PRINCETON UNIVERSITY WEEKLY

THE BEAUTY OF ART IN SCIENCE
The Gary Walters ’67 PVC Awards Banquet is the year-end, capstone event of the Princeton Varsity Club and honors the accomplishments of varsity senior student-athletes, alumni, and supporters of Princeton Athletics. Multiple sponsorship opportunities are available as part of this celebratory evening.

To learn more about the Princeton Varsity Club, or to fulfill a banquet sponsorship, please visit www.PrincetonVarsityClub.org
New Challenge
Radiologist and professor Charles Chesnut ’58 writes about returning to the classroom to pursue a Ph.D. in English literature.

Princeton Books
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Embracing International Talent

When the struggling young College of New Jersey needed a leader in 1767, it turned to foreign talent. The trustees recruited Reverend John Witherspoon from Scotland, and his visionary leadership strengthened the College immeasurably. Given that one of his star pupils was the young James Madison, it is fair to say that Witherspoon’s arrival may have transformed the country along with the College.

Witherspoon’s recruitment was a harbinger of things to come. The University’s ability to attract extraordinary people from every corner of the globe—and their ability to make an impact on the world at large—has grown with time. Several defining figures in Princeton’s history were from overseas. Alan Turing ’38, ranked second in a Princeton Alumni Weekly article about Princeton’s most influential alumni, came here from England. Albert Einstein, who resided at the University while appointed at the Institute for Advanced Study, was a refugee from Germany. Sir Arthur Lewis, the Nobel Prize-winning economist for whom we recently named the Woodrow Wilson School’s auditorium, was born in St. Lucia.

Two of the greatest donors in our recent history, Sir Gordon Wu and the late Gerry Andlinger, came to Princeton from Hong Kong and Austria, respectively. Nobel Prize-winning faculty members over the past two decades have included F. Duncan Haldane (born in England), Angus Deaton (Scotland), Mario Vargas Llosa (Peru), Daniel Kahneman (Israel) and Dan Tsui (China). The University’s first female professor, Suzanne Keller (Austria), its first female president, Shirley Tilghman (Austria), its first Jewish president, Harold Shapiro (Canada), and its first Latin American president, Shirley Ann Jackson (Peru), were all born outside the United States.

Some of our most accomplished young alumni have international roots as well. For example, Allan Jabri ’15, Samuel Kim ’15, and Yessica Martinez ’15 recently received Paul & Daisy Soros Fellowships for New Americans. These prestigious awards provide graduate scholarships to immigrants and children of immigrants who have demonstrated the potential to be leaders of American society, culture, or academia.

It would be easy to multiply examples, but the point is clear: Princeton’s continued scholarly excellence depends upon recruiting the very best talent from around the world. For that reason, my colleagues and I have spoken out about several immigration policy issues that matter to the University and the country.

For example, in February 2017, University of Pennsylvania President Amy Gutmann and I organized a letter of 48 university presidents urging the White House to rectify or rescind an Executive Order that restricted travel from seven predominantly Muslim countries and closed the nation’s border to refugees from throughout the world. The order affected a significant number of Princeton faculty members, staff, graduate students, and undergraduates, making it impossible for them to reenter the United States if they left to conduct research or see their families. Since that time, Princeton has joined other universities in filing amicus curiae briefs supporting legal challenges to the original order and its successor.

The Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) is a wise and humane program that allows talented individuals, who were brought to the United States as children, to pursue educations and contribute positively to our society. I have urged Congress and the president to continue this program and create a path to permanent residence and citizenship for these deserving young people. In November 2017, the University, one of our undergraduate students, and Microsoft filed a legal challenge to the termination of DACA. Shortly thereafter, Microsoft President and Chief Legal Officer (and Princeton University trustee) Brad Smith ’81 and I co-signed a joint letter in defense of DACA.

More recently, immigrants from El Salvador, Haiti, Nicaragua, and Sudan have faced the loss of the Temporary Protected Status (TPS) that allowed them to come to the United States to escape armed conflict, environmental disaster, or other extraordinary conditions. In a February 2018 letter, I urged congressional leadership to preserve TPS recipients’ ability to work legally in the United States and the communities that have become their homes. Last month, I also asked the administration to reconsider proposed changes to the J-1 exchange visa and Optional Practical Training (OPT) programs that could prevent talented scholars from coming to or staying in the United States.

The Davis International Center, the University’s hub for international students and employees, has provided crucial support for Princetonians from outside the United States. The center has hosted numerous attorney-led information sessions and implemented other programs to assist individuals affected by recent policy changes.

To ensure that we can respond effectively as new issues arise, the University has convened senior administrators across campus to focus on immigration planning, and the Davis International Center has hired two additional full-time staff members. These new hires join many outstanding colleagues including the center’s director, Jackie Leighton, and its deputy director, Albert Rivera, who received a 2017 President’s Achievement Award from the University.

By embracing immigrants, universities have fostered scholarship, innovations, and leadership that have enriched our society and humanity. We will continue to welcome talent from around the world and defend the vital role that immigration plays at Princeton, in higher education, and in our country.
DEBATE OVER SPEECH
We owe PAW great thanks for the article on the “Classroom Clash” (On the Campus, March 21). It offers fascinating insight into the campus culture — moral, intellectual, ethical. I heartily second the University’s statement of support, which affirmed the values of “vigorous engagement and robust debate.” It is always good, as Finley Peter Dunne urged a century ago, “to afflict the comfortable.” In this case, that meant causing today’s students, who I fear may be too fond of safe spaces, to squirm in some discomfort. Professor Lawrence Rosen was doing a good thing to challenge his students. Nor should they have been surprised that the incident occurred in a course examining “cultural freedoms” and subtitled “hate speech.”

But I also want to offer some “comfort” to the “afflicted” students (a practice Dunne also recommended). Why did Professor Rosen feel it productive to voice the N-word twice more? The first use could serve precious pedagogical purposes; for instance, he might have used the word in a sentence, and then, 10 or 20 seconds later, stopped his lecture and solicited reactions from the class. It could have been a truly revealing moment wherein those listeners could scrutinize their immediate reactions and have a chance to exchange and articulate their “gut” responses.

But to employ it twice more strikes me as self-indulgent. All it accomplished was to drive several students from the room. And the one student who returned simply delivered an obscenity. It is rare when an obscenity, whether shouted or whispered, contributes to a healthful exchange of views. And to walk out after delivering one renders even that opportunity moot.

Jamie Spencer ’66
St. Louis, Mo.

What is the point of a hate-speech course if one cannot use words that exemplify hate speech? I found the students’ reaction a perfect example of the political correctness that has become a plague in colleges across the United States. No word should be banished from an academic discussion; what matters is context, how the word is used. It is obvious that Professor Rosen was not using it to promote racism, but rather to start a discussion. I find it distressing that Princeton students cannot make the distinction between the use of hate speech to denigrate people and examining what makes a word explosive.

Serban Protopopescu ’68
Miller Place, N.Y.

I read the story about Professor Rosen with astonishment. In fall 1985, sociology professor Melvin Tumin, a distinguished specialist in race relations, was taking the roll for his seminar in the middle of the semester, and two students on the list had never met, were African American, and he was summoned by University authorities and spent several months establishing that he was not guilty of hate speech.

If this story sounds familiar to some PAW readers, it is because Philip Roth, a friend of Professor Tumin, used it as the “initiating incident” of the plot in his prize-winning novel The Human Stain (2000). Roth wrote about his source in a lengthy letter published in The New Yorker Sept. 6, 2012. The tragic downfall of his protagonist, Professor Coleman Silk, is the result of his “unwarranted,” “heinous, needless persecution” for these words.

I taught Roth’s fiction along with other powerful contemporary novels at Princeton for many years, and had no problem reading passages for discussion aloud. I wonder whether either of those options would be possible now. And I am surprised, on a lesser scale, that no one recognized the parallel.

Elaine Showalter
Professor emerita
Department of English
Princeton University
“Classroom Clash” stated that a student “returned to the classroom and confronted the professor [Lawrence Rosen], using an expletive, before walking out again.” Were there any consequences for the student for such uncivil behavior, or is that just acceptable conduct at Princeton these days? We know that Yale students can spew expletives at faculty members on an open microphone. I hope that Princeton is better than that.

Peter K. Seldin ’76
New Canaan, Conn.

Editor’s note: In a letter to faculty members who asked about this incident and another campus protest, President Eisgruber ’83 said Rosen has maintained that “the proper response to the provocative speech in his classroom is ‘more speech,’ in the form of campus discussion, not University disciplinary action.” Eisgruber said he believes that judgment “is a wise one.”

BAND OF BROTHERS

On Aug. 17, 2017, our son, Dan Arendas ’86, was diagnosed with metastatic pancreatic cancer. Dan fought a valiant fight, fending off death five times when hospitalized for the month of September. In mid-October, five of Dan’s baseball teammates came to visit and encourage him. They brought with them a binder filled with encouraging letters from team members and a 40-question trivia test recalling memorable incidents, usually involving iconic Coach Tom O’Connell. Dan got all the answers correct.

Dan was overwhelmed by the outpouring of love and support from his teammates, never suspecting the high regard and affection they harbored for him. Their ritual and affection they harbored for him. Our son was a humble man who never told his parents when he was diagnosed. Dan was able to eliminate pranksters, and everyone who knew him. He was a personal session. Hopefully, Dan would have never paid for beer. I lost track of him not long after. Paul Kolodner ’75
Hoboken, N.J.

I can’t wait until their 50th to see what he has been up to these past 25 years! From Facebook

Carlos Romero ’90
Sleepy Hollow, N.Y.

My husband spent many hours in face-to-face interviews with Princeton applicants. He made no recommendation without a personal session. Hopefully, he was able to eliminate pranksters, and in doing so protected his university’s reputation. Who needs a stunt like Oznot to feel smarter than everyone else?

Irene H. Chesnutt s’64
Beaumont, Texas
Inbox

It was with great pleasure that I read the account of the Oznot affair. I was on the wait list for the Class of ’68, and when the news of Oznot appeared, I sent a telegram to the admission office saying, “If Oznot can get in, why can’t I?” I guess that worked or at least created an opening, so I was admitted and had a successful undergraduate experience. I was not as accomplished as Oznot (no Latin, no piano, my varsity letter was for making movies for the football team), but I fulfilled Director of Admission Alden Dunham ’53’s policy of broadening the background of the class. I’ve been on admission committees at several universities and colleges, and often wondered if there was an Oznot in the mix. I am now on the faculty at Harvard and still enjoy the teaching and research that I was prepared for at Princeton.

Thomas J. Bossert ’68
Belmont, Mass.

It was great to see a story that put fake news in a positive light by demonstrating that there is a place for real fake news.

Tom Holzer ’65
Palo Alto, Calif.

GREEK, NOT LATIN

Re “Speakers Call for Civility, Free Speech” (Princetonians, March 21): I believe that your reporter misunderstood David Mendelsohn ’94. “Idiōtēs” is an ancient Greek word, not a Latin word.

Jonathan C. McCall ’72
New Orleans, La.

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On the Campus

Manisha Kapasiawala ’19 applies finishing touches to an image of professor emerita Toni Morrison, part of a new mural in Butler College created by students and faculty who worked with street artist Will Kasso. For more photos, see page 13. Photograph by Ricardo Barros
A Long Time Coming
Students, alumni cheer creation of Asian American studies program

It’s official: Princeton has a Program in Asian American Studies, capping four decades of advocacy by students and alumni.

The faculty voted April 2 to create an Asian American studies certificate program and to change the certificate requirements for the 9-year-old Latino studies program. Latino and Asian American studies will be administered by the American studies program.

Nancy Lin ’77, co-chair of the Asian American Alumni Association (A4P), said the faculty action followed “herculean efforts by students and alumni, involving petitions, sit-ins, proposals, fundraising, and more. We can finally breathe, ‘At last!’

“Thanks to farsighted faculty and this administration’s support, Princeton can now catch up to other major universities,” she said. “At the same time, we note that this is but one stake in the first railroad tie to build a program worthy of our alma mater.”

History professor Hendrik Hartog, former director of the American studies program, said that while the faculty vote was important, it was a small step. The programs in Latino and Asian American studies have “a very thin set” of course offerings, he said, and more faculty are needed to add classes.

Many of Princeton’s peers have a curriculum in Asian American studies — an interdisciplinary field that explores the history, culture, and experiences of people of Asian ancestry in the United States. While some schools have created “silos for identity studies,” Hartog said American studies at Princeton is “an integrated program with several strands,” perhaps in the future including areas such as Native American studies and disability studies. American studies has been attracting 25 to 40 certificate students a year, he said, and Latino studies five or six students per year.

The American studies certificate program is expected to attract about 15 students per year, according to faculty members who worked on the proposal. As Asian American topics have been added to the curriculum, enrollment has been strong: Almost 100 students took a course on Asian American history in the fall.

Toni Xu ’20, co-president of the 500-member Asian American Students Association, said the new program is a milestone in the fight to give Asian American studies “a rightful presence on Princeton’s campus.” The program’s creation “helps acknowledge the value of Asian American heritage, not only to our AAPI [Asian American and Pacific Islander] students and the larger Princeton community, but also as an important field in the greater U.S.,” she said.

Students in American studies, Latino studies, and Asian American studies will take a common gateway course, “America Then and Now,” three courses in their field of study, and a capstone seminar in American studies. A senior thesis on a topic related to the certificate program can be substituted for the seminar. Hartog and Professor Anne Cheng ’85, director of the American studies program, will jointly teach a capstone seminar in the fall on property and culture. ◆ By W.R.O.

Admit Rate Drops to 5.5% for Class of ’22

Getting into Princeton continues to get more competitive: The University has offered admission to 1,941 students for the Class of 2022, a record-low 5.5 percent of the 35,370 applicants. The rate last year was 6.1 percent.

Of the students offered admission, 30.5 percent are women and 49.5 percent are men — the same ratio as last year, when women enrolled in the freshman class outnumbered men for the first time in Princeton’s history.

In addition, 52.4 percent of those admitted self-identified as people of color, including biracial and multiracial students; 11.2 percent are legacies; 64.5 percent attend public schools; 17 percent will be the first in their families to attend college; and 23 percent are eligible for federal Pell grants.

New Jersey was the state with the most admitted students, followed by California, New York, Pennsylvania, and Texas. International students representing 77 countries make up 12 percent of admitted students.

About 41 percent of those admitted — 799 students — applied through early action and were notified in December.

Among peer schools, Stanford reported an admission rate of 4.3 percent, Harvard 4.6 percent, Columbia 5.5 percent, and Yale 6.3 percent.

