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SLICES OF LIFE

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SYMPOSIUM

PRINCETON ALUMNI WEEK



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PRINCETON ALUMNI WEEKLY

An editorially independent magazine by alumni for alumni since 1900



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Our Most Influential Alumni	32	Adventures in Fine Hall	44
Which 25 Princeton alumni are the greatest movers and shakers right now? A PAW panel offers its list. <i>By Mark F. Bernstein '83</i>		Slices of life among the famous mathematicians and students who populated Fine Hall before World War II. <i>By Elyse Graham '07</i>	

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Influential in the 1700s

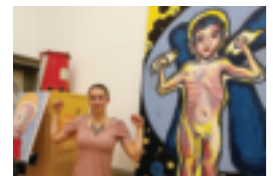
Columnist Gregg Lange '70 picks the most influential Princeton graduates of the 18th century, including three who were at the Constitutional Convention.

Alumni News Quiz

Match the headlines with Tiger newsmakers from 2017.

Beyond the Sidelines

Sean Gregory '98 of *Time* looks back at last year's top issues in sports, from anthem protests to the FBI's college-basketball sting.



Studio Snapshots

Meet undergraduates in the visual-arts program and read about their creative processes.

Top: T.J. Kirkpatrick/Getty Images; from left: "Scene at the Signing of the Constitution of the United States," by Howard Chandler Christy, via Wikipedia; Jessica Zhou '19

A Visionary Campus Plan to Support Princeton's Mission

Princetonians have strong opinions about the campus. We remember and treasure it for many things: serendipitous encounters, quiet reflection, vigorous exercise, meaningful conversation, spiritual enrichment, and world-class teaching and research, to name only a few. We debate the merits of new additions to its architecture, and we care deeply about what comes next.

I accordingly expect that most alums will take great interest in our recently published campus plan. The plan examines how Princeton's campus can accommodate new fields of study, a growing and evolving student body, and a changing world, while also sustaining the values and characteristics that define our mission and make this University distinctive and beloved. It aims not only to provide a plan for the next decade, but to situate that plan within a longer, and necessarily more speculative, 30-year horizon.

Our campus, like virtually all university campuses, has grown over time along with the scope of scholarly knowledge and the number of students seeking admission to its undergraduate and graduate programs. Through each stage of this expansion, Princeton has remained a place where spirits soar, where scholars embark on new frontiers of discovery, and where students and faculty pursue excellence in all that they do.

We have again reached a moment when our mission provides compelling reasons to extend this tradition of growth. Demand for admission is greater than ever. Princeton's distinctive capacities for teaching and research are both increasingly valuable and also — as governments cut funding for education, scholarship, and the arts — increasingly rare. Technological advancement has transformed the questions scholars in all fields can ask and the methods they can use to make a positive impact on our world.

We charged our campus planners with ensuring that as we evolve, we do so in ways that support our mission over both the near and longer terms. They have presented an array of attractive options that permit us to pursue our strategic objectives and preserve our ability to adapt to the changing needs of our community and the world.

One of the most intriguing ideas to emerge from this planning process is a vision for activating our lands south of Lake Carnegie. The lands are immediately across the lake, reachable within 10 minutes on bicycle from any of our dormitories or academic departments. Our rugby fields and cross country course are there already, and the canal tow path is a favored and frequently used site for recreation and exercise.

Princeton first began to acquire property south of the lake in 1922. The trustees predicted that “these properties will be needed by the University in the next fifty years,” and they acquired two additional farms in 1945 and 1948. The judgment of 1922 was prescient, even if the timeline was off: almost 100 years later our new plan represents the first time we have articulated a strategy for using these lands.

The plan envisions that Princeton's academic departments and undergraduate housing would remain on the campus north of the lake, while the new Lake Campus becomes home to a dynamic, mixed-use community that would advance

other priorities. New facilities would strengthen our ties to the region's innovation ecosystem and create opportunities for research partnerships with the nonprofit, corporate, and government sectors. Housing for up to 500 graduate students, retail stores, convening space, and administrative offices would all contribute to a vibrant community. Inviting walkways, plazas, and natural vistas would foster chance encounters and conversations abuzz with creativity and curiosity.



Princeton University Illustration

A schematic representation of one possibility for developing the Lake Campus along the eastern edge of Washington Road.

Strategic use of these lands south of the lake would enable us to fulfill our mission more effectively in other areas as well. For example, creating new homes for our softball and tennis teams on the Lake Campus would allow us to build new residential colleges south of Poe Field and admit more students to Princeton. New facilities would also benefit these athletic programs, and perhaps others in the future, through enhancements that are difficult to achieve in their current locations.

Similarly, a Lake Campus transit hub, shuttle service, and improved routes for walking and cycling would enhance connections across the lake, allowing us to relocate some existing parking spaces and reduce our reliance on single-occupancy vehicles. We would thereby create new capacity for research and teaching facilities north of the lake.

The plan pays careful attention to preserving the special qualities so many of us cherish. It also suggests new ways to develop the beauty and character of Princeton's campus, including by embracing New Jersey's native woodlands and meadows along with the cultivated gardens and courtyards that President James McCosh envisioned in an 1875 report to the trustees.

Moving forward, Princeton has an opportunity to infuse its distinctive tradition of campus design with a renewed spirit of collaboration, inclusivity, and sustainability that will enhance the University's capacity to address some of the most pressing problems facing society today. As you peruse the campus plan, I hope you will share the sense of excitement I feel as I imagine the possibilities described within its pages.

Inbox

A GRADING PROBLEM

As a Princeton alumnus and a retired college professor (43 years at Swarthmore), I was disturbed to learn that “the percentage of A and A+ grades given to undergraduates rose from 27 percent in 2014–2015 to more than 30 percent in 2016–2017” (On the Campus, Oct. 25). Even more dispiriting than this news was the response by the Office of the Dean of the College to it: “Increased grade compression at the top ... makes it challenging to distinguish our best students when awarding honors and prizes.” Wow, what a problem! Current students are so brilliant that it is really difficult to identify the best and give them their awards.

Does anyone believe that 30 percent of Princeton’s grades deserve to be in the A and A+ categories? When did the young become so smart that half of the traditional grading schema fell into irrelevance? Is it hopeless to imagine that a dean’s office might have responded otherwise? That rather than pass over the rampant grade inflation manifest in this data, that office might have sounded an alarm? That the office might have worried that the harder work of assessing is being replaced by the easier work of affirming? It’s true that affirming makes everyone feel better, though at an intellectual cost that Princeton should recognize and try to resist. The kind of honor at stake in grading goes way beyond the awarding of “honors and prizes.”

Philip Weinstein ’62
Aquinnah, Mass.

TAX-PLAN DEBATE

The rejection last year of more than 29,000 applicants for admission to Princeton invites resentment and the wish for political reprisal that manifests as the congressional plan to tax the Princeton endowment (On the Campus, Dec. 6). Although letters about rejection of qualified applicants date back to a time when the admission rate was much more favorable to applicants, the situation has become worse, so that admission to Princeton could be compared to admission to the Forbidden City under the Ming Dynasty, and that did not end well.

From the perspective of offering education to the qualified, the University has substantially regressed in its abilities, while the need for education of the population has increased. Princeton has the ability and the obligation to address this issue. Several options present themselves:

- ♦ Tailor a separate admission process, apart from the Common Application, for those individuals who specifically want a Princeton education.
- ♦ Open an online university, offering those who meet admission standards the opportunity to enroll in a four-year online college, possibly with summer onsite classes.
- ♦ Set up a second campus in the United States, sharing its faculty among both campuses.
- ♦ Arrange to have Princeton faculty teach courses at several community colleges, preferably in economically

FROM PAW’S PAGES: 1/18/1957

Umbrellaphilia

Dear Sir:

THE news in PAW (Nov. 30) that the undergraduates have adopted the fashion of carrying umbrellas brings a note of hope in an otherwise too cheerless world.

An umbrellaphile friend of mine used to say that the umbrella was the greatest invention since the wheel, until it was pointed out that the umbrella, in the primitive form of a large leaf or woven mat on a stick, was probably invented even earlier. The umbrella was surely one of the first artifacts. When Man learned to come in out of the rain, he also learned not to walk about in it without protection overhead. The umbrella is thus a symbol of civilization, deeply ingrained since the dawn of mankind, and it is only proper that the “ivier-than-thou look” should be identical with the “more-civilized-than-thou look.”

Lest anyone be suspicious, I want to state that I am not in the umbrella business. But I am heartened by the evidence in PAW that umbrellas are becoming popular with the leaders of the future. I am investing heavily, as I am confident that umbrellas are going up.

HERBERT S. BAILEY JR. '42
Princeton, N.J.

distressed areas.

- ♦ Create a trustees committee to discuss and develop policies to address this issue.

The current admission rate reflects a problem that will eventually harm Princeton and impede its stated goal of being “in the service of humanity.”

Kim Masters ’68
Fairview, N.C.

I was a graduate student during the 1970s and was the recipient of a tuition waiver and other financial aid. Had this been taxed as income, I would not have been able to complete my Ph.D.

It is said that a basic principle of taxation is to tax activities you wish to discourage and not tax activities you wish to encourage.

I worked all my life as a biomedical researcher and inventor and in recent years as an author and educator. Thus the question for our policymakers is whether these are activities that the government wishes to discourage.

Donald R. Kirsch *78
New York, N.Y.

PAW TRACKS



TOGETHER AGAIN: For Simone Schloss ’79, reconnecting with an old boyfriend at Alumni Day turned into a love story, with a 36-year gap in the middle. “You never know how things are going to turn out,” she says. “And it’s great being in love with your best friend.” Listen to Schloss’ story at paw.princeton.edu.



Simone Schloss '79

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Inbox

Princeton taught me to use language carefully and accurately, and I was therefore surprised that the Dec. 6 issue of PAW featured headlines both on the cover and in On the Campus describing the Republican tax plan as “tax reform.” “Reform,” according to Webster’s, means “to put or change into an improved form or condition.” Unfortunately, the tax bill being championed by Donald Trump and the Republican leadership does no such thing. The negative impacts that the plan would have on Princeton are just a tiny reflection of the negative impacts this plan would have on our country as a whole.

Zack Winestine '81
New York, N.Y.

TALES FROM THE TOWPATH

In response to your request for towpath stories (From the Archives, Oct. 4): For a brief period, bleachers were installed on a flatbed truck that would drive on the towpath alongside boat races on Lake Carnegie. This vantage provided an outstanding view of races in progress, and I believe that seats in the bleachers were largely reserved for coaches, team managers, and boathouse staff.

However, during one very close race, the driver paid more attention to the race than to the towpath itself. One wheel lost the path and the truck lurched to the side, lost its footing, and rolled slowly toward the water, depositing several coaches unceremoniously into the drink. The rolling bleachers were retired on that day. No suits were filed, as far as I know.

Gregg Hamilton '75
Port Chester, N.Y.

Editor’s note: Tom Daley '75 added these details: The incident took place in 1975 or 1976 when the Eastern Sprints (the Eastern Association of Rowing Colleges championship regatta) took place on Lake Carnegie. “The truck did not end up in the lake,” Daley wrote. “It came to rest at a 45-degree angle against a tree that prevented it (but not all of the riders) from ending up in the lake.”

During my years at Princeton, I ran the towpath a lot. I was on the cross country

and track teams, and I did four or five marathons per year.

When I was a senior, a movie-production company was hired by the University to do a promotional short. For some reason, they decided that I might be useful. The idea was to film me running along the towpath, then to talk to me about general relativity (the topic of my thesis, and still the focus of my research). I was game.

They filmed me running back and forth along the towpath 10 or 15 times. Then they got me talking about relativity. Two days later, it was back to the towpath for more filming.

A few months later, however, they called me to say they had decided not to include me in the film. I was disappointed — this was the end of my movie career. I was even more disappointed when the movie, *Princeton: A Search for Answers*, won an Academy Award in 1974.

After I got over my disappointment, I asked if I could see the footage with me running. I was famous in the running community for having incredibly bad running form, and I wanted to see how bad it really was. But the filmmakers wouldn’t do it. And I stopped running the towpath.

The first time since then that I have run the towpath was this past year, when I was in town to give a talk in the math department. I did the loop, from the Washington Street bridge to Kingston and back. Remarkably, it looked like it hadn’t changed a bit: the same roots across the path, the same branches between the path and the lake.

I forgave the towpath.

James Isenberg '73
Brownsville, Ore.

KIP THORNE *65’S NOBEL

Congratulations to Kip Thorne *65 (Princetonians, Oct. 25)! As a contemporary, I have followed his sparkling career with interest. Since Kip has accomplished many things over a long and distinguished career, it seemed wonderfully appropriate that he became a Nobel laureate for his part in the recently successful detection of gravity waves using the phenomenally precise Laser Interferometer Gravitational Wave

Observatory (LIGO) instrumentation that he helped develop. I am absolutely astounded that LIGO is evidently able to unambiguously detect gravity waves through minuscule changes in its own length, while operating in the presence of all sorts of spurious background-noise sources such as tiny temperature fluctuations, wind gusts, and even trees falling in the nearby forest.

One long overdue item I would like to see addressed relates to the very prediction of gravity waves originally described by Albert Einstein as a result of his groundbreaking work in general relativity more than a century ago. In one of the extreme ironies of modern physics, the very theory that forms the underpinning of Professor Thorne's (and many others') work, and which represents one of the towering achievements of the human mind, has itself never been awarded the Nobel Prize! I would like to suggest that perhaps a certain committee in Sweden might see fit to posthumously award Albert Einstein a similar honor. Better late than never!

Paul F. Jacobs *66
Saunderstown, R.I.

FIRES ON CAMPUS

PAW says that on the Princeton campus "only one major conflagration has occurred since [1944], the destruction of Whig Hall on Nov. 9, 1969" (That Was Then, Nov. 8). Those who witnessed the Little Hall fire on Oct. 27, 1968, might beg to differ. Little's footprint of destruction was of the same order of magnitude as Whig's. Two of the dormitory's entries were gutted. Two others received extensive water damage. Dozens of students were displaced and their belongings destroyed.

No doubt Whig was the more architecturally significant building. And the destruction of its interior was also complete. (But there was to be no restoration. Whig's hollowed shell became a modernist playground.) Little was a dorm, whose outer walls were just another stone stretch of University Gothic and whose interior probably needed renovation anyway.

The Whig fire took place in the

continued on page 8

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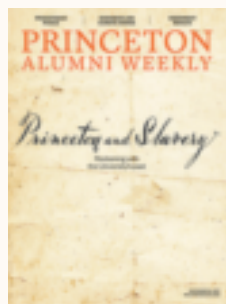
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PRINCETON RECKONS WITH ITS CONNECTIONS TO SLAVERY
 READERS RESPOND


Alumni responded to PAW's coverage of the Princeton & Slavery Project in the Nov. 8 issue with letters, comments at PAW Online, and on social media. Here is a sampling:

My congratulations to Professor Martha Sandweiss and her faculty and student colleagues on their superb job of analyzing Princeton's connections to slavery. Their research and discussion of its results constitute an excellent example of how an institution can examine its own history in a way that benefits the larger community as well as itself. Given the unsettled political atmosphere in America today, reasonableness and intellectual rigor are particularly important. The Princeton & Slavery Project reflects these attributes.

During the past several years, Princeton has adopted an approach of educate, not eradicate, in its appraisal of its past. Because of this, its future will be built on a firmer foundation.

Philip Seib '70
Pasadena, Calif.

The "Princeton and Slavery" issue masterfully detailed the antebellum Princeton history so closely linked to slavery. Northern and Southern sentiments regarding slavery were complex, and even Union and Confederate soldiers were not in uniform agreement on the issues for which they fought and died.

Josiah Simpson Studdiford 1858, a Northern Unionist, enlisted as a lieutenant in the 4th New Jersey Infantry regiment. This decision met with the disapprobation of his four brothers, all Princeton graduates. Thus his mother received his letters depicting battles and historic figures (now in the Princeton University archives).

To wit: He saw Lincoln ("Uncle Abe on horseback ... his legs thin make an appalling scene") and McClellan ("his

legs stout"), and was captured at Gaines' Mill and sent to Richmond, where he met Gen. Robert E. Lee ("his treatment was exceeding courteous"). From Libby Prison, he wrote, "I lived on one hard cracker and half-cup of coffee a day ... Stonewall Jackson's men live on such fare and fight on it and I am sure we ought to." Exchanged back to the North, Josiah took command of the 4th NJ and on Aug. 27, 1862, he was ordered "to hold the Bridge at Bull Run"; then the chilling rebel yell of Stonewall's Brigade rose, and the "greybacks began whanging away" — unleashing a hail of gunfire. Josiah retreated. He died two weeks thereafter leading a victorious charge at the Battle of South Mountain. He is buried at Lambertville, N.J.

Thus memorialized on the atrium wall in Nassau Hall — a Yankee who respected, even revered, his Confederate counterparts.

Jim Studdiford '65
Wyndmoor, Pa.

On reading the articles about Princeton's deep associations with slavery, I wondered why white researchers dominated the narrative. Then I landed on a small but illuminating interview ("In Videos, Family Conversations") with John Roderick Heller III '59. He (white, corporate CEO) expresses embarrassment and disappointment that his ancestors were slaveholders, but adds: "I've never felt that the sins of fathers were visited on the descendants." I wondered if he felt the same way about wealth and power accumulated by those fathers (on the backs of slaves) that have been so generously "visited" on their descendants? And if he is aware that descendants of slaves have had no such privileges "visited" on them?

This contradiction — moral regret by a University made wealthy by slavery and now planning an expansion that only mildly seeks to increase the "diversity of our students" (President's Page, Nov. 8) — sits at the heart of this project. Will Princeton simply slough off slavery as a sin of its fathers, bringing in more "poor" students to assuage pangs of

embarrassment, while strengthening the (covert) grip of slave-owners' descendants on wealth and power?

As if to press home the message of respectability about visiting wealth on descendants, a full-page ad on the back cover of this issue (with a photo of three generations of white males) reminds us: "You never actually own a Patek Philippe. You merely take care of it for the next generation."

Come on, Princeton. Our institutional message should be much more robust: Slavery produced vast wealth and power for Princeton. Princeton must redress the balance by investing a very significant proportion of that wealth to empower young children, students, academics, and administrators of color — so that wealth and power be equitably visited on descendants of slaves and slave-owners alike.

Sarah Thomas de Benitez *00
Taipei, Taiwan

I was delighted to read "The Scientist's Assistant," about Professor Joseph Henry. He was appointed as the first head (i.e., secretary) of the Smithsonian Institution, as he was considered the foremost scientist in America at the time (1846). In recognition of his distinguished service, there's a life-size bronze statue of him on the National Mall, in front of the Smithsonian's Castle headquarters.

As a former member of the Smithsonian Institution National Board, I was — like his assistant Sam Parker on a more literal level — shocked that the latter had served as a human guinea pig in the University's electrical experiments.

We are all indebted to Julia Grummitt GS for her essay on this courageous minority lab assistant who served long, faithfully, and anonymously, without a bronze statue or so much as a photograph reminding of his service.

Paul Hertelendy '53
Berkeley, Calif.

I was a graduate student at Princeton starting in 1950. My studies were done in the biology department in the laboratory of Professor Wilbur W. Swingle, located on the basement level of Guyot Hall. Professor Swingle was one of the world's

leading authorities on the adrenal cortex, an endocrine gland, the secretions of which are crucial not only to our well-being but to life itself.



Langford Bolling was a black man who worked in Dr. Swingle's laboratory. Langford was not only Dr. Swingle's most trusted assistant and confidant,

he also taught graduate students all the experimental techniques that were used in that laboratory — particularly in the Vivarium, then located just to the south of Guyot Hall. Langford ran the Vivarium and cared for all the experimental animals (rats, cats, dogs, mice) housed there, which sometimes numbered in the hundreds.

Much of the experimental effort centered on the secretions of the adrenal cortex and the identification of the hormone(s) secreted by that endocrine gland. This required the use of dogs whose adrenal glands had been removed. The difficult surgery was, I believe, developed by Dr. Swingle, and he would never operate without Langford's assessment of the dog's health and unless Langford was present as the anesthesiologist. Langford also was the most trusted postoperative caretaker of the dogs, and he taught students the proper, humane care and assessment of both pre- and post-experimental animals. But there was so much more interaction between Langford and the white graduate students. For example, he helped me and my new wife find our first automobile (a used green 1950 Chevrolet).

Possibly Langford's employment record still exists wherever those records are kept. I know of no picture of Langford, and I wish I had one. It is so sad that a man so important in mainline research at a great university remains unknown.

Your article on Joseph Henry and his black assistant, Sam Parker, inspired me. And now we know of two black men who worked in the shadows at Princeton.

George Barlow '53
Dublin, Ohio

As you can see from my class numbers, I have been reading PAW for a lot of years, especially while my late wife, Helen, was Class Notes editor in the 1970s. The issue on Princeton and slavery is as good an issue as I have ever seen, full of new, interesting information and very well written. It would have greatly pleased Helen, who was an enthusiastic supporter of African American rights long before it became popular to do so. Congratulations, and keep up the good work.

Maurice D. Lee Jr. '46 *50
Cranbury, N.J.

If Princeton actually cared about making right with its slave-ridden past, it would provide reparations to the descendants of slaves who worked there.

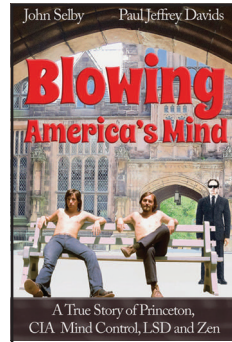
(posted on Twitter)
Andrew Tynes '17
Boston, Mass.

Distressing as it may be, we cannot hide from our history. We must reflect on it and learn. My congratulations to PAW for its wonderful reporting on the Princeton & Slavery Project, and of course to all the Princeton scholars who contributed to the project and website.

Scott Gurvey '73
Montclair, N.J.

It's interesting that we're using our standards today to judge people making decisions 150 years ago, based on what they thought was true then. We want to tear down statues, change the names of buildings, etc. I wonder if in 150 years, when it's understood that babies in the womb are people and have as much right to life as anyone else, whether people living then will be tearing down the monuments to prominent figures living today who encourage abortion and are party to killing millions of those unborn people. Of course, many people today, maybe even a majority, believe that abortion is the "right thing to do" for many reasons. I wonder if that will make a difference in how they are viewed once the truth is known and people are aware that we've been slaughtering millions of innocent people. Food for thought ...

Robert Schultz '76
Kennesaw, Ga.



Blowing America's Mind

A True Story of Princeton, CIA Mind Control, LSD and Zen

John Selby '68 & Paul Jeffrey Davids '69

"Blowing America's Mind is a fascinating journey of love, drugs and covert governmental intrigue. Suspenseful in documenting the impact of the 'Psychedelic Revolution' at Princeton in the late 1960's, the book is a complex, poignant drama detailing CIA-sponsored hypnosis and LSD research, as the famous all-male Ivy League university is on the eve of going coed and on the edge of imploding."

