PRINCETON ALUM WEEKLY

CLASS OF 2021: GREAT EXPECTATIONS
BABY TALK IN TWO LANGUAGES
PROFESSOR’S TARGET: GERRYMANDERING

PRINCIPAL PRESENCE
Nikki Bowen ’08 molds ‘fierce females’ in a Brooklyn school
HOME SWEET HOME?

All across America, lions, tigers and other big cats are being kept in cramped cages, suffering their entire lives. Many are roadside attractions, others are kept as "pets." Some have escaped or caused injuries, even deaths.

The Big Cat Public Safety Act could end this cruelty and protect the public, but we need your help.

Please visit www.ifaw.org/bigcats to take action to stop the suffering.
**Fierce Female**
School principal Nikki Bowen ’08 went from a low-income community to Princeton — and lets her students know they can do the same.
*By Naomi Nix ’10*

**Math versus Politics**
Professor Sam Wang’s statistical tests may help the Supreme Court rule in a case that could affect how our democracy works.
*By Deborah Yaffe*

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**Adventures in Math**
Mathematician Sasha Fradkin ’06 *11 discusses the perks of teaching young children (“they’re not afraid of math”) and her tips for introducing higher-level concepts to elementary schoolers.

**Houston Dispatch**
Catherine Legro Gentry ’88 draws inspiration from her neighbors during Hurricane Harvey.

**Historical Vacuums**
Gregg Lange ’70 on Princeton’s connections to the Confederacy in the Civil War and the century after.

**‘21 Questions**
Read more from our conversations with members of the Class of 2021.
Today is one of my favorite days of the academic year. It is our New Year’s Day, a day when Princeton starts fresh. We welcome new classes of undergraduates and graduate students, and new colleagues on the faculty and staff. We launch new courses. We look forward to new seasons from athletic teams, publications from writers, exhibitions from artists, and performances from dancers, orchras, and theater groups—including, this fall, a creative spectacular at the grand opening of our new and beautiful Lewis Center for the Arts.

Yet, if Princeton and many other colleges begin afresh each September, the world around us does not—it hurtles forward at a pace that can seem exhilarating, bewildering, or both. Technology, political parties, international alliances, global climate, transportation, healthcare, how we communicate, how we shop, what jobs we do: everything seems to be changing, and changing very fast.

This year’s Pre-read, Jan-Werner Müller’s What Is Populism?, addresses one aspect of that change: a stunning series of elections around the globe, including Britain’s vote to leave the European Union and America’s election of President Donald Trump. These elections surprised observers and pollsters alike, confounded experts, and cast doubt on longstanding political practices and assumptions. Many people say these elections resulted from “populism.” As Professor Müller points out, people often use the concept of “populism” without defining it carefully, but the term usually evokes the idea that ordinary people are taking power back from some group of elites.

Professor Müller thinks that a different and more troubling trend lies at populism’s core. He argues that populism is anti-pluralist, and that populist leaders act as though “anyone who does not support them is not properly part of the people.”

If Professor Müller is correct, then populism is at odds with the foundational principles of both the United States and this University. The United States Constitution and Princeton University are pluralist at their core. Both are committed to the idea that people of all races, religions, and ethnicities deserve full and equal respect, and beyond that to the idea that diversity of background, experience, identity, and opinion is, for this country and for this University, one of our greatest strengths.

learn and benefit from these disagreements, and to do that you must cultivate and practice the art of constructive disagreement.

Doing so is by no means easy. Some people mistakenly think the art of disagreement is mainly about winning debates or being able to say, “I was right.” It is much harder than that. The art of disagreement is not only about confrontation, but also about learning. It requires that we defend our views, as we do in debate, and, at the same time, consider whether our views might be mistaken.

It requires, too, that we cultivate the human relationships and trust that allow us to bridge differences and learn from one another. That is one reason why I disagree with people who consider inclusivity and free speech to be competing commitments. I believe exactly the opposite, namely, that if we are to have meaningful conversations about difficult topics on university campuses and in this country, we must care passionately both about the inclusivity that enables people to trust and respect one another and about the freedom of speech that encourages the expression of competing ideas.

Building trust depends upon empathy, patience, and sometimes forbearance. The art of disagreement requires a practiced sense of when to listen, calm the waters, remain silent, or simply walk away. Even in a University that thrives on disagreement, you need not rise to every provocation. As you speak with classmates and others, you may sometimes choose to focus on developing relationships, deferring vigorous debate for another day and a more promising moment.

But you also need to find times to speak up, because otherwise you will never have the uncomfortable conversations that really matter. You will never have a chance to test and develop your own views or to inform the views of your peers.

Speaking up is not always easy. As a student on this campus and, indeed, throughout your life—at work, in social settings, and in civic organizations—you will encounter moments when saying what you believe requires you to say something uncomfortable or unpopular. Learning the art of disagreement can help you to choose the moments when it makes sense to speak, and to do so in ways that are effective, constructive, and respectful of the other voices around you. But no matter how good you become at the art of disagreement, you will also need the personal courage to say what you believe—even if it is unpopular.

“Popular” and “populism” share a common Latin root: “popularis”—meaning “of the people.” We are back, in a way, to the question with which we began, about what it means to exercise leadership in circumstances of diversity and disagreement. Some people think leadership depends upon popularity—that it emanates from the approval and praise of a cheering crowd. This University is dedicated to a different view. We are committed to leadership through the rigorous and unyielding pursuit of truth. We believe that sometimes the greatest leadership and the most important insights come not from someone popular, famous, or acclaimed, but from a lone, brave voice insisting on a fundamental principle.

You have been admitted to this University because you have the capacity to become leaders. I hope you will embrace this University’s commitment to leadership through the pursuit of truth and understanding; that you will develop and practice the art of disagreement; and that you will cultivate the courage to speak up even when your opinions seem unpopular.

I hope, too, that you will thrive, grow, and blossom; that you will make friendships that last a lifetime; that you will delight in the joys of learning; and that you will relish these first moments on our beautiful campus. And I hope that you will accept my warmest welcome as you prepare now to march into campus through FitzRandolph Gate as Princeton’s Great Class of 2021.

Welcome to Princeton!
PRINCETON VARSITY CLUB

The Princeton Varsity Club would like to thank our PVC Lifetime Members

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To learn more about the Princeton Varsity Club or to become a member, visit www.PrincetonVarsityClub.org
WHERE TO BUILD — AND NOT TO

Our beautiful campus has changed dramatically during the last 50 years. Managing growth of the University and expansion of the student body while preserving and enhancing the unique look and feel of the campus has been a challenge largely met. The announcement that the University is looking at a site for a new 500-student residential college south of Poe and Pardee fields (On the Campus, May 17) is the latest example of this management challenge.

Poe and Pardee fields, the softball field, the tennis courts, and the Roberts Stadium fields form a coherent group of recreational resources within a beautifully landscaped open area valued by students (and returning alumni!). It would be a shame to degrade the largest remaining open and green space in the core of the campus.

Here is a suggestion for a better site for one or two new residential colleges — the underutilized and unattractive student parking lots on the lower campus. Undergraduates no longer are permitted to bring vehicles to our “walking campus,” and the student lots apparently are not needed. Locating one or two new residential colleges at the parking lots would place them closer to the somewhat isolated Forbes College and the new Lewis arts complex. Landscaping would provide a screen from the businesses along Alexander Road and the PJ&B line.

Offering the opportunity of a Princeton education to a growing number of highly qualified students is a worthy objective. So is preserving the intangible but very real and sustainable benefit of having the most beautiful college campus in the land.

Bill Kuntz ’71
San Diego, Calif.

READING PAW

Thanks for your request for opinions about the content of PAW (From the Editor, July 12). I always enjoy the pictures of scenic views of campus, and a number of them are on the bulletin board in my office. I tend to start at the beginning and read through to the end (and then stop, in line with the recommendation provided by Lewis Carroll). I can only imagine the challenges of putting out a publication that is a “house organ,” so to speak, but with so varied an assortment of alumni.

Generally, I value contributions that address some of the serious problems that the University faces. It’s easy to celebrate the accomplishments of faculty, students, and staff, but those of us who teach at other institutions are aware of the issues that may be going on underneath the surface. If the publication can avoid giving the impression that everything is rosy, then the good news is even more worth celebrating.

