a resident of Naples, Fla., and split his time

between there and Lewisburg.

At his funeral, Fred received full military honors for his service. He is survived by Rose Marie, his wife of 49 years; children Fred III, Jean, Elizabeth, Joe, Janet, Richard, and Christine '92; 17 grandchildren; and his brothers, Bill '50 and Peter.

THE CLASS OF 1952



Frederic B. Ingram '52

Fritz prepared for Princeton at Exeter, studied basic engineering, ate at Tower, and was a member of the golf team (a lifelong interest). His

roommates were Ed Theurkauf, Bryce Russell, George Vaught, Bob Cohill, Bob IX, and Peter Bunce. He went on to pursue a career in the oil business, a family endeavor.

He died Aug. 26, 2015, leaving his wife, Ingrid; and children Frederick Jr., Eileen, and Philip, to whom the class sends good wishes.

THE CLASS OF 1954



Kai A. Nebel '54

Kai died Dec. 1, 2014.

Born in Geneva, N.Y., he attended Geneva High School. At Princeton, Kai majored in history, joined Campus Club, and was active in many organizations. His special interests included ornithology and Latin America.

Following Princeton, he earned a law degree at Harvard. Kai's 50-year career in law included a dedication to rebuilding cities. He was the principal author of legislation called "tax-increment financing," which enabled cities to finance current projects out of projected future income. One project included the development of the Chicago North Loop and renovation of The Chicago Theatre, a landmark building. Kai spearheaded a *pro bono* coalition that prevented the demolition of Skokie School in Winnetka, Ill.

Kai was predeceased by his wife, Maria. The class extends condolences to their children Natalia, Silvia, Isabella, and Erik.



Richard C. Smith '54

Richard died Nov. 30, 2015, after a brief illness.

Born in Honolulu, he attended Punahou High School.

At Princeton, he majored in economics, was a member of Colonial Club, played varsity baseball, and was in the NROTC. After graduation, Richard spent three years aboard two Navy destroyers in the Pacific.

Dick subsequently had a 37-year career in commercial banking for the Security Pacific National Bank in Los Angeles and Santa Barbara. In 1988, he joined the Santa Barbara Bank and Trust, working there

until his retirement in 1994. During his long career, he served on the boards of many civic organizations.

Dick and Larimore ("Larie"), his wife of 60 years, traveled extensively and were regular attendees at all of our class reunions, mini-reunions, and special activities.

The class is honored by his service to our country and extends condolences to his wife, Larie; sons Rick and Doug; daughter Judy; and four grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1955



R. James Macaleer '55

Born Jan. 29, 1934, to Edna Green and William Macaleer, Jim died Oct. 29, 2015, of cancer.

Coming from Lansdowne (Pa.) High School, Jim graduated *cum laude* from Princeton. He majored in chemical engineering, joined Tiger Inn, and roomed at 22 Blair Hall with Donald Greene, Harold Haabestad Jr., and William Van Alstyne.

Jim's 11 years as a fighter pilot in the Navy were complemented by his service as a director for numerous organizations, including the local watershed organization, the Brandywine Valley Association; the regional land trust, Natural Lands Trust; and the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, which he chaired for almost six years.

Co-founder of Shared Medical Systems, a leading provider of financial, administrative, and patient-care automated information-processing systems, Jim retired in 1995 as CEO and in 2000 as non-executive chairman. He received many awards, including the Boy Scout Distinguished Eagle and Silver Beaver awards, Entrepreneurial Excellence award from Delaware Valley Venture Group, Distinguished Entrepreneur award from Muhlenberg College, and an honorary degree from Drexel University.

During rare escapes from the boardroom, Jim loved freshwater fishing, tennis, and bird watching with his wife, Lola Jean, in more than 30 countries on seven continents.

Jim is survived by Lola Jean, sons David and Douglas, daughter Cynthia, and two grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1956



Frederick W. Prichard Jr. '56

The son of Frederick Walker Prichard and Elizabeth Smith Prichard, he was born in Charleston, W.Va., in 1934. Fred

graduated from the Lawrenceville School in 1952 and from Princeton in 1956 with a degree in mechanical engineering. From 1956 to 1959 he served in the Army and in 1959 began his career at Union Carbide, which spanned several decades and took him from Charleston

to New York City.

Fred spent his retirement years in Palm Beach, Fla., and later, Bonita Springs, Fla., where he was active in the community — especially with the Princeton Club of Southwest Florida — in addition to other various charities.

In his role with the Princeton Club of Southwest Florida, he served as membership chair, setting an all-time record for club membership, and was still serving on the board of directors at the time of his death. In 2008, he organized and managed the inaugural appearance of the Princeton Triangle Club in Naples, Fla., where he sold out the house for their performance.

Fred leaves behind his wife, Rhonda; four children; four grandchildren; and two sisters. He will be most remembered for his fun-loving personality, musical talents, and charitable spirit.