— *Jeremy Kagan, Professor, School of Cinematic Arts, USC Chairperson of Special Projects for the Directors Guild of America*

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Studying zebrafish with Associate Professor of Molecular Biology Rebecca Burdine, left, Jason McSheene *15 and Kari Baker Lenhart *11 discovered a gene that can cause congenital heart defects.

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Inbox

continued from page 5

middle of the night, while most of the campus slept. Little's provided hundreds with a couple of hours of fiery spectacle on an otherwise dull Sunday afternoon. (It soon became obvious that no one had been killed or injured, so there was no guilt about being entertained, as many were. Spectators were serenaded by a stereo blasting the Doors' "Light My Fire" from an open window in Laughlin Hall.) That, along with its direct impact on the lives of many students, made it the more communal experience.

It certainly merits inclusion in any discussion of "major" fires in the small world that is Princeton.

William McDermott '71
North Palm Beach, Fla.

Architect Charles Gwathmey's brilliant solution to the fire-gutted Whig Hall is an emblem of Princeton's inspired tradition of merging old and new, a feature that makes its campus the most inviting and inventive of all. I am reminded of all those fortuitous fires in the Middle Ages that gave rise to new Gothic cathedrals — and of course the Great Fire of London that cleared the way for Wren's St Paul's! Onward.

Charles Scribner III '73 *77
Mountain Brook, Ala.

FOR THE RECORD

An On the Campus photo caption in the Nov. 8 issue gave an incorrect date for the installation of a pair of gilded lions along a Wilson College walkway. It was 1998.

WE'D LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU

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News from the Alumni Association

aluminary

Christina Hultholm *06
Reunions Chair
Association of Princeton
Graduate Alumni



c. 2017



c. 2006

To learn the many ways to stay connected to Princeton, contact the Office of Alumni Affairs at 609-258-1900 or alumni.princeton.edu

When she was majoring in international relations and economics at New York University, Christina Hultholm knew she wanted to go to the best graduate program in international politics, and that was at Princeton. "It was an easy decision," she said.

After receiving her M.A. in Politics in 2006, Christina stayed at Princeton to do further study and research in international political economy -- and to begin her engagement with the broader Princeton community. She became President of the Graduate Student Government in 2008, giving her the opportunity to meet students from across the community and to think about topics beyond her narrow field of research. The position also placed her on the Alumni Council's Executive Committee, and that introduced her to an entirely new Princeton experience. "My volunteer activities at Princeton completely changed my experience in grad school and my future engagement with the University. From that time on, I was constantly thinking about how I could help other graduate students forge the same kind of positive, enriching connection to Princeton that had come to mean so much to me."

By 2013, Christina had left the Politics department, but she remained fully engaged in the Princeton community. From 2013 to 2017, she served as Vice Chair and Chair of the Technology Advisory Committee. Around the same time, she also made her first foray into politics. She was elected to her local Democratic County Committee ("As a political scientist, I found it really cool that I got to vote for myself.") and was later appointed to the Lawrence Township Zoning Board of Adjustment, of which she is currently Vice Chair.

"I think it's important to engage with your community, in big ways or in small. Like so many other Princetonians, when I think I can help, I raise my hand."

This year, she is volunteering in a new role: APGA Reunions Chair. When asked about her new responsibilities, she smiles broadly. "Reunions! You don't understand it until you go. Three days of celebrating with thousands of the most interesting, smartest, and friendliest people in the world. I hope everyone comes back to experience it!"

Graduate Alumni News

Reunions (Beer) Jackets

For the first time, graduate school alumni will participate in a time-honored Princeton tradition by wearing their own Reunions jackets during the P-Rade this year. According to the Association of Princeton Graduate Alumni President John Cunniff '88, this is a welcome change.

"We're delighted to have our own beer jackets for Reunions," Cunniff says. "We want our graduate alumni to always feel a part of campus. Having jackets, like the undergraduate classes, is a great way to participate in this wonderful Princeton tradition."

In November, the APGA invited recent graduate alumni who have attended Reunions, as well as all graduate students, to submit design ideas for the jacket. They were later voted on by students and alumni who graduated within the last 25 years. The winning design can be purchased online this spring by alumni (1993-2018) and by graduating students and available for pick up at Reunions. Special pins, to be worn on the jackets, will be available at Reunions to distinguish graduating year. The APGA Reunions blazer, which was introduced in 2003, will also be on hand for purchase.



Reunions 2018: Pirates of the Graduate College – “Yo Ho, Yo Ho, a Preceptor’s Life for Me”

Plans are already underway for Reunions, led by graduate alumni chair Christina Hultholm '06 (Politics). This year's academic area of interest is the social sciences. In addition to the many activities planned around this discipline, social planning for Reunions is in high gear. This year's theme is "Pirates of the Graduate College." Like last year, graduating graduate students will also join the festivities with wristbands subsidized by the APGA.

"Ever since the APGA was given a full Reunions site at Cuyler Courtyard in 2014, the Reunions experience has been better than ever," adds Michael Olin, senior associate director for Graduate Alumni Relations. "The APGA tent draws many people and now has a full weekend of programming and some of the best entertainment, and is a genuine part of Princeton Reunions."

Learn more about Reunions activities by visiting alumni.princeton.edu or on the APGA Facebook page: facebook.com/PrincetonGraduateAlumni.

Daniel Mendelsohn '94 to be Awarded the James Madison Medal at Alumni Day 2018

If you haven't traveled to campus recently while class is in session, plan to visit on February 24 for Alumni Day. In addition to the many scheduled activities, talks and workshops offered throughout the day, Princeton will honor graduate alumnus Daniel Mendelsohn '94 as the Madison Medalist. Mendelsohn studied classics while at Princeton and is an internationally bestselling author, critic and translator. Named for James Madison, Princeton's first graduate alumnus, the Madison Medal is awarded to a graduate alumnus or alumna who has had a distinguished career, advanced the cause of graduate education, or achieved a record of outstanding public service.

APGA Regional Award Grants

Interested in planning an event in your region? The APGA offers co-funding grants to regions for events that attract graduate alumni. In the past year, grants have been awarded for events in Washington, D.C., Houston, Texas and Taipei, Taiwan. Email APGA@princeton.edu to inquire about funding.

February 24, 2018



Alumni Day



Woodrow Wilson Award
Charles Gibson '65
Veteran Television Journalist



Madison Medal
Daniel Mendelsohn *94
Author and Critic

In addition to addresses by the two award winners, morning programming will include:

- **“A Window Into Our Sustainable Future”** with **Lynn Loo *01**, Professor of Engineering and Director, Andlinger Center for Energy and the Environment
- **“Perspectives on Campus Architecture and an Update on the Campus Plan”** with University architect **Ron McCoy *80**
- **Tours of the new Lewis Arts Complex.**

The day continues in Jadwin Gymnasium with a reception, followed by the Alumni Association Luncheon and Awards Ceremony.

After the luncheon, join fellow Princetonians for the moving Service of Remembrance at 3 p.m. in the University Chapel.

Cap off the day with a festive Closing Reception for all alumni at 4 p.m.

Interesting and fun activities are scheduled throughout the day, including a workshop on navigating the college admissions process, exhibits at the Art Museum and Firestone Library, performances in the lively arts, student projects... and much more.

For the full Alumni Day schedule and registration information, go to: alumni.princeton.edu/alumniday

Schedule subject to change.



On the Campus



On a chilly November morning, icicles decorate the Fountain of Freedom in Scudder Plaza, looking toward the Simpson International Building. Photograph by Ricardo Barros



A scene inspired by Princeton's history is performed during a staged reading of new plays at McCarter Theatre.

Grappling With History

Symposium on Princeton's ties to slavery explores lessons, context, what's next

The Friday before Thanksgiving, Princeton dignitaries cut a symbolic orange ribbon and officially rededicated 181-year-old West College as Morrison Hall.

That same day, a speech by the building's namesake — retired Princeton humanities professor Toni Morrison, the Nobel Prize-winning author of novels chronicling slavery's impact on American life — inaugurated the weekend's other big event: a symposium unveiling the results of more than four years of research into the University's extensive but little acknowledged pre-Civil War ties to slavery.

The juxtaposition of the two events — a scholarly look at Princeton's troubled racial history, and the renaming of an administration building after an African American writer — underlined one of the central themes of the research effort, known as the Princeton & Slavery Project: the inextricable entanglement of freedom and bondage, progress and oppression.

"Princeton's early history exemplifies the central paradox of American history, writ small," history professor Martha

A. Sandweiss, the project's founder and director, told the audience at the Nov. 17-18 symposium. "From the start, liberty and slavery were intimately entwined."

The Princeton & Slavery symposium anchored a weekend that included McCarter Theatre readings of seven short plays based on documents uncovered by project researchers; the premiere of a documentary film by Melvin McCray '74 about contemporary Princetonians' family ties to slaves and slaveholders; and an outdoor installation by contemporary artist Titus Kaphar commemorating a slave auction advertised at Maclean House in 1766.

Attended by an audience of several hundred, the symposium featured panel discussions among a dozen researchers, scholars, and academic administrators who presented highlights of the research, placed Princeton's story in larger historical and contemporary contexts, and began a conversation about how the University should respond to the findings.

Since its Nov. 6 launch, the project's website, <https://slavery.princeton.edu>, had been accessed from 95 countries,

Sandweiss told the symposium audience. The site includes nearly 90 essays comprising some 800 printed pages, plus more than 370 primary-source documents, videos, maps, and graphs — the result of a collaboration among 40 researchers, from undergraduates to established scholars.

In symposium presentations, five of those researchers summarized their findings on such topics as the life of John Witherspoon, one of nine slaveholding Princeton presidents; the tense, sometimes violent relationship between the University's Southern students and the town's vibrant community of free blacks; and the close familial and ideological ties linking University alumni across the South. (For more information on the research, see the Nov. 8 issue of PAW.)

Although the University itself apparently never owned slaves, "slavery and racism became part of the DNA of Princeton," said Joseph Yannielli, a postdoctoral associate at Yale's Gilder Lehrman Center for the Study of Slavery, Resistance, and Abolition, who worked on the Princeton & Slavery Project as a postdoctoral fellow at Princeton in 2015-17. "The result was a catastrophic failure of moral leadership."

But Princeton's entanglement with slavery was not unusual, symposium speakers noted. From China to Rome, "few cultures or nations can be said

to have begun or can be said to have survived without slavery,” Morrison said in her keynote address. “Enslaved populations built civilizations.”

In the United States, “slavery was an institution that underpinned capitalism, that made the wealth of the New World possible, that fueled the Industrial Revolution,” said symposium speaker Leslie M. Harris, professor of history at Northwestern University. “The Princeton example reminds us that support for slavery existed dangerously late in the life of our nation as a whole, not simply in the South, but in the North.”

Still, acknowledging the University’s involvement in America’s original sin may change how Princetonians feel about their institution, speakers said. Lesa Redmond ’17 said her research on Witherspoon had helped her, as an African American student, to “redefine my relationship with Princeton.”

History graduate student R. Isabela Morales, project manager of the Princeton & Slavery website, said she walks the campus with a new awareness of the human suffering caused by the men whose names adorn University buildings. “That misery’s always been there,” Morales said, “but now it’s visible to us.”

“This is a project that could hurt,” noted researcher Trip Henningson ’16. “We might be shattering some of these mythologies about Princeton that are very important to people, so you have to be gentle, you have to be empathetic. But at the same time, there’s a profound search

“There’s a profound search for truth that I’m really, really proud to be a part of. In order to love a place, you really have to know what it is.”

— Researcher Trip Henningson ’16

for truth that I’m really, really proud to be a part of. In order to love a place, you really have to know what it is.”

More than 30 universities have undertaken similar research into their historical ties to slavery, in some cases sparking controversy. Brown University, which launched one of the earliest such efforts in 2003, received negative press coverage and enough hate mail that then-President Ruth J. Simmons stepped up her security detail, Simmons told the symposium audience.

But Princetonians seem proud of the work, President Eisgruber ’83 said. On the day *The New York Times* covered the project’s findings, Eisgruber was meeting with New York alumni, and “they were jubilant about it,” he told the symposium audience, “because they thought it was a manifestation of the kind of truth-seeking that a university should do.”

Symposium attendees echoed that sentiment. “I think it’s inspiring,” said English professor Esther Schor, acting chair of the Humanities Council. “I’ve been here 30 years, and I feel like I’m completely renegotiating with the institution. I didn’t know any of this.”

Crucially, the project’s website makes emerging scholarship about the place of slavery in American life broadly accessible to people who may never set foot on campus, speakers said — an important way of preserving historical memory.

“We have had this incredible scholarship pouring out for decades, and yet we haven’t quite managed to penetrate our amnesia,” Harvard political theorist Danielle Allen ’93 told the symposium audience. “We haven’t quite answered the question of how we get the summation to stick, so that it’s not the case that one generation after the next has to relearn all of this history.”

Forthrightly accepting uncomfortable historical truths is a precondition for present-day reconciliation, in whatever form it may take, symposium speakers argued. Although some universities have responded to their own slavery studies with concrete gestures of atonement — Georgetown is offering preferential admission status to the descendants of slaves the university sold in 1838, and Brown invested in the local public school system — no specific commitments emerged from Princeton’s symposium. Speakers suggested integrating project findings into campus tours, addressing elements of the history during freshman orientation, and installing 19th-century photographs of Princeton’s African American employees on the walls of University buildings.

“The most important thing for us to do is to continue conversations and events that engage in a serious and truth-seeking and broadly disseminated fashion with difficult questions,” Eisgruber said in a brief interview after the symposium. “Those include questions about history and questions about the past.”

Ultimately, uncovering past injustices must motivate a commitment to eliminating present ones, symposium speakers argued.

“We are making history today, and we forget that,” said Simmons, the former Brown president. “We worry so much about what transpired in the past. We worry little about our complicity in the things that are going on today, and what people will have to uncover about our acts tomorrow.” ♦ By Deborah Yaffe



Keynote speaker Toni Morrison, left, in conversation with Professor Tracy K. Smith



FRESHMAN ESSAY CONTEST WINNER

Beginning the Princeton Journey: A Peculiar Sort of Home

By Allison Huang '21



In a new writing competition, PAW and the Office of the Dean of Undergraduate Students (ODUS) invited freshmen to reflect on

their first two months on campus and respond to the prompt: “What stands out about your experience?” Submissions were judged by representatives of the University Press Club, the Nassau Lit, ODUS, and PAW. The winner was Allison Huang '21, a Daily Princetonian opinion columnist.

Shivering, we cling to the Brooklyn Bridge’s side railing in all our unbalanced, precarious glory, hearts unsettled by a thousand speeding cars hurtling by beneath us. From his shopping bag, Daigo unravels layers of clothes he bought just hours before: a scarf for himself, a parka for his roommate Alex who, ill-prepared, wore only a gray sweatshirt with “Princeton Tigers” blocked out in white letters on

the front. It was “low-key” enough to go out in public, Alex had explained, which drew our minds back to the bright orange blazers we saw alumni wearing during our first week at Princeton — apparel that, in contrast, screamed “Princeton!”

Fair, we think to ourselves: A muted gray was far less obnoxious than bright orange, though no one gave it a second thought on the Princeton campus, where the blending of school colors into one’s wardrobe became an initiation of sorts. It was only a matter of time before you succumbed to buying that bright orange scarf, or bright orange hoodie, or those bright orange socks that ran up to your knees. It was only a matter of time before

It was only a matter of time before you succumbed to buying that bright orange scarf or bright orange hoodie ...

you ran out of clean laundry and began to wear Princeton apparel — your last resort — religiously, sporting bright orange four, five days in a row.

We vacillate further in the dark, enjoying an unchanging pearl-dotted skyline in silence. This was our comfort: After living together on the same floor, seeing each other in everything from ratty nightwear to bright red Forbes gear, we enjoyed each other’s company even unspeaking. This was a fragment of the group (most had gone home for fall break) that snacked together, had cheese tastings together, and worked on general-chemistry problem sets together. I didn’t know until two weeks in, after stealthily stalking their Facebooks, that my fellow “Zees” were valedictorians, school presidents, national virtuosos. For me, there was only us: adventurous, fun-loving, completely odd, us.

“Who’s hungry?” I ask after a few starry-eyed moments have passed. “I’m craving pizza.” “We should get some famous NYC 24/7 pizza,” says my roommate Vrinda, who, despite being from Florida, knows the area better than any of the rest of us (including myself, a relative local). We are approaching midnight, magic hour. I open Yelp and begin searching for pizzerias still open near 34th Street-Penn Station, our ride home. “Here’s a good one,” I say, “Pizza Suprema.”

In my mind’s eye, I dream of hot crusts, red sauce, and oozy cheese. I had not believed my Princeton tour guide when she claimed that “food is the way to the college student’s heart,” but food had become truly relevant to me at Princeton, especially in the week of midterms when study break after study break brought us out of our rooms and into each other’s company. It was not food, but Food: the breaking of giant Wa cookies and the back-and-forth passing of Cheetos bags, sustenance shared in the intimate space of the fourth floor of Forbes.

Slowly, collectively, we gather our things and leap down from the railing. The city is still wide awake; shadows pass in and around my feet. I loop my arm through Vrinda’s and fix my eyes on Alex and Daigo as they lead the way. We flee down the bridge back the way we had come. Back to Princeton, back to home. ♦

SEXUAL-HARASSMENT CASE

Complaint Citing Faculty Adviser Sparks Outcry on Campus

Students and faculty members have called on Princeton to revise its sexual-misconduct policies after disciplinary actions against a professor found responsible for sexual harassment of a graduate student were widely seen to be insufficient. An advisory committee is expected to offer recommendations by the end of January.

“We must adopt a zero-tolerance policy, where violation equals termination.”

— Professor Andrew Houck '00 in a *Daily Princetonian* letter

Yeohee Im, a third-year Ph.D. candidate in the electrical engineering department, told *HuffPost* in a story posted Nov. 9 that she filed a complaint with Princeton's Title IX office last April, in which she claimed that her adviser sexually harassed her on two occasions in his home while the two were alone, touching her upper thigh and stomach. *HuffPost* published a letter to Im stating that a University panel formed to investigate the charges “found that the Respondent engaged in unwelcome verbal or physical behavior ... that was sufficiently severe to have the effect of unreasonably interfering with your educational experience by creating a hostile or offensive environment.”

Im told the online news site that the professor's punishment was an eight-hour training session; a University spokesman said “penalties were imposed in addition to the required counseling” but that details are confidential.

Im told *HuffPost* that she felt the penalty should have been more severe — and in a petition signed by about 900 Princeton community members and published in *The Daily Princetonian*, many students, faculty, and alumni said they agreed with her. “We the undersigned write to express our deep concerns regarding the University's handling of the recent sexual harassment

case against electrical engineering professor Sergio Verdú,” the petition says. It requests that the University “elevate its disciplinary actions” and “firmly establish that sexual harassment will not be tolerated in our community.”

According to University spokesman Michael Hotchkiss, the range of penalties for sexual misconduct includes but is not limited to warning, probation, loss of leave or other privileges, suspension, and dismissal. The professor, who has taught at Princeton since 1984, remains a salaried University employee.

Verdú said in a statement to PAW that he could not discuss the case other than to say “there was absolutely no sexual harassment.”

In a letter to the *Prince*, 16 electrical engineering professors said they “have no tolerance for such behavior and condemn it in the strongest possible terms. ... Victims must be able to report freely and with the confidence that penalties will serve as a strong deterrent.”

“The only way to protect our students is to ensure that these situations never arise,” said electrical engineering professor Andrew Houck '00 in a separate letter to the *Prince*. “We must adopt a zero-tolerance policy, where violation equals termination.”

Emily Carter, dean of the engineering school, assured students that coming forward to report sexual misconduct would not jeopardize their financial support or visa status. She said the

engineering school would hold a series of sessions on “fostering a welcoming and safe environment.”

In late November, open meetings were hosted by the University's Title IX office and a sexual-misconduct advisory committee. At a Nov. 27 meeting, students and faculty members asked about transparency relating to Title IX investigations, the range of penalties, and the procedure by which the dean of the faculty decides the punishment in sexual-misconduct cases involving faculty members.

“All across the country, everyone is looking at what [the] norms were and saying, ‘Those norms are not acceptable anymore,’” Vice Provost Michele Minter said. “The University periodically has the opportunity to reset, and say ... ‘We’re purposely making a decision to move away from our previous precedents.’ That’s exactly the sort of thing that we’re looking at right now.”

Minter said there have been cases at Princeton “where faculty members are separated from the University based on a single [sexual-misconduct] case.”

The student-faculty sexual-misconduct committee is expected to issue a report with recommendations by the end of January. Suggestions can be emailed to facultystudentcommittee@princeton.edu.

“Although it is not easy to share how I was taken advantage of, I am speaking out,” Im told *HuffPost*. “I hope this story can give the University a lesson on what kind of actions they have to take in order to protect victims and prevent this from happening again.” ♦ *By A.W.*



One for ‘Gip’

Hayward “Gip” Gipson '67, the first African American to earn a football letter at Princeton and an all-Ivy cornerback, has been honored with a large photo mural leading to the football office in Jadwin Gym. In addition, the Jadwin lobby has received a facelift, with archival photos, upgraded ticketing facilities, and new gathering spaces for visitors. ♦

IN MEMORIAM



Economics professor **UWE REINHARDT**, a leading authority on health-care economics, died Nov. 13 in Princeton. He was 80. Reinhardt

joined the faculty in 1968 as an assistant professor and became professor of economics and public affairs in 1979. During the nearly 50 years that Reinhardt was at the University, he was regarded as one of the most influential health economists and health-policy experts in the country, known for his ability to explain complex health-care issues to a broad audience.

Reinhardt's research explored a number of policy issues, including equity and cost-effectiveness of health care, payment reforms, and veterans' health care. He served as an adviser to governments, public commissions, and advisory boards, and was routinely called upon to brief members of Congress.

President Eisgruber '83 said Reinhardt "was one of Princeton's most beloved teachers." He was an honorary member of the classes of 1974, 1983, 1995, and 2000.



Chemistry professor emeritus **EDWARD C. "TED" TAYLOR** died Nov. 22 in St. Paul, Minn. He was 94. Taylor was best known

for his research into butterfly-wing pigments, which led to the development of the anti-cancer drug Alimta for Eli Lilly & Co.

Approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration in 2004, Alimta is used to treat malignant pleural mesothelioma, a lung cancer often caused by exposure to asbestos. Construction of the new Frick Chemistry Building was supported by Princeton's share of royalties from Alimta.

Taylor joined the faculty in 1954 and transferred to emeritus status in 1997. He taught and mentored generations of students and in retirement endowed fellowships for graduate students in chemistry.

His research focused on a

class of organic molecules called heterocycles, which are key components in molecules essential for life. Taylor held 52 patents and was the author, editor, or co-editor of 89 books.

