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PRINCETON ALUMNI WEEKLY



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says that our body
language shapes
not just how others
see us, but how
we see ourselves**

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— DOUG MASSEY *78

Henry G. Bryant Professor of Sociology and Public Affairs, and Director of the Office of Population Research



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An editorially independent magazine by alumni for alumni since 1900



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How you act depends on how you feel. And to feel more powerful, says Amy Cuddy *05, start by standing up and spreading out. <i>By Jennifer Altmann</i>		In an excerpt from his Alumni Day talk, a national education leader lays out the challenges facing higher education. <i>By Hunter R. Rawlings III *70</i>	

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Sophomoric Activity
Columnist Gregg Lange '70 mulls the Nude Olympics and its place in Princeton history.



Power Poses
Amy Cuddy *05 explains the importance of body language in a video from *Time* magazine.



Cultural Learning
Watch a computer simulation designed for soldiers by W. Lewis Johnson '78's company, Alelo.



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Browse new releases from Princeton alumni and faculty, including our weekly books and arts spotlight.



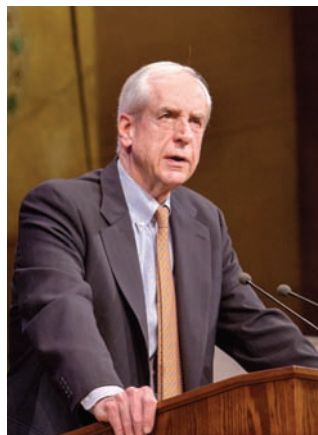
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Top: Science Photo Library; From left: Daily Princetonian Archives/Anne West '92; dailey crafton/lockstep studio; Alelo Inc.; Princeton Alumni Weekly; iStockphoto.com

Alumni Day: Reaffirming Wilson's Vision

Alumni Day 2014 took place on a warm and sunny February day, resplendent with orange, a welcome break from an arduous winter. It was a day to celebrate the best of Princeton. Hunter Rawlings '70 accepted the Madison Medal with a speech — excerpted in this issue — that compared insights from neuroscience and Emily Dickinson. Sonia Sotomayor '76 received the Wilson Award and emphasized that an ethic of service depends on humble acts of human kindness. The undergraduate Pyne Prize winners inspired us with their contributions to international service and the arts, and the graduate Jacobus Fellows dazzled us with their achievements in neuroscience, Eurasian history, materials science, and English literature.

The University's newest programs were vividly on display. Pyne Prize winner Izzy Kasdin is a campus leader in the arts, taking full advantage of the initiatives launched by President Shirley Tilghman. Izzy's fellow Pyne Prize recipient, Joe Barrett, was among the first cohort of Bridge Year students, tutoring impoverished children in Varanasi, India, before beginning his studies. One of the Jacobus Fellows, Cristina Domnisoru, will receive her doctorate in a discipline — neuroscience — in which the University conferred its first Ph.D. earlier this year.



DENISE APPLEWHITE

Madison Medalist Hunter Rawlings '70 (left) and Wilson Award winner Sonia Sotomayor '76 at Alumni Day.

As is true so often at Princeton, new mixed with old. The University's grand traditions shone brightly throughout the day. Indeed, as I listened to Rawlings and Sotomayor, I was struck by how each of them echoed Princeton's greatest speech, Woodrow Wilson's "Princeton in the Nation's Service," delivered at the University's sesquicentennial celebration in 1896. In Sotomayor's case, the connection was obvious — the title for her own speech was the University's informal motto, "In the Nation's Service and in the Service of All Nations," which is, of course, drawn from Wilson's address.

Though Rawlings neither mentioned Wilson nor uttered "in the nation's service," he, too, echoed Wilson. Rawlings focused on the need to protect the liberal arts in an era obsessed with short-term, practical training. So did Wilson. He praised science for "the gain and

the enlightenment that have come to the world through [its] extraordinary advances." But he also warned that technological change had made society "credulous of quick improvement, hopeful of discovering panaceas, confident of discovering success in every new thing." Stressing the importance of history, literature, and the classics to leadership in a modern society, Wilson declared, "He is not a true man who knows only the present fashion."

Wilson expected the University to supply that kind of leadership, and to do so, "the air of affairs had to be admitted to all its classrooms." He meant not "the air of party politics" but "the sense of the duty of man towards man, of the presence of men in every problem, of the significance of truth for guidance as well as for knowledge, of the potency of ideas, of the promise and the hope that shine in the face of all knowledge." (Wilson's language, like the Princeton of his time, was gendered, but his references to "men" apply equally well to women.)

Wilson regarded Princeton's scholarly mission as the heart of its service to the nation. By enabling students and faculty to pursue truths that matter — truths significant "for guidance as well as for knowledge" — Princeton generates ideas that move society and inform public affairs, and it prepares its graduates for leadership in their communities and professions.

This lofty vision of the University might at first seem different from, or even at odds with, the notion of humble service put forward by Sotomayor in her Wilson Award speech. She celebrated modest but meaningful acts — such as caring for a sick friend — that improve the lives of others.

Yet, Wilson's vision and Sotomayor's share a common core. Wilson said that to bring the "air of affairs" into the University's classroom, students and faculty must maintain a "sense of the duty of man towards man." Like Sotomayor, Wilson insisted that Princetonians must remain actively conscious of their broader responsibilities to humanity.

This year's Pyne Prize winners exemplified the mixture of service and learning that Wilson evoked so vividly. Izzy Kasdin directed theatrical productions and organized an AIDS benefit while producing original, prize-winning scholarship on America's cultural heritage. Joe Barrett studied history, aided the poor in India, and participated in prisoner assistance programs in New Jersey to prepare for a career in which he hopes to address issues of poverty and social inequality.

Wilson urged Princetonians to create a university that was at once a place where scholars pursued scientific truth and honored literary beauty, and where the "school [was] of the nation." I venture to hope that, had Wilson been with us in February to hear Hunter Rawlings, Sonia Sotomayor, and the student prize-winners, and to see how many of his fellow alumni returned to celebrate their University, he would have allowed himself a quiet smile of satisfaction — and, perhaps, despite his formal reserve, joined in a locomotive for Old Nassau.

Inbox

GOING BACK - TO GRAD SCHOOL

I was most interested in the column by Carolyn Edelstein '10 GS, "Going Back: When Undergraduate Alums Choose a Second Round at Princeton" (Student Dispatch, Jan. 8), and English department chair William Gleason's statement to the effect that no departmental graduates had returned for graduate study in "at least a decade."

In my era, it seemed there was an actual push for high-ranking English A.B. graduates to re-enroll as graduate students, and there was a designated, albeit meager, fellowship award to the individual readmitted. Since the highest-ranking A.B. graduate in my class chose to go elsewhere, I was offered the fellowship, and I chose to continue at Princeton.

With all due respect to my teachers, I share, based on personal experience, the "prevailing sense" among current faculty that a comparable but different institution, with different teachers, offerings, ideological orientation, etc., provides a much richer educational experience.

The same writers and literary approaches were in favor as in the previous four years; the same insularity ruled, with its dead white (male) bias; the same instructors taught the same subjects in the same way. A particular incident stands out: I and my then-wife applied to a program established to send white academics to teach one year in traditionally black Southern colleges. This didn't work out, but as I remember, the Princeton English faculty who knew about it were shocked:

"You don't want to do that" was the general reaction.

Everything changes, including Princeton, but I would recommend that members of the Class of 2014 consider very deeply the benefits to be gained from graduate work in an entirely new intellectual and social environment.

Fred Waage '65 *71
Johnson City, Tenn.

I read with great interest, appreciation, and nostalgia the Student Dispatch column by Carolyn Edelstein. Right after the Second World War, my dad ('43) had been invited back to Princeton, together with the future president Robert Goheen ('40 *48), to pursue a Ph.D. degree in classics. For family reasons (a publishing house), my dad was unable to accept. A generation later, he encouraged me to continue my art-history studies at Princeton, and I stayed on for a Ph.D. under my thesis adviser, John Rupert Martin.

Looking back 40 years later, I still consider it the best decision I ever made for what my dad called "the life of the mind." I wouldn't trade those two extra diplomas signed by President William Bowen *58 for anything. "Narrow-minded"? Arguably. (I applied only to Princeton's graduate school; but then, I had applied four years earlier only to Princeton for college!) Yet I prefer to call it "focused on Princeton" — and that focus has never waned. Princeton remains, in Shakespeare's lovely phrase, "the constant image."

Charles Scribner III '73 *75 *77
New York, N.Y.

Letters should not exceed 275 words and may be edited for length, accuracy, clarity, and civility. Due to space limitations, we are unable to publish all letters received in the print magazine. Letters, articles, photos, and comments submitted to PAW may be published in print, electronic, or other forms.

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CATCHING UP @ PAW ONLINE



Princeton's spring teams hit their stride in April, and student sportswriters Hillary Dodyk '15, Victoria Majchrzak '15, and Stephen Wood '15 will be following all of the Tiger teams, providing updates and analysis every Monday at PAW Online. To read the latest sports column, visit paw.princeton.edu/blog.

WHISTLE-BLOWING AND SECURITY

Both Princeton alums — Robert Deitz *72 and Michael Mantyla '93, both from the intelligence community — who claim that Edward Snowden had legal channels he could have pursued to report wrongdoing in the National Security Agency (Inbox, March 5) are right. There are channels. But this system is rigged to the hilt to ensure no whistle-blower ever gets a fair trial.

The system does not tolerate whistle-blowers. It chews them up, spits them out, and ruins their lives.

To cite just one example, former NSA executive Thomas Drake disclosed massive fraud, waste, and abuse in NSA surveillance programs. He was charged with espionage. 1) He was not allowed to defend himself in open court before a jury. 2) He had to spend \$100,000 on legal fees even before pretrial proceedings began. He had to take out a second mortgage on his house and emptied his retirement account to pay for subsequent fees. 3) The government files things in secret, under seal that the defendant is not allowed access to. 4) The law precluded Drake from arguing that any information was classified improperly. 5) During response filings, his attorney was not allowed a laptop or

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Inbox

phone and was not even allowed to take notes.

Anyone who's had the experience of trying to fight city hall at any level, much less at this high government level, knows that these repeated choruses of "Snowden should have gone through channels" are utter nonsense.

The system does not tolerate whistle-blowers. It chews them up, spits them out, and ruins their lives. Snowden obviously knew this. He knew that unless he did something, no one would say anything, and the abuses would continue and grow.

Randolph Hobler '68
Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.

Robert L. Deitz and Michael Mantyla say Edward Snowden should have gone to his agency's inspector general. Have inspectors general ever taken the whistle-blowers' side against the agencies that pay their salaries?

Both writers believe we are menaced by sinister forces that would do us ill. But we have learned again and again that people everywhere are most hurt by their leaders, ours included. Driven by vanity and corrupted by power, they scheme with and against each other in secret

until wars result. Perhaps by publishing their plans, present and future Snowdens may stop the progression from planning to war.

Charles W. McCutchen '50
Bethesda, Md.

Reading the recent letters excoriating Bart Gellman '82 (Q&A, Jan. 8), I am reminded of the wisdom of James Madison 1771 (*Federalist 51*): "If men were angels, no government would be necessary. If angels were to govern men, neither external nor internal controls on government would be necessary. In framing a government which is to be administered by men over men, the great difficulty lies in this: You must first enable the government to control the governed; and in the next place oblige it to control itself."

I am sure the American security officials believe their measures are necessary to protect us from terrorists, even though to keep us safe they cannot tell us how or why. But Gellman and his source, Edward Snowden, show us that we suffer a secret surveillance network answering to secret (lax) protocols nominally enforced by secret (complacent) courts that moreover

YOUR COMMENTS ONLINE

Remembering the Upset That Almost Was



Paul Hauge '80's essay on the 25th anniversary of Princeton's 50-49 loss to Georgetown in the 1989 NCAA Basketball Tournament, posted at PAW Online with the March 5 issue, drew a large and appreciative response from alumni who will always remember the game.

"It seems like yesterday," wrote **Neal Shipley '83**. "To this day, no No. 16 seed has come closer to beating the No. 1 than the Tigers did that day."

"Even in defeat, Tiger basketball under [Coach Pete] Carril made this alum proud," commented **David Kranz '64**. "There was an intelligence in the way Princeton teams under Carril played that overcame, or at least almost made up for, the talent and athleticism of the top-ranked teams they faced."

Said **Peter Adornato '80**: "Even though the upset didn't happen, the Cinderellas have always had a place at the dance, and they have the Tigers to thank for that!"

Years later, John Rogers '80 hosted the Princeton Club of Chicago to watch a replay of the game, wrote **Sharon Keld '80**. "We had to pretend we didn't know the outcome. We were cheering and screaming ... until the end, where we had to be pulled back down to earth. I'd watch it again anytime, and maybe next time Princeton will win."

University archivist **Dan Linke** noted that game highlights can be found on the Reel Mudd blog at <http://blogs.princeton.edu/reelmudd/2011/03/mens-basketball-princeton-vs-georgetown-1989-a-david-versus-goliath-matchup/>.

are secretly ignored (spying on love interests, etc.). Secret internal controls on government do not work; they have never worked. The maligned eavesdroppers of the East German Stasi kept their country safe from terrorists and insurrectionists, but I choose to live in the United States, and I would like open, published, enforced limits on government's right to snoop on my phone calls without a warrant.

Andrew J. Lazarus '79
Berkeley, Calif.

CARE IN THE FINAL DAYS

I was deeply moved by the article about BJ Miller '93 and his work at the Zen Hospice Project (Princetonians, Feb. 5). I remember hearing about his accident after I left Princeton and am delighted to know that he not only survived but has flourished, despite his injuries.

I, too, practice palliative and hospice medicine, in my case after a career in anesthesiology. Palliative and hospice medicine was but a twinkle in a few visionaries' eyes when I graduated from medical school in 1983.

Although I started out enjoying anesthesiology, over time I began to feel like an accomplice to the mere shuttling of terminally ill patients back and forth from operating room to ICU until they died. The price was enormous suffering for them and their loved ones, tremendous expense to society, and a less tangible but profound toll on the morale of staff providing what they knew to be futile care.

While my years of experience with techniques and medications for the relief of pain certainly come in handy in palliative and hospice care, Dr. Miller



BJ Miller '93

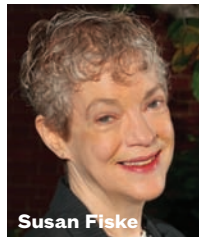
From left: Brant Ward/The San Francisco Chronicle/Conbis; courtesy Susan Fiske

FROM THE EDITOR

Wonder Women

Debora Spar, the president of Barnard College, visited Princeton in March to discuss her recent book, *Wonder Women: Sex, Power, and the Quest for Perfection*, the latest entry in a public discussion — kicked off in 2012 by former Woodrow Wilson School Dean Anne-Marie Slaughter '80 — about whether high-achieving women ever can “have it all.” Spar touched on the importance of mentorship in women's careers, and noted that in environments where people are accustomed to mentoring those who look and act like them, too few women benefit.

One who did was Amy Cuddy *05, the subject of our cover story (page 22). Cuddy, a social psychologist, Harvard Business School professor, and expert on power dynamics, has drawn international attention for her research on how women — and men — can increase their self-confidence and influence. But before that, she was a graduate student at Princeton, having doubts about her own abilities.



Susan Fiske

That's where Susan Fiske comes in. Fiske, a psychology professor, is renowned for her work on stereotyping and social interactions. She involved Cuddy in her groundbreaking research, and pushed her to succeed when the student feared she would fail. As Cuddy progressed, her mentor became collaborator and colleague. You might have a Princeton mentor of your own; if you do, we'd like to hear about him or her.

Graduate alumni in particular often speak about the guidance — which can continue for years, or a lifetime — they receive from Princeton mentors such as Fiske. It's a contribution to “Wonder Woman” (or “Wonder Man”) that too often goes unnoticed. — *Marilyn H. Marks *86*

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Inbox

is right in noting that simply bearing witness to one another's mortality is a huge part of our job. It is a practice at which our culture has become quite out of practice.

Margaret Brungraber Ruttenberg '76
New York, N.Y.

TIES TO THE LINDBERGH CASE

I read with interest the article (That Was Then, March 5) about the Lindbergh kidnapping and murder in 1932. Bravo to Harry Heher Jr. '49 for sending to Firestone Library his father's papers on the trial and appeal. Princeton actually has a closer connection to the appeal than a son of one of the Supreme Court justices. My grandfather, Charles W. Parker 1882, who holds the longevity record for tenure on the N.J. Supreme Court — 40 years, I believe — presided over the appeal, and I know for certain that he wrote the court's opinion denying Bruno Hauptmann's petition.

John Parker '52
Falmouth, Maine

RECTIFYING GENDER INEQUALITY

Steve Wunsch '69 and Charles Hohenberg '62 write that to protect Princeton's elite status, the school should not consider diversity when hiring faculty (Inbox, Feb. 5). In support of this argument, Wunsch cites the renowned math department, from which I graduated almost 20 years ago.

Now a math professor at a research university, I have been involved in more than a dozen faculty searches. Our department, like many other math departments, has few female faculty members, and we face external pressure to rectify this. Statistical studies show that a female applicant will tend to receive weaker letters of recommendation, both for research and teaching, than those of her equally qualified male colleagues. Though I was familiar with these studies, at first I was resistant to outside pressure: Who are these outsiders, who know nothing of math research, to judge my ability to judge?

I have to admit I was wrong. I have followed the career paths of many of the female applicants who made it to the next round, and watched them

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produce deep mathematics, much more than their applicant files might have indicated.

Also, having female and under-represented minority faculty encourages mathematically talented students from those groups to pursue a math degree, which in turn will increase our future pool of applicants for these positions. But I will leave this point for another letter writer to explore.

Michael Sullivan '94 s'94
Associate professor of mathematics
University of Massachusetts,
Amherst

RECOGNIZING BIAS

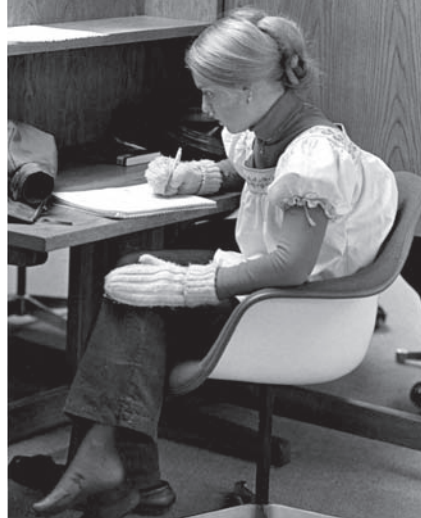
If I may add one more response about bias triggered by the correspondence re Professor Emily Pronin (Inbox, Feb. 5): Sometimes the final word can be found in unlikely places. Years ago at a New York City street fair, I came across an obviously hastily constructed small stand. The enterprising young man inside had put up a sign advertising

his wares: OPINIONS \$.50, UNBIASED OPINIONS \$1.00.