THE CLASS OF 1957



James H. Case III '57

Jim, the former associate commissioner of the Massachusetts Department of Education, died Nov. 9, 2015, at his home in Clemmons, N.C.

Jim majored in English, joined Colonial Club and was business manager of the Glee Club.

After earning a Ph.D. at Harvard in 1969, Jim was committed to education throughout his professional life. He taught high school English in Winchester and Brookline, Mass., trained teachers at Harvard Graduate School of Education, and was director of the Institute for Learning and Teaching at the University of Massachusetts in Boston. He served as the commonwealth's director of teacher certification before rising to the associate commissioner position. Later, Jim was dean of the Empire State College campus in Hartsdale, N.Y.

He was well known for his love of camping and literature and for his beer waffles. Jim's friends and family appreciated his independent, helpful nature and his sense of humor.

Jim is survived by his wife, Cindri; children Peter, Matthew, Jessica, Emily, and Joanna; and 13 grandchildren.



John C. Eaton '57 '59

John died Dec. 2, 2015, in New York City, less than six weeks after attending an 80th birthday retrospective concert of his music in New York.

He was born in Bryn Mawr, Pa., and was successful as a pianist and composer from an early age. John majored in music at Princeton and was a member of Cannon Club. He formed a jazz group, the Princetonians, which achieved national recognition for its recordings through Columbia Records. John continued on at Princeton as a graduate student, earning an

MFA in music in 1959.

A three-time Rome Prize winner in musical composition, John spent 11 years in Rome at the American Academy. He also was the recipient of two Guggenheim fellowships and a MacArthur fellowship. John explored his own ideas about music in all genres, writing microtonally and for electronic synthesizers, the Synket, and the Moog synthesizer.

He composed more than 20 operas, some of which required reduced numbers of performers, called pocket operas. He taught at Indiana University and at the University of Chicago, and recently lived in New Jersey near Manhattan.

The class offers condolences to his wife, Nelda, and their children, Estela and Julian.

THE CLASS OF 1958



Raymond B. Huttig '58

Ray died July 24, 2015, at Coming Home Hospice in San Francisco.

He came to us from Thornton High School in Chicago. At Princeton, Ray took his meals at Key and Seal, where he served as secretary and chairman of the bicker committee.

Ray majored in politics and rowed on the 150-pound crew. His senior-year roommates were Jeff Brill, Harry Miner, and John Sutter.

After college and five years with the Navy, Ray earned an MBA at the University of Chicago. He joined the Bank of America and worked in various divisions, including corporate finance, leasing, and capital markets. He also spent some time in Singapore. After retiring in 2000, Ray settled in the Bay Area.

Ray is survived by his nephews, Craig and Clark Roberts, who are sons of his late sister, Grace. To them, the class extends sympathy.

THE CLASS OF 1960



Clifford K. Thompson Jr. '60

Cliff died Nov. 21, 2014, in La Jolla, Calif. He had been afflicted in recent years with Parkinson's disease, which restricted his range of

activities and prevented him from attending our 50th reunion.

Cliff majored in history, ate at Cannon Club, played interclub sports, and was an NROTC midshipman. After Princeton, he served three years in the Navy, then moved on to law school at the University of California, Berkeley during the turbulent years of the free-speech movement. Cliff joined the office of the California attorney general, where he spent his working career and eventually rose to become deputy attorney general. Career highlights included arguing before the Supreme Court (and winning his first case) and prosecuting Angela Davis (he lost, but wrote that "the important thing is being able to say you were there").

Cliff married his college sweetheart, Ingeborg Hermanus, in 1961. She and their daughter, Kimberly, survive him. The class extends sympathy to them both.

THE CLASS OF 1961



Howard A. Olgin '61

Howie died Jan. 28, 2015, at home in Cathedral City, Calif.

Born in Jersey City, N.J., he came to Princeton from Henry Snyder High School. In college Howie majored in philosophy, was an officer of the University Press Club, wrote for PAW, and was a contributor to the *Nassau Lit*. He took his meals at Terrace Club and roomed senior year with Mike Horn and Ernie Smith.

After Princeton, having considered writing and medicine as career options, Howie went to medical school at Penn and became a board-certified general surgeon and family-practice physician while writing and publishing seven medical thrillers. His love of writing was a lifelong passion. Later in his medical career, Howie engaged in laparoscopic surgery and was surgical adviser to Ethicon Inc.

We did not see much of Howie over the years, but he did attend one reunion some years ago, and we hear from Mike Horn and Tom Sansone (also a medical school classmate) that there are many great stories to be told.

Howie is survived by his daughter, Aviva, who lives in Coachella, Calif.

THE CLASS OF 1962

Joseph E. Irenas '62

Joe died Oct. 16, 2015, after a fall.

