ALL IDEAS WELCOME
Unpopular opinions, free speech: Professors Robert P. George and Cornel West *80 in conversation
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PRINCETON ALUMNI WEEKLY

December 7, 2016   Volume 117, Number 5

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On the cover: Illustration by Serge Bloch

Battle of Princeton
Read Gregg Lange ’70’s column about the “lessons of desperation and motivation” that defined January 1777, along with Virginia Kays Creesy’s detailed look at the battle, originally published in PAW to mark its bicentennial.

Down South
Sara Mayeux ’05 on living in a “blue” city in a “red” state.

Breakthrough
Walk-on rower Jantien Kanoe Shizuru ’17’s story about the workout that helped her earn a place on a varsity boat.

Tuning In
Jordan Becker ’82’s blog posts draw on a love of music that was kindled during his days at WPRB.
Dedicating Princeton University’s New Medallion

On October 22, 2016, we unveiled a new medallion embedded in the walkway in front of Nassau Hall. I was joined at the podium by Bob Darkee ’69, Vice President and Secretary of the University, and Brent Henry ’69, Vice Chair of the Board of Trustees and Chair of its Wilson Legacy Review Committee. In attendance were alumni and parents participating in the Alumni Volunteer Weekend. Several people suggested that my remarks might be of more general interest, and I reprint them below.

We come together this morning to recast the University’s informal motto, adding words spoken by Justice Sonia Sotomayor, Class of 1976, to those uttered by President Woodrow Wilson, Class of 1879. By so doing, we participate once again in the vibrant evolution of the traditions that shape this University’s identity.

The evolution of those traditions brings to mind the words of another Princetonian who preceded Justice Sotomayor on the Supreme Court and who, like her, served this nation with distinction. In one of the most widely quoted and influential dissenting opinions ever written, Justice John Marshall Harlan, Class of 1920, said that the American Constitution’s guarantee of liberty took its meaning from “the traditions from which [our country] developed as well as the traditions from which it broke.” “That tradition,” he added, “is a living thing.”

The traditions of this University, like those of our country and our Constitution, are living things. We do them no justice if we regard them as relics deserving of uncritical adulation, mindless obeisance, or ossified preservation. We give those traditions their due—we honor them most faithfully—only if we cultivate them actively in light of the values and purposes at the heart of this great liberal arts University.

This loving stewardship, this interpretation and reinterpretation of our shared heritage, dates back to the origins of our school. We have persisted and we have changed. We began as a tiny liberal arts college founded to educate young men for the Presbyterian ministry. In Wilson’s era we became a research university. In Sotomayor’s time, we opened our gates to a wider world, becoming at once more diverse, more international, and more intellectually eminent than ever before.

The University’s evolution continues to this day and will continue beyond it. Princeton is the better for the changes that have happened, and those changes have made Princeton more true to the very best values that have defined us since our inception.

Woodrow Wilson’s memorable phrase, “Princeton in the Nation’s Service,” spoken at the University’s 150th anniversary in 1896, captured one of those values. It expressed this University’s long-standing commitment to service and leadership. Wilson’s words inspired generations of Princeton students and alumni. His reference to the nation was, however, incomplete and exclusive. In 1996, my predecessor, Princeton’s marvelous eighteenth president, Harold Shapiro ’64, addressed that exclusivity by reinterpreting Wilson’s idea and Princeton’s tradition to embrace service not only to this nation but to all nations.

Today, we again revise the motto, this time to correct forms of partiality inherent in the very concept of nationhood. As Justice Sotomayor pointed out in her speech accepting the Woodrow Wilson Award in 2014, the concept is partial because it values service to the state over service to people or individuals. Coincidentally or not, it is also partial in a way that hints at the racism that marred Wilson’s towering achievements at this University and on the world stage.

The word “nation” comes from the Latin word for “birth,” and its English-language meaning suggests a people defined by ties of blood, ethnicity, or culture. By adding Sonia Sotomayor’s words to Wilson’s, we recognize our responsibility to serve not only our state or our tribe but all members of the human community.

Today’s modest ceremony may soon be forgotten. But for so long as this medallion remains here, in this meaningful and beloved place, it will remind students, faculty, staff, alumni, and visitors to our campus of this University’s values. It will remind them of those who helped to build the institution we cherish, and it will remind them, too, of our collective responsibility simultaneously to respect the past, to acknowledge forthrightly its deficiencies, and to improve upon it.

The medallion will remind us, in short, of the traditions from which today’s Princeton developed and the traditions from which we have broken. Our traditions are, as our fellow alumnus John Marshall Harlan said, a living thing. I am grateful to all of you for your partnership not only here today, but also in the many shared endeavors through which we steward and cultivate what we inherit from those who preceded us for the benefit of those who will follow us.

Thank you for being here, and thank you for your support of this very special University.

Paw provides these pages to President Christopher L. Eisgruber ’83

Inbox

RECALLING PRESIDENT BOWEN

I’m sad to hear that Bill Bowen ’58 has passed away (posted Oct. 21 at PAW Online; see coverage in this issue starting on page 10). When I last saw him, in a dialogue with fellow former president Harold Shapiro ’64 at the Princeton conference on Jewish life in April of this year, he was as energetic — and funny — as ever. As an undergraduate in the ’70s, I didn’t appreciate Bowen particularly, as he was clearly part of the Establishment. I’ve come to realize how much positive energy and change he brought to Princeton.

Michael Goldstein ’78
Encino, Calif.

President Bowen was a wonderful president and an even better person. Back when I was a freshman at Princeton, as many know, Bilbo stayed in touch with students by teaching a discussion section of Introductory Economics. I was lucky enough to be a student in his discussion section, and it was extremely worthwhile and rewarding.

At the end of the semester, he invited the entire section over to the president’s house for dinner, and I had the best lemon pound cake ever. I asked his wife, Mary Ellen Bowen, for the recipe, and a few days later, she sent it to my mom — with a handwritten note about how she enjoyed meeting me. This really endeared not only President and Mrs. Bowen to me, but also reinforced what I’ve learned over 30 years — namely, that Princeton truly is a family.

Rob Bernard ’88
Montclair, N.J.

Bill Bowen was an enthusiastic supporter of coeducation — a major issue when I entered Princeton with the third class of women admitted as freshmen.

A humorous aside: At our fifth reunion, our class regalia included small squirt guns. Some people upgraded their squirt guns to huge Super Soaker squirt guns. As we reached the reviewing stand at the end of the P-rade, some charged the reviewing stand with their Super Soakers. President Bowen shot back with his own Super Soaker! What fun!

Sheira Greenwald ’75
Morristown, N.J.

President Bowen moved Princeton in the right direction to thrive in the closing decades of the 20th century. It now falls to President Eisgruber ’83 to set the direction for the early decades of the 21st. That’s a tall order, calling for extraordinary vision and powers of persuasion. Princeton has thrived from the outset under the leadership of extraordinary presidential leaders.

Jack Cumming ’58
Carlsbad, Calif.

President Bowen, who died of colon cancer, was an exemplary Princetonian. He would want all of us to honor his memory by getting screened for colon cancer (with a colonoscopy at 50, or at 40 if a parent, sibling, or child had colon cancer). Death from colon cancer is preventable.

Richard M. Waugaman ’70, M.D.
Potomac, Md.

FROM PAW’S PAGES: 3/2/56

Anonymous Ignorance

Dear Sir:

I am embarrassed to say that I do not know the exact translation of the Latin phrases appearing on the University Seal. Would you please have these translated to me.

Vet Nov
Tet Ta-
Men Tum
Dei Sub Numine Viget

I beg you not to publish this letter.

“Old-New Testament. May it prosper under the Will of God.” If it is an consolation to Mr. , it took a full meeting of PAW’s Board of Editorial Direction to elicit this exotic lore.—Ed.

One day in the spring of 1959, the instructor for my Economics 101 course was unable to conduct the class. A young man who called himself Mr. Bowen substituted. Prior to that day, I had not understood the material very well. In that one class, however, Mr. Bowen’s exposition made the entire semester’s worth of material crystal clear to me.

I have admired and respected William G. Bowen ever since.

Robert B. Stock ’62
Pittsburgh, Pa.

President Bowen moved Princeton in the right direction to thrive in the closing decades of the 20th century. It now falls to President Eisgruber ’83 to set the direction for the early decades of the 21st. That’s a tall order, calling for extraordinary vision and powers of persuasion. Princeton has thrived from the outset under the leadership of extraordinary presidential leaders.

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Richard M. Waugaman ’70, M.D.
Potomac, Md.

PAW TRACKS

VOCATION TO AVOCATION:

When Jerry Sorell ’50’s family fled Austria in 1938, he left behind his hopes of being a professional musician. Seven decades later, the former engineer’s love of violin lives on. Listen to his story at paw.princeton.edu.

December 7, 2016
SUPREMELY PARTISAN
How Raw Politics Tips the Scales in the United States Supreme Court
James D. Zirin ’61
Author, The Mother Court

Gauging that the presidential election may determine the makeup of Supreme Court justices for decades to come, prominent attorney James D. Zirin argues that the Court has become increasingly partisan, with a judiciary politicized through the appointment process rapidly making policy choices right and left on bases that have nothing to do with law or the Constitution. Zirin argues that their highly politicized decisions threaten to undermine public confidence in the rule of law.

“Supremely Partisan should be required reading for every citizen concerned about the state of our democracy.”
—Sean Wilentz, Professor, Princeton University

A “book of exceptional merit; one of the best nonfiction books of the year.”
—Kirkus

A “terrific new book.” —Dahlia Lithwick, Slate

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—Jack Goldsmith, Professor Harvard Law School

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MORE ON COEDUCATION

The article on the origin and implementation of coeducation at Princeton (cover story, Oct. 5) omits The Daily Princetonian’s early role in that historic change. In her new book, former dean Nancy Weiss Malkiel recounts much of the story.

In its Jan. 8, 1965, issue, The Princetonian devoted roughly 5,000 words to an article titled “A Diagnosis of Princeton’s Social Illness.” That illness, wrote James M. Markham ’65 (later a distinguished foreign correspondent for The New York Times), was caused by the absence of females in undergraduate life. The Princetonian editorialized that “today there is good reason to believe that the development of a young man’s mind is not only not impeded, but is enhanced by normal contact with women.” The editorial also argued that with coeducation, “the University would be meeting a major responsibility toward a part of society which it has heretofore ignored.” The New Yorker and Time, among others, reported on the article.

Before The Princetonian published its story, President Goheen ’40 ’48 said “Princeton does not have any social problems that coeducation would cure.” He also said, apparently tongue-in-cheek, that the University would accept $40 million to build facilities for women. At its annual banquet in early 1965, The Princetonian handed President Goheen a $500 check as an initial investment in coeducation. He accepted the check graciously but noncommittally.

We did not know then, but now have learned from Dean Malkiel, that Markham’s article contributed to the evolution in President Goheen’s thinking about the need for coeducation.

A. Franklin Burgess Jr. ’65
Chairman, The Daily Princetonian, 1964–65
Washington, D.C.

The article on Nancy Weiss Malkiel’s new book regarding the admission of women at Princeton was interesting and informative. It does not address, however, the broken promise made by several Princeton administrators privately to some alumni (including me) that the number of men in each class would not be reduced as a result of coeducation. Forty-seven years later, the number of men undergraduates is still lower than prior to coeducation.

Charles S. Rockey Jr. ’57
Boca Grande, Fla.

I read with great interest the article on the arrival of women on the campus (as students) in 1969.

Women in numbers actually arrived on campus in 1946 — as wives of returning veterans of World War II. The old “barracks” erected on the polo field filled up and the young women and their husbands were the overflow, residing in Brown Hall, which, with a single entrance to a courtyard (on which the dormitory stairs exited), gave more protection.

My evening sandwich route included Brown Hall and I had numerous customers, including the friendly and informal young wives. Subsequently, other accommodations allowed all to reside elsewhere.

My daughters Megan ’77 and Deneen ’82 followed in their long-forgotten footsteps.

Donald Maloney ’49
Abington, Pa.

VOTING-MACHINE SECURITY

The Oct. 26 issue featured an interview with Professor Andrew Appel ’81, “Election Hacking 101,” in which Dr. Appel pronounced “paperless touch-screen voting machines” hackable and insecure.

My career has intersected with Dr. Appel’s. We both graduated from Princeton. Professor Appel was a graduate student at Carnegie Mellon while I was a computer science faculty member there, and we were opposing experts in the case of Gusciora v. Christie, brought in N.J. Superior Court in Mercer County to enjoin the use of touch-screen machines in New Jersey. After a bench trial extending over five months, during which Dr. Appel demonstrated his hack to the court, the judge found that the voting machines were not insecure. This decision was upheld by the Appellate Division Sept.

continues on page 8
A TASTE OF
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continued from page 5
16, 2013, and the case ended.

To be clear, there are no “paperless”
touch-screen machines used in New
Jersey or anywhere else in the United
States. All electronic voting machines are
required by law to have the capability of
making a “permanent physical record
of each vote cast.” They do this by
recording votes on a paper roll internal
to the voting machine, which permits
subsequent audit and recount.

Michael Shamos ’68
Pittsburgh, Pa.

A STRIKING SIMILARITY
The alumna pictured on the Oct. 26
cover [Katherine Milkman ’04] has
such an uncanny doppelgänger
resemblance to a White House-era
Chelsea Clinton that it makes me
wonder if they are somehow related.

Max Maizels ’72
Henrico, Va.

FOR THE RECORD
The family of Adlai Stevenson II
’22 owned The Daily Pantagraph
in Bloomington, Ill. The newspaper’s
location was reported incorrectly in a
feature in the Oct. 26 issue.

Mary Adeogun ’13, whose photo
appeared in Princetonians Oct. 26,
works in merchandising for a
women’s “workwear” company. Her
employment was reported incorrectly in
the photo caption.

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Stanhope Hall and the brilliant colors of fall form the backdrop for one of the bronze tigers that have been flanking the entrance of Nassau Hall since 1911.

Photograph by Ricardo Barros
‘Ever the Teacher’

William G. Bowen *58 left his mark on Princeton — and higher education

To the surprise of no one, Bill Bowen ’58 sprinted to the finish line.

Weeks before his death Oct. 20 at age 83, the 17th president of Princeton emailed dozens of friends to let them know the oncologist had told him and his wife, Mary Ellen, that further treatment would be futile. “The goal is as many good days as can be managed and to finish a few key tasks,” he wrote.

He’d spent a lifetime finishing tasks and finishing them well. His 20th book, Lesson Plan: An Agenda for Change in American Higher Education, came out last spring. His prominence in the public arena did not rest on being president of Princeton or the Andrew Mellon Foundation but on his ability to bring new, reasoned evidence to emotional debates about affirmative action, disinvestment, the excesses of big-time college athletics, and other matters. The half-price TKTS ticket booth in Times Square owes its genesis to a celebrated paper he and mentor William Baumol wrote in 1965 on the economic stringencies of the performing arts, bereft of productivity gains since it still takes four musicians to play a Schubert quartet.

He made the Chronicle of Higher Education’s top-10 list of tech innovators in 2013 for insisting on rigorous research before the academy plunges deeper into online learning. There was the famous footnote in Supreme Court Justice Lewis Powell’s 1978 Bakke majority opinion citing the nub of Bowen’s defense of affirmative action in a Princeton Alumni Weekly cover story-cum-amicus curiae brief: “[A] great deal of learning occurs informally. It occurs through interactions among students of both sexes; of different races, religions, and backgrounds … (who) learn from their differences … to reexamine even their most deeply held assumptions about themselves and their world.”

Twenty years later, for an encore, Bowen and former Harvard President Derek Bok wrote The Shape of the River, a study vindicating the use of affirmative action by 28 selective colleges drawing on empirical data about the material success and civic contributions made by 54,000 graduates over a quarter century. Why speak ex cathedra when you could marshal facts instead? Bowen and Bok drew the evocative title from Mark Twain’s Life on the Mississippi on riverboat pilots’ need to know the contours perfectly to steer in darkness.

“Bill was ever the teacher, and he mentored large numbers of scholars, policy experts, and higher-education leaders,” President Eisgruber ’83 said in a statement. “I feel fortunate to have been in that group.”

His name, William Gordon Bowen, sounded to the manor born, but he wasn’t. Albert Bowen, a calculating-machine salesman in Cincinnati, died when his son was a senior at Wyoming High School. Bernice Bowen took a job as a dorm mother at the University of Cincinnati while he attended Denison University on scholarships, graduating Phi Beta Kappa and as a state collegiate tennis champion. He completed his
Princeton economics Ph.D. in three years, joined the faculty, and by 31 was a full professor. President Robert Goheen ’40 ’48 tapped the young labor economist as provost in 1967, despite their contrary views on whether all-male Princeton should admit women. Bowen expressed reservations that it would work, but Goheen suggested each could try to persuade the other. “Yes,” said Bowen, “and if it doesn’t work out the way I hope it will, I can always quit.”

There was no quitting and no stopping coeducation. Bowen brought unparalleled energy inside Nassau Hall, acting as Goheen’s alter ego in that era of anti-war protests and fiscal constraints. The provost seemed “a whirling dervish” barreling into his reserved boss’s sanctum to Marcia Snowden, later the indispensable assistant to him and the next two presidents. He midwifed the birth of the Council of the Princeton University Community (CPUC) and its Priorities Committee, immediately a national model for shared governance, and dealt fairly but resolutely with protesters.

