TEACHING ABOUT ISLAM
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FLAT RETURN FOR ENDOWMENT

PRINCETON ALUMNI WEEKLY

CHANGING TIMES AT TRIANGLE
(But always funny)

NOVEMBER 9, 2016
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A large medallion on the front campus displays Princeton’s revised informal motto: “In the nation’s service and the service of humanity.” Page 11.

Tradition, Tradition
As Triangle Club celebrates 125 years of gleeful performances, members reflect on whether the formula for fun needs to change.

By David Walter ’11

Explaining Islam
As part of her job, a Muslim chaplain describes her faith to Christian and Jewish seminarians. Here, she describes it for you.

By Celene Ibrahim ’08

Basketball Previews
Spencer Weisz ’17, at right in photo, and the Princeton men are among this season’s Ivy League favorites. On the women’s side, a fresh group of starters will try to unseat defending-champ Penn.

Election 2016
Read the results for all of the alumni running for Congress, including a Tiger-versus-Tiger matchup in Wisconsin.

Mystery Solved
A diligent researcher reveals the author of Hobey Baker 1914’s epitaph.

Triangle at 125
Watch Triangle show videos from the ’20s, ’30s, and ’40s; Gregg Lange ’70 recalls the club’s showbiz stars and serious thinkers.

On the cover: Triangle Club’s second show, Katharine, 1891–92; Princeton University Archives
America’s Investment in Higher Education

As this issue of the PAW was going to press, we learned the sad news that William G. Bowen ’58, Princeton’s 17th president, had passed away. Bill’s vision helped to shape not only the Princeton we know and love today, but also educational policy on a national scale. In his last book, discussed here, Bill’s matchless insight was again on vivid display. We are in Bill’s debt, and we will miss him.—C.L.E.

Access and affordability are signature values at Princeton University. Thanks to generous support from its alumni, Princeton is able to offer unsurpassed financial aid. Approximately 60 percent of the undergraduate student body receives aid, compared to 42 percent in 2001. The average scholarship for those on aid is $48,000, which exceeds the University’s $45,320 tuition price; for some students, financial aid covers all or a portion of room and board as well.

As a result, more than 80 percent of Princeton seniors graduate with no debt at all. The remainder, most of whom take out limited loans to cover discretionary purchases, graduate with a median debt in the range of $5,000 to $6,000.

The national picture is very different. According to the Institute for College Access and Success, in 2014 69 percent of seniors at America’s four-year public and private non-profit universities graduated with debt that averaged nearly $29,000. Rising debt levels and tight job markets have sparked widespread concern about whether college education has become too expensive.

The debate about how to pay for college is important, but it is filled with myths and misunderstandings. News stories, for example, often focus public attention on highly atypical students who rack up staggering debts. One recent analysis found that the average borrower in such articles owed $85,000. As economists Beth Akers and Matt Chingos point out, less than 1 percent of four-year degree holders have that much debt.1

Akers and Chingos make that observation in Game of Loans: The Rhetoric and Reality of Student Debt, one of two new Princeton University Press books that offer insightful guidance for higher education policy. The other, by Princeton’s 17th president, William G. Bowen ’58, and his co-author Michael McPherson, is Lesson Plan: An Agenda for Change in American Higher Education.

Game of Loans and Lesson Plan share a commitment to data-driven analysis. They also share a fundamental premise: from an economic perspective, education is an investment, and it should be judged not by its price but by its net return. (The authors recognize and reaffirm that a college education also has tremendous non-economic value.)

As Bowen and McPherson note, the returns to a college education are spectacular and continue to rise: Christopher Avery and Sarah Turner estimate that “the economic return to a college degree tripled for women between 1965 and 2009 and rose nearly as fast for men.”2

Unfortunately, media reports bury this point, and public views about the value of a college degree are often shockingly inaccurate. Last spring, for example, The New York Times and Google asked Americans to estimate “the unemployment rate for 25-to-34-year-olds who graduated from a four-year college.” Interviewees were told that the unemployment rate for those with only a high school degree was 7.4 percent.

Most respondents guessed that the unemployment rate was higher for college graduates—the average answer was 9.2 percent. In fact, a college degree dramatically improves job prospects. Only 2.4 percent of 25-to-34-year-olds with a four-year degree were unemployed.3

The economic returns to education are, of course, long-term, whereas the costs are paid up front. Families are justifiably concerned about how to cover these costs. We must decide, as a society and as individuals, how much we want to invest today in exchange for future benefits, how to finance that investment, and how to make the investment as efficient as possible. Those questions are the focus of Game of Loans and Lesson Plan.

Careful attention to the numbers leads the authors to insights that should transform policy debates. For example, they show that the biggest problems in the student loan system come not in its upper reaches—where those $85,000 borrowers reside—but at the spectrum’s lower end. Akers and Chingos note that students who drop out of college after one year accrue relatively little debt. However, the lack of a degree limits their job prospects, and they struggle to pay back even small loans.4

This point has major implications. It suggests that policymakers should focus far more attention on raising degree completion rates and counseling students about where to study and what loans to take. Ensuring that students actually get their degrees will do more good than many of the popular policy proposals that focus on, for example, reducing interest rates or tuition. Many institutions are making efforts to control costs in various areas, but additional investment makes good sense when it raises completion rates.

Investing in education is critical to America’s future. Doing so effectively and efficiently will depend on the kind of clear-eyed analysis offered in Game of Loans and Lesson Plan. Princetonians, who have demonstrated a deep commitment to education and financial aid, can play an important role by participating vigorously in the public debates that these books will generate.

1. Akers and Chingos, pp. 18–19.
2. Bowen and MacPherson, p. 5.
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ADMITTING WOMEN

I write as one of that first class of women at Princeton (“In the Beginning,” cover story, Oct. 5). I had often thought that this book about coeducation should be written, and if I had stayed in academics might have attempted it myself. I think an analysis of precisely how we were “welcomed” and integrated is important: that first large meeting in Alexander Hall, where we were all given makeup kits from (I believe, memory is fuzzy) a local store and large flowers from an alumnus who had resisted coeducation. It certainly told us what about us mattered.

Or putting us in one dormitory with locks on the doors so that we would be protected from raging male hormones. (I always wondered about the discussion that led to that decision.)

Or, as mentioned in the article, the number of faculty who saw us as nothing more than our gender. I remember I said something in a German class that had nothing to do with gender, and was told by another student that the faculty member said to him that maybe it was good that Princeton had admitted women because he hadn’t considered the point I had stated and a girl’s perspective (rather than simply the fact that I might have made an intelligent comment) might add to the discussion.

I, and I am sure the other 100 women admitted as new students and the 48 transfer students, have many other stories.

Carol Silverman ’73
Emeryville, Calif.

I read with interest “When Women Came to Princeton,” but was disappointed that the article neglected to mention the contribution of undergraduates in mobilizing support for and advocating on behalf of coeducation. As a founding member of Students for Women at Princeton and an advisory member to the Patterson Committee, I can attest that students played an important role in raising the issue of coeducation among those on campus and in advocating for the adoption of the Patterson Committee report in the expanded Princeton community.

I recall devoting several days one summer to interviewing an admission officer at Stanford and writing an article for The Daily Princetonian. I also remember attending a forum with Professor Patterson and explaining to alumni that coeducation was principally about education, keeping Princeton competitive, and contributing to the development of well-rounded individuals.

Many others made similar contributions. Indeed, the fact that two-thirds of all undergraduates responded to the Patterson Committee’s survey on coeducation and 83 percent of those expressed support is a tribute to the success of those efforts.

If the Patterson Committee provided the recipe for coeducation, students provided the yeast!

David Swartling ’69
Seattle, Wash.

As a Princeton graduate, Class of 1973, who has been married to a coed, Class of 1975, for more than 40 years, I have often longed for the “old Princeton,” but like King Lear I have three daughters. I have often thought that I would be very upset if Princeton had not admitted women so that my daughters, who went to Princeton (Class of 2004) and the University of Chicago; to Carleton and Columbia; and to Johns Hopkins, would have been denied admission based on “their plumbing.” Perhaps as more Princeton men have daughters, there will be more emphasis on the benefits to women of going to a place like Princeton.

Stephen C. Carlson ’73
Chicago, Ill.

You quote Nancy Malkiel making a seemingly indefensible statement about admissions: “All of this was shaken up during the 1960s. Conservative private, elite universities began to think about socioeconomic diversity, to consider the idea that maybe you would look
Inbox

for students in public schools, Catholic and Jewish students, African American students.” “Began to think”?

I was admitted in 1951 into the Class of 1955. We had boatloads of freshmen from public high schools. Well more than a mere handful of classmates were Jewish and Catholic, though we didn’t ask their religion or ethnic background. Granted, there were only three black students in our class. There was a notable percentage from private boarding and day schools that were feeders to Princeton. A few were even Catholic prep schools. Why, we even had Democrats!

I was the first in my family to attend college. I was on a partial scholarship grant with a job in the dining halls and a University loan, as were many classmates. That was not unusual in the early ’50s. Socioeconomic diversity appears to begin well before the 1960s — more likely even before I was admitted in 1951 after the World War II years — and I don’t see any 1960s timeline connection to gender admissions. That was a real leap from an all-male school for 224 years in 1970. Aside from all the in-depth, who-benefits-most internal discussions of admitting women to Princeton, the answer was simple. The educational climate was changing. Yale did it. Princeton had to compete.

Laurence C. Day ’55
St. Louis, Mo.

There is a bit of a backstory to Princeton’s decision to welcome women. The story was told to me by Marvin Bressler, my old Graduate School professor, quite a few years after I left Princeton.

Professor Bressler was the chair of the Commission on the Future of the College, and this is the little story he told me with a satisfied chuckle. It seems that there was no major expansion of the faculty when women became students at Princeton. And the number of male students was not decreased.

Professor Bressler was pleased because, as he noted, if it had not been for women, there would have been resistance to this increase in the student/teacher ratio. Is this little factoid in Professor Malkiel’s book?

Robert I. Rhodes ’72
Suffern, N.Y.

As has often been the case in Princeton’s history ... the Graduate School anticipated developments in the College.

In the interest of accuracy, your interview with Nancy Malkiel should be supplemented with the information that women began being admitted to the Graduate School under Dean Donald Hamilton in 1961.

One of my own first Ph.D. students in German was Maria Tatar ’71, and one of our closest friends was Nina Berberova, the distinguished Russian writer, who came from Yale to Princeton in 1963 and taught in Slavics until her retirement in 1971.

As has often been the case in Princeton’s history (e.g., admission of minorities and foreign students), the Graduate School anticipated developments in the College.

Theodore Ziolekowski
Professor emeritus, German and Comparative Literature
Dean of the Graduate School, 1979–92

RESPECTING THE DECLARATION
The Declaration without a capital D (“A Declaration for Today,” On the Campus, Oct. 5) strikes me as rude and immature. Is this how the Left signals us that we need not revere that old thing? I have to suspect that PAW wants to wean me away from any special regard I may still have for the founding documents.

And this in the same issue where we learned that the University makes the incoming freshmen join the Cultural Revolution for five days. Apparently the admissions office was not able to make them uniform enough, so they must be sent off for further finishing. I wish Princeton would slow down on the social engineering. I feel that the University of Chicago, in its recent declaration of independence from political correctness, staked out a stratum superior to Princeton. I hate thinking this.

Bruce Deitrick Price ’63
Virginia Beach, Va.

WILSON’S TRIUMPHS AND FLAWS
I respectfully disagree with Richard S. Snedeker ’51 (Inbox, Sept. 14). All our identities and personalities are shaped by the context of our respective times and social realities. We do, however, deem individuals responsible for their actions and beliefs. The Nuremberg Trials firmly established this principle. Furthermore, as faith teaches us, we understand that all humans are complex in their beliefs and behavior and may live contradictory, yet redeemable, lives.

I can cite many examples of people who challenged the American racial caste system and in so doing risked life, reputation, and property. Of the many, the following are noteworthy: 1) Justice John Marshall Harlan, a contemporary of Woodrow Wilson 1879, dissented in Plessy v. Ferguson strongly supporting the civil and constitutional rights of African Americans; and 2) Harry Truman, even while continuing to use the “N-word,” supported civil-rights legislation and openly criticized the racist treatment of African American veterans. Each of these persons, in their own imperfect way, found the courage and moral fortitude to challenge the prevailing and hostile forces of American racism.

As president of the United States, Woodrow Wilson did not maintain the status quo and protect the precious gains of African Americans. Instead, he intentionally used race to block opportunities and expand the caste system. It was not the “flawed society” that acted, but it was Wilson the individual.

Wilson’s triumphs should not be denied. We can’t, however, continue to boost American “exceptionalism” and fail to reconcile American “flaws.”

James P. Mayes ’74
Jamestown, N.C.

Richard Snedeker’s letter is a bit simplistic; in the ’50s my parents owned our home in a racially integrated, middle-class neighborhood — in a pretty racist town. So the wide-swathe approach doesn’t deal with reality, just as in the case of Wilson.

The reality of President Wilson’s situation is that when he arrived in D.C., he came into an already-integrated
government—jobs, dining rooms, and bathrooms were integrated and had been for several years. In his first years, he re-segregated all three. That is not a man of his time; that is a racist.

Being a racist doesn’t diminish his other accomplishments, just as we can’t allow his other accomplishments to diminish our seeing his racism. Admitting his moral character was flawed is seeing the reality. I believe being honest about our past together in this country is what will move us forward.

Stephanie Gates ’75
Middle River, Md.

A PROUD TRADITION
President Eisgruber ’83 did a good job of lauding Princeton’s distinguished faculty and students for their many recent awards (President’s Page, Sept. 14). I’d like to add a little-known lineage of awards won by the School of Architecture’s faculty and alums.

The Topaz Medallion for Excellence in Architectural Education is the highest award given to a North American academician by the American Institute of Architects and the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture. Since SoA Director Jean Labatut won the first Topaz Medallion in 1976, another 10 of the 42 winners either graduated from Princeton or served on the faculty, including the last three—Harrison Fraker ’64 *66; former professor Peter Eisenman; and this year, yours truly. The school’s first dean, Robert Geddes, and professors Ken Frampton and the late Michael Graves are among the numerous honorees. Overall, Princeton’s tiny school has won far more than its numerical share—arguably by a hundredfold!—among the 135 architecture schools in the United States and Canada. Bravo, Princeton architecture! May the tradition continue.

Doug Kelbaugh ’67 *72
Professor of Architecture and Urban Planning; former dean Taubman College of Architecture & Urban Planning University of Michigan

FOR THE RECORD
B.S.E. candidates make up 26.3 percent of the Class of 2020. The percentage listed in the Oct. 5 On the Campus section did not reflect transfers into the program that took place post-admission but pre-matriculation.

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Mary’s Mosaic
THE CIA CONSPIRACY TO MURDER JOHN F. KENNEDY, MARY PINCHOT MEYER, AND THEIR VISION FOR WORLD PEACE
By Peter Janney ’70

In the fall of 1967, Peter Janney ’70 was a sophomore at Princeton, while his CIA father, Wistar Janney ’41, was plotting to sabotage Jim Garrison’s investigation of Clay Shaw and the JFK assassination.