John Fisher '67
Edisto Island, S.C.

FROM THE ARCHIVES

Re the Feb. 5 From the Archives photo: I will never forget seeing the picture at that time (also in PAW) of Robin Ward



Puleo '74 s'74 in those mittens. Robin had just finished writing a short story based on my first week of teaching in a public seventh-grade class. One sharp, sassy kid could not say my long last name, so I became "Mister Mister." That was the title of Robin's story.

I had graduated and had a teaching job up the road, but I was "homeless" and living out of my car. For a couple of weeks, I lived in Hamilton Hall in a dorm room vacated because of the energy crisis with friends Jim Borts '76 and Mike Henderson '74. Sixty degrees? The welcoming hospitality made it the warmest place I ever stayed — and one of the many reasons I give time and money to Princeton.

Walt Schanbacher '73 p'04
Merion Station, Pa.

Editor's note: Nancy Strahan '73 also wrote in to identify Robin Ward Puleo.

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Athens 1984

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John Lavelle warms to the task when asked to remember his student days at Princeton. "The atmosphere was so intellectually stimulating. The students and professors were incredibly engaged and passionate. I took Latin to satisfy the language requirement and ended up majoring in Classics. Princeton enabled me to study in Athens the summer between junior and senior years. I met wonderful, close friends, who are still my close friends today." It was a place where, in their suite overflowing with gerbils and fruit flies from the Biology Department, he could regale his roommates with tales of his hometown in Pennsylvania coal country.

From a family of lawyers, John went on to Harvard for law school, then clerked for a U.S. federal judge before joining a Philadelphia law firm in 1990. The Princeton Club of Philadelphia offered the opportunity to meet people in his new town. And that is where his long career of service to Princeton began.

By the early 1990's John was actively engaged in Annual Giving campaigns for the Philadelphia region and was the area's go-to man for organizing phonathons. In 2001, John's first year as a co-chair of a regional Annual Giving committee, Philadelphia won the Jerry Horton Award for outstanding regional committee and John became a member of the National Annual Giving Committee.

By this same time, John was also volunteering for his class. In 2006 he was asked to be class agent. He admits he was nervous. "I didn't want to fail," he remembers. But he says that he needn't have worried. "Princeton provides so many resources that I really couldn't fail. I was working with amazing volunteers who were absolutely committed to success."

John's volunteer work has also gone beyond his club and Annual Giving. In addition to Alumni Schools Committee interviewing, he has been a Young Alumni member of the Alumni Council and a member of the Alumni Council's Committee on Community Service as well as the Philadelphia Aspire Committee. In 2011, he began a three-year term on the Committee to Nominate Alumni Trustees, which he chaired this year. "Through our research and interviewing of potential candidates, I have met extraordinarily accomplished Princetonians and have learned how deeply, and in how many different ways, the Princeton experience has affected them. And I have had the great pleasure of getting to know and work with a new circle of Princeton friends – my fellow committee members – which is one of the special benefits of volunteering for Princeton."

Alumni Trustee Election

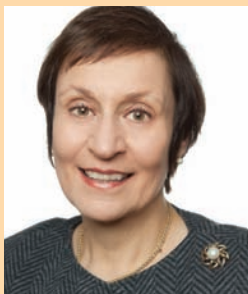


More than 110 years ago, in October of 1900, Princeton's Board of Trustees adopted a Plan to ensure alumni representation on the University's board. At that time, the board added five alumni trustees, one of whom was elected. The Board has amended the Plan for elected trustees several times over the course of the decades, designating Regional and At-Large ballots, adding two Graduate Alumni ballots, and creating the position of Young Alumni Trustee. Now 13 of the 40 trustees on Princeton's board are alumni who have been elected to their positions. Four of these are Young Alumni Trustees, elected by the junior and senior classes and the two most recent graduated classes. The other nine have gone through a nomination and election process overseen by the volunteer committee known as the Committee to Nominate Alumni Trustees (CTNAT), a Special Committee of the Alumni Council.

Below are the two ballots for the 2014 Alumni Trustee Election. Polls will be open until May 21. For more information go to:

<http://alumni.princeton.edu/volunteer/committees/ctnat/trustee/>

Alumni At-Large Ballot



Margaret M. Cannella '73
New York, NY



Heather K. Gerken '91
New Haven, CT



Paul A. Maeder '75
Cambridge, MA

Region III Ballot



William B. Cyr '85
Cincinnati, OH



Yvonne Gonzalez Rogers '87
Piedmont, CA



David Huebner '82
Los Angeles, CA

Dear Princetonians:



In the November issue of the PAW, I unveiled our new rallying cry to Princeton's 88,000+ alumni:

CHEER! – an acronym for **C**elebrate **H**onor **E**mbrace **E**ngage and **R**ecognize, five elements

essential to the Alumni Council's central mission, through the work of more than 18,000 volunteers,

to involve alumni in the ongoing life of the University. This academic year we

have had many opportunities to **CELEBRATE**. From the Pre-rade for the

newly-minted incoming class of 2017 to the *Many Minds, Many Stripes* conference for Princeton's

graduate alumni; from the tailgates at the Georgetown, Harvard and Yale football games to the

second straight Big Three Championship Bonfire; from the installation of President Christopher L.

Eisgruber '83 on campus to his introductory visits around the nation and the globe – top that off

with Alumni Day, and you'll find that thousands of Princetonians have been celebrating!



Nancy J. Newman '78

President, Alumni Association of Princeton University

Chair, Alumni Council



Hundreds of alumni attend the installation of President Christopher Eisgruber '83

The *Many Minds, Many Stripes* conference in October welcomes almost 1,000 graduate alumni and friends

More than 1,300 gather at the Tiger Tailgate before the Yale game in November

The Princeton community celebrates the second Big Three Championship

WHAT IS THE ALUMNI COUNCIL?

The Alumni Council is the governing body of the Alumni Association of Princeton University. The 350+ members of the Alumni Council include presidents of each of the undergraduate alumni classes and the regional associations around the world; the officers of the Association of Princeton Graduate Alumni (APGA); and members of the Executive Committee of the Alumni Council.

WHAT IS THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE ALUMNI COUNCIL?

The Executive Committee, acting on behalf of the Alumni Council, is responsible for the governance of the Alumni Association of Princeton University. This 75-member board, which meets on campus three times annually, includes the chair, vice chair, treasurer and assistant treasurer; the leadership of 18 standing, special, and ad hoc committees; 16 elected regional association and class officers; 6 representatives of the APGA; presidents of Princeton's four affiliated groups; two members of Princeton's faculty as well as other elected, appointed and ex officio representatives from the alumni body.

(For more information, see <http://alumni.princeton.edu/volunteer/committees/executive/>)

Did you know...

In 1756, the trustees wanted to name a new building in honor of the then Governor of New Jersey. Luckily, Governor Jonathan Belcher persuaded them to name the building Nassau Hall rather than Belcher Hall.

Photo of the Eisgruber installation courtesy of the Office of Communications, Denise Applewhite

On the Campus



The brick and limestone arcade in front of Frist Campus Center illuminates clusters of posters and notices.
Photograph by Ricardo Barros



Pulin Sanghvi hopes Career Services will encourage students “to go well off the beaten path.”

A Career Change

A new direction for Career Services, with a message of self-exploration

Pinceton’s Career Services office is getting a makeover. A new executive director who arrived in December has brought a fresh approach and a new vocabulary, drawing on self-exploration exercises and matchmaking-service-inspired technologies to overhaul the way the University helps students find their careers.

Pulin Sanghvi’s mission is “to help each student define a unique and compelling career and life vision,” he said. He wants them to become “empowered to go well off the beaten path.”

Before arriving at Princeton, Sanghvi was director of the Career Management Center at Stanford’s Graduate School of Business, from which he has an MBA. He began his career as an analyst with Morgan Stanley and also worked at the consulting firm McKinsey &

Company before founding a career-advising practice, Ivy Strategy.

Responding to criticism raised by some that too many Princeton students head for jobs in consulting and finance, Sanghvi said the office will “dramatically expand” the options for students, particularly in the arts, nonprofit organizations, and the public sector. Because these groups are less likely to conduct traditional on-campus recruiting, he intends to improve outreach by “re-imagining how we facilitate connections between students and alumni.”

Part of that effort, he said, will be to match students and alumni for mentoring employing a strategy like the one used by the online matchmaking service eHarmony, which relies on state-of-the-art algorithms to recommend pairings. The way universities have approached

matching alumni with students has been “very hit or miss,” Sanghvi said. His office’s online tools will improve that by suggesting matches that are not intuitive, he explained. Another priority for Career Services will be reaching out to graduate students, he said.

Sanghvi leads a workshop on “career and life vision” for students that involves exercises in self-understanding, rather than nuts-and-bolts advice about résumé-writing and interviewing techniques.

In a recent session, he asked students to identify their “limiting beliefs.” Examples provided in a workbook included “I want the work I do to have social impact,” “I don’t want to work 100 hours a week,” “I can’t take this role — it’s not prestigious enough,” and “I went to Princeton, and now I have to earn as much money as my classmates.”

Sanghvi said he hopes all students will take the workshop, which is peppered with inspirational stories about sports figures such as Muhammad Ali and Michael Jordan. He suggested students manage their lives as a CEO would, considering time their scarcest resource, and urged them to specialize early in order to develop areas in which they excel.

Students have been enthusiastic. “This workshop has helped me realize that there are unconventional paths that one can take — not only those you’re supposed to take — which are extremely valid and valuable,” said Ginevra Guzzi ’17. She found useful an exercise that involved selecting 12 occupations she thought were exciting and meaningful, without considering financial rewards or whether she had the skills to perform them well.

Thomas Garcia ’16, a prospective English major, said the session reaffirmed his confidence in his current career path, in education. “The workshop not only helped me re-evaluate where my passions lie, but also why they exist in the first place.”

In addition to giving workshops, Sanghvi has plunged into campus life, signing on as a fellow in all six residential colleges and as an academic-athletic fellow for the football team. His plan, he said, is to become “really visible in the lives of students.” ♦ *By J.A. and Louise Connelly ’15*

THE CLASS OF 2013

A Career Snapshot

The career survey of the Class of 2013, taken six months after graduation, found:

65% are employed

22% are pursuing higher education

9% are still seeking jobs

23% of those employed work in the nonprofit sector

\$65,257
Average salary

Most popular job categories

24%

Professional, scientific, and technical services (includes management consulting)

24%

Finance and insurance

Graduates in special fields of interest

129 began 1-year internships

30 joined Teach for America

21 entered professional sports

9 joined the military

Graduates in the information industry — such as Facebook and Google — make the highest average salary:

\$84,086*

* Excluding bonus

Sources: Career Services; Teach for America



Students stage a "die-in" at Frist Campus Center.

NINE ARRESTED AT WHITE HOUSE

Students Join in Pipeline Protest

Nine Princeton students were arrested at the White House and about 30 took part in a "die-in" at Frist Campus Center in a pair of protests last month against the proposed Keystone XL oil pipeline.

Police reported 372 arrests of demonstrators, mostly college students, who took part in a March 2 march from Georgetown University to the White House. Participants urged President Barack Obama to reject the pipeline, which would carry crude oil from Canada to the Gulf Coast.

Four days later, about 30 black-clad students lay down on the Frist stairway, simulating deaths caused by fossil-fuel pollution. One student held up a sign that said, "We will defend our future. We will resist." The 20-minute protest was part of XL Dissent, a movement on more than 50 college campuses.

Mason Herson-Hord '15, the New Jersey liaison for XL Dissent, said that the actions signal a rise in student activism at Princeton, but that getting students to become involved is a difficult process because most place a higher priority on academics and their careers.

"If you go to Berkeley or Columbia, where there are very active political communities and students that are constantly engaged in their communities, [activism] becomes very visible in a physical sense," Herson-Hord said.

An umbrella group called Princeton United Left, which Herson-Hord helped to organize, has attracted 85 to 100 students to pursue social-justice campaigns such as wage issues affecting day laborers in the Princeton area. The group also plans to hold gatherings during the two Princeton Previews in April to demonstrate the potential for activism to prospective students.

"When I came here to Princeton, it felt like nothing was going on — a handful of people went to the Occupy vigils," said Herson-Hord. "My generation faces an imminent necessity for radical political and social transformation, and although we're only beginning, I think we've latched onto an effective model for the future." ♦ By *Ellis Liang '15*

Q&A: WILLIAM B. RUSSEL

Beyond the Academy

As he steps down, dean urges grad students to consider a broader range of careers

When William B. Russel was a young assistant professor at Princeton, he and his wife, Priscilla, visited the home of a married couple, both graduate students. “As discussions would inevitably go in those days,” Russel said, “they talked about feeling like they were second-class citizens at the University.” That conversation was in Russel’s mind when he became dean of the graduate school in 2002, and he recalled it in an interview with PAW last month as he discussed initiatives and challenges affecting grad students during his tenure. Russel, who stepped down as dean March 31, will take a year’s sabbatical and then transfer to emeritus status.

What big issues face the graduate school today?

We have terrific Ph.D. programs that prepare students in and beyond their

disciplines, equipping them for careers in the academy as well as others that they don’t recognize. The task ahead is to enlighten graduate students about careers beyond the academy, or even within the academy beyond tenure-track positions. I have confidence that Career Services will provide guidance for graduate students in the future.

Are there any changes to the academic program that would be beneficial?

From the graduate school’s point of view, students should be qualified — that is, pass the general examination — by the end of the second year. In most of the sciences and engineering, the student has begun research by the first summer, and the general exam is probably completed in the middle of the second year. In some other departments, that step is not

accomplished until the last half of the third year. The question is: How much of the breadth of the field covered by the department should the student grasp? This accounts for much of the significant differences in time-to-degree among the divisions [ranging from an average of 4.9 years in the natural sciences to 6.5 years in the humanities].

What about graduate students’ concerns about housing?

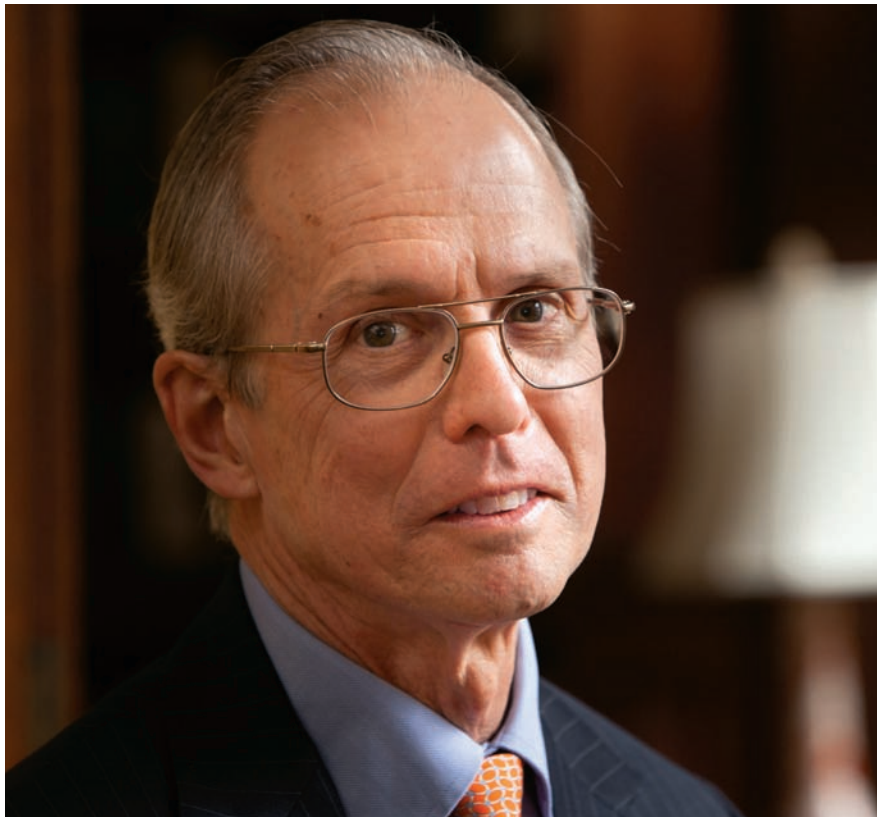
Quality is hugely better with the Lakeside graduate housing [which will open next fall], but the amount of graduate-student housing still remains an issue. The commitment to housing 70 percent of the regularly enrolled graduate students is probably not far from the saturation point for housing, though many would debate that. Clearly we can never house all the graduate students, so bringing them to completion of their Ph.D.s sooner might be a better strategy.

Are efforts to diversify the graduate-student body working?

I’m optimistic with the response of faculty in many departments to the emphasis provided by the Trustee Committee on Diversity. One small measure is that the number of underrepresented students who were admitted to Ph.D. programs increased significantly this year.

How have graduate-alumni relations changed?

There has been a huge step forward in the past few years. An Association of Princeton Graduate Alumni commission triggered a commitment from the University to assemble a graduate-alumni team in the Alumni Council with a link to the graduate school. And that has certainly worked well. Everybody realized that the centennial of the Graduate College was approaching and should be capitalized on — and they did that beautifully. Looking ahead, the original thought was to hold departmentally based reunions on campus during the academic year, so that alumni would meet the current faculty and graduate students. That turns out to be a lot of work, but will remain part of the strategy. ♦ Interview conducted and condensed by W.R.O.



Ricardo Barros



"Fathers of the Internet" Vinton Cerf, left, and Bob Kahn *64

**'SERENDIPITY IS CRITICAL'
Paving the Way
for the Internet**

Bob Kahn *64 and Vinton Cerf, credited as the "fathers of the Internet," looked back at their creation and imagined its future before a packed auditorium at the Friend Center March 12 — the 25th anniversary of the World Wide Web.

In May 1974, the two men published a paper setting forth the set of engineering rules for connecting computer networks that today are considered to have made the Internet possible. "Nobody really thought it was a good idea back then, in terms of [business] opportunities," Kahn said, recalling a world in the early 1970s when most computers were huge, shared mainframes, and PCs did not exist.

"To me, the Internet was a set of protocols and procedures for connecting lots of components," Kahn said. "It has since scaled by a factor of a million."