He came to us from the Pingry School and was a scholarship student there and at Princeton. Active in WPRB, he dined at Campus Club and majored in the Woodrow Wilson School. Joe roomed with Doug Nadeau, Jack Myers, Bob Medina, and Don McCulloch.

After earning a law degree from Harvard, he clerked for Justice Haydn Proctor and then joined McCarter & English, where he became a partner. Loyal to our class, he was our president from 1987 to 1992 and generously hosted reunion-planning meetings at the Nassau Club, where he also enjoyed his weekly poker games.

Joe became a federal judge in 1992 and was still sitting on the bench of the District Court of New Jersey's Camden vicinage when his accident occurred. Fellow judges said that he loved both large and small cases. They also marveled at his work ethic in spite of undergoing dialysis three times a week. Joe had a special relationship with Supreme Court Justice Sonia Sotomayor '76, who came over to greet Joe and his wife, Nancy, on Alumni Day in 2014.

The class offers its condolences to Nancy, his wife since 1962 and friend since sixth grade; children Amy and Ted; and his grandchildren.

Hugh C. McLean '62

Hugh died Oct. 25, 2015.

He came to us from the Nichols School, played freshman tennis and squash, and dined at Key and Seal. Hugh left Princeton after his junior year, abandoning biology. Switching to English at the University of Buffalo, he graduated near the top of his class.

While serving in the Army at Fort Dix in 1963, he attended Princeton football games and visited the campus. Over time, Hugh became a loyal alumnus, attending many functions and reunions. After joining Marine Midland Bank in Buffalo (now HSBC), Hugh earned an MBA from Canisius College. He chaired the Princeton Club of Western New York and was on Buffalo's schools committee. In addition, he was on the board of the Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural Site Foundation and was a past president of the Buffalo Tennis/Squash Club. Hugh retired from HSBC in 2003.

He married Margaret ("Peppy") Spitzmiller in 1964. Hugh stayed active playing squash and tennis. Additionally, the family enjoyed summers on the north shore of Lake Erie. Well-liked, Hugh had many friends.

The class extends its condolences to Peppy, and their daughters, Patty, Anne, Ellen, and Caroline.

THE CLASS OF 1964

Saud al-Faisal '64

Saud died July 9, 2015, at age 75. He was born in the Saudi city of Ta'if and came to Princeton from the Hun School, where he honed the soccer skills he brought to Princeton.

He was the world's longest-serving foreign minister and was a central figure in all of the monumental changes in the Middle East from the '70s to the present. He helped mediate the end to a civil war in Lebanon and dealt with Palestinian uprisings against Israel in 1987 and 2000.

Gerry Parsky, a classmate who played soccer with Saud and worked closely with him later in life as assistant secretary of the U.S. Department of Treasury, wrote: "Saud was instrumental in the alliance between Saudi Arabia and the United States. He was often referred to as the quiet diplomat who was respected by everyone in the U.S. government." Gerry also noted that he had dinner with Saud in Los Angeles two weeks before he died and much of the discussion was about Princeton. "Saud regretted that he did not study harder, but was grateful for the first-rate education he received," Gerry said.

Saud is survived by three sons, including Khalid al-Faisal '94, and three daughters.



Cheney C. Joseph Jr. '64

Cheney died Dec. 18, 2015, after a short illness. He was a proud, lifelong resident of his beloved Baton Rouge, La.

At Princeton, he majored

in philosophy and religion and graduated with honors. A member of Cottage Club, Cheney lettered in varsity crew. He served in the Marine Corps Reserve from 1960 to 1966.

Cheney graduated from Louisiana State University's law school in 1969, where he was a member of the Law Review and Order of the Coif. He went on to have a long and distinguished career in the law as a revered law professor, law school dean, state and federal prosecutor, state court judge, general counsel to a Louisiana governor, and executive director of the Judicial Council. In 2015, Cheney became acting co-dean of the LSU Law School, where he was described as the "heart and soul" of the law school community.

Cheney was a true giant of the legal profession in Louisiana. With a twinkle in his eye and an entertaining story at the ready, Cheney taught and mentored generations of lawyers and judges over his illustrious tenure of more than 40 years on LSU's faculty.

He is survived by his wife, Mary, also an attorney; sons Terrell and Allen; and three grandchildren; to whom the class sends sincere condolences. An extended tribute to Cheney can be found on our class website at www.princeton1964.com.

THE CLASS OF 1966



Paul E. Hudak '66

Paul died July 27, 2015.

He came to Princeton from Glendale, Calif., after graduating from Riverside High School, where he played varsity football and served as senior class president. At Princeton he majored in basic engineering and was a member of Elm Club and the Aquinas Foundation.