Finally, I am enough of a dinosaur to prefer the paper publication to any amount of electronic news, no matter how much more frequent the latter may be. When publications switch to an exclusively electronic format, they are likely to lose me as a reader. Thank you for keeping up the paper version and for all the editorial work that produces issue after issue from which I can select items to send to friends without a Princeton connection. Those items can come anywhere from the letters column to the Class Notes or even the last page.

Thomas Drucker ’75
Burlingame, Calif.

PAW TRACKS

AT HOME AND AT WAR: When Hale Bradt ’52 began reading his late father’s letters from World War II, the words “just grabbed me, viscerally,” he says. After decades of research, Bradt wrote about how the war reshaped his family. Listen to his story at paw.princeton.edu.
Inbox

Exercises and graduation. They always remind me once again of the values for which Princeton stands and why I am so grateful to be among her alumni.

John Titus ’62
Peachtree Corners, Ga.

This indulgence of avoiding stress may be the worst legacy that we are transmitting to the next generation.

UNDERESTIMATING STUDENTS
In reading the July 12 issue of PAW back to front, I first encountered a truly emotional and inspiring image of the aircraft carrier Princeton launching into action (That Was Then). It perhaps carried some of the brave Princetonians who helped win the titanic struggle of World War II.

Then I found Provost Deborah Prentice’s interview (On the Campus), in which she discusses eliminating the University policy to stop grade inflation. I understand that having such a policy while every other college in America has a pro-grade inflation policy put Princeton students at a disadvantage when applying for graduate-school positions. However, to attribute the recision of the policy to reducing stress is to conflate hard work and the satisfaction of transmitting to the next generation.

This indulgence of avoiding stress may be the worst legacy that we are transmitting to the next generation. It underlies all of the tumult that has occurred on campuses around the country and may play a role in the reduction a new goal of an education.

IDENTIFYING RACE, ETHNICITY
I read with interest the story regarding students offered admission at Princeton for the Class of 2021 (On the Campus, April 26). In particular, I was intrigued by the statistic that 53.4 percent of admits who truly live within and identify with a particular racial or ethnic group is probably more like 15 to 20 percent, but this is just a guess.

Like many of my colleagues in health-services research, I now try to avoid using variables that identify race or ethnicity, as these have become meaningless in a world in which we have a growing number of mixed-race/mixed-ethnicity households that may or may not identify or live within a particular community. I would suggest that the correct percentage of admits who truly live within and identify with a particular racial or ethnic group is probably more like 15 to 20 percent, but this is just a guess.

I think we are greatly underestimating the importance of race, as these have become meaningless in a world in which we have a growing number of mixed-race/mixed-ethnicity households that may or may not identify or live within a particular community. I suggest that without some additional information over and above self-declaration, this information is largely worthless for the admission process at select institutions like Princeton.

I would suggest that the admission office consider adopting a process of cross-checking self-identified racial or ethnic declarations against the ZIP code or postal code of the admission candidate’s residence. Both the U.S. Census and Statistics Canada are able to identify those codes largely associated with disproportionate ethnic/racial compositions which, to some extent, the
self-declaration is designed to identify. I thus would try to cross-reference the self-declaration with at least this added bit of information in the future.

Eric Nauenberg ’86
Associate Professor of Health Economics
Institute of Health Policy, Management, and Evaluation
University of Toronto
Toronto, Ontario

SERVICE IN THE MILITARY
I read with disbelief and dismay the article “In the Army (and Navy) Now” (On the Campus, July 12). I quote: “[Bret] Hinrichs, the first ensign commissioned by Princeton’s NROTC program in 45 years ...” So much for “Princeton in the nation’s service.” I was in the NROTC program from 1957 to 1960, and then served in the Navy until 1970. My graduating class included about 100 midshipmen who were commissioned as ensigns. Yes, there are many ways to serve the nation, but none are more important or fulfilling than our nation’s military services. Best of luck to Ensign Hinrichs; he has a wonderful experience awaiting him.

Lt. Cmdr. Mark L. Holmes ’60
U.S. Navy Reserve
Kenmore, Wash.

Editor’s note: Princeton’s NROTC program was active from 1945 to 1971. It was re-established in the fall of 2014.

WE’D LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU
Email: paw@princeton.edu
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PAW Online: Comment on a story at paw.princeton.edu
Phone: 609-258-4885
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Letters should not exceed 250 words and may be edited for length, accuracy, clarity, and civility. Due to space limitations, we are unable to publish all letters received in the print magazine. Letters, articles, photos, and comments submitted to PAW may be published in print, electronic, or other forms.

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Jennifer Daniels ’93
President of the Alumni Association and Chair of the Alumni Council

Rich Holland ’96
Vice President of the Alumni Association and Vice Chair of the Alumni Council

News from the Alumni Association

Jennifer Daniels ’93
From the time Jennifer was a student, she knew she wanted to give back to alumni, past, present and future. As the incoming President of the Alumni Association and Chair of the Alumni Council, Jennifer hopes to encourage Tigers of all stripes to join her.

“Our Princeton alumni community has unlimited potential -- whether in addressing social issues, creating opportunities for alumni and students, or partnering across generations to bring Princetonians together, be it in local service projects or in planning for the greatest party EVER each and every year. I and your Alumni Council will work hard to help realize this potential while keeping three core values in the forefront: service, collaboration and inclusiveness.”

Jennifer comes to her new role after serving as a member of the Alumni Council Executive Committee and Vice Chair and Chair of the Princeton Schools Committee. She has also volunteered as a Vice President for the Princeton Club of Philadelphia, Reunions Committee member, Class Participation Co-chair, and Class Treasurer.

She lives in Newtown, Pennsylvania, with her husband Keith and their two children, Stephen and Katie.

Rich Holland ’96
Rich is convinced that both students and alumni alike would enjoy more engagement with the University and can benefit from a gentle orange nudge…and he has been following his passion to grow Princeton alumni engagement since he walked out of FitzRandolph Gate in 1996.

“I recall walking the campus and feeling overwhelmed by all the opportunity at my fingertips during my four years as a student. As alumni, we have similarly great opportunities, but these will span our lifetime! I am hopeful that I can have even the slightest positive impact on how Princeton’s great alumni body engages with the University.”

Most recently, Rich served as the Chair of the Alumni Council’s Committee on Regional Associations. He has also served on the boards of the Princeton Club of Georgia and the Princeton Club of Washington, DC, for more than 15 years, including as President, Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, Alumni Schools Co-chair, PPRR Co-chair, and Young Alumni Coordinator.

Rich lives in Atlanta, Georgia, with his wife Meredith and their three children, Will, Sam and Katie. He enjoys the beach with his family and coaching his three kids in Little League Baseball.

aluminaries

Dear Princetonians:

Fall classes are well underway, the campus is abuzz with activity, and Princeton alumni have begun gathering and reconnecting across all points of the globe.

Want to share in the intellectual experience of the new Class of 2021? I encourage you to pick up a copy of this year’s Princeton Pre-Read selection, What Is Populism?, by politics professor Jan-Werner Müller, and read along with them.

Eager to see your classmates back on campus? Save the date for the annual Tiger Tailgate before the Princeton-Yale Football Game on November 11. Or head to Boston to see the Tigers take on the Crimson in a Friday evening game in Harvard Stadium on October 20.

Interested in hearing about all that is happening at Princeton today? Join President Eisgruber in locations around the country this fall and winter as listed below.

For these and more throughout the entire year, check the Princeton Alumni Association website often for updates at: alumni.princeton.edu.