In 1973, a year after Bowen became president at age 38, he stood for free speech when Whig-Clio invited Nobel laureate physicist William Shockley to debate his crackpot theory on the genetic inferiority of blacks. In response to protesters’ demands that Princeton purge from its portfolio stocks of companies operating in South Africa, he articulated the rationale adopted by the trustees for “selective divestiture” that allowed investments in companies working for racial justice. He spent hours in tense forums fielding questions, prompting a colleague to quip that students “needed an opportunity every now and again to yell at the president.”

He steered the course that led the CPUC to reject demands for a boycott of textile-maker J.P. Stevens over its labor practices, making the argument that if a university took sides in every contentious political debate, its ability to protect academic freedom from outside interference would be attenuated.

He achieved what Woodrow Wilson 1879 couldn’t with the creation of Oxford-style residential colleges. He lent moral support to Sally Frank ’80 in her lawsuit against the all-male eating clubs. Embarrassed by anti-Semitic policies in Princeton’s past, he championed the creation of the University’s robust Center for Jewish Life. Working with then-Dean of the Chapel Fred Borsch ’57, he moved Baccalaureate and Opening Exercises from morning worship times in the University Chapel to afternoons. “They became interfaith services,” says Borsch, later the Episcopal bishop of Los Angeles. “The idea was to make people feel entirely welcome.”

The workaholic would dash out at noon to the tennis or squash courts. Basketball coach Pete Carril was a favorite partner. Small talk afterward with faculty or students was part of the game. It was why Bowen kept teaching a section of Economics 101, says Robert K. Durkee ’66, the New York Times.

Bowen expanded the faculty, advanced the arts, and engineered the prescient move into life sciences. Molecular biologist laureate physicist William Shockley was one of Bowen’s first female professors. With Provost Neil Rudenstine ’56, the Renaissance scholar and future president of Harvard, “he catapulted Princeton into the front ranks of the research universities,” says Malkiel, later dean of the college for almost a quarter-century.

Bowen possessed “an instinctive understanding and an unerring judgment about how institutions work,” Rudenstine told The New York Times. He worked endless hours — in the office, at home, at the beach house in Avalon, in the air, wherever he was,” says Snowden.

He carted a Dictaphone on business trips, dictating letter-perfect memos and letters. His annual reports, not a ledger of achievements but discourses on major challenges faced by all higher education, were widely circulated and read beyond Princeton.

Bowen was “incredibly good at understanding how other people were feeling,” says psychology professor Joan Girgus, whom he recruited to be dean of the college in 1976. “He was the engineer, the cheerleader, the enthusiast and the planner, the careful, let’s-do-the-process person.” He was also quick-thinking. After Bowen and Rudenstine interviewed Girgus, “Bill was going to drive me to Lowrie House to meet with the search committee. We get in the car, he stops and puts his hand on my head, pushes me under the dashboard and says, ‘Daily Princetonian reporter passing behind the car; just stay down there.’” The secret stayed safe.

It ruffled some conservatives’ feathers that the liberal Girgus, a product of Sarah Lawrence and the New School for Social Research, was brought in from outside for the job. Ignore them, he told her. On her first day Bowen took her up to Freddie Fox ’39’s third-floor lair in Nassau Hall, a monk’s cell crammed with memorabilia. She was moved...
On the Campus

JAMES HOUGE, a con man who drew national attention after spending more than a year as a Princeton undergraduate in the early 1990s, was back in the news last month: He was arrested in Colorado, where authorities said he was illegally building a shack on Aspen Mountain.

Alumni might remember meeting Hogue under a different name: Alexi Indris-Santana, a member of Princeton’s track team who claimed to be a self-taught ranch hand who, before arriving on campus, had slept outdoors for a decade. Hogue, then 32, was arrested in 1991 on a fugitive warrant from Utah. It turned out he had enrolled under different names at two universities, and served time in a Utah prison for possession of stolen property. Since his time at Princeton, Hogue has faced theft charges multiple times. ◆

By Jennifer Shyue ’17

Students March in Election Protest

About 200 students gathered at Nassau Hall Nov. 9 to protest the election of Donald Trump, chanting “Love trumps hate” and “Trump has got to go” and listening to speakers voice concern about his views on women, minorities, and immigrants. The group then marched through campus in the rain and gathered under an archway outside Dillon Gym.

“There’s a general feeling of sadness,” said Joshua Faires ’19, whose parents immigrated to the United States from Colombia. “I’ve never seen so many sorrowful faces on campus.” One student held a sign that read: “Brown and Proud.” Another held a sign that read: “Princeton Against Trump.” One sign had a single word: “Why?”

As the protest was taking place, about 40 students, faculty, and others met in Murray-Dodge Hall to seek out community in a time of divisiveness and to “stand with those who are most vulnerable, oppressed, targeted, and rejected.” The Fields Center, Women’s Center, LGBT Center, and Davis International Center also scheduled times for students, faculty, and staff to meet as a University community in the days following the election.

President Eisgruber ’83 issued a statement Nov. 11 responding to the election, calling on the Princeton community to sustain “a culture of open discussion where all voices are heard and respected.” He said departments and offices across the University were planning “opportunities for both scholarly and more personal conversations” in the wake of the election. ◆ By Spencer Parts ’17 and Nathan Phan ’19

For more reactions from alumni, students, and faculty at PAW Online, click on “After the Election: The Campus Responds.”

A memorial service will be held Dec. 11 at 1:30 p.m. in the University Chapel.

By Christopher Connell ’71

Bowen with former presidents Shirley Tilghman and Harold Shapiro ’64 in 2013.

“that Bill took the time to show me that side of Princeton as soon as I got there.” The next day Fox showed up with a Class of 1905 hatband for Girgus; her grandfather was one of two Jewish students in the class.

It shocked everyone when Bowen and Rudenstine both decamped to Mellon in 1988. Girgus recalls sociologist Marvin Bressler’s wisecrack: “Oh, my goodness. Princeton is a mom-and-pop store, and Mom and Pop are leaving.”

But Princeton was soon in the capable hands of fellow economist Harold Shapiro ’64, who as president of the University of Michigan had often crossed paths with Bowen at gatherings of university leaders.

At Mellon, Bowen had the resources and the talent at his disposal to do the research that went into The Shape of the River and Crossing the Finish Line, a 2009 study based on the records of 60,000 students at top public universities that documented the price paid by low-income and minority students who did not attend the best institutions for which they qualified. He got the inspiration for JSTOR, a cloud-based archive on which thousands of libraries rely, at a Denison trustees’ meeting, wrestling with how to expand the library to accommodate its bulging journals. He also founded ITHAKA, the digital publisher.

After a last dinner out with the Bowens in mid-October, Shapiro dropped them back at home, then lingered while the couple — who met in fourth grade — walked inside. It was past 10 p.m. Shapiro looked up and watched as Bowen marched directly into his study. “He worked straight to the end. It was just his character.” ◆ By Christopher Connell ’71

A memorial service will be held Dec. 11 at 1:30 p.m. in the University Chapel.

IVY LEAGUE IMPOSTOR’ IN THE NEWS AGAIN

JAMES HOUGE, a con man who drew national attention after spending more than a year as a Princeton undergraduate in the early 1990s, was back in the news last month: He was arrested in Colorado, where authorities said he was illegally building a shack on Aspen Mountain.

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By Jennifer Shyue ’17

For more reactions from alumni, students, and faculty at PAW Online, click on “After the Election: The Campus Responds.”
Shaping the Curriculum
Task force: Change academic calendar, revise course requirements

As part of PAW’s continuing coverage of the work of strategic-planning task forces created by President Eisgruber ‘83, this issue describes the task force report on general education.

A group charged with reviewing Princeton’s undergraduate course requirements has suggested mandating foreign-language courses for all A.B. students and requiring courses with international content and on “the intersections of culture, identity, and power.” It also recommended changing the academic calendar to allow for a January term.

The general-education task force reviewed the University’s distribution requirements, which mandate that undergraduates take courses in categories including epistemology and cognition, quantitative reasoning, and literature and the arts. The committee decided to leave the number of required courses unchanged, but said A.B. students should have more flexibility in their choices.

The new requirements for courses with international “culture, identity, and power” content could be fulfilled within the larger categories that are already mandated, said Dean of the College Jill Dolan. For example, a course on contemporary Russian literature could fulfill the international requirement and would also be counted in the literature and the arts category.

Dolan, who chaired the task force, said the proposed changes would better align Princeton with its peer institutions, many of which offer varying types of diversity-course requirements.

To create the necessary space in the academic calendar for a January term, the task force suggested moving the start of the fall semester forward by two weeks, which would allow time for final exams to be held before a two-week winter break. The proposed three-week January term would start immediately after the break, and spring semester would start the last week of January. Reunions and Commencement would also take place a week earlier than they do now.

The task force said a January term would allow students to travel, volunteer, or take a three-week course that would be structured differently than traditional classes. Participation would not be mandatory every year, but the task force said all students should participate in at least one for-credit January course. While the faculty could vote as early as next April on a new calendar, Dolan said, when it would take effect “depends on how we conceptualize and implement the [January] term that will be its centerpiece.”

Other recommendations include:
• Require all A.B. students to take at least one foreign-language course, regardless of existing proficiency.
• Encourage departments to collaborate to create “joint” or “mixed” concentrations, similar to the political-economy program in the politics and economics departments. The task force did not support the idea of a “dual concentration,” as suggested by the task force on the humanities, because requiring students to write two senior theses would result in “less investment in both fields of study.”
• Label courses with a service component within the course catalog to make them more visible to students. However, courses that focus on service and civic engagement should not be mandatory, the task force said.
• Create mandatory for-credit writing-intensive seminars for juniors to help prepare them for their junior and senior independent work.
• Encourage departments that require two junior papers to consider assigning one JP that would offer two units of credit.
• Offer interdisciplinary “Sophomore Signature” courses on social issues such as global migration or public health to help students explore potential majors.

The task force recommended against requiring all students to take a course in statistics or computer science, saying that “making such courses compulsory could counter the genuine student interest.”

The last time Princeton reviewed its general-education requirements was in 1994; the writing and science and technology requirements were modified in 2001 and 2010, respectively. ✤ By A.W.
On the Campus

The Right Direction

Student survey finds decline in reports of inappropriate sexual behavior

A new student survey has found that the number of incidents of sexual misconduct has declined since last year and that students are more aware of University resources and victim support.

The survey was the second in as many years — a step taken in response to a determination by the U.S. Department of Education that Princeton had failed to respond “promptly and equitably” to complaints of sexual violence.

Results, released Nov. 10, found that 15 percent of students last year experienced one or more forms of inappropriate sexual behavior (which includes sexual assault, stalking, abusive intimate relationships, and sexual harassment), down from 20 percent the previous year. “The numbers are still too high, but this is the direction we want them to be moving in,” said Vice Provost Michele Minter. The rate was the highest among undergraduate women (28 percent), followed by graduate women (17 percent), undergraduate men (9 percent), and graduate men (5 percent). Complete survey results can be found at bit.ly/wespeak2016.

Nine percent of all students reported experiencing sexual assault, with that number rising to 19 percent for undergraduate women. Two percent overall reported being a victim of rape, according to the survey, including 4 percent of undergraduate women.

The survey found heightened student awareness of University resources and support, and more than two-thirds said they would intervene if they saw others sexually intimidating or bothering someone in a public space on campus.

Other findings included:
• Lesbian, gay, and bisexual students were nearly twice as likely to experience inappropriate sexual behavior and nearly three times as likely to be raped as heterosexual students.
• Among those who experienced sexual assault, about two-thirds of undergraduate women, undergraduate men, and graduate men said the person who had assaulted them had been using alcohol or a combination of alcohol and drugs; for graduate women the figure was 56 percent.
• Ten percent of graduate women and 1 percent of graduate men experienced sexual harassment (a slight increase from last year). Forty-eight percent of those incidents took place in an academic or work setting, and 52 percent involved a co-worker, a professor or instructor, a staff member, or a postdoc.

Administrators said more students are using University resources — like the Sexual Harassment/Assault Advising, Resources, and Education (SHARE) office — to cope with experiences of sexual misconduct. SHARE director Jackie Deitch-Stackhouse said a student peer program and an initiative called UMatter, which focuses on bystander intervention, have had positive results.

SHARE peers — who raise awareness about issues of sexual misconduct, provide bystander education, and help connect students with the SHARE office — span a wide range of groups and social circles, Deitch-Stackhouse said. In some cases, she said, their work encourages students who are considering professional help to contact the SHARE office.

Deitch-Stackhouse and Minter lauded efforts by the eating clubs to work with University staff.

“The eating clubs’ role right now in combating sexual misconduct is much greater than people are willing to see, because it’s easy to paint eating clubs in a bad way,” said Colonial Club president Christopher Yu ’17, who chairs the Interclub Council. The ICC has discussed the possibility of not allowing members who have been suspended for sexual misconduct to rejoin a club or of prohibiting people who have committed sexual misconduct from entering clubs, he said.

Other organizations on campus are also working to raise awareness about interpersonal violence. One group, SpeakOut, meets weekly to discuss sexual-misconduct cases in the news.
and related issues on campus.

Students across different years and genders offered mixed views, but many said the University does a good job overall of promoting awareness of what sexual misconduct is and what resources are available for students.

“In my four years here, I’ve noticed a trend toward being OK with talking about [sexual misconduct],” said Luke Pfleger ’17. “The WeSpeak surveys are sobering in the sense that you realize how many people are affected by this issue, but good in that they help people come together and realize that there is an issue.”

Patrick Boroughs ’18 recently completed a mandatory sexual-misconduct online-training session that the University requires all juniors to take. “It was good to get a reminder, especially because a lot of that training happens during freshman year,” he said.

Emely DeJesus ’17 said that while she has received many emails about initiatives like WeSpeak and UMatter, she has seen less information about issues beyond general awareness and knowledge of sexual misconduct. “Unless you’ve actually had a situation where you need to be directly involved in reporting sexual misconduct, you don’t know how the system works or how Princeton feels about things,” she said.

Colleen O’Gorman ’17, the president of SHARE for about two years, said more students are talking about interpersonal violence and sexual misconduct. “It’s definitely a harder issue to ignore,” she said.

Minter pointed out that for the second year in a row, survey data found that sophomores have the greatest odds of experiencing sexual misconduct. She said the University is considering how to provide more support for sophomores.

Ten individuals were found by a University investigative panel to be responsible for at least one sexual misconduct violation during the 2015–16 academic year. Two students were expelled after being found responsible for rape; employees found responsible in four sexual-misconduct cases no longer work at Princeton; and one alumna was banned from campus for sexual assault. ◆By A.W. and Tammy Tseng ’18

IN MEMORIAM

YU-KUNG KAO, professor in the East Asian studies department for 37 years, died Oct. 29. He was 87. Kao’s research focused on classical Chinese literature — essentially traditional poetry — but his breadth of knowledge across the range of pre-modern Chinese history and culture made him a central figure in Princeton’s East Asian studies department, where he also served as director of graduate studies. He taught numerous undergraduate and graduate courses on Chinese poetry, fiction, and drama. Kao moved to emeritus status in 1999. ◆
Thinking Globally
Princeton steps up international efforts, plans to look at impact on students

As vice provost for international affairs and operations, Anastasia Vrachnos ’91 develops Princeton’s initiatives abroad while supervising the Davis International Center and working with other globally oriented campus organizations. She talked with PAW in October about the future of Princeton’s international programs.

Why is globalization important to the University?
Internationalization is absolutely critical to delivering scholarship and teaching of unsurpassed quality. Bringing together scholars and students with different perspectives who challenge each other’s base assumptions is essential to inquiry and discovery. We are also graduating students who will go into a globalized world. They’ll have to solve problems that are complex, to synthesize diverse perspectives, and to work in cross-cultural teams.

What initiatives are in the works?
Internationalizing “the Princeton way” means supporting initiatives that build on the research interests of our faculty and enhance our teaching mission. This means continued commitment to our strategic partnerships in Tokyo, São Paulo, and Berlin and growing our semester study abroad, faculty-led trips, and international internships. One exciting new initiative is the Princeton University Athens Center, which is Princeton’s first center for scholarship and curricular programming abroad. The University also recently stepped up its involvement at the Mpala Research Centre, a multidisciplinary field-research station in Kenya, to better support the work of our scholars, researchers, and students there.

One of the most anticipated moments is the opening of the Louis A. Simpson International Building in December, which will house all the international programs as well as the Princeton Institute for International and Regional Studies. Looking ahead, the University’s strategic planning has identified areas in which we want to build our scholarship and curriculum, particularly China and India.

About 56 percent of students report having an international experience before graduating. What’s the goal in coming years?
The most important thing is that international experience is becoming a seminal part of the Princeton education. We aim to continue to increase that number, but just as important is thinking more pedagogically about outcomes. ... A good target is to better understand what qualities and perspectives students glean from these experiences, whether it’s increased resilience, agility of mind, adaptability, ability to appreciate differences, or tolerance for ambiguity.

Are there efforts to help some student populations, such as engineers and athletes, to better access international opportunities?
You’d be surprised how many engineers and athletes are starting to have international experiences — if not in the traditional sense of study abroad, then in faculty-led trips and internships. Because of the range of things that Princeton offers now, it really gives different groups access to international experiences, but we still have work to do.