After graduation, Paul earned an MBA in quantitative methods at the University of Michigan and completed courses at American University. He served in the Navy from 1969 to 1974, earning the Navy Achievement Award and the Vietnam Service Award and rising to the rank of lieutenant. Paul pursued a career in business consulting, serving as a senior associate and consultant for Booz Allen Hamilton and residing in Fairfax, Va., and Rockville, Md.

Paul loved the sea and was devoted to his family. A highlight of each year was the family's beach vacation. He determinedly coached his children in soccer, learning the sport by watching videotapes.

Paul is survived by his wife, Virginia; children Emily, Brian, and Kevin; and grandchildren Emerson and Eva. The class extends its heartfelt sympathy to them.

Frederick G. Schonenberg Jr. '66

Fred died Dec. 10, 2015, at home in Wynantskill, N.Y.

Born in Mississippi, Fred graduated from



Baldwin (N.Y.) Senior High School. At Princeton he majored in history and belonged to Elm Club, where he served as treasurer. Fred sang in the Chapel Choir and played interclub sports.

After Princeton, he earned a law degree from Columbia Law School. During the Vietnam War, Fred served in the Marine Corps, working in the judge advocate general's corps and rising to the rank of captain.

Fred practiced law in Wynantskill. He was an avid golfer and was president and a longtime member of the Frear Park Senior Golf Club. He was a member of the Wynantskill Kiwanis Club and sang with the Uncle Sam Chorus.

Fred is survived by his wife, Midge; and children Fred, Kathy, Lisa, and Cori. The class extends its deepest sympathy to them and to Fred's extended family.

THE CLASS OF 1967



John I. Boslough '67

John died May 4, 2010, of cancer at home in Snowmass Village, Colo.

John entered Princeton with the Class of 1964, dropped out for a few years and then joined the Class of 1967. He was a member of Colonial, ran track, and wrote for *The Daily Princetonian*.

After graduation, John attended Columbia Law School, but ultimately decided to move back to Colorado and become a journalist. He started as the sports editor of the *Mountain Mail* in Salida, Colo., and later became editor. John returned to Denver with the Associated Press and then joined the *Denver Post* as a reporter, where he won many awards for his stories, which were often science-related. John moved to Washington, D.C., to head the *Denver Post's* bureau in the late '70s and later left to become science editor at *U.S. News & World Report*.

John wrote five books about science issues and contributed articles to numerous publications, including *The Washington Post* and *National Geographic*. John wrote *Stephen Hawking's Universe*, a 1985 biography of the famed scientist that was an international bestseller and was translated into 10 languages. He also co-authored *The Very First Light — The True Inside Story of the Scientific Journey Back to the Dawn of the Universe* with astrophysicist and Nobel Prize-winner John C. Mather.

John is survived by his wife, Susan; and daughters Jill and Sophie.



Dennis H. Gustafson '67

Dennis died June 27, 2010, at home in Alamo, Calif., from the effects of early-onset Alzheimer's disease.

He came to Princeton

from Highland High School in Salt Lake City, where he played guard and catcher on the school's championship teams and was an Eagle Scout. Dennis played oboe and bassoon in the Princeton Orchestra and had a continuing love for symphony and opera. He served a 30-month mission to Switzerland from 1962 to 1965. At Princeton, Dennis majored in biology, roomed for four years with Keith Hilbig, and was a member of Terrace.

In the spring of 1967, Dennis married Judith Benson Gustafson and then attended medical school at Columbia. After an internship in San Francisco, he completed a four-year residency in orthopedic surgery at UC, San Francisco and two years as an Army major. For the next 22 years, Dennis loved his career as an orthopedic surgeon at John Muir Hospital and as a partner at Diablo Orthopedic Medical Group in Walnut Creek, Calif. Dennis is remembered for his quiet devotion to duty and his kindness to others.

He is survived by Judy; children Stuart, Andrew, Joanna, Eric Blair, Carl, Cathryn, and Susan; and 14 grandchildren.

Ricardo L. Sicre '67

Ricardo died June 25, 2011, after suffering a heart attack while visiting friends in Spain, where he spent his childhood.

At Princeton, he joined Ivy, majored in English, was a star on the soccer team, and made many lifelong friends.

After earning an MBA at Cornell, Ricardo worked at Morgan Guaranty, which brought him back to Spain and launched a 30-year banking career in Europe at Banca Catalana, Saudi International Bank, and Nomura. London became his center of operations, but his work took him around the globe.

Ricardo married three times and fathered three children. The loss of his eldest son two years before his own death affected him deeply and gave him a sense of the frailty of life and the need to take advantage of all it offered.

His father's early death left Ricardo with an unexpected inheritance that led to an early retirement and allowed him to travel and fulfill his never-ending curiosity and to spend a good part of the year in Gstaad.

Ricardo had a distinct laugh — a deep chuckle. He is remembered as a wonderful friend: kind, affectionate, and generous with his time and hospitality. His life included tragedy as well as good fortune, but all who knew him appreciated his humanity, dignity, and love for family and friends.