Forty years later, Peter would discover the truth about his father’s CIA career. His research led him to be able to document how his father was part of the conspiracy to cover up the CIA’s orchestration of President Kennedy’s assassination, and the murder of his trusted ally and paramour Mary Pinchot Meyer, as she walked to her death along the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal towpath in Washington, less than a year later in 1964.

“A fascinating story... Peter Janney’s unsparing analysis moves us closer to a reckoning.” — OLIVER STONE

“One more fascinating footnote to the Kennedy assassination. Janney brings his own personal sense of mission to this investigative project.” — DAVID TALBOT, author of The Devil’s Chessboard: Allen Dulles, the CIA and the Rise of America’s Secret Government, and Brothers: The Hidden History of the Kennedy Years.

“Mary’s Mosaic is a story about intertwined destinies, about human strength and weakness, and finally about forces of good and evil. The book makes a reader consider those possibilities within each of us, even as what unfolds is on a Shakespearean stage.” — DICK RUSSELL, author of The Man Who Knew Too Much and On the Trail of the JFK Assassins.

Mary’s Mosaic
www.marysmosaic.net
Skyhorse Publishing, New York
Available on Amazon and bookstores everywhere
Josh Friess, who had been a Physics major at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, came to Princeton to study string theory. “Princeton had far and away the most renowned faculty for the subject I wanted to study,” he shares. While his first year was “a lot of work while preparing for generals,” he found himself in a “wonderfully stimulative and collaborative environment.” He threw himself into campus life, serving on the Butler Committee, the Council of the Princeton University Community (CPUC) Resources Committee, and the Physics Department’s graduate admissions committee.

After Princeton, Josh moved to Chicago. When he received an e-mail in 2009 asking if he would become an Alumni Schools Committee interviewer, he jumped at the chance. A year later, in 2010, he began his soliciting for Graduate Alumni Annual Giving. Soon he was attending events at the Princeton Club of Chicago, whose leaders recognized a budding orange-and-black volunteer when they saw one. In 2011, Josh became the club’s regional graduate alumni chair. “I wanted to help energize Chicago grad alums, to get them more involved with their academic history.” During Josh’s four years in that position, graduate alumni attendance at events increased appreciably, whether at a dinner hosted by Sally Metzler-Dunea ’97 or at an evening with Graduate School Dean Sanjeev Kulkarni.

In 2015, Josh passed the baton at the Chicago club to John Balfe ’90. By that time, Josh had added Annual Giving’s Graduate Alumni Steering Committee to his list of Princeton activities. And most recently the APGA (Association of Princeton Graduate Alumni) welcomed him onto its governing board.

When asked to comment on his commitment to volunteering, he noted that service had always been an important part of his personal philosophy. For service to Princeton in particular, he added, “I want to encourage more grad alums to connect with their regional association, to participate in annual giving. These are ways to make an impact. We benefited tremendously from our time at Princeton. We should try to make sure the generations of graduate students who follow have the same great experiences.”
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My September meeting with the Freshman Class of 2020 on the day they arrived on campus was one of the highlights of my time as Chair of the Alumni Council. The energy, the excitement, the talent—it was all so much fun to see and be a part of.

I made my message clear: On that day, the 1309 members of the freshman class began their Princeton education, but more importantly, they began their Princeton life. They follow in the path of the 8,000 alumni volunteers who interviewed over 99% of all applicants who were sitting—and not sitting—in that room with them. They follow in the path of the volunteer leaders whom we celebrated at last month’s Harvard game weekend. They follow in the path of the 26,000 alumni and friends who attended last May’s Reunions. And they follow in the path of all alumni who put a face on Princeton in their communities every day.

Princeton is for life. And for all the alumni who volunteer so much time and talent in the pursuit of keeping this University a great university, I thank you.

If you would like to get involved, please email me at wieser74@gmail.com.
A black slate medallion inscribed with the University’s new informal motto, “In the nation’s service and the service of humanity,” was unveiled in front of Nassau Hall Oct. 22. In revising the motto, President Eisgruber ’83 said, “we recognize our responsibility to serve not only our state or our tribe but all members of the human community.”

Photograph by Ricardo Barros
A Flat Year

Despite endowment’s ‘mediocre’ return, Princo sees relatively strong results

Princeton’s endowment shrank $570 million to $22.2 billion, following an investment return of just 0.8 percent for the fiscal year ending June 30, the University announced Oct. 7. The results were disappointing compared to the previous year, when the endowment climbed $1.7 billion on an investment return of 12.7 percent.

The new figures bring the University’s 10-year average annual return on the endowment to 8.2 percent, below the low-double-digit average return the Princeton University Investment Co. (Princo), which manages the endowment, had discussed as a goal. Still, Princeton officials expressed satisfaction with the result. The endowment supports about half of the University’s annual budget.

“Even with the positive return, the overall value of the endowment declined because of the annual distributions we make to support the operating budget,” Provost David Lee ’99 said in a statement. “The endowment allows the University to sustain the excellence of its research and teaching programs as well as to maintain its commitment to its generous financial-aid program and full access for any student who is admitted.” The University spent $922 million from the endowment during the past year.

Andrew Golden, Princo president, said in an interview that this year’s investment return was “mediocre at best.” But he said it’s still a strong performance relatively speaking, given the types of challenges that highly-diversified endowments like Princeton’s faced in the past year.

Even with the modest investment return, Princeton outpaced all but one Ivy League university. Yale saw 3.4 percent growth, while all others saw declines—including Harvard, which lost 2 percent, and Cornell, which lost 3.3 percent. MIT also reported a 0.8 investment return. Golden said that since June 30, performance has been better, though he declined to say by how much. Princeton would have had a better year last year if it had just had broad exposure to the U.S. stock and bond markets, he said. The Standard & Poor’s 500 was up 4 percent during the fiscal year, while U.S. bonds were up 6 percent.

“This was a year when keeping it simple would have been better,” Golden said.

Golden said he remains confident in Princo’s overall approach, which does not seek to track overall market or economic conditions but rather to take advantage of specific opportunities within different types of assets, such as real estate or venture capital. That has paid off for the University over many years. “If you look at our past history, a very large share of our returns has been about outperforming within niches,” he said.

Golden said about half of the positive investment return last year was the result of strategic moves by Princo’s staff, such as taking advantage of a market selloff after the United Kingdom voted to exit the European Union. Princo outsources most of its decisions to outside funds, but occasionally moves on its own. “Unlike the conventional wisdom, we did sweat the small stuff,” he said.

Golden said that while in the past Princeton would review its long-term goals every year, it has now begun an 18-month cycle. He said the change may not be permanent, but was done to reflect Princeton’s long-term planning process and give staff time to accomplish other objectives.

In the fiscal year ending June 30, Princeton’s best-performing asset class was private equity with a 5.5 percent return. Real assets (like real estate and commodities) earned 3.1 percent, independent return (like hedge funds that bet on specific events) 1.4 percent, and commodities (like natural gas) earned 2.8 percent. The U.S. stock market earned 12.7 percent, while emerging markets earned negative 3.3 percent.

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In the fiscal year ending June 30, Princeton’s best-performing asset class was private equity with a 5.5 percent return. Real assets (like real estate and commodities) earned 3.1 percent, independent return (like hedge funds that bet on specific events) 1.4 percent, and commodities (like natural gas) earned 2.8 percent. The U.S. stock market earned 12.7 percent, while emerging markets earned negative 3.3 percent.

In the fiscal year ending June 30, performance varied. Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania outperformed the market, earning 18.1 and 12.2 percent, respectively. Columbia and Dartmouth lost 1.4 percent, while Cornell lost 4.9 percent. MIT earned 3.8 percent.

Who runs the endowment?
Andrew Golden has been president of Princo since 1995, after working at Yale’s and Duke’s investment companies. When he arrived, the endowment was $3.5 billion; it has grown more than sixfold.

What does it fund?
The endowment funds about half of the University’s operating budget (up from about 30 percent in 2000–01), including almost 80 percent of the financial-aid budget.
and fixed-income and cash 0.4 percent. The worst performing were domestic equities at -8.4 percent, emerging-market equities at -7.3 percent, and developed-international equities at -3.2 percent.

Princeton aims to invest 25 percent of its endowment in private equity, 25 percent in independent return, 19 percent in real assets, 10 percent in emerging market equities, 10 percent in domestic equities, 6 percent in developed international equities, and 5 percent in fixed income and cash.

Golden said he did not expect the types of economic developments that have been in the news lately — such as China’s slowdown or growing worries about whether the U.S. is in for a protracted period of slow growth — to alter Princeton’s overall investment strategy.

But he did acknowledge that shifting economic conditions could change the high-level numeric goals for endowment growth. For years, Princeton has discussed an annual investment-return goal in the low double digits. That could change — though time will tell if it does.

The old double-digit expectation assumed inflation, or rising prices, would be in the 3 to 5 percent range per year. In this model, an investment return of, say, 11 percent, would be inflation-adjusted to 7 percent if prices had risen 4 percent that year. That would give the University enough endowment growth to continue to spend 4 to 6.25 percent of the endowment on the budget, as has long been the goal, even if annual investment returns prove volatile.

Now, many economists are beginning to suspect that due to a less-robust global economy, inflation could be subdued for an extended period, perhaps below 2 percent. That could curtail investment gains across most types of assets. In this model, Princeton might see an average annual return below 10 percent.

If this happens, it should not be a reason for concern, Golden said, adding that he fully expects investment returns to sustain the endowment spending targets.

“Our after-inflation returns have been sufficient to meet our mission even during the decade that includes the global financial crisis,” he said. “We’re betting on them being sufficient going forward.”

By Zachary Goldfarb ’05

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**LOWER-INCOME HOMEOWNERS TO BENEFIT**

**University to Pay $18.2 Million to Settle Tax Suit by Residents**

A legal challenge to the University’s tax-exempt status was withdrawn last month as Princeton agreed to pay $18.2 million over the next six years, with part of the payment to the town and part to provide property-tax relief to lower-income residents.

Twenty-seven residents had joined litigation that sought to overturn the property-tax exemption of about 170 campus buildings and the University’s tax-exempt status as a whole, asserting that commercial licensing and royalties from the work of faculty inventors constituted for-profit ventures, among other claims.

The case was scheduled to go to trial in New Jersey Tax Court Oct. 17, with lawyers for the University planning to call President Eisgruber ’83 as their first witness.

But on Oct. 14, after a month of negotiations, the University announced that it had reached a settlement with the residents, who in return had agreed to withdraw their legal challenge. The University agreed to make the following payments:

- $10 million to an estimated 870 Princeton residents who have received property-tax assistance from the state under New Jersey’s homestead benefit program. The first $2 million will be paid in 2017, with $1.6 million to be paid annually for the next five years. It was estimated that the residents would receive about $2,000 each in the first year, with the amount serving as a cap for subsequent years. Any funds not distributed are to be donated to 101: Inc., a nonprofit that provides scholarships to Princeton High School graduates attending a college other than the University.

- $1.25 million over the next three years to the Witherspoon Jackson Development Corp., a nonprofit that supports housing and other needs of economically disadvantaged residents of the Witherspoon-Jackson neighborhood and elsewhere in Princeton.

- $3.48 million as a contribution to the town of Princeton in 2021 and again in 2022. The University is in the third year of a seven-year agreement with the town to pay a total of $21.7 million in unrestricted contributions; $3.48 million will be paid in the last year of the agreement, which runs through 2020.

“We had every confidence that the courts ultimately would have affirmed the University’s continuing eligibility for property-tax exemption on buildings and facilities that support its education, research, and service missions,” Eisgruber said in a statement, but the University concluded that the contributions under the settlement would be a better use of funds than continuing to pay legal costs.

Bruce Afran, a lawyer in Princeton who represented the residents, told The Wall Street Journal that the litigation had the goal of keeping disadvantaged families from being forced from their homes. “We don’t want Princeton to just be a preserve of the well-off,” he said.

The agreement contains what was referred to as a “clawback” provision: From 2018 to 2022, if University property-tax exemptions are challenged in court and the challenge is not withdrawn or dismissed within 120 days, the tax-relief and Witherspoon-Jackson contributions will be cut in half and the commitment to make contributions to the town in 2021 and 2022 will no longer apply.

The University is paying $11.1 million in property taxes to Princeton this year, a University spokesman said.

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On the Campus

**“Princeton University cares deeply about preserving the diversity of the Princeton community.”**

— President Eisgruber ’83

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On the Campus

A Larger Presence
Students seek Latino studies major, more diversity across the faculty

One year after calling for the hiring of more Latino faculty members and a concentration in Latino studies, a group of Princeton students say there have been small improvements but more are needed.

"It’s one thing for academic institutions to let marginalized students in, but they also have to create an environment where those students can flourish, thrive, and feel empowered," said Julian Perez ’17, president of the Princeton University Latinx Perspectives Organization (PULPO), a new group. (The term “Latinx” is preferred by some students because it is considered gender-inclusive.)

The creation of a Latino studies major is a top priority for PULPO: Last spring, the group surveyed student satisfaction with the Program in Latino Studies, a certificate program created in 2009. In October, PULPO reported on the findings, recommending that the University hire more tenure-track Latinx professors, offer more courses on Latinx issues, and change the name of the program from “Latino Studies” to “Latino/a/x Studies.”

University statistics on the race and ethnicity of faculty members reported that 3 percent of professors in 2015–16 were Hispanic. Hispanic/Latino students made up 8 percent of the undergraduate student body and 5 percent of graduate students in 2015–16.

Bri Christophers ’17, a member of the Princeton Latinos y Amigos and Latinx Collective groups, said students want the University to diversify the entire faculty, not just certain departments.

Brandon Hunter GS, vice president of the Latino Graduate Student Association, agreed that the lack of a significant Latino presence among the faculty is an issue. Part of being successful in graduate school “is about establishing close mentorship,” Hunter said, “and also being able to see yourself or your future in the professors that you interact with and to have a number of professors who understand what you’re going through.”

Christophers and Perez said that despite meetings with administrators last spring, they have been disappointed by Princeton’s response to their concerns. They cited an incident in September, when a group of students hosted a “Mandatory Makeout Mexican Mustache Monday Madness Fiesta” in an upperclass dorm for the second consecutive year. Students reported the incident to administrators and said party participants should be held accountable.

LaTanya Buck, the University’s new dean for diversity and inclusion, said Princeton’s policy is not to comment on specific student cases. But she said University officials are discussing how to respond to future experiences of bias in a way that supports affected students while educating and engaging the community as a whole.

“I want students to know that we take these incidents very seriously,” Buck said. “We care that they feel supported, included, heard, and valued here at Princeton.”

Dean of the College Jill Dolan said that some of the students’ recommendations are being considered as part of Princeton’s strategic-planning process. The general-education task force will address the requirement for a course on diversity, she said, and the administration’s response to the report of the task force on American studies “should signal some sort of direction in terms of expansions in [Latino studies].”

Perez, Hunter, and Christophers said the Fields Center is more welcoming after renovations last summer, which included installation of wall art depicting the stories of underrepresented Princetonians from the past. They also said that PULPO and the Latinx Collective provide opportunities for students to share their experiences on campus.