The deadline for transfer applicants was March 1, and those candidates will learn of their decisions in early May. ◆ By A.W.
DEBATING THE PROS, CONS OF A CALENDAR CHANGE

A proposal to change Princeton’s ACADEMIC CALENDAR drew mixed reviews from the nearly two dozen professors who spoke about the plan at the faculty meeting April 2. Under the plan, which was expected to be voted on by the faculty April 23, fall-term exams would be held before the winter break in December and a two-week “wintersession” for noncredit activities would take place in January (see the April 11 issue of PAW).

Major points of contention included the wintersession term, which some professors said should be increased to three or four weeks to give students more time to travel or to take credit-bearing courses; and the scheduling of fall exams in December, which could restrict the kinds of assignments professors can give and the amount of feedback they can provide for each student.

“Our current calendar ... gives us the time to assign things that require students to reflect and consolidate their knowledge,” said Kim Lane Scheppele, a professor in the Woodrow Wilson School. “When you squash the evaluations right up against the end of classes, you can’t do that. And the quality of student work really suffers.”

Other faculty members voiced strong support for the proposed calendar. Several noted the changing demographics of the student body as a reason to move exams before winter break.

“Princeton is very different today than it was 10 or 15 years ago,” said Mitchell Duneier, chair of the sociology department. “This calendar will level the playing field in many ways ... for students who may have more demands put on them at home and who may not have a good environment for studying or even ... limited access to the internet.”

If approved, the new calendar would start in 2020–21. ☛ By A.W.
Finding a Voice
As the Princeton Prize turns 15, winners describe its role in their lives

Racial harmony. Understanding. Mutual respect. These values are central to the spirit of the Princeton Prize in Race Relations, a volunteer-led awards program celebrating high school students nationwide. First envisioned by Henry von Kohorn ’66, the program — which celebrates its 15th anniversary this month — has expanded from two to 27 regions, with more students applying each year. In the current cycle, applications increased by 30 percent.

“Something is changing — I think they’ve found their voice,” said Arati Johnston ’84, the head of the Alumni Council’s Committee on the Princeton Prize. “It’s the social-media outreach and the political environment. Students are far more engaged with these issues than my generation.”

More than 300 students have won the prize, and more than 850 have been awarded a certificate of accomplishment. To mark the anniversary, Princeton Prize recipients will join alumni who played key roles in the program and other supporters at a celebratory dinner at Prospect House.

Six winners from the program’s early years recently reflected on the impact it has had on their lives.

**Evan Wright**

“There’s no room to be neutral — you have to be doing something.”

In 2005, at an awards ceremony on Capitol Hill, Washington, D.C., native Evan Wright was presented the Princeton Prize by a special guest: Barack Obama, then a senator. It was a powerful moment, Wright remembers.

“You can just imagine,” Wright said. “I’m a black kid from southeast D.C. Getting this award was a big deal.”

He graduated from Brown University and joined Princeton in Asia in Singapore. Then he taught middle school students at the International School of Asia in Karuizawa, Japan.

“I realized that the mostly high-income students there were using terminology about sexual orientation in an inappropriate way,” said Wright, who saw a need for “real-talk” programming. School officials had predicted that the middle school students wouldn’t be mature enough to benefit from a workshop on diversity and inclusion.

Wright later served as a field organizer for Hillary Clinton’s presidential campaign. Now, he works for Black Lives Matter Philadelphia and is a member of the diversity committee of the New Leaders Council, which organizes training programs for progressive millennials.

“There’s no room to be neutral — you have to be doing something,” he said. “So for me, this is what I can do.”

**Claudia Caycho**

“When I go into court, people are not used to seeing a Hispanic attorney.”

Civil-rights leader Rep. John Lewis gave the keynote at the 2005 Princeton Prize ceremony in Atlanta, an experience Claudia Caycho says she’ll never forget. Caycho, who came to the United States from Peru as a teenager, was recognized for her work with La Voz (The Voice), a group she founded for Hispanic students at her high school that worked to reduce gang activity and strengthen students’ relationships.

Caycho attended law school, then practiced immigration law; she now specializes in workers’ compensation...
and personal-injury issues.

“When I go into court, people are not used to seeing a Hispanic attorney, especially in the South,” she said. “I still get confused with the interpreter or an assistant.”

Caycho said many of her clients hail from “underrepresented” communities. “A lot of them don’t like to report their accidents. A lot of people are scared — they don’t know what’s going to happen,” she said.

She is particularly proud of one recent case. Her client, a Honduran woman who was seeking asylum in this country, had survived a terrible car accident. “The insurance company wanted to intimidate her because of her immigration status,” Caycho said, adding that immigration status is irrelevant for insurance claims. The client won a $1.2 million settlement.

ALLEN WILLIAMS ’15

“It really opened my eyes to the good that Princeton alums do.”

Allen “A.K.” Williams II ’15, a Rochester, N.Y., native, is a punk-musician-poet turned full-stack application developer — someone with knowledge of all stages of software development. After winning the prize in 2008, he attended the first Princeton Prize Symposium on Race, now in its 10th year. He was recognized for his writings on race and identity.

“Winning was an incredible honor,” Williams said. “It was an encouraging affirmation that there were people out there who shared a part of the worldview that I held.” He participated in the literary scene at Princeton, performing at Black Student Union events and the University’s annual Martin Luther King Day ceremony. He volunteered for the Pete Greene prison-tutoring program and graduated with an A.B. in English.

“It really opened my eyes to the good that Princeton alums do,” Williams said. “It played a big part in making me feel like Princeton could be a place for me.”

TATIANA CRUZ

“I feel compelled to participate.”

Tatiana Cruz won the prize in 2005 for her efforts supporting the Latino community at Brookline High School in Massachusetts. Now an assistant professor of American history at Lesley University in Cambridge, Mass., Cruz said her research on racial justice is a natural extension of her high school activism.

“Many of my students are excited about challenging dominant narratives,” she said. The "history curriculum is already improving from what I had [in school].”

Last year, students at Cruz’s former high school in Brookline were caught using racial slurs in a Snapchat video. Cruz decided to get involved. “I’ve done mentoring-style work. I go back and speak on various racially related issues,” she said. “I feel compelled to participate.”

MARCEL SALAS

“We have the power to mobilize.”

Sisters Marcel Salas and Ali Rosa-Salas, who are from New York City, won the prize in 2008 after producing Sticks and Stones, a short documentary. Co-produced with Adeyemi Mchunguzi, the film explores how “biased language” had an impact on their school, with discussions of the N-word and the expression “that’s so gay.”

“The film “struck a chord,” said Rosa-Salas, who leads performance programming at the Abrons Art Center in Manhattan. She also curated the Afropunk Brooklyn festival’s “After Dark” series. “The Princeton Prize was really instrumental because of the visibility it afforded,” she added.

Her twin sister, Salas, is a filmmaker and a Ph.D. student at NYU who researches race and ideology. Producing the film ignited in her a love for the medium. “It was formative for me,” she said. “The prize definitely gave me the confidence to pursue it further.”

Salas said she’s inspired by social media’s impact on activism. “We live in a crazy world, but we also live in a hopeful time,” she said. “We have the power to mobilize.”

By Jeanette Beebe ’14
Ruth Bader Ginsburg, the Supreme Court justice, has said there will be enough women on the court when all nine justices are female: If men could dominate the court for most of its existence, why can’t women get their turn?

Princeton’s eating clubs are testing Ginsburg’s theory this year. Nine of the 11 clubs have elected women as their presidents, the most ever. (Cap and Gown and Charter were the exceptions.) For the first time, Cottage and Cannon Dial Elm have female presidents.

Further illustrating the diversity of the club presidents, two are Asian American, one is African American, and one is Latino.

Tower Club president Rachel Macaulay ’19 said she considered seeking a lesser position, but decided that she would rather handle the big-picture issues facing the club. Presidents have a greater chance than other officers to influence club policies, she said.

Macaulay helped organize this year’s bicker process at the club. That convinced her that she wanted to add the responsibilities of an officer position to her other roles on campus, because she realized that she wanted to foster the welcoming community that she had found at Tower. The first thing she did as president was learn the name of every new member.

The concentration of women in leadership roles will likely bring more attention to issues surrounding sexual assault on the Street, Macaulay said. Although the clubs have taken significant steps in recent years to protect students, University surveys have found that there is still a link between parties at the clubs and sexual assault.

Another major initiative of the eating clubs this year is to become more welcoming to the entire campus, said Sarah Spiegel ’19, president of Quadrangle Club. She worries that the clubs are not accessible to underclassmen, and that many students have little experience in the clubs in addition to parties.

Members’ social lives should not be restricted to their own eating clubs or the rest of the Street, Spiegel said. “You should still be meeting new people constantly, and that’s what I’m trying to do.”

When Quad invited the entire student body to a Latin dance class in January, she said, many nonmembers came, especially freshmen. A similar workshop was planned this month with Naacho, one of Princeton’s South Asian dance groups.

The increased representation of women on the Street has been in the making for decades, said Lisa Schmucki ’74, who serves as adviser to the undergraduate and graduate InterClub councils. She noted that the first woman elected as an officer of an eating club — Cap and Gown — was Kinsley Morse ’74, who died in January.

Increasing diversity among the clubs’ leadership may change the atmosphere and priorities of the clubs, but it is unlikely to end their century-long reign as Princeton’s primary social hubs. Today’s students still make fond memories over dinners, study sessions, and parties in the clubs, even if the membership looks different than it did in the past.
On the Campus

**IN SHORT**

President Eisgruber ’83 announced the creation of a committee to study the rights and responsibilities of faculty members and students within classroom settings, as well as best practices in the teaching of CONTROVERSIAL SUBJECTS. Eisgruber also said at the April 2 faculty meeting that a letter had been sent to all undergraduates and graduate students about the University’s rules on peaceful dissent and protests and the potential penalties for violators of those rules.

Faculty members have expressed concern about a pair of incidents in the spring semester — an incident in a class on hate speech that led to the professor canceling the course, and a demonstration by grad students in East Pyne Hall.

**IN MEMORIAM:**

Civil and environmental engineering professor emeritus DAVID BILLINGTON ’50 died March 25 in Los Angeles. He was 90. Billington came to Princeton as a lecturer in 1958, joined the faculty in 1960, and retired in 2010.

Engineering professor Maria Garlock said Billington showed that engineering is a creative discipline — even a form of art. He humanized engineering in speaking of those who designed great structures, she said, and he inspired people — engineers, students, and the public — through books, lectures, and art exhibitions designed for a general audience.

He created popular courses, including “Engineering and the Modern World” and “Structures and the Urban Environment,” that helped bridge the gap between engineering and the liberal arts. At the time of his retirement, it was estimated that at least a quarter of all students had taken one of his courses.

In 2015 Billington was awarded an honorary degree from Princeton. “[H]e introduced us to the engineering pioneers who revolutionized the world and opened our eyes to the creativity of engineering at its best,” the degree citation read.

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Contact Colleen Finnegan, cfinnega@princeton.edu, 609-258-4886
About 65 rising sophomores will take part in service internships this summer through a new University program that aims to get underclassmen thinking about how to incorporate service into their academic and co-curricular work and career plans.

Freshmen selected to participate in the Service Focus program choose from dozens of funded internships through University programs such as the Keller Center’s Tiger Challenge program, in which students will work with the municipality of Princeton to address waste-stream contamination; and the Pace Center’s John C. Bogle ’51 Fellows in Civic Service program, which will see students working as financial-coaching interns for the International Rescue Committee to help refugees.

As a Service Focus intern, Anna Macknick ’21 will be planning Community Action trips in the Camden, N.J., area for incoming freshmen.

“I’ve heard from a number of upperclassmen that there’s often a disconnect between summer internships and life at Princeton, and I want to fix that,” Macknick said. “For me, service is essential because it offers a powerful way to connect with different communities. It’s about giving back, but it’s also about learning and respect.”

When students return to campus in the fall, they will be matched with faculty mentors and grouped with other participants to discuss issues related to service, including ethics and community building. They will also take a fall academic course with a service component. Service Focus is open to all students, regardless of financial need.

“We want students to think about how they can bring their interests into the broader world,” said Service Focus director Yi-Ching Ong. “Whether they incorporate something that they learned about into their junior paper or senior thesis, or whether they continue to pursue summer opportunities that allow them to continue exploring what else is out there — it could take different forms.”

A University task force that explored the role of service at Princeton emphasized the sophomore year as “pivotal in both academic and social growth.” It said summer internships could provide “a widely shared experience of learning how to serve that will inevitably spark questions, conversations, and the desire for further learning about why and how to serve better.”

In 2016, President Eisgruber ’83 lauded the proposal as a good way to connect service and learning, saying it “supplies students with a valuable option for the summer after their first year of studies, a time when some of them might otherwise struggle to find rewarding experiences [and] … it adds more structure to the sophomore-year curriculum.”

By A.W.
After playing defensive midfield for Princeton men's lacrosse in his freshman year, Austin Sims '18 jumped to offensive midfield and became an offensive force. As a sophomore, he finished second on the team in goals. He was third last year despite missing five games due to injuries. And through the first eight games this year, he led the Tigers with 18 goals and was second on the team in points behind Michael Sowers '20.

His output this season comes in spite of increased attention from opposing defenses after Princeton graduated two of its top three scorers — Gavin McBride '17 and Zach Currier '17 — and lost another key offensive threat, Charlie Durbin '19, to injury. Sims stepped up to score a season-high five goals, including the tying and game-winning tallies, in a 15-14 overtime win over then-No. 13 Rutgers March 10 — the Tigers’ most impressive win in a season that has included a disappointing 0-3 start in Ivy League play.

“I’d be lying if I said we didn’t expect that every single day,” head coach Matt Madalon said of Sims’ productivity on the field. “He’s just that type of player. He does it every day in practice. He comes out of the Rutgers game with five goals, but I’m not sure we were super surprised. We were so used to watching him kick butt that we take it for granted at times.”

In the last four seasons, the Tigers have witnessed the midfielder mature from being the youngest freshman on the team to a senior captain. “I think his biggest area of growing up is his ability to lead and understand how to lead.”

— Head coach Matt Madalon

THE BIG THREE

1. KASIA NIXON '20 won the women’s epee title at the NCAA Fencing Championships March 23, defeating Veronika Zuikova of St. John’s in the final, 15-13. It was Nixon’s first NCAA appearance. She won 17 of 23 bouts in the round-robin competition to advance to the semifinals, where she scored a 15-7 win against Harvard’s Cindy Gao.

2. MAIA CHAMBERLAIN '20 won the women’s saber title at the NCAA Fencing Championships, defeating Penn State’s Zara Moss in the final, 15-11. Paired with Nixon’s epee victory, it was the first time that Princeton won two NCAA individual titles in the same year. Chamberlain, a semifinalist in 2017, said she drew inspiration from her teammate’s win. “It was more motivation for me to do the same,” she told GoPrincetonTigers.com. “If she could do it, I could do it too.”