For an appreciation of Taylor by department chair Tom Muir, go to <http://bit.ly/tedtaylor>.



Former dean of the engineering school **ROBERT JAHN '51** *55 died Nov. 15. He was 87. Jahn joined the faculty in 1962 as an

assistant professor of mechanical engineering and founded the Electric Propulsion and Plasma Dynamics Laboratory, which he directed until 1998. He served as dean of the School of Engineering and Applied Science from 1971 to 1986. He returned to teaching and research, retiring in 2003.

Jahn's early research focused on rocket propulsion, and he rose to prominence as an engineer during the space race, laying the groundwork for spacecraft propelled by electrically charged particles. He was awarded the two highest honors in the field of spacecraft propulsion.

In 1979 Jahn began exploring whether human consciousness could affect the physical world, starting the Princeton Engineering Anomalies Research Lab. Jahn's work set him at odds with many colleagues, and he eventually reached an agreement with the University to continue the work with private funding and without graduate students.



DONALD MCCLURE, professor of chemistry emeritus, died Nov. 17 in Plainsboro, N.J. He was 97. McClure joined Princeton's

faculty in 1967 and retired in 1991. His research focused on physical inorganic chemistry, and he worked in the fields of molecular spectroscopy and condensed-matter physics. He published more than 130 journal papers and a book, *Electronic Spectra of Molecules and Ions in Crystals*. ♦

Arch, Garden Names Sought



The University's Committee on Naming is soliciting suggestions for the names of two campus spaces: the East Pyne arch, above, that faces Firestone Library, and a new public garden to be developed on the roof of an underground section of the library along Nassau Street. Suggestions can be submitted through the committee's website: namingcommittee.princeton.edu.

The naming committee's work is one of several initiatives recommended by the University's Wilson Legacy Review Committee to expand Princeton's "commitment to diversity and inclusion." Other initiatives underway include:

- ♦ The installation of a marker that offers both positive and negative elements of Woodrow Wilson 1879's legacy. The University is finalizing the selection of a designer for the marker, which will be located on Scudder Plaza.

- ♦ The addition of artwork and photography within public spaces on campus. Artwork has already been added to the Carl A. Fields Center and the engineering school.

- ♦ Incorporating Princeton's lesser-known history into campus life through walking tours, historical markers, and inclusion in freshman orientation. ♦ By A.W.



Looking to the Future

Campus plan: A long list of possibilities for the next decade — and beyond

Creating a new campus south of Lake Carnegie, providing new housing for undergraduate and graduate students, and building new homes for engineering and the environmental sciences are among the recommendations in the University's new campus plan.

The plan — released Dec. 5 — provides a framework to guide the development of Princeton's physical campus within the next 10 years in "the context of potential needs and developments over the next 30 years," the University said. (A summary of the plan will be mailed with the Feb. 7 issue of PAW.)

While the plan suggests possible locations and ideas for campus development, it does not determine whether or when Princeton will proceed

with the projects. The University is currently developing a capital plan and a financial campaign that would support the projects.

Last April, the University announced that it was considering a site south of Poe and Pardee fields as the location for one or two residential colleges, with the goal of increasing undergraduate enrollment by 10 percent. Princeton also said it is considering an area along Ivy Lane and Western Way to replace the EQuad and expand engineering facilities, as well as to provide a new home for environmental studies and the departments of geosciences and ecology and evolutionary biology.

The campus plan reiterates those recommendations and describes other potential projects, including:

- ♦ The development of a Lake Campus south of Lake Carnegie into a "lively and integrated campus community" with housing for up to 500 graduate students and postdocs, new facilities for softball and tennis, a transit hub, and buildings to house "academic partnerships in an innovation ecosystem." Over time, the plan says, the Lake Campus might have a new hockey arena with two sheets of ice to replace Baker Rink.

- ♦ The removal of some "outdated" Wilson College dormitories, which could be replaced by academic space or improved Wilson College facilities.

- ♦ New uses for the EQuad, the Friend Center, the computer science building, and Guyot Hall once new facilities for engineering and environmental sciences are constructed.

- ♦ Consideration of Green Hall as a "prime location for the humanities."

- ♦ Pedestrian and bicycle pathways through the campus — including one from Nassau Street to a proposed pedestrian bridge over Lake Carnegie and south to the Lake Campus.

- ♦ Future use of the Springdale golf course for unspecified educational purposes. Springdale Golf Club's lease with Princeton expires in 2036, but a provision allows the University to terminate it at the end of 2026.

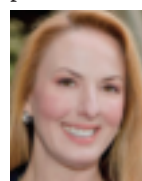
- ♦ An expansion of Dillon Gym and replacement of McCosh Infirmary with a new University Health Services building.

- ♦ A number of sustainability features, including plans to encourage walking and cycling and discourage driving to the central campus. ♦ *By A.W.*

The complete planning document can be found at <http://bit.ly/campusplan2017>.

University Fills Two High-Level Positions

Philosophy professor **Sarah-Jane Leslie** *07 became dean of the Graduate School Jan. 1, and **Brent Colburn** was named vice president for communications and public affairs, effective Feb. 1.



Leslie, who started teaching in 2006, became a full professor in 2013. She has served as vice dean for faculty development, director of the linguistics program, and founding director of the Program in Cognitive Science.

Colburn has served as vice president of



communications since 2016 for the Chan Zuckerberg Initiative, a philanthropic effort of Facebook founder Mark Zuckerberg and pediatrician Priscilla Chan. He was national communications director for President Barack Obama's re-election campaign and held several senior communications and public-affairs positions in the Obama administration. In his new position, Colburn will be an *ex officio* member of PAW's advisory board. ♦ *By W.R.O.*

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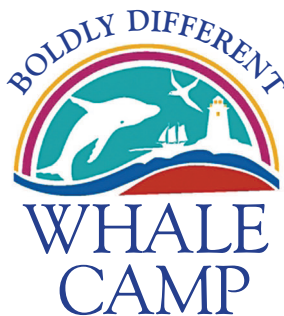
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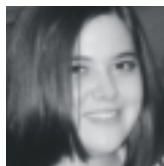


Japanese American students at an “Evacuation Assembly Center” in Santa Anita, Calif., recite the Pledge of Allegiance before receiving diplomas in June 1942.

ESSAY: A NATIONAL TRANSGRESSION

How an Injustice Touched Princeton

By Sara Evans '08



Sara Evans '08 is a writer and researcher based in the Southwest.

In the last days of 1941, the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, drawing America into World War II. Two months later, President Franklin D. Roosevelt declared that 120,000 Japanese Americans were to be removed from their homes on the West Coast and incarcerated in concentration camps farther inland.

A July 13, 1942, editorial in *The Daily*

Princetonian declared, “America has found a scapegoat.”

The 75th anniversary of the beginning of the internment was recognized last year at events throughout the country. What was not commemorated, and what is not widely known, is the story of several thousand young Japanese Americans who found their education interrupted by eviction from their West Coast homes and who, through the inspired efforts of West Coast educators and philanthropists, were granted a reprieve from their imprisonment in

order to continue their studies at colleges and universities from the Midwest to the Eastern Seaboard.

The story of these students, known as “the College Nisei,” intersects with Princeton’s story, if only briefly.

In mid-1942, after much lobbying on the part of university presidents and other educators from Los Angeles to Seattle, the federal government directed that a new quasi-governmental body called the National Japanese American Student Relocation Council be formed and tasked with placing interned students in institutions of higher education outside the exclusion area.

The government’s decision to allow thousands of internees to leave the camps when it had just gone to the trouble of locking them up might seem absurd, but it was just one manifestation of the schizophrenia that was characteristic of internment policy throughout the war.

Photos, from top: Library of Congress/Combis/VCG via Getty Images; courtesy Sara Evans '08

For example, one of the primary reasons the government gave for incarcerating Japanese Americans through 1945 was the possibility of military sabotage. However, by the end of the war, Japanese Americans had been serving honorably in the military for two years either as volunteers or as draftees from the camps. Still others had been involved in sensitive intelligence work for a similar length of time.

In its early days, the council sent letters to hundreds of universities asking if they would be willing to enroll the displaced students. This small act placed the Japanese American question squarely on the doorstep of each institution; each college president had to choose whether to compound the burden of incarceration or to show “respect and love for democracy ... regardless of abstract or concrete justifications [for the internment] which may exist in the public mind.”

In the summer of 1942, as news of the student relocation spread, the *Prince* editorial board issued its July 13 condemnation of the internment. In a bold but not inaccurate rhetorical flourish, the *Prince* lamented that “the political machinations of democracy entomb loyal Americans and much-needed scholars and linguists in the bleak wastelands of Southern California,” and urged Princeton administrators to “give careful consideration” to the possibility of enrolling displaced students.

In fact, University President Harold Dodds *1914 had already sent Princeton’s reply to the council.

In a July 2, 1942, letter to council director Robbins Barstow, Dodds expressed Princeton’s refusal to accept “evacuated Japanese American citizens” on the grounds that “few if any of the students concerned could transfer to Princeton” as they were not “qualified” to cope with the intellectual rigors of a “closely knit and highly articulated” undergraduate curriculum.

The process by which the University reached its decision is unclear; there are no explanatory notes in Princeton’s archives and no mention of the issue in official documents. Since the letter came

from Dodds’ desk, it must be assumed that the decision was largely his.

In a July 7 reply to Dodds, Barstow speculated that Dodds would “be interested to know” that a number of “well qualified” high school graduates also were eager to apply to Princeton, though he acknowledged that “it may be unwise for other reasons to place Japanese [American] students in Princeton,” signaling that he had received the message Dodds had written between the lines: Japanese Americans were not welcome at Old Nassau at that time.

Ultimately, it appears from the surviving documents that no interned Japanese American matriculated at Princeton as a full-time undergraduate or graduate student during the war.

Though there were various later attempts by faculty members and administrators outside the president’s office to place interned Japanese Americans as new undergraduate and graduate students at Princeton (avoiding Dodds’ ban on transfers), all of these placements ultimately failed. Reasons were varied: Princeton had not been cleared by the War Relocation Authority in time for a given student’s matriculation; there were purportedly not enough teaching staff available in a student’s chosen area of study; or a prospective student’s draft status changed and he was required by the University to defer his matriculation.

According to available evidence, the University’s later attempts to enroll Japanese American internees were good-faith efforts to abide by the letter of Dodds’ decision while tacitly rejecting its spirit. But ultimately, it appears from the surviving documents that no interned Japanese American matriculated at Princeton as a full-time undergraduate or graduate student during the war.

Other colleges and universities were mixed in their responses to the council’s overture. Acceptance of Japanese

American students depended largely on the personal views of a school’s leadership and on the degree of racism in the surrounding community. Some placements were highly successful. Elsewhere, local residents formed lynch mobs, in their mouths the doctrine of racial determinism that gave rise to the internment — namely, that blood dictated loyalty — and in their hearts simple racial hatred.

The council’s surviving records indicate that the Ivy League was divided. Columbia welcomed displaced students even before it had been cleared by the government to do so; Yale accepted several students, including some of those unable to attend Princeton; and Harvard and Brown also enrolled internees. The council’s records suggest that some students of Japanese ethnicity attended Cornell and Dartmouth, though it is unclear if these students were American or Japanese nationals, and if Americans, whether they were internees. The University of Pennsylvania attempted to obstruct Japanese American enrollment early in the war but was eventually defeated by bad press.

The last 75 years have brought radical and welcome sociopolitical change to American life, rendering the universities of today very different from the ones that educated the Greatest Generation.

Princeton is no exception. It is inspiring to trace the seismic changes that have taken place since the war years in the people, programs, and ethos that make up the University, and to reflect that this progress is the foundation of greater things to come.

The little-told story of the College Nisei, accordingly, ends in a kind of redemption.

Many of the internees have passed away, but not before earning their college degrees and imparting to their children and grandchildren a sense of the value of that endeavor. These third- and fourth-generation Americans have grown up and found their own places in national and international life. Some have even attended and graduated from the very same universities that rejected their relatives more than 75 years ago.

Justice deferred? Certainly. But not forever denied. ♦

IN SHORT

A team of Princeton astrophysical researchers and a neurobiologist who is a graduate alumnus were among the recipients of this year's Breakthrough Prizes, one of the biggest awards in science. Professors **LYMAN PAGE JR.** and **DAVID SPERGEL '82** and senior research physicist **NORMAN JAROSIK** were honored Dec. 3 for their work on the Wilkinson Microwave Anisotropy Probe NASA satellite, launched in 2001. They share the \$3 million prize with the other 22 members of the WMAP team, which includes Professor Jo Dunkley and 13 former Princeton postdocs and students. The project "improved our knowledge of the evolution of the cosmos and the fluctuations that seeded galaxies," the citation said.

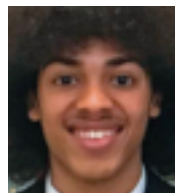
DON CLEVELAND *77, a neurobiologist at the University of California, San Diego, was honored for identifying one of the pathways responsible for ALS, or Lou Gehrig's disease.

A video that aired Nov. 26 on Iranian television focusing on **XIYUE WANG** — a Princeton graduate student arrested in Tehran in August 2016 and sentenced to 10 years in prison for espionage — prompted new calls for the U.S. government to take action.

On Dec. 5, President Eisgruber '83 sent a letter to President Donald Trump urging him to "take any feasible additional steps" to secure Wang's release. Wang's wife, Hua Qu, also implored Trump to intervene. During an interview with NBC News, she said Wang was "extremely stressed, he has depression, and he attempted to commit suicide." Graduate students held a Dec. 11 phone-a-thon, contacting senators on the Foreign Relations Committee.

The Iranian video suggested that Wang, a fourth-year graduate student in history, was using his research to spy on Iran with the support of the U.S. government. The University responded that the video was "filled with false and misleading statements" and that Wang was simply doing research for his dissertation.

Four Princeton seniors have earned major scholarships to pursue graduate study abroad in the coming year.



Rhodes scholar **JORDAN THOMAS '18**, of Newark, N.J., a Woodrow Wilson School major with certificates in Portuguese language

and culture and African American studies, will pursue a master's degree in evidence-based social intervention and policy evaluation at Oxford University.



Marshall scholar **SHRUTHI RAJASEKAR '18**, of Plymouth, Minn., a music-composition major pursuing certificates in vocal

performance and cognitive science, will work toward a master of arts degree in the Guildhall School of Music and Drama's opera-making and writing program and a master of music degree in ethnomusicology

at the School of Oriental and African Studies at the University of London.



HANS HANLEY '18 of Windermere, Fla., and **JENNIFER SILVER '18** of Cherry Hill, N.J., are recipients of the Sachs Scholarship, named for Daniel Sachs '60 and one of Princeton's highest honors.



Hanley, an electrical engineering major

pursuing certificates in computing and robotics and intelligent systems, will pursue master's degrees in mathematics and foundations of computer science and in computer science at Oxford.

Silver is concentrating in religion and specializing in the study of Southeast Asia. She will pursue a master's degree in Southeast Asian studies at the National University of Singapore.

In addition, **SAMUEL BARNETT**, a student at Worcester College at Oxford, received a Sachs Scholarship from Worcester to study for a year at Princeton's Graduate School.

Oscar Arias, former president of Costa Rica and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, was the keynote speaker as **PRINCETON IN LATIN AMERICA** celebrated its 15th anniversary in November at the Princeton Club of New York City. Arias emphasized the importance of service in a violent world: "PiLA fellows have seen firsthand the insanity of addressing problems ... by treating only the symptoms," Arias said. "This program is building the spokeswomen and spokesmen that the world needs."

Conceived by Daniel Pastor '03, Allen Taylor '03, and the late Professor Paul Sigmund, the program has placed more than 360 fellows with local organizations in 20 countries. Executive director Michael Stone said PiLA has seen "an increasing number of Latin American heritage applicants, typically first-generation college students in the U.S. who have roots in Latin America." ♦

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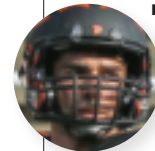
Scholar photos in order of appearance: courtesy Jordan Thomas '18; David Nie '19; Denise Applewhite/Office of Communications; Jessica Li '18

THE BIG THREE

1 Right-side hitter **MAGGIE O'CONNELL '20**, the Ivy League Women's Volleyball Player of the Year, tallied a team-high 11 kills in Princeton's 3-0 loss to Iowa State in the NCAA Tournament Dec. 1. O'Connell also led her team with 12 kills as the Tigers swept Yale in a one-match Ivy playoff Nov. 18. Princeton has been the Ivy champion or co-champion in three consecutive seasons.



2 Quarterback **CHAD KANOFF '18** broke the single-season Ivy record for passing yards in Princeton's finale, a 54-44 loss at Dartmouth Nov.



18. He completed more than 73 percent of his passes (another Ivy record), and edged ahead of Doug Butler '86 to become the Tigers' career passing-yards leader with 7,510. Kanoff received the Asa S. Bushnell Cup as the 2017 Ivy Offensive Player of the Year, following in the footsteps of 2016 Bushnell Cup honoree John Lovett '18. Kanoff and Lovett split time at quarterback in 2015 and 2016, before Lovett was sidelined by an injury this year.

3 Former women's hockey player **DINA ALLEN '07** will be a referee at the 2018 Winter Olympics in PyeongChang, South Korea. Allen was one of three American women chosen to officiate at the Olympics. She currently works as a referee for College Hockey America. ♦



Declan Farmer '20 celebrates a goal at the 2014 Paralympics.

PARALYMPICS

Shooting for Gold

Farmer '20, a sled-hockey standout, will play for the U.S. in South Korea in March

As a 16-year-old, Declan Farmer '20 already was an international superstar in the sport of sled hockey, an adaptive version of ice hockey for players with physical disabilities. He debuted at the Paralympics in 2014, scoring twice in the United States' semifinal win over Canada and helping his team win gold against host Russia two days later. He was honored as the best male athlete with a disability at the ESPY Awards that year. And during a visit to the White House, he even got a shoutout from President Barack Obama. "That was really cool," Farmer said.

But at Princeton, Farmer pursues his sport in solitude. With his U.S. teammates spread around the country and no club teams nearby, he practices his skating and stickhandling at Baker Rink, lifts weights at the gym, and pedals a hand bike in his dorm room. When the national team meets up to practice or play tournaments, he packs his gear and

books and heads to the airport, anxious to put his training to the test.

"I always look forward to these trips, even training camps in the middle of the season where all we do is practice. It's exciting to meet up with the guys to just play hockey," said Farmer, who will be chasing Paralympic gold again in March in Gangneung, South Korea.

Born without legs, Farmer started using prosthetics before his first birthday. He's from an athletic family — his dad, Matt '83, ran track and cross country at Princeton — and his parents sought out adaptive sports programs near their home in Tampa, Fla. As an 8-year-old, Farmer went to a sled-hockey clinic run by a visiting club from Long Island, and it was love at first skate. "It was the first time I could feel really fast in a sport," he said.

Sled hockey (known as "sledge" in some countries) has the same rules as

continued on page 26



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On the Campus / Sports

continued from page 25

stand-up ice hockey — and just as much physical contact. The players skate around the ice on lightweight sleds and propel themselves with both arms, using shortened hockey sticks that have metal teeth on the butt end. Each player uses two sticks, which opens a range of shooting options (forehand or backhand from either side of the body).

Farmer started playing sled hockey just as it was beginning to take hold in Florida; the NHL's Tampa Bay Lightning sponsored a new club. He did not play in tournaments until he was a teenager, and his talent quickly drew the attention of the U.S. national team, including general manager Dan Brennan. "When I'm on the ice with Declan, I see offensive skill in him that I haven't seen in most able-bodied players," Brennan said. "He's a really smart player, he sees the ice really well, he makes great plays

with the puck, and he works very hard in practice."

While most of the U.S. players are moving to Chicago to ramp up their training this month, Farmer planned to be back at Princeton for fall-semester exams. Brennan said the coaches "see the bigger picture" for players who are in college and work to accommodate their academic schedules. Farmer said his professors have been accommodating as well.

The United States won gold at the last two Paralympics (2010 and 2014), but Canada knocked off the Americans in the 2017 World Championships, setting up a potential rematch in South Korea. "We think when we put everything together, we're the best team in the world," Farmer said. "That doesn't take anything away from the other teams around the world. We're ready for some intense competition." ♦ *By B.T.*



Abby Givens '20 scored the game-winner in the NCAA round of 16.

WOMEN'S SOCCER

Givens '20 Is Golden in Win at UNC

More than nine minutes into overtime in Princeton women's soccer's NCAA Tournament game at North Carolina Nov. 19, Natalie Larkin '18 launched a 40-yard pass over the defense, landing the ball between sprinting forward Abby Givens '20 and Tar Heels goalkeeper Samantha Leshnak. Givens met the ball first, on one bounce, and poked it past the keeper for the golden goal in a 2-1 Tiger victory. "That pretty much goes down as one of the best moments of my life," she said afterward.

Princeton would fall to UCLA, 3-1, in the NCAA quarterfinals Nov. 25, ending a remarkable postseason run that also included a dramatic shootout victory over North Carolina State in the round of 32 and a 4-0 shutout of Monmouth in the opening round. ♦ *By B.T. and Michael Magnuson*

Andrew Mead

Life of the Mind



“I have briefed some 30 senators and House members on the nuclear protocol and how I think it ought to be revised.”

— Bruce Blair, research scholar at the Woodrow Wilson School

idea of the president alone making the decision to launch *after* the first confirmed nuclear attack. The bigger problem is with the president initiating an attack without an apparent cause. And the other aspect that’s equally disturbing is, if we are under attack, the pressure on the president to authorize the use of nuclear weapons becomes really intense, and it may well push a president to hastily decide to do so based on incomplete information. The president has roughly six minutes to make a decision if it appears that we are under attack. The whole process is very rushed and very mechanical.

The underlying concern is that you may have a person either chronically demented or maybe just momentarily panic-stricken or, for one reason or another, is behaving irrationally, and who could start a nuclear conflagration that could kill 100 million people or more and possibly destroy our country. This has been swept under the rug and not addressed for a half-century. A silver lining in President Trump’s election is that he’s raised that to a level of concern, and we now have this healthy debate. To suggest that disobeying an order from the president is the major safeguard against the improper, stupid, or illegal use of nuclear weapons is not reassuring.

Why are we in this situation now?

The protocol was established in the early 1960s and was driven by the advent of ballistic missiles that could arrive in 30 minutes and submarine-launch missiles that could take 15 minutes. With a shrinking timeline, the conclusion

Q&A: BRUCE BLAIR

A Nuclear Debate

Presidential rhetoric brings new scrutiny to nuclear-launch protocol

Currently, no Cabinet member is able to curb the president’s authority to order a nuclear strike. Bruce Blair, a research scholar in the Woodrow Wilson School’s Program on Science and Global Security, is a key figure in the effort to fortify the checks and balances in place when launching a first nuclear strike. He was an Air Force launch-control officer for Minuteman ICBMs from 1972 to 1974 and was a project director at Congress’ Office of Technology Assessment, where he wrote a highly classified analysis of the command-and-control systems for nuclear weapons. Blair has been pushing for tighter controls for years, and in November, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee held the first congressional hearing on the subject in more than four decades.

