THE TUG OF TEMPTATION
Katherine Milkman ’04 explains how to balance what you should do with what you crave
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PRINCETON ALUMNI WEEKLY

October 26, 2016 Volume 117, Number 3

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Behave!
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By Brett Tomlinson

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Marching In Reflections on the Pre-rade, from a member of this year’s “grandparent” class.

On the cover: Photograph by Peter Murphy

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Opening New Vistas for Scholarship: Digital Humanities at Princeton

There's something new in the heart of Firestone Library. Take the elevator down to B Floor and step out. Where just a few years ago you'd find yourself in the middle of a long hallway, today you're invited to look in, up, down, around, and through. Clear walls allow you to see one floor below into the Department of Rare Books and Special Collections. In front of you, encased in glass, is the new home of the Center for Digital Humanities.

The emphasis on light and open space in the center is not an accident. Nor is its location directly above Princeton's Rare Books and Special Collections. As part of the University’s comprehensive renovation of Firestone, the center’s placement and design intentionally evokes the connection between past and future and heralds the development of a new kind of “laboratory for the humanities and social sciences.”

Building on the University’s original vision for Firestone, which emphasized open access to resources and study and meeting spaces that would bring faculty and students together, the Center for Digital Humanities (CDH) seeks to foster another kind of collaboration—by bringing advanced computational tools and humanistic scholarship together to forge new pathways to knowledge. In advancing its mission, the center supports key goals of the University’s strategic framework, which was approved by the University’s Board of Trustees last January. Specifically, the CDH enables Princeton both to exercise visible leadership in the humanities and to seize opportunities to use technology to expand the range of teaching and research.

Digital humanities scholarship is inherently collaborative. According to Jean Bauer, associate director of the center, “no digital humanities project can be done with one person’s expertise alone.” Every project requires multiple skills, disciplines, and areas of expertise, with the result that “everyone is working somewhat outside of their comfort zone.”

The center’s design—a comfortable, flexible meeting and teaching space with a whiteboard and media access, surrounded by glass-walled offices—is intended to create an inviting atmosphere in which this multidisciplinary collaboration can flourish. Its mandate to be “a hub for expertise in digital humanities” underscores the center’s role as a matchmaker, if you will, bringing together scholars who wouldn’t normally interact to create new forms of knowledge.

The new center owes much to Meredith Martin, associate professor of English, who turned to the digital humanities while studying how English poetry was taught in the 19th and early 20th centuries. She discovered that prosody, the apparently fixed set of rules for reading poetry, was a subject of contentious debate often tied to issues of class and national identity. To discern trends in her sources, she needed to build a searchable database. Helped by librarians and computer scientists, she succeeded: the Princeton Prosody Archive now has more than 10,000 digitized records published between 1750 and 1923. It will be fully accessible to the public by the end of next year.

In the course of her work, Martin realized that Princeton could benefit from better coordination of its digital humanities efforts. She spearheaded the creation of a Digital Humanities Working Group that included University Librarian Karin Trainer, Princeton’s CIO Jay Dominick, staff from the McGraw Center for Teaching and Learning and the Council of the Humanities, and faculty from over 25 departments, including computer science. Together they developed a proposal for a Center for Digital Humanities at Princeton. I learned about the proposal as provost and was pleased to support it, and Martin’s role as faculty director, when I became president.

As the center enters its third year of funding and cuts the ribbon on its new space, Princeton’s venture in the digital humanities is emerging into full blossom. There is now a “digital humanities” track within the humanistic studies certificate program, with courses that include the well-subscribed “Introduction to Digital Humanities” and a junior seminar taught by Professor of Computer Science Brian Kernighan, who is serving as acting faculty director of the center this fall. CDH is also partnering with the Writing Center to introduce students to digital humanities research methods, with the hope of encouraging some digital humanities theses down the road. Projects by faculty and students are creating databases and online tools to mine insights from a host of fascinating sources, including Derrida's marginal notes, Chinese exchange poetry, individual audio “letters” from the early 20th century, and rare children’s alphabet books, to name but a few.

In 1948, when Firestone Library first opened, Librarian Julian Boyd commented that the building’s architecture and technological features, however beautiful or fascinating, existed solely to house books and make them accessible “for the enlargement of the horizons of your mind.” The Center for Digital Humanities is fulfilling this original purpose in new and exciting ways.
Inbox

**LESLEY’S STORY**

I would like to thank both Lesley McAllister ’91 and Mark Bernstein ’83 for the extraordinary article he wrote about her (cover story, Sept. 14). As a professor of palliative medicine, I can only say they covered the topic of end-of-life decision-making with extraordinary breadth, depth, and clarity. Terminally ill patients able to avail themselves of good palliative care and hospice services very seldom choose suicide. However, I see no reason why a law as carefully written as California’s should not be on the books.

Margaret B. Ruttenberg ’76
New York, N.Y.

“Lesley’s Story” was, without question, the most poignant and thought-provoking PAW article I have ever read. I admire her strength and thank her for sharing those “end-of-life” issues with us. Life can be very unfair at times.

Larry Horn ’66
Morristown, N.J.

As the author of a recent book analyzing law and policy related to suicide (Rational Suicide, Irrational Laws: Examining Current Approaches to Suicide in Policy and Law; Oxford University Press), I read Lesley McAllister’s story knowing that I could not possibly understand the choices she faces. From both a personal and policy perspective, I agree that these are and should be her choices.

On the other hand, I also agree with Professor Robert George that this is a difficult policy question that implicates many aspects of our society. Experience in Oregon, Washington, Vermont, and Montana tells us very little about how the End of Life Option Act will work in a state with a multicultural, multilingual population of 38 million people and huge health organizations like Kaiser Permanente. But after interviewing and surveying almost 400 people who made serious and severe suicide attempts, and doing exhaustive clinical and case law research, it is clear to me that our present social policies and laws regarding suicide — assisted or not — are irrational and counterproductive. In one case in Oregon, a man with terminal cancer was prescribed lethal medication by one physician and involuntarily committed for being suicidal by another.

One thing that is clear about this immensely difficult and complex subject is that we need to talk more about it, and listen more. Mark Bernstein and Lesley McAllister have made valuable contributions to a needed national discourse by this article.

Susan Stefan ’80
Rutland, Mass.

Congratulations and thanks to Lesley McAllister for her openness about her cancer-caused decisions and her “Death With Dignity” attitude. Thanks also to Mark Bernstein for his sensitivity to the issues confronting Ms. McAllister and her family and writing about them.

Vermont is one of the states with a law that enables patients to decide to end their lives at a time of their choosing. I was glad to play a small part in getting that provision enacted into law by testifying before legislative committees about a Christian perspective that allows for that option.

Since June 2013, when it became legally permissible, there have been 30 prescriptions written for patients: two in 2013–14 (June to June), six in 2014–15, 16 in 2015–16, and so far six since June 2016. There are no records regarding how many patients have filled their prescriptions or used the resulting medications.

The significant point is that those patients with a prescription can fill them and use them at times of their choosing. As Ms. McAllister so eloquently says, “I’m pretty sure that I will go through the process to get the prescription. And then I could put it in my bedside drawer and wait to see if the right time to use it arises. It would comfort me to know...”
that it is there when life’s meaning... is overwhelmed by pain and disability” (emphasis mine).

The Rev. Alexander C. Zabriskie ’52
Burlington, Vt.

WATCH YOUR LANGUAGE
For almost 60 years my attitude has been “My University, right or wrong,” but this silliness about political correctness (“What’s in a Word? Plenty, HR Says,” On the Campus, Sept. 14) is really making me wonder. Nonetheless, in the spirit of things, I offer one suggestion. Since “prince” is a decidedly masculine word, it is clear we will have to rename the University. I suggest “Royalpersonton University.”

George Brakeley ’61
Norwalk, Conn.

I’m a former Princeton Tiger cartoonist who couldn’t resist drawing the above, in response to the University’s recent inclusive-speech instructions.

David V. Forrest ’60
New York, N.Y.

Editor’s note: The “gender-inclusive language” guidelines developed by Princeton’s HR department were “clarified and streamlined” in September “to eliminate any misunderstanding of their purpose and scope,” a University spokesman said. Freshmen and alumni/alumnae are no longer on the list of words to be avoided.

P-RADE PACHYDERMS
The Sept. 14 “From PAW’s Pages” feature of the three P-rade elephants in 1949 deserves some add-on. When the 1944 fifth-reunion committee decided on clown costumes, I said, “that means animals.” We knew that George Hamid ’40 had a circus, and he agreed to let us use his animal outfits. I said, “that means animals.” We knew that George Hamid ’40 had a circus, and he agreed to let us use his animal outfits.

Pachyderms for Sale” reminded me of the stories that my father, William G. Ambrose ’44, used to tell. To complete the fifth-reunion’s circus theme, the class wore clown costumes. On the first evening of revelry and beer drinking, a major design flaw was discovered: The clown pants did not have zippers. For a later reunion, the class wore lederhosen with feathered hats and knee socks, which my father continued to wear to Reunions well into the 1990s.

William G. Ambrose Jr. ’77
Arlington, Va.

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On the Campus

Women’s track and field team members warm up on a drizzly afternoon at the hammer-throw cage on the West Windsor fields.

Photograph by Ricardo Barros
Some of the oldest and most historic Princeton trees are ash, including the Lafayette Ash on Front Campus, dating from the 1820s. But as the campus braces for the onslaught of the emerald ash borer, an invasive species of Asian beetle that kills 99 percent of afflicted ash trees, a pair of magnificent specimens planted on Cannon Green in about 1836 have been taken down because they were deemed too frail to try to save.

A metallic green beetle, the emerald ash borer has done extraordinary damage in the United States since appearing in Michigan 14 years ago and has spread to more than half the states. The crisis has been compared to the chestnut blight of a century ago, which eradicated an entire species from forests and parks, with billions of trees dying.

Having made a long march eastward, the dreaded emerald ash borer showed up in New Jersey in 2014, and one was discovered near Princeton Stadium in August. Their larvae burrow beneath the bark of ash trees, cutting off the flow of nutrients, and so the tree quickly dies.

Ash trees abound at Princeton, their rich fall color having long made them a favorite species for planting in American parks. The University has identified three classes of ash tree on campus: heritage trees of great age and historical interest, young trees, and middle-aged trees. “We can’t treat every tree,” said Devin Livi, associate director of grounds and landscaping, and so only the first two categories have been receiving injections and bark sprays against borer infestation. The countless ash trees in the forest near Lake Carnegie, which dates to at least the 1830s, also have not been treated.

“We are being as proactive as we can,” Livi said, but he pointed to the almost total extermination of ash trees in the Midwest: “Nothing has been effective, as far as I can see. I think you’ve got only a 50-50 shot on the ones that we are treating.”

Two of the three enormous ash trees on Cannon Green (see “Our Unforgettable Trees,” PAW, May 14, 2014), measuring 12 and 15 feet in girth, were cut down in August. A ring count proves they were planted 180 years ago, and every Princeton student since antebellum days had walked under their shade. But they were weakened by age, and with the emerald ash borer’s arrival, the University thought it prudent to remove them.

Not only the campus will feel the impact of this insect plague: The town of Princeton has 2,000 ash trees along its streets, and is asking residents to “adopt” ash trees by paying for preventive treatments.

“We are being as proactive as we can. ... Nothing has been effective, as far as I can see.”

— Devin Livi, the University’s associate director of grounds and landscaping
Wanted: Names for West College, Robertson Atrium

West College and the atrium of Robertson Hall are the first two campus locations to be considered by the University’s new Committee on Naming, created “to recognize individuals who would bring a more diverse presence to the campus.” History professor Angela Creager, who chairs the committee, said the group welcomes suggestions for names from alumni and may create a website for submissions. (Suggestions can be sent to PAW, which will forward them to the committee.)

West College, built in 1836, is “the most prominent and central building on campus that is not currently named to honor an individual, family, or group,” said President Eisgruber ’83. Robertson Hall is the home of the Woodrow Wilson School.

The naming committee is one of several initiatives resulting from the report of the University’s Wilson Legacy Review Committee.

A group co-chaired by Woodrow Wilson School Dean Cecilia Rouse and University Architect Ron McCoy ’80 will address a recommendation by the Wilson Legacy Committee to install a permanent marker “that educates the campus community and others about both the positive and negative dimensions of Wilson’s legacy.”

In addition, the Campus Iconography Committee will select locations inside and outside campus buildings where newly commissioned artwork could “reflect and connect with the campus community’s diversity.”