3. JOEY DANIELS '20 won the 110-meter hurdles in a Princeton-record 13.88 seconds at the University of North Florida Spring Break Invitational March 23. A three-time national youth champion in Canada, Daniels won the 110-meter hurdles title at the Ivy League Heptagonal Championships as a freshman. His previous best in the event was 14.16 seconds, at the NCAA Regionals last May. ♦
On the Campus / Sports

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to lead and understand how to lead,” Madalon said.

Just 17 when he arrived at Princeton, Sims never looked younger than his classmates. He was just as big if not bigger than his peers. Over his four years, he’s grown even bigger and stronger, and his leadership has become more noticeable.

“I couldn’t do it without my teammates. They’re the ones dodging hard down the alleys, drawing the slides.” — Austin Sims ’18

“As you do it more and more, it becomes easier to be a voice on the field, and you make sure you’re picking the younger guys up,” said Sims, who shares captain duties with Sam Bonafede ’18 and Riley Thompson ’18.

“It’s really the seniors’ team and we’ve drawn a lot of help from the senior class, especially guys like J.T. Caputo and Danny Winschuh on the defensive end,” Sims said. “We’re leaned on those guys to take control of the defensive end and set a good example for the young guys on the team.”

Sims served as co-captain for the United States under-19 men’s national team that won the Federation of International Lacrosse World Championships in 2016.

“That was really my first experience being a true captain,” Sims said. “It definitely was difficult at first. I came off my sophomore year at Princeton after playing offensive midfield and I went back to playing defensive midfield for Team USA. It showed me that you have to do whatever you can to make the team better.”

Now, as a leading scorer, Sims shares the credit for his goals, emphasizing the teamwork that leads to good shots.

“I’ve been lucky enough to be put in a situation where the ball falls in my stick to take the shot a lot of the time,” Sims said. “I couldn’t do it without my teammates. They’re the ones dodging hard down the alleys, drawing the slides.” ◆ By Justin Feil

MEN’S HOCKEY

Peaking in the Playoffs, Tigers Earn ECAC Hockey Title and NCAA Bid

After a stunning championship run in the ECAC Hockey playoffs, Princeton men’s hockey came to its March 24 opener in the NCAA Midwest Regional looking to make history with its first NCAA Tournament victory. But Ohio State denied the Tigers, winning 4–2, despite 24 saves from Princeton goalie Ryan Ferland ’21 and last-minute goals by Matt Nelson ’18 and David Hallisey ’18.

“The pain and feelings are temporary for our guys,” Princeton head coach Ron Fogarty said afterward. “They’ve done something special. They don’t have that feeling right now, but soon they’ll be able to look back at this game and realize they did something spectacular for Princeton University.”

The season went from good (a 13–12–4 regular-season record, a No. 7 seed in the ECAC draw) to spectacular in a few short weeks. After sweeping Brown in the opening round of the ECAC playoffs, the Tigers knocked out second-seeded Union on its home ice. Then in the ECAC final four in Lake Placid, N.Y., Princeton skated past top-seeded Cornell, 4–1, and outlasted third-seeded Clarkson, 2–1, in overtime. It was the Tigers’ first ECAC crown since 2008.

Fogarty, in his fourth season with the Tigers, said the coaches could feel a breakthrough coming when the team “started to manage the puck better and play 60 minutes of smart hockey.” Princeton emerged as a nationally ranked offense, led by Max Veronneau ’19, who broke a 58-year-old school record for points in a season with 55, one better than John McBride ’60’s 54 in 1959–60. Ryan Kuffner ’19 was close behind with 52 points.

Nelson, a graduating defenseman, said the last four years have seen a transformation in the team’s outlook. “I think we can play with and beat any team in the country,” he said, “and that’s going to be the standard moving forward.”

Of the NCAA Tournament appearance, Fogarty said, “It’s fun to get here. I know it’s going to be a contagious feeling for our three classes who are returning and they’ll pass that on to our incoming freshmen, and we’ll be here again for sure.” ◆ By Justin Feil
ECOLOGY AND EVOLUTIONARY BIOLOGY

Ecological Cost of War

Wildlife, not just people, suffer long-term damage during civil conflicts

When biology professor Robert Pringle and doctoral student Joshua Daskin visited Gorongosa National Park in Mozambique in 2012, they immediately sensed something was amiss. A civil war had ended two decades earlier, and elephants, with their famous memories, were unusually hostile toward humans. The populations of wildlife seemed out of balance, with large animals such as buffalo not as plentiful as in other African parks.

“Something bad had happened, and its legacy was still strong,” says Pringle, who recently had joined the park’s restoration efforts, following the 16-year civil war that ended in 1992. To better understand how warfare affects ecology, they decided to do a comprehensive survey. “We needed to look at quantities of animals across Africa if we wanted to see whether the near-extinction of large mammals in Gorongosa was happening more broadly,” says Daskin. Their results, published in January in *Nature*, show that warfare has a devastating effect on wildlife. However, results also suggest that postwar restoration efforts can recover what is lost.

Prior to their study, too little data existed to gauge the effect of conflicts on wildlife. In some cases, such as in the Korean Demilitarized Zone or the rainforests of Cambodia, animal populations actually increased, due to a suspension of human activity and extractive industries. In others, however, they were decimated by habitat destruction and poaching by soldiers and civilians in search of food.

Daskin, who is now a postdoctoral fellow at Yale, spearheaded a systematic look at the literature. It took him three years to find population estimates from conflict areas, helped in part by Princeton librarians who tracked down obscure sources. In retrospect, says Pringle, the difficulty of finding data on wildlife in conflict zones should have not have come as a surprise; aspiring biologists would of course favor areas where they wouldn’t be shot at.

That reality was underscored for Daskin in 2013, after a flare-up of violence during which militias were “taking potshots” at cars near the park. Foreigners were encouraged to leave the province, but the violence died down in time to continue the research.

Daskin and Pringle focused on large herbivores such as elephants, buffalo, wildebeest, and antelope, which are especially likely to be affected by poaching. “They are essentially walking stores of meat for people suffering from food insecurity,” says Daskin. “They are also ecologically important. Once you remove these large herbivores, there is a dramatic downstream effect on plants and other animals.”

In the *Nature* study, they found that between 1946 and 2010, conflict had occurred in 71 percent of protected areas in Africa. During that time, animal populations in conflict-free areas were roughly stable. As conflict levels...
Life of the Mind

increased, however, wildlife populations fell dramatically. To quantify this, the researchers calculated the frequency of conflict in each location and compared it with corresponding wildlife populations. Even one outbreak of violence every 20 to 50 years could push animal populations into decline. Every 10 percent increment in conflict frequency added another 2 percent to the annual rate of wildlife population decline — meaning the longer conflicts went on, the greater the effect.

No matter how much conflict an area experienced, wildlife populations almost never went extinct.

“Even a small amount of conflict can be severely destabilizing to locals’ livelihoods, in ways that end up having detectable negative effects on wildlife,” Pringle says. The researchers examined other factors, such as climate change, drought, corruption, and socioeconomic welfare, and no other factor came close to having the same effect.

On the other hand, even in areas with the most conflict, wildlife populations rarely went extinct, they found. That’s consistent with the idea that populations declined due to poaching, rather than wholesale habitat destruction. That fact offers some hope for even the continent’s most severely affected areas, implying that when the conflicts subside, the remaining animals can seed new populations.

“Governments and conservation areas shouldn’t give up on these post-conflict landscapes as totally lost,” says Daskin. “With some investment and creative thinking, you can even facilitate restoration after civil conflict can heal former combatants from both sides of the conflict something meaningful the recovery process by giving the lives of the people. By Michael Blanding

IN SHORT

A study co-written by Charlotte Chang *17, now a postdoc at the University of Tennessee, found that birds thrive in COFFEE PLANTATIONS in India. The findings, published in Scientific Reports in February, compared farms growing two different types of coffee, arabica and robusto. It found that while bird diversity is slightly higher on arabica farms, both types can support an abundance of bird life as long as there is adequate tree cover. The study shows that farming can be compatible with conservation efforts.

As women enter their mid-30s, their eggs decline in quality, but a study by molecular biology professor Coleen Murphy offers some hope. Studying microscopic worms called C. elegans, Murphy found that administering a particular protein inhibitor during worms’ reproductive periods could lead to higher-quality eggs overall. Published in Current Biology in February, the finding suggests we might eventually EXTEND FERTILITY in humans by three to six years and reduce rates of miscarriages and birth defects.

We all know the guilty feeling of throwing a soda can into the trash. Research by psychology professor Elke Weber and others, however, finds a stronger motivation than guilt for driving ENVIRONMENTALLY CONSCIOUS DECISIONS: pride. In their study, published in PLoS One in November, the researchers used a variety of tests to determine people’s feelings about environmental decisions, concluding they were more likely to make eco-conscious decisions if they anticipated pride, rather than guilt. The findings offer insight for creating environmentaleducation campaigns.

You’d be forgiven for giving little thought to the hairs on a BAT’S TONGUE. But chemical and biological engineering professor Pierre-Thomas Brun has found they make all the difference in the animal’s ability to slurp up nectar. Using laser-cut molds from elastic polymer, Brun and colleagues from MIT found that bat tongues are optimized for nectar intake, with a combination of hair density, lapping speed, and liquid thickness allowing them to suck up 10 times more nectar than if their tongues were smooth. The findings, published in Physical Review Fluids in February, suggest bats, bees, possums, and other creatures developed hairy tongues for evolutionary advantage.

Scientists have long thought that sugar is digested mainly in the liver. Too much of it can lead to a host of ailments, including obesity, diabetes, and liver disease. But a study of mice led by chemistry professor Joshua Rabinowitz found that FRUCTOSE (fruit sugar) is mainly digested in the small intestine. It’s only when the gut is overwhelmed that the overflow moves to the liver and colon, potentially creating problems. The study, published in Cell Metabolism in February, suggests people should limit the amount of sugar intake at any one time, especially sugary drinks outside of mealtimes. By Michael Blanding
In 2017, the nonprofit Sustainable Princeton received a $100,000 grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation to develop a climate-action plan, with the goal of reducing the town’s greenhouse-gas emissions. Similar plans are being created by municipalities and organizations across the country as part of an effort to address climate change at the local level. Ashley Dawson, the Currie C. and Thomas A. Barron Visiting Professor in the Environment and the Humanities, spoke with PAW about why local climate-action plans are important, and what towns and universities like Princeton can do to address the problems that result from climate change.

What is a climate-action plan? A climate-action plan is, at its most basic level, a scheme to get carbon emissions down as quickly as possible. The central goals of these plans are to reduce a community’s contribution to climate change as much as possible and to strengthen the community so it’s prepared to deal with some of the problems that climate change is already bringing.

What are some of the problems that climate-action plans are designed to address? A lot of problems caused by climate change are exacerbated by social and economic inequality. For example, one of the ways that climate change will affect people is through rising temperatures. And this is a place where people’s access to resources matters: If you’re elderly and you can’t afford to run your air conditioner 24/7 during a heatwave, you may die. So making sure that people can pay their electricity bills, that their homes are well insulated — these are issues to think about.

What are some ways that communities can effectively reduce their carbon emissions? Every plan has to be different, but the real task is to get off fossil fuels entirely, and that means switching to renewable energy like solar and wind. We need to create micro-power grids so that communities can be resilient in the face of a climate emergency. Community gardens in urban areas can serve as buffers for flooding, and when they’re on roofs, they have a cooling effect. You want to be strategic and think about how these technologies or resources can benefit communities in multiple ways. Community gardens, for example, can provide food.

What can Princeton learn from other plans that have been successfully implemented? Princeton is still in the information-gathering stage, which is very important because each plan needs to be specifically tailored for its place. But certainly, it can learn from other exemplary plans, like the North Manhattan Climate Action Plan in New York City. That plan addresses the problem from many angles. It calls for affordable housing for vulnerable populations, new coastal protections to prevent flooding, and better urban design for pedestrians and bicyclists. And it brought together several communities around Harlem. Princeton might similarly think about how it can facilitate collaboration between the town and the University.

What are common challenges that localities face as they create and implement climate-action plans? Hollow promises are a big challenge. When a city says it’s going to get rid of emissions by 2040 or 2050, it’s not always clear how that will be done. There need to be concrete interim goals. And the plan should address broad community needs. If you’re putting in more solar power, make sure it’s going to working-class neighborhoods as well as affluent neighborhoods. Make sure that installation of renewable energy creates jobs in local communities that pay a living wage. And finally, you need to educate people about what’s going on and get their buy-in. It’s not enough to have a plan if you don’t have the community on board. Interview conducted and condensed by Amelia Thomson-DeVeaux ’11
When you view the image on our cover, do you see art or science? An exhibition at Princeton’s Friend Center — Art of Science — brings the two together. More than 160 images were submitted in the School of Engineering and Applied Science competition; 45 were selected for display through Reunions. The works spotlight the often-unexpected beauty of scientific findings.

Subjects range from extratropical cyclones to embryogenesis to the pathogen that causes cholera. “I was looking for images that are interesting in themselves but also reveal an interesting story in visual terms,” says James Steward, director of the Princeton University Art Museum, who judged the competition along with photographers Emmet Gowin, professor emeritus, and Jeffrey Whetstone, a visual-arts professor. “I particularly love the way in which this competition seems to spur scientists to visualize their work differently, and therefore perhaps gain different perspectives on it,” Steward says.

To view the full gallery of images online, go to http://bit.ly/artofsci2017

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Crystal Sunrise
Professor Lynn Loo and J. Clay Hamill Jr. GS

This image shows a single crystal of a perovskite material used for converting sunlight to electricity. Hamill dissolved two precursors — chemical compounds — in a common solution, then placed a drop of the resulting solution on a glass slide. As it dried, the precursors reacted to form this crystal, which is approximately the width of 1–3 human hairs; the streaks in the background are “much smaller perovskite crystals formed from precursors that dried before they could be incorporated into the large crystal,” he explains.

Loo notes that such a “stand-alone, perfect single crystal” is very difficult to grow, as they form only when conditions are “just right.” Hamill says he was taken aback by the symmetry of the main crystal and the intricate patterns in the background: “I think it’s incredible that two precursor powders, under the right conditions, can form such a well-ordered structure.” He hopes observers of the image — which was taken with a microscope that uses electrons instead of light — will come away with an appreciation of minute objects and materials science. A close look “reveals the incredible ability of materials to order themselves when conditions are favorable,” he says — an ability that accounts for many materials we enjoy every day.
Nancy Greene, left, founded a YWCA for Witherspoon residents; her daughter, Emma, would become a civil-rights activist. They are pictured in 1904.
Clash of Air Masses

Tsung-Lin Hsieh GS

Among the topics studied by Hsieh is how clouds influence the intensity of extra-tropical storms. These storms form when warm air from the south mixes with cold air from the north. This image is a three-dimensional visualization of a simulated storm, with warm air moving north behind the red surface and cold air moving south behind the blue surface. The whitish surface represents clouds.