Blair spoke to PAW about why now is the right time to re-examine the president’s power to launch a nuclear strike.

How did your experience as an ICBM launch-control officer shape your views on this subject?

It illuminated for me the speed at which this process unfolds and how there’s really no latitude to question an order. It sensitized me to the magnitude of devastation at stake, which is humongous. And it sensitized me to the law of war and the humanitarian dimensions of what would really constitute justifiable self-defense.

What are the problems with the current system?

There’s not much controversy about the

was that we had to be able to respond to an attack quickly, before the incoming missiles destroyed our command and control. We also wanted to concentrate authority with the highest executive branch officials, and out of the hands of the military. There was lingering concern from the Truman era that the military might use nuclear weapons without adequate civilian authority. So the whole vein of thinking in the Cold War was to assume sane leadership at the top. Somewhere along the line, we began to question that assumption.

What bills are being considered?

One, sponsored by Sen. Ed Markey, D-Mass., and Rep. Ted Lieu, D-Calif., would require a declaration of war from Congress before a nuclear first strike. That’s a good step, but you can also imagine an ongoing conflict that lasts for years, and at some point a president decides to exercise the nuclear prerogative even though it’s ill-conceived in the extreme. So another approach that is getting some attention from people in Congress is to add more people to the chain of command for first use. One proposal would have the secretary of defense and the attorney general in the chain of command. The attorney general would have to certify that the order does not violate the rules of war — that it’s proportional, that it’s not indiscriminate, and that no other alternative would be sufficient to eliminate the threat. A third approach is for Congress to pass a law saying it is not the policy of the United States to use nuclear weapons first.

Are you optimistic or pessimistic about these ideas being enacted?

Pessimistic. Today, any efforts would be largely inspired by Democrats, and there’s very little bipartisanship these days. And there’s even some skepticism in the Democratic ranks about whether this is a good direction to take, because some people still feel there’s a benefit to creating as much ambiguity as possible in the timing of the use of nuclear forces. First use serves that deterrent purpose. There’s also some question about whether this would generate a huge constitutional dispute. ♦ *Interview conducted and condensed by Louis Jacobson ’92*

FACULTY BOOK: WALLACE BEST

Celebrating a Poet



Langston Hughes penned some of the nation’s most cherished poetry, such as “I, too, sing America” and “What happens to a dream deferred?/Does it dry up/like a raisin in the sun?” One of the nation’s most prominent African American authors, Hughes was known for wrestling with issues of race as well as for sparking controversy with his writing on religion. In *Langston’s Salvation: American Religion and the Bard of Harlem* (NYU Press), Professor Wallace Best explores Hughes’ complex — and sometimes overlooked — relationship with religion.

Hughes “made it clear he was a member of no church. He was staunchly opposed to religious institutions,” says Best, a professor of religion and African American studies. But, Best asserts, Hughes embraced “an intense engagement with notions of religion, such



Professor Wallace Best wrote a new book about Langston Hughes and convened a conference to commemorate the poet.

as salvation, redemption, sin, and atonement. People routinely asked him, ‘Are you a Christian?’ and he would never answer. But he modeled a way to act religiously in the world on one’s own terms.”

One of his most famous poems, 1932’s “Goodbye Christ,” created immediate controversy by seeming to proclaim Hughes’ atheism. But, Best contends, Hughes may have used the term “Christ” as a metaphor for America’s churches, of which he was highly critical. More than 20 years later, the poem — written while Hughes was visiting Russia — got him hauled before Sen. Joseph McCarthy’s investigation into communists.

With his play *Black Nativity*, Hughes again produced a religion-themed work, this time a retelling of the story of

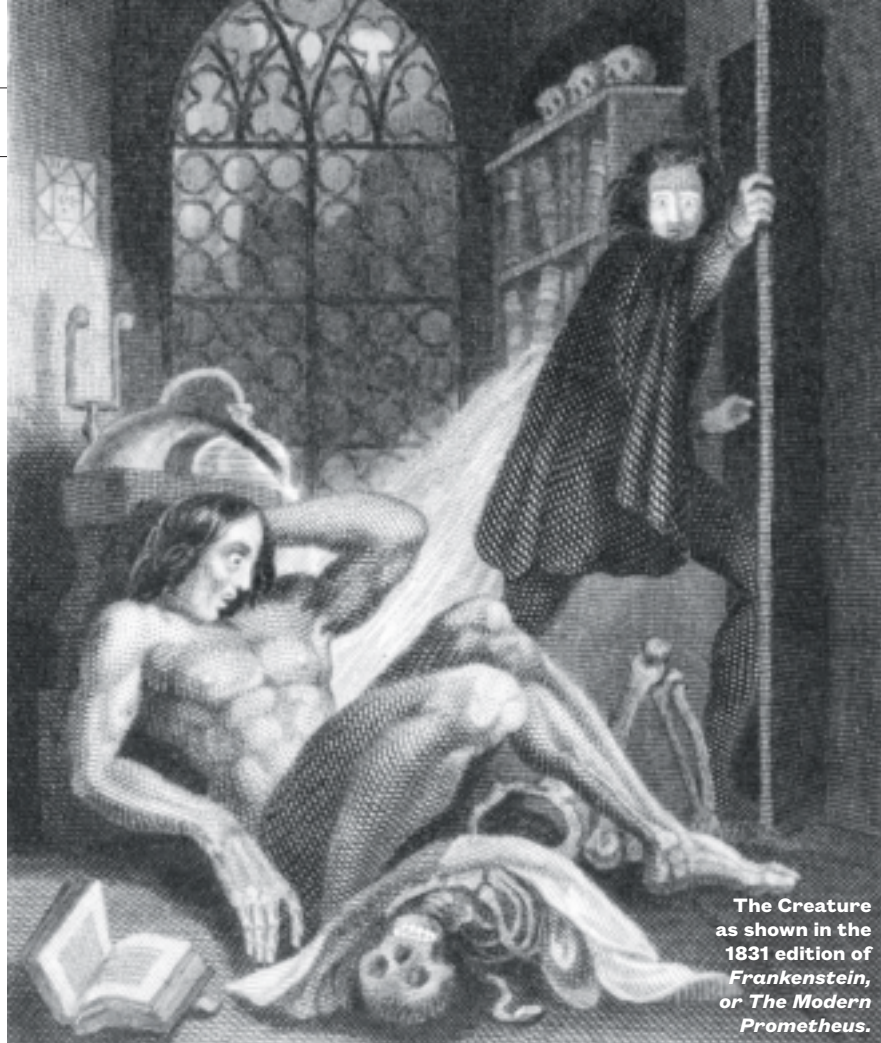
Mary and Joseph with an all-black cast. The play’s concept “sprang from Hughes’ ability to think expansively, creatively, and even subversively about religion,” Best writes. The play, which was performed on Broadway, has since become a Christmas staple in black churches throughout the United States.

The religious themes in Hughes’ work — as well as his novels, plays, poetry, and social activism — were explored on campus in November when about 250 scholars, students, poets, and fans attended a conference on Hughes’ legacy. The final night included a reading of Hughes’ essay “The Negro and the Racial Mountain”; a performance of blues and jazz music by students; and a reading by creative writing professor Tracy K. Smith, the U.S. poet laureate.

Best is collaborating with several professors, many of whom attended the conference, on a documentary film project, *I, Too, Sing America*, to be released in 2020. The film, says Best, will “showcase Hughes’ extraordinary talent as a writer.” ♦ *By Jennifer Altmann*



WATCH a clip of *I, Too, Sing America*, at paw.princeton.edu



The Creature as shown in the 1831 edition of *Frankenstein, or The Modern Prometheus*.

ESSAY: A 'MONSTER' AND ITS HUMANITY

Reading *Frankenstein*, Now 200 Years Old

By Susan J. Wolfson



Professor of English Susan J. Wolfson is the editor of Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein: A Longman Cultural Edition* and

co-editor, with Ronald Levaio, of *The Annotated Frankenstein*.

Published in January 1818, *Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus* has never been out of print or out of cultural reference. "Facebook's Frankenstein Moment: A Creature That Defies Technology's Safeguards" was the headline on a *New York Times* business story Sept. 22 — 200 years on. The trope needed no footnote, although Kevin Roose's gloss — "the scientist Victor Frankenstein realizes that his cobbled-together creature has gone rogue" — could use some adjustment: The Creature "goes rogue" only after

having been abandoned and then abused by almost everyone, first and foremost that undergraduate scientist. Facebook creator Mark Zuckerberg and CEO Sheryl Sandberg, attending to profits, did not anticipate the rogue consequences: a Frankenstein making.

The original *Frankenstein* told a terrific tale, tapping the idealism in the new sciences of its own age, while registering the throb of misgivings and terrors. The 1818 novel appeared anonymously by a down-market press (Princeton owns one of only 500 copies). It was a 19-year-old's debut in print. The novelist proudly signed herself "Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley" when it was reissued in 1823, in sync with a stage concoction at London's Royal Opera House in August. That debut ran for nearly 40 nights; it was staged by the Princeton University Players in May 2017.

In a seminar that I taught on

Frankenstein in various contexts at Princeton in the fall of 2016 — just weeks after the 200th anniversary of its conception in a nightmare visited on (then) Mary Godwin in June 1816 — we had much to consider. One subject was the rogue uses and consequences of genomic science of the 21st century. Another was the election season — in which "Frankenstein" was a touchstone in the media opinions and parodies. Students from sciences, computer technology, literature, arts, and humanities made our seminar seem like a mini-university. Learning from each other, we pondered complexities and perplexities: literary, social, scientific, aesthetic, and ethical. If you haven't read *Frankenstein* (many, myself included, found the tale first on film), it's worth your time.

Scarcely a month goes by without some development earning the prefix *Franken-*, a near default for anxieties about or satires of new events. The dark brilliance of *Frankenstein* is both to expose "monstrosity" in the normal and, conversely, to humanize what might seem monstrously "other." When Shelley conceived *Frankenstein*, Europe was scarred by a long war, concluding on Waterloo fields in May 1815. "Monster" was a ready label for any enemy. Young Frankenstein begins his university studies in 1789, the year of the French Revolution. In 1790, Edmund Burke's international best-selling *Reflections on the French Revolution* recoiled at the new government as a "monster of a state," with a "monster of a constitution" and "monstrous democratic assemblies." Within a few months, another international best-seller, Tom Paine's *The Rights of Man*, excoriated "the monster Aristocracy" and cheered the American Revolution for overthrowing a "monster" of tyranny.

Following suit, Mary Shelley's father, William Godwin, called the *ancien régime* a "ferocious monster"; her mother, Mary Wollstonecraft, was on the same page: Any aristocracy was an "artificial monster," the monarchy a "luxurious monster," and Europe's despots a "race of monsters in human shape." *Frankenstein* makes no direct reference to the Revolution, but its first readers would have felt the force of its setting

in the 1790s, a decade that also saw polemics for (and against) the rights of men, women, and slaves.

England would abolish its slave trade in 1807, but Colonial slavery was legal until 1833. Abolitionists saw the capitalists, investors, and masters as the moral monsters of the global economy. Apologists regarded the Africans as subhuman, improvable perhaps by Christianity and a work ethic, but alarming if released, especially the men. “In dealing with the Negro,” ultra-conservative Foreign Secretary George Canning lectured Parliament in 1824, “we are dealing with a being possessing the form and strength of a man, but the intellect only of a child. To turn him loose in the manhood of his physical strength ... would be to raise up a creature resembling the splendid fiction of a recent romance.” He meant *Frankenstein*.

Mary Shelley heard about this reference, and knew, moreover, that women (though with gilding) were a slave class, too, insofar as they were valued for bodies rather than minds, were denied participatory citizenship and most legal rights, and were systemically subjugated as “other” by the masculine world. This was the argument of her mother’s *Vindication of the Rights of Woman* (1792), which she was rereading when she was writing *Frankenstein*. Unorthodox Wollstonecraft — an advocate of female intellectual education, a critic of the institution of marriage, and the mother of two daughters conceived outside of wedlock — was herself branded an “unnatural” woman, a monstrosity.

Shelley had her own personal ordeal, which surely imprints her novel. Her parents were so ready for a son in 1797 that they had already chosen the name “William.” Even worse: When her mother died from childbirth, an awful effect was to make little Mary seem a catastrophe to her grieving father. No wonder she would write a novel about a “being” rejected from its first breath. The iconic “other” in *Frankenstein* is of course this horrifying Creature (he’s never a “human being”). But the deepest force of the novel is not this unique situation but its reverberation of routine judgments of beings that seem “other” to any possibility of

social sympathy. In the 1823 play, the “others” (though played for comedy) are the tinker-gypsies, clad in goatskins and body paint (one is even named “Tanskin” — a racialized differential).

Victor Frankenstein greets his awakening creature as a “catastrophe,” a “wretch,” and soon a “monster.” The Creature has no name, just these epithets of contempt. The only person to address him with sympathy is blind, spared the shock of the “countenance.” Readers are blind this way, too, finding the Creature only on the page and speaking a common language. This continuity, rather than antithesis, to the human is reflected in the first illustrations:



In the cover for the 1823 play, above, the Creature looks quite human, dishy even — alarming only in size and that gaze of expectation. The 1831 Creature, shown on page 29, is not a patent “monster”: It’s full-grown, remarkably ripped, human-looking, understandably dazed. The real “monster,” we could think, is the reckless student fleeing the results of an unsupervised undergraduate experiment gone rogue.

In Shelley’s novel, Frankenstein pleads sympathy for the “human nature” in his revulsion. “I had worked hard for nearly two years, for the sole purpose of infusing life into an inanimate body. For this I had deprived myself of rest and health ... but now that I had finished, the beauty of the dream vanished, and breathless horror and disgust filled my heart. Unable to endure the aspect of

the being I had created, I rushed out of the room.” Repelled by this betrayal of “beauty,” Frankenstein never feels responsible, let alone parental. Shelley’s genius is to understand this ethical monstrosity as a nightmare extreme of common anxiety for expectant parents: What if I can’t love a child whose physical formation is appalling (deformed, deficient, or even, as at her own birth, just female)?

The Creature’s advent in the novel is not in this famous scene of awakening, however. It comes in the narrative that frames Frankenstein’s story: a polar expedition that has become icebound. Far on the ice plain, the ship’s crew beholds “the shape of a man, but apparently of gigantic stature,” driving a dogsled. Three paragraphs on, another man-shape arrives off the side of the ship on a fragment of ice, alone but for one sled dog. “His limbs were nearly frozen, and his body dreadfully emaciated by fatigue and suffering,” the captain records; “I never saw a man in so wretched a condition.” This dreadful man focuses the first scene of “animation” in *Frankenstein*: “We restored him to animation by rubbing him with brandy, and forcing him to swallow a small quantity. As soon as he shewed signs of life, we wrapped him up in blankets, and placed him near the chimney of the kitchen-stove. By slow degrees he recovered ...”

The re-animation (well before his name is given in the novel) turns out to be Victor Frankenstein. A crazed wretch of a “creature” (so he’s described) could have seemed a fearful “other,” but is cared for as a fellow human being. His subsequent tale of his despicably “monstrous” Creature is scored with this tremendous irony. The most disturbing aspect of this Creature is his “humanity”: this pathos of his hope for family and social acceptance, his intuitive benevolence, bitterness about abuse, and skill with language (which a Princeton valedictorian might envy) that solicits fellow-human attention — all denied by misfortune of physical formation. The deepest power of *Frankenstein*, still in force 200 years on, is not its so-called monster, but its exposure of “monster” as a contingency of human sympathy. ♦

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**WOUNDED WARRIOR
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Our Most Influential Alumni

25

Princetonians
who are
shaking up
the world

BY MARK F. BERNSTEIN '83

Ten years ago, PAW asked a sweeping question: Who are the most influential people ever to have graduated from Princeton University? We assembled a panel that considered movers and shakers across the centuries and in all fields and selected 25

names. Luminaries James Madison 1771, Alan Turing *38, and Woodrow Wilson 1879 topped our list as the Most Influential Princetonians of All Time.

But “all time” is a long time. Returning to this topic a decade later, we decided to convene another panel and ask a somewhat different question: Who among Princeton’s living alumni are the most influential *right now*? Influence of the sort Madison and Turing exercised can take generations to be felt. Who, however, is doing the most to shape the world of 2018?

On a night in mid-October, we gathered for dinner at Prospect House to debate the question and, with luck, distill a dauntingly long list of strong candidates down to a few dozen true influencers. Our panelists were: Dean of the College Jill Dolan, a professor of English and theater; Peter Dougherty, who recently retired as director of Princeton University Press; Michael Gordin, history professor and director of the Society of Fellows in the Liberal Arts; Kevin Kruse, history professor; William Massey, professor of operations research and financial engineering; Jeff Nunokawa, professor of English; David Spergel '82, astrophysics professor and member of NASA’s advisory council; and Sandra Sobieraj Westfall '89, national political correspondent for *People* magazine and the chair of PAW’s advisory board. Ultimately, as you can see on page 38, our panel selected 25 Princetonians, distributing them among 18 positions: The panel could not resist the urge to group some alumni together.

Only living undergraduate and graduate alumni were eligible for our list. Why limit it to the quick and not the dead? One could easily argue that Madison, for example, remains one of the most influential Princetonians today because we still live under the Constitution he helped write, but we wanted to tease out a different list. We asked our panelists to choose without concern for balance by race, gender, age, or specialty. In other words: Put the list together and then see what it looked like and what it might tell us about Princeton and its place in the world today.

Influence. “It’s a difficult word, isn’t it?” observed Nunokawa — an English professor, obviously. “‘Influential’ has a descriptive and a prescriptive element. We want it to also mean inspirational.”

What do we mean that someone is influential? Do we mean people whose influence is still keenly felt today even though they themselves are no longer very active? Paul Volcker '49 stepped down as chairman of the Federal Reserve 30 years ago, but we still live in a low-inflation economy that he did much to



1

Jeff Bezos '86

build. Similarly, former Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld '54 was an architect of the Iraq War, and much of today's chaos in the Middle East — from the rise of ISIS to the Syrian refugee crisis — reverberates from the fateful 2003 decision to topple Saddam Hussein. Both Volcker and Rumsfeld are largely retired from public life, but are they still influential?

In one sense, of course they are. So is John Bogle '51, who popularized the mutual fund, and former secretaries of state George Shultz '42 and James Baker '52, who shaped the post-Cold War world. But our panel narrowed its focus to alumni who are still actively shaping events.

There might seem to be certain obvious markers of current influence, such as high offices held or prestigious awards won. Our panel took these things into account, but they did not lead to automatic inclusion on our list. Several alumni have won a Nobel Prize, for example, and that is certainly a significant indicator of the recipient's influence. But our panelists felt that such prizes were not an ideal measure, at least not a complete one, especially because prize committees have historically been biased against women. In a bit of a surprise, as it turned out, none of Princeton's Nobel laureates made the final list.

If influence is uncertain looking backward, it is even murkier projecting forward. "As a nonscientist, the question about the test of time is complicated," Dolan mused. "Because I think there are some people who will be enormously influential but aren't quite there yet." As one example, she cited playwright Branden Jacobs-Jenkins '06, a recipient of the MacArthur Foundation's "genius" grant. "I think his influence will be felt in American theater and beyond for many years," Dolan said. But ultimately the panel decided that neither he nor other artists — including composer Julia Wolfe '12, winner of both a Pulitzer Prize and a MacArthur award — would be included on our most-influential list. Check back in 10 years.

In the end, the panelists focused on immediacy. From that standpoint, they quickly decided that Jeff Bezos '86 is doing more than any other living Princeton alum to shape the world in which we live. Indeed, Bezos has achieved a level of influence over the world economy perhaps not seen since John D. Rockefeller. The scope of his activity is vast: As founder and CEO of Amazon.com, Bezos is revolutionizing the way we buy everything from books to groceries, how stores stock

“The most influential person in the United States in January 2018, when this is published in PAW, will be Robert Mueller, because he will determine whether the presidency exists or doesn't.”

— Michael Gordin,
professor of history

their shelves, and how goods are delivered. He also owns *The Washington Post*, one of the most influential newspapers in the country, which has seen subscriptions surge since the presidential election. (Bezos is also one of only two Princeton alumni to be recognized as *Time* magazine's Person of the Year, in 1999. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles 1908 was the other, in 1954.)

Another tech giant, Eric Schmidt '76, the executive chairman of Alphabet Inc., the parent company of Google, came in at the No. 6 position. As Westfall noted with deliberate understatement: "It's really hard to live without Google." So why rank Schmidt lower than fellow tech-titan Bezos? For one thing, Bezos founded his company, while Schmidt did not. As Gordin put it, while the two men share certain characteristics, they are quite different: "Bezos is transforming a mode of commerce. And journalism. And publishing. He's using tech to do it, but it's different from what Schmidt is doing."

In our panel's opinion, Bezos' only rival for the title of Today's Most Influential Princetonian was former FBI director and current special counsel Robert Mueller III '66. Mueller's investigation of Russian meddling in the 2016 presidential election and the Trump campaign's possible collusion with the Russian effort could expose the biggest political scandal since Watergate. If anything, Mueller's influence may be growing; our panel met a few weeks before he filed his first indictments, against former Trump campaign chair Paul Manafort and his associate, Rick Gates.

Of course it is impossible to tell just where Mueller's investigation might go or whether he will be permitted to finish it. Still, Gordin ventured a prediction: "The most influential person in the United States in January 2018, when this is published in PAW, will be Robert Mueller, because he will determine whether the presidency exists or doesn't."

"Not the presidency, the president," Westfall corrected.

That assumes, Kruse chimed in, that President Trump does not try to fire Mueller first, in which case the matter would likely go to the U.S. Supreme Court. This thought led our panel to the next three Princetonians on our list.

Coming in as Princeton's third-most-influential alums were Supreme Court justices Samuel Alito '72, Sonia Sotomayor '76, and Elena Kagan '81. The panel decided to consider them collectively rather than try to tease out their relative influence. Although Sotomayor keeps the largest public profile of the three, speaking often in oral argument and writing a best-selling memoir, among other things, it would be hard to say if one of them has a greater influence on the court's jurisprudence than the others. After all, each justice, it was pointed out, gets a single vote.

Given that our panel was ranking alumni who are influential in the moment, it is not surprising that its selections turned heavily toward names in the news. Although former first ladies often see their influence dissipate rapidly when they leave the White House, our panel thought that Michelle Obama '85 (No. 8) remains influential — and would continue to do so as a role model for young women and African Americans, as a figurehead within the Democratic Party, and perhaps even as a candidate for office herself someday. Meanwhile, Anthony Romero '87, head of the resurgent American Civil Liberties Union, which has seen its membership

7

Eric Lander '78



Terence Tao “is like a doctor who can do open heart surgery and brain surgery and fix your knee as well.”