UNIVERSITY EYES EDUCATIONAL USES

Springdale’s Days May Be Numbered

The Springdale Golf Club, which saw its first tee shots in 1902, is a potential site for student housing or academic buildings, Princeton officials say. “In the long term, we believe it will be converted to support the educational mission,” University vice president and secretary Robert Durkee ’69 said at a September meeting with town officials and residents.

Springdale’s proximity to the central campus, Forbes College, the Graduate College, and the future location of the Lewis Center for the Arts makes it an attractive location for development, said Cyndi Rottenburg-Walker, a consultant for the University’s 2026 Campus Plan. The new plan is expected to be complete by next summer.

In 1895, the Princeton Golf Club was formed by Princeton alumni, faculty, and undergraduates. It opened for play in 1902, and the University took ownership in 1909. In 1922, Springdale took over operation of the 101-acre club, and the name was officially changed to Springdale Golf Club. The club’s lease with Princeton expires in 2036, but includes a provision that allows the University to end it Dec. 31, 2026, if it chooses.

RATING PRINCETON

A Scorecard for the 2016 Rankings

U.S. News & World Report: No. 1 among national universities

Money: No. 1 in Best Colleges for Your Money

Kiplinger’s Personal Finance: No. 1 in Best College Value

Business Insider: No. 1 in 50 Best Colleges in America

Princeton Review: No. 2 in Colleges that Pay You Back; No. 2 in Great Financial Aid

Forbes: No. 3 in America’s Top Colleges; No. 1 for Grateful Grads (the median of private donations per student over a 10-year period: $29,330)

College Choice: No. 4 in Best Colleges and Universities for Women; No. 4 in Colleges with the Happiest Freshmen

Academic Ranking of World Universities: No. 6

Times Higher Education World University Reputation Rankings: No. 7

Wall Street Journal/Times Higher Education: No. 8

Payscale.com: No. 9 in Colleges with the Best Return on Investment

Washington Monthly: No. 15 (rated on social mobility, research, service, graduation rate, and Pell grants)

Campus Pride: Top 30 among LGBTQ-friendly colleges

Sierra Magazine: No. 102 in America’s Greenest Universities (rated on campus sustainability efforts)
Army Maj. Mike Kelvington has served six deployments in Afghanistan and another in Iraq. But he was fighting a different battle when he enrolled in the Woodrow Wilson School’s M.P.A. program a year ago: to win visa approval for his Afghan interpreter, a close companion, to come to the United States.

Kelvington said the interpreter — who uses the pseudonym Dave — was “much more than someone who interpreted words.” Kelvington served as a platoon leader and company commander, and in a December 2015 Washington Times essay he wrote that he “needed a trusted ally in making life-or-death decisions in our fight against the Taliban.” During six years working with the U.S. military, Dave was exposed to firefights while working with American troops and offered valuable insights into relations between local Afghan leaders. But when the bulk of American forces were withdrawn from the country in 2014, Dave and other Afghans lost their jobs.

Since losing his position, Dave has taken part-time work and moved to another part of the country to assure the safety of his wife and two young children.

Kelvington has been fighting to help Dave and his family find a way out of Afghanistan, where he is known among the Taliban as one who assisted the United States. Finally, in August, good news arrived: Dave and his family had been approved for a Special Immigrant Visa (SIV) under a program approved by Congress in 2009 to permit Afghans who served the U.S. government for at least a year to immigrate to the United States. The family is expected to arrive in the United States and settle in Ohio by the end of the year.

“He basically put his life on hold to support the U.S. government and the Army,” Kelvington said. “The level of passion and emotion that was prevalent in his work ethic was unlike anything I had experienced before.”

Kelvington continues to work to maintain and strengthen the visa program. About 13,000 Afghans — many of them interpreters — are at some stage of the SIV-application process, a government spokeswoman said. Over the last three years, more than 27,000 Afghans and their families have received SIVs; the program is reviewed annually by Congress.

Kelvington has contacted the offices of 53 congressmen and senators from 17 states; his Wilson School classmates and professors have also reached out to Washington officials.

“It’s important that we continue to raise awareness,” said Kelvington, who said his views on the issue are his own and do not reflect those of the Army. “There’s no immigrant who’s going to love this country more than someone like Dave.” — By A.W.
IN SHORT

A malfunctioning magnetic coil forced the shutdown of NSTX-U, the flagship fusion reactor at the Princeton Plasma Physics Lab, after operating for 10 weeks. Following the coil failure this past summer, the lab announced that Stewart Prager had resigned Sept. 26 as director. "It is best for new, continuing leadership to shepherd the rebuilding of the facility and the engineering changes that will be needed," said Prager, an astrophysics professor who is taking a year's sabbatical.

NSTX-U began operations in December after a $94 million upgrade to double its magnetic field strength and plasma current. PPPL spokesman Larry Bernard said the original schedule called for a six-month maintenance shutdown in late 2016; the additional time needed for coil repairs has not yet been determined. He said the experiment had produced "10 weeks of data" before the coil malfunctioned, and that other fusion and plasma physics research at the lab would continue.

A 14th alumnus killed in the 9/11 terrorist attacks has been remembered in the Sept. 11 memorial garden outside Chancellor Green. A new star (foreground below) inscribed with the name of PHILIP GUZA *72, who worked on the 105th floor of the south tower of the World Trade Center, was added after the University learned earlier this year of his death in the attacks.

The GRADE-POINT AVERAGE for undergraduates rose slightly across all departments and programs during the 2015–16 academic year, continuing a trend following the elimination of grading targets in 2014. The average GPA across all courses rose from 3.390 in 2014–15 to 3.422 last year, a faculty committee reported.

Associate professor of chemistry JANNETTE CAREY and astronomy professor JAMES GUNN received a two-year National Science Foundation grant for a program to make college-level STEM (science, technology, engineering, and math) courses available to New Jersey prison inmates. The program was one of 37 projects funded by the NSF with a goal of increasing STEM education for underserved populations.
STUDENT DISPATCH

Putting Aside Papers and Problem Sets, Campus Tunes In to Candidates’ Debate

By Mary Hui ’17

Ekrem Ipek ’19, from Istanbul, usually spends his Monday nights working on a problem set. But on Sept. 26, just minutes before 9 p.m., he found a seat in the balcony of a packed Richardson Auditorium. Together with several hundred other students, faculty, and community members, he was there to watch the first presidential debate between Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton.

Ipek said he didn’t want to miss this debate because so much hinges on the election: If it produces “surprising results,” he said, he plans to leave Princeton and study electrical engineering in Germany instead. “If crazy things happen here, I have a backup plan,” he said.

Across campus, there was a sense of importance attached to the first debate between the two candidates as students carved out time from their academic work. Some stayed in to watch with their roommates, the sounds of the debate filtering out of dorm-room windows and doors.

At the Frist Campus Center, some students multitasked and did their class readings as the candidates squared off on the television monitor. A Whig Hall viewing event with popcorn, pretzels, and cookies drew about 90 students; about 40 listened in quiet concentration at a Nassau Weekly party in Patton Tower.

“If you don’t [watch the debate], it’s like, why?” said Danielle Stephenson ’20, who was watching in her Fisher Hall common room with a fellow zee, Lyra Katzman ’20.

By and large, the sentiments of the audience were clear: pro-Clinton. When she called for equal pay for women’s work, the crowd at Richardson broke out in cheers; when she slammed Trump’s “trumped-up, trickle-down” economics, the crowd roared and clapped. Rowdy laughs broke out when Trump decried Clinton’s ads against him, saying, “It’s not nice, and I don’t deserve that.”

For some students, watching the debate was a class assignment. Classics professor Andrew Ford, who is teaching a class this fall titled “Rhetoric: Classical Theory, Modern Practice,” required his students to evaluate the candidates’ rhetoric.

Megan Laubach ’18 said she noticed how Clinton referred to Trump as “Donald” throughout the debate, while he referred to her as “Secretary Clinton.” Jay Sourbeer ’18 said Clinton seemed more at ease, compared with Trump’s sniffling and taking “a million sips of water.”

Discussing the debate in Ford’s class the next day, students evaluated the candidates’ logos (appeal to logic), ethos (appeal to ethics), and pathos (appeal to emotion). Sourbeer said “it seemed like the debate really had nothing to do with logos, with actual arguments.”

‘Party of Lincoln’: The GOP’s Ascent

CLASS CLOSE-UP: The Rise of the Republican Party

Teacher: Matthew Karp, assistant professor of history

Focus: America’s politically tumultuous years 1848–1860, during which the new anti-slavery Republican Party rose from the periphery of the national political scene to win the presidency with Abraham Lincoln’s 1860 election. Students learn about key figures and events that allowed the Republicans to gain power quickly and the issues that were important to them.

On the reading list: The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln (1854–1960); Free Soil, Free Labor, Free Men by Eric Foner; selected writings of Frederick Douglass

How the Republicans gained traction: “Instead of calling for the immediate abolition of slavery everywhere, they developed a series of arguments about how they could get rid of slavery constitutionally and how the real enemy was not just slavery but what they called the ‘Slave Power’ — the aristocratic slave owners who were threatening not only because they mistreated slaves, but also because they threatened democracy itself,” Karp said.

Key takeaway: “I hope [students] come away thinking that politics matters,” Karp said, “and that this sort of back-and-forth contestation can produce real change and meaningful transformations of American political culture.” By A.W.
Water polo was the one familiarity for Vojislav Mitrovic ’18 during his freshman year. Princeton was “a totally different world,” said Mitrovic, a 6-foot-4 goalkeeper from Novi Sad, Serbia.

Mitrovic, who goes by Voya, was the first player from his country to play for veteran head coach Luis Nicolao, and he sacrificed plenty before he got to his dream school. He’d passed up a full scholarship to Southern California to stay close to his family after his father suffered a heart attack, then gave up his Serbian national-team spot to focus on learning English. It still took two years after high school and “four or five” tries to achieve the minimum score required by Princeton on the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL).

“In freshman year, I was all over the place,” said Mitrovic, an economics major. “Culture-wise, it was a challenge to keep up with those informal conversations we had during meals. I kind of got used to balancing academics and athletics, but it was really challenging.”

“Water polo was his home away from home. “The team was almost like my second family, both the teammates and their parents,” he said. “They were super supportive, which meant a lot to me, especially in the beginning when I had to adjust to everything. They were my go-to people for everything.”

In return, his team received a standout goalkeeper. A two-time honorable mention All-America selection by the Association of Collegiate Water Polo Coaches, Mitrovic set a single-season program record with 301 saves to lead Princeton to the Eastern Championship last year.

This year, Mitrovic shoulders the Tigers’ hopes of becoming the first Princeton team to earn back-to-back trips to the NCAA Championships. Through Oct. 2, the Tigers were 11–6, including a 4–1 start in the Northeast Water Polo Conference.

“He’s everything,” Nicolao said of Mitrovic. “Our whole season is based around him. Defense wins championships, and anyone that plays us knows that we have an exceptional goalie.”

Mitrovic had a relatively late start to his career. While many Serbian children begin playing water polo by age 7, he started at 12, after focusing on handball. Water polo hooked him with “the challenge to be better year in and year out,” he said.

At Princeton, Mitrovic has taken the same attitude outside of the pool. He is a residential college adviser, a director of the Yearbook Agency, and the first student-athlete in more than a decade to sit on the Priorities Committee of the Council of the Princeton University Community (CPUC), which focuses on the University budget. Being engaged in campus life is a way to fight homesickness, he explained: The busy schedule “fuels me to not be nostalgic and keep moving forward.”

“He was a fish out of water in every step when he came,” Nicolao said. “Now he realizes he belongs, he’s in the right place, and he’s taking every opportunity he can with it, and he’s enjoying it thoroughly.” • By Justin Feil
FOOTBALL

Magnificent Seven: Tigers Pile Up Touchdowns and Rout Columbia


The Tigers’ senior class led the charge on offense: Quarterback Chad Kanoff ’17 threw touchdown passes to running back Joe Rhattigan ’17, wide receiver Trevor Osborne ’17, and tight end Scott Carpenter ‘17. Quarterback John Lovett ’18 also tossed a touchdown pass to Rhattigan and ran for the other three scores.

Lovett, a multidimensional athlete who can play quarterback, running back, or wide receiver, completed five passes in the game and ran for a team-high 50 yards. He was on the receiving end of two of Kanoff’s 21 completions.

RECRUITING

Ivy League Drafts a Plan to Curb Early Commitments

Ivy League officials have proposed new NCAA Division I rules to reduce early recruiting of prospective student-athletes, prohibiting verbal financial-aid or admission offers to recruits before their junior year of high school. The proposal also would address certain loopholes in the existing NCAA rules, including recruiting conversations at summer camps or on campus visits that are not paid for by the university.