Over the last four decades, Kahn said, the Internet has evolved from those original protocols much as the

American Constitution has been adapted to meet changing social needs. "Serendipity is what is critical here," he said. "You have to keep your mind open."

Cerf spoke of the ways that one technological advance makes others possible, citing the invention of the integrated circuit in 1958, which spawned the semiconductor industry. "Things happen because it is possible for them to happen," he said.

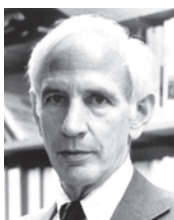
Kahn is president and CEO of the nonprofit Corporation for National Research Initiatives. Cerf is Google's vice president and chief Internet evangelist.

Both men spoke enthusiastically about where the technology might go next, such as contact lenses that can monitor blood-glucose levels and wirelessly transmit the information to the wearer's physician.

In the audience, dozens of students tapped away on laptops, tablets, and smartphones, all of them networked over the Internet that the men speaking in front of them had helped to create. ♦

By M.F.B.

IN MEMORIAM



RICHARD H. ULLMAN, known both as a leading scholar and as one of Princeton's most devoted teachers during his 36 years on the faculty, died

March 11. He was 80. "He is a great teacher because he cares not only about his own thoughts but also

about those of his colleagues and students," colleagues wrote in 2001, the year he retired. **"This, in part, is why we take him so seriously: because he takes others seriously ..."**

A professor of international affairs at the Woodrow Wilson School, Ullman published articles and books on such topics as Soviet-Western relations, nuclear policy, the Middle East, and U.S. security strategy.

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From top: Frank Wojciechowski; Larry French/Office of Communications

Open AA Meeting

Alumni and their families
are welcome at

Reunions AA Haven

Murray-Dodge East Room
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May 30 & 31
5 pm - 6 pm

Feel free to drop by the
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from 7 pm - Midnight
Frist Campus Center,
Class of 1952 Room.



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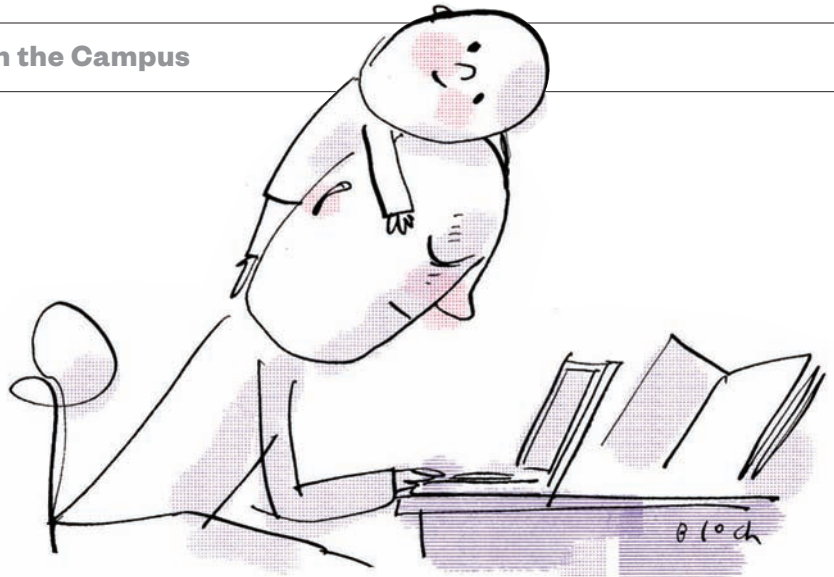
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PRINCETON
ALUMNI WEEKLY



On the Campus



STUDENT DISPATCH

Starting a Family in Grad School: Students Rate University's Support

*Carolyn Edelstein '10 *GS*



In early December, 3-day-old Liam Javier-Duval arrived home to the Stanworth Apartments for the first time. For new dad

Jared Duval, a second-year MPA student at the Woodrow Wilson School, writing policy papers would have to wait. Friends came by with dinners, and professors offered flexible deadlines.

But while friends and classmates can offer a needed support network, the combination of strained personal finances and academic pressures can make starting a family in graduate school particularly challenging.

In mid-December the Graduate Student Government (GSG) surveyed students who had families or planned to start families while in school to gauge how well University support allowed them to meet their caregiving and academic obligations. A third of those who responded said that the University's family-focused initiatives were a factor in their enrolling at Princeton.

The University offers health coverage, financial support for eligible families, counseling, family events, and services such as back-up child care.

"Relative to peer institutions, many of Princeton's services are quite good," said GSG treasurer Simon Fuchs. "The survey, however, highlights a few key areas that

need revisiting." The graduate-school administration was receptive to the survey findings, Fuchs said.

Many respondents said the University should expand its parental-leave policy, which offers regularly enrolled students 12 weeks of leave for a birth mother or primary caregiver. In addition, a large majority of those with children were concerned that University housing would not meet their needs, especially once the lower-cost, family-style Butler apartments are replaced with the Lakeside residences this year.

The University offers an annual child-care subsidy of \$5,000 for the first child and up to that amount for a second child, and 35 grad students currently receive the subsidy. Nearly half of those surveyed said the program does not meet their needs, however.

Jacqueline Wong GS, a classmate of Duval's, welcomed the arrival of her daughter two weeks after Liam was born. Wong said that while professors and administrators have been "supportive and accommodating," she understands how some parents might expect more University support.

For Duval, Princeton's policies left much to be desired, from gaps in health coverage for items like doula and breast pumps to a leave policy that did not grant him time off after Liam's birth. "The policies are '20th-century,'" he said. ♦

Illustration: Serge Bloch; photo: Frank Wojciechowski

MEN'S TRACK & FIELD

Breaking the Barrier

With a sizzling finish, Williams '14 joins an elite group of Tiger milers

Shortly before the mile run at Boston University's Valentine Invitational in February, Princeton's lone miler escaped to a nearby supermarket. Resting on a stool by the hot buffet, Michael Williams '14 sought temporary relief from the pre-race hubbub — and from his own anxieties. Relegated to heat three (the third-fastest group), Williams sensed the twilight of a career plagued by injury and underperformance. "I have never been that nervous," he said.

The starter's gun fired, and Williams hovered in the middle of the pack until the back stretch of the final lap. Then, narrowly avoiding collision, he "unleashed it," he said — a scorching kick. He tore down the straightaway as the announcer counted the seconds approaching the revered four-minute barrier: "five, six, seven ..." Crossing the finish line, Williams craned his

head back and threw his hands up triumphantly as the crowd erupted. The clock read 3:59.63. Covering his face, Williams crumpled to the ground. "I remember thinking, this is what I've wanted to do for so long," he said, "and now it's done."

Prevailing wisdom once held that running a mile under four minutes was impossible — that a sustained speed of more than 15 miles per hour imposed a formidable if not fatal runner's wall. When, in 1954, a medical student named Roger Bannister proved otherwise (3:59.4), it was heralded among the greatest sporting achievements ever.

Since then, a few hundred Americans have managed the feat, including six other Tigers: Craig Masback '77, Bill Burke '91, Scott Anderson '96, Donn Cabral '12, Joe Stilin '12, and Peter Callahan '13. Jason Vigilante, Princeton's cross country and assistant track coach,

expects more. "It took a lot of hard work on Michael's part," he said. "But if he can do it, others can, too."

Williams fell into the sport as a gangly high school athlete. When he arrived at Princeton, "no one on the team thought I was serious," he recalled. When a coach inquired about his training, Williams noted three workouts. The coach asked, "Last week?" Williams confessed: "Over the whole summer."

The art of the mile demands training with long-distance runners (logging miles for stamina) and short-distance ones (sprinting intervals for speed). Williams has been savoring victory, speed, austerity — if not running itself. "The sport is so brutal," he said.

Nevertheless, the work has paid off: In 2013 Williams ran the first leg (1,200 meters) for Princeton's distance-medley relay team that won the NCAA national title, and he was one of 16 runners invited to compete in the mile in the 2014 NCAA national indoor championships March 14.

Princeton will defend its outdoor Heps title May 10–11 in New Haven. Beyond that, Williams said, he's considering professional running for the first time: "The Olympics are in two years." ♦ *By Dorian Rolston '10*



"The sport is so brutal," says Michael Williams '14 (shown at a 2013 event).

Beverly Schaefer



Blake Dietrick '15 led Princeton with 14 points against Penn.

EXTRA POINT

Penn Tops Princeton in Final Game, Ending Tigers' Ivy Title Streak

Brett Tomlinson



Maybe it was nerves. Maybe it was attitude — Princeton, in the words of head coach Courtney Banghart, approached the game with humility instead of “the swag that champions have.” Whatever the reason, when the women’s basketball team needed to play its best in a winner-take-all Ivy League finale against Penn March 11, its performance fell short.

The normally crisp Tigers looked clumsy, turning the ball over 12 times in the first half, and Penn capitalized, taking a 13-point lead. Princeton’s offense rebounded in the second half, but each time the Tigers inched closer, the Quakers replied with a basket or two. Penn won comfortably, 80–64, earning the Ivy title and the league’s NCAA Tournament bid. Princeton (20–8) settled for a trip to the Women’s NIT.

The disappointment was obvious as the Tigers left the court to applause from the largest student cheering section they’d seen this year. Even the fast-talking, relentlessly upbeat Banghart was subdued. But the coach who built Princeton into a four-time Ivy champion found a silver lining in the loss.

“This was a really great environment for women’s basketball in the Ivy League,

so we celebrate that,” she said. “We want good teams in our league.”

From 2010 through 2013, Princeton had seen few challengers, winning all but two of its Ivy games and outscoring opponents by more than 25 points per game. This year, three teams emerged as contenders: Penn, featuring All-Ivy guard Alyssa Baron and 6-foot-3-inch freshman center Sydney Stipanovich; Harvard, led by the strongest senior class in the league; and Princeton, which added four new faces to the starting lineup but still had enough firepower to be voted the preseason favorite.

The Tigers backed up those high expectations: Blake Dietrick '15 developed into a prolific scorer, Kristen Helmstetter '14 provided steady leadership, and the team’s bench supplied two Ivy Player of the Week honorees.

While the league’s second-tier teams had their moments — Dartmouth upset Penn, Princeton dropped a game at Brown — the six games among the top three decided the title. Penn beat Harvard twice and split its two games against Princeton.

“I think Penn’s here to stay,” Banghart said. “I certainly hope Princeton’s here to stay.”

This could be the beginning of a beautiful rivalry. ♦

SPORTS SHORTS



The 2013 national champion **FENCING** team enjoyed a demonstration by President Obama as 2012–13 NCAA champions — including the Princeton **FIELD HOCKEY** team — were honored at the White House March 10. Twelve members of the men’s and women’s fencing teams qualified for the 2014 NCAA Championships March 20–23 in Columbus, Ohio.

MEN’S BASKETBALL won six of its last seven games to tie for third place in the Ivy League, five games behind champion Harvard. Guard T.J. Bray '14 scored 18 points in the Tigers' 70–65 win over Penn in the final regular-season game March 11. Princeton won 20 games for the fourth time in the last five seasons.

WRESTLING placed 12th overall at the EIWA championships in Philadelphia March 9, sending five wrestlers to the medal podium. Abram Ayala '16 finished fifth to earn a spot in the NCAA championships March 20–22.

After Ashleigh Johnson '16 and Diana Murphy '16 earned Collegiate Water Polo Association/Southern Division weekly honors, the No. 8-ranked **WOMEN’S WATER POLO** team extended its winning streak to 14, sweeping the Harvard Invitational March 9. *By Dorian Rolston '10*

Photos: Beverly Schaefer (basketball); Frank Wojciechowski (Tomlinson); Pete Souza, official White House photo (Sports Shorts)

Life of the Mind

ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE

Invasion of the Superbugs

The stubborn problem of drug-resistant bacterial diseases is escalating

When the first antibiotics were discovered 70 years ago, they were a medical miracle: Bacterial infections that once killed people in huge numbers now could easily be cured. But over the last several decades, the number of drug-resistant strains of diseases has been growing. Each year more than 2 million people in the United States are infected with “superbugs” that have developed resistance to most

antibiotics, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and 23,000 of them die.

Pharmaceutical companies have had little incentive to develop new antibiotics, because the cost of research is high and the profits relatively small. The Food and Drug Administration approved 30 new antibiotics in the 1980s, but only nine in the last 15 years. In 2012, Congress passed legislation that could spur companies to

develop new drugs by giving priority to new antibiotic applications and extending the period when antibiotics are on the market without a generic version. Two new antibiotics are under FDA review under the new law.

“The loss of useful antibiotics threatens our ability to practice modern medicine as we know it,” says Ramanan Laxminarayan, an economist at the Princeton Environmental Institute who studies antibiotic resistance and works with governments on policies to combat the problem. Not only do antibiotics treat existing infections, they make surgeries and other medical procedures safer by reducing the risk of infections.

There are now drug-resistant versions of all bacteria that cause human



Professor Mark Brynildsen is studying how *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteria go into a hibernation state that allows them to become tolerant of antibiotics.

Life of the Mind

diseases. For some particularly resistant strains, the only available treatments are extremely toxic antibiotics that can damage the liver and other organs. One of the diseases of most concern is gonorrhea: Each year in the United States there are some 246,000 cases that are resistant to all but the most powerful antibiotics, and some strains are not treatable at all — which can lead to pelvic inflammatory disease and put patients at a higher risk for HIV. Resistant strains of MRSA, or methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* — bacteria typically found in hospitals — have been increasing outside of health-care settings, causing a total of more than 11,000 deaths every year in the United States.

The main culprit for antibiotic resistance is improper use: The CDC estimates that 50 percent of antibiotic prescriptions are unnecessary or not prescribed in the correct dosage. Many patients expect to leave a doctor's visit with an antibiotic prescription, and CDC guidelines that aim to minimize improper use often are disregarded,

Laxminarayan says. He is collecting data on antibiotic use around the world to study patterns of resistance, including whether antibiotic-resistant strains found in farm animals in certain areas correlate with similar strains in people.

Agriculture is an important factor in creating drug resistance, according to the Centers for Disease Control. In the United States, about 70 percent of antibiotics are used on farm animals to prevent disease and make animals bigger, creating opportunities for pathogens to develop resistance. Last December, the FDA announced a plan for the voluntary withdrawal of some antibiotics from livestock feed, but Laxminarayan is skeptical that farm practices will change voluntarily.

Laxminarayan hopes that social norms about antibiotic use begin to change as the public becomes more aware of the problem. "People start paying attention when people start dying," he says, "and many more people are now dying from bacterial infections around the world." ♦

By Anna Azvolinsky *09



Tackling antibiotic resistance one bug at a time

Zemer Gitai, associate professor of molecular biology

Pseudomonas aeruginosa is the bane of many hospitals. The rod-shaped bacterium has several skinny tails that help it to slink through catheters, water pipes, and our respiratory and urinary tracts, against the flow of moving liquids.



"It can act like a bacterial salmon, moving upstream of flow," Zemer Gitai says. This mobility allows it to colonize environments that are inaccessible to other surface-attaching bacteria, including the tissues and organs of those who have compromised immune systems, causing inflammation and sepsis.

In collaboration with Howard Stone, a Princeton professor of mechanical and aerospace engineering, Gitai's lab has shown that these tails — called pili — act like hooks to pull the bacteria forward, resulting in a twitching, zigzag movement against liquid flow. The lab is trying to identify chemicals that can inhibit this unique motion. Rather than killing bacterial cells by targeting their ability to multiply, these drugs could block *Pseudomonas* from colonizing people's bodies and hospital pipes, preventing infection. "If the bacteria does not have the capability to move through the hospital equipment or our tissues, we may be able to prevent people from getting sick," Gitai says.

Robert Austin, professor of physics
How do bacteria develop resistance in the real world? In the laboratory, bacteria are grown in test tubes and Petri dishes. But these environments do not necessarily mimic bacteria's real-world habitats, which are complex and constantly changing. Robert Austin has developed a device that exposes bacteria to antibiotics in gradually increasing amounts rather than in a constant concentration, which more closely imitates true conditions. In an experiment with Princeton

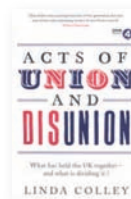


FACULTY BOOKS



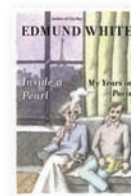
“Islam today has a higher political profile than any of its competitors,” writes **Michael**

Cook, a professor of Near Eastern studies, in *Ancient Religions, Modern Politics: The Islamic Case in Comparative Perspective* (Princeton University Press). He explores why that is the case, and compares the roles of Islam, Hinduism, and Christianity in modern politics.



Acts of Union and Disunion: What Has Held the U.K. Together — and What Is Dividing It?

(Profile Books), by history professor **Linda Colley**, examines forces that have united and divided England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, and some of the “wider, international unions and would-be unions” in which they have been involved. The book is based on a BBC radio series.



“I’m the kind of guy who’s always wanted to be elsewhere,” **Edmund White**, a creative

writing professor, writes in his memoir *Inside a Pearl: My Years in Paris* (Bloomsbury). In the summer of 1983, White moved to Paris and stayed for 15 years. He recounts the people he met, his friendships and romances, and his work as a writer.



Pseudomonas aeruginosa bacteria swim upstream to get into hospital pipes and patient catheters. Professor Zemer Gitai studies how these bacteria are able to move into hard-to-reach environments.

microbiologist **Julia Bos**, Austin found that *E. coli* that are gradually exposed to the antibiotic Cipro evolve resistance to the drug within 10 hours, or about 20 bacteria generations — much faster than under normal lab conditions.

Bos and Austin are working to understand exactly how resistance develops and spreads within the bacterial population. Low concentrations of antibiotics appear to speed up the emergence of antibiotic resistance, the scientists say. “There are a lot of tricks the bacteria have. They are more sophisticated than we thought,” Austin says.

Mark Brynildsen, professor of chemical and biological engineering Mark Brynildsen is working to develop antibiotics that target bacteria more precisely. Existing antibiotics attack bacteria indiscriminately, which results in more rapid development of resistance. Brynildsen is working on an approach that would cripple only the bacteria in the host

that are causing illness.