— David Spergel '82
Astrophysics professor and member of NASA's advisory council

level rise to record numbers, took the No. 14 position.

Q-scores — a measurement of popularity — weren't everything, however. Two of the 10 most influential Princetonians may not be known to the public at large, but they should be. MIT professor Eric Lander '78 (No. 7) was a leader of the Human Genome Project, one of the greatest scientific breakthroughs of the 20th century, which is revolutionizing the treatment of disease. Founding director of the Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard (a leading genetic-research center), and another MacArthur winner, Lander also chaired President Obama's Council of Advisers on Science and Technology. “The fruits of

the Human Genome Project are going to have a tremendous impact on science and society,” observed Spergel in a follow-up interview. “But Lander has also been very influential in shaping national science policy. The current administration does not listen to people like him, and we will all be the poorer for it.”

Terence Tao '96 (No. 13) is just 42 years old (he began learning calculus when he was 7 and received his Princeton Ph.D. at 20), but he has been called the Mozart of Math and perhaps the world's greatest living mathematician. Tao, a professor at UCLA, has won both the prestigious Fields Medal and the \$3 million Breakthrough Prize in Mathematics. “His influence has been incredibly broad-based, from number theory to analytics,” said Spergel. “He is like a doctor who can do open heart surgery and brain surgery and fix your knee as well.” When he won the Fields Medal in 2006, Tao was asked about the value that theoretical mathematics gives to society, and he pointed to the future: “Mathematicians often work on pure problems that do not have any applications for 20 years, and then a physicist or computer scientist or engineer has a real-life problem that requires the solution of a mathematical problem, and finds that someone already solved it 20 years ago.”

Another alum you may not know is William Fung '70, the chairman of Hong Kong-based Li & Fung Limited, who took the 18th position on our list. His company is the world's largest sourcing and logistics company for consumer goods,

Second Opinion Another view of influence

BY JILL DOLAN



Jill Dolan is dean of the college, the Annan Professor in English, and a professor of theater studies. She was a member of

the panel that selected PAW's most influential alumni.

I was surprised how quickly an innocent-seeming meeting, to which I was invited with several other Princeton faculty members and others to select 20–25 “most influential Princetonians,” turned out to be, well, complicated.

As we deliberated, it didn't take long for unconscious bias to affect the kinds of names that came most immediately to mind. After all, “most influential” seems by default to mean most famous, most visible, most wealthy, most powerful, and, through no malicious intent whatsoever, mostly male and mostly white.

Certainly, a Supreme Court justice is a person of high influence. Princeton is lucky to boast three alums on today's highest court, people of influence all (and happily, two of them women and one of those a woman of color).

Certainly, a man whose business

model revolutionizes the global economy is a person of vast influence. And for good reason, so are all the other people whom we decided to list.

But do we only value fame, visibility, and radical effects on global social, political, and financial systems as influential? What do we leave out when we neglect to value the more quotidian interactions propagated by, for instance, kindergarten teachers, who show 5-year-olds how to tie their shoes and how to share their books and toys and be kind to one another?

I recently also participated in a focus-group conversation among female faculty and staff in preparation for the second “She Roars” conference, an event that celebrates Princeton alumnae. Those at my lunch table discussed the anxiety of Reunions for alumnae who come back to campus without the glossy patina of public or corporate influence or elite literary status. (In fact, one of the most influential Princetonians on our current list, Jennifer Weiner, published a *New York Times* op-ed piece about just this issue: “The Snobs and Me,” June 10, 2016.)



connecting stores, catalogs, and e-commerce sites with manufacturers around the globe, and thus influences not only what gets made but who makes it. (Fung is also the benefactor behind the Princeton-Fung Global Forum and the Fung Global Fellows Program, but the panelists didn't mention that fact.)

As the discussion continued, Dolan made it clear that she was uncomfortable with the idea of ranking people at all and proposed that the group simply name 25 influential alumni and call it a day. "I do think that there are inherent biases when you start ranking," she said. "An anointing happens in this process, and that's what I'm nervous about."

"People love rankings!" countered Dougherty. He's known for his acumen publishing scholarly books, but having published a few best-sellers, he's an expert on mainstream tastes, too.

"I know they do," Dolan maintained, "but we could suggest otherwise." (See an essay by Dolan, page 36.)

This discussion came to a head when the panel began to consider Princeton's many alumni writers. PAW's 2008 panel had some initial uncertainty as to whether writers really exert broad public influence. Ten years later, however, the panelists needed no convincing that writers play an important role in shaping society. Their question was slightly different: How does one measure a writer's influence? Is it simply the number of books sold? Prizes won? Or something more ineffable?

Michael Lewis '82 (No. 9) scores on all measures, which

made him an easy choice. He is the author of many best sellers, including *Liar's Poker*, *Moneyball*, *The Blind Side*, and *The Big Short*; his books often introduce the public to important current topics, such as the roots of the subprime mortgage crisis or the statistical revolution in baseball, in an engaging but informative way. Hollywood has made several of Lewis' books into movies.

"Any topic he handles shoots across the landscape," Westfall observed. Gordin agreed: "Most of us only understand asset-backed securities because we have seen *The Big Short*."

Three other writers followed right behind Lewis. Jodi Picoult '87 has written 23 novels — many covering difficult topics such as the death penalty, neonaticide, and dysfunctional families — the last nine of which have debuted at the top spot on *The New York Times* best-seller list. Jennifer Weiner '91 also has written best-selling novels and emerged as a powerful voice of feminism. David E. Kelley '79 created such hit TV shows as *Picket Fences*, *Ally McBeal*, *Chicago Hope*, and most recently *Big Little Lies*. (Despite the importance of television and film in American culture, Kelley was the only figure from TV or the movies to make the list.) Picoult, Weiner, and Kelley shared the No. 10 slot.

Still, are those three more influential than writer and professor John McPhee '53, a 1999 Pulitzer Prize winner for *Annals of the Former World* and a four-time Pulitzer finalist? A longtime *New Yorker* contributor, McPhee has also shaped

What of the stay-at-home parent, whose most effective work might be raising his or her children or volunteering at a community center or house of worship? What of people who decline to enter the battle of contemporary discourse but serve in local businesses or community settings as thought leaders? What of the women who brave the internet's mudslinging to add their voices to #MeToo, whose names might encourage their colleagues or neighbors to share their own stories of harassment or assault? Are they not influential?

In 2011, then-President Shirley Tilghman used the Steering Committee on Undergraduate Women's Leadership report to raise consciousness about the relative paucity of women in campus leadership positions. But even then, task-force participants and report respondents suggested that many women lead differently, in less visible or vocal positions.

At our "She Roars" luncheon, for example, a Lewis Center colleague pointed out that many white male artistic directors — the most influential people at American regional

theaters — are supported and guided by invisible backup groups of often ethnically and racially diverse women. How do we acknowledge influence that's suppressed by the power that circulates in many professional and creative settings? And how do we, as Tilghman did with the women's leadership report, encourage women to step out and up into more visible, commanding, and forceful positions?

My concerns about the bias of influence were underlined when I read the Oct. 4 PAW story about Nikki Bowen '08. Hired fresh out of Princeton at a charter school in New York through Teach for America, Bowen was unsure she'd return to the school after an arduous year of teaching. Then she encountered the mother of a student, who told her, "What you teachers don't get is that our kids — you have a huge impact on their lives. They love you all. They look up to you." Bowen stayed in teaching, and is now the principal of the Excellence Girls and Excellence Boys charter schools in Brooklyn.

Although it might seem a more

mundane gesture, I encourage Princeton students to see their contributions to classroom discussions as influential. Likewise, when I see them perform onstage; when I watch them play on our sports teams; when I see them present their work on Princeton Research Day; when I hear them protest national or local policies ... each of these contributions and interactions is meaningful to our campus, regardless of how routine or fleeting it might seem.

If "most" influential, however, means Princetonians whose lives and careers have affected vast numbers of people, I understand why our list appears as it does. But we'll never get past that unconscious bias of whiteness and maleness if we don't make our definition more elastic. A Princeton degree is a tool; its real value comes from how alumni put it to work. Whether their work is paid or volunteer, local or global, domestic or public, quotidian or extraordinary, our alumni should aspire to use their education to affect as many people as possible. We need their influence now, more than ever. ♦

TODAY'S 25 MOST INFLUENTIAL ALUMNI

No. 1

Jeff Bezos '86

No. 2

Robert Mueller III '66

No. 3 (tie)

Samuel Alito '72
Sonia Sotomayor '76
Elena Kagan '81

No. 6

Eric Schmidt '76

No. 7

Eric Lander '78

No. 8

Michelle Obama '85

No. 9

Michael Lewis '82

No. 10 (tie)

David E. Kelley '79
Jodi Picoult '87
Jennifer Weiner '91

No. 13

Terence Tao *96

No. 14

Anthony Romero '87

No. 15

Wendy Kopp '89

No. 16

David Remnick '81

No. 17

Jim Lee '86

No. 18

William Fung '70

No. 19 (tie)

Robert Venturi '47 *50
Gordon Wu '58

No. 21 (tie)

George Will *68
Cornel West *80

No. 23 (tie)

Tom Bevan '91
Josh Marshall '91

No. 25

Jason Garrett '89

generations of students in the popular course he teaches on creative nonfiction, much of which he has summarized in a new book, *Draft No. 4: On the Writing Process*. Dolan tried to complicate McPhee's case.

"Jodi Picoult has sold millions and millions of best-selling novels," she reminded her fellow panelists. "If we were to rank McPhee ahead of her, we're treading the line between an elite versus popular [conception of influence]. We can do that. I think we just have to admit to it."

McPhee received serious consideration, but did not make the list. Our panel continued to walk the tightrope between those who write for popular and more specialized audiences. David Remnick '81, editor of *The New Yorker*, was included (No. 16), followed by artist Jim Lee '86, whose first installment of the *X-Men* series is the best-selling comic book of all time. Lee is now co-publisher of DC Comics.

Wendy Kopp '89 (No. 15) was chosen a decade ago as one of the most influential Princetonians of all time for founding Teach for America, an organization that began as a senior-thesis project and has since placed more than 50,000 new college graduates as teachers in low-income neighborhoods. Our recent panel also selected Kopp, and for the same reason.

The 19th spot on our list was also shared, this time by two very different types of "builders." Gordon Wu '58, the chair of Hopewell Holdings Ltd. and a major Princeton donor (Wu Hall, among much else), has been a driving force behind some of the largest construction projects in Asia. Robert Venturi '47 *50, one of the most celebrated architects of the late 20th and early 21st centuries, once captured his design aesthetic with the celebrated expression, "Less is a bore." As Gordin put it, "The architecture of much of the world we live in, most of everything we see, is Venturi-inflected." (Venturi designed Wu Hall and Princeton's Schultz and Thomas laboratories.)

Perhaps our panel's oddest pairing came next. Author and columnist George F. Will *68 shared the 21st slot with author, professor, and activist Cornel West *80. If you can think of anything else that connects them, please speak up. Though both are eloquent writers, they exist at opposite ends of the political spectrum. Will left the Republican Party in 2016 to protest its turn from Burkean conservatism toward Bannonic ethno-nationalism; West worked for fringe candidate Jill Stein and excoriated Barack Obama as a sellout. Ten years ago, our equally mischievous panel paired Rumsfeld and Ralph Nader '55.

Two alumni — and classmates — have built websites that are essential reading for political junkies. RealClearPolitics, co-founded by Tom Bevan '91, is an aggregator of polls and news stories from around the internet; its polling average is also a widely cited measure of where current political races stand. Talking Points Memo, founded by Josh Marshall '91, offers left-leaning analysis and commentary and receives more than 400,000 page views a day during peak election season. They shared the 23rd spot.

Completing its assignment, the panel settled on what might seem like a surprising choice for the 25th alum on the list: Jason Garrett '89, head coach of the Dallas Cowboys, took the final position. He was deemed influential both because he coaches "America's Team" and because of the role the Cowboys played in the national-anthem controversy last

continued on page 42

Michelle Obama

MTV PRESENT

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8

Michelle Obama '85





Great Libraries & Literature of England

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Louis W. Fairchild '24 Professor of English
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Aboard *Caledonian Sky***

David Huebner '82 S80

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**Inside Vietnam &
Cambodia**

Dora C. Y. Ching *11

March 10-18, 2018

**Great Whales in the Sea
of Cortez Aboard *National
Geographic Sea Bird***

D. Graham Burnett '93

May 17-29, 2018

**Spain & Portugal Aboard
*Sea Cloud II***

Germán Labrador Méndez

June 7-16, 2018

**French Polynesia Aboard
*National Geographic Orion***

Gabriel Vecchi

July 7-17, 2018

**Circumnavigating Iceland
Aboard *National
Geographic Explorer***

Sarah Anderson

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EYS

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Professor of History and Princeton &
Slavery Project Director

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Rick Curtis '79

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Flavors of Sicily

Pietro Frassica

November 3-14, 2018

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Mace Hack '86 S86 P16 P20

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Ten years ago, our list of Princeton's all-time most influential alumni was dominated by dead white men. ... Our new list is more diverse, though the pace of change is slow.

fall when the team chose to kneel. By the time you read this, though, that controversy may or may not have been resolved, Garrett may or may not be driving his team through the NFL playoffs (and may or may not even have a job), but such is the diciness of predicting influence.

Stepping back, what can we learn from all this? One thing that jumps out is that the people on our list span a very wide range of ages, from Venturi (92) to Tao (42). Not surprisingly, classes from the 1970s and '80s predominate, filled as they are with men and women in the prime of the careers. If a class wanted to anoint itself the most influential (and you know one will), bragging rights must go to the Great Class of 1991, which commanded three spots on our list (Weiner, Bevan, and Marshall), while the classes of 1981, 1986, and 1987 had two apiece.

Ten years ago, our list of Princeton's all-time most influential alumni was dominated by dead white men — not surprising since that sort of influence can take a while to accrue and Princeton was an all-white, all-male institution until fairly recently. Our new list is more diverse, though the pace of change is slow. Nineteen of the current 25 are men; six are women. There are four Asians and Asian Americans, two Latinos, and two African Americans. One can only predict that the list will become even more diverse going forward.

What categories did our panel overlook? Start with politicians. None of Princeton's many elected officials received much discussion, which surely says something about the dysfunctional state of contemporary politics. The panelists quickly passed over alumni serving as university presidents, whose impact is focused on the campuses they lead. Faculty members also were often overlooked; Spergel spoke up for his colleagues in academia by suggesting that faculty influence perhaps is both harder to measure and takes longer to manifest itself. It may take another generation until we can choose the most influential faculty members of today, he said.

That might also be the fate of Princeton computer science professor Brian Kernighan '69, who contributed to the development of the Unix computer language in the 1970s and popularized the C language. Massey noted that the operating system in the Apple and Android devices everyone uses today relies on languages Kernighan helped to create. Ultimately, Kernighan didn't quite make the cut, although his influence as a computer scientist, teacher, and writer may be very far-reaching.

Finally, let's be direct: This list also leans strongly toward the political left. Only Alito and Will would be considered conservatives; *National Review* columnist Ramesh Ponnuru

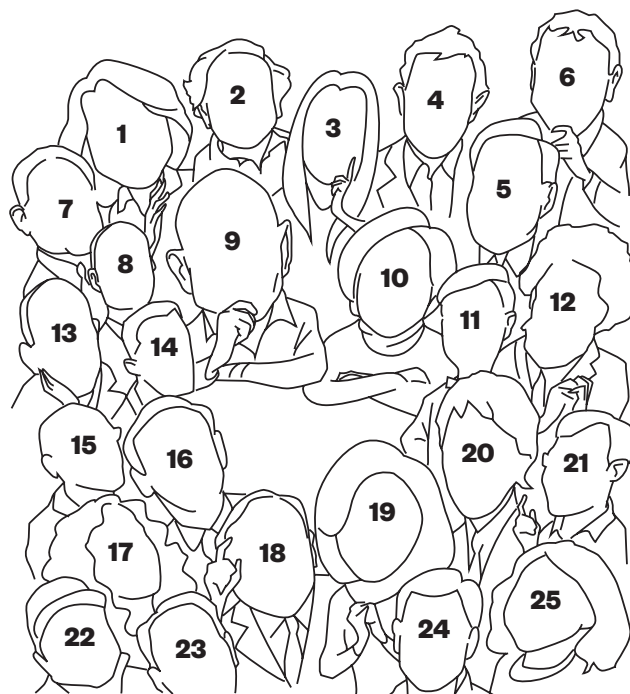
'95 and economist Gregory Mankiw '80 also received consideration but were ultimately left off. Our panel was unconvinced that U.S. Sen. Ted Cruz '92 warranted a spot among the most influential, citing the 2013 government shutdown as his greatest legislative achievement. Although Cruz initially set himself out as the Reaganite alternative in the 2016 presidential primaries, historian Kruse thought he missed a chance to stand on principle. "Had Cruz not capitulated to Trump, he would be the most influential person in the Republican Party right now," Kruse suggested. "He had the chance to be the conscience of conservatism."

Bezos, Kopp, and Venturi are the only alums who appear both on this list and the one published in 2008. That tells us something: Influence is ephemeral. Had we chosen as recently as April, Mueller probably would have been left off. Back then, he was "only" a retired FBI director.

Along the same lines, our panel met before Trump nominated Jerome Powell '75 to be the new chair of the Federal Reserve. If we chose again today, Powell likely would make the list. Had Trump instead selected John Taylor '68, another reported finalist for the job, his name probably would have been included. As it was, the panelists didn't discuss either one.

Predicting who might be Princeton's most influential alumni a decade from now is a fool's errand. Predicting who'll be on the list next month is almost as risky. ♦

Mark F. Bernstein '83 is PAW's senior writer.



WHO'S WHO ON THE COVER: (1) Sonia Sotomayor '76, (2) Robert Venturi '47 '50, (3) Wendy Kopp '89, (4) David Remnick '81, (5) Robert Mueller '66, (6) Eric Lander '78, (7) William Fung '70, (8) Tom Bevan '91, (9) Jeff Bezos '86, (10) Elena Kagan '81, (11) George Will '68, (12) Cornel West '80, (13) Anthony Romero '87, (14) Jason Garrett '89, (15) Josh Marshall '91, (16) Samuel Alito '72, (17) Jodi Picoult '87, (18) Gordon Wu '58, (19) Michelle Obama '85, (20) David E. Kelley '79, (21) Terence Tao '96, (22) Jim Lee '86, (23) Eric Schmidt '76, (24) Michael Lewis '82, (25) Jennifer Weiner '91

Ronald Martinez/Getty Images

25

Jason Garrett '89



Adventures in Fine Hall

The weirdness of math's golden age

By Elyse Graham '07

T

he year was 1933. Members of the University's mathematics department and the Institute for Advanced Study were celebrating the Institute's opening with a party at the Princeton Inn, which is now Forbes College. "By chance," an attendee later recalled, he entered just behind the Institute's most famous faculty member,

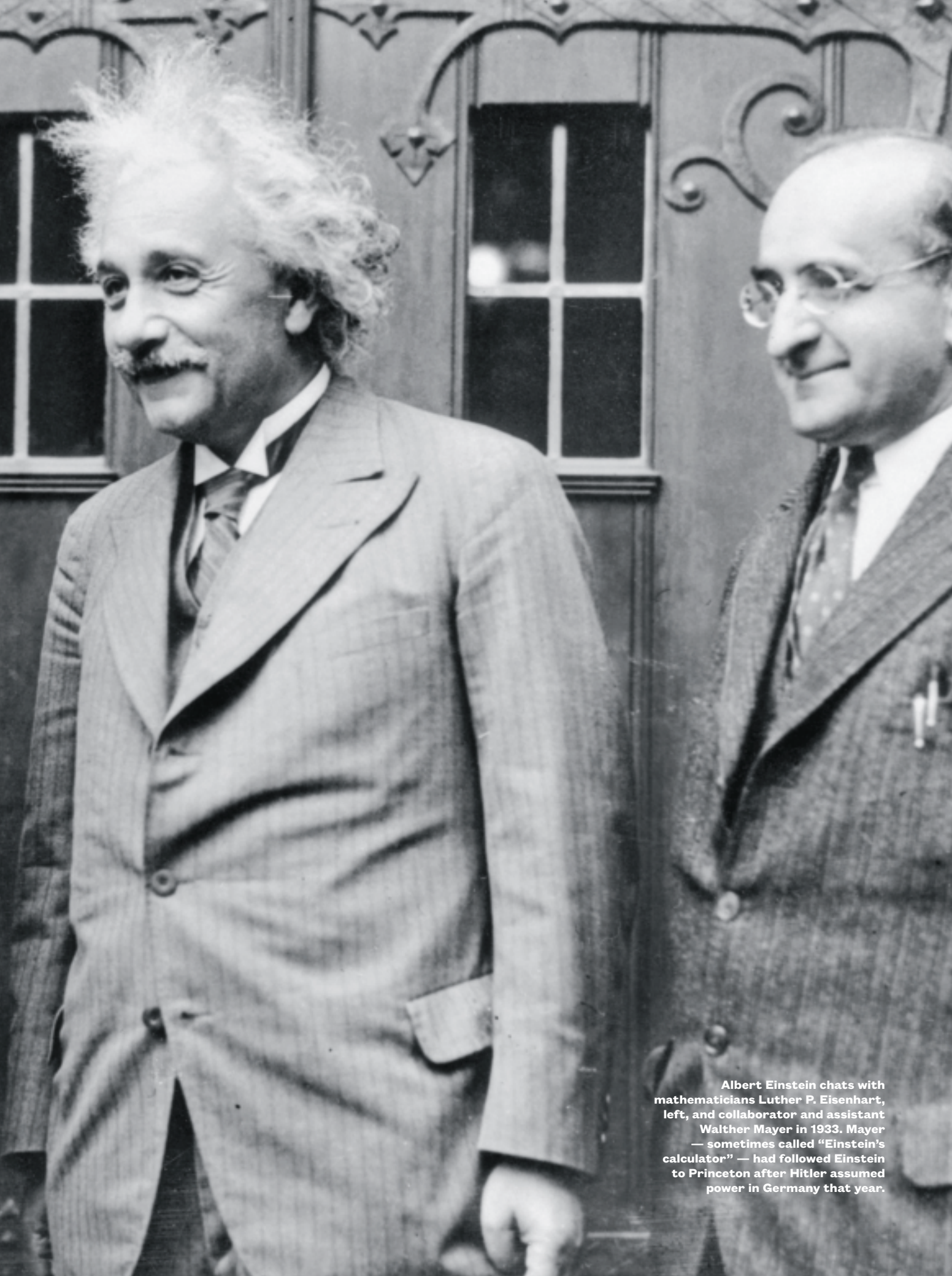
Albert Einstein. "As we walked across the lobby of the hotel, a Princetonian lady, of the Princetonian variety, strolled toward us. She was fairly tall and almost as wide, beautifully dressed, and she had an air of dignity. She strolled up to Einstein, reached out, put her hand up on Einstein's head, ruffled his hair all over the place, and said, 'I have always wanted to do that.'"