THE CLASS OF 1972

Richard W. Lang Jr. '72

Richard died Oct. 8, 2015, at Overlook Hospital in Summit, N.J., surrounded by his loving family. He was 65. Known to many of us as "Rick" or "Langer," he was a congenial,



easygoing New Jersey native and a loyal alumnus and member of our class.

Rick came to Princeton from the Pingry School and Plainfield High School, where his legacy lives on through the Richard Lang Outstanding Graduate Award. At Princeton, he played football and squash and was a member of Cottage Club, serving as its social chairman his senior year. He was one of a handful of our class with a perfect record of Annual Giving.

Following graduation, Rick began a career in banking with United National Bank in Netherwood, N.J., and then Smith Barney, where he was a managing director at the time of his retirement. Rick was a passionate and accomplished golfer, trap shooter, and racquets player.

He is survived by his loving wife, Barbara Betner Lang; son Richard Lang III; daughter Morgan Lang Hutter and her husband, Ian Hutter; mother Lois Lippincott Lang; and his sister, Suzanne Lippincott Lang. The class extends its condolences to his family.



Michael Morgan '72

Mike died Feb. 6, 2015, after a battle with brain cancer.

Mike was from Cleveland but attended St. Paul's School, and was one of several

graduates of St. Paul's to enter our class. Mike carried a love of music from high school to Princeton and majored in politics. He roomed with Jeff Hoagland, Ben Maguire, Jonathan McCall, and Jim Robinson sophomore year. Mike was a member of Ivy and a close friend of Stephanie Fowler '73.

Following graduation from Case Western Reserve School of Law in 1979, he joined the firm of Bryan Cave in St. Louis, a career that would take him to offices in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia; London; and Hong Kong. From 1996 on, he worked in private practice and at several firms and was serving as counsel to Greensfelder, Hemker & Gale when he died. Mike was very active in local and regional alumni affairs.

He is survived by his wife, Mary Armstrong Goodyear Morgan; sister Martha Estes; brother Dixon; daughter Phoebe; son Nicholas; stepdaughters Cameron Goodyear and Dana Goodyear; four grandchildren; and his adored West Highland White Terrier, Isabel.

The class extends sympathy to Mike's family.

GRADUATE ALUMNI

Philip S. Collins '54

Philip Collins, architect and retired managing partner of CUH2A Inc., died of multiple systems atrophy, Oct. 29, 2015. He was 86.

Born in 1929, Collins graduated from

Williams College before earning an MFA degree in architecture from Princeton in 1954. He then entered New Jersey's open competition to design the state's Tercentenary Pavilion for the 1964 World's Fair at Flushing Meadows, N.Y.

He won for his design that was to be constructed adjacent to the Fair's Unisphere. The New Jersey Pavilion won several awards, including the Architectural Award for Excellence by the American Institute of Steel Construction and a Citation for Excellence in Design by the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Collins founded the architecture and engineering firm, CUH2A, in Princeton. It would grow into a large science and technology design firm, employing hundreds of architects and engineers in several international offices.

Collins is survived by his wife, Elinor Whitney Collins; four daughters; and six grandchildren. A son predeceased him.

Sherrill Cleland *57

Sherrill Cleland, former president of Marietta (Ohio) College, died Oct. 26, 2015, at age 91.

Cleland served in World War II and was decorated with a Bronze Star and a Purple Heart. In 1949, he earned a bachelor's degree from Oberlin, and then a master's degree and Ph.D. from Princeton in economics.

An accomplished economist and professor, he was known for his commitment to mentoring and promoting equal rights and opportunities for women. A leader and innovator in education, he was president of Marietta College from 1973 to 1989. He also had been dean of academic affairs at Kalamazoo College.

Through the Ford Foundation, he served as an economic adviser to the country of Jordan from 1963 to 1964. From 1967 to 1969, he led the creation of a master's degree program in development economics at the American University of Beirut. He had been a board member of the Cincinnati Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland. In retirement, he was chair of the Student Loan Funding Corp.

Cleland is survived by Diana, his wife of 27 years; 10 children; 19 grandchildren; and 14 great-grandchildren. He was predeceased by Betty, his first wife of 39 years.

Richard L. Peskin *60

Richard Peskin, retired professor of engineering at Rutgers University, died July 12, 2015, after a long illness. He was 81.

Peskin earned a bachelor's degree from MIT in 1956, and in 1960 received a Ph.D. in mechanical engineering from Princeton. He was a faculty member in the mechanical and aerospace department at Rutgers for 38 years.

He made many contributions in turbulence, non-linear dynamics, and chaos. Peskin

was a pioneer in the application of artificial intelligence and parallel computing to symbolic computation, and numerical stimulation of fluid flows.