His lab also focuses on combating bacterial persistence, a type of hibernation state that allows bacteria to become tolerant or immune to antibiotics. “In the presence of antibiotics, persisters lie dormant for long periods of time, and when the antibiotic is removed, they wake up and re-populate the environment,” Brynildsen says. He is working to devise methods to identify these cells and find drugs to prevent their formation. ♦ *By Anna Azvolinsky '09*



Social psychologist
Amy Cuddy '05
explains how we make
judgments, and how
our bodies can help us
feel more powerful

BY JENNIFER ALTMANN

POWER TO THE PEOPLE

WHEN AMY CUDDY '05 WALKED INTO HER CLASSROOM at Harvard Business School a few years ago to teach about power and influence, she found herself watching the body language of her students. Some of them — mostly men — were going straight to the middle of the room before class, leaning back, and generally occupying a lot of space. Others, mainly women, seemed to make themselves small — they hunched over, wrapped their arms around their bodies, and crossed their legs. These students also tended to participate less in class discussions and seemed less confident. When raising their hands, men were more likely to thrust them high in the air, while women seemed more tentative.



Amy Cuddy *05
strikes a high-
power pose.

Studying the postures of the women, Cuddy, who is a social psychologist, wondered: “If I could change the way they sat, would that make them feel more powerful?” Cuddy took her hunch to the lab. With Dana Carney, a professor at the University of California, Berkeley, and postdoctoral associate Andy Yap, she came up with a study to examine how your body language affects not how others perceive you, but how you perceive yourself. Their hypothesis was that pretending to be powerful, by striking a power pose, would make people feel more powerful — and, as a result, make them act more powerful.

In the study, participants were asked to hold a “high-power pose” — for example, with feet propped up on a desk and hands clasped behind the head, or standing and leaning over a desk with arms outstretched for support — or a lower-power pose, hunched over with limbs tucked together. The high-power poses were drawn from research on nonverbal expressions of power and dominance in the animal kingdom: Powerful animals make themselves big and stretch out. After the participants in Cuddy’s study spent two minutes in the poses, saliva samples were taken, and each person was given \$2 and offered the chance to roll a die to double his or her money.

Of those who adopted high-power poses, 86 percent elected to gamble, versus 60 percent of those in low-power poses. High-power posers experienced a 19 percent increase in testosterone versus a 10 percent drop for low-power posers. Cortisol, the primary hormone released in response to stress, went up for low-power posers and down for high-power posers. (Both men and women participated.)

Then the researchers followed up with a second experiment: After participants assumed the poses, they were given a stressful

five-minute job interview. Trained evaluators who had no idea of the study’s hypothesis — and had not seen the participants posing — graded the interviews, and gave higher marks to the performances of those who had adopted high-power poses.

Cuddy’s conclusion? Yes, powerful body language can boost confidence.

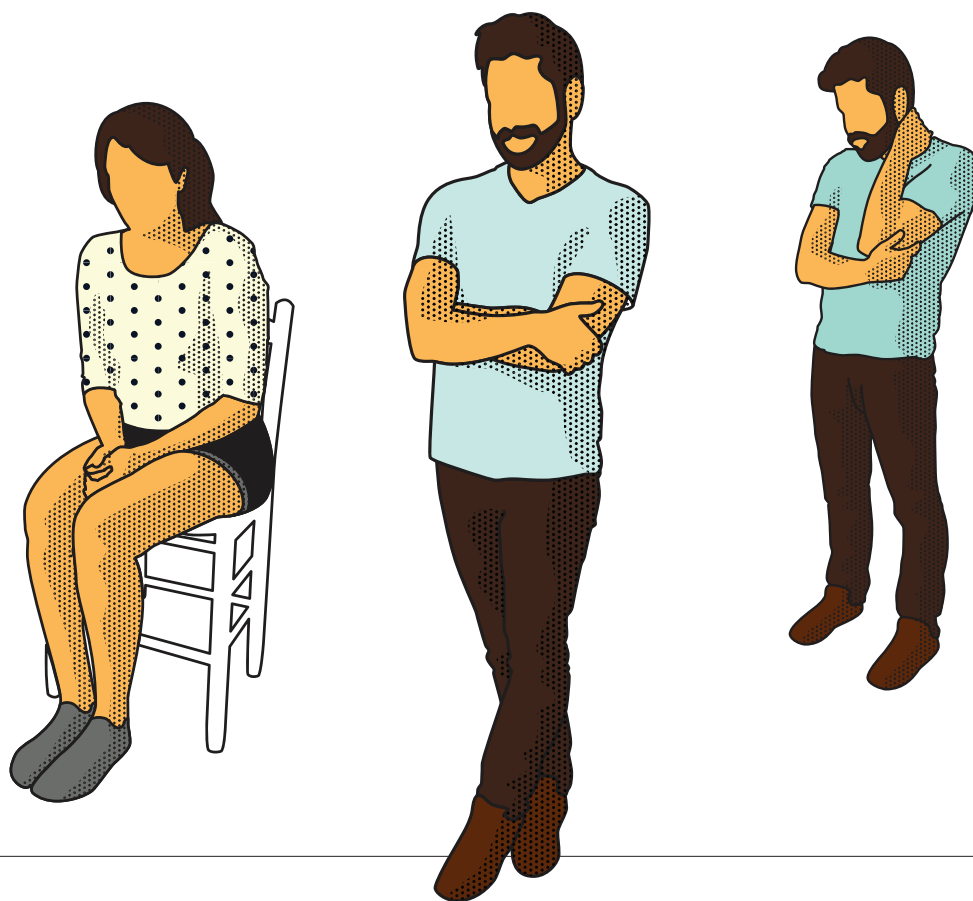
“Our bodies change our minds, and our minds can change our behavior, and our behavior can change our outcomes,” she says. Now Cuddy advises her students — and others — that before entering a stressful situation, they should slip into a private space and spend two minutes in a power pose, such as standing up straight with feet apart and hands on hips, Wonder Woman style.

Teaching at a top business school made it “inevitable that I would become interested in power dynamics,” Cuddy explained in a TED talk about power poses that she gave in 2012. As of December, the lecture was the fifth-most-viewed TED talk of all time, seen more than 15 million times and translated into 37 languages. People all over the world — from athletes to politicians — have emailed her to say they are using her technique. (To view a *Time* magazine video of Cuddy discussing the poses, go to paw.princeton.edu.)

While it’s the power pose that has brought Cuddy public acclaim, in academia she is equally known for her influential work on stereotyping and the role our judgments play in societal interactions — much of that work done with Princeton psychology and public affairs professor Susan Fiske, Cuddy’s former adviser, who is highly regarded for her research on how people think about other people, including prejudice and discrimination. Their work has helped shed light on the factors

Low-power poses

People who assumed closed poses like these had an increase in a stress hormone and received lower marks in job interviews.



that contribute to determining which job candidates are hired for different kinds of jobs, and which groups are targeted for different kinds of persecution.

In her office at Harvard's Baker Library, with its white-columned entrance and wood-paneled faculty dining room, Cuddy, a former ballet dancer, projects an image of confidence mixed with femininity. Petite and well-dressed, with shoulder-length flaxen hair accented by a shimmering pink pearl necklace, she is soft-spoken but self-assured.

Cuddy was a free-spirited sophomore studying theater and American history at the University of Colorado when an accident in 1992 changed her path. Returning with college friends from a visit to Montana, she was asleep in the back seat of a Jeep Cherokee when the driver nodded off and the car veered off the road and rolled over three times. Cuddy was thrown out a side window and suffered a traumatic brain injury. During a years-long recovery, she was told her IQ had dropped 30 points. Doctors told her she was "high-functioning" but that there was a good chance she would not finish college.

Cuddy's injury left her struggling with reading and processing information. "It was very hard for me to sit in a lecture," she says. "I would take copious notes and still couldn't make sense of what I was hearing." She tried several times to go back to school, but had to drop out. "I did believe working hard would help stimulate some neurologic recovery — that it would help my brain heal. I don't know if it did or it didn't, but I did everything I could." Eventually she completed college, earning her degree six years after the accident.

Her brain injury inspired Cuddy to start studying neuroscience; she later switched to social psychology, which appealed to her lifelong interest in social justice.

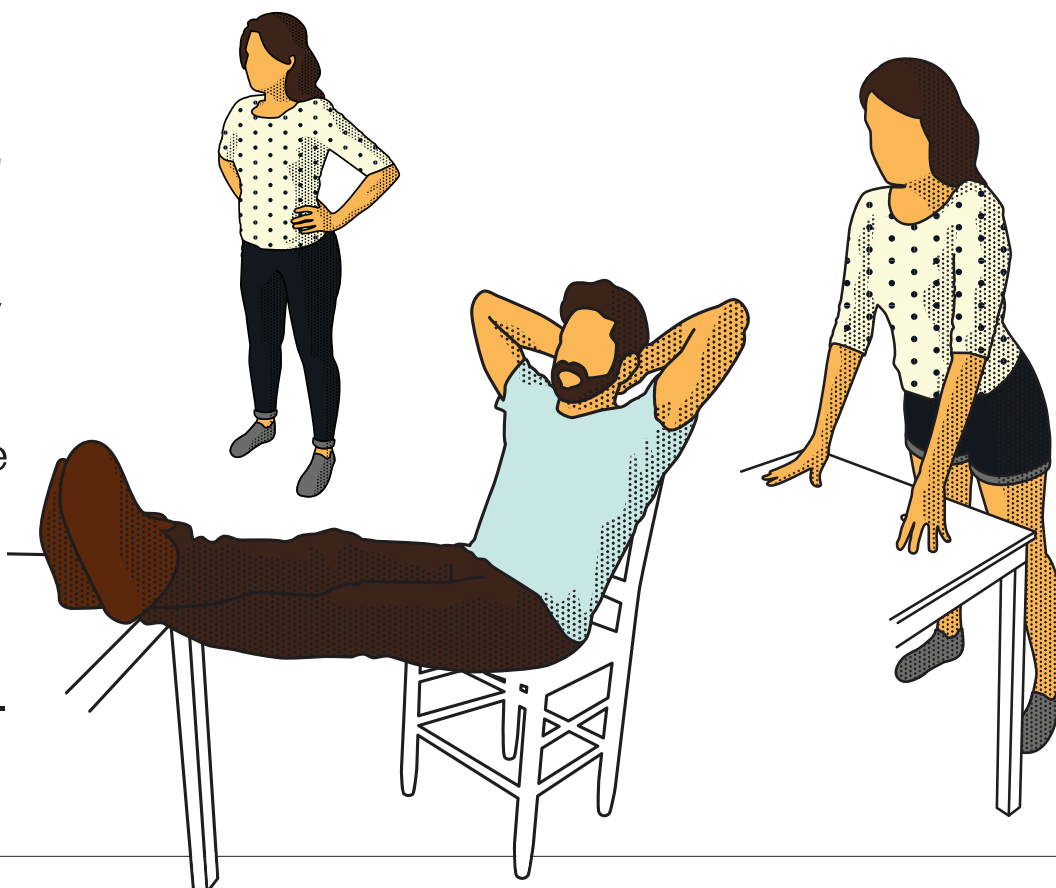
After graduation, she took a position as a research assistant with Fiske at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst. The position was unpaid. "I was willing to do anything," says Cuddy, who still felt she was lagging behind. "My first statistical analysis I did by hand, just to show her that I understood it conceptually. I brought in pages and pages of handwritten notes." When Fiske joined Princeton's faculty in 2000, she brought Cuddy along as a Ph.D. student.

Cuddy found Princeton "completely intimidating"; she felt she had to work harder than her peers because of her brain injury and her lack of a "fancy pedigree," she says. Married the day she had graduated from college (she later divorced), she had a son during her second year on campus. Fellow students thought she had "a confidence that was not intimidating" and sought her help with academic problems and other dilemmas, recalls Crystal Hall '08, now a professor at the University of Washington. But Cuddy did not see herself that way.

It was Fiske who showed her that it was possible to "fake it 'til you make it" — a sentiment that undergirds her research on power poses. In her TED lecture, she described the night before an important talk she had to give as a first-year graduate student, when, feeling like "an imposter," she called Fiske and said, "I'm quitting." Fiske replied: "You are not quitting, because I took a gamble on you, and you're staying. You're going to stay, and this is what you're going to do. You are going to fake it." Eventually, Fiske told her, she would "have this moment where you say, 'Oh my gosh, I'm doing it. Like, I have become this. I am actually doing this.'" And, Cuddy explains, that's what eventually happened to her. She takes Fiske's advice a bit further, concluding: "Don't fake it 'til you make it. Fake it 'til you become it."

High-power poses

Positions like these convey strength, and were related to a decrease in a stress hormone and better interview performance.





In February 2013, Cuddy's power poses found their way into the Dilbert comic strip, which satirizes life in the workplace.

When Cuddy was still in graduate school, the pair, led by Fiske, began working on what would become a signature achievement: a new way of looking at stereotyping and prejudice. Traditionally, prejudice was viewed through a one-dimensional lens: In-groups are loved, out-groups are reviled. Fiske and Cuddy, along with Peter Glick of Lawrence University in Wisconsin, found that people form judgments of others in a more nuanced way, based on two initial factors — warmth and competence — and the conclusions people draw are multilayered. “It’s a simple model that was grounded in a vast amount of literature in social cognition,” Cuddy says. “It’s broadly applicable to so many situations that involve social perception.” Their 2002 academic paper laying out the warmth/competence theory quickly became a classic, and has been cited by other researchers more than 1,500 times.

Other studies by Fiske and Cuddy helped illuminate the subtleties of attitudes toward the elderly, for example: Older people are regarded as warm but incompetent, leading people to have positive feelings toward them while failing to respect them, which may result in discrimination in the workplace. “People are much more likely to help these people across the street, but they’re also more likely to neglect them, and those behaviors are correlated,” Cuddy says. The thinking, she points out, is, “I’ll help them because they’re sweet and harmless, but I’m not going to involve them in a professional setting.” Other groups that fall into this liked-but-disrespected category, Cuddy says, are disabled people and stay-at-home mothers. Few groups garner reactions that are wholly positive or negative. “Most groups are either liked or respected, but not both,” Cuddy says. These attitudes result in “what you see on a day-to-day basis: more subtle discrimination.”

Cuddy and Fiske’s work “has decidedly advanced our thinking about stereotyping,” says Madeline Heilman, a psychology professor at New York University who studies gender stereotypes. “It is an incredibly useful framework for identifying similarities and differences in how different groups are viewed and the reactions they are likely to elicit. Because of its simplicity and clarity, the model has become a major way of thinking about stereotyping and an important means of both understanding when discrimination is likely to occur and what form it is likely to take.”

To examine how women in the workforce are perceived, Cuddy, Fiske, and Glick ran a study in which participants were asked to evaluate fictitious profiles of McKinsey & Company consultants and decide whom they wanted to hire. The fictitious candidates had the same professional qualifications but different personal profiles: childless women, childless men, women with children, and men with children.

The study found that working mothers were the least likely to be hired or promoted — they were perceived as warmer than men, but also less competent. “People say, ‘I like working moms. That’s not prejudice, right?’” Cuddy says. “Well, it is, because these same people don’t see them as competent, they don’t respect them, and they don’t hire them.” Fathers in the study benefited from having children — they were seen as warmer than childless men while maintaining their perceived competence. Women, Cuddy says, are just as likely to hold these prejudices as men.

In general, Cuddy and her colleagues have found, people tend to see warmth and competence as inversely related. The perception, explains Cuddy, is, “She’s so sweet. ... She’d probably be inept in the boardroom.” Groups prejudged as high in both warmth and competence — such as the middle class — tend to be admired by other groups, while those seen as neither warm nor competent — poor and homeless people, for example — often are socially excluded. The wealthy tend to be seen as competent but not warm.

Today, Cuddy teaches her Harvard students that when people evaluate leaders, warmth is weighted more heavily than competence. “The trust piece has got to come first, and people make the mistake in professional settings of thinking they need to put strength and competence before warmth,”

One study found that working mothers were the least likely to be hired or promoted — they were perceived as warmer than men, but also less competent.

she says. “If you don’t establish trust, you have no conduit of influence.”

Cuddy has explored other preconceptions as well: One of her studies, for example, found a race-based double standard in how working mothers are judged. Participants were asked how much money several hypothetical families should spend on a Mother’s Day gift — the only variables were the race of the mother and whether she worked outside the home. White stay-at-home mothers received a higher-cost gift than white working mothers, but for black women, the reverse was true: Black mothers who worked received the higher-cost gift. The study demonstrated that society has an “expectation that black and Latina mothers should be in the workforce,” and white mothers should be home with their children, Cuddy says: “There was something punitive” about how the fictional mothers were treated.

While Cuddy’s work on stereotyping may help us better understand our interactions with others, power posing may help us improve them.

“What I think is so beautiful about this is that it’s free, and almost anyone can do it, regardless of their formal or informal power, or their resources,” Cuddy says. Power posing is not about having power over another person, she says; rather, it helps you operate at your best. As she explains in her TED talk, “Don’t leave that situation feeling like, ‘Oh, I didn’t show them who I am.’ Leave that situation feeling like, ‘Oh, I really feel like I got to say who I am and show who I am.’”

Outside of her classes at Harvard, where Cuddy arrived in 2008 after teaching at Rutgers and Northwestern, she gives speeches about her work to groups ranging from management consultants at Accenture to Canadian trial lawyers to editors at *Cosmopolitan*. She uses catchy images and clear language, shares her bright smile, and has a strong stage presence, a legacy of her ballet training. She also doesn’t take herself too seriously, ending one presentation by playing the Wonder Woman theme song and, during another, clasp a pencil between her teeth to demonstrate that forcing yourself to smile can elevate your mood. “She has a sense of style about how she presents ideas,” says her mentor, Fiske. Her talks “are straight to the point and aesthetically appealing.” She also is working on a book about how people can “nudge” themselves psychologically to improve their confidence, performance, and general well-being.

Cuddy says she has received about 10,000 emails from people living all over the world who use power poses. Among them: people recovering from brain injuries, professional athletes, adults and children in an anti-bullying group, horse trainers, and performing artists. One man wrote to tell her that his boss, a member of Congress, calls the power poses “doing his Supermans.” Harvard’s assistant volleyball coach, Jeffrey Aucoin, plans to use power posing to help his players “come out onto the court and act like they own the place.”

For Sarita Gupta, who often gives speeches on workers’ rights as executive director of Jobs With Justice, power poses “help me feel I’m in control of the moment. As a woman of color and a younger woman, how do I show up with authority?” Before addressing a crowd of thousands at a convention recently, she ducked behind a black screen that was onstage to



Cuddy and her Princeton adviser, Professor Susan Fiske, on Commencement Day in 2005, when she received her Ph.D.

“get big,” as she calls it. “I don’t care if I look really ridiculous. It reminds me I want to be powerful.”