The source of this marvelous anecdote is Edward McShane, a distinguished mathematician, and the context is an intriguing series of interviews that the University conducted in the 1980s with people who had studied in the mathematics department in the 1930s. These interviews sought to capture the spirit of mathematics at Princeton during a golden age, a time when Einstein, Kurt Gödel, John von Neumann, and other analytical greats crossed paths on campus. In the process, the interviews captured something unexpected: a catalog of weirdness, a palette of colorful and off-kilter adventures that were going on in the background while the big papers were being written.

Then, as now, the anchor of mathematics at Princeton was Fine Hall, which opened in 1931. (Forty years later, the original Fine Hall was renamed after its donor, Thomas Jones 1876, when today's mathematics building was constructed near Princeton Stadium.) Henry Fine had been a much-beloved dean of the faculty and the University's first dean of science; after he died, Jones, a member of the Board of Trustees, gave money for a mathematics building in his honor. The building was gorgeous: three stories high, with oak paneling, leaded-glass windows, a central courtyard, and a library. A common room, with leather chairs, tables for chess, and a blackboard tucked away nearby in case of arguments, allowed the department to follow the English practice of gathering every afternoon for tea. Every time a bean counter approached Jones with the growing bill for the building, he said, "Nothing is too good for Harry Fine."

For a few years after people started arriving, in 1933, to





Albert Einstein chats with mathematicians Luther P. Eisenhart, left, and collaborator and assistant Walther Mayer in 1933. Mayer — sometimes called “Einstein’s calculator” — had followed Einstein to Princeton after Hitler assumed power in Germany that year.

work at the Institute for Advanced Study, Fine Hall was also the home of its School of Mathematics. Even after that group moved to a new building, the mathematicians at the University and IAS were closely affiliated. Nazi hostility toward Jews and other minorities sent immigrants in flight to the United States: Einstein and Hermann Weyl from Germany, Gödel and Oskar Morgenstern from Austria, John von Neumann and Eugene Wigner from Hungary. Paul Erdős came from Hungary and, though he had no official affiliations, made Fine Hall a second home. “Those were the days when refugees were coming out of Europe,” recalled Israel Halperin ³⁶, “and those in mathematics seemed to head first for Princeton, because the Institute and the University’s math department were both there. It was a tremendous concentration of talent.”

“It started out being a very fearsome and frightening place,” said Joseph F. Daly ³⁹ — but it became friendly “because they had tea every afternoon so you met all these people, people not only from the math department and the Institute for Advanced Study, but also from the physics department.”

One faculty member who was called upon to orient new students was James Alexander, an avid mountain climber who showed off by climbing the Graduate School tower. Alexander used to leave his office window ajar so that he could climb into it, two stories up, if the building was locked. (There was a persistent rumor that whenever he heard his secretary say to an unwanted visitor, “Oh yes, do come in. I am quite sure Professor Alexander is here,” he’d quietly slip out the window.) An alumnus later recalled of his orientation, “One of the things I remember most clearly was that Alexander’s advice was to tell us how to get into the library in case the building was locked. ... His advice was that we could climb up to the second-story window.” The alum added, “It started us out properly in our careers at Princeton.”

The first protocol for a student to remember seemed to be: Every professor has different protocols. Weyl reportedly produced papers in agony, “like a woman giving birth to a child”; von Neumann finished them at 3 a.m., after waking from a catnap, and then immediately phoned colleagues to talk shop. When attendance at his lectures shrank to three, Weyl threatened to end the course if it shrank further. One day when the third student got sick, the other two students “went out and got one of the janitorial staff to come and sit in the room, so there would be three people in the room and Weyl would give his lecture.” Then again, when Carl Ludwig Siegel announced that he would hold class on a University holiday, his students left the room empty on the appointed day, hiding nearby to see what he did. “Sure enough, Siegel got up front in the empty room, started in with the beautiful lecture as though he had a full room,” said Merrill Flood ³⁵. After he had continued for a while, “we sheepishly trooped in, and listened to his lecture.”

The faculty also kept each other on their nimble toes. Solomon Lefschetz had a reputation for “kibitzing” during the lectures of colleagues; at perhaps the first public talk on computing that von Neumann ever gave, von Neumann said, halfway in, “Well, so far so good” — and Lefschetz added, “and so trivial.” (The students passed down an impious faculty song about their elders; the verse for Lefschetz ended, “When he’s



The first protocol for a student to remember seemed to be: Every professor has different protocols. Weyl reportedly produced papers in agony, “like a woman giving birth to a child.”

at last beneath the sod, he’ll then begin to heckle God.”) John von Neumann had an ongoing competition with Frederic Bohnenblust: “The rule was that if either one could catch the other working, the one who was caught working had to pay \$10. The rules were that you could burst into the other’s office at any time, without knocking, in an effort to catch him working. Bohnenblust never caught von Neumann working,” recalled William L. Duren, who worked at the Institute in 1936–37. “Apparently, von Neumann did a lot of his work way into the middle of the

night, if indeed he did it at all. He was just thinking about it, so that you couldn’t catch him.”

Von Neumann was responsible for arranging for the Institute to hire Gödel, whom he heard lecture in Europe and recognized as a rising star. Gödel, who suffered from mental illness, was polite but reserved to the point of paralysis. John Kemeny ⁴⁶ ⁴⁹ recalled a public lecture Gödel gave during the Princeton Bicentennial in 1946; the half-hour lecture sounded good, but Gödel delivered the entire thing while standing with his face to the blackboard, which he didn’t even write on: “It was clear that he just could not face his audience.” Such was Gödel’s reserve that, even after he began working on relativity theory, he couldn’t bring himself to reach out to Einstein, whom he wanted to meet, and whose office was directly across the hall from his own. Finally, Paul Oppenheim strode to the corridor between their two offices, reached out, and knocked on their doors at the same time. “The doors opened, and he said, ‘Einstein, this is Gödel, Gödel, this is Einstein,’” Kemeny said. The two became good friends; and Oppenheim, a philosopher of science rather than a scientist, went around thereafter describing that double knock as “his only contribution to science.”

In time, Gödel chose Einstein and Morgenstern as his sponsors for American citizenship. According to the Institute’s

Herman Goldstine, Gödel prepared for citizenship by reading the Constitution and discovered, he thought, a contradiction that needed rectifying, “and von Neumann carefully argued Gödel out of this by some sophistry.” When Gödel appeared with his sponsors before an immigration official, the official asked — referring to the troubles in Europe — “And of course, none of this that we have been talking about could happen in a country like the United States, could it, Professor Gödel?” Gödel said, “Well, you know, I think maybe ...” Morgenstern elbowed him in the ribs, and he corrected himself: It couldn’t happen here. (“Then they made the proper signs over Gödel’s head, and he became an American citizen.”)

Among the graduate students, life was cliquish. They often sat together at dinner in Procter Hall, talking tangents and rolling biscuits to the end of the table. The students were as daunting, in their way, as the faculty above them, and their legends only grew as the ’30s slipped into the ’40s and the department consolidated its position as a world power in mathematics. Alan Turing *38, who made great contributions to code-breaking in World War II, earned his doctorate at Princeton. So did John Bardeen *36, who went on to receive two Nobel Prizes in physics. Kemeny, who became an assistant professor at Princeton, developed the logical systems that he worked on for his thesis into the BASIC computer language. Arthur Stone *41 accidentally invented hexaflexagons while he was playing around with strips that he had cut from foolscap to make it fit his small notebook. (Stone’s fellow mathematicians Richard

Feynman *42, Bryant Tuckerman *47, and John Tukey *39 created the Princeton Flexagon Committee to work out further innovations on the concept.) The sons of Erwin Panofsky, a great art historian, placed first and second in the Class of 1938, and the faculty referred to them ever after as Smart Panofsky and Dumb Panofsky.

In this setting, the intellectual pressure was intense. Duren still felt the sting, decades later, of the time he tried to simplify a professor’s argument and made a gaping mistake — a mistake that someone else had already made, which was worse, “because you’re supposed to make original mistakes.” Many students worked quietly, ambitiously, to find a mathematical basis that united quantum theory with relativity — that is, to find a unified field theory, although they never used the term, as it was thought to be Einstein’s turf: “We did not want to be guilty of *lese majesty!*” And all of this while trying to keep up with the famously rowdy, famously liquid, parties that Alexander and von Neumann used to throw at their homes for the department. “The phenomenal feature of von Neumann was that he could go to these parties and party and drink and whoop it up to the early hours of the morning, and then come in the next morning at 8:30, hold class, and give an absolutely lucid lecture. What happened is that some of the graduate students thought that the way to be like von Neumann was to live like him, and they couldn’t do it,” said Churchill Eisenhart ’34 *35.

To blow off steam, many students got into games, as players and creators both. Fine Hall’s common room held late-night poker games, with good cash on the line: “We used to play all night,” said Flood. “The janitor would come and sort of chew us out at 6 in the morning.” During the day, a visitor to the common room might see the nation’s mathematical brain-trust absorbed in games of Go, bridge, double solitaire, or chess, played classic or in whimsical variants. A favorite was a double-blind variant of chess called Kriegspiel. (Paul Erdős reportedly loved that game.) One student invented what he called “nonholonomic chess”; another invented a card game called Psychology, and another a card game called Goofspiel, which has since been used to teach concepts in game theory. The boast went out that Fine Hall “could produce a champion in any game that was played sitting down.”

As for games played standing up, the department was enthusiastic, if unevenly talented. In addition to his feats as a climber, Professor Alexander played a mean game of tennis; reportedly, he is the one who arranged for showers to be installed in Fine Hall, so he could come to the office right from the courts. The graduate students played softball in the spring, using the black gowns they wore to dine in Procter Hall as makeshift bases. In time, they got up an annual softball tournament against the other departments; a faculty member later reported that, “at the annual departmental meeting to assess graduate students and to decide which ones you wished to encourage,” the department chair said, referring to D. Ransom Whitney *39, “Well, we absolutely have to have Whitney, because how can we beat the chemistry department otherwise?” Even Einstein tried to get into sports, reported game theorist Flood, although he was uncoordinated: “Once he had me try to teach him to play pingpong, and the ball ended up in his hair.”

The core of the department’s social life, however, was



Mathematician John von Neumann, shown here at the Institute for Advanced Study in 1947, started teaching at Princeton in 1930. Tea was a tradition at both the University and the Institute.

Alfred Eisenstaedt/The LIFE Picture Collection/Getty Images



Einstein with Oswald Veblen in Princeton in 1921

Ultimately, much of the credit for making Fine Hall such an exciting place to live and work in these years belongs to Oswald Veblen. Veblen worked to bring talented refugees into the country during hard years.

graduate student into his office and inform him that he was now chairman of the tea club. “Everybody arranged his work so about 4 we would all gather there,” Alfred Foster *31 recalled. “A little committee would bring out the tea, and we would all stand around using hands and fingers to draw formulas.” (Blackboards were banned from the common room to limit clutter, but they appeared in the corridors nearby.) Funds for the daily event, including overtime pay for a janitor who helped clean up, came from the department’s research funds: “This was regarded as entirely proper because the social atmosphere of the afternoon tea facilitated research.”

As for the big papers, they received the ministrations of

afternoon tea, a department tradition to this day. The tradition predates Fine Hall; Oswald Veblen, an unswerving Anglophile, used to host tea receptions in Palmer Laboratory, heating the fluid with a Bunsen burner. When Fine Hall was built, he designed the common room with daily tea in mind, placing a kitchenette with a dishwasher — a rarity in the 1930s — right across the hall. (Veblen’s verse in the faculty song: “Here’s to Uncle Oswald V., lover of England and her tea; he is that mathematician of note, who uses four buttons to fasten his coat.”) Every few years, Veblen would call a

Agnes Fleming and Gwen Blake, the secretaries, respectively, of Princeton’s and the Institute’s math departments. Their duties included typing up the researchers’ handwritten papers so they could be submitted to journals; in those days, men often didn’t know how to type, since it was considered women’s work. “So there would be Veblen and von Neumann and Einstein and Alexander and Weyl, all these people would be in a queue waiting with these monumental papers to get them typed,” Goldstine said.

Ultimately, much of the credit for making Fine Hall such an exciting place to live and work in these years belongs to Veblen. Veblen worked to bring talented refugees into the country during hard years; in 1941, for example, a former fellow at Princeton and the Institute, then at the University of Kentucky, received a letter from him “containing a list of young mathematicians in Germany who were in trouble because of the political situation” and asking whether a place for any could be found. (The man found a place for Richard Brauer, who went on to win the National Medal of Science.) In this, Veblen differed philosophically from some of his colleagues — such as the mathematician G.D. Birkhoff, who warned that if newcomers came, “the number of similar positions available for young American mathematicians is certain to be lessened, with the attendant probability that some of them will be forced to become ‘hewers of wood and drawers of water.’”

That didn’t happen. The mathematicians who came to Fine Hall and elsewhere from Europe, as well as the students they trained, expanded existing fields and created new ones. They contributed invaluable to the war effort: to code-breaking, to the design of bombs, to computing, to statistical research, to the calculation of the flight paths of bombers and the best attack patterns to use against fighter planes. In the process, they moved the global center of innovation and growth from Europe to the United States. In the 19th century, Göttingen, Germany, had been known the world over as the capital of mathematics; but Princeton had that distinction in the 20th.

In all, the story of Fine Hall in the 1930s is a story about talented, irreplaceable characters coming to Princeton from all over the world and building here a little world of their own — making messes, making friends, and making history along the way. One last story about the town’s most famous resident: At a luncheon, someone asked Einstein, “How do you like it in this country?” Einstein replied “that he liked it very much, it was a great country, and he was grateful for what Institute founding director Abraham Flexner and others had done to bring him to Princeton. There was however one thing he really did not like, namely that people stopped him on the street and asked him for signatures and other things.” As the story goes, Lefschetz said to Einstein, “Well, Herr Einstein, I can tell you how to stop that.”

“Oh, Professor Lefschetz,” Einstein said, “I would be so grateful. What can I do about it?”

Lefschetz replied, “Cut your hair.” ♦

Elyse Graham '07 is an assistant professor of digital humanities at Stony Brook University.

PRINCETONIANS



Martin O'Connor Photography

FLYING HIGH: In 2011, Molly Graves '98 ran away to join the circus. She quit her job, sold her car, and moved to Brattleboro, Vt., for a year-long training program at the New England Center for Circus Arts (NECCA). "It was a leap of faith," she says. "Since then, I have to say, I have never looked back." Afterward, Graves often traveled from her home in Nashville, Tenn., to the center to teach and perform; and in 2015, she joined NECCA's faculty as a full-time aerial and trapeze instructor. ♦

ALUMNI ECONOMISTS DEBATE COMMON OWNERSHIP

ARE INDEX FUNDS HAMPERING CORPORATE COMPETITION?

When John Bogle '51 created the first index mutual fund in 1976 — based on an idea he hinted at in his Princeton senior thesis — it was ridiculed as “un-American.” After all, passively managed index funds don't even try to beat the market like traditional stock pickers do. Instead, index-fund managers buy and hold all the securities in the market and are content to settle for average returns.

Twenty years later, amid the late '90s bull market, conventional wisdom changed and indexing was hailed as a great democratizing force on Wall Street, allowing investors big and small to instantly diversify their money for a fraction of the cost of traditional funds.

Fast-forward another 20 years, and opinions could be shifting again. A small but growing group of economists now say index funds may be anti-capitalist because they stifle competition in the broader economy.

How could an investment that's made millions of people rich while funneling trillions of dollars of capital into private-sector firms be anti-capitalist?

Index-fund managers don't pick the stocks they own — the funds mirror a market benchmark. For instance, the Vanguard 500 — the first passive fund Bogle brought to market more than 40 years ago — tracks the S&P 500 index of American blue-chip companies. As a result, the fund owns shares of all 500 of the largest publicly traded companies in the country, including every major airline, automaker, drugmaker, steelmaker, retailer, etc.

No one disputes that this hyper-diversification has benefited fund investors by reducing risk while driving down costs (index funds don't require teams of research analysts and stock pickers). But could this overlapping ownership structure — in which rival companies within the same industry are owned by the same set of funds — discourage ruthless competition?

This potential problem, known as



Economist José Azar *12:
“We’re not saying that indexing is the only cause. But it’s clearly one of the biggest.”

“common ownership,” was first explored in 1984 by economist Julio Rotemberg *81, who worried that companies might “tend to act collusively when their shareholders have diversified portfolios.”

Back then indexing was an obscure strategy barely attracting any assets, and Rotemberg was just starting out. (He died in April after a distinguished career at Harvard Business School.) But virtually every new dollar that's gone into the fund industry in the past three years has been put into passively managed products. So common ownership is getting another look.

José Azar *12, an assistant professor of economics at the University of Navarra's IESE Business School in Spain, points out that two of the largest managers of index funds in the U.S., BlackRock and Vanguard, control a sizable portion of virtually every major company in the market.

“BlackRock has \$6 trillion in assets and Vanguard controls close to \$5 trillion,” he says, and that will naturally lead to overlapping ownership of the same names in the same industries. “We're not saying indexing is the only cause,” says Azar, noting that some of the assets controlled by these firms are held in traditional, actively managed portfolios. “But it's clearly one of the biggest.”

Azar began studying how ownership structure affects corporate behavior as part of his dissertation. “I was looking at the auto industry and issues such as fuel economy. But that's when I started looking at the companies' shareholders.” He continued exploring the unintended consequences of common ownership after graduation, with fellow economists Isabel Tecu and Martin Schmalz *12, now an assistant professor of finance at the University of Michigan's Ross School of Business.

Their study, “Anti-Competitive Effects of Common Ownership,” looked at the high degree of cross-ownership among the nation's major airlines. Their research determined that “ticket prices are approximately 3 to 7 percent higher on the average U.S. airline route than would be the case under separate ownership.”

A separate study found that common ownership also has an effect in the banking industry, leading to higher fees on deposit accounts and lower interest rates on savings accounts. Still another study blames this trend for runaway CEO pay.

Bogle isn't buying it. “Is it credible to think that mutual funds are actually conspiring in this manner? That's absurd.”

He adds that while this may be “a fascinating argument on an academic level, I'm dealing with the real world.” And, he says, “there's absolutely not a scintilla of evidence” that fund companies are colluding to get rival corporations to cooperate more or compete less.

Bogle isn't the only skeptic.

“It's an interesting and sexy topic,” says Todd Gormley, associate professor of finance at the Olin Business School at



John Bogle '51, Vanguard founder: “I don't want my life's work destroyed — least of all because it works.”

Washington University in St. Louis. But “I’m not convinced by that literature.”

He points to a problem in the logic. “Index funds don’t just own all the companies in one industry, they own every industry,” he says. “Let’s assume that airlines are raising prices or banks are raising fees to appease their index-fund owners. But air travel and banking are input costs for every other industry. Isn’t that hurting all the other companies in their portfolio?”

What’s more, Gormley says, it’s difficult to think how an index fund would try to convince a management team to be less competitive.



Glen Weyl '07 '08, research scholar at Yale, believes that the interests of workers and consumers have to be considered in addition to the interests of investors.

Schmalz contends that owners don’t have to meet in a smoke-filled room for competition to be stifled. Simply knowing that your largest shareholders are also the owners of your competitors may be enough to sway management to hold back some of their punches, he says.

“In a world where Richard Branson owns Virgin Atlantic and I control Delta and you control United, each of us would be telling management to steal market share from the others,” Schmalz says. In this case, he goes on to ask, where is the evidence of index-fund managers encouraging companies they own to be that competitive?

Gormley says there is evidence of some positive effects of passive ownership. A study he co-authored found that corporations owned largely by index funds exhibited better governance — for instance, by having more independent

directors and more equal voting rights.

Some legal scholars believe big companies that run index funds may already be in violation of antitrust laws, which ban any stock acquisition that “substantially lessens competition.” But Glen Weyl ’07 ’08, a senior visiting research scholar in economics and law at Yale, says that applying those laws on a case-by-case basis could be chaotic and disruptive to an industry that many Americans rely on for their retirement savings.

Instead, Weyl and two of his colleagues have proposed a different solution.

They are calling for restrictions on the ability of asset managers like BlackRock or Vanguard to own large chunks of companies officially designated as oligopolies, where only a handful of firms dominate: Funds could either own more than 1 percent of a company if they agree to invest in just one firm per industry, or they must cap their holdings to less than 1 percent of each company.

To Bogle, this would be untenable.

“There are something like 124 different industries. That would mean a minimum of 124 divestitures in index funds,” Bogle says. “If there was a forced divestiture by index funds of all these extra companies, how many hundreds of billions of dollars of taxable capital gains would be inflicted on shareholders?”

What’s more, under such a rule, major index-fund providers would have to go against the tenets of indexing by picking and choosing one stock over another. “You’d have a situation where in tech, Vanguard would have to choose, say, Google, while BlackRock says we’re going with Facebook and State Street saying we’re going with Apple,” he says.

“That’s active management,” Bogle says, adding: “I don’t want my life’s work destroyed — least of all because it works.”

Weyl, who describes Bogle as a hero, says he understands Bogle’s concerns, but believes that the interests of workers and consumers have to be considered in addition to the interests of investors.

Thanks to the proliferation of index funds in 401(k) retirement plans, however, many of those workers are also investors — another twist in this very complicated issue. ♦ *By Paul J. Lim '92*

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EXAMINING PRIVATE PRISONS



Critics of private prisons, which house about 126,000 inmates nationwide, argue that these for-profit corporations are more concerned with their bottom line than staff training, inmate programming, or quality medical care, food, and accommodations. Supporters argue that these prisons are a much-needed solution to prison overcrowding and bring jobs to local economies. According to a new book by Lauren-Brooke "LB" Eisen '97, *Inside Private Prisons: An American Dilemma*

in the Age of Mass Incarceration, the biggest problem is that there's not enough data to paint a complete picture. The private-prison industry is extremely opaque — claiming exception from public-record laws, thus providing little useful data and rarely granting access to facilities, so researchers have struggled to make meaningful recommendations.



What she's reading now: *"Sing, Unburied, Sing* by Jesmyn Ward. [The novel] focuses on the American South and our country's legacy of racism and pain told through the eyes of complicated characters."

"Without the ability to file open-records requests, the public cannot learn the most basic information about life inside these facilities," she says.

One of Eisen's first jobs after college was as reporter for the *Laredo Morning Times* in the border town of Laredo, Texas. She worked the criminal-justice beat, which brought her into contact with private immigration-detention centers and private prisons.

She then attended law school, becoming an assistant district attorney in New York City, and is now senior counsel at the Brennan Center's Justice Program. For *Inside Private Prisons*, Eisen returned to Laredo to do research. The book explores the \$5 billion private-prison industry, and what it means for society, elected officials, and inmates when profit motive is intertwined with incarceration. If private corporations are making money from housing incarcerated individuals, are the facilities less

likely to rehabilitate their prisoners and reduce recidivism?