How have terror attacks and threats to safety affected plans?
The health and safety of students is the No. 1 priority. Unfortunately, the safety challenges are not just international; they are also domestic. This means making sure we have very rigorous processes of assessment, working closely with faculty, having third-party security consultants, providing training and orientation, and putting in systems that help us track our people and provide information to them. We constantly monitor places in the world where we send students.

Interview conducted and condensed by Ellis Liang ’15

“International experience is becoming a seminal part of the Princeton education.”
— Anastasia Vrachnos ’91, vice provost for international affairs and operations

Q&A: ANASTASIA VRACHNOS ’91

On the Campus
BASKETBALL

Ends of the Spectrum
Men’s basketball leans on veterans; women look to reload with youth

If Ivy League titles were won on paper, the Princeton men’s basketball team would have its 27th in hand.

The Tigers were voted first in the preseason media poll, thanks in large part to returning 99 percent of their scoring from last year’s team — a team that went 22–7, finished second in the Ivies, and earned a bid to the NIT. Princeton gained additional practice time on its international trip to Italy in August.

“I don’t know if we’re at the point we were last February, where we were in our stride and going after teams in the league, and we kind of knew where everyone was on the court,” said Spencer Weisz ’17, one of Princeton’s captains. “It’s a work in progress, but I feel like we’ve made a lot of strides from Italy. The Italy trip really helped us out a lot to have a few practices and games under our belt against very good competition over there.”

If Princeton’s lineup did have a hole last year, it was inside, but the return of forward Hans Brase ’17, who missed last season due to injury, could resolve that issue. Brase has 77 career starts to his name and led Princeton in rebounding two years ago.

Brase rejoins a top-seven rotation of Weisz, Henry Caruso ’17, Steven Cook ’17, Pete Miller ’17, Amir Bell ’18, Devin Cannady ’19, and Myles Stephens ’19.

Brase rejoins a top-seven rotation of Weisz, Henry Caruso ’17, Steven Cook ’17, Pete Miller ’17, Amir Bell ’18, Devin Cannady ’19, and Myles Stephens ’19.


Henderson hasn’t shied away from high expectations for his team. “I’m an optimistic person,” he said. “I’m bullish in general. It’s hard to be remotely pessimistic with this group. It’s a really fun group to be around because they want to be good. We’re starting further ahead than we’ve ever started before because of the seniors.”

At women’s basketball media day Oct. 31, Taylor Brown ’17 was sporting a black-and-blue right eye with stitches just below it, but it wasn’t part of a Halloween costume.

The co-captain’s injury came from an elbow during a preseason practice, a testament to just how intensely the Tigers have been preparing.

“As you can see,” said fellow co-captain Vanessa Smith ’17, “we practice hard.”

They have to in order to sustain the standard of success established in recent years. The elbow was nothing compared to the blow Princeton has taken since last year. After going 23-6 overall and 12-2 for second in the Ivy League and becoming the first Ivy team ever to receive an at-large bid to the NCAA tournament, Princeton graduated four of last year’s starters — and 92 percent of that team’s scoring. Smith, the fifth starter a year ago, underwent surgery on her foot in the offseason and still wasn’t cleared to play going into November.

Head coach Courtney Banghart’s team was predicted to finish second in the Ivy preseason media poll, as all 17 first-place votes went to defending-champion Penn.

In addition to Brown, Smith, Kenya Holland ’18, and Tia Weledji ’18 — the four most experienced returners Banghart will rely on Qalea Ismail ’19, a strong player on the wing, and Jordan Muhammad ’19, who will help Brown with the point guard duties. Sydney Jordan ’19 and Leslie Robinson ’18 figure to fill the power forward spot. Banghart had high praise for newcomer Bella Alarie ’20, a guard/forward combo, and another freshman, Sara Lewis, will get time at the center spot.

The Tigers started the year with back-to-back losses against Rider and George Washington Nov. 11 and 13.

By Justin Feil
FOOTBALL

Lovett ’18’s Scoring and a Stout Defense
Keep Princeton in Ivy Title Contention

Football coach Bob Surace ’90 took his son A.J. to a batting cage on the north side of Princeton in the summer of 2015, but midway through practice they got distracted.

“There’s some guys playing on the field,” Surace recalled. “There’s a guy cranking out home run after home run — into the trees, into the soccer fields, like Tim Tebow at batting practice. I’m not really paying attention, but then A.J. says, ‘I think that’s John Lovett.’ He must have hit balls 400 feet to that soccer field.”

It had been more than four years since Lovett, one of Surace’s quarterbacks, had played organized baseball. The takeaway? He seems to do everything well.

Lovett’s range of athleticism has been on display this fall as he’s helped Princeton chase the Ivy League championship. Heading into the final week of the season, Princeton, Harvard, and Penn were tied at the top of the Ivy standings, each with a 5–1 record in league play. (The results of the Nov. 19 games were not available for this issue.)

Through nine games, Lovett was second among the Tigers behind Chad Kanoff ’17 with 552 passing yards, and ahead of Kanoff in completion percentage and quarterback efficiency. He ranked third on the team in rushing yards with 375, gaining an impressive 4.3 yards per carry. He was tied for third on the team in receptions with 23 for 208 yards. And as a passer, runner, or receiver, he had a hand in 28 of Princeton’s 42 touchdowns.

The Tigers lost an overtime heartbreaker to Harvard, 23–20, Oct. 22, but bounced back with impressive wins over Cornell and Penn. Against the Big Red Oct. 29, Lovett passed for four touchdowns, ran for two, and received another in a 56–7 rout. In the Penn game Nov. 5, defense earned the headlines as the Tigers shut out the Quakers, handing them their first Ivy loss. Lovett again led Princeton’s scoring, with one rushing touchdown and one passing touchdown in the 28-0 win.

When Penn beat Harvard in a Friday night game Nov. 11, Princeton suddenly had a controlling stake in the Ivy title chase. The next day, the Tigers’ defense was in top form at Yale, allowing just three points. Lovett again drove the offense in key moments, running for three of Princeton’s four touchdowns in a 31–3 victory. ◆ By Justin Feil and B.T.

READ MORE about the exciting finish to the 2016 Ivy season in our coverage of Princeton’s season finale against Dartmouth at paw.princeton.edu
Almost the moment that Donald Trump announced his presidential bid last year, Princeton economics professor Ilyana Kuziemko was certain the billionaire businessman would win the Republican nomination. “He was making these racial appeals that we haven’t heard since George Wallace, and I got the sense there might still be some appetite among Republican primary voters for that,” Kuziemko says.

Kuziemko was especially sensitive to the power of Trump’s rhetoric because she was researching the defection of white Southerners from the Democratic Party in the mid-20th century. Her paper — “Why Did the Democrats Lose the South? Bringing New Data to an Old Debate” — has been submitted to a peer-reviewed journal, and Kuziemko and her co-author, Yale economics professor Ebonya Washington, have presented their findings widely, to both economists and political scientists.

Drawing on newly accessible opinion-polling data going back to 1958, the paper concludes that white voters living in the 11 states of the former Confederacy abandoned their longstanding Democratic affiliation because of the party’s support for mid-1960s civil-rights legislation. “A significant number of racially conservative Southern Democrats left the party just at the moment its national leaders proposed sweeping Civil-Rights laws,” Kuziemko and Washington write.

That defection heralded a major partisan realignment, a century after Southern whites rejected President Lincoln’s Republican Party in the aftermath of the Civil War. In 1960, all 22 U.S. senators from Southern states were Democrats; today, 19 are Republicans.

A racial explanation for this realignment may seem obvious to many: For years, conventional wisdom — along with many historians of 20th-century politics — has attributed the decline in Southern whites’ Democratic affiliation to the party’s support for the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965, landmark laws that enhanced protections for African Americans.

Because this interpretation is so widespread, readers of the paper sometimes say, “I already knew this,” Kuziemko says. “To that we say, ‘Well, no — you thought you knew this, but there
really wasn’t a quantitative assessment of it,” she says. “You really couldn’t have pointed to an academic paper that made that argument with data.”

Until recently, scholars had no quantitative measure of racial attitudes among white Southern Democrats in the years before the civil-rights movement, Kuziemko says. But as they pored over historical polling data made available online by the Roper Center at Cornell University, she and Washington discovered that pollsters asked a question consistently, with only minor wording changes, from 1958 until 2000: “If your party nominated a well-qualified man for president, would you vote for him if he happened to be a Negro?”

By correlating answers to this question with party affiliation, race, and state of residence, Kuziemko and Washington conclude that Southern white voters with conservative racial attitudes — defined as not voting for a black president — were far more likely to defect from the Democratic Party in the post-civil-rights period than were white voters outside of the South. Indeed, they conclude, the defection of white Southerners with conservative racial attitudes accounts for the entire drop in white Southerners’ Democratic affiliation between 1958 and 1980, and for most of the drop between 1958 and 2000. (Not all these ex-Democrats turned to the Republican Party; some preferred independents, like Wallace.) Kuziemko and Washington’s conclusions differ from those of scholars who attribute the desertion to economic factors. Those scholars argue that since per-capita income in the South rose significantly between 1940 and 1980, voters became less likely to support Democrats, whose policies favor income redistribution. “There is this revisionist view that Southern dealignment was all about economic growth, that it really wasn’t about racial views,” Kuziemko says. “To the extent that we conclude that it really was about racial views, it seems important to document that.”

Because the mid-1960s civil-rights laws had little impact in the North, where race-based voting restrictions had never taken hold and the segregation of public accommodations no longer existed by the 1960s, it is not surprising that the passage of those laws did not affect Northern voters’ party affiliations, Kuziemko and Washington write. To examine whether racial attitudes affected voter affiliation outside of the South, the two scholars are continuing their work with the historical polling data, this time examining whether school-desegregation mandates in Northern communities in the years after the civil-rights movement similarly propelled an abandonment of the Democratic Party by voters with conservative racial views.

For Kuziemko, that project, still in its early stages, has a personal connection: She grew up in Macomb County, Michigan, which gave rise to the term “Reagan Democrats,” a reference to the working-class whites in the North and Midwest who began voting Republican in the 1980s.

As researchers joust over the explanation for changing party affiliation in the South after the civil-rights era, a similar race-versus-economics debate is underway among scholars examining contemporary political developments, including the British vote to leave the European Union; the rise of right-wing, anti-immigrant parties in Europe; the British vote to leave the European Union; the rise of right-wing, anti-immigrant parties in Europe; the strong Democratic presidential primary showing of Sen. Bernie Sanders; and Trump’s winning the GOP nomination and finally the presidency. But Kuziemko is cautious about using her and Washington’s research findings concerning the 1960s to interpret events unfolding decades later.

“It’s too soon to know, and of course nothing’s ever the same twice,” she says. “There’s no perfect repetition of history.”

But the research shows the potency of racial views, if they are activated, they historically have been a really powerful force,” Kuziemko says. “Therefore, it’s not crazy to think that they could still be a powerful force today.”

By Deborah Yaffe
Flex Time
Two new studies grapple with the merits of alternative work arrangements

With all the buzz about Uber, TaskRabbit, and others in the so-called gig economy, you’d think there has been a mass exodus from the 9 a.m.-to-5 p.m. milieu. But how prevalent are nontraditional work schedules? And do workers actually like them? In a pair of working papers, Princeton economists Alan Krueger and Alexandre Mas seek answers.

“Most of our [public policies] are geared toward traditional employment relationships,” says Krueger. “So if there is a growth in the number of freelancers, that is hugely relevant.” Due to lack of funding, however, the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics hasn’t done a survey of alternative work arrangements for a decade.

In “The Rise and Nature of Alternative Work Arrangements in the United States, 1995–2015,” Krueger and Harvard economist Lawrence Katz found that alternative work arrangements are responsible for 94 percent of the total growth in jobs in the U.S. economy over the past decade. During the same time, the share of workers with nontraditional work arrangements, including independent contractors, on-call workers, and workers with part-time and flexible schedules, has risen from 10 to 16 percent of the U.S. workforce. “If growth continues at this rate,” says Krueger, “it will be over 20 percent in another decade.”

The gig economy, comprising workers who use online platforms to take jobs on their own schedules, accounts for a measly 0.5 percent of workers. Though about a quarter of the applicants were willing to take a 10 percent pay cut to get more flexibility, the majority were not willing to take even a 2 percent cut for it, according to the study. “Despite all the talk about the new economy, the traditional job is what most people want,” says Mas.

Mas’ study suggests some explanations. “Valuing Alternative Work Arrangements,” written with Harvard’s Amanda Pallais, elaborates on how much temporary workers value their jobs. By posting a job for a call center, they randomly allowed applicants to choose from 9-to-5 office work and alternative options including flexible hours, working from home, and schedules that change weekly at the employer’s discretion. Offering different hourly wages for each, they judged how much workers valued each arrangement by how much of a pay cut they would take.

They were surprised to see that workers mostly chose the traditional schedule, placing little value on flexibility. Though about a quarter of the applicants were willing to take a 10 percent pay cut to get more flexibility, the majority were not willing to take even a 2 percent cut for it, according to the study. Despite all the talk about the new economy, the traditional job is what most people want,” says Mas.

There were a few exceptions — the average worker valued working from home, willing to take an 8 percent pay cut. And overall, women with children under 13 were slightly more interested in alternative arrangements, presumably because of child-care coordination. Most of the resistance to flexible schedules seemed to result from an aversion to working nights and weekends, says Mas. The average worker was willing to take a 20 percent pay cut to avoid that possibility.

As the number of alternative work arrangements increases, says Mas, it’s worth asking how governmental policies can adapt — for example, by requiring higher pay not just for traditional overtime, but also for working outside of 9 to 5. Other policies might encourage working from home. By Michael Blanding
In 1638, 18 years after the Mayflower made shore, a Salem, Mass.-based ship named Desire returned from trading in the West Indies. Writing in his journal, John Winthrop, governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, recorded its cargo as cotton, tobacco, and “negroes, etc.”

American slavery usually is equated with the antebellum South’s plantation system, but Winthrop’s casual tone suggests this isn’t the whole story, as Wendy Warren, an assistant professor of history, recounts in her book New England Bound: Slavery and Colonization in Early America (Liveright).

“There has remained something exceptional in both the popular and the scholarly understanding of early Colonial New England, an exceptional absence,” she writes.

The idea for the book came to Warren when, as a Yale graduate student, she happened upon a 17th-century travelogue containing a brief but agonizing account of the rape of a New England slave, ordered by an owner “desirous to have [more] Negroes.” The Northeastern location, the early date, and the woman’s utter isolation struck Warren. “It didn’t seem to fit what I already knew,” she says.

Researching New England Bound, which began as her doctoral dissertation, Warren visited more than 20 archives in New England, London, and Barbados. Because many slaves were disenfranchised and perhaps illiterate, their lives sometimes earned only a line or two in the historical record. To unearth their stories, it seemed simplest to Warren to read everything in a collection from before 1700; she reconstructed biographies from sources such as court records and wills in which slaves were bequeathed.

“It became apparent to me that a cradle-to-grave story was never going to be told — what I could tell was little snippets,” Warren says. “It’s like pointillist art. All the dots add up to a picture.”

Warren estimates that by the end of the 17th century there were about 1,500 African slaves in New England, living amid a population of 90,000 English settlers. “If you lived in a town, you probably could have seen an enslaved African every day,” she said. The colonists — who also exported hundreds of Native Americans as slaves, mostly after they were captured in wars — were motivated by profit as well as piety, since slavery was legal and seen as authorized by the Bible. Many of the settlers were merchants, “a term that can cover all manner of sins,” Warren says. “I think the stereotype is still very alive that they were somber people, dressed in black clothing, praying all the time.”

Unlike on the brutal Caribbean sugar plantations, New England slaves did the same work as settlers: They fetched water, fed cows, gardened, farmed, cut lumber, sapped trees. New England was known as “the Key of the Indies” for the role it played in keeping England’s lucrative sugar operations in Caribbean colonies flush with fish, beef, pork, peas, and other supplies. New England “had plantations,” Warren says. “They’re just offshore.”

In the late 18th century, slavery was declared unconstitutional in Massachusetts, and other New England states enacted emancipation laws. The history faded from popular memory or perhaps was superseded by the horrors in the South. By Alastair Gee
As viruses like HIV reproduce inside the body, they masterfully mutate to evade human antibodies created by scientists to fight them. In the process, the virus and antibodies coevolve in a microscopic arms race as they battle throughout the course of an infection. A study by biology research scholar Armita Nourmohammad — working with researchers from the University of Pennsylvania — provides new insight into how antibodies might win that war. Mathematically modeling the complex coevolutionary processes of antibodies and viruses, they found that exposure to a large variety of viral strains early in the infection would help the immune system produce neutralizing antibodies that attack the most important segments of the viral genome. The study, published in *PLOS Genetics* in July, could help researchers design a vaccine for HIV and other chronic infections.