“The pressure on prospective student-athletes to commit to a specific college earlier and earlier is a national issue,” Ivy League Executive Director Robin Harris said in a Sept. 21 news release. “It causes stress for prospects and their families, as they are often asked to make a life-altering decision as high school freshmen or sophomores, and sometimes even before they have started high school.”

An Inside Higher Ed story about the Ivy proposal cited a handful of recent college commitments made by eighth-grade athletes in football, women’s soccer, and men’s lacrosse.

Under existing Ivy rules, recruited athletes cannot be admitted before their senior year of high school, and while the league allows admission offices to send “likely letters” before formal admission decisions are made, indicating that a candidate is likely to be admitted, those letters can only be sent on or after Oct. 1 of the prospect’s senior year.

SPORTS SHORTS

The opening round of the American League playoffs featured a matchup of two Princeton BASEBALL alumni: general managers Mike Hazen ’98 of the Boston Red Sox and Mike Chernoff ’03 of the Cleveland Indians. The two were colleagues in the Indians’ front office in 2003-05, working under fellow Princetonian Mark Shapiro ’89, who is now president and CEO of the Toronto Blue Jays — another American League playoff team this October.

FIELD HOCKEY posted shutouts in each of its first two Ivy League games, defeating Dartmouth 4–0 Sept. 24 and Yale 3–0 Oct. 1.

WOMEN’S SOCCER opened its Ivy season with a 1–1 tie at Yale Sept. 24 and a 2–0 win over Dartmouth Oct. 1. Tyler Lussi ’17 led the Tigers with nine goals in the season’s first 10 games.

MEN’S SOCCER tied Dartmouth 2–2 in its Ivy opener Oct. 1. Sean McSherry ’19 scored the first goal and assisted on the second.

Former Princeton and U.S. men’s national soccer team coach BOB BRADLEY ’80 was named coach of Swansea City in the English Premier League Oct. 3. Bradley is the first American to take the helm of a major club in Europe.
The Lone Wolf
Princeton biologist breaks new ground in long-debated wolf genetics

Before being hunted to near extinction at the turn of the 20th century, hundreds of thousands of wolves once roamed freely across North America. Today, gray wolves have rebounded to number more than 5,000 out West, but are virtually extinct east of the Mississippi. Only a small population of so-called eastern wolves survives around the Great Lakes and Eastern Canada, along with a pocket of smaller red wolves in the Southeast, which are listed as endangered. Scientists have long questioned whether these are separate species or descendants of a common wolf ancestor. Now, a Princeton scientist has come up with an answer.

Biologist Bridgett vonHoldt examined the genomes of wolves and coyotes across North America and has concluded that the red and eastern wolves are not separate species, but mixtures of gray wolves and coyotes. “There are only two species of wild canines in North America, gray wolf and coyote. Everything in between is on that spectrum,” says VonHoldt. Her findings have major implications for the protection of wolves.

Additionally, VonHoldt has discovered that wolves and coyotes may not be all that dissimilar. Previously, scientists believed that the species diverged more than a million years ago; VonHoldt and her colleagues found

Hybrids, Not Separate Species
Researchers have found threatened wolves are hybrids of gray wolves and coyotes, which complicates their protection under the law

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Coyote
- DNA: 0% gray wolf (100% coyote)
- Not endangered
- Population: Well-established throughout the United States

Red Wolf
- DNA: 10% - 20% gray wolf
- Endangered but protected status may be in question
- Population: 50 in the wild and 200 in captivity

Eastern Wolf
- DNA: 40% - 50% gray wolf
- Not protected
- Population: Small numbers around Great Lakes, Eastern Canada

Gray Wolf
- DNA: 100% gray wolf (0% coyote)
- Not endangered
- Population: Well-established throughout the United States
Sweden Calling
F. Duncan Haldane is awarded a Nobel Prize for pioneering work in physics

At about 4:30 a.m. Oct. 4, physics professor F. Duncan Haldane was awakened by a phone call from an unknown number in Sweden. He was groggy, but not enough to miss the news: He and two other scientists had been awarded a Nobel Prize in physics. Haldane shares the award with University of Washington professor emeritus David Thouless and Brown University professor J. Michael Kosterlitz.

The three physicists are known for using “advanced mathematical methods to study unusual phases, or states, of matter, such as superconductors, superfluids, or thin magnetic films,” the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences said in its announcement. “Thanks to their pioneering work, the hunt is now on for new and exotic phases of matter,” which could have applications in materials science and electronics, the academy said.

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Building upon the work of Thouless and Kosterlitz, Haldane discovered how concepts of topology, a branch of mathematics, can be used to “understand the properties of chains of small magnets found in some materials,” the academy said. “This is a new way of looking at what quantum mechanics can do,” Haldane explained at a press conference in Frick Laboratory. “Topological materials have been proposed to be the root of the quantum computer, which is the so-far unrealized dream.”

At the press conference, Haldane credited Princeton professor Philip Anderson, a fellow Nobel laureate, for inspiring his work in physics. Anderson was Haldane’s adviser at Cambridge University, and eventually Haldane followed Anderson to Princeton. Anderson “got me so excited about condensed matter physics,” Haldane said. “I think the teacher-mentor thing is crucial.”

Haldane honored his own commitment as a teacher and mentor, too: On the day of the Nobel announcement, he taught an 11:30 a.m. graduate seminar as usual, the students giving him a standing ovation when he appeared. ◆ By C.C.

News of Oliver Hart ’74’s Nobel Prize in economics broke as we went to press. Read about him in the next issue of Paw.
Q&A: ANDREW APPEL ’81

Election Hacking 101
Computer scientist finds old-school voting machines to be safest against hackers

With Election Day only weeks away, alarms have sounded about the possibility of hackers tampering with the results. Andrew Appel ’81, the Eugene Higgins Professor of Computer Science, has shown that it is possible to hack into a voting machine in a matter of seconds, armed with just a screwdriver. PAW discusses the security risks and possible solutions with Appel.

Haven’t voter-registration databases been hacked this year? Yes, in Illinois and Arizona. But it is possible to recover from this sort of hack. If you’re told at the polls you’re not registered and you believe that is a mistake, you can cast a provisional ballot and they can sort it out afterward. Most jurisdictions also check each voter’s name in a printed poll book. Once those poll books are printed, hacks into the voter-registration database are less likely to disrupt the election, although some places use electronic poll books. If those fail, there are more potential problems.

How about tampering with actual voting machines? Approximately 40 states vote on paper ballots, which are then counted by an optical-scanning machine. If those machines are hacked, the paper ballots can be recounted by hand. In five or six states and significant parts of several others, though, they use paperless touch-screen voting machines, and those machines can be hacked, as I have demonstrated, and there are no paper ballots to recount.

What should we be doing? States that have not yet adopted optical-scanning voting machines should do so. After the debacle of the 2000 presidential election, Congress outlawed punch-card ballots. It would be very appropriate to outlaw paperless touch-screen voting machines, as well.

Have states been working to protect the vote this year? In many places, election administrators have been trying to follow best practices, which include not connecting ballot-programming computers to the internet. Unfortunately, some places say they have been taking precautions but haven’t. The Department of Homeland Security has offered to help states and localities with their cybersecurity. That’s helpful, but you can never totally prevent computers from being hacked. The best thing is to use optical-scanning voting machines with paper ballots that can be recounted by hand, if necessary. It is also important to have a transparent process of announcing the results in each precinct, with outside witnesses present who can check the results if there are questions.

Interview conducted and condensed by Mark F. Bernstein ’83

Appel on voting under the names of dead people or voting twice:
“In the last two decades, in-person voting fraud of that kind just hasn’t been documented, beyond — at most — one attempt per 30 million votes.”

WATCH Andrew Appel ’81’s TED Talk at paw.princeton.edu

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Calling All Princeton Authors!
Reach 98,000 readers by promoting your book in PAW’s Holiday Guide to Princeton Authors.
Cover date: December 7
Space deadline: October 27

paw.princeton.edu October 26, 2016 PRINCETON ALUMNI WEEKLY 15
Katherine Milkman ’04 studies why we do what we do — and how to change it
By Brett Tomlinson

Like most of us, Katherine Milkman ’04 lives in a world of “shoulds” and “wants.” She should be content with a delicious and healthy spinach salad for lunch, but she wants to pick up a fried-chicken sandwich with a side of chips instead. She should be checking out the prize-winning documentary that everyone’s been talking about, but she wants to binge on lowbrow TV dramas. She should be writing a draft of her next academic paper, but she wants to catch up on her favorite news sites online.

For Milkman, an associate professor of operations, information, and decisions at the University of Pennsylvania’s Wharton School, knowing that these conflicts exist is not enough. She studies our behaviors scientifically — and devises clever ways to help bring our “shoulds” and “wants” into balance.

In 2014, Milkman published a study of a self-control strategy she calls “temptation bundling.” The idea is to link a want (in the study, listening to audio versions of page-turners such as the Hunger Games books) with a popular should (working out at the campus fitness center). If getting on a treadmill were the only way to hear the next chapter in the novel, would you be more likely to get off the couch and go to the gym?

The results were promising: Participants who had access to the audiobooks only at the gym made 51 percent more gym visits than those in the control group. (Another cohort that was encouraged, but not required, to restrict their listening to workout times had 29 percent more visits than the control group.)

The study falls under the broad umbrella of behavioral science, a field that gained influence when Princeton professor Daniel Kahneman — a psychologist known for exploring decision-making and behavior that contradicts economic theory — and George Mason University professor Vernon Smith shared the 2002 Nobel Prize in economics. Today’s behavioral scientists stand on the shoulders of giants such as Kahneman; his late collaborator Amos Tversky, who taught at Stanford; and Richard Thaler, a University of Chicago economist who has been a pioneer both in research and in explaining key findings to audiences outside academia. A string of best-selling books has shown the field’s popularity beyond the ivory tower.

When Milkman explained the temptation-bundling study and other research on the Freakonomics Radio podcast last year (hear it at paw.princeton.edu), it struck a chord with listeners: Hundreds sent emails, sharing examples of their own “bundles.” While most involved household chores or exercise, some included more serious problems such as bouts with depression. Hearing how her ideas had the potential to influence people’s lives “was really nice,” Milkman says, “but it was a little overwhelming.”

Social scientists often mine personal experience for research questions, and those in Milkman’s field are particularly active observers. “One of my friends dubbed what we do ‘me-search’ because we sort of introspect or observe something funky that we’re actually fundamentally curious about,” she says, joking that it’s a productive way to be self-absorbed.

But “me-search” doesn’t work unless it’s “we-search” — that is, if it reveals a generalizable behavior, not some curious quirk. And the best of these explorations are paired with practical ways to give people a choice to alter that behavior — what Thaler and fellow economist Cass Sunstein have dubbed a “nudge” (which is also the title of their popular 2008 book on improving decisions).

John Beshears, an assistant professor at Harvard Business School and one of Milkman’s frequent co-authors, says she excels at bridging the space between the academic world of decision-making research and the scientifically curious public. “She’s able to find these ideas that are conceptually novel and interesting — temptation bundling, from a purely conceptual standpoint, is brilliant,” he says. “But then simultaneously, [the ideas translate] into something that is quite practical and quite usable in the real world.”

Last spring, in one of the classrooms on the lower level of Robertson Hall, Milkman lectured to a group of Woodrow Wilson School graduate students who were studying the connections between psychology and policy implementation. It was a lively, curious group, particularly during the breaks that Milkman set aside for brainstorming. She asked the students to think of “commitment devices,” voluntarily imposed restrictions (or penalties) that help people accomplish a goal,
and a loud hum of conversation immediately filled the room.

The ideas that the students shared didn’t sound revolutionary — a toothbrush that notifies your friends via Twitter if it wasn’t used before bedtime, or a blogging platform in which readers hold the authors accountable for posting regularly — but the discussions showed that the seeds of a certain mode of thinking were present in the future policymakers.

Milkman had a similar start in the behavioral sciences as a graduate student at Harvard, where she was part of an interdisciplinary program in computer science and the Harvard Business School. Sitting in a behavioral economics seminar next to Beshears, whom she’d just met, she would whisper ideas sparked by the day’s lecture. Some of those ideas eventually evolved into research projects or field experiments. “When she gets interested in or fascinated by an idea, she really wants to wrestle it to the ground,” Beshears says.