Cuddy’s findings have spawned spinoff research: Two professors have found that people who adopted a power pose displayed higher pain thresholds. The study “suggests that power posing may be a useful tool for pain management. Even individuals who do not perceive themselves as having control over their circumstances may benefit from behaving as if they do by adopting power poses,” the researchers wrote. Cuddy, meanwhile, is studying the outcomes of negotiations when power posing is done beforehand, and whether the poses can improve physical coordination. She and a colleague are examining whether power posing affects financial decision-making by poor people in Kenya. And she is working with computer scientists to develop a game that incorporates power posing with the aim of reducing children’s math anxiety.

The ease of doing power poses — and the accessibility of Cuddy’s TED talk explaining them — has enabled her work to spread far beyond her Harvard lab, which makes her very happy. “What matters the most to me is sharing the science,” Cuddy says. She likes using that science to “find small tweaks to improve our own outcomes and well-being,” she says. “I like figuring out how we can help ourselves be better.” ♦

Jennifer Altmann is an associate editor at PAW.

Universities

Receiving Princeton's Madison Medal at Alumni Day, Feb. 22, Hunter R. Rawlings III '70, president of the Association of American Universities, called his talk "The Lion in the Path," crediting his Haverford College professor Howard Comfort for that all-purpose title. In fact, Rawlings' topic was sharp and specific: the criticisms facing higher education in general and the humanities in particular. Below is an excerpt from his address. While his talk left no doubt about the difficulties at American colleges and universities, Rawlings ended with optimism, singling out three former students — Bill Clausen, Heng Du, and Lillian Aoki — at Cornell University, where he taught classics and served as president: "They make their classes vibrant and enjoyable, whether they are teaching them or taking them, and they make our research universities fantastic places to be."

As you all know, higher-ed bashing has become a popular blood sport in the United States. It is hard to pick up a newspaper or magazine or read an online periodical without being confronted by an article attacking our universities. The most common complaint, of course, concerns the high price of tuition and the mountain of student debt. But there are many others: stultification of the curriculum, the failure of students to graduate on time, the proliferation of administrators and staff, the leftward tilt of the faculty, the poor teaching of the faculty, the impenetrable diction of the faculty, even the "irrelevance" of the faculty (a recent charge in the friendly editorial page of *The New York Times*).

Most of this barrage of criticism stems from looking at universities as businesses: bloated, expensive, out of date, ripe for disruption like the music and newspaper industries. After years of recession, falling middle-class salaries, and rising tuition (much of it caused by withdrawal of state support), college is viewed by many Americans as a purely instrumental means of preparing for a job, any job. Credentialing is dominant now, and fits well with American pragmatism, love of business, and desire for efficiency. This is one of the principal reasons for the (overhyped) reaction to online education in the last 15 months: MOOCs ["massive open online courses"] and other online instruments seemed to offer a quick, cheap fix for the notoriously

on the Defensive



BY HUNTER R.
RAWLINGS III *70

inefficient nature of academia. Never mind that the quality of these courses is still suspect, completion rates are ridiculously low, and they violate almost every principle research has taught us about the best ways for students to learn.

Adding fuel to the fire, politicians from the president to members of Congress, governors, and state legislators are piling on, calling for change, in the form of greater accountability, cheaper “delivery systems,” learning-outcomes measures (usually reductionist), and rating systems (always reductionist). Universities are on the defensive, hard-pressed to make their value proposition in the face of so much criticism.

At the same time, U.S. colleges and universities have never been so much in demand by American families and by the rest of the world, have never been ranked more highly in every conceivable international rating system, have never contributed so much to the production of critical knowledge, to national security, and to national economic growth. And they have never before exercised such positive influence on their local economies — indeed, on the quality of life, even on the viability, of their neighborhoods. Think what West Philadelphia would be without Penn, or New Haven without Yale, or Pittsburgh without Carnegie Mellon and Pitt. Not to mention the spawning of entire high-tech powerhouses in Silicon Valley by Stanford, in Massachusetts by MIT and Harvard, in North Carolina by UNC Chapel Hill, Duke, and North Carolina State universities.

Other countries are now doing whatever they possibly can to emulate American universities and even our liberal-arts colleges. Look at Singapore, where Yale is collaborating with NUS [National University of Singapore] to start a high-end, traditional American liberal-arts college with a new East/West core curriculum; China, which is creating partnerships with multiple American universities; even India, where a group of entrepreneurs is founding an American-style liberal-arts college. It is ironic that what these countries especially envy is our liberal-arts colleges, at a time when much American opinion regards them as expensive relics.

So ... how do we make sense of this peculiar state of affairs, this paradox at the heart of the critique of American higher education?

First, a very brief history lesson: Our colleges and universities became the best in the world for four essential reasons: 1) They have consistently been

uncompromising bastions of academic freedom and autonomy; 2) they are a crazily unplanned mix of public and private, religious and secular, small and large, low-cost and expensive institutions, all competing with each other for students and faculty, and for philanthropic and research support; 3) our major universities combined research and teaching to produce superior graduate programs, and with the substantial help of the federal government, built great research programs, particularly in science; and 4) our good liberal-arts colleges patiently pursued great education the old-fashioned way: individual instruction, careful attention to reading and writing and mentoring, passion for intellectual inquiry, premium on original thought. In other words, we have remained true to the idea of enabling students to develop their own knowledge and talents and personalities, the 19th-century German, Humboldtian ideal of *Bildung*, education of the whole person for citizenship in a culture.

Today, we take these four facts for granted. That is myopic, and threatens to become dangerous.

Other countries as small as Singapore and as large as China now recognize why our higher education model is so strong and are trying desperately to emulate our success, but they can succeed only to a limited degree. Freedom is the *sine qua non* for great universities, and diversity and competition have driven our performance. Authoritarian countries with top-down, government-sponsored universities cannot reproduce our “system” — primarily because it is not a “system.” This explains why Asian universities now want to partner with American universities: Without us, educators there know they cannot have open universities whose purpose is to educate the whole person rather than train thousands of technocrats. They know that, without full academic freedom, they have a hard time teaching real history, real social science, even real literature. And by the way, their students know the difference: That is why they are pouring into *our* universities at unprecedented rates for *undergraduate* education, and even into prep schools here. They want the kind of open, critical education we offer here.

In spite of their obvious success, and the huge demand for their “product,” American universities suffer criticism here at home for several quite *unsurprising* reasons:

First, with the recession and the declining income of the middle class, and the massive

It is ironic that what [other] countries especially envy is our liberal-arts colleges, at a time when much American opinion regards them as expensive relics.

withdrawal of state support for public universities, college has indeed become less affordable for many American families.

Second, Americans have bought the message that their children must go to college to have a chance for a decent job. The result is that while in 1970 one-third of high school graduates went to college, in 2012 one-half did. The pressure is on families to send children to college at precisely the time when it has become more difficult to afford.

This is a familiar scenario in this country: Just as Americans want the services offered by the federal government, but do not want to pay for them with their tax dollars, Americans want a college education for their kids but states do not want to pay for it with state funds. So enrollments in college burgeon, state support goes down, tuition goes up, classes get bigger because faculty get cut, students fail to graduate on time because they can't get the classes they need, and they have to work long hours and borrow a lot of money. Is it any surprise people don't like this scenario, and blame universities for it? I think not. We are trying to educate an all-time-high percentage of citizens in a democracy where income inequality has reached dangerous proportions, and where a college education has become a private interest, not a public responsibility.

Third, universities, public and private alike, are now very big players. When I was growing up, colleges and universities were bucolic oases of learning removed from the major rhythms of American life. They were, for the most part, quiet and sedate outposts of the privileged few, almost all white, who could pursue *higher* education while the vast majority of Americans were content with the high school degree that afforded them access to steady jobs. And higher education then had little to do with the American economy, much less with the needs and interests of other countries.

Today, research universities are multi-billion-dollar enterprises that comprise vast businesses as disparate as complex medical centers, entertainment industries in the form of intercollegiate athletic franchises, high-tech companies spawned in university laboratories, government-sponsored institutes doing most of the nation's basic and a fair amount of its applied research and development, public-service centers reaching farmers and small-business owners across whole states, real-estate magnates buying up neighborhoods and whole segments of major cities, entire campuses abroad, and now online-education companies pursuing profit here and around the world. The teaching of undergraduate students on campus has become a quaint, tiny fraction of these universities' purpose and function.

This is why universities find themselves today constantly on the front page of the newspaper,

The pressure is on families to send children to college at precisely the time when it has become more difficult to afford.

engaged in urban-development fights, mired in the health-care debate, confronting athletic scandals that affect not just their reputation but their very identity, and turning over their exhausted presidents every few years as boards of regents and governors intrude into what has become the biggest and most public business in many states. When I started my Ph.D. program in classics here at Princeton almost 50 years ago, I thought I was entering something akin to the priesthood; today, as president of the AAU visiting certain states, I feel as though I am Citizen Kane!

My point is this: Anything as big and public and consequential as a research university is going to garner its share of news, and that frequently means, given the news business, *bad* news. We should get used to the fact that we will have to endure a lot of criticism, much of it unwarranted and unfair. It comes with the territory.

The fact is, however, that some of the criticism of our universities is justified: We have, many of us, relegated undergraduate education to a low place in academia by devaluing undergraduate teaching, and we have broadened and loosened the curriculum to the point where at many universities it is a flabby smorgasbord of courses bearing no relationship to each other, utterly lacking in coherence. It is also true that as enrollments have risen, academic rigor has declined and grades have inflated.

In addition, until recently, we have not paid enough attention to limiting our costs, and to running efficient operations through sensible policies and practices. And we probably have taken the high-tuition, high-financial-aid strategy as far as it can reasonably go. We need simplicity and more transparency in tuition, we need to do a better job of finding and helping indigent students, and we need to be more responsive to the problems confronting the middle class.

This is not to mention the monster called intercollegiate athletics. Probably the most disheartening facet of our universities today is that many of the best of them are running gigantic entertainment businesses with billions of dollars in revenue, multi-million-dollar coaches, TV networks, and the like, in which the entertainers, namely the so-called student athletes, are not paid for their work, and everyone else is. This is the business ripe for disruption, and signs are that disruption is coming in the form of judges' opinions on "pay for play," and student/athletes' attempts to unionize, and public reaction to fraudulent academic programs for athletes.

But the real threat to higher education today is, in my opinion, not internal, it is ideological: the expectation that universities will become instruments of society's will, legislators' will, governors' will,

that they will be required to produce specific quantifiable results, particularly economic, and to cease researching and teaching certain subjects that do not fit the utilitarian model. Last year [Oklahoma] Sen. Tom Coburn got an amendment to the Senate budget bill essentially requiring the National Science Foundation to stop funding research in political science. Texas has instituted a system by which to quantify professors' work and evaluate them according to the number of students they teach and the grant dollars they bring in. Florida came close last year to charging extra tuition to students studying humanities at state colleges in order to discourage the practice. President Obama wants the Education Department to rate universities on a numerical scale, and many states are now already evaluating universities on the basis of the average earnings of their alumni 18 months after graduation. We are in the age of data, we measure anything that can be measured, and we treat what we measure as dispositive: We take the part for the whole.

Albert Einstein apparently kept a sign in his office that read, "Not everything that counts can be counted, and not everything that can be counted counts." This aphorism applies all too well to our current rage for "accountability." As Derek Bok points out in his recent book *Higher Education in America*, "Some of the essential aspects of academic institutions — in particular the quality of the education they provide — are largely intangible, and their results are difficult to measure." Frankly, this is an obvious point to make, but all of us have to make it, and often, in today's commodifying world. Quantity is much easier to measure than quality, so entire disciplines and entire academic pursuits are devalued under the current ideology, which puts its premium on productivity and efficiency, and above all else, on money, as the measure.

Maria Popova, who writes a blog called Brain Pickings, wrote this: "In an age obsessed with practicality, productivity, and efficiency, I frequently worry that we are leaving little room for abstract knowledge and for the kind of curiosity that invites just enough serendipity to allow for the discovery of ideas we didn't know we were interested in until we are, ideas that we may later transform into new combinations with applications both practical and metaphysical."

I am seriously concerned about the tendency of some members of Congress to stop funding the apparently impractical. Here's why: See this iPhone. It depends upon seven or eight fundamental scientific and technological breakthroughs, such as GPS, multi-touch screens, LCD displays, lithium-ion batteries, and cellular networks. How many of those discoveries were made by Apple? None. They all came from research supported by the federal government and conducted in university and government laboratories. Apple makes a

We need simplicity and more transparency in tuition, we need to do a better job of finding and helping indigent students, and we need to be more responsive to the problems confronting the middle class.

great product, but it depends upon government-sponsored science, much of it curiosity-driven, not economically driven.

The most succinct encapsulation of the value of curiosity to practical pursuits came from Michael Faraday; when asked by William Gladstone, chancellor of the exchequer, about the utility of electricity, Faraday is purported to have replied, "One day, sir, you may tax it."

My friend Francis Collins, Nobel Prize winner and director of the National Institutes of Health, talks about "the last frontier of medical research" — neuroscience. "There are 86 billion neurons in here," he says, tapping his forehead with an index finger. "Each of those has maybe a thousand connections. So the complexity of this structure exceeds anything else in the known universe, and some have even worried that our brains are not complicated enough to understand our brains." President Obama has called on the country to focus even more scientific attention upon the study of the brain for these very reasons. I am certain that, with funding and attention, many breakthroughs in understanding the brain will come forth in the next few years.

But let me tell you something: Whatever neuroscientists discover, they will have a hard time matching what emerged from Emily Dickinson's brain well over a century ago:

The Brain — is wider than the Sky —
For — put them side by side —
The one the other will contain
With ease — and You — beside —

The Brain is deeper than the sea —
For — hold them — Blue to Blue —
The one the other will absorb —
As Sponges — Buckets — do —

The Brain is just the weight of God —
For — Heft them — Pound for Pound —
And they will differ — if they do —
As Syllable from Sound —

There are scientific, and there are poetic, renderings of the brain. I am drawn to both, but Dickinson's poem rises above the material realm into the pure ether of aesthetics, philosophy, and religion. For reasons unknown to scientists, and to the rest of us, we human beings aspire to understanding and joining with higher things, universal things, things we cannot see or touch. I don't know how to measure the value of Emily Dickinson's poem, but clearly she knew how to measure the brain, the sky, the sea, and even God.

Whatever we do, let's not let the bean counters diminish the creation and teaching of qualitative things. ♦



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PRINCETONIANS



W. Lewis Johnson '78's company makes virtual language and culture programs.

W. LEWIS JOHNSON '78

VIDEO GAMES FOR SOLDIERS

Alum's company builds avatars to teach language and culture

Anyone who doubts that video games can teach cultural awareness and language — including the correct pronunciation of *salaam alaikum* — hasn't met W. Lewis Johnson '78. His Los Angeles-based company, Alelo, creates games that have allowed more than 30,000 soldiers

from the United States and other NATO nations to navigate virtual versions of the countries where they're deployed.

One scenario drops the soldier's avatar into a Taiwanese banquet, where the host raises a glass. The soldier has to decide whether to toast with hard liquor or tea, a culturally acceptable but non-

intoxicating substitute. Other scenarios are more serious, such as keeping local Timorese out of a dangerous area where a bridge is being repaired.

Johnson was a professor and the director of the Center for Advanced Research in Technology for Education at the Information Sciences Institute of the University of Southern California when the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) commissioned him to create instructional software in 2003. DARPA saw the need for U.S. soldiers to better understand Iraq and Afghanistan, as well as the potential of game-based instruction to be more cost-effective and efficient than training in a traditional classroom. Two years later, Johnson co-founded Alelo.

The company developed language and culture programs in Iraqi Arabic, Pashto, and Dari, and requests poured in for training for Central and South America, the Caribbean, Taiwan, Southeast Asia, and Africa. The military supplies about 75 percent of Alelo's business.

Johnson believes that this training saves lives. During the Iraq War, a commander required that two Marines in each of his battalion's squads complete 40 hours of training in Arabic language and culture. "They were the first Marine battalion that returned from Iraq, from a tour of duty, without a single combat fatality," says Johnson. "When those Marines arrived in Iraq ... they showed that they cared." ♦ *By Cristy Lytal '01*

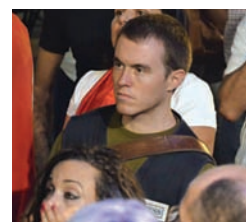
STARTING OUT

ROBERT JOYCE '13
Writer and editor for *Tunisia Live*, an English-language online news publication in Tunisia. Major: Near Eastern studies.

CHALLENGE: Sometimes it is difficult to find reliable sources, particularly in the government.

COVERED: A political standoff between Islamists in the government and secular opponents, passage of Tunisia's constitution, and a song gone viral.

INSPIRING: The Tunisian journalists he works with "see their jobs as a way to serve their country."



From top: Keith Skelton/Black Star; Mohamed Mdalla

Q&A

TODD S. PURDUM '82 ON THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT

In his new book, *An Idea Whose Time Has Come: Two Presidents, Two Parties, and the Battle for the Civil Rights Act of 1964* (Henry Holt), Todd S. Purdum '82 tells the inside story of how Congress debated and ultimately passed one of the most important pieces of legislation of the 20th century. Proponents of the bill were forced to overcome numerous hurdles, including a core of Southern Democrats determined to stop it by any means possible, including a filibuster. Purdum, a senior writer at *Politico* and contributing editor at *Vanity Fair*, talks about writing the book and how the Congress of half a century ago compares to the Congress of today.

You interviewed a few of the surviving participants in that debate. Are there many left?

Very few, and getting to them was something of a race against time because even the youngest of them are in their 80s and many are in their 90s. I talked to Nick Katzenbach [43], the deputy attorney general at the time, just weeks before he died.

What were the greatest surprises in writing this book?

The biggest surprise to me was the story of Rep. Bill McCulloch of Ohio, whom I had never heard of before. McCulloch, the ranking Republican on the House Judiciary Committee, was the person who dictated the legislative strategy, first for the Kennedys and then for Lyndon Johnson, insisting that they could not water down the civil-rights bill in the Senate, as Democrats had always done in the past. That forced civil-rights supporters in the Senate to break the filibuster.

There were other great characters as well. How could anyone not be entranced by Everett Dirksen, the Republican leader in the Senate, a man who gargled with Pond's cold cream and swallowed it! Or Charlie Halleck of

Indiana, the Republican House leader, who had no blacks in his district but stuck by McCulloch because McCulloch was a ranking committee member, even though doing so meant giving Lyndon Johnson a legislative victory in an election year. Now it's impossible to imagine that the opposition party would cooperate with the administration on something that they could have made a political football out of.