Hsieh wrote computer code to display elements of the storm, including clouds, wind, and temperature, and added colors and lighting to make the image easier to understand. He says he could look at the image all day long, because it "gave me a better intuition of what's going on inside a storm and helped me develop a theory to explain my experiment results."

When we see weather images in the news, he notes, we see them in two dimensions. "With computer-simulated data," he says, "we would be able to see the fascinating 3-D structure of this giant system that affects our daily lives."

Face Warp

Ohad Fried ’17

A postdoctoral fellow at Stanford who works at the intersection of computer graphics, computer vision, and computer-human interaction, Fried looks for new ways to think about photo and video editing. For example, he has come up with techniques to re-orient selfies to reduce distortion. This image of a human face was created as part of a project to enable sophisticated edits of portrait photos by rotating the face.

The image shows a warp-field: a representation of vectors that are used to "move pixels around," Fried explains. Hue indicates direction, and saturation indicates magnitude. "When I first generated the image, I thought it was beautiful," he says. He hopes viewers "find it interesting to see a human face represented in an unconventional way. There's probably a deeper meaning hidden in that — I just don't know what it is."

For a video on Fried's work, go to https://bit.ly/friedvid
Bacterial Communication In Complex Geometry and Flow
Kevin Kim *17, Professor Howard Stone, Professor Bonnie Bassler

Bacteria use a chemical communication process known as quorum sensing to control collective behaviors including the formation of biofilms, which grow and adhere to surfaces. But the process does not take place uniformly. These researchers found that “bacterial colonization and biofilm development under flow and complex geometries can lead to heterogeneous quorum-sensing activation, which promotes diversity in the genetic programs that bacteria enact.” In this image, taken by Kim, the film grows on the surface but responds differently in the main channel than it does in the side channels.

Stone says he finds the general contrast and the differences between the biofilm in different parts of the image to be especially beautiful.

What should observers take from the image? To “appreciate the visual beauty that also can give insights into the mechanisms of different processes in science,” Stone says.

Breath of Life
Yogesh Goyal *17 and Heath Johnson, postdoctoral fellow

“Even a maggot is beautiful in the right light,” Johnson says of this image of the tracheal branches of a fly larva. Just before hatching, the larva takes its first “breath” as the trachea fills with air, contrasting it with the surrounding tissue.

Johnson and his collaborator, Goyal, stumbled upon the image as they were studying the formation of the tracheal branches, looking for defects. It was only after the researchers viewed the image again on the computer that they realized how beautiful it was, showing a repeated and precisely defined branching structure.

“Animal development is so complex, and it is remarkable that it goes right so often,” says Goyal. “This picture provides a sneak peek into the three hallmarks of animal development: robustness, reproducibility, and precision. In every developing larva, the highly branched patterns are produced without mistake in the right place and at the right time.”

To see more images by Goyal, go to https://bit.ly/2GSSrJ2
Louisa Willis ’17

Willis is an artist and studio assistant in New York City. Using 35mm black-and-white film, Willis shot photographs of petri dishes with red, green, and blue filters over her camera lens. Although the film is black and white, when the negatives are digitally scanned and layered on top of each other in the correct color channels in Photoshop, the original color image is restored. This replicates an archaic process, recalling the earliest color photographs. For this image, Willis turned that process inside out. Experimenting manually with colored lens filters, she then digitally layered the images in the “wrong” color channels, yielding an array of beautiful and unexpected colors.

Willis, who studied art at Princeton, learned about this process of creating color images from black-and-white film in a course with photographer James Welling, who encourages students to experiment with new techniques to produce images. He teaches a course called “Pathological Color.”

“I love how the images bear the traces of how they were made. If you look closely at the borders you’ll notice there is a layering of negatives here,” Willis says. “It gives the image a kinetic quality.”

ON THE COVER
Octopus, October 21, 1952
Oriana Poindexter ’11

The octopus in the image on our cover was found by an unidentified scientist Oct. 21, 1952, in the lagoon at Bikini Atoll in the Marshall Islands. Poindexter, the photographer, found it 63 years later, hidden among millions of specimens in the Scripps Institution of Oceanography (SIO), where she received a master’s degree. She realized that the octopus was found at the time atomic bombs were being tested in the region.

“This set my imagination into a tailspin,” she writes. “Was this octopus radioactive? Why were there scientists out collecting octopuses at that point in time and space? What did they learn from their work there? … With some research, I learned the scientists were part of the Capricorn Expedition, the first SIO expedition to use scuba divers to explore the Pacific, focused on investigating the aftereffects of Operation Crossroads (the first nuclear detonations at Bikini Atoll in 1946) and overlapping with Operation Ivy, the first U.S. tests of a thermonuclear bomb in late 1952.”

Poindexter describes the SIO’s marine collections as “libraries of the sea.” As a photographer and scientist, she says, “I am fascinated by this combination of scientific potential and aesthetic beauty that these specimens represent.”

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Penguin Tracks
Michelle Greenfield ’18

In 2015, Greenfield was an intern at the South African Foundation for the Conservation of Coastal Birds, where she was responsible for feeding, medicating, and caring for rescued African penguins and other sea birds. One day she released 14 penguins back into the wild after a long rehabilitation process. “I was standing on the beach next to the line of penguins running back to the water, and I noticed the patterning of the tracks they were leaving in the sand,” she recalls. “I wanted to document their journey back home.”

Greenfield hopes the image will prompt observers to think about the hard work of animal-rescue teams and to recognize that all animals deserve study and appreciation. “I think the entire process of rescue, rehabilitation, and release is beautiful,” she says. “It’s amazing how a few simple tracks can say so much about an animal’s life history.”

Crystalline Mondrian
Michael Fusella ’17

This image shows a thin film, about one ten-thousandth the width of a human hair, of an organic molecule called rubrene. The film has been grown in such a way that the molecules have ordered themselves into a periodic lattice, forming a crystal. The different colors in the image identify individual rubrene crystallites. This crystalline thin film is used to enhance performance in electronic devices such as organic solar cells, organic LEDs, and organic transistors.

Fusella explains: “Typically, most organic thin films grow in a disordered (i.e., non-crystalline) fashion when deposited onto a conventional glass substrate. A large part of my doctoral research was to investigate practical methods to enhance thin-film crystallization of organic molecules. While it was difficult to tell by eye whether or not I was successful in making a high-quality crystalline film, the crystallites become easy to identify when imaged using a polarized optical microscope, which is just a conventional light microscope with two crossed polarizers in the light path. … This particular image is of a ‘patterned’ rubrene thin film, which means that the rubrene was only deposited in certain places on the substrate (and ultimately the crystals in this image were turned into an organic transistor!).”

As the image developed — the crystallites filling the rectangle with the black background around it — it reminded Fusella of work by abstract painter Piet Mondrian. “I hope the image convinces viewers that science isn’t all about hard data, abstract algorithms, and calculations; rather, there is much beauty in science as well,” Fusella says. “And if the image piques one’s curiosity to learn more about materials science or organic electronic devices, or even inspires a young person to pursue scientific study, it will have more than served its purpose.”

To view the full gallery of images online, go to http://bit.ly/artofsci2017
First ladies are often seen more than heard. On many occasions — be it a visit to the troops or a White House appearance with a world leader — they stand wordlessly by the president’s side. Their clothes provide insight into their personalities and priorities.

From Mamie to Melania, the press has dissected and critiqued the first lady’s fashion. Barbara Bush’s style was called “part uppercrust matron, part favorite grandmother.” The 6-year-old dress that Rosalynn Carter wore to inaugural balls served as a symbol of the couple’s frugality but was lambasted as a missed opportunity to bring attention to a designer. Jackie Kennedy was lauded for using fashion to communicate a message about her husband’s presidency: It was modern and uniquely American.

So when Melania Trump wore a pair of black snakeskin stilettos to board Marine One for a visit to hurricane-ravaged Texas, the two Tigers who cover fashion for what are arguably the nation’s most influential newspapers weighed in.

Vanessa Friedman ’89, fashion director and chief fashion critic at The New York Times, wrote: “When is a shoe not just a shoe? When it is a pair of very high, needle-thin heels worn by the first lady of the United States on her way to the site of a natural disaster. Then it becomes a symbol for what many see as the disconnect between the Trump administration and reality; another example of the way in which this president and his family continue to define ‘appropriate’ their own way; and an excuse for partisan name-calling.”

Robin Givhan ’86, the fashion critic at The Washington Post, wrote: “It was also an image that suggested that Trump is the kind of woman who refuses to pretend that her feet will, at any point, ever be immersed in cold, muddy, bacteria-infested...
Texas water. She is the kind of woman who may listen empathetically to your pain, but she knows that you know that she is not going to experience it. So why pretend?"

The internet pounced on Stiletto-gate, with widespread critiques of Trump’s initial choice of footwear as out of touch (she changed into sneakers before landing in Texas). And then there was criticism of the criticism (“This is journalism?”). But clearly, readers were interested: Givhan’s story garnered more than 4,400 comments. Friedman’s was the most-read Times piece on the day it ran.

The attention, says Givhan, was warranted: “It’s very legitimate to write about it, because so much of what the first lady does is ceremonial. It’s performance, and part of that performance is the costuming.” A visit to the site of a disaster is designed to send a message: The president and first lady care. “It’s worth noting how you choose to costume yourself for that,” Givhan says.

Though their time at Princeton overlapped for a year, Givhan and Friedman didn’t meet until they were both on the fashion beat. They often find themselves sitting next to each other at runway shows. Today, their jobs involve scrutinizing public figures and a host of other issues raised by fashion as much as covering models on the runway. (For a school removed from the fashion center of New York, Princeton has had unusual success in preparing graduates to cover sartorial selections: Kate Betts ’86 — author of a book about the style of Michelle Obama ’85 — was the youngest editor-in-chief of Harper’s Bazaar; America’s oldest fashion magazine.)

“Everyone gets dressed in the morning, so everyone thinks about fashion,” says Friedman. A history major who credits Princeton for teaching her a critic’s essential skills — “how to think, how to research, and how to write and construct an argument” — Friedman got into the fashion field by accident: She wrote about the arts for Vogue and Elle,
Vanessa Friedman ’89’s fashion critiques of...

MEGYN KELLY
TV ANCHOR
“Put simply, she doesn’t just say what she wants. She wears what she wants. ... By acknowledging the role clothes play in her own life and psyche, she is contravening one of the last taboos: If women want to be taken seriously, they are not supposed to take fashion seriously. A patently idiotic idea. (If you want to be taken seriously, you had better think seriously about every message you are sending, including the ones in your outfits.) In this she is part of a handful of women in the public eye who are breaking that rule, including Michelle ‘no sleeves’ Obama and Sheryl ‘no hoodies’ Sandberg.” — Dec. 17, 2016

JEB BUSH
FORMER PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE
“Former Gov. Jeb Bush of Florida once again used his clothes to underscore his now-familiar mantra, ‘I am my own man,’ not by abandoning the tie entirely as he did when he announced his candidacy, but by abandoning red and blue in favor of a subtle purple/maroon shade — which can be achieved, as it happens, by mixing red and blue. Kind of like in a swing state. Coincidence? Well, in case you missed it, he even called his home state of Florida a ‘purple state.’ Unfortunately, however, the color didn’t translate well on TV, and came across as simply faded and wishy-washy.” — Aug. 7, 2015

MEGHAN MARKLE
ACTRESS AND FUTURE WIFE OF PRINCE HARRY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM
“Meghan Markle ... set off something of a controversy this week when the couple’s official engagement photographs were released. ... At issue was Ms. Markle’s choice of top for the second: a sheer black shirt embroidered with gold leaves over a long ruffled skirt. ... Ms. Markle’s choice was labeled variously as ‘sensual’ and ‘risqué’ ... But what it was, really, was a pretty big statement of difference. Which was presumably the point. ... The destuffing of the House of Windsor is entering a new stage. This is going to be fun.” — Dec. 22, 2017

but an editor at the Financial Times, seeing those magazines on her résumé, assumed she was a fashion writer and assigned her a story about boots. In 2003, she became the Financial Times’ inaugural fashion editor. She joined The New York Times in 2014.

Givhan, an English major, first volunteered for the fashion beat as a 25-year-old reporter at the Detroit Free Press. She started covering fashion for the Post in 1995 and made history in 2006 when she became the first — and so far only — fashion critic to win a Pulitzer Prize, “for her witty, closely observed essays that transform fashion criticism into cultural criticism.”

Givhan’s winning articles explored the clothing worn by political figures and celebrities; one story also analyzed how, in the movie Hotel Rwanda, the “rigidly professional attire” worn by the character of hotel manager Paul Rusesabagina as his country collapsed into genocide served as “complex visual markers of civility, order, and authority.”

“Fashion used to be thought of as a frivolous topic, but people now recognize that fashion is important on many levels — political and aesthetic. Fashion is part of society and history,” says Valerie Steele, the director of the Museum at the Fashion Institute of Technology. In a world where “we are inundated with visuals,” she says, “everyone is aware of branding. And politicians are essentially brands.”

“Just because something appears trivial does not mean it is any less powerful as a means of persuasion and outreach,” Friedman wrote in the Times in January 2017. “In some ways its triviality — the fact that everyone could talk about it, dissect it, imitate it — makes fashion the most potentially viral item in the subliminal political toolbox.” She tells PAW, “People may be uncomfortable or insecure about judging tax policy or trade pacts, but everybody thinks they can judge clothing.”

As far back as Queen Elizabeth I, political figures have crafted their image to communicate with the public. The queen whitened her face and wore exaggerated ruffs to create a larger-than-life persona, Friedman points out. Five centuries later, newly elected youthful leaders adopt a modern look to put a fresh gloss on their governments.

Canada’s Justin Trudeau, France’s Emmanuel Macron, and 31-year-old Austrian chancellor Sebastian Kurz “crystallized the desire for change by connecting it to the look of generational change,” Friedman wrote in October. Kurz wears

From top: David X Prutting/BFA/Shutterstock; Alexi Lubomirski via Getty Images

Vanessa Friedman covers the runway at New York’s Fashion Week.
From top: David X Prutting/BFA/Shutterstock; Alexi Lubomirski via Getty Images

snug-fitting suits and often forgoes the obligatory tie in his very formal country to give the sense that he has transformed his party, the center-right People’s Party. He even changed the party’s official color from black to a cheery turquoise.