Max Bazerman, a Harvard Business School professor who advised Milkman’s doctoral dissertation and had written studies about the “want self” and “should self” that inspired her work, sees Milkman, Beshears, and others in their generation as innovators in behavioral science, creating “new opportunities for data that inform the world about social science in contemporary society.”

As a graduate student, Milkman was curious about the stories that tended to rise to the top of the “most emailed articles” list on the New York Times website. Using a web crawler that visited the Times site every 15 minutes, Milkman and collaborator Jonah Berger collected data on the articles featured on the home page and the frequently changing list. In a span of three months, they amassed data on nearly 7,000 articles that then were coded for content characteristics.

Berger and Milkman found that certain variables were predictors of high sharing rates — articles that were positive, emotional, and awe-inspiring, for instance. Other researchers frequently cite the study, which was an early example of academics exploring “virality” online.

Another project, led by Milkman and Beshears, studied the effect that “prompts” (in this case, written reminders) could have in encouraging employees to get flu shots. In a large experiment that included more than 3,200 employees of a Midwestern utility firm, they found that a simple change to the mailer announcing the company’s flu-shot clinic — adding a set of boxes in which people could jot down the date and time they intended to go — significantly helped their follow-through in getting the shot (a 4.2 percent increase versus the control group). The White House’s new Social and Behavioral Sciences Team and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) used the study as a blueprint in a 2015 project that aimed to increase health-insurance enrollment. Each of eight different letters used in the HHS experiment increased enrollment-completion rates, with the most successful one boosting enrollment by more than 13 percent.

Though Milkman works in the space between economics and psychology, as an undergraduate at Princeton, she did not major in either one. She had envisioned economics as a promising path, but her first course, introductory microeconomics with future Nobel laureate Paul Krugman, proved to be a rocky start. “The assumptions that the field seemed to rest on were all, to my mind, totally wrong — that people are perfect, optimizing machines,” she says.

Instead, Milkman gravitated to operations research and financial engineering (ORFE), where the assumptions (such as the distance between factories or the cost of fuel for trucks) seemed less open to debate. Professor emeritus Erhan Cinlar, the ORFE department chair at the time, remembers Milkman as a leader among her peers. When her study group had a question for the professor, she was the first one through the door at office hours. She also started the Princeton Operations Research Society, a student-run group that continues to host events for undergrads (including a webinar featuring Milkman last spring). “That kind of a student makes a difference in a department,” Cinlar says.

ORFE grads have a variety of career options in business, consulting, finance, and a range of academic disciplines. Milkman’s direction was unclear until she began working on her senior thesis. Inspired by a lecture by her English professor, Elaine Showalter, Milkman decided to use data to explore a common assumption in literature: that the characters in works of fiction often resemble the authors who created them.

At the time, says English professor William Gleason, one of Milkman’s thesis advisers, computational analysis in literary studies was just emerging as a prominent area of study. Milkman selected The New Yorker as her testing ground, reading and cataloging dozens of demographic characteristics for nearly 450 short stories published in a 10-year period. In pre-digital days, this meant leafing through red leather-bound compilations in Firestone Library — an experience she recalls with a nostalgic grin.

Her findings were intriguing, if not exactly shocking. Male authors typically wrote about male protagonists, and women wrote about women. The same was true for writing about lead characters from one’s own race or home country. But the data told an additional story: Women and members of minority groups were much more likely to write about protagonists outside their gender or race than the white male writers who produced a majority of New Yorker fiction pieces. Milkman also explored the varied choices made by different New Yorker editors about which stories to publish — a topic that drew interest from The New York Times, which published a story about Milkman’s thesis on the morning of her graduation from Princeton.

Milkman showed that people are more likely to stick with their “should” behaviors at the start of a new cycle, like the start of a week or month; and how being prepared for failure can be harmful when pursuing a goal.
As a behavioral scientist, Milkman often has done research that highlights relatable behaviors—for example, the “fresh start” effect, in which she showed that people are more likely to stick with their “should” behaviors at the start of a new cycle, like the start of a week or month; or how being prepared for failure (i.e., having a backup plan) can be harmful when pursuing a goal.

She also has explored more hotly debated subjects. One of her most controversial studies looked at race and gender bias, asking whether professors discriminate against prospective students in the same ways that companies have been found to discriminate against job applicants. This wasn’t “me-search,” in a strict sense: Milkman says that her experiences with advisers and professors have been overwhelmingly positive. But looking at the demographics of her computer science classes at Harvard did make her wonder if discrimination was partly responsible for the underrepresentation of women and minority students.

Milkman and co-authors Modupe Akinola and Dolly Chugh designed an “audit” experiment. The common method would be to send résumés to employers with the same qualifications but different names that signal the applicant’s race or ethnicity and gender, but Milkman’s team was interested in professors, not human resources departments, so they sent personal emails instead of résumés. In the email, a student asked to schedule a 10-minute meeting to discuss research opportunities.

There also was a time-horizon element: Studies have shown that when making a decision for today, people often make impulsive choices, but when choosing for some later date—a week from today—people make more farsighted choices (the “should” of the want/should pair). Milkman wondered if professors would be less biased when the student requested a meeting in the more distant future.

Contacting more than 6,500 faculty members across the country was a massive undertaking. Sending the emails was automated, but the replies were handled in real time in two “war rooms,” at Wharton and Columbia Business School, where Akinola is a professor. From an ethical standpoint, Milkman says, it was important to minimize the inconvenience that the professors would experience by agreeing to meet with a fictional student. The war rooms ensured that each professor received a cancellation message within five minutes.

The good news, Milkman says, is that professors showed “unbelievable generosity” to students who were essentially canceled. Chinese students received a cancellation message within five minutes. In contrast, the common method would have been to contact professors in their own discipline. Milkman’s team got a 70 percent response rate. The study also found some discrimination against women, though it was not as pronounced as the racial bias. And Milkman’s time hypothesis—that professors might be less likely to discriminate based on race or gender when making a more farsighted decision—did not materialize.

Discrimination appeared across the board, in disciplines with diverse faculty representation and those that are less diverse. Reaching out to a faculty member of the same race or gender did not seem to make a difference either, with the exception of Chinese students writing to Chinese professors. (Overall, Chinese students faced more discrimination than any other demographic group.)

Milkman and her colleagues published their results in two papers, in 2012 and 2014, and also reported the findings in a New York Times Sunday Review article. Though the magnitude of discrimination by professors was comparable to that in the literature for corporate workplaces—not significantly better or worse—some readers from the academy took offense at the scrutiny, sending critical (and in some cases hostile) letters and emails.

In hindsight, Milkman says she understands the blowback. The relationships in academia “make this career worth having,” she says; no one can do it alone, and your mentors and collaborators feel like a second family. So the realization that professors may be keeping people out of their families due to race and gender, consciously or not, was a painful idea to some.

“I’d do it again,” Milkman says of the study, “but I have empathy for the people who are angry.”

Race and gender continue to play a part in Milkman’s work. One topic on her mind is the composition of corporate boards. (She’s stepped away from studying academia, for now.) But behavioral topics dominate her research agenda: improving decisions, balancing wants and shoulds, and forming positive habits, an area she finds particularly promising.

“A lot of the work in my field, including my own, looks at one-off solutions: How can I change your behavior on this one day, in this one moment?” she says. That can be meaningful in the long term when the decision is, say, enrolling in a 401(k) plan. But many of the things we struggle with—and which influence our lifelong well-being—are repeated decisions, made on a daily basis.

With her University of Pennsylvania colleague Angela Duckworth, the author of the New York Times best-seller Grit: The Power of Passion and Perseverance, Milkman is working to develop a multifaceted project aimed at “making behavior change stick.” Their proposal was selected as the university’s submission for a $100 million MacArthur Foundation grant competition.

Can behavioral science be used to change habits in the longer run? How would it work? Which decisions are the best candidates for everyday “nudging”? For Milkman, there are plenty of intriguing questions to explore—and audiences anxious to hear the answers.

“It’s hard to study—you have to collect data over a long time horizon,” she says. “We don’t know as much about it. I think we’ve only scratched the surface.”

Brett Tomlinson is PAW’s digital editor and sports editor.

WATCH a video of Milkman explaining temptation bundling for the Wharton School’s “Iron Prof” competition at paw.princeton.edu
Over the years, numerous Princetonians have sought the nation’s highest office, and though they are a politically diverse lot, every one was a rebel in a way. One was charged with treason. Others thumbed their noses at the political establishment or inspired constitutional amendments. Here’s a look at nine contenders, from the earliest days of the republic to this year’s primary campaign.
AARON BURR JR. 1772
Ran for president: 1796, 1800
Party: Democratic-Republican

Burr — the brilliant son and grandson of Princeton presidents — first shows up in presidential election records in 1792 when George Washington was running for his second term. One of New York’s U.S. senators and a member of the nascent Democratic-Republican Party (the origin of today’s Democrats), Burr got one Electoral College vote. Four years later, still a senator, he received 30 votes but finished a humiliating fourth.

In 1800, he was informally Thomas Jefferson’s running mate, but the two men tied at 73 votes apiece in the Electoral College. At that time, the presidential election was a free-for-all, with the top vote-getter winning the highest office and the vice presidency going to the runner-up — so the election remained in doubt until, after 36 ballots taken over six days, the House decided in Jefferson’s favor.

The seeds of suspicion, and of Burr’s political destruction, were planted. Jefferson froze out his vice president, refusing to put him on the ticket four years later or to help Burr in the New York governor’s race in 1804. Alexander Hamilton’s opposition also doomed Burr in the gubernatorial contest, leading to the duel that was, in some respects, fatal for both.

JAMES MADISON 1771
Ran for president: 1808, 1812
Party: Democratic-Republican

Though Madison famously wrote an essay on the need to eliminate “faction,” he arguably was the father of partisan politics in the United States. With Thomas Jefferson, he established the Democratic-Republican Party — a response to what they viewed as the federalist-to-the-point-of-monarchical tendencies of other members of Washington’s administration, most notably Alexander Hamilton and Vice President John Adams. To advance the party’s cause, Madison hired his Princeton classmate Philip Freneau to launch the National Gazette, which biographer Richard Brookhiser has described as the partisan precursor to today’s Fox News and MSNBC.

When Jefferson won the 1800 election, his ally Madison became secretary of state. For a while, the Madisons lived at the White House and Dolley Madison frequently served as the official hostess for the widower Jefferson. Dolley would become an invaluable help to her husband in 1808 when Madison, hoping to succeed Jefferson, faced party rival James Monroe in the caucuses. She hosted dinners for members of Congress, who would have the most to say about picking the party’s nominee. Madison shrewdly brought Monroe back into the fold, winning with 122 Electoral College votes, compared to 47 for Federalist Charles C. Pinckney and six for George Clinton. After becoming the nation’s first wartime president, Madison won re-election in 1812 with just over half the vote — facing Clinton’s nephew DeWitt.

WOODROW WILSON 1879
Ran for president: 1912, 1916
Party: Democrat

Wilson owes his 1912 victory to the decision by former President Theodore Roosevelt to challenge his handpicked successor, William Taft, and become the Progressive Party candidate. By dividing the Republican vote, Roosevelt opened the White House door for Wilson, the former Princeton president.

Wilson, then the governor of New Jersey, won the Democratic presidential nomination on the 46th ballot after five days of voting. In the general election, the big issue was what to do about the excesses of the great trusts. Roosevelt, gregarious and charismatic, called for a New Nationalism in which a strong federal government would regulate powerful business trusts. Wilson, seen as cold and aloof, responded with a New Freedom platform meant to weaken the trusts and promote competition. “Ours is a program of liberty, and theirs is a program of regulation,” he said in a Labor Day address in 1912.

In the end, Wilson won with 42 percent of the votes, Roosevelt and Taft split Republican voters, and Socialist Eugene Debs got 6 percent, the highest percentage ever won by a Socialist Party candidate. “In its essence, 1912 introduced a conflict between progressive idealism, later incarnated by Franklin Delano Roosevelt’s New Deal ... and conservative...
“Does anyone seriously think that a real traitor will hesitate to sign a loyalty oath?”
— Stevenson

**ADLAI STEVENSON II ’22**
Ran for president: 1952, 1956
Party: Democrat

Stevenson’s reputation as an “egghead” was due to his bald pate, erudite supporters, and urbane wit: When a supporter assured him that he had the votes of all thinking people, he replied: “That’s not enough, madam. I need a majority.”

He was born with ink and politics in his veins: His family owned a Bloomington, Ind., newspaper, and his grandfather — the first Adlai E. Stevenson — was Grover Cleveland’s vice president.