Nanoparticles — particles smaller than a ten-thousandth of a millimeter — have amazing properties, including extraordinary strength, flexibility, and conductivity that could revolutionize industries from sporting goods to medical devices. The Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory (PPPL) has found a way to make them cheaply using plasma, hot ionized gas thousands of degrees in temperature. Using magnetic fields to manipulate the ions in the gas, scientists at the lab have been able to quickly produce nanoparticles at a much faster rate than other processes. PPPL’s new Laboratory for Plasma Nanosynthesis is researching and refining the process. By Michael Blanding
Sanctuaries in Washington Irving’s The Sketch Book
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Many sanctuaries of natural beauty, architectural splendor & mythical vitality are explored in this collection of essays on 19th century American & European literature. Peter Lang Publishing.

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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.

www.marysmosaic.net
Skyhorse Publishing, New York
Available on Amazon and bookstores everywhere

The Golden Age of Ivy League Basketball (1964-1979)
Paul A. Hutter ’76

“Two thumbs up!”
— Stan Adelson, Friends of Princeton Basketball

Amazon.com/Facebook: Paul Hutter’s Ivy League Basketball History

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Bruce McNab ’69

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To purchase the books listed above, visit the publisher’s website or amazon.com
The Old Familiar Places

_The Life and Letters of Frederic E. Fox the Spirit of Princeton_

A two volume “Life and Letters,” by Donald H. Fox k’39 & s’76

“In my senior year at Princeton, a funny old man named Freddie Fox died. He had an office in Nassau Hall where he kept stuffed tigers and class banners. He was the official Keeper of Princetoniana.... Make a trip to Princeton. If you catch it on the right day, with the smell of autumn in the wind and the heft of wisdom in the walls, you might discover a campus worth loving. A fantasy. Freddie Fox's Princeton.”
— David Remnick in _The Washington Post_, 1982

“A cheaper way than Reunions to go back to the best old place of all.”
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**The Life and Letters of Frederic E. Fox**

**Volume Two, August 1978 to February 1981**

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Elena Filipovic *13, MIT Press, 2016

Gary Vikan *76, Select Books, 2016

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CIVIC MONUMENTS AND THE
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CONVERSATION

Speaking Their Minds
In defense of unsafe spaces

Despite their differences, professors Robert George and Cornel West ’80 have built a long and rich friendship, one they say is deepened by disagreement.

George, the director of the James Madison Program in American Ideals and Institutions, is a well-known conservative; West — the author, activist, and Princeton professor emeritus — is a self-described “non-Marxist socialist.” The two have co-taught several courses at the University, West, who until recently taught at Union Theological Seminary in New York, has returned to Princeton this semester as a senior scholar in the Madison Program to lead a freshman seminar on the relationship between Rabbi Abraham Joshua Heschel and the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.

Given their differing perspectives, the two seemed a perfect pair to discuss the question of intellectual diversity on campus. Their discussion was moderated by PAW’s senior writer, Mark F. Bernstein ’83.
Mark F. Bernstein '83 (MFB): One hears a lot about the need for racial, ethnic, and gender diversity. Is there a need to increase intellectual diversity as well? How would you try to achieve it?

Cornel West *80 (CW): I think there’s always a need to increase intellectual diversity, but the most important thing is quality. Any time you talk about diversity, you really talk about quality. You want an openness to complexity, nuance, subtlety. You want it mediated with respect. But there is always a need for different ways of looking at the world, different approaches, a different lens through which you view the world because a university is an institutional site for robust and uninhibited, high-quality dialogue. And it’s endless; it’s incessant. Now, of course, race, gender, sexual orientation — all those things are important, too, but the most important thing about a university has to do with that high-quality, diverse dialogue in which people are questing for truth, knowledge, beauty, and hope.

Robert George (RG): I’d like to lay some emphasis on something Cornel said. Often discussions of diversity are framed in terms of fairness; it’s suggested that in order to be fair, we have to bring in a larger representation of this ethnic group or that identity group — as if identity groups as such have rights to representation. Often there is a claim that we need to rectify historical discrimination. But notice that Cornel’s call for diversity really wasn’t based on that. Rather, it was based on the idea that a variety of perspectives are necessary if the University is to fulfill its mission of advancing and transmitting knowledge. The University cannot accomplish its justifying and animating goals unless people across a wide spectrum of views are freely engaging each other in serious discussion and debate. People need to engage each other in a civil manner, of course — civility, too, is an indispensable ingredient. But people need to be able to speak their minds, say what they actually think, engage each other, criticize each other, and explore arguments.

I invite and encourage my students, and I know Cornel does the same, to explore arguments that they themselves may not initially find persuasive or successful, just to see how far they can be defended and whether, in the experience of defending a point of view that perhaps they do not find congenial, they may change their mind. Very often when we talk about ethnic or racial or gender diversity, what we really mean is idea or viewpoint diversity, because — the argument goes — the reason we want a better representation of this or that group is so that the experience people have by virtue of being a member of this or that group, which shapes their own perceptions of the world, can be brought into the discussion.

It’s not just to have a person who, say, had ancestors in Mexico for the sake of having a person who had ancestors in Mexico. It’s so that the person can bring to the University community a perspective that may have been shaped in part by his experience as a Latino. Or so the argument goes. It might or might not be successful — we can debate that — but it’s certainly a better argument than the one that says, “We need more members of this group or that just because of their skin color, or ethnic heritage, or whatever.” Of course, there is also the danger of assuming that because a person has a certain racial or ethnic background, he or she has been shaped by certain experiences and should have a certain viewpoint.

RG: Here’s what you don’t want, it seems to me. You don’t want people representing different races, ethnic groups, religious backgrounds, and so forth, who all have essentially the same worldview or set of perspectives. It would be a tragedy, despite the diversity of color or creed, if what you ended with was a community consisting of white left-liberals, black left-liberals, Asian left-liberals, Catholic left-liberals, Jewish left-liberals, etc. What that would likely produce, or reinforce, is something toxic to intellectual life, namely, groupthink. It would not stimulate critical inquiry and engagement. It would tend rather to stifle them.

CW: Absolutely. And in addition, oftentimes you can end up having racial-ethnic-sexual-orientation diversity all in the same class bubble. They all come from the upper-middle class. So they actually have similar experiences on the class question. And Princeton is a place that hasn’t been open to the poor and working class in the past.

MFB: Are there points of view that need greater representation among

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— Cornel West *80

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— Robert George
the Princeton faculty?

**CW:** I would think that the vast majority of faculty members at Princeton would fit somewhere between center-liberal and left-liberal. You don’t have a lot of leftists, like myself, or conservatives like Brother Robby. That’s just my hypothesis.

**RG:** I think that the work that has been done by sociologists shows that that is true among elite and non-religiously affiliated universities across the board. I would imagine that if you just looked at party registration, the vast majority of Princeton faculty would be Democrats. There would be very few Republicans. If you asked what their ideological predilections were, it would be overwhelmingly liberal to left-liberal, with some people on the far left and just a smattering of conservatives.

**CW:** I’ve always considered Brother Robby a kind of pioneer, partly because you also have the Catholic challenge as well as the conservative challenge. Because there is a secular orientation of the modern university that tends at times to downplay the status or significance of those of us who have deep religious views about the world. So there’s both a secular and a liberal orientation. The wonderful thing is that Brother Robby has been able to move with such poise through a deeply secular liberal university. He respects his colleagues, and they respect him.

**RG:** And this is one of the things that creates the wonderful bond that Brother Cornel and I have together. We are among the few who are openly devout in our faith. We see the world a little differently.

**MFB:** Is it difficult for a true leftist or a true conservative to get hired at a place like Princeton or to earn tenure?

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**CW:** I certainly have flourished personally at Princeton. And I’m profoundly grateful for that. Despite being completely out of the closet as a moral and political conservative, I was hired at Princeton, granted tenure, promoted to the rank of full professor, and installed in the endowed chair I am privileged to hold. So I can scarcely claim to be a persecuted minority. On the other hand, I would be less than candid if I didn’t say that I think that it is a special challenge for anybody who holds a distinctly minority viewpoint on issues that people deeply care about. It is a special challenge for such people to persuade the decision-makers that their work represents the kind of high-quality achievement that merits academic appointment or preferment. And that’s something I think that we ought to try to do something about.

Now, I’m not saying that we need affirmative action for conservatives. Cornel really put his finger on the point right at the beginning when he said it’s about quality. I think the key thing is to find a way to make sure that high-quality scholarship and teaching is recognized and properly rewarded. It’s not easy. When you have strong convictions about something and someone else reaches a different conclusion, it’s often difficult to lay aside one’s biases and appreciate the quality of the arguments and the work. And that’s true whether you are a liberal or a conservative, a libertarian or a socialist. But to do our jobs properly when it comes to hiring and promoting and recognizing the achievement of scholars, we need to be able to put ourselves into a position where we can appreciate the quality of work even when we find the conclusions ungenial or unsettling.

**CW:** Absolutely. Absolutely.

**RG:**: Especially if you get a bit of intense philosophical, theological disagreements. I don’t know how many courses we’ve taught together, and we’ve lectured all over the country, but we’re always very open about the ways in which this very rich, heterogeneous tradition that we associate with Christian thought and practice constitutes a part of the dialogue.

**RG:**: There are all sorts of interesting exchanges within traditions, such as Christianity or Judaism or liberalism or conservatism, and not just among traditions. Cornel talks about the difference between Kierkegaard — the leap of faith — and Aquinas — the view that reason is a very powerful tool in affirming not only God’s existence, but other truths of faith. That’s a debate between different kinds of Christians, or different ways of understanding the Christian faith. But the same is true even of secular traditions such as Marxism. There are different schools of Marxist thought. There are serious debates within the broad tradition of Marxism.

**MFB:** You both are public intellectuals. How do you reconcile your public role with your role as academics? Do you feel an obligation to be out intellectually in the broader world?

**RG:**: Well, I think every human being has a vocation, a calling. Not everyone is called to be an intellectual. Not everyone is called to be a scholar. But a few of us feel that we are called to be scholars and to take our work out into the public square, because we believe that some aspects of our work have relevance to public questions. But I believe that it is very important for public intellectuals not to forget the intellectual part of the equation.

**CW:** Absolutely. Absolutely.

**RG:**: Especially if you get a bit of recognition and applause, you can fall in love with that and get too heavily focused on your public standing and persona and forget what is at the foundation of your vocation, which is the calling to scholarship and teaching. I always say to my graduate students

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“I would be less than candid if I didn’t say that I think that [being hired or getting tenure at Princeton] is a special challenge for anybody who holds a distinctly minority viewpoint on issues that people deeply care about.”

— George
and to my young colleagues, who aspire to have a role in public life as well as in the classroom, that it’s very important always to have a serious scholarly project going. You may be writing for The New York Times or the National Review, you may be appearing on PBS or MSNBC or Fox, but make sure that there is something going on at the foundational level that keeps you true to your mission as a scholar.

It’s also dangerous being a public intellectual, because you are pressured to bend the truth, to spin or to twist in order to serve what is regarded as your side’s political interests. Cornel and I have both had the experience of coming under that kind of pressure and just refusing to yield to it. We’re going to tell the truth as we see it, whether it helps our side or hurts it. Our first and highest and overriding obligation is to tell the truth.

CW: That’s right.

RG: But when you do that, the applause can suddenly fade. You’re no longer welcome on this host’s television show; you’re no longer called in to give advice to the big politicians. Your “access” suddenly disappears.

CW: I think it’s highly significant that Princeton produced three towering figures who have intervened in the public sphere. I’m thinking of Norman Thomas [1905], Edward Said [’57], and Ralph Nader [’55]. And I might add Bill Bradley [’65], as well. That’s a very rich tradition, and I consider myself to be a small part of it. But Robby is right. Falling in love with the life of the mind is never reducible to any policy or political perspective, although that doesn’t mean that you won’t at times want to try to make the world better by moving in a variety of different contexts. You become a multicontextual thinker.

RG: I also warn my students and young colleagues that applause is like a drug. It’s highly addictive. It’s very, very important not to get addicted to it. So here we are in the middle of an election. During the primaries this past spring, Brother West was a Bernie Sanders supporter. I was a Ted Cruz [’92] supporter. But our guys lost, the others won, and we were both strongly advised, urged, counseled to sign up with the winners. Both of us declined to do it. And we have friends who aren’t very happy with us!

CW: Oh, that’s true!

RG: I know that when Brother West has criticized President Obama, a lot of people on the left weren’t happy with him, and I know exactly what he is experiencing, because I have been through something similar myself. But integrity requires that, and there is nothing worth sacrificing your integrity for.

MFB: We hear a lot about the concept of “safe spaces” on college campuses. In your opinion, what is a safe space and where, if anywhere, do they belong?

CW: I am an old-school humanist intellectual, and so I believe that the classroom is a place where you thoroughly unsettle people. You unnerve and unhouse them. I guess when the younger generation talks about safe spaces, they have in mind that they want to be respected. And I do think that we ought to respect each other’s perspectives, but at the same time if they feel that they don’t want their views to be violated, then I’m critical of that.

“I believe that the classroom is a place where you thoroughly unsettle people. ... I guess when the younger generation talks about safe spaces, they have in mind that they want to be respected. And I do think that we ought to respect each other’s perspectives, but at the same time if they feel that they don’t want their views to be violated, then I’m critical of that.”
— West

Education is very much about the shaking of whatever convictions we have. You know what Nietzsche says: It’s not just the courage of having your convictions, it’s a matter of mustering the courage to attack your convictions, too. That doesn’t mean that you have to give them up in the end, but they need to be seriously scrutinized. So in that sense, safe space for me means respect for perspective, and then robust Socratic energy.

RG: You know, every now and then my brother Cornel and I disagree. I know that’s hard to believe, but it does happen. (Laughter.) But on this point, we are singing from the same hymnal. Civility? Yes. Mutual respect? Certainly. But “safe spaces”? Places to which students or others may retreat from having their ideas, perspectives, and values questioned? No way. The whole point of a university is to be an “unsafe space” in that sense. I can tell you for sure that a West-George seminar room is an unsafe space. It is a space where we scrutinize each other’s beliefs and subject our own beliefs to scrutiny by others. And when I say beliefs, I mean all beliefs — including our most precious, cherished, even identity-forming beliefs. Nothing is off-limits. Everything is on the table, so long as we are conducting business in the currency of intellectual discourse — marshaling evidence, giving reasons, making arguments — not for the sake of victory, but in the sincere pursuit of truth.

In fact, the gift that a properly functioning college or university confers upon its students — and faculty — is the possibility of leading a truly examined life. If we at Princeton are doing our jobs well, our students will throughout their lives be interrogators of their own convictions. We will have taught them to be their own best critics. We will have enabled them to avoid slavery to ideological or other forms of dogmatism; to recognize their own fallibility and to be open to changes of mind and heart; to nurture the virtues of intellectual humility, love of truth, and the kind of courage that one needs to be truly self-critical and willing to abandon even cherished, identity-forming beliefs under the pressure of sound reasons and good arguments. ◆
The Day That Changed Everything

Earl in the morning of Dec. 7, 1941, Francis Bell ’37, a sailor on the destroyer Phelps at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, was awakened by the sound of machine-gun fire. He looked out his porthole and saw Japanese warplanes rocket by. Not far away, on the U.S.S. Farragut, Jim Benham ’39 “froze at the incredible sight,” he later recalled, and was looking at the battleship Arizona “when it blew sky-high.”

It’s been 75 years since the attack that killed 2,403 Americans and plunged the nation into the Second World War. The impact of that day was especially great on college campuses, crowded with draft-age men. This is the story of how Princeton University responded to Pearl Harbor — and was transformed by it — as recorded in the archives and as remembered by a handful of living alumni who were there.

When 2,432 undergraduates started the school year in September 1941, Princeton had largely bounced back from the Depression and welcomed its biggest freshman class ever, the Class of ’45. Students looked forward to the timeworn rituals of collegiate life: puffing pipes while kicking yellow leaves scattered along McCosh Walk, sandwiches at the “Balt,” bicker, and houseparties.

Nothing ever really changed at Princeton, it seemed, except for the marquee at the Playhouse Theater, then showing Citizen Kane, and the hoisting of additional bells to the Gothic tower at the Graduate College. Under the elms, all was placid: The only strife was whether to lower the cost of eating-club memberships or whether faded Prospect House should be demolished to make room for a new library. “It was the last hour of a golden era,” John Kauffmann ’45 later recalled. “We did not know that at the time.”

Yet it was impossible to ignore entirely the distant rumblings of war. German tanks were overrunning the Soviet Union as Royal Air Force bombs hit Berlin. Many alumni were already in the armed forces — 754 of them by Christmastime — and ROTC enrollment jumped by 200, to 825. Princeton’s soft-spoken president, Harold Dodds ’1914, constantly warned that America wasn’t doing enough to counter the Nazi threat.

In his address in the Chapel at Opening Exercises

As about 1,000 people watched, 800 Princeton ROTC students took part in Regimental Day exercises in May 1942.

Photo credit: Elizabeth Menzies/Princeton University Archives

December 7, 2016
Seventy-five years ago, Pearl Harbor transformed the life of every student — and the University itself

BY W. BARKSDALE MAYNARD ’88

Sept. 21, Dodds set aside the usual script about campus goings-on and called on the country “to marshal the full strength of our national power against a totalitarian Axis” that, intent on driving democracy to worldwide extinction, threatened American civilization.

Sunday morning, Dec. 7, was quiet as usual in Princeton. Episcopal services were held in the Chapel at 9:30, followed by the Divine Service at 11, where a Yale divinity professor intoned the sermon and newspapers rustled in the balcony. Three hundred from town and gown made plans to attend a concert of medieval music at Procter Hall that afternoon.