“That the newness seems to be in fact a swing to the right, and may involve a coalition with the far-right populist Freedom Party, has been made palatable by the artful way Mr. Kurz used his image to make the medicine go down,” she wrote. “It’s not the triumph of style over substance; it’s the use of style to convey, or sometimes camouflage, substance. And like it or not, it is increasingly looking like strategy.”

Many public figures try to use clothing to change the narrative. Appearing at a Pennsylvania courthouse to face arraignment on charges of sexual assault, comedian Bill Cosby didn’t wear a suit and tie, the customary attire for a court date. His “grandpa sweater,” as Givhan dubbed it in a 2016 story, with its “vaguely lopsided fit” and “toggle closures that might be found on a child’s coat,” had the look “of a sick-bed sweater. You could practically smell the Bengay.” The message, says Givhan: He was old and powerless. Clothes can help a politician stand out in a crowded field — or bring unwanted attention. For men, slight variations on their widely accepted uniform can make huge ripples. When President Barack Obama departed from his usual gray or blue suit and wore a tan one for a 2014 press conference, Twitter surged with more than 4,000 tweets about the color choice while he was speaking. Several of the male candidates who hoped to succeed Obama shed their suits in favor of zip-collar sweaters when they had one-on-one contact with voters. “A cuddly fleece is supposed to make you look more engaging and approachable than a business suit,” observed Givhan. “They are all attempting to say essentially the same thing: I hear you; I understand you; I am like you. I would chop down trees for you.”

A number of world leaders — from the mayor of London to the president of China — have been gradually moving away from wearing ties, points out Friedman, with the goal of portraying themselves as more accessible politicians representing a new generation. But not President Donald
Clothing choices are often trickier for women — but also potentially more potent because women have more sartorial options. Hillary Rodham Clinton was “trying to find a look that was the perfect balance of femininity and power and patriotism and accessibility. That’s a tall order for wool gabardine,” Givhan says. As first lady, clothing proved significant in an early critical moment: a press conference addressing a scandal regarding her profits in commodities trading. The event became known as “the pink press conference” because of the shade of her sweater. That sweater was paired with a skirt, but by her 2000 campaign for Senate, Clinton was wearing pantsuits, a clothing choice now so associated with her that a Facebook group supporting her was called Pantsuit Nation. Her 2008 run for president was marked by the rainbow shades of those pantsuits — turquoise, canary yellow, tangerine. For her 2016 run, her first Instagram post showed pantsuits in red, white, and blue with the caption “Hard choices.” It was “brilliant,” Friedman agrees: “Trump does not roll up his sleeves. Are you surprised? No, of course you’re not.” His suits tell voters “he isn’t like you at all. ... Instead, he can fix you. He can fix America.”

Clinton did embrace the symbolism of clothing at the most triumphant moment of her campaign: She accepted her party’s nomination in a white pantsuit, a tribute to the suffragists who fought for women to get the right to vote more than a century ago.

Michelle Obama ‘85 — a first lady who spoke out in many ways — also embraced the opportunity her clothing choices offered and used it to powerful effect. “She was that rare first lady whose clothing seemed connected to the contemporary working woman,” Givhan says. Exhibit A: the J. Crew sweater, skirt, and top she wore on The Tonight Show with Jay Leno during her husband’s first presidential campaign. With a retail price of just more than $400, the choice conveyed accessibility. The ensemble was “a bridge between the White House and your house,” says Givhan. “You knew those clothes. Maybe you had those clothes.”

While she was in the White House, Obama’s fashion selections were made “extremely consciously and deliberately” to communicate the messages her husband’s administration wanted to get across, such as the importance of diversity, says Friedman. “She made something of an art out of pairing designers with countries during state dinners or trips.” At a state dinner honoring the prime minister of India, she would wear an Indian American designer, and so on.

Unlike most previous first ladies, who typically worked with one or two designers to create a wardrobe, Obama mixed high and low, including Talbots and Target. She wore outfits by several dozen designers over eight years, “which is impossible to do unless you are doing it on purpose. It was a clear effort to spread the wealth and use her position to elevate the name recognition of smaller designers,” Friedman says.

There is no indication so far that Melania Trump will follow suit in putting her clothes to work as assiduously as her predecessor. She sent a curious signal during the State of the Union address in January, when she wore a white pantsuit that seemed to echo Hillary Clinton’s. There was no way to know for sure, of whether she was providing a subtle clue to her emotions or had merely chosen the Christian Dior outfit because it looked good. Givhan writes that what this first lady wears is arguably more important than any other, since “she rarely speaks in public and has yet to make clear precisely what she might do with her time in the White House. ... The image becomes a silent expression of intent and self-awareness.”

In fact, many in attendance that night used their outfits as megaphones. (“The Capitol turned into an echo-chamber of ineffectual fashion Babel,” Givhan wrote.) Democratic female lawmakers wore black to salute the #MeToo movement. Members of the Congressional Black Caucus donned kente cloth over their shoulders to repudiate the president’s comments on Africa and Haiti. Republican women were urged to wear red, white, and blue to show patriotism.

Friedman took note: “The audience was theoretically supposed to be silent — the president was talking — but their clothes spoke for them.”

Jennifer Altmann is a freelance writer and editor.
AIR TIME: Clowns Christina Gelsone ’96 and her husband, Seth Bloom, met in 2003, while performing for children in Afghanistan. They came to realize they were funnier alongside each other and developed Air Play: a comic, wordless spectacle that employs floating silks, balloons, and umbrellas. “It’s like a circus,” says Gelsone. “No tricks, just gravity.” Developed with the help of kinetic-sculpture artist Daniel Wurtzel, Air Play has been staged 125 times and tours worldwide.
Euripides’ *Hecuba* is a bleak and bloody play, but it is rendered with haunting lyricism in a new concert by Majel Connery ’01, Princeton Ph.D. candidate Elliott Cole, and the rest of their ensemble, Oracle Hysterical.

Setting a 2,500-year-old drama to music is a typical project for the group, which proudly identifies itself as “half band, half book club.” Members have drawn inspiration from other classic works, including those by Sappho, Suetonius, John Donne, and Herman Melville. Their 2017 "Baroque pop" album, *Passionate Pilgrim*, set to music a series of poems attributed to Shakespeare; *The Wall Street Journal* praised Connery for giving the works “a thoroughly Schubertian lilt.” (English professor Jeff Dolven wrote the album’s liner notes.)

*Hecuba*, which will debut on campus next month, is about an enslaved queen of Troy who loses her last two children and wreaks revenge. The piece started as a symphony, but Connery says the group grew bored with that iteration and attempted a more electronic sound by making it into a concert album. It has evolved into a stage performance that is sung, rather than acted, without costumes or makeup. Connery says she hopes the work will turn into a fully staged opera.

Reimagining classical works and classical art forms is what Connery does best. Last year, she and Pulitzer Prize-winning composer Caroline Shaw, also a Princeton Ph.D. student, performed Shaw’s *Contriving the Chimes* — a musical adaptation of a 1662 diary entry by 19-year-old Isaac Newton — then taught a workshop about it at Stanford.

It’s also a fitting juxtaposition for Connery, who has a Ph.D. in ethnomusicology from the University of Chicago and describes herself as an artist-scholar. She acknowledges that it’s a hard mix to sustain. “I want colleagues and collaborators who are curious and searching and bright — and artists aren’t always that,” she says. “But they’re free-thinking and unafraid, where academics can be constrained. I want both of those things in my work.”

Connery grew up absorbing the music of everyone from Judy Garland to James Taylor. “I was classically trained, but I have always tried to make classical music sound like pop,” she says. That attitude was partly forged in Princeton’s atelier program in the Lewis Center for the Arts, which unites artists from different disciplines. “That sense of Princeton having the trust and investment in its undergrads to work at such a high level blew me away,” says Connery.

Oracle Hysterical is part of Opera Cabal, an umbrella organization Connery founded in 2006 to sponsor her self-described “wackadoo” musical projects. Opera Cabal tries to upend the notion that operas must be long, musty, and geared toward a certain age and income demographic. “[T]here are lots of presenters offering *La Bohème* for the 999th time,” Connery said in a 2017 interview with San Francisco public-radio station KQED. “Far fewer are laying the groundwork for a generation of new work.”

Keeping with the atelier spirit, *Hecuba* is jointly sponsored by the classics and music departments, the Interdisciplinary Ph.D. Program in the Humanities (IHUM), and the Postclassicisms network, which seeks to redefine the study of classics across academic disciplines. Classics professor Brooke Holmes, who heads IHUM and the Postclassicisms network, sees a musical adaptation of Euripides as perfect for an effort to re-examine the “timeless truths” of Western civilization.

“I don’t like opera,” Holmes confesses, “but when I listened to [Hecuba] I was transfixed.”

*Hecuba* will be performed in Taplin Auditorium at Fine Hall on May 6 at 5 p.m. By M.F.B.
Q&A: BEN TAUB ’14

A JOURNALIST’S PATH TO COVERING CRISIS, WAR

After competing on NBC’s The Voice in 2012, aspiring journalist Ben Taub ’14 saved the stipend he earned and traveled to the Turkish-Syrian border, to learn from foreign correspondents in a region shaped by war. Taub later returned to the border, where he met two Belgian fathers whose sons had run away to join ISIS. Their story would become Taub’s master’s thesis at the Columbia Graduate School of Journalism — and a 2015 article in The New Yorker. Now a New Yorker staff writer, Taub won a 2017 George Polk Award for his exploration of environmental and humanitarian crises in the central African region around Lake Chad. He spoke with PAW about reporting in conflict zones.

Your first New Yorker stories were connected to the war in Syria. Why were you drawn to the region? I followed a girlfriend to Cairo in 2011, during the Arab Spring. She worked for a refugee-rights organization a few blocks from Tahrir Square, and over the course of several weeks I became totally overwhelmed by the feeling that, for the first time, I was witnessing something that mattered. I had no sense of how these events would turn out, only that they were historic. And that was equally electrifying and confusing; I couldn’t speak Arabic, and I had no excuse to pull aside locals to ask about the changes in their neighborhood and their country. After returning to Princeton, I took journalism classes to try to make sense of what had taken place. I began with an investigative-reporting class with Joe Stephens and a foreign-reporting class with Deborah Amos, and then took a year off from school to learn about freelancing.

You traveled to the Turkish-Syrian border in 2013. What did you learn? My intention was to try to understand how foreign correspondents work by spending time on the fringes of the Syrian war. I lived in a shabby hotel in a small Turkish town called Kilis, about 3 miles north of Syria. Although Kilis is shielded from most of the violence by the international border, from my window I could hear bombins and see airstrikes on the horizon. Ambulances sped up the border road, carrying injured Syrians to Kilis’ hospitals and clinics. Because Kilis is a major crossing point for Aleppo, there were many journalists, aid workers, jihadis, and weapons smugglers passing through it in one direction, and refugees passing through it in the other. My plan was to learn from professional journalists about how they protect their sources, and how they navigate logistical and security considerations for working in war zones.

Instead, as the weeks progressed, ISIS infiltrated both sides of the border, and I became enmeshed in the hostage crisis after an acquaintance was abducted. By the end of that summer, I had learned about security practices in the worst possible way: by watching people get killed for their mistakes.

Is it challenging to describe a situation that many readers know little about, as you did in the story about Lake Chad? Lake Chad is the site of a convergence of multiple crises — violent extremism, food insecurity, population explosion, corrupt governance, cross-border aid challenges, cross-border military challenges, a history of coups, and arbitrary, nonsensical colonial borders — all in a region that has been devastated by climate change. This story has been vastly underreported, so there’s even more of a responsibility to get it right — not just in terms of the facts, but also the context and the history. That’s why, after spending a month in Chad, I spent another month poring through historical documents from the colonial period.

How did your time at Princeton influence your path as a journalist? I had the incredible luck and privilege to spend those years being curious. I majored in philosophy, with a focus on moral gray areas, and that academic path has definitely influenced my journalistic work. I’m not doing anything philosophical, obviously, but I don’t think it’s a coincidence that most of the stories I’ve worked on have started from a place of moral outrage.

To read Taub’s piece on Lake Chad, go to bit.ly/chad-newyorker.

“I had no sense of how these events would turn out, only that they were historic.” — Ben Taub ’14
Kushanava Choudhury ’00 grew up in Calcutta and New Jersey. After graduation, he worked as a newspaper reporter at The Statesman in Calcutta. He went on to receive a Ph.D. in political theory from Yale University before returning to Calcutta to write The Epic City: The World on the Streets of Calcutta, “the product of a scholar’s mind, a reporter’s hustle, and a writer’s heart,” he says. Following is an excerpt.

When I was almost 12, my parents and I moved to Highland Park, N.J, from Calcutta, India. My parents expected to go back, like many of their Bengali friends, someday, eventually. On Saturday nights, they gathered at each other’s homes, ate 14-course meals brimming with various types of fish and meat, and derailed each other’s sentences in locomotive Bengali, their conversations full of memories of Calcutta. Return, the duty of return and the dream of return, was spoken of endlessly while eating platefuls of goat curry and hilsa fish. Few actually went back. Nationalism and nostalgia did not pay the bills, raise children, or advance careers. And yet that dream of a return to the great metropolis cocooned them like a protective blanket from the alien world all around.

We had not had an easy few years in America. The man who had offered the job to my father had made promises he did not keep, and so my father was forced to find other work, work he grew to despise. From time to time, there would be talk of another move, to Georgia, to Colorado, and I would pull down the posters in my room and prepare. We stayed put, the three of us adrift in the treacherous shoals of the lower middle class, a world of chronic car trouble and clothes from K-Mart. When, in the fall of my senior year, the acceptance letter from Princeton arrived, my parents acted as if someone had come to our door with balloons and a giant cardboard check. It was their happiest day in America. But it wasn’t mine.

It is probably universally true that education drives a wedge between us and our hometowns, our families, our earlier selves. But for the immigrant the gap is greater, that divergence in mentality more extreme. My trajectory was taking me farther afield, to Princeton, while a part of me was elsewhere, in another country, in another city.

“Princeton in the nation’s service,” University president Woodrow Wilson had said nearly a century before, and when I arrived on campus, that motto had been amended by the sitting Princeton president, to include “in the service of all nations.”

In Highland Park, rich people had been the tenured Rutgers professors with two-story houses on the north side. They were Volvo-rich. At Princeton I saw the real American aristocracy. I was going to join them. I could graduate from college and within three years be making more money than my parents combined. In a decade, I could be a millionaire. As incoming freshmen, we soon learned about the two true paths to prosperity: investment banker and management consultant. No one told us these things at orientation. It was in the ether and we breathed it in.