Why did so many Republicans support the bill?

Katzenbach told me that a motivating factor, not just for the Republicans but for a lot of Democrats, was not so much a high-minded devotion to civil rights but a frantic effort to stop the protests

in the streets. Only by passing a law that ended the discrimination, they thought, could they end the demonstrations. As it turned out, though, the demonstrations continued and got worse.

Lyndon Johnson is commonly depicted as a legislative magician, but that doesn't seem to have been his role here.

It was striking to me how hard he had to work to restrain himself. Johnson played a role in getting the Civil Rights Act out of the House Rules Committee, as Robert Caro [57] wrote about in his recent book. Once the bill reached the Senate, though, if you listen to the Johnson tapes, you hear his frustration with the Democratic leaders, Hubert Humphrey and Mike Mansfield, who were not moving as fast as he wanted them to. But he let them do it their way because he knew it would backfire if he tried to take control. Johnson exerted influence in more subtle ways. He was always working the phones, calling people, even opponents of the bill,



“Now it’s impossible to imagine that the opposition party would cooperate with the administration on something that they could have made a political football out of.”

— Todd S. Purdum '82

not because he expected to change their minds but because he knew that he would get valuable intelligence from them about where things stood or find a way to work with them on something else.

Hubert Humphrey seems to have been the real Democratic leader. What was his role?

It's clear that his patience in letting the Southerners have their say helped people like [Georgia Sen.] Richard Russell accept their eventual defeat. Nobody tried to jam that bill through. They debated it for months and endured the longest filibuster in Senate history, and in the end it passed the Senate, 73-27, with 27 Republican votes. I think that was one of the reasons why the law was largely accepted once it was passed. It makes an interesting parallel to the Affordable Care Act. The realities of modern politics required Barack Obama and the Democrats to pass that legislation on a strict party-line vote, but they have paid a price for it.

During the Senate debate, Humphrey said that he would eat the pages of the Civil Rights Act if it was found to contain any provision for hiring quotas related to race. Did the bill's proponents believe that it would require affirmative action to achieve racial balance?

Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, which outlawed employment discrimination, explicitly said that nothing in the measure should be construed as requiring quotas, so Humphrey was telling the truth. It is also quite clear to me that, in 1964, many supporters of the bill did not envision what came to be known as affirmative action, and that many of the people who voted for it would not have done so had they thought that it was going to lead to affirmative action. They thought that it was supposed to be race-neutral and the goal was to make a color-blind society.

The first affirmative-action programs did not emerge until several years later, during the Nixon administration, because over time many people came to believe that racial equality required equality of condition, not just equality before the law.

Was the Civil Rights Act a model of how to get complicated legislation passed, or was it an exceptional circumstance?

It was an exceptional circumstance, but Lyndon Johnson had tools available to him that Barack Obama doesn't. He had a personality that Obama doesn't have. That said, the passage of the Civil Rights Act does carry some instructive lessons that would apply to the vastly different political landscape we have today. One is that it is good to have legislation drafted in private, because ideas can be tested and positions can be staked out tentatively. When congressional Democrats told Johnson about proposed amendments to the bill he said, "I'm against them and I'm going to be against them right up until the moment I sign them." The use of flexibility as a legislative strategy is illustrated by that story beautifully. Don't stake out positions you can't back down from.

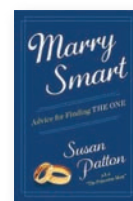
It seems as though we live in a different political universe today.

Johnson met with the leadership of both parties every week. Even Bill Clinton didn't do that. Today, Barack Obama may say, why should I waste an hour of my week listening to John Boehner come here and recite his talking points? But I think it's striking the way that people would keep open lines of communication [during Johnson's era].

Newt Gingrich started the process of telling his members: Don't move to Washington, keep your family in your district. But when they all lived here [in Washington, D.C.] and their kids went to school with each other, they all knew each other. It's a lot harder to call someone a dirty name if you've been in his house.

The congressional leadership today does not have the same tools to reward or punish members. In 1964, Charlie Halleck felt bound to support Bill McCulloch because Halleck respected the seniority system, and he respected McCulloch personally, and that led him to bring the rest of his caucus along with him. I don't think even the most powerful individual chairmen or ranking members have that kind of authority today. ♦ *Interview conducted and condensed by Mark F. Bernstein '83*

NEW RELEASES



Susan Patton '77, who last year wrote a letter to *The Daily Princetonian* urging female

students to find husbands before they graduate, has expanded that advice into a book: *Marry Smart: Advice for Finding the One* (Gallery Books). She encourages women to "invest at least as much time, effort, and energy in developing your personal happiness as you do in planning for your professional success."

An American diplomat and author of the Cold War



containment doctrine, **George F. Kennan '25**, who died in 2005, kept a diary for much of his

life. Entries in *The Kennan Diaries* (W.W. Norton), edited by Frank Costigliola, contain Kennan's political commentary, and describe his despair for capitalism in the midst of the Depression and his grief over the death of his mother, among other things.

In **Louis Bayard '85's** historical novel based on



Teddy and Kermit Roosevelt's 1913-14 Amazon expedition, *Roosevelt's Beast* (Henry

Holt), the Roosevelts' exploration of Brazil's *Rio da Divida* leads to their capture by an Amazonian tribe. The Roosevelts are told to find and kill a mysterious beast in exchange for their freedom.



Raphael Frankfurter '13 at work in Sierra Leone.



Shirley Gao '13 with a local boy.

WELLBODY ALLIANCE

CARING IN KONO

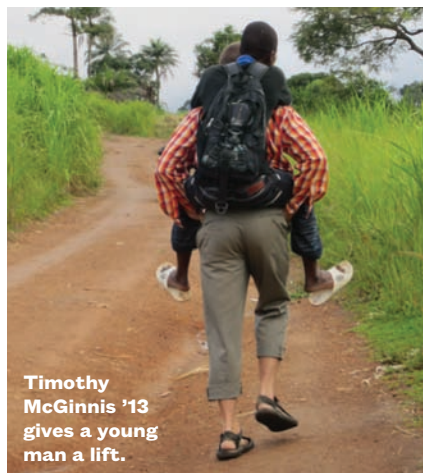
Young alumni help to bring health care to a community in Sierra Leone

At the end of his freshman year, Raphael “Raphi” Frankfurter ’13 interned with Wellbody Alliance, a health-care organization in Sierra Leone that was assisting people desperately in need of medical care, including those who had lost limbs during the country’s 10-year civil war. Moved by what he encountered there, Frankfurter journeyed back to Sierra Leone the following three summers. Today, he is one of three young alumni — along with Shirley Gao ’13 and Timothy McGinnis ’13 — who have continued working with Wellbody after their internships ended.

Wellbody Alliance was founded in 2006 by physician Dan Kelly ’03, Sierra Leonean physician Mohamed Bailor Barrie, and a small team of Kelly’s friends and family to provide basic health care to residents of post-war Sierra Leone’s Kono District. Since then, it has grown from a nascent NGO to a thriving community health-care organization that treats some 20,000 patients per year through its Kono clinic and is involved in managing care for another 8,000 to 10,000 patients through its

community health-worker programs and partnerships with government clinics.

Frankfurter and Gao — co-winners of the University’s 2013 Henry Richardson Labouisse ’26 Prize — are using their yearlong fellowships to address a number of needs at the clinic, including one of Kono’s major challenges: maternal and child health. The two have spent months planning and fundraising for a new delivery center and obstetrics clinical training site at Wellbody — the



Timothy McGinnis '13 gives a young man a lift.

first of its kind in eastern Sierra Leone. Groundbreaking will take place this spring.

Gao will work in Sierra Leone this spring, then head to the organization’s Boston office to work on development initiatives. She plans on a career in the global-health field, drawing on lessons she has learned with Wellbody: “Everyone is treated with dignity and respect. We consider the whole person, not just the illness,” says Gao.

McGinnis oversees Boston-based interns, writes grant applications, and meets donors and potential partners. He will head to Oxford as a Rhodes scholar next fall.

Frankfurter will spend this spring in Africa overseeing the clinic and its programs, then return to the States to manage development efforts in Boston. He hopes to enter an M.D./Ph.D. program in anthropology, but for now he’s working to help Wellbody become self-sustaining. “I’ve learned a tremendous amount about public health and different models of NGO engagement,” Frankfurter says. “Being on the ground is critical; you can’t effect change without first understanding the context.”

The dedication of these three young alumni has allowed Wellbody to grow, Kelly says. “They understand Wellbody’s work and are passionate about our mission,” he says. “You can’t teach that.”

◆ By Lori L. Ferguson ’89

Clockwise, from top left: Timothy McGinnis '13; courtesy Shirley Gao '13; Shirley Gao '13

Hey, Graduate Alumni:

It was great to see so many of you on campus in October for the *Many Minds, Many Stripes* Conference! The Association of Princeton Graduate Alumni (APGA) invites you to join us on campus for another amazing weekend of **intellectually stimulating** and **fun** alumni activities – **Princeton Reunions!**

Reunions weekend, scheduled for **Thursday, May 29 – Sunday, June 1**, is more than just a great party. Check out some of these weekend highlights:

Alumni Faculty Forums

Alumni and faculty panelists discuss a variety of “hot topics” including educational technology, climate change, privacy, healthcare, nontraditional careers, and so much more!

Conversation with President Eisgruber

Join fellow alumni in this annual conversation with our President.

Departmental Gatherings

Many departments welcome their alumni back during Reunions, with most gatherings taking place on Friday afternoon.

Academic Talks

Departments and campus groups host talks highlighting research, renowned faculty and alumni. The APGA will spotlight MAE Professor Michael Littman, graduate student entrepreneurs, and the *Art of Science* exhibit.

Career-Related Programming

Reunions provides a variety of networking opportunities, and this year’s Alumni Council Careers Committee’s Reunions program will focus on being a net giver in your career.

Family Friendly Activities

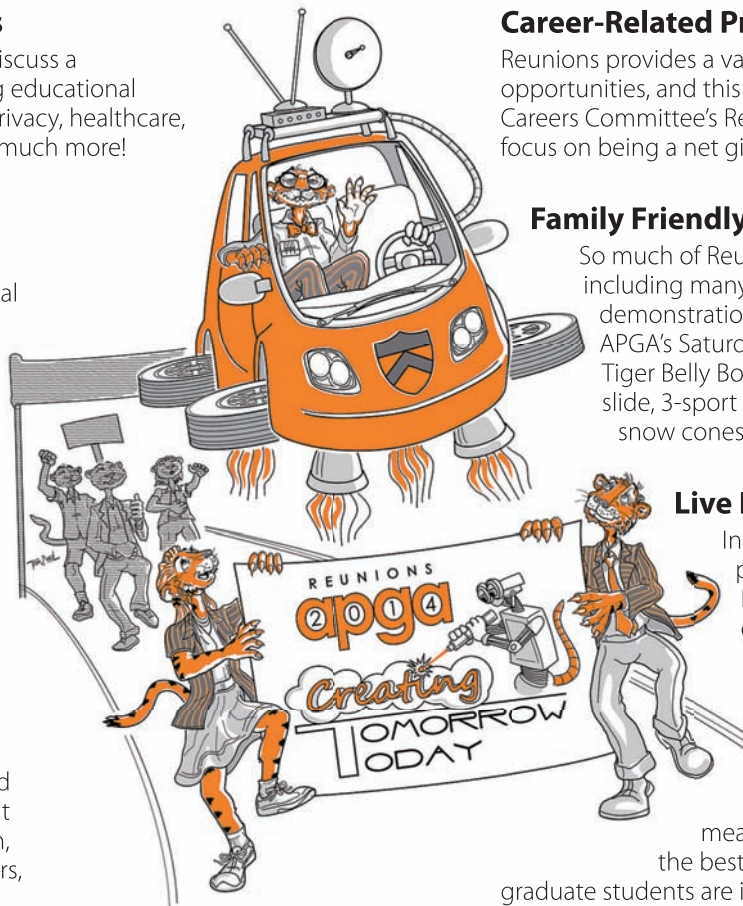
So much of Reunions is family friendly, including many performances, tours, demonstrations and fireworks! The APGA’s Saturday Lunch will feature a Tiger Belly Bouncer, giant inflatable slide, 3-sport challenge, face painting, snow cones, and more!

Live Performances

Indulge in the joy of live performance as many of Princeton’s theater and musical groups show off their talents.

Meals with Fellow Graduate Alumni

Graduate alumni and their guests congregate for APGA meals which include some of the best food at Reunions! Current graduate students are invited to Saturday’s meals.



Butler Open House

Return to Butler one last time to reminisce, take a tour and view photos.

Make the APGA Headquarters your home during Reunions weekend and join us in celebrating innovation through our theme **Creating Tomorrow Today**. Visit the APGA’s website for a full listing of educational activities and entertainment. **SAVE MONEY** and register online by **May 21**.

Register today: <http://alumni.princeton.edu/apga/reunions/>



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Many thanks to those graduate alumni who have already paid APGA Dues for the 2013-2014 year.

APGA Sustaining Dues are \$50 (\$10 for recent graduates, 2009-2013) and **Centennial Dues** are \$150. Become a **Life Member** for \$1,000.

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alumni.princeton.edu/apga/support - it’s easy!

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/issues/2014/04/02/sections/class-notes/](http://paw.princeton.edu/issues/2014/04/02/sections/class-notes/)

MEMORIALS

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

THE CLASS OF 1942

John J. Harmon '42

John Harmon died Aug. 18, 2010, in the Episcopal Church Home in Rochester, N.Y. He spent his life trying to create a better world for mankind.

After graduating from Princeton in 1942, John served with the British Army as an ambulance driver for the American Field Service from 1942 to 1945. He was in Germany for the closure of the death camp at Bergen-Belsen. The British recognized his service by awarding him membership in the Order of the British Empire.

After the war, John attended the Episcopal Divinity School and was ordained in the Episcopal priesthood in 1950. Initially he served as rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Rochester and then as associate director of Packard Manse, a social-justice organization in Boston. His efforts to promote social justice never ceased. He raised funds for Southern Christian Leadership Conference units in the South. In carrying out this mission he was run off the road by the Klu Klux Klan and jailed by the police in Williamston, N.C.

For the last 15 years before his retirement in 1985, John returned to Rochester and served as patient-relations coordinator at the Strong Memorial Hospital.

John is survived by four daughters, Betsy, Cappy, Sara, and Peggy, and five grandchildren. His wife, Jane, predeceased him. To them all, the class sends condolences.

THE CLASS OF 1947

Walter E. Dandy Jr. '47

Walter died July 11, 2013 at the Broadmead Retirement Community in Cockeysville, Md. Because of his declining health, he had lived at Broadmead for the last two years.

After graduating from Gilman School, Walter entered Princeton, but after a year was admitted to John Hopkins School of Medicine, from which he earned a medical degree in 1948. For the next two years, Walter was a general-surgery resident at Duke University. In 1950 he began a two-year residency in anesthesiology at the University

of Pennsylvania.

Walter was an anesthesiologist at John Hopkins Hospital from 1952 to 1953. In 1953 he was drafted into the Army, where he became chief of anesthesia for operating rooms at Fort Campbell, Ky., and at an Army hospital in Germany. Walter was discharged as a captain. After his service he began a lifelong association with Union Memorial Hospital in Baltimore, where he developed an intensive-care unit and served as its medical director until his retirement in 1985.

After retirement he moved to a Monkton (Md.) farm named Sylvian Fissure, where he indulged his passion for growing camellias. He also was a docent at the Walters Art Museum for 20 years.

In addition to Anne, his wife of 65 years, Walter is survived by two sons, two daughters, three sisters, and seven grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1948



Howard J. Hook Jr. '48

Born in Pittsburgh, Pa., July 17, 1925, Howard was a longtime resident of New York City, where he died Dec. 7, 2013.

At Princeton he was in the Navy V-12 program and majored in political science. He was unable to graduate because he caught polio and left for a long recuperation in Switzerland, where he had attended prep school in Vevey.

Howard became a vocal-music professional after studying in Switzerland, Italy, and New York. His full-time career was in sponsorship of and participation in many committees and programs of the Metropolitan Opera. He was a co-founder and lifelong board member of the Metropolitan Opera National Council, which conducts the Met's international program of vocal auditions.

In 1958, at age 33, Howard was elected to the Metropolitan Opera board of directors, one of the youngest persons ever so honored. In 1982 he was awarded the Met's Verdi Medal, for outstanding contributions to the Met itself and for his leadership in the auditions program. Howard also was a lifelong participant in

groups devoted to Anglo-American cultural relations, health, and nutrition; the Friends of Covent Garden in London; the National Council of Arts and Letters; and Sloan-Kettering Memorial Hospital.

He is survived by his brother, Donald, and by Michael Denney, his longtime companion.

Richard A. Lewis '48

Dick was born March 26, 1926, and grew up in Hopewell, N.J. He graduated from Princeton High School and earned his bachelor's degree in history and American civilization at Princeton.

In 1956, he married Dorothy Smith. They had five children and eventually 10 grandchildren. First as a draftee and then an Army officer from 1951 to 1956, Dick spent his longest military service at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds in Maryland. Then after a year at the University of Michigan Law School, he became an insurance underwriter.

Dick later worked as an investment adviser and account officer in Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Detroit with E.F. Hutton, Peoples Bank, and Security Bancorp. He became an investment counselor at Manufacturers National in Detroit, and beginning in 1979, a senior portfolio manager at Ameritrust Texas and Texas Commerce Trust in Houston.

Dick participated intensively in numerous professional, community, church, and Princeton-alumni organizations. For our 25th-year reunion book he wrote: "I believe in a drastic change in occupation and lifestyle in middle age or later. ... The bedrock of Princeton's broad liberal-arts education instilled in me critical analysis and an interest in many matters. ... [Princeton] chapel service, in some small way, rubbed off on me in my painstakingly slow process to Christianity."

Dick died Oct. 6, 2013, in Kingwood, Texas, at age 87.

THE CLASS OF 1949

John A. Bennett II '49

Jack died Nov. 23, 2010.

Jack was born on April 20, 1925. In World War II he served as a sergeant in the Army Air Force and was awarded the Air Medal and the Purple Heart. After the war he came to Princeton and majored in chemistry, but later received his bachelor's degree from Park College in Missouri.

Jack worked for Colgate-Palmolive as a research chemist and later was variously employed with American Can Co., Borden Co., and Finger Lakes Packing Co.