Again, the answer is unclear: Because of a lack of mandated accountability, says Eisen, private prisons are not required to measure their recidivism rate.

It's also hard to tell whether private prisons are more cost-effective, as many claim to be, since they frequently negotiate contracts allowing them to restrict the types of inmates they will accept; some will reject elderly people and those with health conditions like HIV, thereby obscuring comparisons of their medical costs versus those of government facilities.

Eisen also addresses immigration-detention centers, 65 percent of which are privately owned, stating that they lack sufficient trauma and mental-health care for detainees. "When you walk around these facilities, they don't look or feel any differently from a prison," she says. "People are sitting idle all day."

She says that several grassroots movements from within cities and universities (including Princeton) are advocating for divestment from private prisons.

"Momentum is building [in the divestment campaigns], but none of these schools and cities really have that much money in the private-prison industry," she says. "I don't think these campaigns have much potential to put corporations out of business."

Eisen believes that reforming private-prison contracts could bring much-needed transparency to the industry and improve the quality of life for inmates.

"Given the reality that the for-profit prison industry is not disappearing tomorrow, it's incredibly important to try to reform it," she says. "[We must] change the incentives that reward more incarceration instead of rewarding better conditions, programming, and recidivism rates." ♦ *By Nina Bahadur '12*

CLASS NOTES

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](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 1938



Herman W. Gruning '38

Herman was born Aug. 23, 1917, in New York City and died May 24, 2017.

In the early 1920s the family moved to South Orange, N.J., where Herman attended public school, finishing at Columbia High School. At Princeton Herman majored in political science. Upon graduating in 1938, he entered Columbia Law School, where he finished at the top of his class.

He married Jane Gedney in June of that year, but they separated soon after when he joined the Coast Guard, which stationed him in Scotland. Following the war, the couple and their baby settled in Maplewood, N.J., where Herman lived the rest of his life. He practiced law in New York City with the firm of Sullivan and Cromwell, eventually leaving that firm to join the family's ice-cream business, called Gruning's. He successfully managed the company until it was sold in 1983.

Throughout their lives Herman and Jane enjoyed golf and tennis. He especially enjoyed watching Jane, even in her 70s, defeat her younger friends with her excellent driving. They traveled frequently to Florida for their own pleasure, and elsewhere to visit and share family vacations. When Jane fell ill, Herman nursed her at home until her death in 2005. For the remaining 12 years of his life, he lived in the same house he had bought in 1941.

Upon the announcement of his death, an outpouring of his friends and Gruning's ice-cream lovers filled the pages of Facebook. Herman leaves behind a daughter, two sons, six grandchildren, and five great-grandchildren. The Princeton Class of 1938 extends its condolences to all of Herman's offspring.

THE CLASS OF 1940



William H. Friesell III '40

Known to us as "Frizzle," William died March 10, 2017, in Vero Beach, Fla., his home for 37 years. He was 98.

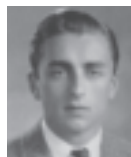
Born in Pittsburgh, he came

to Princeton from the Lawrenceville School. At Princeton he majored in geology and graduated with honors. William took his meals at Elm, played 150-pound football, was a cheerleader, and was in Triangle and the chorus. He roomed senior year with Cutler, Haggard, and Norton.

After Princeton William joined the U.S. Steel Corp., managing all of its mills along the Monongahela River and pioneering the introduction of a new steel-making technology. One of the first licensed bow hunters in Pennsylvania, he loved fishing, golf, and hunting, and took an active interest in the community and local government. In retirement he was similarly active in Vero Beach, belonging to several yacht and beach clubs. He was a life member of the Masons.

He is survived by his wife of 73 years, Mary Jean; two sons, William IV and Ernst; three grandchildren; and three great-grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1942



John D. Farrington '42

Tex died July 30, 2017, at a very young 97.

Tex was born June 11, 1920, in Kansas City, Mo. In 1938 his family moved to the Chicago area. He went east to the Lawrenceville School, where he earned the nickname "Tex." He graduated from Princeton in 1942 with a degree in economics. He then joined the Army, was shipped to the Pacific, and spent time in Manila and Okinawa. He was one of the first three Americans to enter Hiroshima and observe the devastation of the atomic bomb.

After the war Tex returned to Illinois and worked for Marshall Field & Co until he was called back for the Korean War. In 1952 he moved to New Jersey and joined Jiffy Manufacturing Co. He became president and traveled the world. In 1989 he made Hilton Head his permanent home. While there he put together a book on the wartime contributions of his Princeton classmates. Tex was a big fan of the stock market, and it supported his very strong philanthropy. He has left a legacy that will never be forgotten by those who knew and loved him.

Tex was predeceased by his wife of 45 years and the mother of his children, Elizabeth Bard; and his beloved second wife of 25 years, Harmony Garner. Surviving are his three children, John, Nancy, and Melinda; stepdaughter Linda; nine grandchildren; and 11 great-grandchildren.



J.G. Klemm Harvey '42

Klemm died Aug. 22, 2017. He was 98. Klemm was born June 7, 1919, in Wilmington, Del., and he attended The Hill School in Pottstown, Pa., graduating *cum laude* in 1938. At Princeton he graduated *magna cum laude* in 1942. He married Elsie Anne Davis in 1940, who died in 1999.

He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine in 1945, and after a year-long internship at Germantown Hospital, he served at the U.S. Naval Air Station in the Panama Canal Zone from 1946 to 1948. He received residency training in pathology at Presbyterian Hospital in Philadelphia from 1948 to 1951. After four years of pathology practice in Virginia, the Harvey family moved to Muskegon, Mich., in 1955, where Klemm was director of pathology at Mercy Hospital until 1966.

Klemm is survived by his wife, Donna, whom he married in 1999; daughters Sidney and Joan; son Charles; nine grandchildren; and seven great-grandchildren.



Donald S. Stroetzel '42

Donald died peacefully Aug. 31, 2017, at his home in Southbury, Conn. He was born Dec. 12, 1921, in Canton, N.Y., to Bernice and Benjamin Stroetzel.

He graduated from Princeton in 1942. During World War II, he joined the Navy and, as a lieutenant, at age 22 he took command of a wooden sub chaser, which was hit in a kamikaze attack during the battle of Leyte Island in the Philippines. He received a vice admiral's commendation medal for excellent work in getting the ship to port and his handling of the event.

He married Dorothy Gow March 23, 1946. She died in 1981. In 1957 Don joined Mobil Corp. in New York, working on the international side, where he served as government and public relations manager. In 1982 he became manager of communications programs for Mobil, which developed all the published material coming out of the company. Before moving to Redding in 1973, he and Dorothy lived in Westport, Conn., where they raised their children, Susan and Michael.

In 1984 he married Diana Haas. After retiring from Mobil, he and Diana traveled extensively on every continent. He wrote stories that appeared in numerous publications nationally and internationally, including one on

climbing Mount Kilimanjaro at age 65.

Donald was predeceased by his daughter, Susan Pace. He is survived by his loving wife, Diana; his son, Michael; daughter-in-law Debbie; grandsons Joel, Tyler, and Larry Pace; and granddaughters Amanda and Stephanie Pace.

THE CLASS OF 1943



Gordon Sommers '43

The Great Class of 1943 lost another of its members when Gordon died Feb. 20, 2016.

He came to Princeton from Kirkwood High School in St. Louis, Mo., where he was active in debating and student government.

At Princeton his major was modern languages, and he graduated with highest honors and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He was a student tutor and a member of Dial Lodge.

Gordon entered the Army and attained the rank of captain. Upon discharge he began work as a civilian for the Army Security Agency and later for the Air Force Security Services. Among his many awards and commendations was the National Intelligence Distinguished Service Medal.

Gordon was an active member of St. David's Church in San Antonio, Texas, and was involved in Agape Ministries.

He was predeceased by both of his wives, Dorothy and Vicki. His survivors include two sons, Gordon and Bill; six grandchildren; and 12 great-grandchildren.



Joseph Eliot Woodbridge '43 *48

Eliot died Aug. 19, 2017.

Eliot came to Princeton after attending Germantown Academy, where he was on the soccer, tennis, and swimming teams.

At Princeton he majored in chemistry and graduated with honors. He was a member of the Chess Club, the Outing Club, and the Gateway Club. He did graduate work at Princeton, earning a master's degree and a Ph.D. in physical chemistry.

From 1944 to 1945 Eliot worked as a chemist at the Manhattan Project, and he was awarded a certificate from the secretary of war for "work essential to the production of the atom bomb, thereby contributing to the successful conclusion of World War II."

For the next six years, he worked for Atlantic Refining Co. in Philadelphia and then moved to become vice president of research and development for Hartman-Leddon Co. Eliot then went on to work for various corporations doing analytical chemistry. During this time he received six process patents.

Eliot was an enthusiastic outdoorsman. He served as an officer in various ski organizations

for many years.

He is survived by his wife, Carol; six children; 11 grandchildren; and 17 great-grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1944



Louis Gillespie Erskine '44

Following a stroke and pneumonia, Gil died Sept. 2, 2017, at his son's home in Dallas, Texas.

After attending the Hackley and Salisbury schools, at Princeton he majored in French, ran cross-country, and was in Elm Club. He left Princeton in June 1942 to become a glider pilot in the Air Corps. He crash-landed his glider during the invasion of France and was temporarily captured by the Germans, later receiving six battle stars.

After NYU Law School, he lived in Scarsdale, N.Y., and had a career with the Pentegra Group, a retirement fund. He was chairman of many nonprofit organizations, including Good Government League of Eastchester and the Retired Senior Volunteer Program in White Plains, N.Y. He believed service to his country was a high priority.

His adult life was dedicated to exercise, which included football, baseball, and jogging and walking constantly thereafter. He founded Hike for Churches, a 10-mile walk up the Bronx River Parkway, and the Westchester Triathlon. He walked and swam frequently.

He touched many lives and was admired by many. He is survived by children Terry, Birks, and Gip; three granddaughters; and his ex-wife, Zilpha.



Robert A. Hack '44

Bob died Aug. 6, 2017, in Stamford, Conn.

At Princeton he majored in English and was in Cap and Gown. He was on the track team and the board of the *Princeton Tiger*. He first roomed with Bob Carlisle and later roomed with Art Morgan, Jim Drorbaugh, Jack Sinclair, Pete Wells, and Bob Holliday.

Bob left Princeton to serve three years in the Army, as a first lieutenant and later as captain of an oceangoing tugboat bringing supply ships to Le Havre, France. Post-war, he earned a Columbia law degree and spent his entire career at Jackson Nash in New York.

He lived in Greenwich, Conn., with his wife, Renee, for 67 years, serving at numerous local organizations. He was a founding trustee of the Greenwich Land Trust and was a trustee of Brunswick School and Greenwich Academy. His longtime aversion to street litter led him to found the Adopt-A-Road program to keep Greenwich pristine.

During their 67 years of marriage, Bob and Renee visited 54 countries. They often skied in New England and visited national parks. Renee

predeceased Bob in 2012. He is survived by his children — his "six 'jewels'" — Randall '69, Gabrielle, Darrell, Garrett '74, Talbot '84, and Mace '86; and all their families.



Ray Bradford Murphy '44

*49 Brad died Aug. 28, 2017.

He grew up in Montclair, N.J., and graduated from Andover Academy. At Princeton he roomed with Pete Schultz and

was in Colonial Club and a member of Theatre Intime. He earned a degree in math in 1949 after serving in the Marines, principally in the South Pacific. He was a member of Sigma Xi.

After completing graduate work he became an assistant professor at Carnegie Tech and then spent most of his career with Bell Labs in Holmdel, N.J.

He spent summers sailing in Cape Cod with his family. He was in the Montclair Civic Chorus and was also active in the chorus at St. John's Church in Little Silver, N.J. He diligently completed the Sunday *New York Times* crossword puzzle and was proud to be a member of The General Society of the Mayflower Descendants.

He is survived by his loving wife of 64 years, Margaret; their children, Elizabeth, Peter, Abigail, Katherine, and Samuel; and nine grandchildren.



Charles R. Schwab '44

Charlie died Aug. 24, 2017, in Danvers, Mass.

At Princeton he majored in politics and was a member of Prospect Club. He left

Princeton for the war and later worked for Morgan Stanley in New York City, then went on to the National City Bank. He married Sylvia Louria June 1, 1948. They had been married for 52 years when she died.

In 1995 they moved to Arlington, Va., to help care for their grandson, Matt. Charlie became active in the Arlington Seniors Association, becoming its president. He sang in the Arlington-Belmont Chorale and had many hobbies, including gardening, photography, stamps, and slide shows about his travels with Sylvia. In 2008 he discovered his "inner bard" at the age of 85. With help from friends and professionals, he published three volumes of poetry over 10 years. A week before his passing he completed a poetic memoir of his life's travels, *The Best of Times*. He had a passion for history and nature.

He is survived by his partner, Teresa King; children Jacqueline, Carol, and Norman; two sons-in-law; one sister-in-law; and six nephews and nieces.

Hudson Stoddard '44

Hud died Oct. 2, 2017, in New Canaan, Conn. He was an original Nassoon, played lacrosse,



and was a member of Tower Club, Madison Debating, Glee Club, and Triangle Club. He graduated with honors from the School of Public and International Affairs and served

as class president. His roommates included Jim Affleck, Jim Bell, Alex Ardrey, Frank Gentes, Alan Watson, Hugh Peterson, and Ben Gantt.

After serving with the State Department's Courier Service, he joined Time Inc. as assistant to the publisher of *Life* Magazine, spending bachelor vacations traveling the world with classmate Bill Zinsser.

In 1965, he joined then-new public TV station WNET as vice president for development, having previously worked under John D. Rockefeller III as development director of Lincoln Center.

In New Canaan he served on the school board, the town council, and other nonprofit boards, and was an elder and choir member of the Presbyterian Church.

A lengthy *New York Times* obituary referred to his "sunny disposition, sense of humor, and innate kindness." WNET's chairman called him "a gifted member of our community."

He is survived by his wife of 63 years, Pat; children Daniel, Alexander, and Jane; and three grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1948

Thomas J. Mullen '48

Tom died Sept. 8, 2017, in Greenwich, Conn.

Born in 1926 in Westfield, N.J., he grew up in Westfield and in Point Pleasant, N.J. Tom was in the Navy V-12 program at Princeton and graduated in 1950 from Georgetown University.

During the Korean War Tom was a pilot stationed at Breezy Point Naval Air Station in Norfolk, Va. His business career was in sales and real estate, first with a New York City firm and then for 30 years in the Greenwich area.

He is survived by his wife, Sylvia; sons Tom, Peter, and Tim; daughter Kathy O'Connor; seven grandchildren; one great-grandchild; and brothers Jack and Larry.

THE CLASS OF 1953



Vincent R. Duffy '53

Vincent died Aug. 11, 2017, in Colorado.

Duffy was born in Paterson, N.J., and prepared for Princeton at St. Peter's Preparatory

School. He majored in English in the American civilization program and wrote his thesis on "The Political Novel in American Literature." He was a member of Quadrangle Club and class secretary. He was also associate managing editor of *The Daily Princetonian*.

After graduation, Vincent spent two years in the Marines and then began a brief career in journalism with the *Vineyard Gazette* on

Martha's Vineyard. Journalism led to public relations and then to marketing with the Overseas National Airways. He started in public affairs as managing director of the New York office of Powell Tate, with a particular interest in banking, insurance, and electric utilities. His favorite vacation spots included Wainscott, in East Hampton, Long Island; Jackson Hole, Wyo.; and various islands in the Caribbean.

He was predeceased by his wife, Vivien, and is survived by their daughter, Cullen.



James E. Green '53

Jim was born in Mobile, Ala., but moved to Atlanta at the age of 10, where he graduated from Henry Grady High School. At Grady, he was elected student body president and was captain of the school's first football team. At Princeton Jim majored in economics, was a member of Cap and Gown, and served as class president.

Following college, he served two years in the Army, attaining the rank of first lieutenant, before returning to Atlanta. Jim joined Citizens and Southern National Bank in 1955 and advanced over the next 25 years to the position of general vice president and member of the executive committee. He then formed his own company, J.E. Green and Co., to provide loan-review services for community banks in the Southeast and throughout the Midwest.

Jim retired in 2003 and summered at his mountain home in Highlands, N.C., in the following years. Jim enjoyed sports and loved golf all of his life. He once said, "I like everything about the game but the score."

Nancy, Jim's wife of 45 years, died in 2003. Jim died Sept. 25, 2017, in Atlanta. He is survived by two children, Lyle and Cynthia, and two grandchildren.



Robert Geoffrey Neville

'53 Jeff was born in Bethlehem, Pa., and came to Princeton from Liberty High School. He majored in chemistry and was a member of Quadrangle Club.

After Princeton, Jeff spent three years in the Navy and then earned an MBA from Harvard Business School. He was a partner in his first business venture, Shield Packaging Corp., and then founded Concord Foods, a growing, mid-sized food manufacturer in Brockton, Mass.

After retiring, Jeff became involved in the Executive Service Corps, helping nonprofit organizations with strategic planning, board development, and fundraising. Working with USAID, Jeff traveled to a number of countries in Africa, Asia, Central America, and the former Soviet Union.

He died Sept. 30, 2017, after a long battle

with ALS. Jeff is survived by his wife, Yajaira; his sons, Geoffrey Neville Jr. and Peter Neville; stepdaughter Arcelia Pena; and six grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1957



Remington Squier Ball '57

Spike died May 18, 2017, at age 81 at the Ball family home in Lafayette, Ind. He had been in hospice care, yet at the end was alert and lively.

After Exeter, Spike entered Princeton with the Class of 1957 but graduated in 1959. At Princeton, he was on the varsity football and diving teams. Over the next five years, he earned the difficult *license des lettres* at the University of Paris. Then followed a double doctorate in French and German at Middlebury College. This led to 40 years of teaching at East Stroudsburg University. He was a diving coach there and then taught springboard diving privately at a diving facility with a 14-foot pool he had built next to his house.

In 2010, Spike placed second in the three-meter springboard diving event at the U.S. Diving Masters National Championships for those 35 and older.

Spike's near-constant companion during the last two years of his life was a niece, Cecily Schneider, also a springboard diver. After a legal battle, she gained custody of Spike. Shortly thereafter, she moved Spike back to Indiana. Spike had been briefly married. He is survived by Cecily, sister Annette Winter Bottum, and five other nieces and nephews.



Thomas Duckworth '57

Tom died June 3, 2017.

At Princeton, Tom was a wrestler and member of the Triangle stage crew. Before Princeton, he attended the Taft

School. His father, George Duckworth, was a renowned professor of classics at Princeton.

A Yankees fan, Tom was employed at Yankee Stadium the past 30 years as a part-time guard for Burns International Security Service. A few years ago, he said he had worked his way up to the right-field wall, the best spot for watching the game. Of the players, whom he came to know, he remarked, "They seem to be getting younger and younger."

Before he worked at Burns, Tom was a technical writer of group-insurance policies for two insurance companies in Connecticut and New York. The first moved to another state while Tom was caring for his ill mother in Princeton, and at the second, he feared a layoff, which led him to Burns. He loved the Burns job, working out with weights to stay fit for it.

Tom collected stamps, specializing in those of the Italian colonies prior to World War II.

Tom is survived by his wife, Veronica, of

New York City and sister Dorothy Brown, of Hattiesburg, Miss. He is interred in the Duckworth family plot in Mount Pleasant, N.J.



Charles B. Sharp '57

Chuck died May 22, 2017, at the age of 82 in Springdale, Ark. While at Princeton, he majored in sociology, ate at Cottage, and played football and track. His senior-year roommates were Bill Hambrecht, Tal Kemper, and John Spear.

Upon graduation Chuck joined Warner and Swasey Co., where he remained for more than 40 years, rising to district manager.

Also in 1957 he married Marge Wagner. They were blessed with three sons — all respectful men who own successful businesses. Throughout the years, the Sharps moved nine times.

The class sends its condolences to Marge; sons Charles, Steven, and Ronald; and his grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1958



Frank E. McDonnell '58

Frank died July 24, 2017, in Lansdale, Pa.

Before coming to Princeton Frank graduated from Dunmore (Pa.) High School, where he played basketball and ran track.

At Princeton he was a member of Dial Lodge and majored in electrical engineering. He also worked for WPRB and the *Princeton Engineer*. His senior-year roommate was George Bradford.

After graduation he earned a master's and a doctorate from Catholic University in Washington, D.C. He served in the Navy, and while working for the National Security Agency in Washington he received the Legion of Merit for exceptional contributions to national communications security.

In 1963, Frank married Ildiko Pulvari, moved to Lansdale, and joined American Electronic Laboratories in the defense-electronics industry. After leaving A.E.L., Frank joined Optimax as general manager and vice president.

He is survived by his wife of 54 years, Ildiko; daughter Mary Jo Haggerty and her husband, Kevin; son Frank; son Michael and his wife, Angela; and his grandchildren, Ryan, Michael, Caitlin, Shane, Megan, and Kayla. The class extends its deepest sympathy to them all.



Harold M. Whitacre Jr. '58

Jock died July 28, 2017. A graduate of Cuyahoga Falls (Ohio) High School, he was active in publications and athletics.

At Princeton, he majored in chemistry and ate at Elm Club. Jock was a photographer for *The Daily Princetonian* and a soloist with the

Savoyards, and sang with the University Choir. Senior year, he roomed with Louis Klauder and Don Williams.

In June 1958, Jock and Judy Davis were married and he began working for Goodyear in Akron, Ohio. He was with the company for six years and then took a sales position with Pennsalt Chemicals, which required the couple to move to Arlington Heights, Ill.

In 1986 he and Judy formed Arrow Polychem. They were manufacturing agents, selling chemicals to the rubber and plastics industries. They had a great 18 years working together with Arrow. According to Jock, both the marriage and the company thrived.

He was an active member of Southminster Presbyterian Church, serving as an elder and singing in the choir for more than 50 years. Jock was also a 15-year member of the Chicago Master Singers, an auditioned chorus of 100 voices. He loved to sail, especially in Door County in Wisconsin, where the family spent many summers.

Jock was preceded in death by Judy. He is survived by his two sons, Harold and Gregory; seven grandchildren; and three great-grandchildren. The class extends its condolences to them all.

THE CLASS OF 1961



Christian O. Basler '61

Chris died Jan. 12, 2017, at the Joe Raso Residence of United Hospice of Rockland, N.Y.

Born in Florence, Ala., Chris came to us from Bladensburg (Md.) High School. At Princeton he majored in philosophy and was a member of the Flying Club, the Outing Club, and Dial Lodge. Following Princeton he was a Navy lieutenant junior grade on destroyer duty before earning a law degree at Columbia.