Princeton will hold a conference for Latino alumni on campus March 31-April 1, and Christophers said students look forward to conversations with alumni at the event.

“I think Princeton still sees diversity and inclusion on a very black/white binary, and being Latinx doesn’t fit neatly within that spectrum because most of us are mixed or are of mixed heritage,” she said. “I think the University hasn’t really grappled yet with how to include the Latinx community in these conversations.” ♦ By A.W.
Eyes on Politics
Reflecting this year’s campaign, a different mood among students

Normally, a presidential campaign would be expected to spark excitement on the campus: “the back-and-forth debating conversation and excited partisanship that is usually part of elections,” explained Sofia Gallo ’17, vice president of the Princeton College Republicans.

This year, perhaps not so much. “A lot of students feel dissatisfied with the two major candidates,” Gallo said, “so even though there are some passionate Hillary supporters, no one seems particularly excited about her candidacy, and most conservative students are obviously not excited about Trump.”

That view was not universal, however. Whig-Clio President Allison Berger ’18 said in mid-October that she expected Princeton students would vote “at least in line with and hopefully above national levels for our age demographic,” based on turnout at election-related events.

“Given that the two major parties’ candidates are the two least-popular presidential candidates in modern history, there was potential for students to feel disenchanted with the process and not engage with the election,” Berger said. “It has been really encouraging and rewarding to see that not be the case.”

The president of Princeton College Democrats, Amanda Glatt ’19, said she was pleased with the level of student involvement in the campaign. Members of the group took part in phone banks and other field work, including a trip to Trenton to register Latino voters, she said.

The College Democrats planned to send 12 students to campaign and canvass in what was regarded as a swing election district in Orlando, Fla., with funding from the Princeton Progressives, an alumni group.

The Princeton College Republicans decided to stay neutral on the question of a Trump endorsement. At several other schools, Gallo said, groups that either endorsed or outright rejected Trump experienced a split in membership. “We are a relatively small group, so we wanted to keep the group together and let each person vote for whomever their conscience leads them to,” she said.

Theodore Furchtgott ’18, a member of the College Republicans, said “the political climate among the Princeton undergraduate student body is overwhelmingly pro-Hillary, even among Republicans.” Furchtgott said most Republicans on campus did not support Trump because of ideological differences and doubts about his competence.

Several campus organizations joined together for a voter-registration effort Sept. 30, and booths were set up at several locations. The effort yielded 102 New Jersey voter registrations and 108 absentee-ballot requests, according to Michael Cox Jr. ’17, the USG’s campus and community-affairs chair. The Asian American Students Association and the Muslim Life Program sponsored voter-registration events as well. ♦

By Francesca Billington ’19
At the entrance to Charter Club on a Friday night in mid-October, a line formed as students waited patiently to read aloud from a piece of paper. To gain admission, each guest had to recite a pledge acknowledging the need for consent in interactions with others: “Consent is asking for and receiving affirmation from someone of sound mind before and while engaging in their personal space or belongings, and can be revoked at any time.”

Following Charter’s lead, Cap and Gown Club implemented its own consent pledge, which was printed on a large poster board for members and guests to read as they enter the club. The actions follow the findings of a University survey that reported in September 2015 that 27 percent of undergraduate women had experienced inappropriate sexual contact in the previous year. (Results of the latest student survey, conducted in the spring, were scheduled to be released in November.)

Lorena Grundy ’17, the president of Charter, said the club’s officers had agreed that Charter should act to better protect students. “One of the officers said that his friend at Stanford had told him that this was a policy that they use at some of their parties,” Grundy said. “We had a two-minute conversation, and agreed that the idea was awesome and that we should do it.”

Grundy hopes that positive media attention, including mentions in *Time* magazine and *The Huffington Post*, will encourage other clubs to take similar action.

The club “intentionally didn’t specify that consent was just for sexual activities, because consent is involved with every interaction that involves another person,” Grundy said.

The action by the clubs is “a really positive step,” said Aleksandra Cvetković ’18, president of SpeakOut, a Princeton group working to promote action on questions of consent. “But I’m not sure if people will act differently after they read the pledge. You have to hope that they take it to mind.”

**STUDENT DISPATCH**

**Consent Pledge First, Party Later**

*By Kevin Cheng ’17*

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**On the Campus**
**Creating Sounds in ‘Nerdy’ Ways**

**Teacher:** Music professor Dan Trueman

**Focus:** Students are studying a mix of acoustic and digital pianos and considering how musicians could reinvent or change instruments to create new sounds and ways of playing those instruments.

**Background:** This new course is being offered simultaneously at Princeton and on the online platform Kadenze. Trueman, a fiddler and composer, came up with the idea after altering the tuning and sound of some of his own instruments. He was particularly intrigued by the “prepared piano,” whose sound is altered by inserting objects like erasers or bolts between the strings to produce an unusual tonal effect.

Trueman also has developed software to create a prepared digital piano, which he calls bitKlavier. Algorithms allow musicians to manipulate the instrument in abstract ways. “Maybe you play a chord and a metronome will start, or maybe you play a note and then it plays backward at you,” he said. “The player can tailor the sound in very specific ways.”

**Required reading and listening:**

- *Hearing in Time* by Justin London
- *Piano Notes* by Charles Rosen ’48 ’51
- “Continuum” by György Ligeti
- “Violin Sonata No. 1 in G Minor” by Johann Sebastian Bach

**Who should take it:** Students must be able to read music, and it’s recommended that they have experience playing an instrument.

**Why Kadenze:** While eight students are enrolled on campus, more than 1,000 signed up to take the course online. All are given the same assignments, which include posting and responding to comments to a shared online forum.

“Princeton students are getting new perspectives and ideas from the online students,” Trueman said. “Some of [the content] can get pretty nerdy into math and ratios, so having a platform like Kadenze where you can explore the technical things and also post audio or video recordings makes a lot of sense.”

**What he hopes students take away:** “I hope it inspires them to think really creatively about how they can be musical,” Trueman said. By A.W.
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few minutes into Princeton’s Sept. 30 volleyball game against Harvard, Cara Mattaliano ’17 made her first kill, spiking the ball cross-court through a seam in the block. She clenched her hands into fists and punched the air twice in celebration, then joined her teammates in the huddle they make after every play, slapping the two women next to her on the back.

The stands of Dillon Gym were packed to capacity with about 1,000 spectators, the most in Mattaliano’s memory. Last year, Princeton and Harvard tied for the Ivy League title; the Crimson won the playoff match, earning the league’s bid to the NCAA Championships. Nearly 10 months later, the Tigers were eager for a rematch.

In the last two seasons Princeton has gone from an Ivy underdog to a dominating force with an eye on the NCAA postseason. When asked what has made the difference, Mattaliano says it’s the little things, what you do day in, day out. What follows is a glimpse at that routine — a week in the life of a Princeton varsity athlete.

The alarm goes off at 6:45 on Monday morning. Weightlifting starts at 7:15 and goes until 8. Out of season, the team does squats and “serious” lifting. In season, the lift is more relaxed. Afterward, Mattaliano heads to breakfast at Cottage Club with a few of her teammates, who usually make up half of the breakfast contingent. At 9 a.m., it’s modernist art history, followed by linguistics at 10 a.m. and U.S. history, 1920–1974, at 11 a.m.

Mattaliano is a history major with a focus on contemporary affairs. “I like being a history major because I like looking at the present in a historical context,” she says. As for the thesis, like most of her classmates, she says the year is young and her topic is in the works. For now, Mattaliano thinks she will write about the perception and effect of U.S. foreign policy in Central America.

Monday afternoon means an audio-journalism seminar with a professor who writes and reports for the NPR program Planet Money. It’s Mattaliano’s fourth journalism class at Princeton. Though she does not have time to write for campus publications, she fulfills her taste for journalism in the classroom. Over the summer, Mattaliano worked at the Global Press Institute, which trains female researchers and journalists around the world, doing research and fact-checking.

Every afternoon at 4:30, Mattaliano changes in her room and goes to Dillon for practice. Women’s volleyball is one of the few teams on campus without its own locker room (players share the changing room used by fitness-center visitors), but Mattaliano says she would not trade Dillon for anything.

“The atmosphere is so electric when you have fans there. I wouldn’t want to play anywhere else,” she says. “There is so much history there. Every female Princeton volleyball player has played there. Even my coach [Sabrina King ’01] played there.”

Mattaliano says King rarely shares anecdotes from her time playing at Princeton, but occasional memories slip through. Once, she says, King joked that the women are lucky to have shades in the gym — years ago, you positioned the ball in the sun to get points.

Dillon feels very different on Monday afternoon, without 1,000 fans filling the stands. The team spends most of the week doing drills — passing and setting from a serve, for example, which is crucial to the start of any play. Only on Friday, before matches, are the women
allowed to scrimmage. But even in drills, the spirit and bond among the Princeton women is intense.

“Our time is a lot more structured,” Mattaliano says. The team has a long list of acronyms that punctuate the end of cheers, from T.C.B. (“take care of business”) to F.B.K. (“first ball kill,” the quickest way to score a point when receiving serve). Mattaliano says some cheers stay serious, while others quickly devolve into nonsense shared among friends.

After practice, dinner at Cottage is followed by an evening session at Firestone Library with her friends and her books. On Tuesday morning, Mattaliano gets to sleep in past 7 a.m. and attends her only scheduled class of the day. She explains that naps are an essential Tuesday tradition, a necessity that many non-athletes at Princeton claim not to have time for.

For Mattaliano, as for other Division I athletes, prioritizing rest and recovery makes for a highly efficient work ethic. “My time is a lot more structured,” Mattaliano says of her days. She knows what is important to her and what is not, and as a result, she rarely feels like she has too much on her plate. When she has free time, she works ahead to get her readings and other schoolwork finished.

When she’s not powering through history texts, Mattaliano spends time “figuring out what I’m going to do with my life.” For now, she is keeping her options open, applying for fellowships and for Teach for America, as well as for consulting jobs.

Wednesday begins at 6:45 a.m. and follows the same class schedule as the others quickly devolve into nonsense shared among friends.

Every Tiger worth his or her stripes knows that Princeton played Rutgers in the first intercollegiate football game in November 1869. Princeton also played Rutgers in the first intercollegiate championship in Hoboken, N.J. seven years later, facing Yale for the intercollegiate championship. In an online story for PAW, Melanie Kirkpatrick ’73, the author of Thanksgiving: The Holiday at the Heart of the American Experience, explains the University’s ties to the once-raucous Thanksgiving football tradition, including the 1893 Princeton-Yale game at Manhattan Field, left, which drew an estimated 40,000 spectators. Read more at paw.princeton.edu.

The players gather for a team meal at 4 p.m. An hour and a half later, they are on the court, practicing serves and passes while their warmup playlist plays. Always on the soundtrack is Klingande’s “Jubel,” which Mattaliano said has been the team’s favorite song for years. When the other team warms up, the speakers always play an electronic version of “Sweet Caroline” and the Princeton women dance to it. Seven is game time. The action moves quickly: Less than two hours after the first serve, Princeton has swept Harvard, 3–0, thanks in large part to Mattaliano, who finishes the match with 12 kills, two aces, and two blocks.

When the last point is made, the Princeton team rushes the court and immediately joins in its familiar huddle. Mattaliano hugs her parents. Some players speak to a group of Princeton High School volleyball players. King gathers the Tigers again, congratulates them on the win, and reminds them that they’re not to celebrate yet — tomorrow they play Dartmouth.

On Monday, she will wake up and start over again. Mattaliano has grown attached to certain parts of her routine — Dillon Gym, the team cheers. Her life has circled around volleyball for a decade, and that will be over at the end of the season. “Being part of a team on campus is something I’m really going to miss,” she says. ♦ By Alexandra Markovich ’17
When behavioral ecologist Daniel Rubenstein began working in the semi-arid plains of northern Kenya more than three decades ago, some 14,000 Grévy’s zebras roamed the grasslands. Now, because of encroachment by people and livestock, only about 2,500 remain. “When a species becomes that rare, all kinds of problems develop,” says Rubenstein, Class of 1877 Professor of Zoology and director of the Program in Environmental Studies. “Animals become isolated from one another, inbreeding creeps in, and whole populations can disappear.”

Rubenstein studies how animal behavior adapts to changes in the natural environment — but to save the endangered Grévy’s zebra, the animals most in need of behavioral change are humans.

First, Rubenstein needed an accurate count of the remaining zebras. “If you are going to make policy decisions and change the landscape or ask people to change their behavior, then you need to have numbers that are believable,” he says. To achieve that, Rubenstein worked with the Kenyan government to organize the first-ever Great Grévy’s Rally, a mass mobilization of people who volunteered for a two-day expedition in January to tag — virtually — as many zebras as they could.

Unlike the plains zebra, which is ubiquitous in Africa, the larger Grévy’s zebra only inhabits a 15,500-square-mile region of northern Kenya and southern Ethiopia. Traditional aerial surveys can underestimate the number of zebras, which like to shelter under trees during the heat of the day, and while spot checks on the ground can supplement those numbers, they reduce statistical accuracy. “When you hear there are 2,500 zebras plus or minus 1,000, that doesn’t give you a whole lot of faith in the number,” says Rubenstein.

For the rally, he and his colleagues enlisted about 500 citizen-scientists,
Life of the Mind

ranging from middle-class city folk to nomadic tribesmen, to drive around the savannah for two days and photograph zebras with cameras that automatically logged the GPS location and time of each shot. Overall, participants logged more than 40,000 photos, of which 18,000 were clear enough to identify unique zebras by their markings. Using specially developed visual-recognition software called IBEIS (Image-Based Ecological Information System), the team could identify each animal from its stripes. “Every single stripe pattern is unique,” says Rubenstein. “They are naturally bar-coded.” By noting the number of animals sighted on the first day that were spotted again on the second day, Rubenstein and his colleagues were able to calculate a statistically accurate total number of about 2,350 animals. (Another 150 or so Grévy’s zebras survive in southern Ethiopia.)

Rubenstein hopes to encourage policies to help restore the Grévy zebra’s habitat.

In addition to spurring conservation efforts, the survey analyzed demographics of the herd, finding that 30 percent were infants and juveniles, a healthy proportion that shows the population is stabilizing. The survey also identified which counties had the most animals, showing that they had been pushed south from their traditional range. Working with the nonprofit Grévy’s Zebra Trust, Rubenstein hopes to encourage county officials to implement policies on livestock grazing, water use, and predator management to help restore that habitat.

Many of those officials, along with representatives from Princeton, attended the official release of the data at the Great Grévy’s Ball in Nairobi, Kenya, in September. The ball also was attended by many of the rally’s volunteers — a constituency considered crucial to increasing the number of Grévy’s zebras in the future. “Not only can they help us gather data, but they also become engaged, and become champions and ambassadors for wildlife,” says Rubenstein. “That’s very important as you try to change human behavior.” ◆ By Michael Blanding

FACULTY BOOK: PETER SINGER

Essays Offer Ethical Guidance for Real Life

In his new book, Ethics in the Real World: 82 Brief Essays on Things That Matter (Princeton University Press), Peter Singer, the Ira W. DeCamp Professor of Bioethics at the University Center for Human Values, grapples with some of our biggest, most pressing questions in 1,000 words or less.