At the time of his death he was living in Madison, N.J., with his wife, Sarah Wilson Bennett, usually known as Sally. In addition to his wife, Jack is survived by his children, John III and Deborah B. Athens. To them all, we extend the condolences of the class.

**John F. Frazer III '49**

John died May 23, 2010, in Manchester, N.H. He lived in Bedford, N.H., and formerly lived in Lexington, Mass.

John was born in Baltimore June 27, 1918. He came to Princeton after service as a lieutenant in the Army Signal Corps in World War II. He majored in electrical engineering and received the John Ogden Bigelow Prize. After college he attended the Stanford Research Institute and then worked for Panametrics.

John liked to work in his garden, play the piano, do crossword puzzles, and tinker with his ham-radio equipment.

He was predeceased by his wife, Audrey Worthington Frazer, in 2006. He is survived by three daughters, Linda-Jo Pettingell, Jane Frazer Brown, and Ruth Ellen Kouches; four grandchildren; and seven great-grandchildren. The sympathy of the class goes to them all.

Frank Hoagland '49

Frank Hoagland died Oct. 22, 2010, at Virtua Hospital in Voorhees, N.J., at the age of 82.

Hoagy was born in Bridgeton, N.J., and spent the greater part of his life there. At Bridgeton High School he played varsity tennis and basketball. At Princeton he enjoyed studying English and American literature and majored in philosophy. Illness forced him to withdraw after three years and he was plagued by poor health for the remainder of his life. His consolations included following the errant fortunes of the Philadelphia Phillies, reading good books, and attending the First Presbyterian Church of Bridgeton.

Hoagy never married and is survived only by two first cousins, Jonathan E. Wood and Donald R. Hoagland, as well as by friends and relatives. Members of the class express their sorrow at the close of this unfulfilled life, as well as the wish that Hoagy was comforted by the small pleasures available to him.

Edward B. Mower Jr. '49

Ted Mower died Aug. 13, 2010, in St. Louis, Mo.

Ted came to Princeton after the Gilman School, Deerfield Academy, and service in the Army. He retired in 2008 after 58 years as a stockbroker with Huntleigh Securities Inc.

He is survived by his wife, Lydia; a sister, Dorothy Anderson; his children, Ted, Mary Mitchell, Chris, Grove, and Chapin; 14 grandchildren; and his step-grandchildren, Lauren Dinsmore, George Plattenburg, and Mark Plattenburg. The class extends condolences to them all.

THE CLASS OF 1950**Thaddeus A. Thomson III '50**

Thad, who lived in Venezuela since 1958, died Sept. 23, 2013, in Caracas.



Born in Baltimore, he grew up in diverse locations in the United States and Western Europe, where his father, a career Navy officer, was assigned. At Princeton, Thad

was active in intermural sports, belonged to Colonial, and majored in the School of Public and International Affairs. He served three years as an artillery officer, posted at Fort Sill, Okla., Korea, and Hawaii, and acted as aide-de-camp to several generals.

After the military, Thad "roamed" the Pacific Northwest, operated his father's Texas cattle ranch, nearly lost his life in a hurricane navigating a 64-foot yaw from Hawaii to California, and broke a leg skiing in Sun Valley, before heading to Venezuela, where he settled down, married in 1963, and raised his family. He worked in financial services, real estate, and family businesses, including his wife's fashion-design enterprise.

His son, Thaddeus, wrote that his father's favorite hobbies were riding, riflery, and sailing. He added that his father was a proud Princetonian who did not hesitate to share memories of his undergraduate years.

Our sympathy goes to Thad's wife, Ana Julia Cordero; their four children; and 13 grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1951**E. Lawrence Keyes Jr. '51**

Larry was born April 19, 1929, the son of Emily Shepley Keyes and Dr. Edward L. Keyes '21.

Larry graduated from St. Louis Country Day School.

At Princeton he majored in biology, belonged to Cottage, and graduated with honors. Larry roomed with Bob Akeley, Bob Jennings, and Ben Pepper.

He served in the Air Force as a navigation and intercept observer until his separation in 1956. That year he started work at Emerson Electric as an assistant to the president, and when he retired 30 years later, he was president of the company.

Emerson's sales grew from \$36 million at the time of his initial employment to \$9 billion at the time of his retirement. Thereafter he was co-founder with Charlie Wulfing '51 of Fortune Group, an investment-banking and business-consulting firm.

Larry died Jan. 12, 2013, in Delray Beach, Fla. He is survived by his wife of 32 years, Margaret Huttig Keyes; his daughter, Elizabeth White '82; his sisters, Mary Otto w'47 and Emily Barksdale; his uncle, A. Samuel Cook '43; brother-in-law Frederick A. Hermann '46; and nephew and nieces L. Shepley Hermann '75, Mary Lemkemeier '89, and Missy Hermann '04. His sister, Sally Hermann, predeceased him, as did his first wife, Mary Elliott Brandin.

THE CLASS OF 1952**Philip S. Burr '52**

Flip came to Princeton from Exeter, majored in French, joined Court Club, and played club sports. He roomed with Steve Harris, Robert

Middleton, "Moose" Joline, and Joe Parry. After a brief time at Ohio State he served in the Air Force from 1953 until 1956, leaving with the rank of first lieutenant, and served in the Air Force Reserve in 1968, separating as a captain.

Flip was employed at IBM until 1987 as an engineer of command and control systems, working on many classified projects. He later joined Titan Corp. as a senior engineer until 1995.

For the *Book of Our History*, Flip wrote an engaging message about himself that includes a ranked list of his life experiences that exhibits his engineer's taste for quantifying. He died Nov. 22, 2013, and leaves his wife, Sidney; and children Cindy, Philip, and Susanna. To them, the class offers good wishes and shared regret at the death of our classmate and their husband and father.

THE CLASS OF 1953**Edward H. Bragg Jr. '53**

Ed, who as managing director of investment counselors Scudder, Stevens & Clark handled close to a billion dollars of institutional and individual assets but somehow found time to chair successful fundraising efforts for the Naval War College in Newport, R.I.; a lighthouse in Greenwich, Conn.; and his Princeton eating club, Colonial, died Oct. 21, 2013, in Greenwich, Conn. The cause was congestive heart failure.

He prepared at the Brunswick School, and his six-man ironbound with Jick Gray, Bruce MacLaury, John Strong, Bob Taylor, and Hank Crouter was the largest in 1951's bicker. Ed majored in politics, played rugby, and was a basketball manager. A dapper dresser, he taught Hank how to tie a bowtie. He served two years as an officer in the Coast Guard and earned an MBA from Harvard.

When Ed found his illness would keep him from our 60th reunion, he directed treasurer Bob Kenagy to apply the amount to the class memorial fund instead of giving him a refund. Friendship, community philanthropy, and volunteerism were all important to Ed, and our appreciation of him goes to his wife, Margaret, a Bennett College graduate; sons Philip, James, and Winston; and two grandchildren.

M. David Giardino '53

Dave, whose penchant for hard work enabled him to share the good life with family and friends, died Nov. 27, 2013, after a lengthy



illness at an assisted-living facility in Naples, Fla. He was 81. Dick Minesinger, Dave's Elm Club ironbound partner and best man at his wedding, recalled how Dave always

included others when enjoyable times were to be had. Dick also related memories of the time Dave, driving a Mercedes; Dave's son, Michael, driving a BMW; and he, driving a Porsche; raced in the Watkins Glen, N.Y., classic-car event, and the time Dave, Dick, Jim Effron, and Lynn Corson, calling themselves "The International Senior Men's Invitational Club," played golf in Spain and Portugal.

Dave and his wife, the former Lorraine Bell, whom he married in 1952, invited '53ers to their spacious Princeton home after non-major reunions, Dick said. Lynn Corson recollected that Dave's business, Equipco Sales & Rental Corp., which dealt with heavy construction machinery, was "extraordinarily successful," as was his purchase of Princeton real estate.

Besides his wife, Dave is survived by his children, Leslie Mackinson and Michael, and six grandchildren. Dick Minesinger said: "Dave was a sportsman, a connoisseur of fine food and wine, and gracious to one and all."



G. William Marquardt V '53 As his daughter, Heather Knotts, thoughtfully wrote, Bill, surrounded by family, died peacefully Nov. 16, 2013, in Scottsdale, Ariz., from complications related to ALS. He was 82.

Coming from Evanston (Ill.) High School where he had worked with the local YMCA, Bill was with us for only two years before transferring to Northwestern to finish his education. At Princeton, he roomed with Sam Ertel, Howard Harvey, Bob Ritchie, and Bill Webster. He joined Whig-Clio, the Republican Club, and was a YMCA group leader.

In between executive positions with Chicago's Continental Illinois National Bank, Bill spent two years in the Army. He retired from the bank in 1993 as senior vice president.

He and his wife, Beth, moved to Scottsdale in 1997 and spent summers in Cuchara, Colo., which Heather says was a favorite place for tennis and the gathering of loved ones. Bill leaves behind Beth; Heather, who graduated from Northwestern in 1986; daughter Cindy, who was Class of '91 at Arizona State; son George W. VI, who finished at Northwestern in 1991; and five grandchildren. Bill had a host of friends and was a credit to his community wherever he was.

THE CLASS OF 1955

Richard L. Herbruck '55

Rich was born to Elva and Walter Herbruck Oct. 10, 1932, and died Nov. 25, 2013, in North



Canton, Ohio.

Rich majored in history at Princeton, joined Cannon, and played drums for The Tigertown Five. He earned three varsity football letters and was named All-Ivy League and a member of the United Press International All-East Squad. A member of the Army ROTC, Rich graduated with honors as a second lieutenant.

Rich married Donna Michael and began a 43-year successful career with IBM. Highly accomplished and blessed with humility, Rich was respected and enjoyed by many friends. Named a senior account executive before retiring in 1990, he was inducted into the Summit County Sports Hall of Fame in 1993.

Donna died in 1998, and Rich was fortunate in 2001 to marry Elva Ray, an IBM colleague and personal friend. They spent 13 loving years together, feeling lucky to have one another.

Woven throughout Rich's life was the thread of Princeton. He was chairman of the Alumni Council Committee on Athletics, a member of the nominating committee for University trustees, and a class Annual Giving chairman. In 1980 he received the Outstanding Alumni Award for Service to Princeton.

He is survived by Elva; his brother, Walter; children Rich, Sue, and Betsy; six grandchildren; and one great-grandchild. Rich will be missed.



Peter B. Lewis '55

From his birth in Cleveland Nov. 11, 1933, to his death Nov. 23, 2013, in Coconut Grove, Fla., Peter Lewis led a life praised by Ralph Nader for its

"many enduring legacies and generosities" and its support of "the individual's freedom from arbitrary abuses and the indentured power of the corporate state."

At Princeton, he joined Dial Lodge. His roommates were J.F. Howard and Paul Sigler. He wrote his thesis on "Compulsory Automobile Insurance," the business that allowed him as CEO of Progressive Corp. to develop the specialty of insuring high-risk drivers so successfully that he became one of the country's most generous philanthropists.

He gave Princeton its single largest gift so far — \$101 million for the Lewis Center for the Arts — and a total of more than \$220 million.

Never warm and fuzzy, Peter used his money the way he wanted to, and did a lot of good. His generosity included giving of himself to Princeton; he served the University in 11 different positions, including as trustee.

His survivors include his wife, Janet; children Adam, Ivy, and Jonathan; daughter-in-law Melony; grandchildren Ariel, Dakota, and Augusta Powell; and his first wife, Toby Lewis. To them all, the class sends heartfelt sympathy.

THE CLASS OF 1957



Charles A. Greathouse III '57 Charlie died Dec. 16, 2013, at his home in Boynton Beach, Fla.

At Princeton, Charlie majored in English and joined Cottage Club. He roomed senior year with Bill Dohrmann, Ned Massengill, and George White.

Charlie joined the Navy and was stationed in Japan for two years. Following his discharge he lived in San Francisco, worked in banking, and married Caramia Musto. They had a daughter, Virginia, in 1963, and divorced the following year.

Charlie remained in banking in San Francisco for six years. In 1967 he married Pamela Parsons and they had a daughter, Landis, in 1970. They relocated to Princeton, where he remained until 1982. First he was employed by Clark Dodge & Co. as an account executive, and then he opened a restaurant in 1973.

In 1977 he bought and built from scratch a minor-league baseball team. In 1978 he formed another minor-league team. He also became executive vice president of an executive-search firm, Pontius, Jay Gardner Inc.

Charlie moved to Florida in 1982. His loves were his wife, daughters, sports — especially golf, fly-fishing, horse racing (he owned horses), and road biking — and his close friends.

To his wife, daughters Virginia and Landis, and grandchildren Campbell and Diana, the class offers its kindest wishes.

THE CLASS OF 1959



John H. Bingler Jr. '59

John died Oct. 30, 2013, in Portland, Maine, from complications of Parkinson's disease.

John grew up in Pittsburgh. Attending Princeton on a Navy ROTC scholarship, John majored in electrical engineering, rowed crew, and joined Cap and Gown. He roomed with David Humphrey, Bert Crofton, Dick Bodman, and Jon Schumacher. Following graduation he served in the Navy as a "frogman" with Underwater Demolition Team 21. He graduated from the University of Pittsburgh Law School in 1965.

John joined the Pittsburgh law firm Thorp, Reed & Armstrong in 1971, where he litigated civil and criminal cases until he retired in 1998. His obituary in the *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* noted that his distinguished legal career "took him from the civil rights division of the U.S. Department of Justice to ... [Pittsburgh's] public-safety director ... to two nominations for federal judgeships."

As his friends and colleagues told the *Post-Gazette*, John's "most significant personal

accomplishment was his drive to achieve fairness and justice for all." He served as president of Pittsburgh's Civil Service Commission and of the Allegheny County Bar Association. He also served on Pittsburgh's Citizens Police Review Board and the board of the Negro Education Emergency Drive.

John is survived by Marsha, his wife of 48 years; daughter Lynn Scott; son Michael '92; and four grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1963



John F. Carter II '63

Jack suffered a fatal heart attack Dec. 30, 2013, while in London on business.

Blessed with boundless energy and a buoyant personality, Jack's life was one of involvement — in law, politics, government, volunteering, and the military. He studied law at the University of Texas and practiced for decades in Houston, where he was managing partner at Hutcheson & Grundy for five years, moving to Virginia Beach, Va., in 2004. Formerly chair of the Harris County (Texas) Democratic Party, he served as a senior adviser with the Department of Energy during the Clinton administration and received the State Department's outstanding service award.

After college he served in the Army until 1967, including tours with the Special Forces (airborne) in Panama and Vietnam. He finished as a captain with a combat infantryman badge, a commendation medal for meritorious service and Vietnamese jump wings.

Jack started Princeton originally with the Class of '62 and majored in politics. He played freshman football and varsity lacrosse, was vice chairman of the Undergraduate Schools Committee, and roomed at Cottage with Barry Schuman.

He is survived by his wife, Cathy, secretary of her father's class, 1940; her son, Hobart V. Fowlkes Jr.; his son, John F. ("Josh") III '91; his daughter, Marion Wigby '02; sister Carolyn Martin; and six grandchildren.

Ronald G. Lundeen '63

Ronald, a successful entrepreneur in the Phoenix area, died Jan. 1, 2013. At the time of his death he lived in Scottsdale, Ariz.

Born in Minot, N.D., he moved to Arizona at a young age, graduating from high school there. He left Princeton in his freshman year and earned his degree at Arizona State University. In the Phoenix and Prescott areas he was an accomplished businessman, starting companies including Acme Fence Co. and RG Lundeen Properties.

He was a jokester and a caring, kindhearted man. Later in life he loved to travel, and he had a special interest in trains. He helped create one of the five museum cabooses at Tempe

(Ariz.) Railroad Plaza in downtown Tempe beside the restored Arizona & Eastern depot, a 1924 example of the "railroad territorial" style.

He is survived by his son, John; a daughter, Nancy Smith; daughter-in-law Tammy; brother Jerry; and four grandchildren.



Charles B. Mikell Jr. '63

We lost Charlie, retired chief judge of the Georgia Court of Appeals and a winner of a Bronze Star in Vietnam, Nov. 4, 2013, due to complications of multiple myeloma.

Known widely in Georgia as a superior jurist, an intellectual with wide interests, and a self-deprecating humorist, Charlie moved from litigation to the bench in 1985. In 2000 the governor appointed him to the appellate court. He was elected twice before retiring in 2012 because of health issues.

At Princeton he majored in history, joined ROTC, and was treasurer of Key and Seal. He learned to speak Czech on a Fulbright in Prague, started law school, and then went into Army intelligence. Attached to the CIA at Pleiku, he won a Gallantry Cross from the Republic of Vietnam.

Discharged as a captain, he finished law school at Georgia and began practice in his hometown of Savannah. Charlie devoted countless hours to the community (coaching, church, not-for-profits, and a foundation for troubled youth). The local newspaper cartoonist's memorial depicted him with a halo.

The class shares the sorrow of his wife, Julia; his sons, Charles B. III '04, John, and Samuel '12; a brother, Samuel; and two grandsons.

THE CLASS OF 1964



Frederick T. Brandt '64

Fred Brandt died Sept. 5, 2013, in Charlotte, N.C., of a cerebral hemorrhage.

Fred came to Princeton from Liberty High School in Bethlehem, Pa. At Princeton he majored in basic engineering and took his meals at Dial Lodge. He roomed for three years in Blair and Little, convincing roommate David Miller of the brilliance of Bach's *Brandenburg Concertos* along the way.

He earned an MBA at Dartmouth, worked briefly for General Electric, and for nearly 23 years worked with J.A. Jones Construction in Charlotte before retiring in 1998. He served as an elder at Trinity Presbyterian Church, joined its Habitat for Humanity team, and worked in its gardens and grounds.

Fred's life was one of optimism, responsibility, and dignity. He regarded the events of the day with restrained humor and the affairs of his family and friends with respect and enthusiasm. He planted his vegetable

garden every spring, spent weeks at his beach house at Litchfield Beach in the summer, and kept up with friends from Bethlehem and Jones Construction. He and his wife, Rosanne, traveled frequently with Bill Walker's '64 tours.

The class shares its sorrow with Rosanne; his son, Peiffer '94, and his wife, Lauren; grandchildren Kate, Eleanor, and Davis; and sister Pat Brandt Cochran. His brother Barry predeceased him.

THE CLASS OF 1973



Christopher Leach '73

Chris (or "Reggie") Leach died Nov. 7, 2013, surrounded by his family. He was 62.

Born in Atlanta, Chris was raised in Durham, N.C. He entered Princeton after graduating from the Choate School. At Princeton, Chris majored in politics and was an active member of Cannon Club.