Peskin retired to Vermont in 1997. There he enjoyed the regular pursuit of two of his many interests, playing the cello and sledding with a small team of Siberian huskies.

Peskin is survived by his wife, Sandra Walther; two daughters; a stepson; and six grandchildren.

Jan Miel *65

Jan Miel, professor emeritus of Romance languages at Wesleyan University, died Oct. 6, 2015, after a long illness. He was 84.

Miel graduated from Harvard in 1952 and served in the Army from 1952 to 1954. He earned a master's degree and a Ph.D. in Romance languages and literature in 1959 and 1965, respectively, from Princeton. He taught at Goucher College and MIT before joining Wesleyan in 1964.

At Wesleyan, he was a professor of Romance languages and in the College of Letters. A scholar of varied interests, Miel was a Sanskrit major at Harvard, studied musicology at Princeton, and then earned his doctorate in French, also at Princeton.

His main published work was *Pascal and Theology*, and he published many articles on literature and literary criticism. While working in intelligence in the Army, he wrote a grammar of the Sinhalese language.

Miel is survived by his wife, Elizabeth; a son; and two grandchildren. A daughter died in 2010.

Aaron Sheon *66

Aaron Sheon, professor emeritus of modern art and architecture at the University of Pittsburgh, died Nov. 8, 2015, at age 78.

Sheon graduated from the University of Michigan in 1960 with a bachelor's and a master's degree in art history. Then he earned an MFA in 1962 and a Ph.D. in 1966 in art from Princeton. In 1962, he received a Fulbright award for research at the Sorbonne, and from 1963 to 1965 he worked at the UNESCO office in Paris.

In 1966, Sheon began his 37-year career as professor of modern art and architecture at the University of Pittsburgh. He retired in 2003 as professor emeritus. He was an undergraduate adviser and curated several of the first exhibitions in that university's art gallery. In 1968 and from 1978 to 1979, he was chair of Pittsburgh's Frick fine arts department.

Between 1984 and 1985, he was the Herodotus Fellow at the Institute for Advanced Studies in Princeton. Sheon received numerous awards for his teaching and scholarship. He curated and wrote catalogs for many exhibitions of artists and architects.

He is survived by his wife, Jill; two children; two granddaughters; two stepsons; and one step-granddaughter.

Nicolaos D. Epiotis *72

Nicolaos Epiotis, professor emeritus of chemistry at the University of Washington, died July 17, 2015, at the age of 71.

Born in Athens, Greece, in 1944, Epiotis attended Athens College, an American school. After graduating, he attended Ripon College in Wisconsin for two years and graduated *summa cum laude* in 1965. He then received a master's degree from Harvard in 1967, and a Ph.D. in chemistry from Princeton in 1972. Epiotis taught organic chemistry at the University of Washington from 1972 until he achieved emeritus status in 2008.

Alfred P. Sloan and Alexander von Humboldt awards were among his honors. He wrote several books and numerous papers in national and international scholarly journals. A theoretical scientist, his critically acclaimed book, *Deciphering the Chemical Code*, challenged the conventional theories of chemical bonding.

Shortly after the book was published in 1996, Epiotis was diagnosed with the first of a series of brain tumors that plagued him until his death.

Epiotis is survived by his devoted wife, Linda Daniel; and an extended family in the United States and Greece.

Robert Curvin *75

Robert Curvin, a scholar and activist devoted to achieving racial equality and social justice, died Sept. 29, 2015, of multiple myeloma. He was 81.

After Army service, Curvin graduated from Rutgers in Newark in 1960 and became a welfare caseworker. He co-founded Newark's chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). During the 1967 Newark turmoil, he worked to temper what he called a rebellion and not a riot. In 1975 he earned a Ph.D. in politics from Princeton.

In his 2014 book, *Inside Newark: Decline, Rebellion and the Search for Transformation*, he analyzed Newark's tumultuous change after World War II as it went from two-thirds white to two-thirds black within a decade. Hopeful but realistic about Newark's future, Curvin was frank about his disappointment in the city's mayors, but believed in education.

In 1977, Curvin joined the editorial board of *The New York Times* and served for nearly six years. He then held senior positions at the Ford Foundation, the Greentree Foundation, the New School, Fund for the City of New York, and the Bloustein School at Rutgers. He was a trustee of Princeton University from 1977 to 1981 and a member of the ABPA.

He is survived by Patricia, his wife; two children; and three grandchildren.

Graduate memorials are prepared by the APGA.

*This issue contains an undergraduate memorial for John C. Eaton '57 *59.*

Classifieds

For Rent

Europe

Rome: Bright, elegant apartment. Marvelous beamed ceilings. Antiques. Walk to Spanish Steps, Trevi Fountain. 609-683-3813, gam1@comcast.net

Provence: Delightful five-bedroom stone farmhouse, facing Roman theater. Pool, WiFi. 860-672-6607. www.Frenchfarmhouse.com

Paris, Left Bank: Elegant apartment off Seine in 6th. Short walk to Louvre, Notre Dame. 609-924-7520, gam1@comcast.net

Paris, Marais: Elegant, 2 bedroom, 2 bath apartment, vibrant Pompidou museum/sidewalk café quarter on 13c pedestrian street, full kitchen, w/d, AC, cable. desaix@verizon.net, 212-473-9472.