Widely recognized as an influential and controversial philosopher, Singer challenges readers’ perspectives on ethical problems in these essays, from abortion and climate change to WikiLeaks and sports doping.

A big topic in the book — something you’ve worked on for many years — is animal justice. How have you seen this issue evolve?

Although there’s a long way to go, people are increasingly aware of the fact that animals, like us, experience physical pain and have emotional needs. They can be bored or stressed or frightened. I emphasize the harms associated with the use of animals for food and intensive farming, because I see this as the most important area in terms of the impact we have on animals. In 2008, California passed an initiative requiring that all farm animals have room to turn around and stretch their limbs. The fact that a law was needed to do that enlightened many Californians in terms of how farm animals are living. A lot of corporations now won’t buy eggs from caged hens as a result of public pressure.

Charitable giving — what does it mean to donate effectively?

Giving effectively means using your resources to do the most good. If we’re talking about global poverty, we can measure things like the decline in child mortality and say, “We want to do as much of this per-dollar-available.” The issue becomes more difficult when you start comparing different causes. Some, like donations to major museums, can’t compete with organizations that are saving or improving lives. I’ve argued for rationality in giving, a kind of head check on the heart. In the book, I discuss the Make-A-Wish Foundation, which grants wishes of terminally ill kids. But if you can choose between giving a sick kid one or two good days and saving the life of maybe more than one child, the choice seems pretty clear.

How do you respond to critics who say you’ve gone too far on issues like giving the parents of severely disabled infants the option of euthanasia?

Subject to obvious time constraints, I am always prepared to enter into discussion. In the book, I have an essay about my exchange with a disabled woman, Harriet McBryde Johnson, at Princeton in 2002. We continued our conversation over the years, and she wrote an essay for The New York Times Magazine about how our exchange was productive for her. I hope people could see that you can have a reasonable discussion about this question, understand both sides, and make up your mind. ◆ Interview conducted and condensed by Amelia Thomson-DeVeaux ’11

“The justification for doing ethics has to be that it makes an impact in the real world.”

— Peter Singer, professor of bioethics

Guidance for Real Life: Essays Offer Ethical

FACULTY BOOK: PETER SINGER

Essays Offer Ethical

Guidance for Real Life
ECONOMICS

Study Finds Employer Bias Increased After ‘Ban-the-Box’

In recent years, dozens of cities, counties, and states have jumped on a popular policy bandwagon: prohibiting employers from asking job applicants to disclose their criminal histories at the start of the hiring process.

Proponents argue that these so-called “ban-the-box” laws will ease prisoner re-entry into society and reduce unemployment among people with criminal records. The idea was “easy to back,” says Amanda Agan, who recently concluded a three-year postdoctoral fellowship in Princeton’s economics department. Legislation “was getting bipartisan support in a lot of places.”

But recently published research Agan conducted with Sonja Starr, a law professor at the University of Michigan, found that ban-the-box laws — named for the criminal-history check-box included on some application forms — have an unintended consequence: They make it less likely that black job applicants will get called for interviews.

With the help of dozens of student assistants, Agan and Starr submitted some 15,000 fake online applications for entry-level jobs in New York City and New Jersey, both before and after ban-the-box laws went into effect in 2015. The fake applicants were all young men with no college education, some with criminal histories and some without. And the profiles were given first names and surnames that government records show are strongly associated with one race or the other.

Before ban-the-box went into effect, white applicants got 7 percent more callbacks than black applicants. After the law, the racial gap grew to 45 percent. Agan and Starr attribute the effect to a phenomenon economists call “statistical discrimination”: Lacking information about individuals, employers rely on assumptions about the demographic groups to which applicants belong.

“Employers seem to be using race as a proxy for whether somebody has a criminal record,” says Agan, who recently joined the economics department at Rutgers University in New Brunswick. “To the extent that you’re hoping that this would reduce racial inequality in employment, it seems to be doing exactly the opposite.”

Agan admits that she and Starr have mixed feelings about their data — excitement as scholars, but regret as citizens. “We were sad for the world that these were the results,” Agan says. “We wish that we weren’t finding this.”

By Deborah Yaffe
At 125, Triangle Club is celebrating — and considering whether its cherished kickline needs to be changed

By David Walter ’11

Tradition, Tradition

This September, Adam Hudnut-Beumler ’17 made his debut in the Triangle Club’s storied all-male kickline. The experience, he says, was a highlight of his theatrical career: “It was a joy and a thrill.” But while his performance looked footloose and fancy-free, getting to that point wasn’t simple.

First, Hudnut-Beumler had to decide whether to participate in the kickline at all. “There’ve been people in the past who’ve opted not to do the kickline because they have that opinion that it’s making fun of the feminine form,” Hudnut-Beumler explains. “Plus, there’s the idea that the best choreography is still going to the men rather than the women — it’s about the propagation of a patriarchal structure of doing the most important number as the men’s number.” He ultimately chose to enter the fray for Triangle’s Freshman Orientation Week show: “I see it as a tradition thing.”

Then there was the not-insignificant matter of learning the kickline’s intricate choreography: a routine filled with parasol twirls, folly walks, and synchronized high kicks — all performed, of course, while wearing neon-orange high heels. Fortunately, Hudnut-Beumler had that covered. “I actually like the heels,” he says, after his first fully shod rehearsal. “I have really big calves, so I think that might be part of it; they take some of the weight off my feet.”

Finally, Hudnut-Beumler faced the very modern question of cultural appropriation. For the Freshman Orientation show, the club was reprising “We Call the Shots,” a song that dressed kickliners as tropical drinks and had them deliver saucy come-ons. Hudnut-Beumler was inheriting the role of “Piña Colada” from a departing alumnus named Manny. Manny, Adam says, had delivered the line “Piña Colada so strong / she’ll put you in a Singapore Sling!” in a funny Hispanic accent. “But Manny’s also Manuel Marichal ’16 — that is, a Hispanic person — and I’m Adam Hudnut-Beumler, so there’s a different feeling.” He dropped the accent.

What’s so funny about a man in a dress? It’s an increasingly fraught question — one that Triangle members are debating as they celebrate the club’s 125th anniversary this year. “The kickline is this thing that is so emblematic and encapsulates so much of Triangle,” says former Triangle actor and writer and current playwright Sean Drohan ’14. “The tradition, the revolution, the subversiveness, the establishment, the pageantry, the artistry.” Talk to even the oldest Triangle alums, and they still tell you the glorious details of their first kickline: the steps, the costumes, the rush of adrenaline, the wild applause. Performing in Triangle shows has introduced Princetonians to their future spouses, helped launch the performing-arts careers of alumni like Jimmy Stewart ’32 and Ellie Kemper ‘02, and provided countless Tigers with a family-like support system on campus. The kickline has been at the heart of this enterprise for almost as long as Triangle’s been in business.

And yet, it must be asked — and has been asked, by current students and alumni alike: Might Triangle’s tradition of bawdy female impersonation be insulting to women? “We’ve had a trend in the past 10 years where the kickline’s lyrics have been centered thematically around insatiable female lust,” says Kendall Crolius ’76, one of Triangle’s earliest female crew members and the club’s first female alumni board chair. “It’s kind of hard to break the pattern.” What’s more, in an era of greater LGBT visibility, might the use of cross-dressing as a visual punch line demean the struggles faced by transgender students and other queer Princetonians? These are the questions that Triangle members have been hashing out over the past several years: in writers’ workshops, in dressing rooms, and in conversations with alumni board members — and most especially, in a special undergraduate town hall meeting that convened last year to ponder the future of the kickline. That discussion is still underway.

Princeton’s historic musical-comedy institution has the privilege of marking its quasquicentennial at a time when comedy, historic institutions, and the concept of “privilege” are under scrutiny. Accordingly, Triangle Club has recently made a number of changes in the spirit of sensitivity and inclusion. Three years ago, the club altered a tradition of awarding “tour scarves” to students who hooked up on tour, after it made students uncomfortable. The previous fall, the club had ditched a plan to outfit its mostly white cast in Afro wigs (for a funk number) after a Triangle member raised concerns about racial insensitivity. And this September, the club dropped a pro-Woodrow Wilson number from its Freshman Week show (“So great! First rate! The famous Woodrow Wilson!”) in the wake of student protests against Wilson’s racial policies.

There are no plans to drop the kickline from Triangle’s upcoming anniversary celebration Nov. 18–20: a weekend
Members of the kickline rehearse for the new Triangle Club show, Greece’d Lightning, which premieres Friday, Nov. 18.
featuring the debut of a new, ancient-Greece-themed Triangle show; a "sketch slam" for old and new Triangle writers; and a memorial service to "honor friends who have joined the Great Kickline in the Sky." (The event is expected to be the largest-ever gathering of Triangle alumni.) The kickline is too central to Triangle's identity, and too beloved by generations of Princetonians. But talk to Trianglers past and present about what the kickline will look like in the coming decades, and you get a range of answers:

"I hope we always have it. It's a real crowd-pleaser and always a highlight of the show." (Kendall Crolius '76)

"I feel like it's only a matter of time until there's going to be a year when the kickline as we have known it doesn't happen. Just because feelings are too strong about what it means for men to dress up as women and have that be funny." (Pete Mills '95, Triangle alum and the club's current music supervisor)

"Um ... [pause] I think that there will always be a kickline. What that kickline looks like is going to be up to future officers of this club. If in 25 years the kickline's coed ... hooray. I don't feel very strongly about it being an all-male enterprise." (Hillel Friedman '17, current Triangle president)

Fortunately for Triangle, if there's one benefit of turning 125, it's that there are no new problems under the sun. A look at the club's history, and specifically its tradition of female impersonation, reveals an ongoing push and pull between tradition and innovation, propriety and subversion, in which this latest debate over the kickline is but one new wrinkle. Triangle is "the country's oldest touring collegiate musical comedy troupe," but it's also an institution that essentially creates itself anew each year with a fresh batch of student-written numbers. Triangle's task has always been to change with the times while maintaining its essential traditions — and to make that change look as smooth as a synchronized high-step.

What's so funny about a man in a dress? In the beginning, nothing at all. In the earliest days of Triangle, cross-dressing was simply a matter of necessity at an all-male college — part of a long tradition of female impersonation tracing back through ancient Greece and Shakespeare's Globe. What was most subversive about Triangle's first performances in 1891 was not that Princeton men were playing women, but that they were acting in plays at all. Since its founding in 1746 as a school that would train Presbyterian ministers and others sympathetic to the Great Awakening, Princeton's culture had been hostile toward the theatrical arts. "We hope to abolish the theater just as much as other vices," Princeton's future president, John Witherspoon, wrote in 1757 — an attitude the administration upheld well into the 1800s.

The first Triangle theatricals were relatively serious in nature. But as the club found its footing, it began to borrow more and more humor from the vaudeville entertainments of the day. While some of Triangle's female roles, like the
ingenues portrayed by the likes of F. Scott Fitzgerald 1917, were
played straight, other women characters had names like “Hot
Airy Mary” and were presented for laughs.

The first Triangle kickline appeared in the 1905 musical
Tabasco Land, and represented Princeton’s take on a popular
type of dance performance called a Pony Ballet — in which
showgirls linked together to imitate show horses’ synchronized
kicks and high steps. According to Triangle historian Donald
Marsden ’64 in his book The Long Kickline, the main goal of
these early kicklines was to create a visual spectacle. Comedy
came later, as Triangle fully embraced vaudeville raunch and
razzamatazz in the later decades of the 20th century.

As early as the 1900s, however, Triangle’s shows included
jibes about the dirty thrill of dime novels and the need for
a Pure Food and Drug Act (“The meatpacking houses are
all on the pork, insurance is full of debris / the ice in our ice
coolers, is not what it’s cracked up to be”). Later on, the club’s
penchant for satire and sight gags took on the mantle of a
youthful birthright. The Triangle Club “is the great vitrine
for youth, the bulletin board for young ideas, the proving
ground for talent that is still permitted to fumble; it is a place
to sing, to do pratfalls, to thumb one’s nose at authority, to
test the last liberties of adolescence, to taste the true wine of
being an American,” recalled Joshua Logan ’31, the Pulitzer
Prize-winning writer and director, in the foreword to The
Long Kickline. Princeton itself was not spared appraisal under
Triangle’s gimlet eye: Logan’s 1930 song “McCosh Walk,” for
instance, took aim at the falseness of Bicker Week.

Wet guys who know you, don’t recognize
But say “hello” to important guys.
Mind who you’ve been seen with, been seen with
Along the McCosh Walk.

The kickline — and other acts with men dressed as women
— became a way for students to poke some fun at campus
traditions and, in a limited way, at traditional gender norms.
As early as 1908, PAW applauded the faculty for cutting back
on the club’s out-of-town trips, declaring: “Certainly [such an
act] does not leave with the audience an impression of that
manly quality they like to ascribe to our students, a quality
developed by sound minds in sound bodies.” The fear
was that dancing in drag could turn Princetonians
womanly, decadent, or perhaps even homosexual. In
1915, one alumnus recalled, a
Princeton professor “lectured
us for about an hour on the
evil philosophy of Oscar
Wilde and others of that
ilk” following Triangle’s
performance of a particularly
rowdy kickline.

Vaudeville lent Triangle its
bawdy edge; unfortunately,
the club also borrowed from
the popular stage a penchant

for vile ethnic humor. Blackface was a feature of Triangle
shows as recently as 1948’s All in Favor, whose plot hinged on
rival politicians fighting for the endorsement of a minstrel
show. Other lowlights from the Triangle’s early catalog include
“Minnie Ha Ha,” a red-face number performed by Joshua
Logan and Jimmy Stewart, and 1913’s “Chinee Laundry Boy”
(“For dirtee don’t you caree / Your clothes we never tearee/
Take ‘em to a Chinee laundry boy”). The club’s portrayals of
lower-class women could be crude, if not outright offensive.

The show’s comic outlook most frequently reflected
the perspective of privileged young men, which Triangle’s
members largely were. What a Relief!, in 1935, presented a
takedown of the New Deal as transposed into Ancient
Rome. (FDR/Jupiter: “I intend to keep my promise to put this
government out of the black and into the red!”) When Triangle
took its shows on the road, its cast members toured the
country’s moneyed enclaves in Pullman sleeper cars, mixing
with eligible young women at debutante balls and society teas
along the way. As befitting its establishment nature, the club
also enjoyed audiences with Presidents Teddy Roosevelt, Taft,
Wilson, and Eisenhower.

It took the cultural upheavals of the late 1960s for the
club to shake its conservative bent. In the space of only two
years, and with the full support of its alumni board, the club
integrated racially and welcomed women. (It’s worth noting
that Triangle’s comedic counterparts, the Hasty Pudding Club
at Harvard and the Mask & Wig Club at Penn, have never
extended a similar welcome to women.) “Triangle has been
ahead of the rest of Princeton in all cases. And that goes back to
the 1950s and the history of Jewish integration,” says Crolius,
though she adds that the club still needs to do a better job of
attracting a racially diverse cast.