Stevenson was active in Chicago politics when, as war loomed in the late 1930s, he found his voice on a topic he would own: foreign affairs. His speechifying and other efforts to get the U.S. involved in the fight against Nazism brought him to the attention of the administration. He traveled extensively for Roosevelt, always with a focus on what would happen after the war. “The problems of war,” he said in 1943, “are dwarfed by the problems of peace.”

He ran for Illinois governor in 1948, winning decisively. Seen as a potential presidential candidate, Stevenson became an icon for those battling McCarthyism when, in 1951, he vetoed a bill that would have required loyalty oaths from Illinois public employees and candidates. “Does anyone seriously think that a real traitor will hesitate to sign a loyalty oath?” Stevenson argued.

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**NORMAN THOMAS 1905**
Ran for president: 1928, 1932, 1936, 1940, 1944, 1948
Party: Socialist

No Princetonian ran for the presidency more often than Thomas; none was more certain of failure; and few have dotted on the campus so much — though for a while, the longtime Socialist Party leader was banned because of his antiwar views from speaking at Old Nassau — and, perhaps less painfully, from Jersey City.

The son of an Ohio preacher, who obtained a divinity degree after graduating from Princeton, Thomas became a spokesman for the underrepresented and underprivileged. Shortly after Thomas’ death in 1968, The Daily Princetonian’s associate editor, Richard Balfour ’71, suggested that Terrace Club rename its building Norman Thomas Hall. “An eating club named after a socialist would add a little verbal panache to the Prospect Street area,” Balfour wrote.

Thomas never got more than 2.2 percent of the vote, a high-water mark he achieved in the 1932 race. For the Class of 1905’s 50th reunion, he puckishly wrote to his classmates: “I’ve failed — doubtless to your general satisfaction! — in the chief purpose of my career. That was to bring about, or help bring about, in our country a more realistic political alignment which might give us two major responsible parties, one of them democratic socialist in principle whatever its name.”

In fact, Thomas felt better about his record, as he confided to a student who walked him back to his hotel after a campus speech. “I asked him what was his biggest success,” that student, Ralph Nader ’55, now recalls in an interview with PAW. “He said, ‘My biggest success was having the Democratic Party inherit my platform.’”

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values,” historian James Chace wrote in his 2004 book about the election, 1912. “For the rest of the century and even into the next, the Republican Party was riven by the struggle between reform and reaction, and between unilateralism in foreign relations and cosmopolitan internationalism.”
After dallying about getting into the presidential race, Stevenson made a dramatic entrance in the midst of the 1952 Democratic convention in Chicago and won the nomination on the third ballot. He suffered two landslide losses to the popular Dwight D. Eisenhower. Yet his wit and his willingness to confront fomenters of the Red Scare made him a hero to many Americans during the 1950s.

RALPH NADER ’55
Party: Green, Independent

Nader’s first two presidential runs, in 1992 and 1996, were largely symbolic; the name of this consumer advocate and critic of corporate power was on the ballot in a limited number of states. His 2000 campaign, as the presidential nominee of the Green Party, was by far his most successful, with more than 2.8 million votes (2.7 percent of the popular vote).

Many Democrats still blame Nader for siphoning enough votes from Democrat Al Gore to throw the election to the Supreme Court, whose ruling propelled Republican George W. Bush to the White House. Nader vehemently rejects responsibility, saying his critics “gave me delusions of grandeur.” But he tells PAW that the 2000 election has taken a personal toll: Once a popular witness on Capitol Hill, Nader now feels shunned both inside and outside of Congress. “All my lectures dried up,” he says. “I couldn’t get advances for my book.” In subsequent presidential runs that Nader describes as “a demonstration project, repeated every four years, to show people the noncompetitive nature of our political system,” the one-time media darling found he couldn’t get traction. “I was closed out by the press,” Nader says.

Nader, who continues to churn out books, has said he won’t vote for Donald Trump or Hillary Clinton this year. He sounds wistful when recalling how Norman Thomas once expressed satisfaction with the influence he had over the Democratic Party. Today, Nader says, the two parties have so “perfected the duopoly that it’s harder for one to have made the impact he made.”

STEVE FORBES ’70
Ran for president: 1996, 2000
Party: Republican

Forbes spent $113 million of his own money on two unsuccessful campaigns for president — yet he maintains a sunny sense of reassurance about the wisdom of the voters. “One big surprise was the soundness of the country when you get beneath the surface of things,” Forbes says. “The political system, for all the stones that everyone throws at it all of the time, is uniquely American and keeps the country from flying apart.”

Forbes ran in 1996 because Republican congressman Jack Kemp didn’t: “I was looking around the field to see who shared the similar, positive Reaganesque, Kempesque approach to politics, didn’t find anyone, and so decided, instead of complaining about it, try it yourself.” Forbes likened himself to his grandfather, a Scottish immigrant and business journalist who founded the family’s eponymous magazine: “He didn’t just write about entrepreneurs; he decided to become one himself. So instead of just writing about it, I entered the [presidential] field.”

Though he was not able to rally the populace around his call for a flat tax — the centerpiece of both campaigns — Forbes is philosophical. “You go out there and you try to persuade,” he says. “And you quickly learn, as Lincoln said, events control you as much as you control events. And things are out of your hands, like timing. You’re not master of the universe. So the fact that one didn’t succeed doesn’t mean the process is flawed or the country is flawed. The time was not perhaps right and perhaps you didn’t make a strong-enough case. So don’t blame others.”

He says he pledged to support his party’s nominee this year and faults Trump’s Republican rivals for failing “to lead with real issues” and for failing to articulate their ideas “in a way that meant something to the voter.” When Jeb Bush called for 4 percent economic growth, “I understood what he was saying,” Forbes says. “But you say 4 percent GDP to most people, it sounds like a hair formula. ... He never translated it into something where people
could say, ‘Oh, I get it.’

"I sometimes want to do to the political-consulting class what Shakespeare suggested about lawyers," Forbes continues. "They all stuck to the same playbook, all read the situation the same, and all lost. It’s amazing.”

BILL BRADLEY ’65
Ran for president: 2000
Party: Democrat
A basketball celebrity from the time he was in high school, Bradley won a wider audience the year he graduated from Princeton with the publication of A Sense of Where You Are, John McPhee ’53’s book about the future New York Knick’s senior year. Though the book made much of Bradley’s methodical preparation, Bradley, in an interview with PAW, portrays himself as something of a nonconformist — attending Princeton instead of accepting a basketball scholarship to Duke; becoming a Rhodes scholar instead of playing pro ball immediately after college; running for U.S. Senate instead of state representative.

Each time, Bradley succeeded — until he ran for president.

Bradley first considered a White House run against President George H.W. Bush in 1992. "I remember my Princeton thesis adviser, Arthur Link, came to me and told me I had a duty to do it," says Bradley. "I didn’t feel I was ready at that moment. I always felt that if you were going to run for president, you had to really have a feel for the country and experience what it was to be a wheat farmer or a crawfish fisherman or, you know, a prison guard or whatever.”

As President Bill Clinton was wrapping up his second term, Bradley felt his time had come, entering the race for the Democratic nomination against Vice President Al Gore. Despite mounting a successful fundraising campaign and winning supporters ranging from liberal icon Mario Cuomo to basketball titan Michael Jordan, Bradley dropped out after Super Tuesday, having failed to win a single primary.

Today Bradley works for the investment firm Allen & Co. and hosts a weekly radio show. He thinks there’s “way too much money in politics,” that gerrymandering has created a congressional election system that “rewards extremism,” and that the news media have had “a distorting effect on serious discussion of the issues.” Still, he would encourage a young Princetonian to become involved.

“If people of idealism don’t go into politics," he says, "you abdicate that to people who misuse the system to their own advantage or will be ideologues that will polarize the country or more.”

TED CRUZ ’92
Ran for president: 2016
Party: Republican
Ted Cruz’s big breakthrough came in 2012, when he upended the Texas GOP establishment by running to the right of the conservative lieutenant governor in the primary race for U.S. Senate. He triumphed. Soon he’d be the first major candidate to enter the 2016 presidential race.

Unfortunately for Cruz, the anti-establishment lane in this year’s Republican race would get crowded.

In an apparent attempt to position himself to inherit Donald Trump’s supporters after what professional politicians anticipated would be Trump’s inevitable implosion, Cruz conducted a much-chronicled “romance” with his rival. But hostilities broke out between the two frenemies as primaries and caucuses winnowed the field, and Cruz appeared to be one of the few obstacles remaining to Trump claiming the nomination. When Cruz took the podium at the GOP convention, he infuriated delegates with his pointed refusal to endorse the nominee.

There’s been some speculation that Cruz was setting the stage for a 2020 White House run with his convention speech, but he’s got another race to win first: His Senate term expires in 2018, and he’s already said that he’s running for re-election.

In an email to PAW, Cruz expressed no regrets over the campaign or its outcome. “Being part of a grassroots movement to defend freedom and our Constitution has been the greatest privilege of my life,” he wrote. He endorsed Donald Trump, affirming his support after release of the tape that prompted other Republicans to withdraw their endorses of their nominee.

Kathy Kiely ’77 is an editor at BillMoyers.com.
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A STITCH IN TIME:
Mary Adeogun ’13 grew up sewing, as her family’s Nigerian celebrations often require custom outfits. Today, she’s a management consultant for a women’s “workwear” company, but on the weekends, she stitches together time to create seven to 12 pieces a year.

Grant Kessler '90
When critic Richard Dorment ’68 discusses a work of art, he draws you right into the action. Introducing Édouard Manet’s The Races at Longchamp, in which the horses rush headlong toward the viewer, Dorment observes that the artist “must have painted ... at top speed, for the excellent reason that he would have been killed if he hadn’t.”

His description of Johannes Vermeer’s Woman Holding a Balance is equally compelling: “As the late afternoon sunlight filters through a yellow curtain at the upper left, the silence is almost palpable. The woman holds her breath. Nothing moves. Time stands still.”

Chief art critic for the British newspaper The Telegraph for nearly 30 years, the American expat has compiled more than 100 of his weekly columns in a new book, Exhibitionist: Writing about Art in a Daily Newspaper. Dorment’s prose illuminates each entry alongside reproductions of the artwork.

Dorment might be considered an accidental art historian. Early on at Princeton, he sought to replace a classics course a few weeks into the semester—and art history, a subject he had not studied previously, was available. He was hooked immediately.

He later studied in New York, Rome, and London, earning a Ph.D. from Columbia while serving as assistant curator of European art at the Philadelphia Museum of Art. Following a decade as a freelance curator and exhibition designer in London, Dorment wrote weekly Telegraph reviews until his retirement last year. In addition to curating several major exhibits, he has written catalog essays, a biography of British sculptor Alfred Gilbert, and frequent pieces for The New York Review of Books. He was named Critic of the Year in the British Press Awards in 2000 and was made a Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, a rank just below knighthood, by Queen Elizabeth II in 2014.

When Dorment began his journalistic career in 1986, London had no museum of modern art. “The very fact that you were writing about contemporary art was enough to inflame opinion when I first started,” Dorment says in an interview. “[Many] critics were shouting me down. ... I made no assumptions that my audience was with me,” and, initially, the critics included his own conservative newspaper. After a decade, though, as the climate changed — and the paper’s...
This year’s class of MacArthur fellows, announced Sept. 22, includes four Princeton alumni (from top): JOSÉ QUIÑONEZ ’98, SUBHASH KHOT ’03, BRANDEN JACOBS-JENKINS ’06, and JULIA WOLFE ’12. The so-called “genius grants” come with a no-strings-attached $625,000 award. Quiñonez facilitates lending circles in low-income communities, enabling small groups of people without access to credit to pool their resources and lend money to one another. His goal for the grant is to help “hardworking families realize their true economic potential.” Jacobs-Jenkins, a playwright who uses satire to explore issues of race, family, class, and identity, hopes the award will mean more time to write. Composer Wolfe, known for her large-scale, modern orchestral productions, hopes the grant will provide “time and space to construct a new dream project,” though she can’t predict what it will be. And Khot, a mathematician and New York University professor who primarily ponders the limits of computing, has yet to calculate what he’ll do with the award.

ON SEURAT’S BATHERS AT ASNIÈRES

“Three of the preparatory oil sketches reveal that in reality the boys sometimes swam naked ... But, just as [Seurat] edited the [dirty] work-horses out of the final composition, the artist chose ... to give the two boys on the right of the picture bathing trunks.