At about 2:30 p.m., a news broadcast broke into the dance music that was playing at Tiger Inn, where everyone looked at one another and asked: Where — and what — is Pearl Harbor? Radios were tilted out of dormitory windows so others could hear the news. “We were speechlessly confounded,” recalled Kauffmann, who died two years ago, “and put down the funny papers.”

The news was perhaps most personal to Ned Kimmel ’42, interrupted in his room while studying: He caught the first train for Los Angeles. His father was commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet, wrongly reported to have been killed. Instead, the admiral lived to see himself relieved of his command for having failed to predict the surprise attack — which many now believe was unfair. Ned Kimmel would spend much of his long life campaigning to have Congress rectify what he deemed a great injustice.

After sunset that day, 500 undergraduates ransacked the town to build a mammoth bonfire in the quad in front of Pyne Hall dormitory. They grabbed wooden bike racks and the ticket booth from the gym; mattresses, desks, banisters, and doors were tossed from Pyne windows. As the fire mounted, students shouted, “Let’s go to war!” and set off firecrackers. Proctors ran in to break up the rally, but smaller fires erupted at Holder and by the train station.

By the next day, Monday, Dodds had issued a patriotic statement from Nassau Hall (“Since 1746 Princeton University has never been found wanting”) but urged students not to pack their bags to go fight right away, because the nation needed college-trained men, now more than ever.

Instant steps were taken to protect the scientific facilities of the campus, lest they be sabotaged: Undergraduates guarded Frick and Palmer labs, where the Manhattan Project would get underway months later. Many feared that German bombers would follow the railroad line outside Princeton, targeting New York or Philadelphia. Air-raid spotting posts were set up around town, and within four days 80 students volunteered.

As America faced yet another world war, the student body
was reeling from the suddenness of events. “Pearl Harbor threw the campus into a disarray that is still vivid to me,” William Zinsser ’44, the master writer, editor, and teacher, recalled years later. “Our tidy plans had come apart overnight; the education that only yesterday had seemed so important suddenly seemed like a frill.”

“It made me think, ‘What do you do?’” remembers Robert Whittlesey ’43, whose father was a professor and who had grown up right behind Elm Club. “Can I finish my degree before I join the Army?” Everyone was asking the same things: How much longer would college normalcy last? Would the student body quickly evaporate and the campus be transformed into a military encampment, as had happened, controversially, in World War I?

The shock and treachery of the Japanese attack were, in a sense, a blessing for morale: They swept away all doubts about right and wrong. Nearly everyone was bellicose now, ready to do his duty. “I was an America Firster and kind of a pacifist, trying to keep us out of the war,” remembers Whittlesey. But Pearl Harbor changed everything: “Now I was totally sold. And I don’t recall talking to anybody who was anti-war.” Charlie Crandall ’42, who had marched on campus for isolationism in 1940, was now “angrier than a wet hen — I wanted to fight!”

All this marked a dramatic shift in student opinion, “like a magic wand had hit,” Crandall says. “I never saw such a turnaround in my life.” Raised during the Depression and a general spirit of debunking, undergraduates of this era were a cynical crowd, and the Classes of 1943 and ’44 had, with black humor, voted Hitler “Greatest Living Person.” A year before Pearl Harbor, a petition to keep the United States out of war was circulated in the Commons dining halls and quickly garnered 300 signatures. But all that was forgotten now.

BY SUMMER 1942, six months after Pearl Harbor, the war was fully underway: 2,251 Princeton alumni were in the armed forces, including nine pairs of fathers and sons.
What did World War II mean for the University itself? Eight days after the attack on Pearl Harbor, Dodds called a rare mass meeting of the undergraduates (the first since the automobile ban of 1926) in Nassau Hall. It was so crowded that some stood shivering in the dark outside, listening to a loudspeaker. The walls trembled to the singing of the national anthem and “Old Nassau,” but the silence was profound as Dodds began his remarks from the rostrum where Woodrow Wilson 1879 had once spoken of “Princeton in the Nation’s Service” — Wilson, who had so famously warned of the danger of another world war.

Under Dodds, 195-year-old Princeton changed direction instantly, just days after war was declared. An “accelerated” program was instituted, which 70 percent of students chose to take: Reading period was canceled, and there would be summer school. Twenty-seven war-related courses were established, including gunnery, navigation, and language instruction in Japanese and Russian. Select students entered the Navy V-7 training program. Herb Hobler ’44 recalls that his instruction in Japanese and Russian. Select students entered summer school. Twenty-seven war-related courses were offered in 1918, but only 75 students enrolled.)

The great new thrust was in the sciences, and an aeronautical engineering department was founded. But eschewing the “armed camp” approach of World War I, humanities courses remained on the books, a patriotic program in American civilization was instituted, and senior theses were still required. Dodds would tell alumni and parents in the gym on Alumni Day that students should not accelerate too quickly — he hoped to give all of them at least two full years of Princeton courses. But for most, this was not to be.

When Tigers returned for spring semester in 1942, the war seemed ever closer to the snowbound campus. In January, news arrived that a member of the Class of 1938 had been killed serving with the Canadian Air Force over Germany. The drumbeat of the draft was sounding ever louder; exemptions were fewer, and some students vanished suddenly from classrooms. By February, so did a dozen faculty. That month, Crandall found himself standing naked in a line of draftees in his hometown high school, undergoing a medical inspection. It was a line that would lead, for this Princeton senior, to Iwo Jima and beyond.
For Christmas 1943, the University sent each of the 1,300 Princetonians then in the military three books each serviceman chose from a list (see it at paw.princeton.edu). If Princeton did the same thing today, which books would you propose as options?

Hobler, who got a letter in February 1943 telling him to report to Trenton to be sworn into the Army Air Corps. The charms of Princeton seemed far away, he recalls, as he was sent to march up and down the Atlantic City Boardwalk in biting cold—“anything to make me feel inferior.” This student who had heard the news of Pearl Harbor on his parents’ car radio, driving the Great Road into Princeton, would go on to fly 10 missions over Japan, including four firebombing raids on Tokyo.

Long gone was the cozy campus dimly remembered from the golden fall of 1941. Pearl Harbor had, in fact, changed everything, from adopting the more rigorous and scientific curriculum, to blending Princeton’s mission with Uncle Sam’s, to opening the door a crack to blacks and women. All these changes eventually would prove revolutionary, post-war.

Every Princeton student had been thrown into academic and personal turmoil by the events of Dec. 7, 1941—profoundly so. Only a dozen of the 692 undergraduates in the Class of 1945, for example, were left on campus by senior spring. Instead of merrily imbibing at the “Nass” or lounging on the sofas of Prospect Avenue, as seniors had always done, these Princetonians were strewn across the globe, suffering in tents and barracks and foxholes, “lost in the great snarling mass of war,” one recalled in a 1952 reunion book.

Many would return to study after V-J Day, but ’45 remained fragmented, in common with other wartime classes. Forty-five’s graduations stretched across many years: The first accelerates got out in February 1944, but the last to graduate received diplomas in 1950, just in time to attend their fifth class reunion.

One ’45 classmate who came back to the University after the war was Warren Eginton, who had helped liberate Manila by tank and narrowly survived being shot in the chest. Now 93 and a federal judge, he has never forgotten his reaction to hearing the news of Pearl Harbor while playing ping-pong in Tower Club, in December of his freshman fall: “It was the same as I felt on 9/11: ‘Well, the world just changed.’”

W. Barksdale Maynard ’88 is the author of seven books, including Princeton: America’s Campus and The Brandywine: An Intimate Portrait.

**TALK BACK** For Christmas 1943, the University sent each of the 1,300 Princetonians then in the military three books each serviceman chose from a list (see it at paw.princeton.edu). If Princeton did the same thing today, which books would you propose as options?
SIBLING REVELRY:
Rami Ajami ’04, left, and his sister, Rania ’01, are whisking away children to Pip’s Island in an interactive theater experience created by blending stage design, actors, and 360-degree digital animation. The effort was three years in the making and unites Rami’s financial know-how with Rania’s filmmaking expertise. The New York City show runs through Jan. 8, but the Ajamis hope that Pip will endure for years to come.
Bluetooth devices hidden in ball caps or headphones. Surreptitious hand signals. Consultation using gadgets like the Apple iWatch and Google Glass or with computers during bathroom breaks.

Major league sports and the Olympics aren’t the only arenas acting against cheaters. Competitive chess is, too — and Ken Regan ‘81 is determined to ferret out the miscreants.

Cheating is increasing at some of the highest levels of chess: One player was convicted and three others were referred to the World Chess Federation’s ethics commission since its creation in 2013 (judgments from the commission have yet to be announced). One year later, the chess federation (FIDE) adopted new guidelines, which introduced metal detectors and security cameras at tournaments.

Regan has been helping to detect cheating since 2006, and his background makes him uniquely qualified: At 13, Regan became the youngest American since Bobby Fischer to hold the U.S. Chess Federation rank of master; he led the chess teams at Princeton and at Oxford, where he earned, respectively, a math degree and a Ph.D. in computational mathematics. According to Regan, an associate professor of computer science at the University at Buffalo, the number of possible cheating cases referred to him this year has “substantially increased.”

“Computers have gone from chump to champ since I began playing tournaments in 1970. ... Evidently a few in my [playing] class have agreed, because they were caught consulting devices during their games. It’s a big problem,” he says in a 2014 TED Talk. “What about those not caught yet? That’s where I’ve been called in.”

Regan volunteered to help after the chess world was rocked by scandal. In 2006, Veselin Topalov, a finalist in the world championship, claimed his opponent, Vladimir Kramnik, was consulting a chess computer program during bathroom trips. At the time, there was no statistical method to identify computer assistance in chess; Kramnik won the tournament and was named World Chess Champion. (He was later proven innocent of cheating.) But the controversy, now known as “Toiletgate,” sparked unprecedented paranoia. “It looked to me like the whole chess world was breaking apart,” Regan says in an interview.

For a week during October 2006, Regan stayed up until 1 a.m., alternating focus between his computer screen and the baseball playoffs on TV. Eventually he developed a computer model that assigns probabilities to moves according to a player’s skill level. Regan then examines matches that are flagged by the software to see if moves by a player with mid-to-lower skills are consistent with what a computer would do.

“You can’t just say, ‘You played too well.’ ... Anything apart from raw performance is a matter of cognitive style,” Regan said in the TED Talk. “Computers not only play better, they play different.”

Regan’s software monitors thousands of matches each week, compiling and analyzing moves of all available tournament games — in 2015, it recorded more than 31,000 player-performances (i.e., one player’s moves throughout a tournament, which is typically nine games) across almost 150,000 tournament games. Last year, a handful of indications of cheating were found — some are being looked into by FIDE, Regan says, but the organization has yet to determine a formal protocol for sanctioning cheaters. The players in these tournaments are considered to be some of the best in the world, Regan says, and his software helps tournament staff know whom to pay attention to based on potential cheating incidents in the past.

Finding cheating “is very wrenching,” he says. “It is an existential threat to chess and to the camaraderie that’s supposed to accompany chess.”

By A.W.
For most of us, retirement is a much-earned respite: a time to play golf, read novels, or travel. But for Donald R. Fletcher ’39 ’51, his retirement nearly 20 years ago was the beginning of a new career as a writer. In September, at the age of 97, he published his sixth book in 15 years, By Scalpel and Cross: A Missionary Doctor in Old Korea (Resource Publications). His other books include an anthology of poetry, Turnings: Lyric Poems Along a Road (Outskirts Press, 2009), and I, Lukas, Wrote the Book, a self-published novel that reimagines the writing of the Gospel of Luke.

Fletcher, a Presbyterian minister who holds an A.B. and a Ph.D. in English from Princeton, attributes his long and productive careers as a church official, educator, and now writer to his perennially optimistic outlook, which has sustained him throughout life.

You’ve done a great deal since your retirement.
I had the experience of retiring twice. I first worked in South America and the Caribbean for the Presbyterian Church. And after that I turned to teaching. I retired from that at 67 and wanted to turn to some writing projects but then got an invitation to work as an ecumenical pastor. So I didn’t retire again until 80. At that point I had bladder cancer and had to have radical reconstructive surgery, and I thought, if I’m able to make it through this, I’m going to write.

What is your new book about, and what inspired you to write it?
The book is primarily about my father and his career as a missionary-doctor in Korea in the first half of the 20th century. I began to write the book almost 60 years ago, but at the time I was working for the Presbyterian Church in Mexico City and traveling a great deal, so it got pushed aside. My daughter, Sylvia Fletcher ’75, came across the material just two or three years ago, and that’s when I began working on it again. My parents have been quite a while gone, and I wanted to make them come alive for the reader.

You’ve written movingly about your wife’s struggle with Alzheimer’s. Was it helpful to write about that experience?
It was a 15-year struggle. But even in the worst moments, we tried to keep positive. How much she was aware of her illness I do not know. We never talked about it. I did not want her to think that I was taking note of what she could and couldn’t do. Writing about it in an essay for the Princeton Alumni Weekly and then later in my book, Martha and I: Love, Life, and Loss in Alzheimer’s Shadow (Tate Publishing) was certainly therapeutic for me, and I also wanted to share our experience because today so many families are coping with this problem.

What motivates you?
I am happiest when I’m producing something, and retirement has allowed me to be productive in a new way. There’s a freedom in retirement. One has the opportunity to focus one’s mind and one’s efforts without having so many day-to-day obligations. There are enormous benefits to staying engaged. It’s important for me to always have something more that I want to accomplish. An essentially hopeful view toward life is so important.

Interview conducted and condensed by Amelia Thomson-DeVeaux ’11

NEW RELEASES

Retirement expert Philip Moeller ’68 explains Medicare choices — such as the differences between parts A, B, C, and D, and what to do if Medicare denies payment for a procedure. Get What’s Yours for Medicare (Simon & Schuster) helps seniors master the system that could be the key to living a longer and healthier life.

In The Radius of Us (St. Martin’s Griffin), Marie Marquardt ’94 tells the story of Gretchen Asher, a sheltered white girl living in a posh Atlanta suburb, and Phoenix Flores-Flores, a Salvadoran teen who fled the country to escape a gang. As the two fall in love, they learn to face their fears and imagine a future together.
Hawaiian-born Constance Hale ’79 took her first hula class at age 7, and has been revisiting the dance form ever since. She wrote her master’s thesis at U.C. Berkeley Graduate School of Journalism about the resurgence of native Hawaiian culture, began taking hula lessons in San Francisco from celebrated choreographer Kumu Patrick Makuakāne more than 20 years ago, and now, in collaboration with Makuakāne’s arts organization Nā Lei Hulu i ka Wēkiu, has authored a book about the art of hula titled *The Natives Are Restless* (SparkPress). The name comes from a 1998 production by Nā Lei Hulu i ka Wēkiu, which Makuakāne updated this year. Hale spoke with PAW about the power and politics of the dance form.

You write that hula is widely misunderstood. What is hula really about?

A common misconception is that hula is pretty girls waving their arms. But hula is not about movement at all — it’s about poetry and the story being told. The movements are embellishments of that story.

Before Westerners came to Hawaii, it was a pre-literate culture. So hula was the history book, the bible, and the everything of Hawaiian culture. Hulas can praise people, express love, and describe favorite places. A composer might describe a particular mountain or favorite spot on an island. Hulas also express politics. In ancient times hulas would praise the chief or herald a certain chiefly line. Kumu Patrick is using hula to express contemporary political issues — for example, recent protests against building a telescope on the sacred volcano Mauna Kea.

Makuakāne made a splash by incorporating Western music forms like pop music or opera into hula — but he’s not the first person to do that, correct?

In ancient times hula was done to an atonal chant, just one or two notes with percussion instruments, and geometric, straight-line movements. After missionaries arrived in 1820, Hawaiians fell in love with guitar, string bass, and four-part harmony and incorporated that into hula. Those more lyrical, harmonious songs are what we associate with today’s hula. There have been innovators all along in hula; Kumu Patrick sees himself as the next generation in a long line of innovators.

What do you want people to understand from your book?

First, that everything you probably think about hula is wrong, so let me correct those stereotypes. But this book also, through hula, tells the history of Hawaii. Most people have no idea that there’s a Hawaiian language; that Hawaii during the mid-19th century was this really interesting, very literate, independent kingdom; or that a group of American and Western merchants orchestrated a coup and overthrew the queen; or that in 1898 the United States annexed Hawaii during the Spanish-American War, against local opposition, and that some scholars argue that it was an illegal annexation. So the U.S. has a 50th state that was grabbed in a way that many consider illegal.

I wanted to write a book that not only changes completely what people think about hula but also changes what people understand about Hawaii.”

— Constance Hale ’79

Interview conducted and condensed by Eveline Chao ’02
Online Class Notes are password protected. To access, alumni must use their TigerNet ID and password. Click here to log in: http://paw.princeton.edu/class-notes
MEMORIALS

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

THE CLASS OF 1943
William H. Connelly '43
Bill died July 12, 2016. He prepared for Princeton at Exeter Academy, where he participated in soccer and debating. He was associate editor of The Exonian.

Bill majored in economics and graduated with honors. He was on the freshman soccer team and the business board of The Daily Princetonian, and was a member of Whig-Clio, the Outing Club, and Quadrangle Club.