Call a Spade a Shovel — the first Triangle show to feature a
fully integrated cast — also featured Stark sets, a rock ‘n’ roll
score, and a willfully offensive anti-Vietnam War message. The
show’s tour was a financial disaster. In conservative Grosse
Pointe, Mich., more than 300 audience members walked out
before curtain call. “It wasn’t even humorous. The message

The first kickline show: the “Pony Ballet” in Tabasco Land,
1905–06.
As was just ‘Screw you!’” Which was how all of us felt, of course,” recalls Shovel veteran Geoff Grubbs ’72.

What followed was a decade of experimentation and soul-searching. “The club was forced to look very carefully at, OK, what are we now? ... Triangle had to find its identity. And it had to find its real heart,” recalls Marc Segan ’77, now the chair of Triangle’s alumni board.

During this time, the kickline changed from being one of the more provocative elements of a conservative institution to being a traditional holdover embedded within a more progressive club. The club experimented with all forms of kicklines: gender-swapped kicklines in which the men played women and women played men; agender kicklines in which participants dressed as cockroaches and gorillas; even a blacklight kickline in which it was hard to see much dancing whatsoever.

Eventually, though, the club’s leadership realized that the old way of doing things — a bunch of young men dressed as young women — was what reliably brought down the house.

“We had the conversation of, you know, could we do a women’s kickline where they’re all dressed up like men. And it’s interesting: not funny!” Crolius recalls. “And there’s all kinds of weird sociological theories about why both men and women find it threatening to see women in a position of power. Men in a dress and high heels: funny. Women dressed like macho men: not funny.”

In the 1980s and ’90s, the club solidified what would become its modern house style — just in time to capitalize on a wave of attention that followed new cast member Brooke Shields ’87. Besides featuring an all-male kickline, modern Triangle productions aspired to be punny, quippy, and book-smart, as reflected in show titles like Satanic Nurses and Rhyme & Punishment. There could be a smattering of topicality — Cold War jokes in the ’80s, George W. Bush jibes in the 2000s — but not so much as to risk another Call a Spade a Shovel situation.

From time to time, the kickline came in for criticism from female cast members. They would “express disappointment and frustration at being left out of the show’s high point,” wrote Nancy Seligson Barnes ’91 in her senior thesis about the club, “One Hundred Years and Still Kicking.” Their complaints were bolstered by the rise of academic feminism that cast a critical eye on drag of all types. One line of thinking held that men dressing as women was only funny because it read to audiences as a kind of debasement. “Even on the vaudeville stages, female impersonators were usually comics who both belittled women and set standards for their dress and behavior,” wrote a feminist scholar in 1985. “[W]omen are non-existent in drag performance, but woman-as-myth, as a cultural, ideological object, is constructed in an agreed-upon exchange between the male performer and the usually male spectator. Male drag mirrors women’s socially constructed roles.”

That scholar was Jill Dolan, who is now Princeton’s dean of the college. She expanded upon these thoughts recently in an email to PAW: “The Triangle kickline now seems to me to be quoting a history of Triangle kicklines, more than anything else. That is, when it was first instituted, the drag kickline referred to women’s absence at Princeton (and perhaps derided them a bit in the way my original article suggested). ... Now, the kickline is self-referential; something expected in Triangle shows because it’s always been in Triangle shows.”
What’s so funny about a man in a dress? “I honestly can’t tell you what it’s about,” says Claire Ashmead ’17, one of Triangle’s two current head writers. “I’ve thought a lot about what the joke is, and I cannot say for sure. ... One of the criticisms is the reason it’s funny is that men can’t actually be women, so it’s making fun of the trans community. I don’t think that’s what’s going on with it.”

As is tradition, the conceit of this year’s Ancient Greek kickline is being kept under wraps until the premiere. But the aim, the writers say, is to celebrate the dancing ladies’ strength as well as their charms. Across the show as a whole, Light says, “we really focused on creating complex female characters, perhaps at the expense of male characters.”

In addition to presenting a less sexualized kickline, the writers gave the show a female hero and villain. After a September read-through, the writers tinkered with a pivotal scene so that their heroine focused less on her boyfriend’s needs and more on her own hopes and dreams. Many of the male characters in the show are doofuses, a characterization that neither writing coordinator would dispute. “I was like, this is progress! The men are one-dimensional!” says Light, laughing.

Also progress: “We have more women than men in the writers’ room for the first time ever; we have two female writing coordinators for the first time ever,” Light says. “We have a female director. So I think we can be proud of that.” Officers say they are committed to maintaining a similar balance moving forward. The hope is that a more inclusive creative process will create a more inclusive show — and, by extension, a more inclusive kickline.

“Comedy is intrinsically dangerous,” Light says. But, she adds: “I think the lyrics are incredibly important to whether the kickline comes off as celebratory of womanhood, versus a parody of womanhood. I think it can be a show of allyship — of exploring something funny, and powerful, and exciting about whatever group of characters has been written about.”

David Walter ’11 is a journalist in New York City.

TALK BACK Triangle’s kickline brings the house down — but is it time to rethink it? Comment at paw.princeton.edu.

Shows with sharp, punny names have been drawing audiences in recent years. This is Satanic Nurses, 1988–99.
EXPLAINING ISLAM
What I wish you knew

WHEN I WAS growing up Catholic in the 1980s, religious diversity in our neck of the rural Pennsylvania woods meant a cast of Methodists, Lutherans, Congregationalists, and Roman Catholics. There were Quakers and at least one Jewish family. Everyone at school was white. History classes began with ancient Egypt before jumping from the Greeks and Romans to the European Renaissance to the founding of America. I knew who invented the cotton gin but nothing about how cotton textiles were popularized under the Mughals. Aladdin and reruns of I Dream of Jeannie were my unabashed favorites, but I’d be bewildered if ever asked about the etymology of “Aladdin” or “genie.” Sure, I had a copy of The Arabian Nights amid the Roald Dahl on my bookshelf, but Arabia to me might as well have been Wonkaville.

This initial ignorance about Islam and Muslims is why, when I later attended an international school emphasizing global citizenship and intercultural exchange (United World College-USA in New Mexico) and met a student from Ramallah named Moe, I thought not of the West Bank, but of a certain animated character from the fictional town of Springfield. It is also why, when I caught a glimpse of a young woman in my residence hall bending over straight-backed, with her hands on her knees, staring intently at the floor, I initially contemplated helping her find whatever small object she must have dropped in the rug. This was August 2001, when it was still possible in some places to be young, American, and not know even the slightest thing — good or bad — about a religion called Islam.

At Princeton I concentrated in Near Eastern studies and embraced Islamic faith wholeheartedly during a semester studying in Cairo, which was followed by a year of intensive Arabic studies in the region. In Cairo, I met a Muslim man who became my life partner; we married not long after and started a family. “Most kids come home from trips with souvenirs,” my mother quips, with a grin. “Celene returns with a new religion, a spouse, a baby.”

My daughter Rahma is now 10, and America’s knowledge of Islam is still about as dismal as it was when I was an adolescent. In a 2010 survey by the Pew Research Center and affiliates, more than a quarter of Americans reported knowing nothing at all about the Muslim religion. Fewer than 10 percent assessed that they knew “a great deal.” (And encounters with ideologues have taught me to be suspicious of those who claim to know a great deal about Islam, a religion in which the central value is humility.) These survey findings match what I have seen as I travel the country educating about Islam and Muslims.

At business leaders at corporate gatherings, to congregants in churches and synagogues, and to audiences in galleries, theaters, and town halls, I continue to be struck by the illiteracy on topics related to Islam. This comes despite decades of concerted efforts by Muslims and others, including anti-bigotry advocates, academics, artists, media foundations, and concerned members of civic organizations.

My colleague at the Council of American-Islamic Relations, also a convert to Islam, likes to jest that he left a budding career in academia to turn his full-time attention to the Muslim “PR problem” — no part-timers need apply. Like him, I am intensely aware of how my identity — I’m white and a native English speaker — means that I am not as readily the target of the disturbing mixture of xenophobia and racism that so many of my Muslim friends and colleagues of color confront daily.

It troubles me how quickly misperceptions based on stereotypes of race, ethnicity, and national origin engender fear and push individuals to call into question the religious and political freedoms of Muslims and our fundamental belonging within American communities. This is why Gold Star father Khizr Khan, proudly holding his pocket copy of the U.S. Constitution as he stood with his wife at the 2016 Democratic National Convention, generated a soul-searching moment for many Americans across the political spectrum. Khan’s family
defied stereotypes not only of who can be an American patriot but also of who can call upon the Constitution as a guiding moral framework.

There are many persistent misperceptions about Islam and Muslims that I regularly encounter. These range from basic demographic facts about Muslims to misperceptions about the “oppression” of Muslim women to distortions of the messages and principles that animate the Qur’an and teachings of the Prophet Muhammad.

Many Americans are unaware of the size of the global Muslim community and the great diversity among followers of Islam. When I address an audience, I stress the diversity among Muslims by first asking for the most popular Muslim-majority country. The first guesses typically are Arab-majority nations, many miles from the correct answer: Indonesia. Sometimes I pose a very basic question: “How many people in the world are Muslim?” “Two hundred fifty million,” ventures one high school student in Newton, Mass. “Higher,” I respond. The students go back and forth until we get into the vicinity of 1.6 billion, almost one-quarter of all people in the world.

If I lead a talk with: “Where did the Prophet Muhammad live?” I’ll invariably get responses including “the Holy Land,” to which I like to reply: “Which one?” An undergraduate at a Catholic liberal-arts college responds to my prompt, “Who or what do Muslims worship?” with this: “Don’t they worship a magic black stone that they kiss like a bishop’s ring?” The student gets points for analogical reasoning, but I had some clarifying to do on the role of the Ka’ba in Muslim devotion. When speaking in retirement communities, a setting where people are delightfully uninhibited by political correctness, I like to play an icebreaker game that goes like this: “When I say the word ‘Muslim,’ you say the first words that come to your mind.” Sufficient to say that I have yet to hear “engaged citizen” or “friend” among the responses.

Questions about gender relations are some of my favorites. I am a woman leader and a practicing Muslim, with the emphasis on the practice — “muslim” (with a lowercase “m”) is an adjective describing a person possessing genuine, full-hearted peace that is brought about by ethical action and spiritual discipline. It is fundamentally a state of the heart that is to be aspired to and regularly practiced through prayer, fasting, charity, self-cultivation, and kindness. Seeking education — for males and females — has been a central priority of the faith since the formation of the earliest Muslim community in Arabia in the early seventh century. I have studied Arabic and Islamic sciences enough to bear some religious authority, but I do not lead congregational prayers on Fridays, as that is one role traditionally reserved for men. This is OK with me, as it still leaves approximately 167 other hours each week to teach. And given the many demands for Islamic education, it is a treat for me to take a break and listen, too.

Sure, like American society more broadly, Muslim communities have areas in which women’s experiences could be improved. I’ve said prayers in a glorified broom closet (also known as the “women’s section”) enough to know that there is work to be done. But I’ve concluded after careful reflection that issues of gender equity don’t stem from faults in the original principles but from the faulty implementation of those principles. Think for a moment of the American dream of “liberty and justice for all,” a dream that is as compelling as it is illusive, and perhaps you’ll understand why I’m committed to working for improvements in Muslim communities from within.

I am part of a rising cohort of Muslim feminist academics, theologians, and activists who take up women’s “liberation and empowerment” with respect to Islamic principles — and there are in fact plenty of principles in our foundational sources to draw from. Often those encountering the Qur’an and prophetic teachings for the first time are surprised both by the number and rhetorical force of female-affirming verses in the Qur’an. Once, when I displayed a series of Qur’anic statements on loving affection and compassion between spouses, a hand shot up from the middle of the audience with such force that I simply had to pause the flow of the lecture to take it. “Did you make up that verse?” the questioner asked. “No,” I replied, trying my best not to laugh out loud at his bemused query. “But don’t take my word, you can look up verses on quran.com.”

Some may think that women’s religious leadership, such as my own, has been made possible by the liberalizing effects of Western influence. Certainly, so-called progressive Muslims are vocally advocating for changes that include introducing women prayer leaders for public co-gender prayers, but most forms of Muslim women’s leadership are far from modern or progressive inventions. Because Muslim women have long held rights to perform religious rituals, hold wealth independently, and seek education, Muslim societies have produced tens of thousands of erudite female religious scholars and philanthropists since the inception of the religion in late antiquity. Muslim history is in fact replete with the contributions of women.

Even if women authored fewer texts than men, they made abundant contributions to Islamic learning through the oral tradition and through philanthropy. The present state of women’s scholarship is also robust. Contemporary Muslim feminist scholarship, or “Muslimah theology,” is taking its place alongside feminist thought in Jewish, Christian, and other religious traditions.

What do you really love about Islam?” I was asked in a course on Islam for Jews, a course affectionately called “studying Qur’an in the Beit Midrash” (a beit midrash is a Jewish house of study). Aside from Islam’s many inherently women-affirming principles (yes, I know this still comes as a shock to many), as an unabashed overachiever, I appreciate that Islamic devotion is demanding and that the existential quest to purify the heart is unending. I resonate with the strong messages of social accountability and economic justice alongside the plentiful affirmations of racial equality and civic engagement that permeate the teachings of the Prophet Muhammad.

I appreciate how so many contemporary Muslims are devoting their careers to living these principles, including Yusufi Vali ’05, executive director of New England’s largest Islamic cultural center (see PAW, April 6, 2016). Yusufi has the daunting task of uniting under one dome thousands of Muslims from a multitude of ethnicities, races, and countries of origin (more than 60 at last count) — and doing so in the heart of Boston, a city traumatized by the deplorable actions of two radicalized brothers. In addition to the interminable task of assuring the public that foundational Islamic teachings emphatically
Because Muslim women have long held rights to perform religious rituals, hold wealth independently, and seek education, Muslim societies have produced tens of thousands of erudite female religious scholars and philanthropists ... .

prohibit terrorism, Yusufi faces all the pressures of leading a large religious organization. In particular, he is working hard to meet the needs of refugee families and former prisoners, such as social integration and financial stability. His organization is also home base for the new Boston Islamic Seminary, a project that is striving to become the first accredited Muslim graduate institution of higher education in America. (Zaytuna College in Berkeley, Calif., was the first accredited undergraduate institution and recently graduated its first class.)

But as Islamic institutions and populations slowly increase, politicians and Islamophobic think tanks encourage Americans to fear “creeping Sharia.” Muslims are building houses of worship and establishing places to buy “halal” meat (similar to kosher meat), but the fear that Muslims in America are going to push, for instance, for the institution of medieval penal codes is utterly out of touch with the actual sentiments and aspirations of American Muslims.

Pew survey data suggest that education, age, and political affiliation influence attitudes toward Muslims; people with a college degree, young people, and Democrats are three demographic groups that report more generally favorable than unfavorable views of Islam and Muslims. Most significantly, more than half of college graduates surveyed reported knowing a Muslim, compared to fewer than a quarter of those with a high-school diploma or less. Such data affirm my own experience: Education and personal relationships matter.