“A clue as to why ... is provided by the lovingly painted still-life in the exact centre of the picture. It consists of a white linen shirt, boots and a round straw hat with a delicate pink bow. To Seurat and his contemporaries, discarded clothes seen in conjunction with a nude figure by the bank of a river would have recalled the scandal created by Manet’s Déjeuner sur l’herbe twenty years earlier. That picture was rejected ... on moral and aesthetic grounds, for it showed not a nude goddess in a sylvan glade but a contemporary woman, stark naked, having a picnic with two clothed men. ...”

“By comparison with Manet ... Seurat’s Bathers feels not so much innocent as repressed. In cleansing the image of dirt — moral as well as material — Seurat created a picture which is cold and still, frozen at its core.”

Photos courtesy John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation

READ more about the MacArthur grant winners at paw.princeton.edu
Online Class Notes are password protected. To access, alumni must use their TigerNet ID and password. Click here to log in: http://paw.princeton.edu/class-notes
MEMORIALS

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

THE CLASS OF 1943

Frank B. May '43
Frank died May 4, 2016, at the Maryland Shore Medical Center. Frank prepared for Princeton at the Orange School in Santiago, Chile. His family lived there as his father was employed by Anaconda Copper Co. He participated in rugby, soccer, and cricket. At Princeton he majored in mechanical engineering, and he was a member of Key and Seal Club.

His professional career took him to many places, including Hawaii, Japan, Belgium, Germany, Canada, and England. In 1974 he became president of Penn Dixie Chemical Co. in New York. Upon retirement in 1978, he moved to Queenstown, Md., on the Wye River. Frank’s wife, Mary, died in 2013. Shortly thereafter he married Margaret Berry. This union was the subject of a TV broadcast that highlighted newlyweds at the age of 90. Their brief time together was full of joy.

Frank is survived by his wife; sons Frank Jr., Keith, and Kenneth; sister Suzanne; six grandchildren; and three great-grandchildren.

Raymond Sarfaty '43

He prepared for Princeton at the Lawrenceville School, where he was on the school board and active in football and polo as manager of those teams. At Princeton he majored in politics and was a member of Elm Club and of Whig-Clio, where he was on the school board and active in football and swimming.

After graduation he served in the Army in the Asiatic-Pacific area as a communications officer and reconnaissance and survey officer.

At Princeton, Art majored in engineering and was active in the Radio Society and Campus Club. He roomed first with Jack Davis and then with Woody Davis. After graduation he worked for Westinghouse, developing portable radar so it could be dropped from a plane to land without breaking, which gave an advantage over the heavy German radars. He then earned a law degree and joined his family’s firm, Alexander & Dowell, as a patent attorney.

In 1956, he married Babette Fickert. They boated frequently on the Chesapeake Bay and lived on a steel boat on the Potomac River. He cruised all over the world with his daughter, Barbara. Art and his wife retired in her hometown of Red Bluff, Calif. He served on many boards, including the Mercy Foundation, Turtle Bay’s Board of Regents, St. Peter’s Episcopal Church, and Friends of the Library. On his 90th birthday, he went to the Arctic Circle with his daughter.

Babette died in 2001. Art then had a romantic partnership with Mardith Schuett-Miller until his passing.

Art is survived by Barbara, Mardith, and his son-in-law, Cam Lancaster.

THE CLASS OF 1944

Hugh Chaplin Jr. '44
Hugh died April 29, 2016, at home in Westwood, Mass.

He prepared at The Hill School. At Princeton he majored in biology, was in Elm Club, and was on the track and fencing teams. His roommates were Ted Neuman, Ray Kelly, and Al Bingham.

He served as an ensign, then as a lieutenant in the Navy and in the U.S. Public Health Service. Hugh earned his medical degree from Columbia University’s College of Physicians and Surgeons. He did blood research in London, and then joined the faculty of Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis, where he became a longtime resident, specializing in sickle cell anemia. He was often honored for his research work. Hugh had three sabbaticals in England and visited Mother Teresa in Calcutta.

His favorite spot was in the Catskill Mountains. An avid fisherman, he enjoyed art, the beauty of nature, and his family.

Hugh was predeceased by his wife, Alice, who died after 52 years of marriage and was the mother of his four children. His second wife, Lee, died after 11 years of marriage. He is survived by his children, Kate, David, Monique, and John; eight grandchildren; and three great-grandchildren. His father, Hugh Chaplin Sr., was a member of the Class of 1909.

Arthur Dowell III '44
Art died May 22, 2016.

He came to Princeton from the Peddie School, where he was active in swimming, tennis, and golf.

At Princeton, Art majored in engineering and was active in the Radio Society and Campus Club. He roomed first with Jack Davis and then with Woody Davis. After graduation he worked for Westinghouse, developing portable radar so it could be dropped from a plane to land without breaking, which gave an advantage over the heavy German radars. He then earned a law degree and joined his professional career took him to many places, including Hawaii, Japan, Belgium, Germany, Canada, and England. In 1974 he became president of Penn Dixie Chemical Co. in New York. Upon retirement in 1978, he moved to Queenstown, Md., on the Wye River. Frank’s wife, Mary, died in 2013. Shortly thereafter he married Margaret Berry. This union was the subject of a TV broadcast that highlighted newlyweds at the age of 90. Their brief time together was full of joy.

Frank is survived by his wife; sons Frank Jr., Keith, and Kenneth; sister Suzanne; six grandchildren; and three great-grandchildren.

Raymond Sarfaty '43

He prepared for Princeton at the Lawrenceville School, where he was on the school board and active in football and polo as manager of those teams. At Princeton he majored in politics and was a member of Elm Club and of Whig-Clio, where he was manager of the speakers’ bureau. Ray was also a member of the WPRU business and news staff.

After graduation he served in the Army in the Asiatic-Pacific area as a communications officer and reconnaissance and survey officer.

His favorite spot was in the Catskill Mountains. An avid fisherman, he enjoyed art, the beauty of nature, and his family.

Hugh was predeceased by his wife, Alice, who died after 52 years of marriage and was the mother of his four children. His second wife, Lee, died after 11 years of marriage. He is survived by his children, Kate, David, Monique, and John; eight grandchildren; and three great-grandchildren. His father, Hugh Chaplin Sr., was a member of the Class of 1909.

The skilled linguist soon found himself in Vienna, where he served as an interpreter of Russian at the Allied High Command. From there, he moved to Hamburg to work as the Navy’s liaison officer with the British Navy.

When Dick died Aug. 8, 2016, at 91, he was survived by his wife, Lois Boots Berry; his children, Richard Kingsley Berry ’76, Virginia Berry Ouellet, and Lois Berry Meyer; and seven grandchildren. To all, ’46 sends warm and heartfelt condolences.

Francis Spring Ronalds Jr. ’46 In 1942, when Francis signed up for the Navy’s V-12 program, he didn’t know it would lead to an international career. Midshipmen’s school at Cornell sent him to the Navy Language School at the University of Colorado, where he learned to speak and understand Russian. Next came the Columbia Russian Institute, then the University of Paris.

The skilled linguist soon found himself in Vienna, where he served as an interpreter of Russian at the Allied High Command. From there, he moved to Hamburg to work as the Navy’s liaison officer with the British Navy.

THE CLASS OF 1946

Richard Lindabury Berry '46 Because he was raising his family in their home on Bumpalong Road in Darien, Conn., Dick managed to obtain vanity license plates Bump a 1, Bump 2, and Bump 3 for three family cars. He took his delightful sense of humor to management positions at American Brake Shoe Co., American Cyanamid, and Lilard, Berry, Bishop & Parker management consultants.

After wartime Naval service as a communications and signals officer, Dick moved to Seven Gates Farm on Martha’s Vineyard to restore his grandparents’ home (family-owned since the Civil War) in West Tisbury. Later, in Darien, he served on the town’s Beautification Commission, enjoyed wrestling his 1960s tractor through underbrush despite a nearly fatal encounter with a yellow-jacket hive, and was a skillful refurbisher of furniture.

When Dick died Aug. 8, 2016, at 91, he was survived by his wife, Lois Boots Berry; his children, Richard Kingsley Berry ’76, Virginia Berry Ouellet, and Lois Berry Meyer; and seven grandchildren. To all, ’46 sends warm and heartfelt condolences.
Postwar, Francis joined Time magazine as contributing foreign-affairs editor, then Washington bureau correspondent, then Ottawa correspondent. Next, he moved to Munich, joining Radio Liberty to become its managing director, followed by taking charge of programs at Voice of America. When Francis died Nov. 26, 2014, he was survived by his children; son Francis, a painter in oils; daughter Jessica, a psychotherapist; son Nicholas, vice president for Asia development at the Chicago Mercantile Exchange; and daughter Valerie. To them all, he sends thankfulness for their dad’s long and internationally dedicated life.

THE CLASS OF 1948
Darrell H. Boyd ‘48
Derry died May 3, 2016, in his hometown of Winnetka, Ill. He was born Jan. 29, 1917, and graduated from North Shore Country Day School. At Princeton, he was a varsity golfer, starred in tennis and basketball, and joined Cap and Gown. Derry graduated in 1948 with high honors in civil and mechanical engineering. Most of his 42-year business career was based in St. Paul, Minn., as a manager and executive with 3M, heading global business units. He also co-owned the Mount Frontenac Golf and Ski Resort and was a leader in state and national golf course associations.

Tom was a varsity golfer, starred in tennis and basketball, and joined Cap and Gown. Derry graduated in 1948 with high honors in civil and mechanical engineering. Most of his 42-year business career was based in St. Paul, Minn., as a manager and executive with 3M, heading global business units. He also co-owned the Mount Frontenac Golf and Ski Resort and was a leader in state and national golf course associations.

The class sends good wishes to them all.

He was predeceased by his wife; his twin brother, Denny; and his sister, Cherry McNitt. Derry is survived by Junie De Coster, his special friend of 10 years; and his children and grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1950
Thomas S. Fisher ’50
Tom died Nov. 25, 2015, in West Chester, Pa., after suffering a stroke. He was a dedicated teacher with an adventurous spirit. At Princeton he played varsity soccer, belonged to Key and Seal, and majored in economics.

Tom served in the Army for three years, two of them as a lieutenant on the Korean front line. As a Quaker, he could have been a conscientious objector, but felt deeply that he could not leave the fight against tyranny to others. Following Korea, he earned an MBA from Columbia Business School.

After several jobs, he embarked on his teaching career. Tom focused on economics and world cultures at Harriton High School in Rosemont, Pa. He also taught English as a second language in China and Slovakia and was an adjunct professor at the Philadelphia Textile College. He spent 1975 in England on a Fulbright teacher exchange.

For many years he taught an adult-education course in economics at Rosemont College, where in 1996 he met his wife, Evelyn, his student at the time. As she wrote, they “fell in love at first sight.” Tom is survived by Evelyn; children Rebecca, Eben, and Elizabeth; and four grandchildren. His first wife, Anna, whom he married in 1947, died in 1991.
THE CLASS OF 1953
John T. Pierson Jr. ’53

Jack died May 22, 2016. Jack came to Princeton from Pembroke Country Day School, where he earned his bachelor’s degree in engineering and graduated magna cum laude. He belonged to Colonial Club, served on the advertising staff of the Bric-a-Brac his junior year, and played I.A.A. football, basketball, and baseball.

He served in Naval Intelligence at the Pentagon, after graduating from Officer Candidate School in the top 2 percent of his class. He was the third person in the history of the school to achieve a perfect score on the navigation exam. After his naval service, Jack earned his MBA from Harvard University in 1958.

By 1971 Jack had become president and chief executive officer of Vendo Co., the world’s largest manufacturer of vending machines. In 1976, he bought Preco Industries, a designer and manufacturer of high-speed automated processing systems and laser technology and continued as chairman of the board of Preco until his death.

Civic and philanthropic activities, an important part of Jack’s life, included serving as director of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, trustee of the Midwest Research Institute, membership on the Advisory Council on Japan-U.S. Economic Relations, chairman of the Mid-America Manufacturing Technology Center, and co-chairman of the Foreign Trade Zone of Greater Kansas City.

Jack is survived by his wife, Susan; three daughters; and three grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1955
Edward C. Bottemiller ’55

Edward died Feb. 1, 2015, of natural causes in Madison, Wis. Born to Edward L. Bottemiller Nov. 1, 1934, in Schenectady, N.Y., Edward prepared for Princeton at Nott Terrace High School. He joined Cottage Club and was active in Whig-Clio, the varsity debate panel, and the Woodrow Wilson honorary debate panel. Edward was also associated with the Princeton senate, WPRU, the pre-law society, and the Westminster Fellowship.

He participated in the American civilization program, with concentrations in philosophy and theology. His senior thesis examined criteria for evaluating ethical theories and dicta. During his senior year, he roomed alone at 106 Holder Hall.