Bill served as an infantry lieutenant in France and later received awards for valor. He served as an intelligence officer during the Korean War, attaining the rank of captain.

In 1947 Bill married Frankie, a marriage that lasted 67 years. He graduated from Harvard Business School in 1950.

His professional career involved the insurance business. In 1968, he was appointed assistant director of the Hartford Foundation for Public Giving and became the executive director three years later, where he thrived until his retirement in 1985. Bill made many contributions to the community and was a vibrant member of the Second Baptist Church.

Bill is survived by his children, Nancy Truesdell, Jack Connelly, Amy Connelly, and Richard Connelly; 11 grandchildren; and eight great-grandchildren.

Thomas Herndon '43
Tom died peacefully July 31, 2016.

He prepared at Tulsa (Okla.) Central High School, where he was on the editorial board of the school paper. At Princeton, Tom majored in English. He won the Francis Biddle Prize for the best essay of the sophomore class and was a contributor to the Nassau Lit.

After Army officer training he eventually was assigned to the 34th Infantry Regimental Headquarters as a communications officer. After the United States dropped atomic bombs in Japan, Tom led 250 troops into Nagasaki to rebuild the country’s communications systems.

In 1950, Tom married Jane Coulter and they moved to Michigan, where Tom earned a master’s degree from the University of Michigan. This was the start of a career in oil exploration that eventually took him back to Tulsa, where he joined Apache Oil Co. He then became exploration manager for Cotton Petroleum Co. In 1973, Tom formed his own company as an independent geologist.

Tom’s survivors include his wife, Jane; daughters Mary Davis, Carol Klenda (Tom), and Julia Reynolds ’82 (Steve); eight grandchildren; and four great-grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1944
William Van Mater Iszard '44
Bill, a lover of classical music, died at age 94 in Indianapolis, surrounded by family with classical music playing in the background.

He prepared at Elmina Academy. At Princeton he lived alone in Pyne, graduating in January 1944 with a bachelor’s degree in chemistry. Bill served in the Navy and was assigned to the submarine USS Manta as a first lieutenant in the Pacific theater until the end of World War II. He was honorably discharged in June 1946 and went on to earn a master of letters degree from the University of Pittsburgh.

He met his wife, Phyllis, while working at the Rike-Kumler department store in Ohio. They married in 1950, moved back to Elmina, and in the fall of 1952 Bill joined the S.F. Iszard & Co., a department store founded by his grandfather. He served on the board of Iszard & Co., was chairman of the Community Chest, and was a former president of Arnot-Ogden Hospital and Elmira Country Club. He and Phyllis spent four weeks in Scottsdale, Ariz., every year. He enjoyed golf, bowling, and traveling with his family, making several trips to Europe.

He is survived by his wife, Anne; a daughter; four sons; and 11 grandchildren. The class extends its condolences to the family.

THE CLASS OF 1947
Howard E. deMuth Jr. '47
Tony died May 14, 2016, at the Blakehurst Retirement Community in Towson, Md., of multiple organ failure.

He graduated from the Gilman School in 1943, and because he had suffered from spinal tuberculosis as a child, he was exempt from serving in the military during World War II. Tony graduated from Princeton in June 1946 and earned his law degree from the University of Virginia School of Law in 1948.

He started practice with Dulany Foster, and then joined a law firm that became Cochran, Brown & deMuth. His legal expertise was in real estate, wills, estates, and trusts. Tony continued to practice until he retired in the late 1990s. Tony was a former president of the Ice Skating Club of Baltimore but, according to his daughter, “never learned to skate backward.” An enthusiastic tennis player and fan, he traveled to Forest Hills and Wimbledon to see championship matches. Each summer the family gathered at Bethany Beach, Del. He was a former member of the Merchants Club, Baltimore Country Club, and Elkridge Club. Tony was a longtime communicant and former vestryman at Memorial Episcopal Church.

He is survived by his wife, Anne; a daughter; four sons; and 11 grandchildren. The class extends its condolences to the family.

Robert M. Wohlforth II '47
Bob died peacefully June 15, 2016, at Moorings Park in Naples, Fla.

Bob was one of the most outstanding members of the Class of 1947 and was largely responsible, along with others, for the rebirth of the class, an achievement to be proud of. He matriculated at Princeton in 1943 after graduating from Princeton High School. Bob’s career at Princeton was interrupted by two years of service in the Army Air Force as a second lieutenant. He returned to Princeton and graduated cum laude in June 1948.

Bob began his life work in the securities business with Hemphill, Noyes & Co., as a municipal bond trader. In the 1970s, he joined Merrill Lynch in New York City. During his years with the firm, he was particularly proud of his contribution to the financing of the New Jersey sports complex in 1974. His last five years with Merrill Lynch were in Princeton, retiring in 1996.

Bob’s contributions to the class were enormous, including service as class president from 1962 to 1967; class reunion chairman from 1992 to 1997; and special gifts solicitor in 2001. The lunches he initiated in New York and Princeton were most successful and sometimes involved speakers from the class.
This very special person is survived by two daughters and a daughter-in-law, Susan Wohlforth; six grandchildren; and three great-grandchildren. His only son, Martin, died in the Sept. 11 attacks. His beloved wife, “Chick,” died April 30, 2010.

THE CLASS OF 1948

Henry Parker III ’48
Hank was born in Plainfield, N.J., in 1926, and died at the family home in Madison, N.J., July 9, 2016, at age 89.

He attended St. Andrew’s and Lawrenceville schools. After Navy service in the V-12 program and active duty, he entered Princeton as a junior, majored in politics, and graduated in 1948.

In a lifelong business career at the insurance firm Chubb, he became a prominent executive and industry leader, launching and leading most of Chubb’s extensive international operations. He was also a media spokesman, educator, and writer in the field, and represented the industry in many U.S. and international insurance organizations and other business policy groups. He was board chairman of Overlook Medical Center and a trustee of Drew University.

To the Class of ’48 and to generations of younger classes, Hank is known best as founder and perennial member of the Tigertones a cappella group. He was our board chairman from 1948 to 1963 and served in other class offices and on the Alumni Council. Hank and Audrey (Turner) were married for 59 years. She survives him, as do their son, Henry Parker IV; their daughter, Elizabeth Browne; three grandchildren; three step-grandchildren; and a step great-grandchild.

Paul C. Pickert ’48
Paul died in his sleep Dec. 19, 2015, in Mountain View, Calif., at 88. His hometown was Batavia, N.Y. Paul came to Princeton as part of the Navy V-12 program, belonged to Campus Club, and graduated in 1947 with a degree in economics, and then went to law school at SUNY Buffalo.

He and Katherine (Wright) moved to California and settled in Los Altos soon after they had married on Valentine’s Day 1953. In the Palo Alto-San Mateo area, he had a career-long practice in real estate and business law, had been admitted to practice law at the U.S. Supreme Court, and held directorships in many local businesses. He was president of the Palo Alto University Club, was active in a local Elks Club, coached his daughter Mary’s soccer team, and volunteered in the local senior center and VA hospital.

Paul’s wife, Katy, and son, Greg, predeceased him. He is survived by his daughter, Mary; his daughter-in-law, Beth Price; his brother, Aloysius; and four Pickert grandsons.

Joe was born in 1927 and grew up in Saugerties, N.Y. He died June 24, 2016, in Ithaca, N.Y.

He entered Princeton in the summer of 1944 and graduated in 1947 with honors in what was then the department of economics and social institutions. Joe earned a doctorate at Columbia and then began his career at Cornell, where he worked from 1957 to 2000. His entire professional career was at Cornell University — as a professor, researcher, author, and consultant on demography and other aspects of population studies.

He was an internationally recognized leader in his field, authoring half a dozen books and more than 150 articles about sociological aspects of demography, such as relations between populations and societies. His field-research and consultations commissioned by the U.S. and other governments, international agencies, and foundations — concentrated on Latin America, but included work in Africa and Asia.

We remember Joe from college days for his talent as a gifted pianist and comic raconteur in Prospect Club. He is survived by his wife, Maria Nowakowska Stycos, and their son, Marek; and son Stephen and daughter Kristina from an earlier marriage; six grandchildren; six nephews and nieces; and a great-grandson.

THE CLASS OF 1949

John W. Colston ’49
John died Feb. 27, 2016, at his home in Silver Spring, Md. John came to Princeton from Merscourg Academy. He majored in history and took his meals at Terrace Club. He participated in 150-pound football, baseball, track, and swimming. He was a cheerleader and a member of Orange Key and Glee Club, and was active in several undergraduate committees and councils. After college, he participated in a number of Washington-area Princeton activities, and he also served as our 20th reunion chairman.

John spent his entire life in the Washington, D.C. area, and his career was in several wine and liquor-distribution businesses. He was a member of the Lions Club for 40 years, and was an elder in his Presbyterian church. To cap it all off, he received his pilot’s license in 1974, followed by an instrument rating in 1978.

He is survived by his wife, Rosemary; children Katherine, Barbara, and John III; five grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren. Our deepest sympathy goes to Rosemary and the entire family on their loss.

D. Robert Cumming Jr. ’49
Bob died April 6, 2016, in Atlanta, Ga., his lifelong home. After two terms at Emory University, followed by a year in the Army, Bob entered Princeton in 1947 as a member of the Class of 1949, graduating in 1950. An SPJA major, Bob earned highest honors and was admitted to Phi Beta Kappa as a senior. He belonged to Cannon Club, played 150-pound football, and served as an assistant editor of The Daily Princetonian.

Bob attended the University of Georgia Law School, earned his law degree in 1953 (he was first in his class), and immediately joined the firm of Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan. He led their litigation practice for many years and was a fellow of the American College of Trial Lawyers, serving as chair of the antitrust section of the state bar of Georgia. He enjoyed sailing, tennis and playing piano, among other activities.

Bob is survived by his wife, Beverly, and their daughters, Beverly C. Cline, Laura C. Szyerski, Mary C. Heald, and Caroline C. Wilson; and 11 grandchildren. To them all, we offer our sympathy and condolences.

Frank J. Hoen Jr. ’49
Pinky, as we always called him, died Feb. 15, 2016, in Glyndon, Md., his longtime home. He was 88 years old.

Pinky came to us from the Gilman School. He majored in history, played varsity lacrosse, and was a member of Tiger Inn and the Right Wing Club. In our senior class poll, he was voted the winner of not one, but three categories: “Acts Youngest,” “Needs It Most,” and “Done Princeton for the Most.”

After Princeton, he worked in construction for many years. Upon his retirement, he assumed the management of a 420-acre mushroom farm previously run by his late brother-in-law, Arthur D. Foster Jr. With 35 white- and green-growing houses, the farm produced a half-million pounds of mushrooms annually. With the advent of foreign competition, the enterprise shut down in 1990, and the farm was placed in the Maryland Environmental Trust.

Pinky enjoyed playing tennis, shooting, and sailing. He was an accomplished wingshooter, a rare skill for most of us.

Pinky is survived by his wife, Moira McLean; and his children, Frank J. III, Jillard Hoen, and Butter Wakefield. To them, we offer sincere condolences.

William A. Kelly ’49

He was born March 8, 1925, in Atlantic City, N.J. He graduated from Atlantic City High School in 1943 and enlisted in the Army Air...
Corps, serving as a navigator in the 8th Air Force during World War II. Bill attended Princeton on the GI Bill, majoring in chemical engineering. He was the starting guard on the basketball team.

After graduation, he began a 35-year career with Lever Brothers, where he rose to the position of vice president of research and development. He was awarded numerous patents for his work there, including one for a key process in the manufacture of Dove soap.

During his retirement, Bill volunteered as a small-business consultant with SCORE, and later he and his wife, Ruth, traveled extensively with the International Executive Service Corp. He enjoyed writing, clay sculpting, skiing, and spending time with his family.

Bill is survived by his wife of 64 years, Ruth; his children, William W. Kelly ’76 and wife Wendy, Jenifer L. Kelly, and Peter S. Kelly and wife Susan; and seven grandchildren.

Malcolm L. Stephens Jr. ’49

Malcolm attended Princeton for a short time after his service in the Army, and then earned a law degree from Stetson University in 1951. After a year as a research assistant for the Supreme Court of Florida in Tallahassee, he returned to St. Augustine and began his legal practice, which continued for more than five decades.

Malcolm served his community in many significant ways. A past president of the St. John’s County Bar Association, he was a senior warden of Trinity Episcopal Church as well as a licensed lay reader. He was a master Mason and a Shriner, as well as a valued member of Kiwanis Club, Toastmasters International, and the St. Augustine Yacht Club, where he served as commodore. He was also a former trustee of Flagler Hospital. Truly a life well lived!

He is survived by his children, Susan, Lisa, and Malcolm III; and three stepchildren. His first wife, Barbara Luff Stephens, predeceased him, and he subsequently married Georganna Sutton Stephens, who survives him. We offer our condolences to Malcolm’s wife, children, six grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

Gordon J. Welsh ’49
Gordon died Feb. 14, 2016, in Santa Paula, Calif., his residence for the past 35 years.

Born in Minneapolis in 1915, he joined the Army in August 1943, serving in the 26th Infantry Division as a staff sergeant. Wounded twice, he was released from the Army in September 1945 and came to Princeton at that time. He roomed at 142-1003 Hall with his brother, Charles ’48, and majored in geology, and was a member of Key and Seal. We knew him as “Buzz.” Other than his plans to do graduate work in geology after graduating, we know very little about his subsequent life.

In 1964 his reported address was in Mission Hills, Calif., where he was working for Sun Oil Co. (later Suntan DX) as a geologist. In 1974 he was still with Sun, now in Houston, but listed as a professor/geologist. He then moved to California, presumably after retiring.

Gordon’s first wife, Marilyn Hartman, died in 1971. His second wife, June Pendleton, died in 2009. His daughter, Jennifer, survives him, as do his brother Charles and June’s three children. To them, we offer our sincere condolences.

THE CLASS OF 1950

Following graduation from Loomis Chaffee in 1943, he entered the Army. His ultimate assignment was as a tank battalion gunner in the Pacific. At Princeton, where his father had been in the Class of 1910, he majored in history and was a member of Triangle Club and Elm.

Bill worked for 12 years with Penn Mutual Life in New York City, and then moved to Philadelphia to become vice president of an insurance agency. He retired in 1992. Sadly, his first wife, Betsy Gage, died in 1976.

In retirement, he pursued philanthropic interests, initiating a scholarship fund at Loomis Chaffee and breaking records as fundraising chairman for his class. He established a gallery at the Philadelphia Museum of Art to honor his second wife, Patricia Sinnett, who died in 2000. He funded the Flammer Theater in the Adirondacks, an area dear to his heart since boyhood. Bill loved music, theater, and fine art. A lifelong Christian Scientist, he was known for the thoughtful way he reached out to friends and family when they faced difficulties.

He is survived by his three children, William III, Hope, and Lucy; as well as four stepchildren; and 13 grandchildren. His third wife, “Terri” Powers, died in 2013.

He worked for Sun Oil for 15 years, first in sales in the Boston area and then in management training in Philadelphia. In 1965, he joined Xerox in Rochester, N.Y., as a management-development specialist. He spent 17 years with Xerox, ending up as manager of training and development for the western region in Santa Ana, Calif. He left Xerox in 1982 to form his own consulting company in Ruidoso, N.M., retiring in 1994 to teach communications at Eastern New Mexico University until 2014.

He is survived by four daughters, several grandchildren, and his brother. His wife of 49 years, Carol, died in 2011, and his son, Greg, died in 2004.

THE CLASS OF 1952
Trueman Martin Jr. ’52 Ted died June 26, 2016. He came to Princeton from El Dorado High School in El Dorado, Ark. He studied basic engineering and joined Cloister. His strong faith was expressed in his affiliation with Princeton Evangelical Fellowship and Baptist Students of Princeton. Paul Pressler and Willem van der Hoeven were his roommates.

Ted went on to earn master of divinity and doctor of theology degrees from Dallas Theological Seminary. His work with the Campus Crusade for Christ lasted for more than 50 years in a number of responsible roles, culminating in an appointment as professor of theology of the International School of Theology.

His remarks in The Book of Our History conclude with this: “During the past 50 years of material and scientific progress in our country, we have seen mostly moral and spiritual regress. My prayer is that in the near future our nation will experience a great spiritual awakening once again that will positively impact our nation and our world.”

Ted is survived by his wife, Gwen, and children Karin, Trueman III, Jonathan, Philip, and Amy. We offer our sympathies and appreciation of Ted’s good work to them.

Howard Smith ’52
Howie, a lifelong resident of Brooklyn, came to Princeton from Choate and majored in chemical engineering. He belonged to Key and Seal, Lutheran Students, the Republican Club, American Chemical Society, and the American Institute of Chemical Engineers. He roomed with Ron Kinney, Syd Smith, and John Clutz. After service in the Army he joined Virginia Dare Extract Co., a firm founded by his grandfather, and became president in 1961. He retired as chairman in 2004.

Howie knew persistence and commitment.
He was a leader in his industry associations and in Lutheran charities, especially health organizations and subsidized housing for the aged. Among these were the boards of the United Hospital Fund of New York and the NYU Lutheran Medical Center. He served on the boards of the Brooklyn Public Library, the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, and the Dime Savings Bank. He organized the United Lutheran Appeal and belonged to the Lutheran Church of the Good Shepherd for 75 years, where his funeral was held after his death Jan. 28, 2016.