In his 2010 Tanner lectures at Princeton, sociologist Robert Putnam described the “pal Al” effect (in this case, we might call it the “pal Ali” effect): When someone of a different religion becomes a close friend, you become more tolerant toward that religion and toward other religions. In their book Amazing Grace: How Religion Divides and Unites Us, Putnam and his co-author, David Campell, examine America’s growing religious polarization (Muslims land as the least likable group on their “feeling thermometer”), even while a consistently high percentage of Americans say that religious diversity is valuable. Putnam and Campell point to personal networks as a main factor enabling Americans to disagree theologically while still valuing relationships with people of other faiths.

Oxford-trained sociologist and Muslim social entrepreneur Eboo Patel was betting on this principle when he and colleagues founded the Interfaith Youth Core (IFYC), now an influential Chicago-based organization dedicated to fostering conversation on religious and moral difference among the college-age population. The “pal Ali” principle also motivated the founding of my position at Andover Newton Theological School, America’s oldest theological school, and an adjacent institution of Jewish learning, Hebrew College. The Henry Luce Foundation, which funded the position, felt that improving the interreligious literacy of up-and-coming clergy could generate ripple effects. I am happily witnessing those ripples as many of my current and former students connect with Muslim activists, working together for social justice, more inclusive civil discourse, and a hearty embrace of diversity at the grass roots. As one of my seminarians put it in a recent impassioned sermon, “Following the teachings of Jesus means that I must love my neighbor; how can I love my neighbor if I don’t even know my neighbor?”

Celene Ibrahim ’08 is the Muslim chaplain at Tufts University and co-director of the Center for Interreligious and Communal Leadership Education (CIRCLe) at Andover Newton Theological School and Hebrew College.
South Asian ARTS AND MUSIC FESTIVAL

Saturday, December 3

In conjunction with the exhibitions Epic Tales from India: Paintings from the San Diego Museum of Art and Contemporary Stories: Revisiting South Asian Narratives, the Museum presents a festival celebrating South Asian culture and community with music, dance, storytelling, tours of two special exhibitions, creative activities for people of all ages, and traditional cuisines.

This event has been made possible, in part, by support from the Chopra Family Youth and Community Program Fund.

FESTIVAL
11 AM–5 PM | Art Museum

DANCE PERFORMANCE
5:30–7 PM | 10 McCosh Hall
WOOD WORK: Sarah Marriage ’02’s fascination with furniture design began in her sophomore year in the School of Architecture. For the next 12 years she honed her skill in her free time, at first by refurbishing old, damaged pieces of furniture. Now, she’s rehabilitating a former mill in Baltimore where she’ll establish A Workshop of Our Own, a cooperative woodshop for girls and women.
Lots of Americans remember that John Peter Zenger had something to do with freedom of the press, but beyond that, Zenger’s story is largely unknown. So Pulitzer Prize-winning author Richard Kluger ’56 decided to write a book about him. The result — *Indelible Ink: The Trials of John Peter Zenger and the Birth of America’s Free Press* — was published in September.

In the 1730s, Zenger, a poor German immigrant printer, published the *New-York Weekly Journal*, a small newspaper. At the time, there were no guarantees of freedom of the press, either in the American colonies or anywhere else, but Zenger’s paper consistently riled top Colonial officials. With the financial backing of anonymous citizens, including New York Supreme Court Chief Justice Lewis Morris, the paper assailed the policies and habits of a British governor, William Cosby.

The newspaper was “not high art,” Kluger said, and often trafficked in satiric political allegories. “For its day, it was a sensation,” he said. Beyond pressing ink to paper, Zenger had nothing to do with the editorial jeremiads. But he became the newspaper’s public face — and the target of a counterattack by the governor and his allies. Zenger spent nearly a year in jail before facing a one-day trial in August 1735.

“There was almost no chance that he would win, but he did,” Kluger says. “And that was the beginning of press freedom in America and the world.” The case, skillfully argued by his lawyer, set today’s precedent that public accusations of wrongdoing cannot be considered libelous if they are true.

Kluger cites working for *The Daily Princetonian* during an era that featured journalistic giants-in-training like R.W. (Johnny) Apple ’57 and Robert Caro ’57 as a formative experience of his life. The theme of social justice in Zenger’s story fits with many of Kluger’s previous books, whose topics include the *Brown v. Board of Education* Supreme Court decision; the rise and fall of tobacco; a bloody battle between Native Americans and white settlers in the 1850s; and the history of one of his former employers, the *New York Herald Tribune*.

“I was astonished that there had never been a full narrative about Zenger,” Kluger said. A big part of that, he explained, had to do with the lack of surviving documentation. Kluger had only two significant pieces of direct evidence to work with — scanned copies of Zenger’s newspaper and handwritten notes taken at the trial by Zenger’s lawyer.

Kluger fills out the book with research into the history of free expression during the reign of British monarchs — and found a shocking level of contempt for it. “You could be thrown into jail for criticizing the government, no matter if it was true or not,” he said. “In fact, [the truth] was in some ways a worse crime, because the truer it was, the more likely it was to upset the status quo.”

But thanks to Zenger, press freedom became “the key element in the democratic form of government. If there’s no free press, there’s no informed electorate.”

“Print has declined markedly with the rise of the internet, but there are so many more outlets for free expression,” Kluger said, noting continued strong protections against libel suits. He added: “I think American press freedom is more solid than ever.”

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**◆ By Louis Jacobson ’92**
AN INTELLECTUAL CONTRACT HONORED

Oliver Hart ’74, an economist known for his decades-long research into contracts and corporate ownership structures, was awarded the Nobel Prize for economics Oct. 10, along with MIT economist Bengt Holmström.

Hart, who was born in London and earned a Ph.D. at Princeton, has taught at Harvard since 1993. Hart and Holmström, who sometimes collaborated, “are among a handful of key contributors to studying the incentives that are created by the forms of relationships between a firm and its suppliers, employees and investors,” said Stanford University economist Roger Noll.

The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences cited Hart’s studies of “incomplete contracts” as one of his most important lines of inquiry. “Modern economies are held together by innumerable contracts,” the academy said in its announcement. Hart and Holmström’s “analysis of optimal contractual arrangements lays an intellectual foundation for designing policies and institutions in many areas, from bankruptcy legislation to political constitutions.”

One of Hart’s key insights was that contracts, by their nature, are “incomplete” since they cannot be written in a way that foresees every possible contingency. As a result, the allocation of power and incentives within the contract becomes critical. This can have significant consequences on whether, say, a company owns a subsidiary or chooses to contract with an outside firm.

The research of Hart and his various co-authors, said Princeton economist Wolfgang Pesendorfer, is “very influential. He and other researchers used it to understand the organizational structure of firms, financial contracts, patterns of asset ownership, and related issues.”

Luigi Zingales, a finance professor at the University of Chicago’s Booth School of Business, called Hart “the most intellectually honest person I know.”

“He is single-minded in the pursuit of the truth, and he is fearless in the defense of the results of his analysis,” Zingales wrote after Hart received the Nobel. “He is not afraid to go against conventional wisdom, even when he is alone. Yet, he is also ready to revise his views based on the contributions of others.”

As an example, Zingales cited Hart’s 20-year search for the intellectual foundations of incomplete contracts. After his initial explanation was challenged by two other Nobel winners, Eric Maskin and Jean Tirole, Hart, at age 60, “had the intellectual courage to admit defeat. He recognized that Maskin and Tirole’s criticisms of the intellectual foundations of his theory were correct and that he had to change them. And he did.” ◆ By Louis Jacobson ’92

Newsmakers

TAYLOR BRANCH ’70 recently was awarded the New Atlantic Independent Booksellers Association’s Legacy Award for his contributions to American arts and letters through his works, which include America in the King Years, a trilogy of civil rights-era history.

LADEE HUBBARD ’93 received a 2016 Rona Jaffe Foundation Writers’ Award for her book, The Talented Tenth, which will be released in 2017. Hubbard’s debut novel features the Ribkins family, each member of which has a singular talent, such as night vision, lock picking, and the ability to remember intricate details. The award comes with a $30,000 prize and is given annually to six women writers who demonstrate excellence.

ROBERT A. CARO ’57, best known for his 1975 Pulitzer Prize-winning book The Power Broker: Robert Moses and the Fall of New York and a multivolume biography of Lyndon Johnson, will be awarded the 2016 medal for Distinguished Contribution to American Letters by the National Book Foundation at its Nov. 16 gala. HEATHER ANN THOMPSON ’95 will also be present, as a finalist for a National Book Award for her nonfiction narrative Blood in the Water: The Attica Prison Uprising of 1971 and Its Legacy.
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 1941

Harold M. Scott ’41

“Scotty” died Feb. 20, 2016, in Brunswick, Maine. He was 97. Scotty prepared for Princeton at The Hill School. He majored in politics and graduated with honors. He was a member of Cap and Gown Club and participated in intercollegiate dinghy racing.

After graduation he began Navy officer training, concentrating on anti-submarine warfare in the Atlantic and small-boat duty on the Maine coast. A two-year assignment with the Pacific fleet destroyers earned him 11 battle stars. He was awarded the Silver Star Medal as gunnery officer of his ship through the Okinawa campaign.

His career started in sales and advertising for a national plastics corporation, and he later opened his own business in Stamford, Conn., fabricating laminated plastics for 26 years. Scotty’s lifelong interest was in sailing, especially on the Maine coast.

Scotty was married to Mary Kent Davis and they had three children, Harold M. Scott III, Olivia Scott Hurd, and Manton Davis Scott, who died in 1973. He was happy to count five grandchildren, two great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild.

Ed was a member of the band and Elm Club.

Carl Hinrichsen ’43

Carl Hinrichsen died May 3, 2016. He served for years as pastor of Blessed Sacrament Church in Franklin Lakes (N.J.), where he guided its building efforts. In retirement he assisted at Our Lady of Mercy in Park Ridge, N.J.

Carl prepared for Princeton at St. Benedict’s Prep School in Newark, N.J., as vice president of Cap and Gown Club. His record of attendance at Reunions was unmatched. He is dearly missed by all.

THE CLASS OF 1943

Edward Essertier ’43

The Class of 1943 has lost one of its great members with the death of our secretary, Ed Essertier, on Sept. 11, 2014. Ed served as class secretary for many years and was our president from 1988 to 1993. His devotion to our class and to Princeton was unmatched.

Ed prepared for Princeton at Pawling School, where he participated in track and was editor of the Pawling Record. As a Princeton undergraduate he majored in philosophy. His extracurricular activities included track and cross country. His awards included the Keene Fitzpatrick Medal and the Bonthron Track Cup.

Carl Hinrichsen died May 3, 2016. He served for years as pastor of Blessed Sacrament Church in Franklin Lakes (N.J.), where he guided its building efforts. In retirement he assisted at Our Lady of Mercy in Park Ridge, N.J.

At Princeton he majored in economics and graduated with honors. Carl was on the freshman baseball team and was a member of Triangle Club. His military career included service in the Pacific theater and later with the army of occupation in Japan.

Upon his discharge he went to work for Prudential Insurance Co. Not long after he was called to a vocation and was ordained a priest in the Archdiocese of Newark in June 1955. He later earned a doctorate at Catholic University.

This led to an assignment at Immaculate Conception Seminary, where he taught from 1961 until 1972.

Carl returned to parish ministry with assignments in Maplewood, N.J.; Ridgewood, N.J.; and then Franklin Lakes. After his retirement he remained an active part of the ministry as needed.

Carl had no immediate survivors, but his passing will be mourned by his cousins, many friends, and those whose lives he touched.

Edward Murray ’43

Ned Murray died April 2, 2016, of complications due to cancer at his Reisterstown, Md., farm.

He prepared at Gilman School, where he

PRINCETONIANS

was on the wrestling team and was lacrosse team manager. At Princeton, Ned majored in chemistry. He won numerals for freshman lacrosse, was advertising manager for the Nassau Lit, and was a member of Ivy Club. Ned was awarded the Field Artillery Association medal.

As an officer with the Army’s 94th Division he followed the retreating Germans through France and Belgium and took part in the Battle of the Bulge. Following his overseas service he continued as an officer in the Maryland National Guard, retiring as a full colonel.

In civilian life he worked for Olin Mathieson for 15 years and then worked for 30 years as Civil Defense director, first for Baltimore County and later for the State of Maryland.

His home was at Mary’s Meadows, where he raised sheep. As a member of the Baltimore County Sheep and Wool Association he mentored many other breeders. Ned was a devoted naturalist and made a strong effort for conservation in the Baltimore County area.

He is survived by his wife of 50 years, Cynthia Harder; sons Samuel and James; stepson Anthony Cutler Hall; stepdaughter Cynthia Harder Hall; three grandchildren; and three great-grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1944

Clarence S. Lovelace ’44

“Butsy” Lovelace died June 11, 2016.

A graduate of Gilman School, he majored in the humanities at Princeton. He was active in wrestling and lacrosse and served as vice president of Cap and Gown Club. His roommate for three years was Don Freeman.

Butsy entered the Navy in September 1943 and served as a lieutenant junior grade on a Pacific escort destroyer. He married Mary Jean Campbell in May 1944, and after separating from the Navy, returned to Gilman School to teach.

In 1948 he joined Time magazine in sales and then worked in sales for Fortune. He returned to Gilman to teach English and later became an independent investor and marketing consultant.

He introduced his four children to sailing, all enjoying their 40-foot sloop Turisso. Butsy wrote a book about Nantucket and one about a possible Lovelace ancestor, who in 1668 was the second governor of New York. Butsy was a trustee of Mystic Seaport Museum, commodore of Nantucket Yacht Club, and a member of the New York Yacht Club.

He is survived by his sons, Jeffrey and his wife, Judy; Donald; and David and his wife, Dayna; his daughter, Olivia, and her husband, Kenneth; and five grandchildren. He was

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predeceased by his wife, Mary Jean; sister Caroline; and brother Richard ’40.

Willis Lampert Walling ’44 Lamp died Dec. 8, 2015. A native of Minneapolis, he was at Princeton only a short time and it seems Princeton never saw him again. His Nassau Herald listing provided no roommate’s name, club, major, or activities.

Lamp transferred to the University of Minnesota, married Andrea in 1943, and then entered the Air Corps, where he was a master sergeant. After the war he graduated from the University of Minnesota School of Architecture. He apparently had a successful career in architecture.

His name was listed in our 10th-reunion book, which announced he had two children. He had a different address in our 40th; a Naples, Fla., address in our 50th; and Mesa, Ariz., in our 60th, where his wife’s name was listed as Jean. He had four children, five grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren.

Do any classmates remember Lamp? Lamp donated his body for research “so students could learn something from this old body.” Live on, Lamp.

THE CLASS OF 1946
Donald F. Herbst ’46 If your mind dates back to the 1940s, you probably remember when the shops in your town included “the five-and-ten,” a wide-ranging supplier of diversity where you could find (and buy cheaply) any small item you thought you just couldn’t live without.

Don Herbst understood that, for he spent his career in, as he put it, “the financial side of the chain-store business.” His first 18 years were with the Woolworth Co. in St. Louis and Philadelphia, followed by his move in 1956 to the executive office in New York.