Princeton was an amazing social experiment. The search committee scoured the 50 states each year for the most diverse, overachieving, and interesting students they could find, then put them in a social blender for
four years and poured them out in two molds. More than half of each graduating class was being siphoned off into banking and consulting. It didn’t matter if you majored in psychology or chemistry, philosophy or art history. As long as you had a Princeton degree, you were cut out for the sheer drudgery of sitting in a corporate office staring at spreadsheets all day. On campus, “service” was generally preceded by the word “community,” and together they suggested a version of what in earlier days was called charity. To serve the nation meant merging and acquiring companies for 70 hours a week, 50 weeks a year in a downtown temple of finance and ladling soup up in Harlem during the holidays. The workplace somehow lay outside the community or the impulse to serve it.

I had worked in newspapers in one form or another since I was 15, fed on their energy and variety, the constant novelty of the game. When we went to Calcutta on a family visit the following summer, I worked as an intern at the city’s leading English daily, The Statesman. It was a fateful choice. Henceforth, I sleepwalked through Princeton, marking time. My education was happening somewhere else.

After graduation, while my friends set up apartments in New York, Boston, and LA, I flew back to Calcutta to join The Statesman.

Nothing had changed in the city since my childhood. The mildewed concrete buildings, the bowl-shaped Ambassador taxis, the paintings on the backs of buses, the ubiquitous political graffiti, the posters stuck onto any flat surface, the taxi shop benches on the sidewalks, the caged balconies of the middle classes, the narrow entrails of corrugated slums, nothing had changed, not even the impassive expressions on the faces of clerks. The city was in its own time zone.

It was not a happy time. Calcutta was in its 23rd year of Communist rule, its third decade of factory closures. Until the 1970s it had been the largest and most industrialized city in India, but had now been eclipsed in population and prosperity by Bombay and Delhi. The only reason politicians seemed to visit the city any more was to pronounce its death.

Since the early 1990s, life in other parts of India had been improving for people like us, the educated few. The government had loosened its hold over the economy, and dollars were flowing into the American back offices and call centers located in Bangalore and Hyderabad. Countless college-educated young men and women, including many of my cousins, had fled Calcutta for these boomtowns. On my mother’s side, none of my cousins remained in the city. I feared visiting relatives. My generation had gone missing, leaving behind a city of geriatrics who busied themselves with bilirubin levels and stool analyses. Their blood-test results were kept in plastic bags as if they were examination mark-sheets or graduation certificates, to be presented to visitors along with tea and biscuits.

Why had I come back? everyone asked. It would be one thing if I had come back to take care of my ailing parents. But my parents lived in America.

Maybe I did not get along with my parents? asked the bank officer when I went to the local branch to open an account.

Could I not get a job in America? asked the man who ran the copy shop in the bazaar.

Had the Americans, for some reason, thrown me out? wondered a colleague at The Statesman.

Well then, if I must stay in India, they all advised, I had better clear out of Calcutta. If I had any career ambitions at all, I should go to Delhi, Bombay, or Bangalore. After all, even if I had been booted out of America, I had that magic wand that opened all doors in India: a foreign degree.

I knew why I was back, though. I did not tell people this, fearing they would scoff at my noblesse oblige, or worse, laugh at my naiveté. Like the revolutionaries of my parents’ generation, I wanted to change things. There was no revolution for me to join, no ideology I could adhere to, no dream left. My best hope for making a difference was to work at a newspaper.

There were few jobs in the city so most people ran some kind of hustle to survive. It might simply be stealing power from overhead lines to run a corner shop or paying off a cop so that you could squat on the pavement selling aphrodisiacs. Then there were the big men’s scams: surgeons charging for bogus operations, builders constructing high-rises with sand passed off as cement, or medical suppliers reselling used syringes to hospitals. Calamity could befall you at any moment in Calcutta. A century-old portico could fall on your head on the way to work, or you could plummet into an unmarked manhole, or be hit by a runaway bus. The only power people had in such moments was in the fury of the mob. If a road accident happened, the driver could be yanked out and lynched, his vehicle doused in kerosene and set ablaze. If a pickpocket was caught, every passer-by would get one free thwack, a consolation for all the everyday tragedies for which there was no justice, no recourse.

As a reporter at The Statesman, sometimes I wrote a few hundred words to make sure that an accident victim’s medical bills were paid by the reckless driver who struck him. Sometimes, all it took was a phone call, identifying myself from The Statesman, and things would happen: justice, fairness or, more often, the water supply would be restored. In a sea of helplessness, newspaper work made you feel like you could be, as the Princeton motto had said, of service.

Excerpted from The Epic City: The World on the Streets of Calcutta by Kushanava Choudhury © 2017 Bloomsbury USA. Reprinted with permission.
Online Class Notes are password protected. To access, alumni must use their TigerNet ID and password. Click here to log in: http://paw.princeton.edu/class-notes
MEMORIALS

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

THE CLASS OF 1943

Erasmus H. Kloman ’43

Ras died Jan. 5, 2018, at his home in Heron Point retirement community in Chestertown, Md.

He prepared for Princeton at Episcopal High School in Baltimore, where he participated in various sports, dramatics, and debating. At Princeton Ras majored in English and was a member of Charter Club. He was a member of the lightweight crew that was undefeated for two seasons.

Upon graduation he served with the Army in Algiers in the Office of Strategic Services. Upon discharge he earned a master’s degree from Harvard. He then became an assistant to the director of the Foreign Policy Research Institute at the University of Pennsylvania. This led to his earning a Ph.D. and working in Washington.

Between 1961 and 1966 he was an investment economist with American Metal Climax. This was followed by work at IBM, teaching at CCNY, and a trip to Africa with the U.S. Trade Mission.

Ras had a very busy retirement and was occupied with learning to paint with watercolors. His success led to his participating in various shows in the Washington, D.C., area. Between 1994 and 2015 he wrote and published six books.

He is survived by his wife, Sue; her two daughters; and his son Alec. His sons Helm and Nick predeceased him.

THE CLASS OF 1948

William G. Hamilton ’48

Bill was born Feb. 17, 1925, in Brooklyn, N.Y., and served in the Marines during World War II and in Korea. At Princeton he majored in the SPA and then attended the Johns Hopkins Center for International Studies in Bologna, Italy.

He was a government professional in public affairs and media relations, both in the United States and internationally.

He had a 32-year career with the U.S. Information Agency (USIA), first as a public-affairs staffer in Jakarta, Indonesia; then as press liaison for two years at the U.S. Mission to the European Community; followed by work as a counselor for public affairs at the U.S. Mission to NATO; as a media-liaison officer at the U.S Embassy in London; and as deputy director in the Office of West European Affairs in Washington, D.C. Before joining USIA, he was on the staff at the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation in Boise, Idaho. After retirement in 1984, he taught media relations (as an aspect of public diplomacy) at the U.S. War College and wrote a history of the U.S. Bicentennial Commission.

Bill died Dec. 8, 2017, in Hyattsville, Md., at age 92. The Hamilton family home was in Chevy Chase, Md. He was married for 63 years to the late Maxine Hamilton. He is survived by their four children, Jean Hamilton, Ellen O’Donnell, Allison Hamilton-Rohe, and Graham Hamilton; and four grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1948

Richard W. Hemphill ’48

Dick was a lifelong resident of the Pittsburgh, Pa., area and an obstetrician-gynecologist in private practice.

He was born Sept. 28, 1927, in Apollo, Pa., entered Princeton in 1945, and majored in psychology. He was in Campus Club, a member of the band, and on the debate team. After time away for Army service, he graduated from Princeton in 1949 and from medical school at the University of Pittsburgh in 1953.

He was on the staff and a board member of Magee Women’s Hospital, a clinical professor at his medical school, and a leader of local groups in his professional specialty. He retired in 1991. He and his wife, Peggy, who predeceased him, were married for 60 years.

Dick died Jan. 10, 2018, after a period of ill health, at home. He is survived by children Vito and Pamela Barkus, six grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren.

William P. Hills ’48

Bill was born in Auburn, N.Y., in 1926. His life and career were in Watertown, N.Y., and in Europe as a journalist and freelance writer on history and other topics.

After Army Air Corps service from 1944 to 1945, he entered Princeton and majored in history. He played 150-pound football, hockey, and tennis, and was in Cap and Gown. He graduated in 1950. He also studied in France at the University of Grenoble. Later, he held a Reid Journalism Fellowship in Germany for a year. His father, Paul, was in the Class of 1917.

Most of Bill’s career was at the Watertown Daily Times. He also served on the local school board and was a leader in other community organizations. With Marian, his wife of 64 years, he was owner-manager of a local sports store. He was a lifelong tennis player and instructor.

He died Jan. 23, 2018, after a brief illness. He was 91. He is survived by Marian, sons James and William Jr. ’80, daughters Day and Carol, and three grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1951

Chester R. Davis Jr. ’51

Chet was born Aug. 30, 1930, in Chicago, to Chester and Bernice Scoville Davis. He was a longtime resident of Winnetka, Ill.

He came to us from Phillips Exeter. At Princeton he was in the SPA program, belonged to Key and Seal, and sang with the Chapel Choir, the Glee Club, and the Tigertones. He roomed with Heywood Alexander and Dave Colwell.

In 1951 Chet attended Harvard Law School, then took leave to serve in the Navy. He returned to Harvard and earned a law degree in 1958. He and Anne Meserve were married in 1962.

Chet was a partner in the Chicago law firm of Bell, Boyd & Lloyd until his retirement in 1991. He remained in the Naval Reserve for 52 years.

Chet died March 15, 2017, in Vero Beach, Fla., of a heart attack and lung complications. He is survived by Anne; their children John, Julia Guthrie ’86, and Elizabeth (Lisa); five grandchildren; and his brother-in-law Frederick Meserve Jr. ’60. His sister Cathy Rendh and brother Richard predeceased him.

The memorial service was held at Christ Church in Winnetka. Anne wrote, “He slipped away quietly but not before he pulled out his breathing tube and started to sing. A perfect way to go.”

Gerard Postles Thomas ’51

Gery was born Jan. 1, 1930, to William R. and Virginia Postles Thomas in Washington, D.C.

A graduate of Woodrow Wilson High School in Washington, at Princeton he was an economics major and belonged to Campus Club. He captained the undefeated tennis team...
THE CLASS OF 1952

Gerhard R. Andlinger ’52
An international business leader and a major benefactor of Princeton, Gerry joined us junior year after graduating from the Bundes Realschule in his hometown of Linz, Austria.

At Princeton he joined Dial Lodge and majored in economics. He belonged to the International Students Association, the German Club, and the Pistol Club. He roomed with Bob Ely and Fred Lewis.

Gerry went on to attend Harvard Business School, graduating in 1954, and then served in the Army as an intelligence officer. He went on a career in business — beginning at McKinsey and Co. and moving to leading roles at Esterline Corp., Levitt & Sons, and ITT.

He then started his own outfit, Andlinger and Thomas; his children Allison ’78 and Gerard Jr. (Chip); grandchildren Claudia, Jack, Curtis, and Carla; and his brothers William Jr. ’51 and James.

THE CLASS OF 1953

Lindsay Russell Laird ’53
Lin died Jan. 6, 2018, at the Central Maine Medical Center in Lewiston, Maine.

Lin was born in East Orange, N.J., grew up in Short Hills, N.J., and came to Princeton from the Pingry School. He joined Elm Club and majored in English.

After graduating, he was drafted into the Army and served at Fort Benning in Georgia. Lin married Mary Alden “Aldie” Nordquist in 1963, and settled in Acton, Mass. Lin had a business career spent mostly as a municipal-bond guru with Tucker, Anthony, and R.L. Day in Boston. Lin and Aldie loved spending summers in South Harpswell, Maine, where Lin served as president of the Auburn Colony Association for several years.

After retiring in 1991, Lin and Aldie divided their time between South Harpswell and Cudjoe Key, Fla. He loved class reunions and spending time with his family, demonstrating his patience while teaching five grandchildren to drive.

Lin is survived by Aldie, daughters Wendy and Molly, and seven grandchildren.

Victor Sidel ’53
Vic, a tireless campaigner for justice and peace in a warring and unjust world, died Jan. 30, 2018, at his younger son’s home in Greenwood Village, Colo.

Born in Trenton, N.J., Vic came to Princeton after graduating from Trenton Central High School. He was a member of Prospect Club and majored in physics. He was also a member of Whig-Clio and teamed up with Chris Webber to win several intercollegiate debate tournaments, including the 1952 Eastern district championship.

Vic graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1957 and then trained in internal medicine and public health, becoming head of the Community Medicine Unit at Massachusetts General Hospital.

In 1969 he moved to New York to become distinguished professor of social medicine and chairman of the Department of Social Medicine at Montefiore Hospital and the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in the Bronx.

In 1961 Vic founded Physicians for Social Responsibility (PSR) and contributed a series of articles on the medical consequences of nuclear war that spurred the formation of PSR chapters across the country. Later, he became co-president of PSR’s global affiliate, International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, which won the 1985 Nobel Prize for its work in bringing about the Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

He traveled frequently to China, Vietnam, Cuba, Chile, and other countries to lecture and to study public-health systems. He wrote a number of articles and books including War and Public Health and The Global Gun Epidemic.

He frequently contributed essays to the class five-year books denouncing American social and international policy and noting, “While millions live in poverty and squalor in a rich country … the resources needed to alleviate these disparities … are usurped by the wealthy.”

Vic was predeceased by his wife of 60 years, Ruth. He is survived by their two sons, Mark ’79 and Kevin, their wives, and three grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1954

David I. Granger ’54
Dave died Nov. 2, 2017, peacefully in his sleep. He was diagnosed with pancreatic cancer in August 2017.

Dave prepared for Princeton at the Landon School in Bethesda, Md. He majored in history, was a member of Colonial Club, and participated in the advisee project. Dave roomed with Quartie Clothier and Ron Fraser all four years, and they maintained close lifetime friendships. Quartie recalls bonding with Dave when they both flunked golf in the required freshman-year physical-education class.

He served in the Army from 1954 to 1956 and graduated from Harvard Law School in 1959. He worked as an attorney in the Justice Department during the Kennedy administration, was a partner at the Clifford & Warnke law firm for many years, and spent the remaining 15 years in his own private practice.

An avid outdoorsman, he introduced his children to camping and skiing when they were young, a legacy they treasure. There was no happier place for Dave than sailing his boat, Retriever III, which was docked in Oxford, Md., where he spent much of his retirement.

Dave was predeceased by his first wife, Deborah Wildes. He is survived by his wife of nearly 50 years, Dean Reynolds Granger; six children; eight grandchildren; a sister; and a brother. He lost two sons at early ages.