Howie was predeceased by his wife, the Rev. Elvis Smith. He is survived by their children, Jean ’77, Howard Jr., and Lilla, to whom the class sends regrets at the loss of our remarkably productive classmate.

THE CLASS OF 1953

Remy P. Papp ’53

Remy was born in Berlin, Germany, and joined the class of ’53 as a sophomore, coming from the Cistercian Gymnasium in Budapest, Hungary.

At Princeton, Remy majored in chemical engineering and was a member of Prospect Club. He also belonged to the International Association and the German Club. After graduation, he worked as a draftsman for Combustion Engineering Inc. in New York City and earned a master’s degree in business administration. In 1985, Remy formed his own consulting firm, RPP Construction Consultants, in Shelton, Conn. He was very active in The Moles, a fraternal organization of the heavy construction industry, and in the American - Hungarian Engineering Society, of which he served as president. Remy was a recipient in 2001 of the Benjamin Wright Award of the Connecticut Society of Civil Engineers for making significant contributions to civil engineering.

Predeceased by Agnes, his wife of 57 years, Remy died March 26, 2016, in Bridgeport, Conn.

THE CLASS OF 1954

John H. Beebe, Jr. ’54

John died Aug. 18, 2016, peacefully at home in Richmond, Va.

Born in New York City, he attended The Hill School. His major at Princeton was history. He was active in the Triangle Club and a member of Tiger Inn. After graduation, John served two years in the Army in Germany as a first lieutenant. On discharge, he began a career in finance that spanned 30 years, taking him from New York to Chicago, where he retired in 1998 as a principal at William Blair & Co.

John settled in Winnetka, Ill., in 1967, where he and his wife raised their four children. He was very active in Christ Church, a devoted father, an Indian Guide leader, and coach for his children’s baseball, softball, and hockey teams. He was a member of the University Club of New York, the Union League of Chicago, and the Society of the Colonial Wars. Upon retirement, he and his wife moved to Richmond.

The class extends condolences to his wife of 53 years, Caroline; their children, Jack, Blair, Bill, and Anne; and three grandchildren. The class is honored by his service to our country.

Fred Kolbe ’54

Fred died July 4, 2016. Born in Detroit, Mich., he attended Cooley High School in Detroit. His Princeton major was in the Woodrow Wilson School, and he was a member of Charter Club. Fred joined the Army after graduation and served in the Korean War. After his tour of duty, he earned a divinity degree from McCormick Theological Seminary in Chicago. Fred was ordained in the First Presbyterian Church in Newbury, Mich. He went on to serve churches in Michigan, Ohio, and Wyoming.

Fred married Nancy Zagelmeier in 1998. After her death in 2015, he moved back to Cody, Wyo., to be closer to family and friends. He loved reading, writing sermons, music, and telling fish stories.

He is survived by his daughter, Deborah; son Mark; and four grandchildren. The class is honored by his service to our country.

THE CLASS OF 1955

Donald L. Boothman ’55

The son of Donald Lawrence Boothman, Don was born Sept. 6, 1933, in Cleveland, and died July 6, 2016, in Hardwick, Mass., at age 82.

After his freshman year at Princeton, he went to Oberlin and graduated from there. Don joined the Air Force Band and Singing Sergeants as soloist and announcer. Professional roles included Washington Civic Opera lead baritone, Washington radio commentator, professor at American and Clark Universities, private voice teacher, and Washington Hebrew Congregation cantorial soloist.

Our class troubadour, his beautiful voice illuminating so many of our class mini-reunions, Don was a singer, teacher, and musical commentator. He performed opera, oratorio, and concerts in 46 of the 50 states and in 38 countries in Europe, Asia, Australia, and South America, and was broadcast across Eastern Europe.

Don was a talented woodworker, kayaker, and crossword aficionado. In 1983, he moved to Hardwick, Mass., and created a remarkable partnership by marrying Kaye in 1987. Together they raised llamas and cultivated beautiful gardens. He was a co-founder of the Hardwick Area Conservation Trust and Friends of the Gilbertville Organ. He took annual trips to England and Wales for concerts to support the Mathieson Music School in Kolkata, India.

He is survived by Kaye, daughters Barbara and Laura, and sisters Jeanne and Constance. His silver voice made ’55 reunions exceptional.

Mag er in unserer Erinnerung immer eingeflochten sein.

Allen Everett ’55

Allen was born July 8, 1935, in Kansas City, Mo., and died at his home June 3, 2016, at the age of 82.

Allen came to Princeton from New Trier High School, majored in physics, and wrote his thesis on nuclear physics. He joined Court Club, and roomed at 21 N. Edwards with T.G. Evans. Edward earned a Ph.D. from Harvard in theoretical physics and joined the Tufts physics department in 1960. He studied whether warp speed could exist and if time travel, backward or forward, could happen. He was chair of the physics department and founding member of the internationally prominent Tufts Institute of Cosmology.

Allen was a dedicated teacher who cared deeply about the success of his students. With Thomas Roman, he co-authored Time Travel and Warp Drives: A Scientific Guide to Shortcuts through Time and Space, which explains what physics laws say about faster-than-light and time travel.

He was predeceased by his wife of 42 years, Marylee Sticklin Everett. They shared an enjoyment of all things in nature. After her death in 2008, life was tough for Allen, but his love and devotion for her continued to fuel his passion for their joint pursuits.

Allen is survived by his sister-in-law Carol S. Lyons and her wife Ardith Wieworska; and many colleagues and friends who will miss him dearly.

Hilary Lipsitz ’55

Hilary was born June 23, 1933, in Baltimore, and died Aug. 4, 2016, in Manhattan’s Mt. Sinai West Hospital of complications from pulmonary hypertension.

At Princeton, he majored in English and the Special Program for the Humanities, wrote his thesis on James Joyce, and joined Tiger Inn.

His first job was at BBDO, where he rose to be a vice president. During that time, he produced plays off Broadway, including Jacinto Benavente’s The Bonds of Interest with Mary Louise Wilson, David Doyle, and Peter Falk.

Hilary was “a legend in advertising.”
creating music for such memorable TV campaigns as “GE, We Bring Good Things to Life” for General Electric; “You Got The Right One, Baby, Uh-Huh” for Diet Pepsi; and winning numerous Clio Awards while working with iconic American brands such as AT&T, Campbell’s Soup, and Diet Coke. While he was president of Sunday Productions (originally Golden Bough Productions), founded in 1974, “I Believe in Love,” sung by Nina Hart, was produced at Golden Bough and nominated for an Academy Award for best song in 2012.

An active alumnus, Hilary was crucial in planning our reunions and was beloved by Dodie and Charlie Mapes. We owe him much. Witness our smooth Sixtieth.

Dodie and Charlie Mapes. We owe him much.

The class extends its condolences to them.

The class conveys its condolences to his sons-in-law; and six grandchildren. The class extends its condolences to them.

THE CLASS OF 1958

Boomslang V. Meade ’58
Vin, who changed his first name to Boomslang in 1990, died of a heart attack June 22, 2016, in Hillsboro Pines, Fla. He came to Princeton from Newton High School and the Taft School. Vin majored in politics. He was a member of Elm Club and Whig-Clio, and was a Keyceptor and Whig-Clio, and was a Keyceptor and junior-year roommate were Jeff Bomer, Peter Edgar, Doug Ellis, Peter Gall, Fred Matter, John Miller, and Bert Sparrow.

After college, Boomslang was in the Marines from 1960 to 1963. He graduated from Boston University School of Law in 1965 and soon after moved to Florida, where he was a member of the Florida bar for more than 50 years. He did a lot of environmental studies work and was also certified in geographic information systems. He had several papers published on that subject.

His real passion and what seemed to impact the world the most was his music, which was environmentally centered. His band, Peters Road Swamp Blues Band, has performed at the Florida Folk Festival for 20 years. His audiences got not only environmental lessons and Florida history lessons, but also not-so-reverent songs with a message — for example, “Everglades Drainage Blues.”

At his funeral, the Marines provided a color guard, played “Taps,” and presented the folded flag to Barbara, his wife of 37 years. To her, the class extends its condolences.

Whig-Clio and the Campus Fund Drive. He was vice president his junior year and president his senior year of the International Relations Club. His senior-year roommates were Adkins, Farrin, Leslie, Rankin, and Zilkha.

He joined the Army and studied Russian at the Army language school in Monterey, Calif. He earned a master’s degree from the University of Kansas and a doctorate at the University of Massachusetts-Amherst.

After spotting an ad in The New York Times announcing that the University of Queensland was looking for a lecturer in Russian history, he moved to Australia. He taught at the university from 1974 until he retired in 2001. His research interests were Trotsky and Russo-Australian relations, and he wrote and edited various publications on those subjects.

In retirement he became interested in woodworking and was active in Care for Senior Citizens, gardening, and Rotary Club.

Tom is survived by his wife of 48 years, Heidi; his daughters, Alix, Melissa, and Kim; sons-in-law; and six grandchildren. The class extends its condolences to them.

THE CLASS OF 1962

Alfred D. Steinberg ’62
Alfred died June 14, 2016, from an infection, having suffered from Lewy body dementia.

Fred came to us from Great Neck High School. Exuding energy and intelligence, he graduated Phi Beta Kappa, played intercollegiate bridge, and starred in Witherspoon touch football. He majored in biology, dined at Elm, and roomed with John Hibschman, Mike Kreisler, Dave Young, and Mike Haselkorn — the latter two classmates visited Fred in May.

He led the Princeton and Harvard bridge teams to national titles, becoming a Life Master. Along the way he injured his leg playing touch football, painted in oils, and wrote novels. After his first wife, Norma, died in 1972, he remarried to Susan.

Fred earned a medical degree and graduated from Harvard cum laude, then joined the U.S. Public Health Service — an affiliation that endured for decades. A fellow in immunology-rheumatology at the National Institutes of Health, he became a senior investigator and chief of the cellular immunology section. A teacher and author of 450 scientific articles, Fred discovered a treatment for lupus nephritis that is still being used. After retiring from the NIH, he became an expert in anti-bio terrorism for Mitretek and MITRE Corp.

The class conveys its condolences to his wife, Susan; children Bonnie ’84, Robert, Ellen, and Kathleen; his brother; and eight grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1963

Jerry N. Clark ’63
Jerry died April 9, 2016, at Virginia Hospital Center in Arlington. He had suffered from complications of a head injury after a fall in January at his home in the Adams Morgan neighborhood of Washington, D.C.

He came to Princeton from Muncie, Ind., and majored in politics. He managed the student laundromat, joined Whig-Clio, and was secretary of Elm, rooming there as a senior with Chuck Junkunc.

He was a Washington, D.C. attorney, a health-benefits consultant, and an advocate for LGBT rights and for D.C. statehood. After earning a University of Chicago law degree and a doctoral degree at the University of Minnesota, Jerry went to Washington in 1973 to work for the Department of Justice and then spent most of his career as executive director of the United Mine Workers health and retirement funds. Recently he did healthcare consulting on benefits and cost containment.

Co-workers and friends praised Jerry’s lifetime of leadership in many community groups, as well as his kindness, compassion, and advocacy of equality for all people. “He was so committed to making things better and never needed the spotlight,” said one colleague.

Jerry is survived by sisters Alma Marie Osborn, Betty Hunt, and Melinda Rider; and brother Parnell David Clark.

Robert W. Feakins ’63
Bob, a software entrepreneur who lived in Palos Verdes, Calif., died April 10, 2016.

Born in Lebanon, Pa., Bob majored in math at Princeton and belonged to Key & Seal. After graduation, he served in the Army in Germany and then earned an MBA at Stanford.

He worked in finance at Northrop-Gruumman for 12 years. While there, he became heavily involved in personal computers as a hobby and eventually left Northrop in 1981 to start his company, planEAs Software, which helps commercial and development professionals clarify the financials of their real-estate projects, using software, instructional videos, consulting, and support.

Bob loved humor, bridge, crossword, Sudoku, the Dodgers, the Lakers, and above all, his family. He was an optimist who felt fortunate to have family, a company he loved, and a home for 35 years in Palos Verdes. A local newspaper said, “He could look out over the canyon he lived on and see the hawks soaring during the day and the panoramic city lights in the distance at night.”

The class sends its sympathies to his wife of more than 48 years, Martha; children Michael and wife Sarah, and Melanie and husband Alexei; and his grandchildren, Oliver, Dylan, and Anastasia.
George W. Miller '63

George, a distinguished and widely respected member of our class, died peacefully June 27, 2016, at home in Falls Church, Va.

Born in Schenectady, N.Y., he went to Linton High School. At Princeton, George majored in the Woodrow Wilson School, graduated magna cum laude, and ate at Campus Club.

His senior year, George was president of the University Press Club, as the Princeton correspondent of The New York Times. As a senior, he took single rooms with Pat Kelley and Martin Weinrich.

In 2003, he was appointed judge on the U.S. Court of Federal Claims, retiring in 2014. After earning a Harvard law degree and a clerkship on the U.S. tax court, George served in the Navy Judge Advocate General’s Corps and then spent more than 33 years at the law firm of Hogan & Hartson in Washington, D.C. He was active in legal education as an adjunct professor and as a judge in moot court competitions. He chaired the District of Columbia court of appeals board on professional responsibility and was a trustee of the Potomac School in McLean, Va.

He is survived by his wife of 45 years, Mary Katherine (Kay); sister Janet Hamilton; daughter Angela Miller-Masters; sons George ’98 and William ’01; and two grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1966

David Kidd ’66

David died July 30, 2016, in San Diego, his home for many years, as a result of cancer.

David came to Princeton from Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School in Maryland, where he was class treasurer and played soccer. At Princeton he enrolled in the European civilization program within the history department, belonged to Elin Club, served as an Orange Key guide, and worked with Theatre Intime. His roommates included Tim Smith, Andy Zimmerman, Gary Mount, Gib Hentschke, David Williams, John Hamilton, and Glenn Golitz.

In lieu of the standard essay for our 50th Reunion Book, David contributed a long poem outlining his life and career — in rhyme. That career included script-writing for the movies (grade B but R-rated, he reported), writing and producing for television, then law school, graduation from California Western in 1982, and a career in property law.

Long retired, David enjoyed travel, guitar playing, and model shipbuilding. This spring he joined Glenn Golitz, Dennis Russell, and Tim Scott in one of our “Flix ’66” videos, and he enthusiastically participated in our 50th reunion.

Never married, David is survived by his brother, Stephen, to whom the class extends its condolences.

THE CLASS OF 1968

James R. Kelly ’68

Jim died April 12, 2016, in Wall, N.J.

Born Jan. 27, 1946, in Elizabeth, N.J., he lived most of his life in Wall. Jim graduated from Wall Township High School, where he was active in the student government and was football captain his senior year. While at Princeton, Jim majored in sociology, was part of the Trenton Tutorial Service, and was a member of Cannon Club.

After graduating from Princeton, Jim earned his master’s degree from Michigan State. He was an administrator for the New Jersey Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired until his retirement. He was also a parishioner of St. Rose Church in Belmar, N.J.

He is survived by his son, Joe; a sister; three grandchildren; and several nieces, nephews, and cousins. The class extends its deepest condolences to them.

THE CLASS OF 1969

G. Douglas Galloway IV ’69

Doug died May 15, 2016, at his Montgomery County, Pa., home.

A native of Chambersburg, Pa., he graduated from Chambersburg High School. After earning his engineering degree from Princeton, then an MBA from the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania, he served as lieutenant junior grade with the Navy. Professionally, he was director of materials for the Yanway Corp.

Doug had a lifelong interest and enthusiasm for sailing. A leader of the Little Egg Harbor Yacht Club, he served as its trustee, treasurer, secretary, and commodore. Officially a sailing instructor in his teen years, he taught unofficially throughout his life. A member of the board of the Mordecai Land Trust, he derived great pleasure from skiing, bridge-engineering, and as an amateur naval historian.

At Doug’s memorial service, his son Brad noted that his commitment to sailing was “a manifestation of his unending patience, his desire to share his passion, and his interest in other people’s happiness. It was absolutely as much about people as about boats. His dedication and passion for sharing, teaching, and learning transcended sailing.”

Doug is survived by his fiancée, Kathy Traub; his former wife, Fay Lorenzon Galloway; his two sons, Brad and Larry; and his brother, Arthur. He will be missed by many.

THE CLASS OF 1972

Christopher M. Ragus ’72

Chris died peacefully May 30, 2016, at his home in Canandaigua, N.Y., after a long illness resulting from a major stroke in 2013.

Chris was born in Manhattan, spent his early years in the Bronx, and came to Princeton from Scarsdale High School. He intended to study math, but became distracted by philosophy and spent his college and postgraduate years exploring the visual arts, music, European cultural history, medicine, and architecture. He was a three-year resident of Wilson College, where he particularly enjoyed the intellectual stimulation and camaraderie, and was often found in the company of Saralinda Hooker ’73. The two were married in 1978 and relocated to the Finger Lakes region of upstate New York in 1979, after Chris earned his master’s of architecture degree from Columbia.

He brought a remarkable talent and aesthetic judgment to bear in a satisfying career in architecture, working for firms in and around Rochester, N.Y., until 2013. His work demonstrated a deep appreciation for architectural history, craftsmanship, landscape, materials, proportion, and the building trades.