Throughout his post-Princeton life, Edward followed his own interests and became a collector of sorts. He is survived by his brother, John.

James Kinsolving Hill ’55

Jim died Aug. 12, 2015, in Menlo Park, Calif. In the last week of July, Jim fell. After three terrible weeks of suffering massive head injuries that led to intracranial bleeding, he died suddenly, leaving his terribly distraught spouse, Elaine.

He was born Aug. 21, 1933, in Cape Girardeau, Mo., to Robert B. Hill and prepared at Exeter for Princeton. Jim majored in history and wrote his senior thesis on slavery in Missouri from 1820 to 1860. He was president of the Princeton sports car club, active in freshman Glee Club and band, and a member of Key and Seal. His roommates at 186 Little included Otto Spaeth, W. Turnbull, A.C. Frost, J. O’Brien, J. Witherspoon, R. Pell, and J. Whitehouse.

Jim, who was self-employed, noted that his best decision, business or otherwise, was to marry Elaine. A car nut, Jim owned unusual cars, including a 1965 Innocenti Spider, a 1937 Railton Drophead, and finally—at his advancing age believing himself worthy—a Ferrari.

Jim’s tragic accident and his consequent death left a huge void in Elaine’s life and in the life of our class, which sends its sincere condolences.

THE CLASS OF 1958
Arch B. Edwards ’58

Arch died May 7, 2016, in Roanoke, Va., of Alzheimer’s disease.

Arch was president of his high school class of more than 1,000 students at Tulsa Central High School and entered Princeton as a national scholar. He graduated summa cum laude in English, was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and won the senior English prize for his thesis on Mark Twain. He served on the Undergraduate Council, was secretary-treasurer of Colonial Club, and chaired the campus fund drive.

Recruited as a novice to the fencing team, he won the Freshman Fencing Medal and earned varsity letters. His senior-year roommates were Charlie Talbot, Charlie Singleton, Charlie Luger, Irvin Hockaday, and Al Burgess.

After graduating with distinction from Harvard Business School in 1962, he began a management-consulting career with McKinsey & Co. He was named a partner and then elected director in the Washington office with responsibility for health-care clients. In 1980, he and his wife, Jane, chose a new path for themselves and their children in Edenton, N.C., the state’s first Colonial capital. There they renovated three houses and a tobacco barn to create the Lords Proprietors’ Inn. It was quickly acclaimed by travel writers as a premier lodging and dining destination and a centerpiece of the town’s historic waterfront.

Arch is survived by Jane, his wife of 53 years; three children; seven grandchildren; and a brother. The class extends its sincerest sympathy to them all.

THE CLASS OF 1959
Carl B. Good ’59

Carl died March 14, 2016, in Cooperstown, N.Y., where he had retired.

Carl came to Princeton from Canterbury School. His father, Carl F. Good ’23, had preceded him at Princeton. In his sophomore year he roomed with Fraser Barron, Butch Kinnebrew, Locke McLean, Peter Metcalf, and Fred Pownall. He joined Ivy Club and served in the Marine Corps for six months.

Upon leaving the Marines, Carl embarked on an extensive business career, starting with Riegel Paper Corp., where he had sales responsibility for the entire Northeast. He joined IBM in 1966, moved on to become president of R.J. Newman, a historic building-restoration company, and then began at Homasote Co., where he worked until 2002.

After he married Pamela Pope in 1962, the Goods moved to Princeton in 1965, where they lived for 36 years. Carl was a supporter of the Princeton Art Museum and was active in the community’s performing-arts groups, serving on the board of the Princeton Ballet Co. Occasionally appearing on stage with the company, he danced a minuet in the company’s annual performance of Tchaikovsky’s The Nutcracker. In Cooperstown, Carl served on the board of the Otsego Lake Association.

Carl is survived by Pamela, two daughters, and three grandchildren. We have sent condolences to the family.

THE CLASS OF 1964
Peter Irwin A. Powell Jr. ’64

Peter died Aug. 1, 2015, after a nine-year battle with throat cancer.

He graduated from Canterbury School, where he was student body president. He spent freshman year with us, but was unable to finish his Princeton degree for financial reasons. He remained actively interested in the class, attending several Reunions.

Peter embarked on a multi-faceted career in media, initially with the new documentary-film unit of Time-Life. He then worked on “To Be Alive” for the World’s Fair in New York in 1964 and in Montreal in 1967 that won him an Academy Award for “Best Documentary Short.”

He ran his own media-production company for a few years before forming a new production company with David Garth, a political-strategy professional. Garth-Powell won more than 80 percent of its political campaigns, including those for Mario Cuomo, John Heinz, Ed Koch, and Rudy Giuliani. Peter’s next venture, with his partner, Rita Giam, was “World of Beauty” for PBS, a series of documentaries on various countries for which they received many awards. He continued to do independent documentary film work as long as he could.

To Rita, son Gus, and two granddaughters, the class extends its warmest sympathy.
PRINCETONIANS / MEMORIALS

THE CLASS OF 1965

James M. Sloman '65
Jim was born Dec. 2, 1943, in Levittown, Pa., the son of James A. Sloman, a World War II Army captain who didn’t meet his son until after the end of the war, and Ann Serena Grace-Sloman. He graduated from Middletown High School in Levittown before attending Princeton, where he majored in philosophy, was active in Triangle Club, published in the Nassau Lit, and took his meals at Charter. He then received an MFA in film from Columbia and pursued a career in copywriting, editing, and publishing. Jim’s career included songwriting, stock-market analysis, and software and website design, along with his avocation of playing a variety of musical instruments.

He lived briefly in North Carolina, moved to the Miami area for 20 years, and then spent the rest of his life in California in Encinitas, where he passed away Feb. 6, 2015. During his life he also managed to publish nine books and maintained a personal website, manyblessings.net, for more than 30 years.

He is survived by his younger sister, Jeannie Sloman-Vasquez; and an extensive family of nieces, nephews, and other relatives. We extend our condolences to the family on their loss of this energetic and creative free spirit.

THE CLASS OF 1966

Brian H. Breuel '66
Brian died May 29, 2016, the final day of our 50th reunion, from complications following surgery. He struggled with various health problems over the past year.

A Florida resident, Brian came to Princeton from the Lawrenceville School, where he played baseball and football. At Princeton he majored in politics, worked in the dining halls, played freshman football, and served as vice president of Cannon Club.

Brian earned his law degree from the University of Florida. He spent a number of years in the life-insurance industry and then turned to the wealth-management field, serving for many years as president of Wealth Strategies in Lawrenceville, N.J. He published two books on wealth management.

Brian served Princeton and our class in a number of ways, including as class president, class agent, P-rade marshal, and Princeton Prize in Race Relations board member. He was president of the Lawrenceville Alumni Association, chairman of the D&B Greenway Land Trust, and member of the Dean’s Advisory Council at Westminster College of the Arts, Rider University.

An avid traveler and sailor, Brian at one point took a five-year mid-life sabbatical to travel the world with his wife, Ley. The trip included sailing the Caribbean in his Hinckley yawl.

The class extends its condolences to Ley; daughters Erin and Quinn; and grandchildren Andy and Bailey.

William G. Warburton '66

William spent only his freshman year at Princeton and then moved on to the University of Colorado. He served in the Navy and saw action in Vietnam. He rose to the rank of lieutenant and was awarded the Navy Achievement Medal. William was a management consultant for most of his career.

He is survived by his wife, Kathleen; sons William and James; and grandchildren Colvin, Emme, Graeme, and Claire. The class extends its condolences to them all.

Stephen H. Wilson '66

Steve came to Princeton from University High School in St. Louis, where he was senior class president. He roomed with his high school classmate Mike Milder, along with Phil Nicholson and Dick Hogan. He was a waiter in Commons.

Steve didn’t return to Princeton after his sophomore year, enrolling instead at Antiōch College. He went on to become an internationally known expert on the intersection of science, technology, and art. His book, Art + Science Now, published in 2010, is considered a major contribution to the field. He served as professor of conceptual and information arts at San Francisco State University.

He is survived by his wife, Kathy, and daughter Sophie. The class extends its condolences to them all.

THE CLASS OF 1968

Frank A. Klepetko '68
Frank died April 30, 2016, of congestive heart failure.

He was born in Fairborn, Ohio, Jan. 19, 1945, and attended Wheat Ridge High School in Wheat Ridge, Colo., where he was student body president and a member of the tennis team. While at Princeton, Frank majored in politics, was a member of the undergraduate schools committee, and served as the Young Republicans vice president. He was a Keyceptor and ate at Quadrangle.

He roomed his junior and senior years in Walker Hall with Jack Warner, Phil Moeller, Marshall Wishnack, and Bob Kahrl. After graduating from Princeton, he earned an MBA from the University of Chicago. Frank enjoyed a 30-year career in the field of investment banking.

A devoted father, Frank is survived by his son, Ross W. Klepetko; his daughter, Margot L. Klepetko; and his brother, Lawrence Klepetko. The class extends its deepest sympathy to them all.

THE CLASS OF 1969

David A. Lampen '69
David died Nov. 2, 2015.

A graduate of Rutgers Preparatory School, David completed Rutgers Law School after Princeton. During our undergraduate years, he majored in history and participated in Whig-Clio and Orange Key. He was a member of Cloister Inn and roomed senior year with Geoff Revelle, Jeff Marston, Don Rosenblit, and Art Goldberg.

David enjoyed a distinguished career as a court administrator, serving as the deputy clerk of the New Jersey Supreme Court; the clerk of the Alaska Supreme Court, and the clerk of the U.S. Court of Federal Claims. He also was employed by IminixGroup.

A lover of dogs, devoted fan of his children and their athletic pursuits, a student of Middle Eastern history, and one who read endlessly, David was also an avid stamp collector.

The son and father of a wonderfully close-knit family, he is survived by his son, David, a captain in the Army in Korea; his daughter, Jennifer, a doctoral student in neurology at Michigan State; his former wife, Mary Ellen Flaherty, with whom he shared an enduring commitment; and brothers Peter and Richard. His mother, Miriam, also survives him. He went to live with her when he was afflicted with Parkinson’s.

A fine person; a fine life.

Robert Wiltshire '69
Robert graduated from high school in Richmond, Va., where he was an all-state football player. After our sophomore year, Robert transferred to the University of North Carolina and graduated from that institution in 1969. At Princeton, he roomed with Jim Bruce, Philo Elmer, Bruce MacDonald, and Greg Zaic.

After college, Robert completed Union Theological Seminary. He lived in and contributed greatly to the community of Asheville, N.C., for most of his professional life. While never serving as the pastor of a specific congregation, he worked with many churches and helped them with their funding efforts.

Brief excerpts from a graceful eulogy delivered by his son, Jake, include: “We work toward peace for all people. We live each day spreading kindness, deep faith, and love, while being present for each person we meet. Kindness, faith, and love. These are the words that defined him as a man.”

Robert is survived by his first wife, Rebecca Meadows; their children, Jake and Virginia; and two grandchildren. Robert is also survived by his wife, Debbie; stepsons Stephen and Matthew; his sister, Carolyn; and his brother, Ashley.
THE CLASS OF 1977

John Colby Jr. ’77

John died Feb. 1, 2016, with his family beside him. John graduated from Laconia (N.H.) High School in 1972. He quarterbacked and punted for both Laconia High School and the New Hampshire Shrine team. He was chosen as one of the “Top 100 Backs in America” by Kickoff magazine in 1971. He led the Sachems to a 15-2-1 record in his junior and senior years and a Division II championship in 1970.

In baseball, John and teammate Lee Sturdivant pitched Laconia to the Class L Championship in 1972. John delivered the game-ending hit to defeat Keene in the championship game.

After Princeton, he earned his doctorate in sociology at the University of New Hampshire and worked in the health field. John served as director of medical research and development for Healthsource New Hampshire, and as a planning analyst for Public Health Services (New Hampshire). At the time of his death, he was an environmental epidemiologist for the state of New Hampshire.

He was a very charming and witty man with a sense of humor that dominated his personality — he made you laugh!

John is survived by the love of his life, his daughter, Hannah, to whom he was a devoted and loving father. Also surviving him are his mother, Estelle Colby; sister Ann Talton; brothers Bill and Curt; and nieces and nephews Will, Jenny, Jake, Leah, Stephen, Chelsea, Trevour, Chrisanne, and Ali.

GRADUATE ALUMNI

John A. Quinn ’59

John Quinn, professor emeritus of chemical engineering at the University of Pennsylvania, died Feb. 8, 2016. He was 83.