October 17  Alumni Gathering with President Eisgruber at the NJ Performing Arts Center in Newark
October 20  Alumni Gathering with President Eisgruber in Chicago
October 20  Tiger Tailgate and Princeton-Harvard Football Game in Cambridge
November 11 Homecoming! Tiger Tailgate and Princeton – Yale Football Game in Princeton Stadium
November 28  Alumni Gathering with President Eisgruber in Denver
February 24  Save the Date for Alumni Day

All best from the Princeton campus,

Margaret M. Miller ’60
Deputy Vice President for Alumni Affairs
alumni.princeton.edu

TIGERS TACKLE HARVARD • October 19-22, 2017

Join fellow Tigers for an action-packed long weekend in Cambridge/Boston.
alumni.princeton.edu/tigertent2017

To learn the many ways to stay connected to Princeton, contact the Office of Alumni Affairs at 609-258-1900 or www.alumni.princeton.edu
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[Signature]
Margaret M. Miller ’80
Deputy Vice President for Alumni Affairs
alumni.princeton.edu

Jennifer Daniels ’93
President of the Alumni Association and Chair of the Alumni Council

Rich Holland ’96
Vice President of the Alumni Association and Vice Chair of the Alumni Council

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To register or for additional information, please contact Princeton Journeys today at (609) 258-8686 or journeys@princeton.edu.

January 4-17, 2018
New Zealand by Sea aboard
Caledonian Sky
David Huebner ’82 S80

February 24-March 7, 2018
Inside Vietnam & Cambodia
Dora C. Y. Ching *11

March 10-18, 2018
Great Whales in the Sea of Cortez
aboard National Geographic Sea Bird
D. Graham Burnett ’93

May 17-29, 2018
Spain & Portugal aboard Sea Cloud II
Germán Labrador Méndez

June 7-16, 2018
French Polynesia aboard
National Geographic Orion
Gabriel Vecchi

June 15-24, 2018
Great Libraries of England
John Fleming *63 P87

July 7-17, 2018
Circumnavigating Iceland aboard
National Geographic Explorer
National Geographic Experts

July 21-29, 2018
The Great American Southwest
Martha A. Sandweiss

July 23-August 2, 2018
Treking Mont Blanc with
Outdoor Action
Rick Curtis ’79

August 2-10, 2018
Insider’s Peru: Exploring Machu Picchu and the Sacred Valley
Andrew Hamilton

October 25-November 2, 2018
Flavors of Sicily
Pietro Frassica

November 3-14, 2018
Morocco to the Canary Islands
aboard Sea Cloud II
Lawrence Rosen

December 19-28, 2018
Tanzania Family Safari
Mace Hack ’86 S86 P16 P20

alumni.princeton.edu/journeys facebook.com/princetonjourneys
More than 600 freshmen turned out for a block party in Brown-Dod Courtyard the night before Opening Exercises, dancing to a DJ and sampling the fare from local food trucks.

Photograph by Ricardo Barros
On the Campus / Class of 2021

’21 DIVES IN!

SEPT. 2
8 a.m.: Dorm check-in starts
4:30 p.m.: Families say goodbye

SEPT. 3
1:30 p.m.: “Reflections on Diversity” session with the Rev. Sam Offer, a multiculturalism consultant

SEPT. 4–8
Small-group experiences (five days): Outdoor Action, Community Action, Dialogue and Difference in Action, or Fall Student-Athlete Orientation

SEPT. 9
1 p.m.: “The Way You Move,” a production written and performed by students, on strategies to prevent interpersonal violence
9:30 p.m.: Food and fun at a block party in Brown-Dod Courtyard

SEPT. 10
12:30 p.m.: Campus-wide scavenger hunt
3 p.m.: Opening Exercises in the Chapel
4 p.m.: March through FitzRandolph Gate in the Pre-rade
5:30 p.m.: Step sing at Blair Arch; Learn locomotive cheer; take class photo
7 p.m.: Pre-read Assembly with What Is Populism? author Jan-Werner Müller

SEPT. 11
8 p.m.: Tiger Night: Student performance groups

SEPT. 12
8 p.m.: Clash of the Colleges: Residential-college competition
9 p.m.: Glow party (music and glow sticks) in Dillon Courtyard

SEPT. 13
8 a.m.: First day of classes

Welcome, Class of ’21
Princeton’s most diverse class gets advice on how to disagree in an era of division

The Class of 2021 began its Princeton experience with a bang Sept. 10: 1,306 freshmen waving orange and black class pennants as they walked through the FitzRandolph Gate in the Pre-rade. Amid the day’s excitement, however, students set a more serious tone — one that echoed President Eisgruber ’83’s Opening Exercises talk on “Pluralism and the Art of Disagreement.”

Eisgruber urged the freshmen to learn to disagree and challenge popular opinion through “careful and respectful engagement with views very different from your own.” He drew on the Pre-read selection for the incoming students, politics professor Jan-Werner Müller’s What is Populism?, to bring up the white nationalist protest in Charlottesville, Va., and President Donald Trump’s “equivocating response to it,” which Eisgruber said “troubled me profoundly.” He called on students to “think deeply” about the events and to “participate constructively in the national dialogue they have generated.”

“We are committed to leadership through the rigorous and unstinting pursuit of truth.”
— President Eisgruber ’83

popularity,” Eisgruber said. “We are committed to leadership through the rigorous and unstinting pursuit of truth.”

Students said they appreciated the focus on how their education is relevant to current events. “Coming to a university as prestigious as this one, it’s important to be politically active and to understand what’s happening in the world,” said Kevin Williams ’21.

Lorenzo Munoz ’21 said he valued Eisgruber’s emphasis on independent thinking “regardless of whether it’s popular or not — and how sometimes it’s even more valuable when it’s unpopular, to have the courage to throw out a dangerous idea that some people won’t like.”

About 400 class members signed an August letter in solidarity with the University of Virginia condemning the “racism, anti-Semitism, and racism”
ALL TOGETHER NOW

First Impressions

As members of the Class of 2021 prepared for their first day of classes, PAW spoke with several about their experiences during orientation, their interests, and what they hope to accomplish during their time at Princeton. See what more freshmen told PAW at paw.princeton.edu.

By Allie Wenner
Photos by Beverly Schaefer

What’s been the best part of orientation? Community Action — I was building houses in Trenton with Habitat for Humanity. I want to get involved with doing community service because I really liked my CA experience.

What do you plan to study? I like economics, and I want to get certificates in finance and Spanish. My dream job is to work for ESPN or the NFL or some big sports company like that. I’m really interested in sports business and marketing.

What inspires you? My mom. She came from Japan knowing no English when she was only 16 years old. Her parents always made fun of her for liking art, and then she got into an art school and did really well and became a designer.

What are your plans here? The entrepreneurship club looks super-interesting. I’m hoping to get experience, and maybe I’ll become an entrepreneur — who knows? I want to contribute back to society because I’ve been given a lot. I also want to excel academically.

Gabrielle Rich '21, New York, N.Y.

What’s been your favorite part of orientation? My Outdoor Action group was pretty diverse — there was one person from Saudi Arabia, one from Barcelona, one from Belgium, and one from Turkey. I really enjoyed getting to know them and working toward a common goal.

What do you hope to do at Princeton? Finding out where everything is is my priority right now! And I guess decide if I want to be a doctor or work in artificial intelligence. Artificial intelligence is pretty much everywhere — everything is just advancing in the world, and that’s where I want to be.

Nsomma Alilonu '21, Phoenix, Ariz.

What’s the biggest difference between the U.S. and Australia? The slang — I’m trying to keep up with the slang.

Ollie Schwartz '21, Sydney, Australia

Gabrielle Rich '21, New York, N.Y.

Caroline Evnin '21, Bedford, N.Y.
continued from page 12

violence that took place” during the Charlottesville protest while lauding UVA for “standing firmly against vitriol and triumphing over hate.”

“As students from a university that has a prominent voice in the academic community, I thought it was important for us [to sign],” said Dana Iverson ’21. “We have that pedestal to comment and show our solidarity.”

Among the orientation events that greeted the freshmen was a new program called Dialogue and Difference in Action, offered, on a pilot basis, as an alternative to Outdoor Action and Community Action. For five days, 40 students gathered with community organizers and activists to discuss issues including racism, sexism, and homophobia.

The program is an expansion of retreats offered in recent years by the Women’s Center, Carl A. Fields Center, and LGBT Center in response to increasing student interest in social-justice issues, according to LaTanya Buck, dean for diversity and inclusion.

Isabel Griffith-Gorgati ’21, one of the participants, said that “our mutual interest in social-justice topics we discussed helped us bond.”

The Class of 2021 is Princeton’s most diverse by many measures: race and ethnicity (46.5 percent of U.S. students self-identified as minorities), percentage of Pell Grant recipients (22), and percentage of first-generation college students (17). In addition, for the first time in the University’s history, women in the class outnumber men (Princeton trailed the other Ivies in reporting this).