Florence Country house on 54 mountain acres. Fantastic views. \$100/day. www.ganzitalianhouse.com E-mail: gganzz@comcast.net

Rome: Elegant 2-4BR historic apartment, modern conveniences! tkim@stollberne.com

France, Paris-Marais: Exquisite, sunny, quiet one-bedroom apartment behind Place des Vosges. King-size bed, living/dining room, six chairs, full kitchen, washer, dryer, weekly maid service, WiFi, \$1350 weekly. max@gwu.edu

Ile St-Louis: Elegant, spacious, top floor, skylighted apartment, gorgeous views overlooking the Seine, 2 bedrooms sleep 4, 2 baths, elevator, well-appointed, full kitchen, WiFi. 678-232-8444. triff@mindspring.com

Paris 7th: Fifth floor, quiet, studio sleeps 3. Balcony. View Eiffel Tower. www.parisgrenelle.com, 207-752-0285.

Provence: Stunning views from rooftop terraces, french charm throughout apartments in restored medieval house. Sleeps 2-10. Vineyards, boulangerie, restaurants, hiking. \$900-\$1500/wk, www.cheskubik.com

Paris, Tuileries Gardens: Beautifully-appointed, spacious, 1BR queen, 6th floor, elevator, concierge. karin.demorest@gmail.com, w*49.

Italy/Todi: Luxurious 8BR, 7.5BA villa, amazing views, infinity pool, olives, lavender, grapes, vegetable garden, daily cleaner, Wi-Fi. Photos/prices/availability: VRBO.com, #398660. Discount — Princetonians. 914-320-2865. MarilynGasparini@aol.com, p*11.

Aix-en-Provence: Cours Mirabeau, heart of town. Well appointed, 2 bedroom apartment, remarkably quiet, steps to shops & restaurants, garage. Perfect for exploring Provence. \$1500/week. greatfrenchrentals@comcast.net

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Rome, Italy: Breathtakingly beautiful art-filled apartment on via Gregoriana near Spanish steps. 2 bedrooms in a 17th century palazzo. Mariaceliswirth@yahoo.com, 212-360-6321.

Beautiful Alpine Chalet, quiet village near Megève, all seasons, 4BR, sauna, garden, skiing, hiking, cycling, golf, swimming, www.chalet-col-des-aravis.com, *87.

Eygalières, Provence: 17th C farmhouse and guesthouse (sleeps 12/6) rentable independently on outstanding estate, amid gardens and olive groves, views of the Alpilles, large swimming pool, tennis court, close to historic sights, markets, cafés. lidia.bradley@gmail.com, s*84.

Paris Luxembourg, Port Royal and Saint Jacques, full of light, large one bedroom apartment, 75m.sq., completely redesigned, elegant furnishing, antiques. 950 euros/week, gregoire.mallard@graduateinstitute.ch

Tuscany: Vacation in a Renaissance Painting at Agriturismo Il Rifugio in Cortona Italy. Voicemail: 805-682-2386, www.CortonaAIR.com

Lovely Tuscan farmhouse: see Real Estate for Sale for details, '56.

South America

2016 Olympic Games in Rio: 4-room penthouse, stylish building of the 1940s (parking space for one car, maid service 3 days/week), with wide sea-front veranda facing the Sugarloaf, and spectacular view on the entry of the Rio Bay. Contact: mano@valorcafe.com.br *80, isabelopcl@gmail.com

United States Northeast

Waitsfield, VT: 6BR, 3BA, fireplace. Spectacular golf, riding, tennis, biking, hiking. MadRiver swimming. 2 day minimum. 978-922-0010, w*51.

Wellfleet: 4 bedroom beachfront cottage with spectacular views overlooking Cape Cod National Seashore. 609-921-0809 or warrenst@aol.com

Lake Champlain, VT: Lakeside 3BR, 2BA, beautifully appointed, views! Vermontproperty.com, #1591. douglas_grover@ml.com, '73.

Stone Harbor, NJ: On beach, upscale. 570-287-7191. E-mail: radams150@aol.com



Classifieds

United States Northeast

Norfolk, CT: Large, lovely rural house near swimming, golf, Norfolk Chamber Music Festival. Summer/Fall — monthly rental. '63. betsylittle.com/rentals/meadow-house/

Southold, Long Island: Renovated North Fork wine/ beach home, 2BR, 2BA, sleeps 5. cmorgenroth@gmail.com, '02.