James D. Lionberger ’54

He completed his education at Washington University in St. Louis with a degree in geology.

He was a reinsurance executive with Commercial Union Insurance until he retired. After moving to Marion, Mass., he became a member of the Kittansett Club, where he enjoyed many challenging rounds of golf and spent many days chasing bluefish on Buzzards Bay. With his godson he built
PRINCETONIANS / MEMORIALS

a high-performance Kiffox single-engine experimental aircraft. Its bright yellow color was well known in the skies over the scenic shores of the Cape and islands, from which he took aerial photographs. He also enjoyed traveling and winter retreats in Vero Beach, Fla.

He is survived by his wife, Patricia; daughter Deborah Corcoran and her husband, Philip; daughter Dr. Margaret Lionberger and her husband, Douglas Kohn; and grandsons Jackson and Charles Kohn; and sister Margaret Skinner. He was predeceased by his first wife, Deborah, and Charles Kohn; and sister Margaret Skinner.

Anthony M. Lo Giudice ’54

Tony died Dec. 29, 2017, after eight years with Alzheimer’s disease.

He prepared for Princeton at Barringer High School in Newark, N.J. At Princeton he majored in psychology, was a member of Dial Lodge, and participated in the Chapel Choir, varsity crew, and IAA track.

He earned a doctorate in clinical psychology at Penn State University and taught at Lehigh University and Moravian College before moving to Maryland to teach at Frostburg State College, where he met and married Maureen, who was to be his wife for 36 years.

Tony taught courses primarily in Frostburg’s graduate counseling psychology program and developed the undergraduate internship. Students saw him as demanding the best of them and masterful in his presentation of various theories and techniques.

Tony had many passions. He was a voracious reader, and his tastes ranged from speculative fiction to history and philosophy. He was an avid fan of Penn State football and the New York Yankees.

Tony is survived by his wife, Dr. Maureen Connelly; his four daughters, Karen Ruch, Kelly Lo Giudice and her husband, Scott Youmans, Dr. Kim Lo Giudice, and Kristi Lo Giudice; his sister, Yolanda Capasso; niece Ursula Tartaglia and her son, Joseph; sister-in-law Carol Lo Giudice; and his nephew, Louis Capasso.

Julian Joseph Clark ’56

Julian died Sept. 21, 2017. He prepared at Abraham Lincoln High School in Brooklyn, N.Y., before entering Princeton in 1952. His senior-year roommates were Peter Cohen, Joel Greenblat, David Handel, and Neal Steigbigel.

He graduated with honors in chemistry from Princeton and went on to Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons (P&S). Julian had a long career as a consultation-liaison psychiatrist.

Julian was an alumni interviewer of applicants to Princeton, but other than that, was not active in class affairs. However, he always had a fond and grateful feeling about his college experience.

On June 23, 1957, he married Rita Weinberg, who survives him along with two daughters, Melissa and Amy; and three grandchildren, Dahlia, Ella, and Ben. Rita and Julian met in high school and were classmates at P&S. Julian was a kind, gentle soul who was adored by his family and patients. He enjoyed his wine collection, acquired during extensive traveling. He was an avid fisherman, gardener, and superb baker who shared his talents with many people. He is greatly missed.

Lawrence G. Goodman ’56

Larry died Dec. 16, 2017, in Briarcliff Manor, N.Y. He was 83.

Larry matriculated from Horace Mann School in New York. At Princeton he roomed with fellow classmates Dick Klueter, TC Murray, and Jerv Janney. After ROTC at Princeton, he served in the Navy as a navigator pilot, lieutenant junior grade.

His career in retailing began as a men’s furnishing buyer at Hale Bros. department store in Cleveland. Subsequently, he became the owner of the Captain’s Quarters, a traditional men’s clothing store.

Marc was a skilled boatman, an avid Cleveland sports fan, and an active volunteer in his community. His family and friends would say that he was authentic and loyal to the core.

Marc is survived by his wife of 56 years, Susan; their three children, Marc III, Jennifer, and Kathryn; and grandchildren Lexie, Liza, Ryan, and Eleanor.

Marcus W. Ziegler Jr. ’56

Marc died Nov. 30, 2017, of acute myeloid leukemia. He was 84.

Marc was born Jan. 16, 1933, in Cincinnati, Ohio.

He graduated from the Choate School in 1951. The following year was spent at Cheltenham College in England as an exchange student. He then went to Princeton, where he was a member of the Cottage Club. Marc participated in rugby football for four years and was an outstanding member of the team. He roomed with Dan Rebbun, TC Murray, and Jerv Janney. After ROTC at Princeton, he served in the Navy as a navigator pilot, lieutenant junior grade.

His career in retailing began as a men’s furnishing buyer at Hale Bros. department store in Cleveland. Subsequently, he became the owner of the Captain’s Quarters, a traditional men’s clothing store.

Marc was a skilled boatman, an avid Cleveland sports fan, and an active volunteer in his community. His family and friends would say that he was authentic and loyal to the core.

Marc was a reserved man with a wry wit and common-sense wisdom.

He is survived by his wife of 56 years, Susan; their three children, Marc III, Jennifer, and Kathryn; and grandchildren Lexie, Liza, Ryan, and Eleanor.

THE CLASS OF 1956

Julian died Sept. 21, 2017. He prepared at Abraham Lincoln High School in Brooklyn, N.Y., before entering Princeton in 1952. His senior-year roommates were Peter Cohen, Joel Greenblat, David Handel, and Neal Steigbigel.

He graduated with honors in chemistry from Princeton and went on to Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons (P&S). Julian had a long career as a consultation-liaison psychiatrist.

Julian was an alumni interviewer of applicants to Princeton, but other than that, was not active in class affairs. However, he always had a fond and grateful feeling about his college experience.

On June 23, 1957, he married Rita Weinberg, who survives him along with two daughters, Melissa and Amy; and three grandchildren, Dahlia, Ella, and Ben. Rita and Julian met in high school and were classmates at P&S. Julian was a kind, gentle soul who was adored by his family and patients. He enjoyed his wine collection, acquired during extensive traveling. He was an avid fisherman, gardener, and superb baker who shared his talents with many people. He is greatly missed.

Lawrence G. Goodman ’56

Larry died Dec. 16, 2017, in Briarcliff Manor, N.Y. He was 83.

Larry matriculated from Horace Mann School in New York. At Princeton he roomed with fellow classmates Dick Klueter, TC Murray, and Jerv Janney. After ROTC at Princeton, he served in the Navy as a navigator pilot, lieutenant junior grade.

His career in retailing began as a men’s furnishing buyer at Hale Bros. department store in Cleveland. Subsequently, he became the owner of the Captain’s Quarters, a traditional men’s clothing store.

Marc was a skilled boatman, an avid Cleveland sports fan, and an active volunteer in his community. His family and friends would say that he was authentic and loyal to the core.

Marc was a reserved man with a wry wit and common-sense wisdom.

He is survived by his wife of 56 years, Susan; their three children, Marc III, Jennifer, and Kathryn; and grandchildren Lexie, Liza, Ryan, and Eleanor.

THE CLASS OF 1958

Alan A. Barnown ’58


He was a graduate of Mamaroneck (N.Y.) High School. His father, Willem, was in the Class of 1927. Beans left Princeton after the first term of our freshman year. According to Jim Nesbitt, who roomed with him in Witherspoon,
Beans was a great guy and fun to be around. He graduated from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, N.Y. Beans and Monica Jarmark were married Nov. 25, 1961.

He began his business career as a retail and commercial space planner and interior designer. He worked for the JC Moag Corp. of Jacksonville, Ind., a glass-fabrication and temperament company, and also for Norwood Oliver Design Associates of New Jersey, an interior-design company, before starting his own company, Barnouw Design Associates.

Beans had many interests. He liked to ski and hunt as well as cook and travel. He was a lifelong fan of the New York Giants and the New York Mets.

He is survived by Monica; son Peter and his wife, Margaret; son Thomas and his wife, Amy; daughter Tracy Schneider and her husband, Carl; grandchildren Maja, Hayden, Grace, Ava, Amanda, Willem, and Meg; and his sister, Brenda Kane. To them all the class extends its sympathy.

A. Lawrence Barr ’58
Lawrie died Oct. 29, 2017, in Francestown, N.H., from prostate cancer. He was a graduate of the Brooks School in North Andover, Mass. His father, George, was in the Class of 1924 and head of the French department at Princeton. Lawrie’s roommates while at Princeton were Marty Ballantine and Charlie Chapin. He left Princeton in January 1956, spent two years on active duty in the Army, then graduated from Colby College in Waterville, Maine.

In 1970, he moved to Peterborough, N.H., and taught sixth grade at a public high school for 16 years. While there he started an “Adopted Grandparent Program.” Each week he would take his class to a local nursing home, where each student would be matched up with one of the residents. They would play checkers and chess, and read to them. Lawrie wanted his students to learn about compassion, love, and caring for older people.

For the past 34 years he worked in real estate in Peterborough and Francestown. When his brother died, Lawrie married his widow, Ann, and adopted her daughter, Elizabeth. The marriage ended in divorce, and in 1979 he married Carol Prest, who survives him. Lawrie is also survived by his daughters Elizabeth, Susan, and Janie Goldschmidt and her husband, Josh, and their children Tanner, Ann Riley, and Finley; and mother-in-law Frances Prest. To them all the class extends its sympathy.

THE CLASS OF 1959
Stephen A. Decter ’59
Steve died Sept. 5, 2017, of a sudden hemorrhagic stroke.

Born in Newark — he was a lifetime resident of New Jersey — he attended Columbia High School in Maplewood. At Princeton he majored in the Woodrow Wilson School, joined Elm Club, and was secretary of Orange Key. He was a Campus Fund Drive solicitor, a member of Whig-Clio, and co-chairman of ’59’s Class Day. He earned a master’s degree in political science at the University of Pennsylvania.

Serving as an academic administrator and researcher at Rutgers for 31 years, he was committed to making New Jersey a better place. He was involved with preparing studies of state agriculture, the environment and natural-resource use, water and solid-waste management, land-use planning and management, housing and affordable-housing policy, and regional planning and development.

He developed and taught courses in the Rutgers departments of environmental resources, ecology evolution and natural resources, and political science; and served as a consultant to state departments of agriculture, environmental protection, community affairs, and the state Legislature as well as county and municipal governments.

A member of the West Windsor Township Committee from 1983 to 1988, he served as mayor in 1987. His focus was on planning and development and service issues to accommodate a growing population, including the building of a senior center, mixed-use zoning, and a central community park.

Never married, he was predeceased by his brother, Philip.

A CLASS OF 1959 MEMORIALS / PRINCETONIANS

David A. Iams ’59
David, one of the last full-time society columnists for a major newspaper, died in his sleep Nov. 12, 2017, at his Port Elizabeth, N.J., home a year after undergoing open-heart surgery. He was a third-generation Princetonian and served as class secretary from 1984 to 1989. He was 79. David was born in Pittsburgh, grew up in Bay Head, N.J., and prepped at St. Paul’s School in Concord, N.H. He followed his father, Samuel H. Iams ’32, and grandfather, Samuel Iams 1901, to Princeton, where he ate at Charter, became a classics major, and edited The Tiger in his senior year. After graduation, David spent three years in Army intelligence before reporting for the Baltimore Sun. He then rejoined Army intelligence as a civilian, reported for Stars and Stripes Europa, then joined the Philadelphia Inquirer staff.

A classic tuxedo and scuffed shoes formed his trademark outfit, and a bicycle often his transport, as he circulated through the party set of Philadelphia’s Main Line for the Inquirer from 1986 until retiring in 2001. He was a popular fill-in on the piano after the band had left, all the while collecting social notes for his column.

He is survived by his wife, Dorothy McLaughlin Iams; his son, Tony; his daughter, Sarah; his sister, Alice Kittredge; and his brother, John. We will miss David’s puckish humor. We have sent condolences.

Ralph B. Snyder Jr. ’59
Born into an Air Force family in Shreveport, La., Ralph moved regularly in his childhood, living in Japan and Korea before attending high school in Belleville, Ill., his last stop before coming to Princeton.

At Princeton Ralph majored in physics, ate at Prospect Club, was an engineer at WPJB, and roomed with Peter Roemer, Mike Fried, Dick Kolbert, and Tom Philips. Following Princeton, Ralph earned a doctorate in physics at Harvard and worked for a time as a research scientist at Harvard College Observatory. By 1978 he had moved on to the University of Connecticut as a physics professor, where he spent the rest of his career.

Ralph changed his name at some point from “Ralph” to “Rand” and was thus referred to in his obituary, but according to Peter Roemer, “his old friends still called him Ralph.” He died Oct. 23, 2017, of complications from lymphoma treatment.

His marriage in 1959 to Mary Livingston ended in divorce. They had three children: Kenneth, Douglas, and Katherine, all of whom survive him, and to all of whom the class extends its sympathies.

Philip H. Woods ’59
Phil died Sept. 9, 2017, in Rockport, Maine, from complications of pituitary cancer. In Born in 1936 in Albany, N.Y., he attended Phillips Exeter Academy, where he played hockey, played in the band, and joined the debating club. At Princeton he majored in English, was active in the advertising and selling forum, and played interclub hockey and touch football for Campus Club. He roomed with a substantial portion of its ’59 section: Jim Bennett, Dave Driver, Seth Montgomery, Topper Oakes, George Rosenthal, and Jim Wade.

After graduation he earned an MBA at Stanford, then earned a master’s degree in communications research. Thus equipped, Phil joined Young & Rubicam, working first as an account executive, and then moved to the Corporate side, followed by work in product management for Nestle and General Foods.

In 1973, he formed an independent practice as a product-marketing consultant to major consumer-product companies that continued
PRINCETONIANS / MEMORIALS

THE CLASS OF 1960

John P. Biro ’60

His children called him “The Great American Success Story.” A Holocaust survivor and an émigré of the Hungarian Revolution of 1956, “Jancsi” found his way to Princeton through the Camp Kilmer, N.J., refugee center, to sponsorship by a Princeton ’49 family, employment at Bell Labs, and then admission to Princeton as a sophomore mechanical engineering major.

He perfected his English and immersed himself in Princeton. He joined Elm Club, played varsity soccer and intramural athletics, and participated in numerous engineering-related activities. After earning a master’s degree at Columbia, he began his remarkable engineering career.

“Wafted by a favoring gale” perhaps, but propelled by hard work and application, John advanced through a rising series of engineering-management positions to become head of the oil-field products division of the NVF conglomerate. When that division was spun off in the late 1980s, John and partners purchased it and ran it very successfully until they sold it in 2003.