“Given the recent challenges around immigration, both our office and the Davis International Center did additional outreach to admitted international students this year,” Crittenden said. He said the goal was to reassure applicants “that we are a highly international institution that has deep experience helping students with immigration issues, and encouraging them to start the visa process early with us.”

THE CLASS OF 2021

Class size: 1,306
Applicants: 31,056*
Admitted: 1,990 (6.4%**) From waitlist: 101 admitted; 77 enrolled
Yield: 65.6%

Of those enrolled:
Students receiving financial aid: 61% Women: 50.4%* Men: 49.6%
U.S. minority students: 46.5%* International students: 12.3%
Children of alumni: 13% Recruited athletic prospects: 16.8%
Pell Grant recipients: 22%* From public schools: 60.9%
First-generation college students: 17%* Number of U.S. military veterans: 5
B.S.E. students: 20.8% (48.9% are women)

* a record high
** a record low
Source: Office of Undergraduate Admission

ENTERING GRADUATE STUDENTS

Doctoral-degree students: 493
Master’s-degree students: 171
Applicants: 10,967
Admitted: 12%
Yield of those admitted: 50%
Men: 59%
Women: 41%
International students: 46%
U.S. minority students: 20% of total (37% of domestic students)
Humanities and social sciences: 55%
Sciences and engineering: 45%

Source: Office of the Dean of the Graduate School; minority and division enrollment figures reported as of June 15

MORE GRAD STUDENTS FROM ABROAD

Despite uncertainty about American immigration policies, the Graduate School has seen a significant INCREASE IN INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS enrolling this year.

Cole Crittenden ’05, acting dean of the Graduate School, said 305 incoming students are from 61 other countries, or 46 percent of new Ph.D. and master’s students. That compares to 269 students (41 percent) last year and is the highest of the past five years.

“Given the recent challenges around immigration, both our office and the Davis International Center did additional outreach to admitted international students this year,” Crittenden said. He said the goal was to reassure applicants “that we are a highly international institution that has deep experience helping students with immigration issues, and encouraging them to start the visa process early with us.”

Lewis Center Plans a Party for the Arts

The University will celebrate the opening of the Lewis arts complex with a Festival of the Arts Oct. 5-8 that features dozens of performances, exhibitions, workshops, and other events. “We’re having a party for the arts, and we hope to offer something for everyone!” said Michael Cadden, chair of the Lewis Center for the Arts.

The arts complex, located along Alexander Street south of McCarter Theatre, includes the Wallace Dance Building and Theater, an arts tower with administrative offices and studios, and a building with instructional offices and research facilities for the music department.

Events will take place at locations across campus, and most are free. The festival includes concerts, plays, readings, performance walks, an opera for electric guitar, dance events, and the biennial Princeton Poetry Festival. For details, go to: lcoopening.princeton.edu.

Coverage of the new arts complex will appear in the Oct. 25 issue of PAW.
Clarence H. White and His World: The Art and Craft of Photography, 1895–1925

October 7, 2017–January 7, 2018

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Speaking Out on DACA

Eisgruber, faculty, campus groups voice support for affected students

President Eisgruber ’83, members of the faculty, and student groups voiced support for students in the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program in the wake of President Trump’s decision to phase out the program.

Eisgruber said the repeal of DACA — which protects from deportation certain young immigrants who came to the United States as children — would be a “tragic mistake” and called the program a “wise and humane policy that has benefited the country in multiple ways.” In a letter to Senate and House leaders, he urged Congress to act quickly on legislation that would provide “both immediate and long-term protection” for the estimated 800,000 people in the program.

In September, Attorney General Jeff Sessions announced that DACA would be phased out starting in March 2018 and that no new applications would be accepted.

In his letter, Eisgruber said the program “has allowed talented and motivated students, who came to this country as a result of decisions by their parents, to pursue their educations, develop their talents, and contribute positively to our communities and our country.”

More than 170 faculty members signed a statement pledging to do “everything in [their] power to enable DACA students to thrive at Princeton.”

arranged early accommodations for them in the residential colleges. The Davis International Center has reached out to DACA students to provide support, he said.

Three student groups — the Princeton University Latinx Perspectives Organization, Princeton Dream Team, and Princeton Latinos y Amigos — called on the University to agree not to coordinate with ICE agents; to publish its protocol in case of a deportation case; and to declare Princeton a sanctuary campus with certain sanctuary spaces, including the Chapel.

The University said in a statement that it would “do all it can to support undocumented and DACA students to the maximum extent that the law allows” and that its policies to safeguard privacy and safety are under review to ensure that they “fully protect” students, faculty, and staff.

Princeton said it will pay students’ DACA renewal filing fees and for their consultations with immigration attorneys. The University said its Department of Public Safety has no agreement with any federal law-enforcement agency to assist with immigration enforcement and will not honor immigration detainer requests.

Affirming a position previously stated by Eisgruber, the University said immigration lawyers “have indicated that the concept of a ‘sanctuary campus’ has no basis in law, and that colleges and universities have no authority to exempt any part of their campuses from the nation’s immigration laws.”

By A.W.
**Guide to Preparatory Schools**

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FOOTBALL

All Grown Up

Once the little brother, Holuba ’18 becomes Princeton’s next NFL prospect

Kurt Holuba ’18 was only 6 years old when he first played football at Princeton Stadium. “I remember going down for the ‘fifth quarter,’ going on the field with my older brother, and waiting for my oldest brother to get out of the locker room,” he said.

Eight years after linebacker Rob Holuba ’06 graduated from Princeton, Kurt followed him. And last November, as a junior defensive end, Kurt was on the familiar home turf when the Tigers celebrated an Ivy League championship. He finished second in the voting for Ivy Defensive Player of the Year after recording 34 tackles and eight sacks.

As a senior captain this year, Holuba may be in his final dress rehearsal for the NFL. Two Tiger defensive linemen — Mike Catapano ’13 and Caraun Reid ’14 — have been drafted in the last five years, and Holuba, a preseason All-American, looks primed to add his name to that list.

When Holuba first committed to Princeton, it was seen as a huge coup for the Tigers. He was also recruited by Harvard, where his other brother, All-Ivy center Jack Holuba, had recently finished his playing career.

Holuba finished second in the voting for Ivy League Defensive Player of the Year in 2016.

continued on page 20

THE BIG THREE

1 Track and cross country alumna CLARE GALLAGHER ’14 won the women’s title at the Ultra-Trail du Mont-Blanc CCC, a 101-kilometer race in the Alps that traverses portions of France, Italy, and Switzerland. She finished in just under 12 hours and 14 minutes — nearly 13 minutes faster than her closest challenger.

2 Goalie NATALIE GROSSI ’20 recorded four shutouts in the women’s soccer team’s first four games, including a six-save performance in the Tigers’ 2–0 win at No. 20 North Carolina State Sept. 2. Princeton opened 6–0 for the second straight year.

3 Cleveland Browns tight end SETH DEVALVE ’16 became the first white player in the NFL to kneel during the national anthem when he joined 11 black teammates in a pregame protest Aug. 21. DeVAlve’s wife, ERICA HARRIS DEVALVE ’17, who is African American, wrote in an essay for TheRoot.com that she was proud of her husband but wary of coverage that portrayed him as “some sort of white savior,” adding that the focus should be on “listening to the experiences and the voices of the black people who are using their platforms to continue to bring the issue of racism in the United States to the forefront.”

paw.princeton.edu
Holuba has started since his freshman year, and head coach Bob Surace ’90 said he’s always had a contagious work ethic. As his career progressed, he improved his pass-rushing technique, making better use of the speed and strength that made him a coveted recruit.

“He wants to go down in Princeton history as one of the best who’s ever played defense,” Surace said. “We’ve had some unbelievable defensive players, and he’s working hard to put himself in that conversation.”

— Head coach Bob Surace ’90

Holuba also has strong role models on the field. He regularly consults Catapano and Reid, and he worked out with Catapano during the summer, returning to school 15 pounds heavier with 4 percent less body fat.

“Those are two guys that came before me that are doing the things I want to do in the future,” Holuba said. “I’m trying to take advantage of their knowledge and their work ethic and try to learn from them anyway I can.”