Don then transferred to the J.C. Penney Co. in New York, where he handled finances until he retired in 1984. Home in those years was in Summit, N.J., with his wife, the former Barbara Ayers, and their three daughters and one son. In 1974, Don and Barbara bought an Angus cattle farm in Virginia’s Shenandoah Valley, which they owned and operated for 30 years.

Surviving Don when he died Jan. 22, 2015, were Barbara, their children, and four grandchildren. To them all, ‘46 expresses sincere condolences and good wishes.

THE CLASS OF 1948
Raymond L. Acosta ’48 Ray was born May 21, 1925, in New York City and died Dec. 23, 2014, in Chapin, S.C.

During his Navy service (1943-46), he was in the 1944 D-Day invasion. After Princeton, he graduated from Rutgers Law School in 1951. He was admitted to practice in New Jersey and Puerto Rico and later to the U.S. Supreme Court. After practicing law in Hackensack, N.J., in 1954 he became an FBI special agent, first in San Diego and then elsewhere stateside.

In 1958 he was appointed an assistant district attorney for Puerto Rico. After re-entering private legal practice, notably with the firm Igavarez & Acosta (1962-67), he became, in succession, from 1968 to 1980, an executive of three Puerto Rican banks.

President Lyndon Johnson named Ray an alternate delegate to the U.S. Commission on the Status of Puerto Rico. President Jimmy Carter appointed him U.S. district attorney for Puerto Rico. Then, as a U.S. district judge, he managed the complex discovery and trial proceedings following the 1986 Dupont Plaza Hotel disaster.

Our 50th-reunion book reported that Ray and his wife, Nancy (Hatcher), had three children, Regina, Gregory, and Ann Marie.

Gordon J. Bares ’48 Gordon died Feb. 27, 2016, at his home in Southold, near Sosset, N.Y. He was 91.

He was born in 1924, and was a Marine veteran of World War II. His career for many years was in the jewelry business.

Gordon was married three times, but all of his wives predeceased him. He is survived by four sons — John, Joseph, Michael, and Gordon — and his daughter, Jacinta Pisano. Gordon also is survived by his sister, Doris Rothenbach, and 20 grandchildren.

Harry C. Maguire Jr. ’48
Harry died June 11, 2016, at age 88, at home in Merion, Pa. Entering Princeton in 1944 from St. Paul’s School in Garden City, N.Y., he was a philosophy major, won the McCosh Prize, and graduated in 1947. He was mentored by Jacques Maritain, who strongly supported Harry’s choice of a medical career, “a field that fit both his training in logic and science with practical humanitarian applications,” according to his obituary in the Merion News.

After medical school at the University of Chicago and Army Medical Corps service in Texas, Harry did his internship and residency in dermatology at the University of Pennsylvania. His career in clinical practice, teaching, and research with numerous publications led to pioneering discoveries and clinical innovations in dermatology and cancer immunotherapy.

Harry was an ardent fan of classical music, an excellent bridge player, and an avid sailor. His 6-foot-7-inch height helped him drive an overpowering tennis serve. He was a steadfastly loyal and much admired member of the class.

He is survived by Elise, his wife of 63 years; his three children, Jean Van Seventer, Henry III ’79, and Albert ’82 — all of whom also are physicians; and eight grandchildren, including Sarah ’08 and Alexandra ’11.

THE CLASS OF 1949
Hugh L. Jacob ’49 Hugh died March 3, 2016, in Bonita Springs, Fla. Hugh came to Princeton via the Navy’s V-12 program. He majored in economics and was a member of Prospect Club. According to the Nassau Herald, Hugh was manager of the Student Ice Cream Agency, an appetizing position many of us might have found irresistible. Hugh, however, avoided such temptations, learned some management skills, and went on to hold a succession of executive-management positions with GE for 26 years, followed by 11 years as vice president of the Bath (Maine) Iron Works.

Upon his retirement in 1986, Hugh and his wife, Ruth, divided their time between Bath and Florida. He reported that his golf game had “improved,” but he was especially proud of “raising, picking, and selling 350-500 pints of raspberries each year” for several youth charities.

He was an active supporter of Princeton and our class, serving first with the Maclean Society and then as a regional president for Southwest Florida and a regional vice president for Maine.

Hugh is survived by Ruth and their sons, Hugh, Philip, and Jonathan ’84. We offer our deepest condolences to Hugh’s family.

THE CLASS OF 1950

During the Korean conflict, he served as a lieutenant junior grade aboard the aircraft carrier USS Philippine Sea for two years. His last year was at the Navy amphibious base in Norfolk, Va.

Upon his discharge in 1953 he entered the University of Pennsylvania Law School, where he not only earned a law degree in 1956, but also met and married a fellow law student, Shirley Ann Weaver.

His lifelong career was with Westinghouse. He retired in Pittsburgh in 1992 as director of human resources. He was especially proud of
MEMORIALS / PRINCETONIANS

his groundbreaking hiring practices and support of women and minorities in the workplace.

Lee was an active community member, serving as a Big Brother, scoutmaster, coach of varied sports teams, and zoning commissioner. Lee noted at our 50th reunion that when he moved to Pittsburgh in 1973, he was “fully licensed by Barnum & Bailey with four kids, four dogs, two cats, horses (now four), boat, and camp trailer.”

Shirley, his wife of 61 years; daughters Alice, Amy, and Anne; son Lee; and 11 grandchildren survive him.

**Elmer R. Lindsay ’50**

“Bo” died suddenly March 23, 2016, in Monterey County, Calif. He was a popular physician, avid fly fisherman, prolific painter, collector, and tennis buff.

He graduated from the Haverford School. At Princeton he belonged to Quadrangle and majored in biology. After receiving his medical degree from the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons in June 1954, he married Mary Williams, a Pembroke graduate.

Following a year’s internship at University Hospital in Madison, Wis., he served two years in the Army in Alaska. He returned to Madison, where he completed his residency in internal medicine. Then, with his wife, Mary, and two children, he moved to Turlock in central California, where he started a practice that he sustained for 32 years. After his retirement Bo moved to Pacific Grove, Calif., and remained involved in medicine with Locum Tenens around the country and volunteering at a nearby free clinic.

Bo pursued his passion for fly-fishing by traveling throughout the western United States and New Zealand. His paintings won prizes in local competitions. His collections included coins, fractional currency, and first-edition books dealing with the outdoors.

He leaves behind his beloved family: Mary; children Richard, Mary, Tom, and Janet; 12 grandchildren; and brother Dave ’45.

**John S. Speed ’50**

John died peacefully in his sleep April 23, 2016, in Louisville, Ky.

He graduated from Middlesex School in Concord, Mass., and served as a seaman in the Navy before entering Princeton. He was a member of Cottage Club and achieved honors in the School of Public and International Affairs.

After working for several years, John entered Harvard Business School in 1953, graduating two years later with an MBA. He returned to his hometown, Louisville, to join the Commonwealth Life Insurance Co., where he rose to executive vice president. He retired in 1988.

John was dedicated to the arts and historical preservation, serving on the boards of the Speed Art Museum, Farmington Historic Plantation, and the Filson Historical Society. He also was on the boards of several local businesses.

John was a devoted family man who leaves behind three daughters, Virginia, Lloyd, and Anne, and six grandchildren who prompted him to become “a soccer junkie.” His sister, Susan, and his grand companion from St. Louis, Julia Barnes, also survive him. His wife, “Stewie,” whom he married in 1951, died in 2003.

**The Class of 1952**

Robert Allen Engle ’52

Bob came to Princeton from Hightstown (N.J.) High School. He joined Dial and majored in electrical engineering, joined the American Institute of Electrical Engineers (AIEE), and managed the baseball team.

He left college early to join the Air Force, flying an F-89 fighter-interceptor. He then finished his bachelor’s degree at Wilkes College and took a job with the New Jersey Department of Transportation, from which he retired in 1984 as director of the planning division.

Bob married Marilyn Bellis, who predeceased him. They had five children, Deborah, William, Robert, Charles, and Susan. To them all, we send condolences for Bob’s death July 27, 2013, along with respect for their father’s service to our country.

**The Class of 1953**

Raymond Quintus Anderson ’53

Quint was born in Jamestown, N.Y., and came to Princeton from Phillips Academy. He majored in basic engineering, joined Cap and Gown, and was business manager of The Daily Princetonian.

After college, Quint went to the Sloan School of Management at MIT but took time out to serve with the Navy. Returning to Jamestown in 1957, Quint went to work for Dahlstrom Metallic Door Co., and upon his father’s death in 1969, succeeded him as CEO. Quint’s own company, formed five years later, eventually acquired 26 companies in seven countries.

Taking part in a variety of community activities, Quint ran the United Way drive twice, served on his church’s vestry, and was deeply involved in Republican politics, visiting the White House frequently in the Reagan and Bush years. He was a member of the New York State Business Council, president of the Empire State Chamber of Commerce from 1974 to 1976, and proud to have been an original member of the executive board that created the World Economic Forum, now known simply as “Davos.”

Quint died at his winter home in Vero Beach, Fla., June 26, 2016. He is survived by Sondra, his wife of 65 years; five children; 11 grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.

**James L. Frost ’53**

Jack retired in 2001 after serving for more than 25 years as a West Virginia state medical examiner. He suffered a stroke in 2006 and died June 27, 2016, after a long illness.

Jack was born in Chicago but grew up in Maryland and came to Princeton from the McDonogh School near Baltimore. Jack majored in biology, worked with the Orange Key Society and Campus Fund Drive, and was a member of Cap and Gown. He was also a member of a national championship lacrosse team.

Jack earned a medical degree from Johns Hopkins and completed his internship and residency at Johns Hopkins Hospital. After serving three years in the Air Force stationed in England, Jack returned to Johns Hopkins and moved in 1972 to the University of Maryland Hospital as head of the Division of Surgical Pathology. His growing interest in forensic pathology led to positions with the State of Maryland and Cook County, Ill., before moving to Morgantown, W. Va., where Jack also helped coach a university club lacrosse team. He was a distinguished fellow and past president of the National Association of Medical Examiners.

Jack is survived by Alice, his wife of 56 years, and their two daughters.

**Leon Philip Swirbul ’53**

Phil grew up in Bay Shore, N.Y., and attended the Lawrenceville School before entering Princeton. He was a member of Tower Club and majored in sociology.

After college, Phil joined the Navy and served on the destroyer USS McCord in the Atlantic Ocean as a lieutenant junior grade. Leaving the Navy after two years, Phil began a lifelong career as an investment adviser to high-net-worth individuals, associated with Reynolds & Co., A.G. Edwards, and Morgan Stanley along the way.

Moving to Tuxedo Park, N.Y., in 1968, Phil became deeply involved in community organizations. He served as chairman of the board of governors of the Tuxedo Club, president of the board of the Tuxedo Park School, and senior warden of St. Mary’s Church.

Phil died June 12, 2016, of complications related to Parkinson’s disease. He is survived by Serene, his wife of 62 years; four sons; and seven grandchildren.
PRINCETONIANS / MEMORIALS

THE CLASS OF 1954

Hollins McKim Steele Jr. ’54
Kim Steele died Nov. 20, 2013, in Charleston, S.C.
Born in Princeton, he graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy. His college major was history. He was a member of Charter Club.
After graduation, he served in the Army as an artillery officer and subsequently obtained a master’s degree and Ph.D. from Columbia. He taught at Middlebury before starting his 33-year career at Trinity College teaching planetary history, the most heavily enrolled course at the college.
Kim was an active and contributory member of the Episcopal Church, where he taught courses, wrote, and was a member of the choir.
He is survived by his wife, Judith; sons John, Thomas, and Edgar; daughter Anne; and five grandchildren. The class is honored by his service to our country.

THE CLASS OF 1955

John H. Callen ’55
Sweet Swinging Lucky Callen, the son of John Holmes Callen, was born June 19, 1932, in East Orange, N.J., and died June 9, 2016, in Red Bank, N.J., on his way north from Virginia Beach, Fla.
Utilizing Brokaw Field’s short porch, Lucky led our freshman team in long balls but then transferred to Trinity College, graduating in 1955. He spent three years in the Marine Corps followed by 19 years at Burlington Industries’ Sportswear Division, where he was president.
For the next 20 years, Lucky had an exciting career in the executive-search business of Ward Howell International, spending the last four years as chairman of the U.S. portion of the company.
Advised in 1996 by his doctor to slow down, Lucky did the next best thing, raising some 80 alpacas in Vermont and working just as hard as in the corporate world.
Lucky and his wife, Lyn, had four children and seven grandchildren, all of whom survive Lucky, as do his brothers Merrill, Daniel, Andrew, and Brock. Lucky was a man who made others glad to be in his company and loved visiting his kids and having them visit him and Lyn in Vermont. To Lyn and to Lucky’s other survivors, the class sends condolences.

John F. Howard ’55
Born in Winter Haven, Fla., to Elizabeth Metzger and Frank Liddon Howard Oct. 8, 1932, Lynn Howard died May 12, 2016, at Frankston (Texas) Nursing and Rehabilitation Center.
Lynn graduated from Andover. At Princeton he majored in mechanical engineering, joined Dial Lodge, and participated in freshman wrestling and lacrosse. He roomed at 402 Cuyler with Peter Lewis and Paul Sigler. Inducted into the Air Force, Lynn served in the Reserve until 1963. While working at Texas Instruments, Lynn earned a master’s degree in mechanical engineering from Southern Methodist University and also became a CPA.
The computer age was right up Lynn’s alley. Mostly self-taught, he wrote software codes as a business. He sold his first technology firm, then moved to Lake Frankston to form a membership program, Linked Software, a business he operated to the end of his life, handling customer support while staying compatible with each operating system introduced by Windows and Apple.
After marrying his longtime friend, Beth Johnston, in 2001, Lynn made a home with her at Lake Palestine, then in 2010 in Tyler, Texas. She preceded him in death, as did their favorite “Wimpweiler” — so named for his loving disposition. Lynn’s survivors are his sons, John and Robert, and stepsons Mike and Gary Johnston.

THE CLASS OF 1958

Daniel L. Gothie ’58
Dan died May 25, 2016, at Cadia Renaissance in Millisboro, Del.
Dan came to Princeton from Exeter and majored in English. A member of Tiger Inn, he served on its bicker committee. Dan was on the swimming team, which he captained his senior year. His senior-year roommates were Cannell, Flagler, McKeon, Scribner, and G. Smith. Reunions with these roommates were a much-anticipated annual event for almost 60 years.
Upon graduation, Dan served in the Navy. In 1964, Dan received an MBA from the Darden School at the University of Virginia. After a fling at an entrepreneurial publishing venture and some years at an advertising firm, Dan earned a master’s degree in informational sciences from Columbia. He taught at Darden and then spent a number of years in administration of nonprofit organizations. Later he relocated to New Hope, Pa., and worked in real estate.
After retiring he and his wife, Sandi, moved to Delaware, where Dan served as an AmeriCorps volunteer and joined other volunteers to assist in rebuilding New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina.
Dan could always be found with a book in his hand and loved music, with a particular fondness for musicals. Everyone appreciated Dan’s sense of humor.
The class extends deepest sympathy to Dan’s wife; his daughters, Francesca and Danielle; three granddaughters; and his brother, Michael.