With much to be proud of, nothing but his family meant more to John than his affection for Princeton. He was active in the Princeton Alumni Association and a frequent presence at class reunions. Before his unexpected death Jan. 15, 2018, John and Lois traveled extensively and thoroughly enjoyed the company of their children and grandchildren. The class sends our sympathies to them all.

George A. Lowell ’60

George died Jan. 10, 2018, from congestive heart failure. He was born and raised in Denver, Colo., and came to us from East High School. He earned an Eagle Scout badge and acquired a lifelong devotion to tennis and fly-fishing.

At Princeton he majored in civil engineering, was a captain in Commons, was vice president of the American Society of Civil Engineers student chapter, and was president of Dial Lodge. He kept on fishing and hitting the tennis courts, with spare moments given to IAA sports.

After graduation, George turned to business pursuits, earning an MBA from the University of Pittsburgh and embarking on a long succession of management and later entrepreneurial pursuits that took him from Pittsburgh to Baltimore and finally to Springfield, Mass.

Upon retirement in 1999, George moved to Inverness, Fla., where he turned his skills to numerous local volunteer activities, as an interviewer for Princeton admissions, and in numerous capacities for the Citrus Hills community. There, he was proud to be recognized as a member of the Citrus Hills BGA (Bad Golfers Association) and active in its charitable activities.

George’s first wife, Patricia, predeceased him. With his second wife, Sandra, he enjoyed travel, catching up with classmates, and — yes — still fishing.

THE CLASS OF 1963

Mark R. Adelman ’63

Mark had manifold callings — internationally recognized scientist, teacher of medical students, advocate for better public schools, civic leader, webmaster, and oyster farmer. His life was one of honor, curiosity, adventure, and helping others.

A resident of Kensington and Scotland Beach, Md., he died Sept. 17, 2017, of pancreatic cancer. Mark came to us from Atlantic City (N.J.) High School. At Princeton he majored in biology, received awards for proficiency in German, was treasurer of the Spanish Club, and ate at Terrace. He roomed with Laden, Coco, Nesbitt, and Carballo.

After earning a Ph.D. in biophysics from the University of Chicago and doing postdoctoral work at Rockefeller University, he concentrated his research on how cells move. He taught at Duke and at Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences in Bethesda, Md.

As a civic activist, Mark helped found Montgomery County Education Forum to promote educational access for all public school students, was president of Kensington Heights Civic Association and Tanner Creek Civic Association in Scotland Beach, and worked to prevent Costco from placing a large gas station close to housing. The retiree became a Chesapeake Bay farmer with a loyal following for his delicious smoked oysters.

Mark is survived by his loving wife of 46 years, Abigail; son Bennett; grandchildren Robbie and Jillian; and sister Lois Adelman.

Robert G. Keller ’63

Bob died May 2, 2017, at home. He was an attorney and investor who lived in Manhattan. Bob came to Princeton from Short Hills, N.J., majored in English, wrote a thesis on William Faulkner, wrestled during sophomore year, dined at Campus Club, and was an Orange Key guide. He roomed in 1903 Hall with Galloway, Hoffman, and Stevens. He sang and taught himself to play the guitar, often traveling to Manhattan to take part in music in Washington Square Park.

After college he became a Marine. Bob graduated from Columbia Law School and joined Patterson Belknap Webb & Tyler. Having practiced real-estate law for years and upon success in stock-market trading, he began a 25-year endeavor of owning and managing apartment projects in New Jersey. After selling those, he continued as a successful investor. He also worked on novels, collected art, played music, and traveled to the West and to France. He wrote in one of our reunion books that he enjoyed “the cultural opportunities and female companionship available to a New York City bachelor.”

The class sends its sympathies to his brother, Bruce, of Kerrville, Texas.

THE CLASS OF 1965

Donald R. McKay ’65

Don died July 28, 2017, after a long and fruitful life. He lived in Roseland, N.J., after having grown up in nearby Livingston, where he was president of his class and all-state in football. He had a late-50s-style crew cut consistent with all the above.

At Princeton he took his meals at Cottage and lettered in lacrosse. Don was a central figure in the great athletic legacy of our class — at Princeton he was All-Ivy as the tailback of our undefeated football team and in 1978 was the second person inducted into Livingston High School’s Athletic Hall of Fame.

Don remained active in the class and was beloved for his cheerful, low-key personality and his frequent screening at class events of our epic 35-14 victory over Yale in New Haven senior year. After a long, rewarding career on Wall Street, finally at UBS, Don retired recently as senior vice president of an executive wealth-management firm.

He is survived by his wife, Martha; daughters Liz Conklin, Stefanie Emmons, and Kristin Levin; sons Scott and Doug; all of their spouses; and numerous grandchildren. The class extends its condolences to all of them on the loss of a first-class leader and fine family man.

THE CLASS OF 1966

Michael D. Case ’66

Mike died April 9, 2017.

Mike came to Princeton from Arcadia High School in Phoenix, Ariz., following his brother, Claude ’64. At Princeton Mike roomed with David Dockenmayer and belonged to the Woodrow Wilson Society. He was a philosophy major and, like David, he took a year off from undergraduate studies, graduating in 1967.
THE CLASS OF 1968

Robert F. Lockwood Jr. ’68
Bob died Oct. 1, 2017, of heart failure. He was 74.
Born in Springfield, Mass., he prepared at Deerfield — graduating in 1961 — where he was active in football, basketball, tennis, and student government. At Princeton Don started with the Class of ’65 and joined our class as an economics major in the fall of 1966, after serving in the National Guard. He ate at Cannon, serving as secretary and living there during his senior year with Ryan, Taylor, and Mutterston. He was a regular in the Cannon post-dinner bridge foursome, along with Ryan, Shaner, and Vernotico. Stone remembers Bob wryly threatening to strangle him after Stoney played “Quinn the Eskimo” on a jukebox about 90 times. Having lived in Willawham, Mass., Bob knew and touted the medicinal properties of a cup of warm grease at Friendly’s after a night’s excess.

After Princeton, he worked for Cigna’s retirement-investments division, retiring from Prudential in 2006. He enjoyed the Red Sox, Celtics, and Patriots, but really loved watching his daughters play soccer — he was their biggest fan. To daughters Brittany L. Maguire and Ashley J. Lockwood, brother Richard, and sisters Leta Charrette and Linda Buchanan, the class extends its deepest sympathies. We shall all miss this very special man.

THE CLASS OF 1969

Albert H. Dudley III ’69
Hank Dudley, a much-admired classmate, died Nov. 19, 2017. A proud and committed graduate of McDonough School, he was a highly accomplished and compassionate orthopedic surgeon. Deeply involved both in the McDonough and Baltimore communities, he loved Princeton and Tiger Inn so much that he had a custom mantle in his study made with the Tiger Inn logo. Another passion was photography, and he hired a pilot to fly him over the family’s vacation spot on Martha’s Vineyard.

The loss of his beloved Bette in 2012 was an enormous one, but he was well supported by his children, Katherine; Lauren and her husband, James Mann; and Albert IV and his wife, Jill. His rich and remarkable legacy also includes grandchildren Blake, Chase, and Luke, and dogs Finnegan and Angus.

THE CLASS OF 1977

Cheryl Ann Bass ’77
Born in Nashville, Tenn., Cheryl was the second child of Herbert A. and Jewel L. Bass. Raised in Norfolk, Va., Cheryl was a graduate of St. Catherine’s School in Richmond, Va.; Princeton; and the University of Virginia School of Law. Cheryl returned to Hampton in 2003 to be closer to family and to assist with the care of her mother.

Cheryl worked as a lawyer and teacher. She was used to being a trailblazer. At St. Catherine’s she was one of the first two African American students to attend. At Princeton she served as president of the Princeton University Gospel Choir her senior year. Daphne Thomas Jones described her as “dignified and graceful” and said she led by example. Gussie Bannard recalled her as “fun and funny, elegant, beautiful, but still really down to earth.”

Cheryl is survived by children Madeleine and Anthony FitzHugh, sisters Janice Spruell and Pamela Bass, aunts Ann Coke and Rose Merritt, three nieces, two nephews, and many other close family members and friends. The class sends our sympathies to them all.

GRADUATE ALUMNI

John Schlight ’65
John Schlight, a retired Air Force colonel and professor of history, died peacefully Sept. 4, 2017, at age 90.
Schlight graduated from high school and then joined an order of Benedictine monks. After graduating from one of their colleges, he earned a master’s degree in philosophy from Fordham University in 1949. In 1952 he left the Benedictines and joined the Air Force. He was a navigator during the Korean War and then was a professor for one of the first classes to attend the new Air Force Academy in Colorado.

In 1961, he left Colorado to attend Princeton, and earned a Ph.D. in history in 1965. Schlight then returned to the Air Force Academy as a professor of history and remained there until 1973, when he moved to Washington and the faculty of the National War College. He also was a professor of history at George Washington University.

Schlight wrote many articles and book chapters on military history. He authored five scholarly books, including one on Henry II. He retired from the Air Force with the rank of colonel in 1989.

He was predeceased by Ellen, his wife of 61 years, and their youngest daughter. He is survived by three children, seven grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren.

G. Peter Beardsley ’71
Peter Beardsley, professor of pediatric hematology/oncology and pharmacology at Yale Medical School, died Sept. 6, 2017, at age 76.
Beardsley graduated from MIT in 1967 with a bachelor’s degree in chemistry. He earned a Ph.D. in chemistry from Princeton in 1971 and a medical degree from Duke in 1974. From 1974 to 1976, he was an intern and a resident at Yale New Haven Hospital. He then held a fellowship in pediatric hematology and oncology at Harvard Medical School/Dana-Farber Cancer Institute/Children’s Hospital from 1976 to 1979.

Beardsley was an instructor and assistant professor of pediatrics at Harvard Medical School from 1979 to 1985. In 1986, he joined the faculty of Yale Medical School, where he was section chief of pediatric hematology and oncology until 2000, and director of the pediatric oncology program at the Yale Comprehensive Cancer Center until 1999.

He was an internationally known pioneer in the study of folate enzymes and a leading figure in the treatment of childhood cancer. He published 80 research papers, patents, and book chapters, mostly in the area of anti-folates.

Beardsley is survived by his wife, Miriam; two children; a stepdaughter; and three grandchildren. He had been married to the late Diana Schultz Beardsley ’76.

Douglas S. Darrow ’88
Douglass Darrow, principal research physicist at the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory, died Sept. 13, 2017, of cancer-related complications, at age 57.
Darrow graduated from Michigan State University in 1982 with a degree in physics and computer science. In 1988, he earned a Ph.D. in astrophysical sciences from Princeton. He then became a research physicist at the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory on the Forrestal Campus, where he remained for his entire career.

Darrow was an international expert on measuring fast ions in magnetic fusion energy devices (an essential ingredient for future fusion power plants). He participated in the Princeton Tokamak Fusion Test Reactor (TFTR) experiment that set a world record for fusion power. He developed specialized diagnostics for the TFTR and then for fusion experiments around the world, including the JET and MAST experiments in England, the CHS and LHD stellarators in Japan, and the NSTX back in Princeton.

This led Darrow to make extended collaborative visits to England and Japan. He was the main author of 20 scientific papers and co-authored 180 more. He was known for his kindness and friendship within the fusion-research community.

Darrow is survived by his wife, Connie; three children; and his mother, Margaret.

Graduate memorials are prepared by the APGA.
Classifieds

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

Paris, Marais: Elegant, 2 bedroom, 2 bath apartment, vibrant Pompidou museum/ sidewalk café quarter on 13c pedestrian street, full kitchen, w/d, AC, cable. triff@mindspring.com, availability: www.pottersfarmcottage.com, 207-752-0285.

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Paris, Tuileries Gardens: Beautifully-appointed, spacious, 1BR Queen, 6th floor, elevator, concierge. karin.demorest@gmail.com, w'14.


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

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

Paris, Neighbors: Louvre Musée, Opéra, Place Vendôme (Ritz). Studio sleeps 2. Former Naval attaché’s apartment. $150/night + €85 cleaning fee. apowet7@icloud.com, 831-531-7155, W'49.


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Brooksville, ME- House and cottage: spectacular views of the Camden Hills from across the Penobscot Bay in Brooksville, access to Walker Pond for swimming and canoeing. Seasonal or monthly contact 503Herrick@gmail.com, k'83.

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April 25, 2018 PRINCETON ALUMNI WEEKLY 63

Classifieds
On April 18, 1906, San Francisco was brought to its knees by an earthquake and fire that claimed some 3,000 lives, destroyed some 28,000 buildings, and left more than half the city’s population of about 400,000 homeless. In the words of San Francisco’s displaced newspapers, “Downtown everything is ruin. Not a business house stands. Theaters are crumbled into heaps. Factories and commission houses lie smouldering on their former sites.”

In the aftermath of this disaster, wallets across the country and beyond were opened. According to the American Red Cross, public donations amounted to $8.5 million, far surpassing a congressional appropriation of $2.5 million — the combined equivalent of approximately $300 million today. As The Daily Princetonian opined, “It is characteristic of the American people that, even before the progress of destructive conflagration has subsided, the work of relief for the stricken is being organized upon a scale as nearly as possible commensurate with the need, and there can be no question of the urgency of the need.”

Princetoniangs — town and gown alike — did their part. On April 25, a mass meeting was held in Alexander Hall to raise funds for the “San Francisco sufferers.” Then, on April 26, the Triangle Club staged a benefit performance of Tabasco Land, a musical comedy in which a visiting American businessman, John James Jones-Smith, is robbed of valuable papers by the mayor of a town in the nation of Tabasco, Don Miguel Hidalgo del Montezuma. By the time the curtain falls, to quote the Prince, “the papers are finally recovered, vice defeated and virtue exalted.” The whole was enriched by “comic opera love” in which the mayor’s ward, Carita, intent on marrying U.S. Navy Lt. Kingsley Haddon, resists her guardian’s efforts to unite her with the unscrupulous count and aeronaut Pierre Bombilleaux. Tabasco Land was the first Triangle show to feature the all-male kickline.

The Prince described this performance as “a decided success” — one “largely attended” and “received in a most appreciative manner,” a sentiment shared, under very different conditions, by its beneficiaries in San Francisco.

John S. Weeren is founding director of Princeton Writes and a former assistant University archivist.
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**Quantum Circuits, Inc.**
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- Fitz Gate was the first institutional investor in February 2017; followed by Sequoia, Canaan and Tribeca in September 2017
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*(founded by serial entrepreneur Dan Porter ’88)*

- Fitz Gate invested in January 2017; followed by Andreessen Horowitz and Kevin Durant in December 2017
- Overtime is a digital sports network for non-professional sports whose videos have already been viewed nearly 1 billion times