“He wants to go down in Princeton history as one of the best who’s ever played defense. ... We’ve had some unbelievable defensive players, and he’s working hard to put himself in that conversation.”

By Justin Feil

KEEP UP WITH ALUMNI IN THE NEWS
Read about alumni athletes and other Tiger headliners in PAW’s weekly email newsletter. Subscribe online at paw.princeton.edu/email.
Parents who speak two languages in the home face a dilemma: Should they raise their children with both languages, or will that confuse their young learners? Should they avoid using words from two languages in the same sentence? Should each parent only speak one tongue? “Even basic answers to these questions are long overdue,” says Casey Lew-Williams, assistant professor of psychology. While studies have found that bilinguals show slightly increased cognitive abilities, he says, there has been surprisingly little research into how young children overcome the complexities of learning two languages at once.

In a study published in August in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, Lew-Williams is filling that gap, along with psychologists Krista Byers-Heinlein and Elizabeth Morin-Lessard from Concordia University in Montreal. Their research shows that babies may be better equipped to parse the differences in two languages than we realize.

Lew-Williams co-directs the Princeton Baby Lab, and in his work, he uses language as a way to understand the nature of early learning. “Language is a complex system, and the stakes for learning it are quite high,” he says. “Communication is a central part of what it means to be human.” Language learning presents a computational challenge to young children, who must sort through an overwhelming number of sounds and apply them to objects to make meaning. Researchers at the Baby Lab are trying to understand individual differences in early language learning, with the goal of preventing developmental delays and disorders.

Bilingualism by definition doubles the challenge by requiring children to switch between two languages, sometimes within the same conversation or sentence.

Lew-Williams and his colleagues examined the cost babies pay for that switching by looking at subtle changes in behavior and physiology, such as pupil dilation, which corresponds to how hard the brain is working to process surprising stimuli. The researchers studied a group of 20-month-old babies who were growing up in bilingual households, showing them pictures, for example, of a dog or a book, accompanied by sentences in English or French such as “Look at the dog!” In some cases, however, they mixed languages, in sentences such as “Look at the chien!” or presented sentences in...
different languages back to back. They found that when babies heard a word in their dominant language followed by a word in their nondominant language, their pupils dilated up to one-tenth of a millimeter. That small but significant change in brain effort implies that the children recognized the two as belonging to different systems — rather than a mass of interchangeable words — and worked to decode them. “Even at a young age, they have learned the probability of certain words going together, and they prioritize the language they are hearing,” Lew-Williams says.

“Even at a young age, [babies] have learned the probability of certain words going together, and they prioritize the language they are hearing.” — Lew-Williams

That extra computational effort to make the shift implies bilingual children may experience a delay in processing, but only a small one, Lew-Williams says. In addition, the researchers found babies were able to process switches from their nondominant to dominant language with ease. Lew-Williams and his colleagues will follow up their study with additional behavioral and neuroscience research to understand exactly what is happening in the brain.

In the meantime, however, their study may be good news for parents raising children in a bilingual environment. Past research has shown that children who are raised in bilingual households show better abilities as adults to accomplish work that requires multitasking. The research by Lew-Williams and his colleagues suggests that they may reap those benefits with very little cost while they are young. “This should be reassuring to those who might be skeptical of the human ability to learn two languages at once,” Lew-Williams says. “Children are born with the attention, memory, and pattern-detection abilities to make sense of their complicated perceptual environments, with surprisingly little confusion.”

IN SHORT

It’s one thing to be able to tell whether your spouse is happy, anxious, or annoyed — it’s another to know how long he or she is going to stay that way. Research by assistant psychology professor Diana Tamir and postdoctoral researcher Mark Thornton, published in Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences in May, shows that humans are adept at predicting emotional states and can foresee how another’s emotions will change over time, up to two transitions into the future.

While stem cells hold promise for treatment of some diseases, they also have a dark side: Stem cells that stay active in adult tissues can drive cancer tumor formation. Associate research scholar Toni Celià-Terrassa and molecular biology professor Yibin Kang have discovered that tiny RNA molecules in breast tissue, dubbed “microRNA,” exacerbate this process. Inhibiting their function may help improve breast-cancer treatment, they wrote in Nature Cell Biology in June.

YELLOW FEVER infects 200,000 people each year in Africa and South America, killing 30,000. Though a vaccine using an attenuated form of the virus has been effective at curbing the mosquito-borne disease, scientists were unclear on exactly how it works. Research by molecular biology assistant professor Alexander Ploss and postdoctoral research associate Floria Douam provides insight by examining the function of interferons, protein molecules that respond to infection. Published in August in mBio, their research could help in development of effective vaccines for other diseases.

The Supreme Court is supposed to apply the law without regard to public opinion. Court rulings, however, can affect public opinion, according to research by psychology and public affairs professor Elizabeth Levy Paluck and RAND Corp. social scientist Margaret Tankard. Surveying more than 1,000 people before and after the 2015 decision to legalize gay marriage, they found an increase in participants’ perception of others’ support for gay marriage, even if their own beliefs remained unchanged. The findings, published in Psychology Science in July, are the first experimental evidence of institutional decisions affecting societal norms.

Often predictions of the negative effects of climate change focus on flooding from sea-level rise. But a team led by researcher Venkatramani Balaji of the Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory predicts a new threat for the country’s waterways: increased pollution. Published in Science in July, their study shows that higher rainfall due to climate change will increase the runoff from nitrogen in fertilizers, particularly in the Midwest and Northeast. That, in turn, could choke rivers with harmful plant species and deplete oxygen in coastal estuaries, leading to “dead zones” devoid of marine plant and animal life.
Domestic Dogs’ Affability May Be Thanks to a Genetic Boost

Dogs may be our best friends today, but the wolves from which they descend have a more guarded relationship with humanity. Even compared to wolves raised by humans, dogs are more inclined to seek physical contact and assistance from humans and show more interest in strangers.

Princeton biologist Bridgett vonHoldt has spent her career searching for a genetic explanation for this social difference — what she calls “the genes that make a dog a dog.” During her Ph.D. studies, she found that dogs and wolves diverged in a region of DNA responsible for Williams-Beuren Syndrome (WBS) in humans. WBS is a developmental disorder caused by a genetic deletion in this region, and affected humans tend to be extremely social, talkative, and empathetic.

The similarities between WBS and the dog-wolf difference intrigued vonHoldt, an assistant professor of ecology and evolutionary biology. So she asked her thesis student Emily Shuldiner ’16 to correlate the gene sequences of individual dogs and wolves with observations of their behavior. Shuldiner and collaborators at Oregon State University found that dogs’ human-directed hyper-social behavior was associated with specific genetic sequences that were duplicated in the WBS region.

VonHoldt hypothesizes that ancient humans, by sharing food and shelter with the friendliest wolves, were unknowingly selecting for canines with more of these genetic insertions. “This selection could easily have created early domestic dogs,” she says. Their descendants, our dogs, now carry the same genetic markers.

To see how natural and human selection have changed the dogs’ genes since then, as they took on larger and more diverse roles in our lives, vonHoldt next hopes to sequence dog DNA from dog remains thousands of years old and from different modern breeds around the world. “Do toy breeds have more of these mutations than hunting dogs?” she asks. “And can we find out what was happening in these genes 10,000 years ago?”

By Bennett McIntosh ’16
Principal Nikki Bowes ’08 greets a student at Excellence Girls Charter School.
It’s just past 7:30 one June morning, and hundreds of elementary-school students are assembled in a gymnasium at Excellence Girls Charter School in Brooklyn, N.Y., preparing for the day ahead. The young scholars — mostly black girls with neatly constructed hairdos and big smiles — sit side by side in a large circle on the floor.

Pink and purple backpacks rest on their shoulders, while they fold their hands in their laps and tuck their feet underneath their legs.

Their eyes fixate on Nikki Bowen ’08, the school principal. Bowen, a tall woman with shoulder-length dreadlocks and a raspy, upbeat voice, poses a scenario to the girls about how they should behave during the school’s annual Field Day games: “Let’s say you are in the middle of the game and your team is neck and neck with the other team, three to three,” she says. “What’s some positive language that you can use to root on your teammates?” Bowen walks across the room with one arm raised high, encouraging the girls to share their ideas.