THE CLASS OF 1959

Raymond L. Forie Jr. ’59
Ray died Oct. 6, 2015. Born and raised in Cape May, N.J., where his family owned and managed the historic Colonial Hotel, Ray came to Princeton from Lawrenceville, where he had lettered in football, wrestling, and track.
Once on Old Nassau’s campus he donned the orange and black to compete on the 150-pound football team. He majored in religion, dined at Cap and Gown, and roomed with clubmates Dick Dorthbach, Skip Livingston, Fred Schrader, Bob Shepardson, and Doug Stewart, with all of whom he maintained a lifetime friendship.
Scant days after graduation, Ray married his Princeton sweetheart, Katharine King, and after a European honeymoon, reported to Navy OCS. During his Navy tour he served on the Project Mercury Recovery Force, assisting in bringing safely back to Earth Alan Shepard, the first American in space. Completing his service, Ray entered the family resort-hotel business in Cape May, using the off-season to earn a master’s degree in education from St. Joseph’s University and teach English at Episcopal Academy in Merion, Pa.
Deeply involved in the affairs of the Episcopal Church, Ray helped establish a Brotherhood of St. Andrew Chapter at Christ Church in Villanova, Pa.
Ray is survived by Katharine and his daughters, Carolyn and Karen, to whom we have sent condolences.

Robert C. Hendon Jr. ’59
Rob died April 11, 2016, in Tampa, Fla., of mantle cell lymphoma. He had been diagnosed in 2006.
Born in Des Moines, Rob attended Gilman School in Baltimore and graduated from Scarsdale (N.Y.) High School. At Princeton he ate at Charter, drilled with NROTC, solicited for the Campus Fund Drive, and graduated cum laude from the Woodrow Wilson School. His Navy obligation placed him on the NATO staff of the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic, following which he graduated from Yale Law School, where he was the first non-Yale graduate to be selected head freshman counselor.
Rob joined the Waller, Lansden, Dortch & Davis firm in Nashville, specializing in all aspects of corporate law. During this time he was chairman of the Princeton Schools Committee, president of the Princeton Club, and a founding trustee of the Princeton Alumni Association of Nashville and Middle Tennessee. He left Nashville in 1992 to become vice president and general counsel of Berlitz International, headquartered in Princeton.
In 1994, in the Princeton Chapel, Rob married his beloved second wife, Donna Rotonda, whom he had met the previous year, and they enjoyed extensive travels during their marriage. Rob retired in 1999, and they relocated to Venice, Fla. Rob is survived by Donna, his son and daughter, a sister, two stepdaughters, and three grandchildren.

Phillip A. Levitz ’59
Phil Levitz died Jan. 21, 2016, in Coral Gables, Fla., after a brief illness.

Born in Lebanon, Pa., Phil attended the Peddie School prior to entering Princeton, where he joined Dial Lodge. He withdrew in the fall of our junior year to enter Uncle Sam’s Army. The Army Language School spent nine months teaching him Russian, then sent him to “the boondocks of Japan” for two years. His obituary indicates that he also attended the Wharton School.

Following military service, he married Margaret Tate in 1964. He joined the family business, Levitz Furniture Co., a firm that expanded nationwide and was listed on the NYSE until taken over by the 1972 recession, when it was sold and taken private. Phil took a brief sabbatical in Florida pondering opportunities, then moved to Phoenix in 1993 and co-founded RoomStores of Arizona, a successful competitor of his now-eponymic rival.

Phil and Margaret had two children: a son, Alan, who was instrumental in the establishment of RoomStores; and a daughter, Wendy. Margaret predeceased him in 2000, and Phil retired to Coral Gables, where he later married Angelica Gustafson.

The class extends its sympathy to Angelica; Alan and Wendy; Phil’s stepdaughter, Marisa; and his five grandchildren.

Frederick W. Tiley ’59
Fred died Feb. 20, 2016, leaving the class a proud legacy.

Fred came to Princeton from Deerfield, where — as a precursor to his Princeton career — he had captained the school’s football team. At Princeton, he majored in biology, dined at Ivy, played varsity lacrosse, and as fullback, captained both the freshman and varsity football teams. In his senior year he shared the distinguished Poe Award with John Heyd.

Upon graduation he declined an invitation from the Baltimore Colts, choosing instead to attend Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons, followed by two years of surgical internship and general-surgery residency in Rochester, N.Y. Then came two years in the Air Force, three years of residency in orthopedic surgery at Yale New Haven, and postgraduate work at an Oxford-affiliated hospital in England.

This spring training behind him, Fred accepted a position in a private orthopedics practice of in Salem, Ore., where he was active on the medical staff of Salem Hospital, serving as its president, and teaching at the University of Oregon Medical School. He continued in private practice until his retirement.

Fred is survived by his former wife and longtime partner, Candace Tiley; his sons, Fritz and Casey; and his daughter, Salli Stevens-Tiley, to whom the class extends its sympathy.

THE CLASS OF 1960

J. Vinton Lawrence ’60

Class act.
Art history major. Varsity lacrosse. Dined at the Vine. Ravishing Triangle chorine whose hairy gums left debutantes agog in Philly and Chicago. After graduation, Vint became the CIA’s key cold agent in the massive covert war in Laos. A rising foreign-policy star, he had no taste for backbiting and sucking up, so he quit and became an artist. His elegant caricatures, barbed but never brutal, appeared on scores of magazine covers; later he turned to watercolors, a medium that — Vint being Vint — he mastered.


More so than most, Vint authored just the life he was meant to lead, much of it outdoors, his boundless creativity given full rein. He died April 9, 2016 (cancer), and is mourned and missed by his adoring family and a legion of friends who prized the pleasure of his company, his affectionate needling, and his open heart.

THE CLASS OF 1961

Gary Avram Fields ’61

Gary died Dec. 28, 2015, in Sacramento, Calif., after a long struggle with cancer.
Born in Philadelphia, he came to Princeton from Friends’ Central School. He majored in psychology and biology, ate at Cap and Gown, ran track, and served on the Undergraduate Council. His senior-year roomies were Jim Blair, Ron Goldman, Gary Loftus, John Boorn, Bob Diaz, and Don Spangenberg. Gary was elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

Following medical school and residency at Penn, Gary served in the Army as an obstetrician and gynecologist at Fort Ord, Calif., then entered private practice in Sacramento for 20 years. Subsequently he served as medical director at Sather Health until his death. His many avocational interests included cycling, wine (president of the Physicians Wine Society for six years), and bike travel in the United States and Europe with his wife of 24 years, Cherie.

He is survived by Cherie; his sons, Greg and Lee, and their families, including four grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1965

Francis E. Gaskins Ill ’65

Francis died Feb. 22, 2016, in Santa Monica, Calif., of myelofibrosis.

He came to us from South Salem High in Salem, Ore., where he was born and raised. At Princeton he majored in economics, played viola and belonged to Triangle Club while taking his meals at Key and Seal. He later received an MBA from Harvard.

Always entrepreneurial, Francis co-founded a computer-based training company and a project-management software company before settling in as founder and president of IPO Desktop.com, named by Forbes magazine as one of the "Best IPO Sites." In recent years he was prominent in the IPO-analysis field, appearing at numerous financial conferences and on many television news programs involving the money world.

He continued his violin work as first violin in the Santa Monica Symphony and concertmaster of the Palisades Symphony, with sidelines in Chinese, Irish, and Cajun-Zydeco music. He also participated in triathlons, numerous outdoor and water sports, and was certified in turbo-kickboxing.

Francis is survived by his wife, Susan; daughter Courtney; and brother Peter, who remember him as a man of exceptional courage and a wonderful sense of humor. He touched many lives and will be remembered with great warmth and fondness.

THE CLASS OF 1967

Douglas Hunt ’67

Doug Hunt died suddenly Oct. 25, 2015, only two days after attending a reunion of Princeton Glee Club members. Doug had been singing since his school days, and he remained involved with music and singing groups until the end.

Doug came to Princeton from Oak Park and River Forest High School in Oak Park, Ill. At Princeton, Doug lived in Joline Hall, majored in mathematics, and graduated with honors. He took his meals at Campus Club, but it was the Glee Club that provided his happiest activity.

After graduation, Doug earned a master’s...
degree in 1969 from the University of Wisconsin Department of Computer Science and later a second master’s degree in electrical engineering from MIT. While at MIT he performed in Gilbert and Sullivan operettas at Harvard and Boston University and also performed with the Chorus Pro Musica. In summers he sang with the Tanglewood Festival Chorus in western Massachusetts. After MIT, Doug stayed in the Boston area. He began a long and remarkably influential career designing, managing, consulting, and creating both hardware and software. Doug was married to Holly Hunt and left behind a daughter, Katherine, and a son, Thomas. Since college he had been a voice of and supporter for music, his favorite Princeton activity.

Paul I. Munves ’69

The class notes with sadness the March 18, 2016, death of Paul Munves after a brief illness. A native of Dallas, Paul graduated from St. Mark’s School there, and after Princeton received a Ph.D. in clinical psychology from the psychiatry department at the University of Texas Southwestern. He was a respected clinician admired for his intellectual commitment and his strength of conviction. The Dallas Society for Psychoanalytic Psychology was founded through his leadership to enable psychologists interested in studying psychoanalytical principles to apply them to their practices.

After retiring early, he focused on his family with unfailing devotion and loyalty. They provided his greatest pleasure. He and his wife, Phyllis, shared good days and good years with their much-loved children and grandchildren.

The wide-ranging curiosity that energized his life was reflected most recently by his determination, successfully accomplished, to teach himself to build a computer. In addition to Phyllis, he is survived by his children and two grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1971

Robert Schiffner ’71

We unexpectedly lost Bob Schiffner to a heart attack during a neighborhood walk Oct. 27, 2015.

Schiff was born in Syracuse, N.Y., and grew up in Wharton, N.J., where he was a standout scholar-athlete at Morris Hills High School. At Princeton, he was a member of Cannon, roomed with Bernie Barrett in Patton, and graduated with honors in statistics.

He came from an athletic family. His father, Robert Sr., was captain of the Syracuse University football team and his son, Jeff, was an All-Ivy shooting guard at Penn. Schiff focused on baseball and had an outstanding career at Princeton. Known to teammates as El Grandes Bopper, he was first-team, all-league first baseman for three varsity seasons. Drafted by the Yankees after graduation, he played in the minor leagues before earning his MBA from Rutgers.

Schiff worked at Nabisco and then with Campbell Soup Co. in Camden, N.J., where he was CIO before retiring in 2010. He lived in Chester, N.J., for 25 years and coached many youth baseball and basketball teams. Classmates remember him as a good friend and teammate and devoted family man.

The class extends condolences to his wife, Marjorie; his children, Jeff and Amy; and the rest of his family.

Robert Wiltshire ’69

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

After college, Robert graduated from 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. His first marriage was to Rebecca Meadows, and their children are Jake and Virginia.

In addition to his children and two grandchildren, Robert is survived by his wife, Debbie; stepsons Stephen and Matthew; his sister, Carolyn; and his brother, Ashley.

The following is an excerpt from the graceful eulogy delivered by Jake: “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.”

Philo Elmer represented the class at the service celebrating this fine and faithful friend.


Halsey is survived by his wife, Yadviga; three children (including Sarah ’85 ’06); four grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.

Marvin L. Minsky ’54

Marvin Minsky, the eminent computer-science professor at MIT who was a pioneer in the field of artificial intelligence, died Jan. 24, 2016, of a cerebral hemorrhage. He was 88.

Minsky served in the Navy (1944-45), before graduating from Harvard in 1950 with a bachelor’s degree in mathematics. Then he earned a Ph.D. in mathematics from Princeton in 1954. He was a junior fellow of the Harvard Society of Fellows before joining the MIT faculty in 1958.

In 1959, Minsky co-founded MIT’s Artificial Intelligence Laboratory with John McCarthy ’51 (who moved to Stanford in 1960).

Beyond the Artificial Intelligence Laboratory’s named purpose, it had a great effect on the emergence of the modern computer. It promoted the idea that digital information should be freely shared, and it was part of the ARPAnet, a precursor of the internet. Among the generations of graduate students he taught at MIT, many became giants in computer science, including his successor at the AI Lab.

Minsky’s many honors included: computer science’s highest prize, the Turing Award (1969); the Japan Prize (1990); and the Benjamin Franklin Medal from the Franklin Institute (2001).

He is survived by his wife, Gloria Rudisch, a physician; three children; and four grandchildren.

S. Ralph Parris ’58

Ralph Parris, a retired electrical and engineering manager at Burroughs (later UNISYS) Corp., died Feb. 5, 2016, after a brief illness. He was 83.

Parris graduated with a bachelor’s degree in electrical engineering from Drexel University in 1955. In 1958, he received a master’s degree in electrical engineering from Princeton. He worked for Burroughs Corp. for 36 years.

He worked for Burroughs in Pennsylvania and Michigan before settling in Rancho Bernardo, Calif., in 1971. He retired in 1991 and began a life of service to others, sharing his technical and organizational skills with his community and church.

Parris is survived by his wife, Evelyn, whom he married in 1956; a brother; and numerous nieces and nephews.

Graduate memorial are prepared by the APGA.
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Prime-Time Obsession

John S. Weeren

“Who shot J.R.?” For eight long months in 1980, this question tantalized millions of Americans. Before the era of video on demand, fans of the prime-time television series *Dallas* could only speculate as to which of J.R. Ewing Jr.’s enemies had pulled the trigger. And when the identity of the culprit was finally revealed Nov. 21, more than half of American households — at least 83 million people, according to CBS — tuned in.

Many at Princeton could not resist the mystery surrounding J.R.’s brush with death, notwithstanding — or perhaps because of — his malevolence. As *The New York Times* opined, this “Iago of Texas oilmen” was “a man so venal, so low, so mean, so diabolical that he has become an absolute delight to an estimated quarter of a billion viewers around the globe.” That Friday night, campus “TV rooms” were packed with viewers, each with a favorite suspect and, in some cases, money riding on the denouement.

In the words of *The Daily Princetonian*’s T. Richard Waechter Jr. ’84, “Dusty Farlow, Sue Ellen’s [J.R.’s wife’s] long-lost lover, and Kristin Shepard, J.R.’s sister-in-law and mistress, ran strong, as did Ewing archenemy Cliff Barnes. Others were sure it was Sue Ellen ... or maybe J.R.’s mother, Miss Ellie ... or maybe even brother Bobby.”

One of the biggest crowds, some 60 strong, assembled on the second floor of Charter Club, where Waechter found them “making more noise than the swing band downstairs.” They erupted with cries of satisfaction or incredulity when — spoiler alert — the perpetrator proved to be a vengeful Kristin.

*The Prince* itself abandoned any pretense of journalistic sangfroid, when, in the midst of electing a new chairman, Barton D. Gellman ’82, “the proceedings were interrupted by a group of wild and mildly inebriated editors shrieking, ‘It’s Kristin, it’s Kristin!’”

There would be many more cliff-hangers in *Dallas*’s 14-season run, but none could quite compare with the shots heard ’round the world.

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