In 1954, Quinn graduated at the top of his class from the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, with a bachelor’s degree in chemical engineering. In 1959, he earned a Ph.D. in chemical engineering from Princeton. In 1958, he returned to Illinois, and was a professor there until 1971.

Quinn became a professor at the University of Pennsylvania, where he taught for more than 30 years before retiring as professor emeritus. He received the university’s Warren Award for Distinguished Teaching in 1974 and attained the Bent Professorship in 1978. From 1980 to 1987, he was chair of the department of chemical and biochemical engineering.

The American Institute of Chemical Engineers honored him with the Colburn Award in 1966 and the Alpha Chi Sigma Award in 1978. He was elected to the National Academy of Engineering in 1978 and to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1992. In 2004, former students and colleagues endowed the John A. Quinn Lecture, which is presented each spring at Penn.

Quinn is survived by his wife, Frances; three children; and four grandchildren.

Charles W. Struck ’61

Charles Struck, a research scientist for RCA Laboratories and the GTE Corp. for more than 46 years, died peacefully Feb. 13, 2016. He was 88.

From 1944 to 1946, Struck attended Harvard and was in the Naval Reserve from 1945 to 1946. He was a research chemist at the DuMont Laboratories in Clifton, N.J., from 1948 to 1954, while attending Columbia University and earning a bachelor’s degree in 1954. That year, he joined the technical staff of the RCA Laboratories in Princeton. He enrolled in the Princeton University Graduate School in 1955 and earned a Ph.D. in chemistry in 1961.

Struck remained at RCA as a research chemist until 1980. He then worked for GTE in Massachusetts for 20 years before retiring in 2000. He was a visiting professor at Utrecht University in the Netherlands and was a past president of the Electrochemical Society.

Struck was heavily involved in churches in Lawrenceville, N.J., and in Massachusetts as a Eucharistic minister and a leader in youth ministry programs, among other activities. Struck is survived by his wife, Ida; four daughters; five stepchildren; and many grandchildren and great-grandchildren. He was predeceased by his first wife, Marie; a son; and a stepson.

William B. Bader ’64

William Bader, a Senate staff member who investigated the 1964 Gulf of Tonkin Resolution and CIA abuses and held high-level policy positions at the Defense and State departments, died March 15, 2016, at age 84.

Bader graduated from Pomona College in 1953 and served in the Navy before earning a Ph.D. in history from Princeton in 1964.

As a member of Sen. J. William Fulbright’s staff, in 1967 he started to investigate the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution (authorizing President Johnson to protect U.S. interests, which led to the military escalation in Vietnam). Fulbright suggested the resolution had been passed under false pretenses. Such accusations by Fulbright and Bader were confirmed almost 40 years later when relevant documents were declassified.

In the mid-1970s, Bader was on the staff of Sen. Frank Church’s investigating committee, where he helped expose many objectionable CIA practices. Later, he was at the Defense Department before returning to the Senate as chief of staff of the Foreign Relations Committee from 1979 to 1981.

After working at SRI International, he was assistant secretary of state for educational and cultural affairs from 1990 to 2001.

Bader was predeceased in 2014 by his wife of 60 years, Gretta. He is survived by four children (including Christopher ’79) and six grandchildren.

Joseph M. Corr ’64

Joseph Corr, a lawyer, venture capitalist, and business owner, died suddenly Jan. 20, 2016, at age 75.

Corr graduated from Holy Cross College in 1962. In 1964, he earned a master’s degree in aeronautical engineering from Princeton; he earned a law degree from the Temple University School of Law in 1967.

He then practiced law at Boeing, Kilweane, and Certainteed corporations. Later, he began a new chapter in his professional career as a venture capitalist and owner of several successful businesses.

Corr was committed to his Roman Catholic faith and community, volunteering for several organizations and serving as a board member. The National Fragile X Foundation was close to him, as several of his grandchildren are living with Fragile X Syndrome. He was also a quarter-century contributor to the Princeton Graduate School’s Annual Giving campaign.

Corr is survived by his wife, Janet; two daughters; and eight grandchildren.

Gary F. Blanchard ’66

Gary Blanchard, who spent the past 50 years in Burlington County, N.J., working in the public interest, died Jan. 23, 2016, at age 77.

After high school in 1956, Blanchard enlisted in the Navy. Upon discharge, he began working as a police reporter for the St. Petersburg Times in Florida. He received a publisher’s scholarship to attend the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, from which he graduated with honors in 1964. He then attended the Woodrow Wilson School at Princeton and graduated in 1966 with a master’s degree in public affairs.

Remaining in New Jersey, Blanchard worked as a journalist and photographer for the Burlington County Times, before founding Blanchard Associates, a management-consulting firm. He was the project manager for the Burlington Township municipal building.

Blanchard also worked for the state of New Jersey for 16 years as a management trainer. He helped establish what has become the certified public-manager program at Rutgers University. Locally and nationally, he was an avid supporter of many social and political organizations.

He is survived by three children, seven grandchildren, and his companion of 25 years, Marge Schwartz. For 27 years, he had been married to Juanita, the mother of his children.

Graduate memorials are prepared by the APGA.
Classifieds

For Rent

Europe

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

Paris, Left Bank: Elegant apartment off Seine in 6th. Short walk to Louvre, Notre Dame. 609-924-7520, gami@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. desai@verizon.net, 212-473-9472.

Florence Country house on 54 mountain acres. Fantastic views. $100/day. www.ganzitalianhouse.com E-mail: ganz Italy

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, $1150 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, Tuileries Gardens: Beautifully appointed, spacious, 1BR queen, 6th floor, elevator, concierge. karin.demorest@gmail.com, w’49.


Enjoy Provence — we’ll handle all the details. Personalized tours, activities, art, wine, personal chef, rental management. Services à la carte, managed by Princeton ’01. www.provencelemonade.com

Rome: Great architect’s apartment, 3BR/2BA, sunny, quiet, 4th floor/elevator, hi-tech studio, near S. Giovanni, Coliseum, excellent transportation, e.j.radutzky@gmail.com, k’98. Rent up to 3½ months.

Caribbean

St. Croix USVI: 2BR, 2BA, pool. Spectacular views, gorgeous beach, tradewinds, east of Christiansted — exclusive gated Shoy’s neighborhood. vacationstcroix.com/listings/crucian-cottage/’50.

United States Northeast


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

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

United States Southwest

Houston Super Bowl: 4BR, 3BA, heated pool, tennis, squash, athletics; e-z access to all SB events; open bar; $4000/night, 4 night minimum. 832-228-1899, ’85.

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. 610-235-3286. jgriffith#aol.com, s’67.

Beautiful Palm Springs: 4 bed midcentury: www.vrbo.com/777285, norawilliams@gmail.com, ’82.

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 pikolodzik@aol.com, p’12.

Going to Italy?

Let a Stanford alum who lives there guide and drive you. He’ll follow your lead if you wish or he’ll surprise you with discoveries he’s made — over nearly 20 years — off “the beaten track.” Or both! Your wishes are his commands.


England, Cotswolds: 3BR stone cottage, quiet country village near Broadway and Stratford-upon-Avon. Information: www.pottersfarmcottage.com, availability: pottersfarmcottage@msn.com


Florence, Italy, historic center. Browse spacious, elegant, upscale apartments and read reviews at palazzoantellesiflorence.com


Eygalières, Provence: 17th C farmhouse and guesthouse (sleeps 12/6) rentable independently on outstanding estate, amid historic sights, markets, cafés. lidia.bradley@gmail.com, s’84.

London: Chelsea Flat: 2 beds, 3 baths, charming, quiet and convenient. Fireplace, antiques, parking, terrace. Anytime January – March 2017, $2800/wk. RJaygould@aol.com or 202-510-0821, k’71.


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Enjoy Provence — we’ll handle all the details. Personalized tours, activities, art, wine, personal chef, rental management. Services à la carte, managed by Princeton ’01. www.provencelemonade.com

Rome: Great architect’s apartment, 3BR/2BA, sunny, quiet, 4th floor/elevator, hi-tech studio, near S. Giovanni, Coliseum, excellent transportation, e.j.radutzky@gmail.com, k’98. Rent up to 3½ months.

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St. Croix USVI: 2BR, 2BA, pool. Spectacular views, gorgeous beach, tradewinds, east of Christiansted — exclusive gated Shoy’s neighborhood. vacationstcroix.com/listings/crucian-cottage/’50.

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Tours/Expeditions

Private railroad car available for charter. Midwest based; travel any Amtrak route nationwide. Sleeps 10, plus crew. www.ncwswiftstream.com, will@ncwswiftstream.com, ’90.

Real Estate for Sale
Take a self-guided tour of the top vacation, retirement and golf communities. Visit: www.PrivateCommunities.com

Arizona: Scottsdale, Paradise Valley, Phoenix and Carefree. Houses, condos and lots. Rox Stewart ’83, Russ Lyon Sotheby’s International Realty. 602-716-6504. E-mail: rox.stewart@russlyon.com

Circa 1795 Stone Farm House situated on over 40 acres. Very private setting near Historic Antietam Battlefield in Sharpsburg, MD. 11 rooms 3 baths, bank barn, kennel, machine shed, spring house, w’51. $849,900. Contact Laurel Walker; lwalker@glockergroup.com, 301-745-4400.

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Personals
Our pretty blonde New Jersey-based widow is a PhD with her own successful consulting business. She is ready to meet her new partner for adventure, as well as quiet nights at home and with family and friends. She enjoys spending time in warm weather, reading, film, lectures, the outdoors. She is open to a man 68-75 from NJ/NY/Philadelphia as well as DC/ Maryland areas. You are cultured, successful, kind and love the company of a wonderful and fun woman. Bio & Photo to sandy@therighttimeconsultants.com, 212-627-0121.

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Wine

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Wine

Advertising
Place your ad in Classifieds! Contact cfinnega@princeton.edu, 609.258.4886.
That Was Then: October 1956

In the 1950s, cigarettes were omnipresent, their usage peaking in 1954, when 45 percent of American adults surveyed by Gallup reported they smoked. At a time before the dangers of tobacco had been publicly established by the federal government, cigarette makers promoted their products with abandon.

Although there are references in *The Daily Princetonian* to “smokers” — informal gatherings of students and faculty — and telltale photographs of Princetonians with cigarettes and pipes, including Presidents Harold W. Dodds ’1914 and Robert F. Goheen ’40 *’48, it is the profusion of ads in the *Prince* and other college newspapers that demonstrate tobacco’s reach.

During the first week of October 1956, for instance, six different brands vied for Princeton’s loyalty: Tareyton, Old Gold, Chesterfield, Camel, Lucky Strike, and Philip Morris. Old Gold — “so rich, so light, so golden bright!” — alone dominated two full pages on Oct. 1 as it introduced an eight-week, three-puzzle-a-week contest for “bona fide college students.” Those who successfully unscrambled the letters in each puzzle to spell the name of an American college or university could aspire to win one of 86 prizes, including a 40-day round-the-world tour for two.

Chesterfield offered riches by association, linking its cigarettes to high living and promising those who could only dream of wealth the consoling reality of “the smoothest tasting smoke today!” Eyeing Princeton’s all-male student body, Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. invoked “blondes and red heads” and “a movie queen or two,” though this depiction of womanhood came second to a “Jaguar with leopard trim and built-in bar.”

Philip Morris took an indirect but scarcely subtle approach in the form of "On Campus with Max Shulman," described by the *Prince* as “a weekly column of happy tripe, exulting the eternal virtues of Philip Morris cigarettes.” Carried by hundreds of college newspapers, it blurred the line between advertising and opinion, concluding, for good measure, with a plug from Philip Morris itself — in this case extolling “the perfect football companion.” It was, after all, October.

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

When smoking was the fashion

John S. Weeren
Located just minutes from Nassau Street, Princeton Abbey & Cemetery offers many ways to honor a life well lived.

With its exquisite architecture, handcrafted ironwork and breathtaking stained-glass windows, Princeton Abbey & Cemetery offers a peaceful setting where family members can come to celebrate their loved one’s life.

Princeton Abbey also provides an inspirational setting for memorial and remembrance services.

For more information, contact Katherine Walden.

75 Mapleton Road  |  Princeton, NJ 08540  |  609-452-1600  |  www.princetonabbey.org
SHAHZIA SIKANDER

Thursday, November 17
5:30 PM
10 McCosh Hall

Internationally acclaimed Pakistani-American artist Shahzia Sikander examines the forces at stake in contested cultural and political histories. Join us as the artist discusses her work, including two major new commissions for Princeton, followed by an interview with Museum Director James Steward. A reception will follow.