“You can do this,” suggests one student. “Be confident and not overconfident,” says another. “We’ll get it next time,” a third girl offers. “So, I love the positive words like ‘you can do it. You can do it. Go, go, go,’” Bowen responds. “If they don’t make it, it’s OK because you can do it next time.”

That philosophy — a belief in self-confidence and propelling yourself forward, even when things look grim — is something Bowen can identify with, and not just for the students at Excellence Girls. It’s her personal story, too. Raised by a single mother in Brooklyn’s once-troubled Crown Heights neighborhood, Bowen escaped the dim educational options close to home to attend higher-performing schools with more affluent students, eventually winning admission to Choate Rosemary Hall, the elite Connecticut boarding school.

Since taking on the role of principal of Excellence Girls Charter School Elementary Academy in 2014, Bowen has sought to give her students the kind of high-quality public-school education that was seldom found in the neighborhood where she grew up. “Ultimately, I want them to have tons of choices,” Bowen says of her students. “I definitely think all of them have to go to college, and then after that they can choose whatever they want.”

Founded in Brooklyn’s Bedford-Stuyvesant neighborhood in 2009, Excellence Girls Charter School is part of the Uncommon Schools charter network, which operates 52 mostly urban schools known for embracing longer school days, test-driven teaching, and a strict approach to student discipline and behavior. (Charter schools are publicly funded...
She calls herself “a hugger,” and says she feels a sense of camaraderie with the parents, seeing them as important allies.

Bowen, she adds, “is a really great role model of that.” Bowen’s journey from top student to educator began in Crown Heights, a once-blighted neighborhood known for racial tension in the 1990s and, more recently, a wave of gentrification. Bowen shared a one-bedroom apartment with her older sister and her mother, a social worker. Sensing that neighborhood schools were inadequate, Bowen’s mother sent her children to P.S. 236 in Mill Basin, an affluent, mostly white neighborhood about five miles from her home.

At first, Bowen hated getting up at 6 a.m. to go to school away from her friends. Neighborhood kids made fun of her for taking the yellow school bus while they walked. For a while she was the only black girl in her class and was teased by her peers about her skin and hair. The social isolation often made her wonder: “Why am I going to this white school?”

Later she found both social acceptance and academic rigor at Philippa Schuyler Middle School for the Gifted and Talented, a competitive and mostly black and Hispanic school in Brooklyn. It was there that she learned about the Choate Icahn Scholars Program at Choate Rosemary Hall. The program, funded by business mogul Carl Icahn ’57, offered about 20 high-achieving, low-income kids tuition assistance, room, and board — and a $50 monthly stipend for personal expenses, Bowen says.

“I was, like, ‘Wait, so I’m going to get paid to go to school?’” Bowen remembers thinking. “You know, when you’re that age, $50 a month — that is a lot of money.”

She soon discovered the benefits of Choate extended far beyond her stipend. Though her experience in Mill Basin had been a lonely one, Bowen quickly immersed herself into Choate’s social life. She developed friendships with other Icahn scholars and students from New York City, played basketball, joined the rowing team, and studied in Spain; as a senior, she was elected student-government president. She applied to Princeton with a recommendation from Icahn himself.

At Princeton, as she did at Choate, Bowen became active in campus life. An unexpected phone call changed her life. At the beginning of her junior year, she and some friends were preparing to see the singer Rihanna perform at Lawnparties, when the mother of her ex-boyfriend from Queens called to say he had been arrested for robbery and was being held at a youth correctional facility in New Jersey. Could Nikki go to the jail to see what was going on? Bowen agreed to visit him.

As Bowen was riding in a cab to the jail, her Princeton friends called to ask why she wasn’t at the party. “My mom came up and surprised me,” she fibbed. “I was just making stuff up because I wasn’t going to say that I’m in a cab going to a facility.”

She later did tell her Princeton friends what happened that day. The community she had left behind when she went to Choate and then to Princeton continued to tug, and after her visit to the jail, Bowen wrote her friend letters each week and visited him regularly. The experience deepened her interest in social justice. An anthropology major, she decided to write her junior paper on the impact prison has on “the mother, the lover, and the child,” using herself and his family as the subjects. She wrote her senior thesis on his mother’s struggle to maintain a relationship with her son.

Bowen thought she would pursue a career as a lawyer, but her priorities changed after she watched a documentary on the link between illiteracy and crime, spotlighting several adult New
Jersey prisoners who could not read. Bowen sobbed in her dorm room after pondering what they had lost through their illiteracy. “You can’t read a book and get lost in a story and in a character’s life and imagine yourself somewhere else. You can’t write letters to your family. You have to ask other guys to read letters from your family,” she says. “I will never forget that moment.”

During her senior year, she was one of the first Princeton volunteers with the Petey Greene Program, which prepares college students to tutor inmates in prisons on the East Coast. She went to the jails a few times a week to teach basic skills — math, résumé writing, and computer skills — but felt frustrated when inmates didn’t always do the work needed to learn. It was partly that experience that led her to apply for a teaching job through Teach For America after graduation. On Commencement day, she got a call from Uncommon Schools, which works with TFA, with good news: She had been hired to be a first-grade teacher at one of its schools, Leadership Prep Bedford Stuyvesant Charter School.

At Leadership Prep, Bowen was paired with a more experienced teacher; the year went so well that she was made a lead teacher herself in her second year. But that year was difficult; her students had struggled in kindergarten and were finding it hard to catch up. At times, Bowen found herself paying so much attention to kids who were acting out for she neglected those who were following the rules. “Every day I was just so exhausted,” she says. “I was really fighting for my kids’ attention and for [my students] to be kind to one another.”

In the spring, as she contemplated giving up teaching, Bowen ran into the mother of a former student. After making small talk, the mother asked: Are you coming back next year?

Bowen, who had yet to tell her principal that she didn’t plan to return, replied that she was still trying to “figure it out.” The mother scolded her. “What you teachers don’t get is that our kids — you have a huge impact on their lives. They love you. They look up to you,” Bowen recalls the mother saying. She resolved to stay — and by 2014, six years after her Princeton graduation, she was tapped to become the principal of Excellence Girls.

As she prepared for her new role, Bowen became more aware of some of the discouraging habits girls adopt in mixed-gender classroom settings. She noticed that they would often use “mousey voices” when they spoke in class and would agree with their peers even if what those students were saying was incomprehensible or wrong. Bowen wondered if her students acted that way because they had been told that girls “should be agreeable.”

She had a different view of things: She wanted her Excellence Girls students to be “loud and proud.” She developed a “fierce females” curriculum to expose the girls to accomplished women of color. Each morning the girls discuss how a famous woman embodies one of the school’s values: curiosity, love, sisterhood, justice, respect, courage, hope, and optimism.

Following the curriculum and academic model of the Uncommon Schools network, Excellence Girls has a school day that begins just after 7 a.m. and ends at almost 4 p.m. — about two hours longer than the typical New York public school. Students are tested in math and language arts every six to eight weeks; if they don’t understand a concept, they will be pulled out of the classroom for more individualized instruction.

To minimize distractions, behavior expectations are strict. The girls are expected to abide by “S.T.A.R.,” an acronym designed to remind them to sit up straight, track or look at the speaker, ask and answer questions, and respect others by waiting their turn. They’re told to walk silently in the hallways in straight lines with their arms by their side and their eyes looking forward. The goal is to make sure students don’t hit each other accidentally or talk so loudly that they distract other classrooms, Bowen says.

The approach — often called “no excuses” — is not without its critics, who contend that the method is overly harsh and results in higher suspension rates, which may increase the likelihood that students drop out. (Two Excellence Girls elementary students received out-of-school suspensions in the last school year, the network says.) Teacher turnover in the Excellence Girls schools is high: 28 percent between 2015–16 and the previous year, according to state records — more than twice as high as the state average. To that end, Uncommon Schools provides three weeks of training at the start of every school year and professional development each week.

Excellence Girls’ focus is not just on structure. Teachers often welcome students with a handshake and personal greeting: girls who are facing difficult circumstances at home, such as an incarcerated parent, are likely to be showered with extra affection, Bowen says. One afternoon in late spring, the balance between warmth and structure was evident in Amy Simon’s first-grade class, where girls sat cross-legged in perfect lines on a multicoloored rug as Simon quizzed them on vocabulary, mathematical patterns, and the structure of a calendar. Students celebrated their success with snaps, hand waving, and even dancing.