Chris is survived by his wife; his son, Alex Ragus; and a brother and sister, Jeremy and Amy Ragus. The class extends condolences to the family.

THE CLASS OF 1978

Gerardo Angulo Mestas ’78

Gerry died Oct. 13, 2015, in an automobile accident during a business trip to the Dominican Republic.

Gerry came to Princeton from John Jay High School in Cross River, N.Y. At Princeton he was an exuberant member of Tiger Inn. He majored in politics, was awarded advanced standing, and studied Arabic for a year at the Yale University Graduate Language Institute before graduating from Princeton. Thereafter, Gerry earned an MBA from Harvard Business School in 1980.

A successful Wall Street investor in the 1980s, he relocated to Puerto Rico in the early 1990s, where he promptly bought the San Juan Star, the island’s award-winning English-language newspaper, and served as its publisher until 2008. Gerry, a dynamic Cuban-American businessman and media entrepreneur who called Puerto Rico home for more than two decades, continued a very active business life in Puerto Rico and expanded operations into the Dominican Republic.

Remembered by the class for his cheerful, outsized personality, he was most importantly the devoted son of Dr. Ricardo and Rosario Angulo, the doting and proud dad of Ricky and Matthew, and the admiring brother of Ricardo Angulo Jr., who predeceased him. To them the class extends its deepest condolences on our mutual loss.
Matthew Barry ’78
Matt died Jan. 7, 2015, unexpectedly following surgery.
Matt graduated from Phillips Academy Andover, Princeton, and the University of Massachusetts-Amherst. He was a landscape architect for more than 30 years. He was based in Connecticut but traveled extensively, studying architecture and gardens around the world.
Matt was dedicated to his family. He is survived by his father, John F. Barry Jr.’47; and his eight brothers and sisters, Morgan Morton, John F. Barry III ’74, Christopher Barry, Rosemary Barry ’79, Michael Barry ’82, Polly Barry, Maura Grinfelds, and Deirdre Barry ’89; and his 24 nieces and nephews, including John ’08 and Morgan ’09. Matt’s beloved mother, Rosemary Quinn Barry, passed away in 2012.
Matt is remembered for his flare, independence, and confidence — and a seeming mastery of the world, even while still a student at Princeton. Matt is sorely missed. The class sends its condolences to his family and loved ones.

Nicole Cormen ’78
Nicole died Aug. 19, 2015, following a 17-month battle with endometrial cancer. She died at home in the arms of her husband of 35 years, Tom Cormen ’78.
Coming to Princeton from Glen Cove (N.Y.) High School, where she was salutatorian, Nicole majored in linguistics. In 1979, she joined Tom in Santa Cruz, Calif., teaching English as a second language and earning a master’s degree in linguistics from San Jose State. When they moved to Cambridge, Mass., in 1984, she became an editor.
In 1992, Nicole and Tom moved to Lebanon, N.H. Nicole volunteered for the city’s planning board and conservation commission, serving briefly as park ranger until she was elected to the first of her four consecutive terms on the city council in 2008. She loved the outdoors and dedicated her efforts to protecting the natural beauty of the surrounding area. A celebration of Nicole’s life last fall drew friends and family from all over the country to attest to her accomplishments, friendship, keen sense of humor, and love of life.
Nicole is survived by Tom; her parents, Paul and Colette Sage; her sister, Monique Pecora; and her brother, Daniel Sage.

THE CLASS OF 1981

Brian Bonanni ’81
Brian died July 23, 2016, while kayaking in Auburn, N.Y.
Born and raised in Trenton, Brian came to Princeton from the Peddie School and majored in biology. He received his doctorate from UMDNJ-New Jersey Medical School and completed his eye surgery residency at Robert Wood Johnson University Hospital Cooper.
Brian owned and operated his own practice, Gotham Lasik, in New York City. As the website for his practice states, “His interest in vision and sports stems from his original research at Princeton on the effects of exercise on the cardiovascular and nervous systems.” Not only talented and industrious, Brian possessed a kind heart. He was one who always listened, who could make others feel better, and who could make his friends laugh out loud, especially during the late hours and anxiety of senior year at Princeton. Brian was an avid wine collector and food connoisseur as well as a lover of the arts.
He is survived by his long-time partner, Christopher Coffee; his mother; his brother and his family; and other family members. To all who knew and loved Brian, we send our condolences.

Karen Tanner ’87
Karen died Sept. 20, 2015, at age 49, of a brain tumor that had been diagnosed only weeks before.
Karen had settled in Germany with her husband and three children and was a partner with McKinsey & Co. and the firm’s director of CSS personnel. She began her career with McKinsey in 1994 in the Boston office and transferred to the Munich office in 2000. She is remembered by her colleagues as a brilliant, caring, and innovative leader.
Karen came to Princeton from Vienna, Va., and graduated with honors from the Woodrow Wilson School. She later earned an MBA from Harvard Business School. At Princeton, Karen sang with the Tigressions and was a member of Tower Club. Her Tigressions friend remembered her with these words: “Poised and quietly elegant, Karen was known for her rich, smooth, alto voice that was an asset in both song and conversation. Playful and creative, Karen added immense value to campus life during her years with the Tigressions, as business manager and music director. She will be greatly missed by so many fellow Tigressions.”
The class extends its deepest sympathy to Karen’s husband, Uli Schmid; their children, Emily, Robert, and Henry; and her entire family.

Graduate Alumni

Paul M. Butman ’47
Paul Butman, a retired Air Force colonel, died peacefully Feb. 17, 2016, at age 98.
Butman graduated from MIT in 1940 with a degree in aeronautical engineering. A distinguished career followed in the Air Force. He was a test pilot and flying instructor of early fighter and bomber aircraft used in World War II. After the war, he was sent to Princeton, where he earned a master’s degree in aeronautical engineering in 1947.
Subsequently, Butman was chief of the instrumentation section of the flight test division at Wright Field in Dayton, Ohio. In the 1950s, he was assigned to the Atomic Energy Commission. As the Air Force representative, his work centered on choosing the best method of delivering a hydrogen bomb to its target.
In 1966, Butman was diagnosed with cancer and retired. After surgeries and rigorous radiation treatments, he enjoyed the rest of his life cancer-free. In retirement, he took up genealogy and traced his roots back 10 generations. He unearthed stories of pilgrims, pirates, and witches, which he was always eager to share with his family.
Butman was predeceased in 2015 by his wife of 74 years, Elinor. He is survived by four children; nine grandchildren; and nine great-grandchildren.

Lloyd S. Shapley ’53
Lloyd Shapely, professor emeritus of mathematics at UCLA and a Nobel laureate in economics, died March 12, 2016, at age 92.
Shapley, the son of noted Harvard astronomer Harlow Shapley, began studying mathematics at Harvard before leaving for the Army Air Corps in World War II. After the war, he returned to Harvard and completed his undergraduate degree. In 1953, he was awarded a Ph.D. in mathematics from Princeton.
At Princeton, he was a friend of fellow mathematician John Nash ’50, also a Nobel laureate in economics for work on game theory. Before joining the faculty at UCLA in 1981, Shapley worked at the RAND Corp. In 2012, he and Alvin E. Roth of Harvard shared the Nobel Memorial Prize in economic science for their work on market design and matching theory. Not working together, Roth applied Shapley’s ideas to practical problems.
Shapley was regarded as one of the giants of game theory. When told about the Nobel award, he was surprised and was quoted as saying, “I’m a mathematician. I’m not an economist.”
Shapley was predeceased in 1997 by his wife of 42 years, Marian. He is survived by two sons and two grandchildren.

Edward L. Kallop Jr. ’54
Edward Kallop, a museum curator, died Feb. 14, 2016, at the age of 90.
Kallop graduated from Bowdoin College in 1948. In 1954, he earned a master’s of fine arts degree in art and archaeology from Princeton. Later that year, he began his professional museum work at the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts. In 1956 and 1957, under the sponsorship
of the State Department, he was a curator and accompanied an exhibition of American college and university art collections, traveling to 10 European university centers. Returning from Europe, he became the associate curator for exhibitions at The Coop Union.

In 1970, Kallop became curator for collections for the National Park Service at the Statue of Liberty national monument and its newly opened American Museum of Immigration. After four years, he was appointed supervisory curator for historical collections at all National Park Service sites in New England, New York, and New Jersey. He was an expert on the design models and historical replicas of the Statue of Liberty.

Kallop retired to Wayne, Maine, where his family had been longtime summer residents. He was very active in community affairs, serving on various town committees, especially on historic preservation. He is survived by Edwin T. Baker and numerous distant relatives.

John A. Pierce *59
John Pierce, a prominent Dallas architect, died at home Feb. 14, 2016, at the age of 84.

Pierce graduated from Rice University in 1953. After active service in the Navy during the Korean War, he enrolled at Princeton and earned an MFA degree in architecture in 1959.

His entrepreneurial spirit led him to found the architectural firm Pierce, Lacey & Associates. It later merged with his brother George’s firm under the name Pierce Goodwin Alexander, and grew to be the second largest architectural firm in Texas.

Pierce was elected an American Institute of Architecture fellow in 1988, the AIA’s highest award. His firms have received more than 100 awards for excellence in design, including the terminal buildings at Houston’s Intercontinental Airport and Southern Methodist University’s Lee Student Center. Active in Dallas civic affairs, Pierce was a member of the Dallas-Ft. Worth expansion committee and the greater Dallas Chamber of Commerce aviation committee, among other activities.

He is survived by his wife, Nancy Frankel Pierce, whom he married in 1994; four children; eight grandchildren; and six step-grandchildren. Pierce’s first wife, Donna Conley Pierce, was the mother of his four children.

Jon C. Vanden-Bosch *60
Jon Vanden-Bosch, a retired Army colonel who served as the director of public works for the city of Houston, died Jan. 12, 2016, at the age of 82.

Vanden-Bosch graduated near the top of his class at West Point in 1955. In his 24 years in the Army, he held command positions in Europe, Korea, and Vietnam. He also served in managerial, advisory, and instructor positions. His last military position was as district engineer in the Galveston district of the Army Corps of Engineers. His service awards included a Bronze Star.

In 1966, Vanden-Bosch earned a master’s degree in civil engineering from Princeton, followed by post-graduate study at Penn State, Harvard, and the Wharton School.

After military retirement in 1979, he worked for private consulting firms in Houston. In 1984, he was recruited to be Houston’s director of public works, where he managed all phases of its administration and operation. After five years, Vanden-Bosch returned to the private sector and eventually joined the Construction Institute of the University of Texas. In 2002, he returned for an additional two years at Houston’s public works department.

Vanden-Bosch is survived by his wife, Ofelia; a daughter; and a granddaughter. A son predeceased him.

Ronald C. Davidson *66
Ronald Davidson, director of the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory from 1991 to 1996, died May 19, 2016. He was 74.

Born in Canada, Davidson graduated in 1963 from McMaster University. In 1966, he earned a Ph.D. in astrophysical sciences from Princeton. After professorships at Maryland and MIT, Davidson returned to Princeton in 1991 as a professor and director of the PPPL at the Forrestal Campus.

He oversaw one of the greatest advances in fusion energy-research, attempting to duplicate the power of the sun. Princeton’s huge Tokamak Fusion Test Reactor set a then-world record for generating fusion in 1994. It was shut down in 1997, after experiments that laid the groundwork for future advances, including a much larger reactor in France.

After stepping down as director in 1996, Davidson continued as a professor in Princeton’s astrophysical sciences department until retiring in 2011. He wrote four graduate-level plasma-physics textbooks, and was a fellow of the American Physical Society and the AAAS. In 2008, he received the James Clark Maxwell Prize, the highest national honor in plasma physics. Davidson is survived by his wife of 53 years, Jean; two children; and four grandchildren. The University flag over East Pyne was raised at half-staff in his memory.

Melinda Woodward *69
Melinda Woodward, who spent much of her career working for the state of Oregon, died March 16, 2016, after bravely battling ALS. She was 72.

In 1965, Woodward graduated from Radcliffe College (at Harvard). Then she received a Fulbright scholarship to research inflation in Argentina. In 1969, she earned a master’s degree in public affairs from Princeton’s Woodrow Wilson School. Woodward then worked for the Vera Institute for Justice in New York City for two years as a planning associate on projects such as improving prison medical care.

In 1971, she moved West, where she spent most of her professional life working in the mental health division for the state of Oregon. From 1972 to 1975, she was the state coordinator of alcoholism services. She was also the assistant administrator for fiscal services from 1983 to 1985, responsible for the development, coordination, and monitoring of the $300 million mental health division’s biennial budget. From 1985 to 1988, she was director of support services.

In 1988, Woodward earned a master’s degree in social work from Portland State University. Then, from 1990 until retiring in 1998, she was an elementary-school child-development specialist.

Woodward is survived by her husband since 1987, Frank Meyer; three stepdaughters; and five grandchildren.

John F. Guilmartin ’71
John Guilmartin, a member of the history faculty at Ohio State University and a retired lieutenant colonel in the Air Force, died March 10, 2016, at 75.

Guilmartin graduated from the Air Force Academy in 1962. He was a helicopter pilot with the Air Rescue Service, which included two tours in Southeast Asia. In his first tour from 1965 to 1966, he flew 130 helicopter combat missions, rescuing American aviators shot down in enemy territory. During his second tour in 1975, he participated in the April 29-30 Saigon evacuation, flying out about 500 evacuees in 12 trips.

Between his Vietnam tours, Guilmartin attended Princeton, earning a Ph.D. in history in 1971. From 1970 to 1974, he was on the history faculty at the Air Force Academy. The remainder of his career was in the Air Rescue Service. He retired in 1983, heavily decorated.

After retirement, one of his activities was at Rice University in Houston as director of the Space Shuttle History Project. In 1987, he joined the Ohio State history department, remaining there until his death. He supervised 26 doctoral students and published widely on military history.

Guilmartin is survived by his wife, Hannelore; two daughters; two stepchildren; and two grandchildren.

Graduate memorials are prepared by the APGA.
Classifieds

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

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

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

France, Paris-Marais: Exquisite, sunny, quiet one-bedroom apartment behind Place des Vosges. King-size bed, living/dining room, six chairs, full kitchen, washer, dryer, weekly maid service, WiFi, $1150 weekly. maxg@gwu.edu

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

Paris 16th: Sabbatical? Live le charme discret de la bourgeoisie. Spacious one-bedroom apartment, 6th floor, elevator, metro Mirabeau. Perfect for long stays. trips@frenchtraveler.com

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

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

Caribbean

United States Northeast
Waitsfield, VT (MadRiver, Sugarbush): 1860 farmhouse, 6BR, 3BA, fireplace, sleeps 2-18, brand new Simmons Beautystes. Stowe — 19 miles. 2 day minimum. snohouse@hotmail.com, 978-912-0010, w’51.

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

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

Stone Harbor, NJ: On beach, upscale. 570-387-7191. E-mail: radams150@aol.com

United States Southwest
Houston Super Bowl: 4BR, 3-BA, heated pool, tennis, squash, athletics; e-z access to all SB events; open bar; $4000/night, 4 night minimum. 812-228-1699, ’85.

United States West
Big Sky Montana: Charming 4 BR log home on 20 acres beautifully furnished, spectacular views, Big Sky sunsets, skiing, hiking, fishing and golfing within 5 minutes. Close to Yellowstone National Park and Bozeman. Enjoyment all 4 seasons. 610-235-3286. jgriff644@aol.com, 6’67.

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

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70 PRINCETON ALUMNI WEEKLY
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A Dandy’s Dandy Gift
John S. Weeren

The creation of a lake on Princeton’s southern flank was not among University President Woodrow Wilson’s priorities, but Andrew Carnegie saw things differently. The Scottish-American industrialist-turned-philanthropist had a soft spot for man-made lochs, having adorned his own estate with them, and an intense dislike of football — “that bloody game,” as he once put it.

What better gift, therefore, than a lake and the wholesome pastimes it would allow the University to cultivate. Football, he declared, is “often managed and played ... in a manner very far from reflecting credit upon it or upon its devotees. ... Should sporting people of this class ever happen to visit Princeton, I hope the example of the aquatic branch of sport will sink deep into their hearts and effect needed amendment.”

Carnegie voiced these sentiments on Dec. 5, 1906, when, in Alexander Hall, he presented the lake that would tie his name to Princeton. It was a magnificent gift. The Daily Princetonian reported that nearly two years of labor had produced a shallow body of water covering 322 acres, stretching 3 1/2 miles, and necessitating the removal of 270,000 cubic yards of earth. The Prince’s editors urged “every Princeton man to make Mr. Carnegie realize that his generous gift is thoroughly appreciated,” and the students responded with enthusiasm.

They met his special train at the station, then at the foot of Blair Arch, which was festooned with a banner proclaiming “Welkum to the Laird of Skibo” — a nod to his work in the field of spelling reform and his palatial home in northern Scotland. And when, in cap and gown, he entered Alexander Hall, they regaled him with a song that ended, “Andy, Andy, you’re a dandy! Car-ne-gie!” Wilson, perhaps hoping for further gifts, expressed the wish that his guest would “hereafter regard yourself as an adopted son of Old Nassau,” but Lake Carnegie was destined to be the magnate’s only Princeton legacy.

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