Maine, MidCoast: Lovely, contemporary 3BR/2BA home, 3.5 wooded acres, frontage on Sheepscot River below Wiscasset ("the prettiest village in Maine"). All amenities. Privacy yet 10 minutes from Route 1 & town center. Great all seasons! www.vrbo.com/4135518ha or hhutcheson@alumni.princeton.edu, '68.

Sag Harbor, N.Y.: Hampton's bayfront in private community 3BR, 2B, LR, DR, CAC, porch, beach, sunsets. Aug/Aug-LD. mnschlendorf@gmail.com, '59.

Ocean Beach, Fire Island, Inexpensive, near Ocean: Charming 3BR, 2 Bath Home, convertible LR/BR, large deck, fireplace, piano, barbeque, called Serenity, Bayside restaurants. One hour — NYC. Call Dr. Pollner 917-748-3868.

United States West

Big Sky Montana: Charming 4 BR log home on 20 acres beautifully furnished, spectacular views, Big Sky sunsets, skiing, hiking, fishing and golfing within 5 minutes. Close to Yellowstone National Park and Bozeman. Enjoyment all 4 seasons. 610-225-3286. jgriffi644@aol.com, s'67.

Park City/Deer Valley, Utah: 3 BR ski-out condominium in Upper Deer Valley. Newly remodeled, hot tub, beautiful views, available all seasons. Reasonable rates. 937-825-4137 or pikolodzika@aol.com, p'12.

Beautiful Palm Springs 4 bed midcentury: www.vrbo.com/772785, norawilliams@gmail.com '82.

Napa Valley Oasis: Vineyard views, pool/spa, excellent restaurants & wineries. 4+ bedrooms, 4+ baths. www.youtube.com/watch?v=_C43RHPdknU, napavalleyoasis@yahoo.com

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Arizona: Scottsdale, Paradise Valley, Phoenix and Carefree. Houses, condos and lots. Rox Stewart '63, Russ Lyon Sotheby's International Realty. 602-316-6504. E-mail: rox.stewart@russlyon.com

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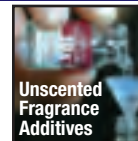
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Princeton proctors, 1968

Rite of Spring

John S. Weeren



A proctor's victimized Ford

Princeton's proctors had reason to fear the coming of spring in the 1950s and '60s, thanks to outbreaks of mayhem that dwarf subsequent shenanigans. Although the most destructive riot of this era occurred in 1963, when Nassau Street was left in a shambles, the prize for brazenness may go to 1968, when trouble erupted at Brown Hall.

On the night of May 15, 25 freshmen from Dod and Witherspoon halls converged on Brown, extinguishing its lights, exploding toilet paper-wrapped firecrackers in its entries, and breaking 15 of its windows. This provoked a spirited counterattack that broke five windows in Dod but failed to prevent Dod occupants from continuing their assault on Brown by "firing rotten oranges out of a second-story window with a super-slingshot and shouting ribald comments over a loudspeaker," *The Daily Princetonian* reported.

In the confusion, an enterprising if reckless student commandeered Director of Security H. Walter Dodwell's gleaming Dodge Dart. A chase worthy of the Keystone Cops ensued. According

to the *Prince*, the fugitive "smashed through the barricade at the pagoda by the New New Quad [now the site of Butler College], made a skidding left by the parking lot pagoda and raced down Faculty Road to Washington Road. As the chase continued onto Route 1, the thief ran three red lights, accelerated up to speeds of 90 miles per hour, and then returned down Alexander Road to ditch the car and disappear into the woods."

In hindsight, Dodwell got off lightly. Just a few months later, Proctor Vincent DiPane Jr. left his new Ford station wagon unattended while he dealt with an issue in Little Hall. On exiting the dormitory, he saw his car being pushed down the hill, and though the perpetrators fled, the vehicle continued its descent until it collided with Dillon Gym, severely damaging the fender, grill, and bumper.

Truly, as W.S. Gilbert put it, "A policeman's lot is not a happy one!" ♦

John S. Weeren is founding director of Princeton Writes and a former assistant University archivist.



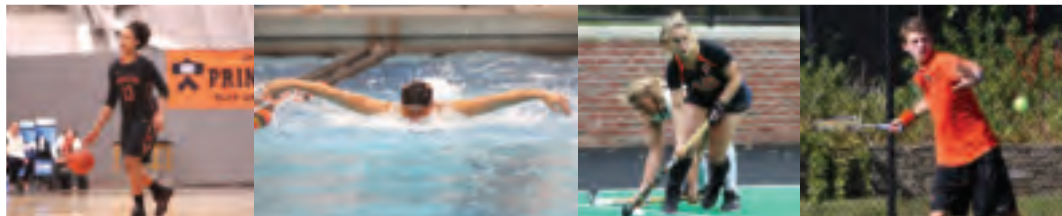
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