Bowen, the mother of a toddler herself, frequently can be found casually chatting — and sometimes holding hands — with other mothers at school. She calls herself “a hugger,” and says she feels a sense of camaraderie with the parents, seeing them as important allies in their shared quest to help kids thrive.

“She really cares about the scholars here,” says Precious Overton-Adkins, who has a daughter and stepdaughter at the school. “She loves what she does, and when you love what you do, it shows.”

Bowen says it can be hard to juggle the demands of being a principal while maintaining a life outside of school — a challenge that seems certain to become more difficult this year. In addition to leading Excellence Girls, Bowen was named principal of the nearby elementary school Excellence Boys over the summer. “You live and breathe this work,” she says.

The greatest rewards are often intangible. Bowen received some at the end of the school year, when graduating fourth-graders wrote about the impact she had on their lives.

“Ms. Bowen inspired me because she taught me that I can change history,” one student wrote. “Ms. Bowen’s life wasn’t simple: She had ups and downs but now she is a principal.

“She showed me that even though I’m a small girl in Brooklyn I can make history,” the student continued. “I can change the world. I will succeed.”

Naomi Nix ’10 is a freelance reporter who often writes about the intersection between race, income, and education.
The founders of our country did a pretty good job setting up the first constitutional democracy, says Princeton professor Sam Wang. But like so many complex systems, ours has a bug: an open invitation to partisan manipulation that can produce extreme mismatches between voter preferences and electoral outcomes.

As a neuroscientist and professor of molecular biology, Wang draws on his expertise in math and statistics to study brain development, learning mechanisms, and the causes of autism. But these days, he says, he spends just as much time working to fix that constitutional bug — partisan gerrymandering, the practice of mapping state electoral districts in ways that maximize one political party’s advantage over the other.

Gerrymandering is “a flaw in our electoral system that the founders didn’t envision,” Wang says. “The ability of legislators to draw their own district boundaries is a loophole in democracy.”

On Oct. 3, the U.S. Supreme Court was to hear oral arguments in what experts consider the most important partisan gerrymandering case in decades: Gill v. Whitford, which argues that Republican efforts to gain a political edge so skewed Wisconsin’s 2011 state legislative map that the results unconstitutionally infringe on voters’ rights to express their political preferences. Wisconsin Republicans hold nearly two-thirds of the seats in the state assembly, even though Democrats won almost half the statewide vote in the last election.

Wang’s work on partisan gerrymandering did not play a role in earlier stages of the case. But he has co-authored a friend-of-the-court brief discussing three statistical tests he developed to detect the existence of skewed electoral outcomes and assess how likely it is that such results arose by chance, rather than via partisan manipulation. Supreme Court justices could draw on that brief as they consider their ruling.

“There are a lot of ways in which I as a citizen have relatively little to say about policy, but gerrymandering is a domain in which it’s possible for my skill set to be useful in making government and society work a little bit better,” Wang says. “It’s a way in which I have a special contribution to make.”

Wang has publicized his statistical tools both in scholarly journals and in newspaper op-eds aiming to explain gerrymandering to a wider audience. (“Let Math Save Our Democracy,” urged the headline over a 2015 New York Times piece.) And the website of his Princeton Gerrymandering Project — gerrymander.princeton.edu — allows judges, lawyers, and ordinary citizens to see how their states stack up against Wang’s measures of partisan gerrymandering. “If activists would like to achieve reform, it might be nice for them to have these statistical tools at their fingertips,” he says.

Although Wang’s natural-sciences specialty is unusual for an election-law scholar, that eclecticism places him squarely in a venerable American tradition, says Edward B. Foley, a constitutional law professor who directs the election-law program at Ohio State University’s law school. Thomas Jefferson was a writer, architect, and politician; Benjamin Franklin was both statesman and scientist. “The founders respected so-called Renaissance men,” Foley says.

In his own field, Wang has tried his hand at communicating complex ideas to laypeople, co-authoring well-regarded books for general readers on brain science and child development. Julian Zelizer, a Princeton history professor who co-hosts a weekly politics podcast with Wang, praises him for his humor, his modesty, and his wide-ranging interests.

“He’s able to straddle both worlds,” Zelizer says. “He’s a numbers person and a scientist who’s just a great people person, which isn’t always the case.”

Wang’s interest in gerrymandering grew out of his forays into political analysis over the past four presidential-election cycles, as — under the banner of the Princeton Election Consortium — he aggregated polling data to predict election outcomes with sometimes uncanny accuracy. (After drawing less accurate conclusions about the results of last November’s presidential election, Wang gulped down a slimy morsel of raw cricket on national TV, fulfilling a tweeted promise to “eat a bug” if Donald Trump won more than 240 Electoral College votes.)

In the 2012 election, Wang correctly predicted that Democratic candidates for the U.S. House of Representatives would receive more votes than Republicans nationwide — but he failed to foresee that Republicans would retain control of the House anyway. How had his polling analysis gone wrong? he wondered.

The answer, Wang and other analysts concluded, was gerrymandering: In the 2010 election, Republicans had gained...
The gerrymandering case before the U.S. Supreme Court centers on WISCONSIN STATE ASSEMBLY districts. In the 2010 election, before redistricting, Republicans won the popular vote by an 8-point margin, taking 61 of 99 Assembly seats. By 2016, the GOP had control of three more seats despite winning a slightly smaller share of the popular vote.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>DEMOCRATS</th>
<th>50%</th>
<th>REPUBLICANS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>46% of votes won</td>
<td>38 seats won</td>
<td>54% of votes won</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>51.5% of votes won</td>
<td>39 seats won</td>
<td>48.5% of votes won</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>46% of votes won</td>
<td>36 seats won</td>
<td>54% of votes won</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>47.5% of votes won</td>
<td>35 seats won</td>
<td>52.5% of votes won</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

full control of an unusually large number of state governments, just in time to control the redistricting process that followed the 2010 census. The party used that power to draw advantageous district maps that gave its candidates an edge in later elections.

Historically, Democrats have been just as likely as Republicans to gerrymander — the Democratic gerrymander in 1980s California is legendary, and a case involving Maryland’s 2011 Democratic gerrymander is making its way to the U.S. Supreme Court. “No political party has a monopoly on greed when it comes to gerrymandering,” says Richard H. Pildes ’79, a professor of constitutional law at the New York University School of Law.

In the most recent round of redistricting, Republicans simply had more scope for their partisan greed, experts say. “If you’d given Democrats control of Wisconsin, North Carolina, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Florida, etc., in 2011, we’d now be talking about the plague of Democratic gerrymandering,” says Nicholas Stephanopoulos, a professor at the University of Chicago Law School who represents the plaintiffs in the Wisconsin case. Other developments magnified the impact of the 2010 gerrymander, experts say. These days, citizens reliably vote their party affiliations, splitting their tickets far less often than in the past, so a district with a solid majority of voters from one party is likely to elect that party’s candidates year after year. And powerful computer technology now permits redistricters to calibrate district lines with ever-increasing precision.

“It used to be the mapmakers had the mathematical equivalent of muskets,” says Foley, of Ohio State. “Now they’ve got nuclear weapons.”

Gerrymandering matters because, taken to an extreme, it breaks the link between what voters want and who their representatives are, legal and political experts say. “At its most basic level, a democratic system is supposed to be responsive to the preferences of the voters,” says NYU’s Pildes. “If districts are willfully manipulated for certain sorts of partisan ends, you can get legislative bodies that are not actually responsive to the preferences of the majority.”

In districts that are safe for one party or the other, incumbents have no incentive to listen to opposition voices or to moderate their positions in an effort to win over the other side. The result can be polarized political positions that make it harder to compromise over legislation. And without intervention, lawyers and political scientists say, gerrymandering is likely to become more and more extreme.

“If there’s not action taken on this in the courts, you’re just going to see an arms race of Democrats and Republicans building districts that are as safe as possible, that do not flip” between censuses, says Brian Remlinger, Wang’s research assistant on the Princeton Gerrymandering Project. “You have an election every two years, but it’s going to be the equivalent of having an election every 10 years. And that election you have every decade is still going to be rigged.”