Much of his time at Princeton was dedicated to his role as manager of the hockey team. Through his love for the sport, he formed lifelong friendships with many Princeton players and coaches. While on the hockey team, he was given the lasting nickname of "Reggie" in reference to Reggie Leach, an All-Star player with the Philadelphia Flyers at the time.

After graduation, Chris and Drix Niemann remained in Princeton and established *New Jersey Monthly*, one of the first regional publications of its kind. Later he moved to the Boston area and continued to work in publishing and communications, launching many custom publications for health care, business, and sports organizations. Never far from the rink, he became a fixture in the New England amateur-hockey scene and continued to be an avid fan and benefactor of Princeton hockey.

We offer our condolences to his wife, Yvonne, and his children, Sean and Christine. A memorial site can be found at chrisleachmemorial.com.

GRADUATE ALUMNI

Rubby Sherr '38

Rubby Sherr, professor emeritus of physics at Princeton, died July 8, 2013. He was 99.

Sherr graduated from NYU in 1934, and earned a Ph.D. in physics from Princeton in 1938. In 1944, while with MIT, Sherr was sent to the Los Alamos Laboratory with a team to develop the "trigger" for an atomic bomb being produced under the Manhattan Project.

He was on site July 16, 1945, when the first atomic bomb was detonated (using the trigger he helped develop). In 1946, Sherr joined the Princeton faculty; he became emeritus in 1982. His research focused on the physics, structure, and decay of light atomic nuclei.

Among his successes, in 1947 he invented

a counter to detect and measure ionizing radiation. In 1953, he provided evidence of the 1933 “Fermi’s interaction.” Described as a tireless researcher, Sherr published his last paper in 2013.

He was predeceased by his wife, Rita; and is survived by two daughters and one granddaughter. In his memory, Princeton flew the University flag over East Pyne at half-staff for two days.

Cedric C. Philipp *50

Cedric Philipp, a longtime international executive for the Wyeth pharmaceutical firm, died July 18, 2013. He was 91.

Born in Chile, Philipp came to the United States as a child, studied at Columbia University, joined the Army in 1943, and remained in the service in Berlin until October 1946. He completed his Columbia bachelor’s degree in 1949. After a year at Princeton’s Woodrow Wilson School, he resigned in 1950 for financial reasons.

Philipp then accepted a job offer from the State Department’s Bureau of Inter-American Affairs. In 1953, he began working in the pharmaceutical industry, first with Schering Corp., and then in 1957 for Wyeth. He was an executive for Wyeth International for 30 years, working in 44 countries. In 1987, he became an independent consultant and retired in 2004.

As a volunteer with the International Executive Service Corps, he had extended assignments assisting pharmaceutical companies in Mexico and Uruguay. A loyal Princetonian, he was a well-liked class agent from 1999 to 2013 for the Wilson School’s Annual Giving campaigns, to which he was a regular donor.

Philipp is survived by Sue, his wife of 60 years; three children, including Julia ’81; and three grandchildren.

Joseph J. Chang *54

Joseph Chang, a prominent professor emeritus of biology at Sogang University in South Korea, died Jan. 11, 2011. He was 83.

Chang graduated from St. Anselm College in Manchester, N.H. At Princeton, he earned a Ph.D. in biology in 1954. He taught at Princeton and Brown, and then conducted biomedical research at the National Institutes of Health and in Germany at Heidelberg University, the Technical University of Darmstadt, and the Technical University of Aachen.

In 1964, he became a professor of biology at Sogang University. Before retiring in 1986, Chang was chair of his department, dean of the College of Science and Engineering, dean of the Graduate School, and vice president of the University. After retiring, he established a marine biology laboratory, and became editor and publisher of a neurophysiology journal.

Chang’s father, John M. Chang (Chang

Myon) was South Korea’s first ambassador to the United States and an ambassador to the U.N. He was also appointed prime minister, after twice having been elected vice president of the nation.

Chang was president of the Princeton Club of Korea from 1992 to 2000. He is survived by his wife, Veronica Kim Chang.

Kenneth Levy *55

Kenneth Levy, the Scheide Professor of Music History emeritus at Princeton, died Aug. 15, 2013, from complications of Parkinson’s disease. He was 86.

After serving in World War II, Levy graduated from Queens College in 1947. At Princeton, he earned an MFA in 1949 and then a Ph.D. in music in 1955. He taught at Brandeis for 12 years before joining the Princeton faculty in 1966. He was chair of the music department from 1967 to 1970 and again in 1988, the year he became the Scheide Professor. He retired in 1995.

Levy was a scholar of medieval and Renaissance music as well as the history of music. From Princeton, he received the Behrman Award for Distinguished Teaching in the Humanities in 1983, and the President’s Distinguished Teaching Award in 1995. He published widely during his career, including *Music: A Listener’s Introduction* (1982), based on his Music 103 course lectures.

He is survived by his wife, Brooks Emmons Levy, and children Robert ’89 and Helen ’98.

Peter B. Gontrum *56

Peter Gontrum, professor emeritus of Germanic language and literature at the University of Oregon, died of pneumonia May 24, 2013. He was 81.

Gontrum graduated from Haverford College in 1954, and in 1956 he earned a master’s degree from Princeton in modern languages and literature. That year, he moved to Germany, enrolled in a doctoral program at the University of Munich, and completed his dissertation in 1958 on the German/Swiss writer Hermann Hesse.

Returning to the United States he joined the faculty of the University of Chicago in 1959. In 1961, he moved to the University of Oregon, where he received its Ersted Award for Excellence in Teaching in 1969. In 1974, he won a Fulbright award to conduct research in Germany. He also received several Humboldt grants to study the writers Max Frisch, Friedrich Dürrenmatt, and Rainier Maria Rilke.

Gontrum loved teaching and Mozart and Bach. He was pleased to recall his selection in 1950 as an “All-Maryland” high school lacrosse player. In his later years, he endured the health challenges of MS, but continued to teach until 1994.

He is survived by his wife, Margaret, whom

he married in 1956; three children; and seven grandchildren.

Stephen J. Ettinger *65

Stephen Ettinger, who worked for the World Bank for more than two decades, died July 31, 2013, after battling pancreatic cancer for almost four years. He was 70.

Ettinger graduated from Haverford in 1963, and earned a master’s degree in public administration from Princeton’s Woodrow Wilson School in 1965. In 1972, he joined the World Bank after completing a Ph.D. in economics at the University of Michigan. He worked at the World Bank on development projects in China, Brazil, Indonesia, the Philippines, and other countries before retiring after 23 years.

Ettinger had been the treasurer of New Futures, a scholarship fund for Washington, D.C., youth, since it started. He also was an active member of the Partnership for Transparency, an international anti-corruption organization. Reflective of his outdoor activities, he recently published *Capital Canoeing and Kayaking: A Complete Guide to Whitewater Streams Within Two Hours of Washington, D.C.*

He is survived by his wife, Ronie, and their two sons.

Andre C. Dimitriadis *66

Andre Dimitriadis, founder and chairman of LTC Properties Inc., died Aug. 14, 2013, after long battling a chronic illness. He was 72.

Born in Istanbul, Turkey, Dimitriadis graduated in 1964 from Robert College there with a bachelor’s degree in electrical engineering. Princeton awarded him a master’s degree in electrical engineering in 1966. He then received an MBA in finance and a Ph.D. in economics in 1967 and 1970, respectively, from what is now NYU’s Stern School of Business.

He worked for Mobil Oil International (1965-67), TWA (1967-73), and Pan American Airways (1973-79). Then, successively, he was CFO of: Air California (1979-82), Western Airlines (1982-85), American Medical International (1985-89), and Beverly Enterprises (1989-92).

In 1992, Dimitriadis founded LTC, a self-administered real-estate-investment trust that invests in longterm care and other health care-related facilities through mortgage loans, facility-lease transactions, and other investments. Until 2007, he was the chairman and CEO. In March 2007, he assumed the less-demanding position of executive chairman.

In August 2012, Dimitriadis was joined by his daughters, Christina and Julia ’13, on the New York Stock Exchange’s podium to ring the closing bell on LTC’s 20th anniversary.

Graduate memorials are prepared by the APGA.

Classifieds

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Italy/Tuscany: Ancestral villa with sweeping views. Olive groves, vineyards, gardens. Antiques. Updated kitchen, baths. Pool. 609-683-3813, jetas5@comcast.net

Paris, SW France, Provence, Italy: Apartments, homes, chateaux. www.FrenchHomeRentals.com, FHR@earthlink.net

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

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

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

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E-mail: gganz@comcast.net

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Paris 13th: 2BR apartment near Seine, Bibliotheque Nationale. Great restaurants, shopping, cinema. 603-924-9535. gloward@gmail.com, www.frenchconnections.co.uk/en/accommodation/property/158162

Italy/Todi: Luxurious 8BR, 7.5BA villa, amazing views, infinity pool, olives, lavender, grapes, vegetable garden, daily cleaner, WiFi. For photos/prices/availability: VRBO.com, #398660. Discount Princeton affiliates. 914-320-2865. MarilynGasparini@aol.com, p'11.

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

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Caribbean

Water Island. Private family compound. 2 to 20 guests. See www.water-island.com, '73.

Bermuda: Lovely home — pool, spectacular water views, located at Southampton Princess. Walk to beach, golf, tennis, restaurants, shops, spa, lighthouse. Sleeps 15. ptigers@prodigy.net, '74.

Canada

Island Cottage Retreat 3 Hours North of Toronto: Faculty renting summer cottage for July–August 2014. Private, stunning views, sheltered swimming, kayaks, canoes, fishing, stone fireplace, screened eating. Solar-propane energy, hot water, washing machine, 2 fridges, piano. Main cottage: 4BR (two masters) + two sleeping cabins: 10 family/guests. Boats negotiable. Weekly rentals or special full summer deal. Weekly: \$3,400. Photos available. adelman@princeton.edu

United States Northeast

Waitsfield, VT: 6BR, 3BA, fireplace. Spectacular golf, riding, tennis, biking, hiking. MadRiver swimming. 2 day minimum. 978-922-6903, '51.

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

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

NYC Summer Sublet: Charming Pre-War 3 BR Apartment. West End Ave, 80's — heart of Upper West Side. 24/hr doorman, ground floor easy access. 2 full baths, living room, dining room, study, spacious kitchen, W/D. Available June 21–August 31; \$6,900 per month — 2 month minimum (includes housekeeping and utilities). Email: jobillnyc@msn.com or call 917-664-1502 for pics/info.

Nantucket Oceanfront: Charming, antique-filled cottage on five acre oceanfront estate. Sleeps six comfortably. \$3,500–\$6,700 weekly, May–October. Discount for multi weeks. phoe63@comcast.net for details/pictures. '63.

Nantucket: Dionis. 3BR, 2BA, decks, views, walk to beach. 530-574-7731. doctorpaula@comcast.net, '66, p'86.

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Housing Included. New York — Devoted professional couple with three wonderful, school-aged children seeks highly intelligent, amiable, responsible individual to serve as part-time personal assistant helping with child care, educational enrichment, and certain other activities at various times during afternoons, evenings, and weekends. Assistant will have a private room (in a separate apartment with its own kitchen on a different floor from the family's residence), with private bathroom, in a luxury, doorman apartment building, and will be free to entertain visitors in privacy. We would welcome applications from writers, musicians, artists, or other candidates who may be pursuing other professional goals in the balance of their time. Excellent compensation including health insurance and three weeks of paid vacation, and no charge will be made for rent. This is a year-round position for which we would ask a minimum two-year commitment. If interested, please email resume to nannypst@gmail.com

Personal Assistant: Highly intelligent, resourceful individual with exceptional communication skills and organizational ability needed to support a busy executive. Primary responsibilities include coordinating a complex schedule, assisting with travel, and providing general office help in a fast-paced, dynamic environment. An active approach to problem-solving is essential. Prior experience assisting a high-level executive is a plus. We offer a casual atmosphere in a beautiful space, working as part of an extraordinary group of gifted, interesting individuals. This is a full-time position in New York with excellent compensation and benefits, as well as significant upside potential and management possibilities. Please e-mail your resume to hlparecruit@gmail.com. Please note that, due to the high number of respondents, we will unfortunately be unable to reply to every inquiry.

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PRINCETON ALUMNI WEEKLY



The Rev. Hugh Halton outside the historic St. Thomas Aquinas House in January 1957.

God and Man at Princeton

W. Barksdale Maynard '88

“Colleges Labeled Stronghold of Reds” reported the *Los Angeles Times* April 14, 1957, when the Rev. Hugh Halton gave a fiery right-wing speech in California as part of a 21-stop nationwide tour. In Nassau Hall, administrators cringed at this latest assault from the young priest who had been badmouthing them for two years, calling eminent Princeton faculty atheistic and incompetent.

This felt like betrayal: After all, Halton was the University’s Catholic chaplain.

Unlike William Buckley, whose book *God and Man at Yale* had raised similar objections against left-leaning academics, Halton had no genius for building political movements. Instead, he carried on a one-man crusade

against modernity, starting with sermons and letters-to-the-editor excoriating philosophy professor Walter Stace, a self-professed atheist whose teachings, Halton said, aimed at “enthroning the devil.”

Other faculty members were drawn into the fray, Halton using his influence over students to steer them away from supposedly atheistic courses. The Oxford-educated Dominican regarded intellectualism as impossible without the “fixed standard of God.” Increasingly he hinted of Communist inroads in the Academy.

In fall 1957, Princeton got a new president, Robert Goheen '40 *48. On his first day he announced the severing of all official

ties with Halton, who had accused the administration of “malfeasance” and who, Goheen said, had “resorted to irresponsible attacks upon the intellectual integrity of faculty members.” (Halton remained in charge at Princeton’s Aquinas Institute for another year, however.)

Time and other media outlets spread the story nationwide as conservatives howled that Halton had been muzzled. The firebrand priest left for Oxford, charging “authoritarian censorship” and an “attempt to impose thought control.”

In the end, Communists didn’t take over Princeton, but the ’60s lay right around the corner, bringing secularization far beyond Halton’s imaginings. ♦

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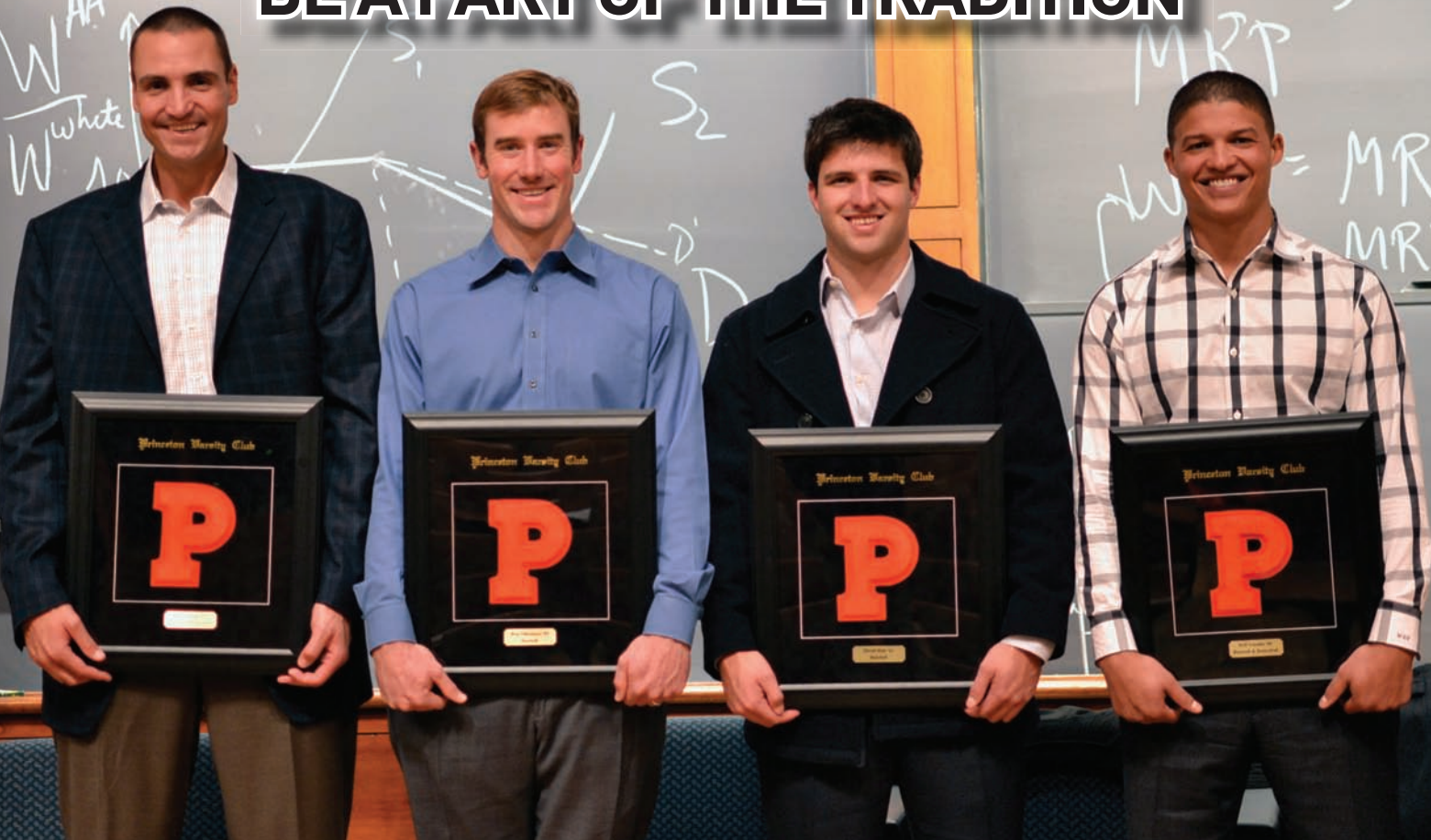
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PRINCETON VARSITY CLUB

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This winter, the PVC was proud to welcome back Chris Young '02, Ross Ohlendorf '05, David Hale '11 and Will Venable '05 as part of the Jake McCandless '51 PVC Speaker Series. Following the spirited discussion on campus, the four Major League baseball players were presented with framed varsity letters, recognizing their athletic achievements as members of the varsity baseball and varsity basketball teams at Princeton.

The same framed varsity letters pictured above, along with the traditional varsity letter sweater, are now available for purchase by Princeton varsity letter winners through the PVC Merchandise program. For more information, please visit the PVC website at www.PrincetonVarsityClub.org.

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