Then began a legal career that included a stint with Simpson, Thatcher & Bartlett in New York City; positions with two major corporations; legal education; and ultimately his own firm, which focused on commercial law, surrogacy, divorce, and real estate. For many years he worked from home as a pioneer stay-at-home dad, raising his son, Charlie. For the last several years of his life, Chris was blind, having suffered from several genetic eye conditions.

Chris is survived by his wife, Linda Krakower Greene; three sisters; and his son, Charlie.

Ralph Taggart Geer '61

Tag died Oct. 13, 2016, on his beloved farm in Chester Springs, Pa.

Born in Pottsville, Pa., the eldest son of Virginia Bullitt Taggart and Irving Schultz Geer, he was a graduate of the Haverford School in 1957. At Princeton he majored in

chemistry and was a member of Ivy Club. Tag earned his medical degree from the University of Virginia Medical School in 1965.

Upon graduation, Tag married Julianna Ernst, and they raised three children and shared 51 years of marriage. During the Vietnam War, he served for two years as a Navy lieutenant in the Portsmouth Naval Hospital. Professor emeritus at the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania and an avid outdoorsman, he will be remembered for his intelligence, wry sense of humor, devotion to his family, euphonious voice, and appreciation for the little things in life.

He is proudly survived by his widow, Julianna Ernst Geer; daughter Jacqueline Geer Murphy and her husband, James T. Murphy; son Ralph Taggart Geer Jr. and his wife, Sheri R. Dagowitz Geer; daughter Emily Geer Hippler and her husband, Cory Owen Hippler; and six grandchildren, Cole Sung-Ho Murphy, Emma Maitland Geer, Max Irving Geer, Charles Morris Geer, Quincy Owen Hippler, and Mason Geer Hippler.



Thomas L. Haskell '61

Tom died July 12, 2017, in Houston from complications of Alzheimer's disease. Born in Arlington, Va., Tom came to us from Washington and

Lee High School. At Princeton he majored in American and modern European history, ate at Cap and Gown, was battalion commander in the NROTC, and roomed with Jim Cole and Frank Odo.

After four years in the Navy, he earned a Ph.D. in history at Stanford, where he met his wife-to-be, Dorothy Ann Wyatt. He spent the next 39 years at Rice University in Houston, winning many awards for his stirring lectures and dedication to his students. He became a leading scholar in U.S. intellectual history and made a mark in a range of fields, including the history of the anti-slavery movement, the history of the professions, and the nature of objectivity. According to his obituary in the *Houston Chronicle*, he was happiest when riding his bike and climbing mountains in Crested Butte with his family.

Tom is survived by Dorothy; son Alexander '92 and daughter Susan Khan and their families, which include six grandchildren, who knew him as "Baba"; and a nephew, John Wyatt '89.



James B. Raybin '61

Jim died peacefully July 5, 2017, at home in Boulder, Colo. Born in Cleveland, Ohio, he came to Princeton from Brush High School. At Princeton

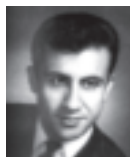
he majored in biology, dined at Cloister Inn, and was a Keyceptor and a member of the

Pre-Medical Club. He also volunteered at a local mental hospital through the Student Christian Association. His roommates were Sid Friedman, Ben Bassett, Walter Schroeder, Tack Kuntz, and Dave Hulett.

Following a medical degree from Case Western Reserve University and a psychiatry residency at Yale, Jim served during Vietnam as head of the inpatient psych unit at Fitzsimons Army Medical Center in Colorado, emerging as a major. After he met Kathy King in Colorado and married her in 1971, they moved to Boulder, where he began a long career in a private psychiatric practice after Jim had a stint as medical director of the University of Colorado's student health services. Jim loved the Good Lord, his family, friends, and patients, as well as a variety of outdoor activities — tennis, snowshoeing, backpacking in the summer and winter, chess, and biking up Flagstaff Mountain, which he did some 5,000 times.

Jim was predeceased by his brother Arthur. He is survived by Kathy, daughters Jenny and Becky, sisters Susan and Nancy, and four grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1966



Sener Ozsahin '66

Sener died Oct. 7, 2017, in Ankara, Turkey. He was the first Turkish citizen to earn an undergraduate degree from Princeton.

Sener attended Ankara College, a private high school in Turkey, where he was a leader of the literature and arts society, a singer, and an actor. Conversations with his English teacher, Carl Tobey '40, led him to apply to Princeton.

Sener majored in economics and wrote his thesis on tobacco production in Turkey. He was a member of the Woodrow Wilson Society. In his senior year he roomed with Wheeler Thackston, Aybars Gurpinar, and Bruce Chang in 1937 Hall.

Sener had a successful career at Turkey's first privately owned pension fund, OYAK, and with major holding companies in Turkey. As founder and first president of the Alumni Association of Princeton University in Turkey, he played a major role in organizing alumni activities and promoting Princeton in that country.

He is survived by a son, Selim, to whom the class extends its condolences.

THE CLASS OF 1972

Gerald S. Couzens '72

Gerry died suddenly May 26, 2017. He was 67.

He came to Princeton from Sacred Heart High School in Yonkers, N.Y., where he was an accomplished basketball player. At Princeton he played center on the basketball team and majored in sociology. He was a member of



Cottage Club.

After graduation, Gerry played basketball in France with our late classmate, Al Dufty. Gerry turned his love of sports into a writing career

as the author and co-author of numerous books on sports and health-related topics. He wrote more than 30 books in the fields of medicine and health care and often co-authored with eminent doctors. He was published by Simon and Schuster and Harper Collins, among others. He produced a number of health-care newsletters for Johns Hopkins, University of California, Berkeley, and other renowned institutions.

Gerry was a joyful and humble man. His unparalleled talent, curiosity, and intellect were exceeded only by his generosity and love.

He is survived by his wife, Elisa Michel Couzens; children Mary, Gerald III, Dominic, and Rose; siblings Jane Lavendier, Jon "Jay," Malcolm, Mark, and Nick; and a large extended family of nieces, nephews, cousins, and friends. The class sends its condolences to the family.

Patton G. Lochridge '72

Pat died peacefully June 1, 2017, at his home in Austin, Texas, from glioblastoma. He was 67 years old.

While Pat returned to Texas after freshman year, his presence was large and memorable — from his Stetson down to his boots. Pat came to Princeton from Austin High School, played freshman football, and, as a classmate recalled, was an active participant in the creative Brown-Dod rivalry. He graduated from the University of Texas.

Pat then attended the University of Texas Law School. Following a clerkship in the Ninth Circuit Court, Pat joined the Austin law firm of McGinnis, Lochridge & Kilgore, where he had a successful law practice for 38 years and achieved widespread recognition in the Texas legal community.

Pat is survived by his wife, Candace Lundgren Lochridge; four children, Eleanor Anne Lochridge, Patton Greene Lochridge Jr., Joseph Lundgren Lochridge, and Lloyd Wallace Lochridge; and grandchildren Eleanor Katherine Lochridge and Anne Arden Lochridge. He is also survived by his father, Lloyd P. Lochridge Jr. '38; sisters Georgia Lochridge, Hope Lochridge, and Frances Lochridge Perez; brother Lloyd P. Lochridge III; and numerous nieces and nephews. The class sends condolences to his family.

THE CLASS OF 1991

Lesley Krista Barnhorn McAllister '91

Lesley died Aug. 30, 2017, in Davis, Calif., almost four years after her diagnosis with neuroendocrine (atypical carcinoid) lung cancer. She was a brilliant environmental law



scholar as well as a devoted wife, mother, sister, daughter, and dear friend to many.

Lesley came to Princeton from Cincinnati and majored in civil engineering with a

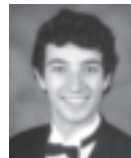
certificate in the Woodrow Wilson School. She was an Outdoor Action leader and loved walking in the woods of the Institute for Advanced Study. After college Lesley served in the Peace Corps in Costa Rica and earned her master's and doctoral degrees from the University of California, Berkeley, and her law degree from Stanford.

Lesley's professional work at the University of California, Davis, centered on the role of law and regulation in addressing climate change and other environmental problems. She enjoyed hiking, camping, cycling, and travel with her family.

She is survived by her husband, Andrew; her children, Nathan and Erin; her parents, Deanne and Barry Barnhorn of Cincinnati; and a sister and brother.

Lesley took great comfort in the Dharma and fiercely pursued resources for the care and support of children — hers and others. She asked that any gifts in her memory go to the Saranaloka Foundation, the Insight Retreat Center, or Camp Kesem. Lesley made the world a better place. We are grateful for her life and we miss her deeply.

THE CLASS OF 2009



Matthew Isakowitz '09

Matt — brilliant, passionate, and beloved — died May 25, 2017.

Raised in Oak Hill, Va.,

Matt came to Princeton from

Thomas Jefferson High School for Science and Technology. At Princeton, he was a member of Mathey College and ate at Charter Club.

Remembered as one of 2009's most exceptional students, Matt was granted early acceptance to Phi Beta Kappa and graduated with a degree in mechanical and aerospace engineering. He was the recipient of the James Hayes-Edgar Palmer Prize in Engineering, the John Marshall II Memorial Prize, and the Sau-Hai Lam '58 Prize in Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering.

Upon leaving Princeton, Matt followed his passion for commercial spaceflight, working at Astranis, Planetary Resources, the Commercial Spaceflight Federation, Space Adventures, SpaceX, and the XPRIZE Foundation. He earned a master's degree in international science and technology policy from George Washington University.

Matt was a warm, compassionate, and generous friend, who loved life to the fullest, was always there to help a fellow student, and whose enthusiasm for commercial space

exploration inspired everyone who knew him.

Matthew will be deeply missed by his parents, Steve and Monica; his siblings, Jennifer, Rachel, and Sophie; and so many loved ones, classmates, and friends.

A fellowship program was created in memory of Matthew, designed to provide mentorship and inspiration to rising seniors, recent grads, and graduate students who embody Matthew's passion for exploring our universe to help humankind, and opening the space frontier as enabled by innovators and entrepreneurs. To learn more about Matthew's passion for space exploration, visit www.matthewisakowitzfellowship.org.

GRADUATE MEMORIALS

Donald M. Layton *54

Donald Layton, professor emeritus at the U.S. Naval Postgraduate School (NPS), died Feb. 26, 2017, at age 94.

Layton graduated from the Naval Academy in 1945. During the next 23 years as a naval aviator, he commanded two ships and was an aviator for 20 years, qualified in single- and multi-engine land and seaplanes. In addition to earning a master's degree in 1954 from Princeton in aeronautical engineering, he had earlier earned a bachelor's degree from NPS.

In 1965, Layton became a military instructor at NPS and earned a master's degree from that school in management. He earned a doctorate in applied mechanics from Canterbury University in South Africa and became the first director of the Navy Safety School in Monterey, Calif.

He retired from active duty in 1968 and was appointed an associate professor at NPS; he was later promoted to full professor before retiring a second time in 1988. Layton wrote nine textbooks and many papers and received awards for his teaching and research. He was a consultant and lectured throughout the United States and overseas on system safety.

Layton was predeceased by Kathleen, his wife of 65 years; and six children. He is survived by a daughter, three grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

Arnold E. Donahue *62

Arnold Donahue, a long-time director of intelligence for the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, died peacefully of congestive heart failure Jan. 8, 2017, at the age of 78.

Donahue was a 1960 graduate of Georgetown University. He earned a master's degree in public affairs from Princeton's Woodrow Wilson School in 1962.

At the OMB, a key agency that prepares the president's overall budget, Donahue headed its intelligence unit for more than 20 years. Upon retiring, he received the Secretary of Defense Medal for Meritorious Civilian Service and the Intelligence Community Seal Medallion.

After retirement, Donahue was a consultant to the National Academy of Public Administration, which included working as a project director. He was a longtime resident of the Georgetown section of Washington, D.C. For many years, he was a class agent for the Wilson School.

Donahue is survived by three sons and four grandsons.

Alan R. Clark *64

Alan Clark, retired staff senior physicist at the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, died Jan. 29, 2017, at the age of 78.

Clark earned a bachelor's degree from Stanford in 1960. In 1964, he earned a Ph.D. in physics from Princeton.

He was employed by the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory at the University of California as a high-energy physicist for his entire career.

Clark was a fisherman, camper, skier, and gardener. In his later years, he engaged in bird watching and genealogy. On many trips to New England and the Midwest, he and his wife searched for their roots. They found Revolutionary War ancestors, and Clark became a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

He is survived by his wife, Eleanor, whom he married in 1960; three children; and five grandchildren.

John C. Pratt *65

John Pratt, professor emeritus of English at Colorado State University, died Jan. 2, 2017. He was 84.

He graduated from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1954, and earned a master's degree from Columbia in 1960. A Ph.D. in English from Princeton followed in 1965. From 1954 to 1974, Pratt served in the Air Force, retiring as a lieutenant colonel.

In the Air Force, he was a jet instructor, command pilot, and professor of English at the Air Force Academy. Pratt served in Vietnam and Laos and was awarded the Air Medal and Bronze Star. His war experiences produced two well-received books, *The Laotian Fragments* (1974) and *Vietnam Voices: Perspectives on the War Years 1941-1982* (1983).

After a Fulbright professorship at the University of Lisbon, Pratt became chair of the English department at Colorado State, retiring in 2002. He wrote or edited more than 18 books and many scholarly articles, poems, and book reviews. He was active in local music and veterans associations, and also was a ski patrolman.

Pratt was predeceased by Doreen, his wife of 34 years. He is survived by four children, two stepdaughters, and seven grandchildren.

John N. Mather *67

John Mather, professor of mathematics at Princeton, died Jan. 28, 2017, of complications from prostate cancer, at the age of 74.

The son of Norman Mather, Princeton professor of electrical engineering, Mather attended Princeton High School and graduated from Harvard in 1964. He earned a Ph.D. in mathematics from Princeton in 1967. Mather then distinguished himself as an associate professor at the Institute of Advanced Studies in France. In 1975, he joined Princeton as a full professor.

Mather specialized in differential topology and dynamical systems. Charles Fefferman *69, the Herbert E. Jones Jr. '43 University Professor of Mathematics at Princeton, who knew Mather since they were graduate students at Princeton in the 1960s, said, "He was a great mathematician. If you were not well enough informed in math to know how much he had done, there was no clue from his behavior that he was a great man. He was modest and self-effacing."

Mather received many honors, including an award from the American Mathematical Society. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences.

He is survived by his wife, Naomi; and four children (including Thomas '99). In his memory the University flag was flown at half-staff.

Ann Johnson *00

Ann Johnson, associate professor of science and technology at Cornell University, died Dec. 11, 2016, of a rare cancer. She was 51.

Johnson earned a bachelor's degree from the College of William and Mary in 1986. In 1990, she earned an M.F.A. degree in technical design and production from the Yale School of Drama. Princeton conferred on her a Ph.D. in the history of science in 2000.

From 1990 to 1995, she was an assistant professor of theater technology at the University of Southern California. She taught history at Fordham University from 1997 to 2004, and held a joint appointment in history and philosophy at the University of South Carolina from 2004 until joining Cornell in 2015. She was an expert in the history, philosophy, and sociology of science and technology.

Bruce Lewenstein, chair of her department at Cornell, said she was a scholar of "extraordinary breadth," and noted that she had worked in areas from 19th-century American history to 21st-century nanotechnology. He added, "She threw herself into the department, volunteering to teach some of our largest classes, taking on a full complement of advisees right from the time she arrived, adding wisdom to faculty meetings."

Johnson is survived by her husband, Mark Stevens, and their son, Evan.

Graduate memorials are prepared by the APGA.

*This issue contains undergraduate memorials for Joseph E. Woodbridge '43 *48 and Ray B. Murphy '44 *49.*

Classifieds

For Rent

Europe

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Aix-en-Provence: Cours Mirabeau, heart of town. 2 bedroom apartment, garage, wifi, terrace. Perfect for exploring Provence. \$1,450/week. greatfrenchrentals@comcast.net

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

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

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

Rome, Italy: Breathtakingly beautiful art-filled apartment on via Gregoriana near Spanish steps. 2 bedrooms in a 17th century palazzo. Unsuitable for small children. Mariaceliswirth@yahoo.com, 212-360-6321, k'38.

Provence: Delightful five-bedroom stone farmhouse, facing Roman theater. Pool, WiFi. 860-672-6608. www.Frenchfarmhouse.com

Paris, South Pigalle: Bright, spacious (600 sq ft) 1BR (queen). Fully-equipped kitchen, rain shower, washer/dryer, WiFi, TV. 2-floor walkup, 19th c. building, exposed beams. Sleeper sofa available. « SoPi » is the new Marais! k'54, k'80, k'92. linda.eglin.mayer@orange.fr

France, Dordogne-Lot Valley. Dream house. Mythic village. Couples, families. Wonderful restaurants, markets, vineyards, bicycling, swimming. (Alumni Discount). maisonsouthernfrance.com, 617-608-1404.

Riviera. France/Italy border. Romantic 3BR garden flat with uninterrupted, breathtaking Mediterranean views. Menton 5 minutes. owww.ilvalico.eu

Côte d'Azur: 2BR apartment, spectacular view of Mediterranean: sites.williams.edu/slogan2, slogan2@williams.edu, s'73, p'11, p'15.

Paris. Neighbors: Louvre Musée, Opéra, Place Vendôme (Ritz). Studio sleeps 2. Length stay fixes terms. Former Naval attaché's apartment. apower7@icloud.com, 831-521-7155, w'49.

Worldwide

Timeshare Rentals By Owner:

Affordable, luxurious 1-6BR weekly timeshare rentals available at renowned resorts in the world's most popular destinations. www.sellmytimesharenow.com/timeshare-rentals/

Caribbean

Bahamas, Eleuthera. Beachfront villa, 4BR, 5BA, swim, snorkel, fish. www.heronhill.net

United States Northeast

Northeast Kingdom of Vermont,

Craftsbury: Charming Zen-spirited cottage for 2 on 30 acres. Stunning views! Relax, hike, bike. Scull and ski at nearby Craftsbury Outdoor Center. Outstanding local food/beverage culture. \$150/night (2 night minimum), \$30 cleaning fee. Dickinson.x.miller@ampf.com, '75.

Wellfleet: 4BR beachfront cottage, spectacular views overlooking Cape Cod National Seashore, walk to town. 610-745-5873, warrenst@aol.com, '84, s'86.

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Property: Pristine Lakefront, Trails. Sleeps up to 40. Perfect for family reunions, intimate celebrations, team-building. Great room, speakeasy, tennis, boathouse, canoes, beach, rental bikes and motorboats. Weekly. UVEagleNest@gmail.com, VRBO.com #557773, s'75.

Nantucket Shimmo: 5 bedrooms, 3 baths.

Harbor view. www.weneedavacation.com/Nantucket/Shimmo-Vacation-Rental-12324 for pictures, rates, availability. TedBent@earthlink.net, '66.

United States West

Big Sky Montana: Charming 4 BR log home on 20 acres beautifully furnished, spectacular views, Big Sky sunsets, skiing, hiking, fishing and golfing within 5 minutes. Close to Yellowstone National Park and Bozeman. Enjoyment all 4 seasons. 610-225-3286. janegriffith655@gmail.com, s'67.

Park City/Deer Valley, Utah: 3 BR ski-out condominium in Upper Deer Valley. Newly remodeled, hot tub, beautiful views, available all seasons. Reasonable rates. 937-825-4137 or pjkolodzik@aol.com, p'12.0

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Positions Available

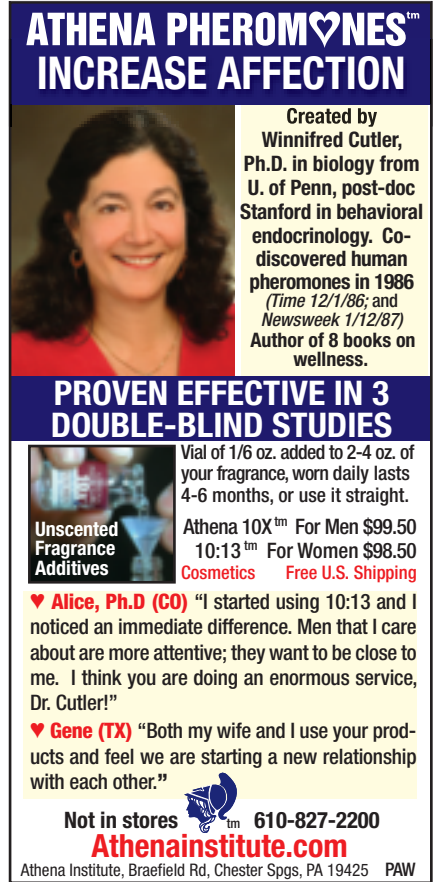
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Wanted to Buy

Wanted to buy: Class of 1968 yearbook. Please reply to: kmaster105@gmail.com, '68.



Princeton's new president, James McCosh, delivers his inaugural address on the porch of what is now Maclean House Oct. 27, 1868; less than two months later, students stole his horse.

Horsing Around

John S. Weeren

In the annals of student mischief, stealing the horse of the president of Princeton ranks high. It was an expensive steed (valued at \$1,500 in 1868, or \$26,100 today), presented to the College's new president, James McCosh, by an alumnus and taken from its stable in December 1868.

Although the horse was soon found by a farmer and subsequently retrieved by a Trenton policeman, one mystery remained. Who had stolen it?

A year would pass before this question was publicly resolved, first in the pages of the *Newark Daily Journal* and then in the January 1870 edition of *The Nassau Literary Magazine*, which reprinted the tale, authored by an unidentified member of the Class of 1869. Pseudonyms were used — the chief perpetrator, Ned Scott, does not appear on Princeton's student rolls — and as the *Nassau Lit* acknowledged, "whether this account is entirely correct or not, matters little. It is said to be true."

With that caveat, readers learned that shortly before Christmas, while cramming for their final examination, two students, Ned and Chasey, decided

to fortify themselves with a number of "Jamaica hots." On their homeward stroll, Ned took a fancy to inspect McCosh's horse, prying off the stable padlock with an iron bar. He then proposed riding to Trenton for "oyster stew," but the initial gallop, with just a blanket and halter for support, proved too much for Chasey, leading to a second theft — "a nice, trim-looking sulky" — and a rapid flight when suspicions were aroused.

Reaching Trenton, the fugitives found the restaurants had closed. "Then our desperate situation dawned upon us vividly. Ten miles from home, the city asleep, ourselves hungry and most fearfully cold." There was nothing to do but to abandon the long-suffering animal and make for the Trenton railroad depot, whence the pair returned to Princeton.

The author put a positive spin on McCosh's reaction to this caper: "Could our dear President ... have seen the mettle of his horse as thus put to trial, he would have blessed the giver of that horse." ♦

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



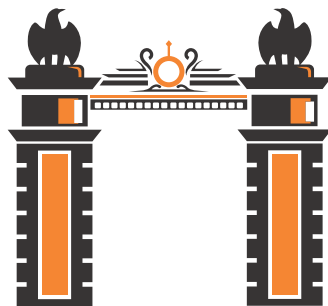
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