Analysts disagree about how large a role gerrymandering plays in giving Republicans an edge in the battle for control of Congress and the states. Gerrymandering is irrelevant to U.S. Senate elections, which are conducted statewide, not within individual districts. And even in state legislative and U.S. House elections, where district lines do matter, many political scientists think that political geography — the tendency of Democrats to live in densely populated city districts, diluting the effectiveness of their votes, while Republicans are spread out among a greater number of far-flung rural districts — plays a more significant role.

But Wang disagrees. In the 2012 congressional election, “the effects of partisan redistricting exceeded the amount of asymmetry caused by natural patterns of population,” he wrote in a 2016 article in the Stanford Law Review. “Redistricting in a handful of states can generate a greater deviation from symmetry than population clustering in all 50 states combined.”

According to his calculations, in 2012, partisan gerrymandering in just nine states gave Republicans 28 extra seats, compared with six for Democrats — a pro-Republican swing of 22 seats, in a year when the Republicans’ House majority totaled only 33. Absent gerrymandering, Wang argues, ...
The practice of gerrymandering dates back to the 18th century, although the word itself is newer: A political cartoonist coined the term in 1812, to describe a salamander-shaped state senate district created by the Massachusetts legislature to improve the fortunes of Gov. Elbridge Gerry’s political party.

Historically, the courts have stayed out of redistricting battles, except to strike down gerrymanders intended to dilute the voting power of racial minorities. In a 2004 case concerning partisan gerrymandering, four conservative Supreme Court justices argued that judges would never be able to decide when acceptable levels of political influence on the redistricting process morphed into gerrymandering so egregious as to be unconstitutional. Four liberal justices disagreed, but they did not converge on a single standard for making that determination. Justice Anthony Kennedy, frequently the court’s swing vote, staked out a middle position, saying that a workable test for excessive gerrymandering might exist someday but that he hadn’t seen it yet.

Political scientists and election-law experts have been trying ever since to come up with a statistical test that will satisfy Kennedy. The Wisconsin case revolves around one such test, developed by Eric McGhee, a political scientist with the Public Policy Institute of California, and Stephanopoulos, the University of Chicago law professor.

Wang’s combination of deep mathematical expertise and an accessible explanatory style makes his work valuable, say some experts in the field. “Although Professor Wang can play in the deep end of the math pool, he can also swim in the shallow end, and he can move back and forth with versatility,” says Foley, of Ohio State. “And that’s very useful, because the judges are all going to be in the shallow end.”

Wang’s three statistical tests (sidebar, page 32) are “a really helpful set of tools,” says Barry Burden, a political scientist who directs the Elections Research Center at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. “We’re all grappling with what threshold to set for what is acceptable partisan politics and what is unacceptable, unconstitutional behavior, and the Supreme Court is also looking for that standard.”

But not everyone agrees that Wang’s work, however well-presented, has broken new ground. “Each of his individual pieces is a variation on things that other people have already proposed,” says McGhee, the co-creator of the statistical test at the heart of the Wisconsin case. “There’s almost nothing that is completely new there.”

Whatever its mathematical originality, Wang’s ability to popularize the sometimes arcane topic of gerrymandering gives his work added importance, say some in the field. “It is useful to have the public learning about this,” says Stephanopoulos. “Judicial action is one possible way to address these issues, but public policy and legislative action is another way. If there’s ever going to be action by Congress or action by the states, it’s really important for more people to be thinking and talking about these issues.”

What role Wang’s work will play in the case before the Supreme Court remains unclear. Friend-of-the-court briefs — including the one co-authored by Wang; Yale Law School Dean Heather Gerken ’91, an election-law expert; and three others — likely will expose the justices to a variety of statistical tests for

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**NORTH CAROLINA CONGRESSIONAL MAP AFTER 2010 ELECTION (BEFORE REDISTRICTING)**
Republicans made big gains in the North Carolina state legislature in 2010, putting them in control of congressional redistricting.

**NORTH CAROLINA CONGRESSIONAL MAP AFTER 2012 ELECTION (AFTER REDISTRICTING)**
In the 2012 congressional election, Democrats won a slight majority of the popular vote — but only four of the 13 seats. Results were similar in 2014 and 2016.

Wang’s statistical test suggests this could not have happened by chance if districts were drawn fairly. In May, the Supreme Court struck down two of the North Carolina districts, saying lawmakers had relied too heavily on race when drawing them up.
gerrymandering, in addition to the test developed by McGhee and Stephanopoulos and featured in the plaintiffs’ case. One scholar recently described the parade of options aimed at winning over the court’s swing voter as “Justice Kennedy’s beauty pageant.”

But offering too large and disparate a menu of choices could backfire, some warn, giving the court’s conservatives “more ammunition to say, ‘Well, look, there are endless standards and none of them is right, so we’re going to throw up our hands about all of this,’” says Burden, of Wisconsin-Madison.

A Supreme Court ruling striking down Wisconsin’s state legislative map would reverberate far beyond that state’s borders, election-law experts note. For the first time, “every redistricting going forward will be one in which the redistricters will have to be concerned about whether the plan will be held to be an unconstitutional partisan gerrymander,” says Pildes of NYU. “It would be a significant deterrent, I think, because redistricters don’t like to lose control over the districting process to the courts.”

Ultimately, that could encourage more legislatures to follow the lead of states like Arizona and California, which have taken the job of redistricting away from elected politicians and put it in the hands of bipartisan or nonpartisan commissions charged with drawing maps that treat both political parties equally, Pildes says.

How significantly a reduction in gerrymandering would change the polarized and dysfunctional nature of contemporary American politics is a matter of some dispute. For Wang, partisan gerrymandering is “near the top of the list” of problems facing American democracy, as he and Remlinger wrote last spring in the Los Angeles Times.

Others are not so sure. “I don’t think changing redistricting is going to fix everything in American politics; it’s not going to fix most of the things in American politics,” says Burden. “But it will fix some, and we already have models for doing that in some states and in other parts of the world. So why not adopt them?”

Wang was a Democrat when he began his research into politics — the day after speaking with PAW for this story, he emailed to announce that he had re-registered as an independent — but reducing the impact of gerrymandering will help all voters, regardless of political affiliation, he says.

Although Republicans currently benefit more from gerrymandering, “there are demographic changes coming, and some of these states that are currently close are moving in the direction of Democrats,” Wang says. “As those states shift, the party that is hurt by gerrymandering will become the Republican Party. And when that day comes, they’re going to be grateful that some pointy-headed academic rectified this offense.”

Deborah Yaffe is a freelance writer based in Princeton, N.J. Her most recent book is Among the Janeites: A Journey Through the World of Jane Austen Fandom.

How Wang’s Tests Work

In his three statistical tests for gerrymandering, Princeton neuroscientist Sam Wang draws on the concept of partisan symmetry: the notion that, in a non-gerrymandered electoral system, if the two parties swap vote shares, they should also swap their share of seats won.

Wang’s tests are designed to assess whether deviations from this symmetry could have arisen by chance or, instead, suggest partisan bias at work. By D.Y.

Examples are from Pennsylvania’s 2016 election.
(R) = Republicans, (D) = Democrats

The first test, which Wang calls the LOPSIDED-WINS TEST, looks at electoral districts won by each party and compares the two parties’ average margins of victory, using common statistical techniques to determine whether any difference between those averages could be attributable to chance. A party that consistently wins its seats by lopsidedly big margins — as opposed to smaller, more efficient ones — is likely the victim of a gerrymandering technique known as “packing”: Its voters have been crammed into a small number of districts, where they can elect relatively few representatives.

EXAMPLE:
(R) won their districts with an average 63.8% of the vote
(D) won their districts with an average of 75.1% of the vote

The second test, the CONSISTENT-ADVANTAGE TEST, ranks each party’s share of the vote in the state’s electoral districts and computes both the median (the middle value in the list) and the mean (the average). A party whose average vote share is significantly larger than its median vote share also is probably a victim of packing: Its voters show up in overall totals but have relatively little impact district by district.

EXAMPLE:
(D) median vote share: 40%
(D) average vote share: 47%

The third test, the EXCESS-SEATS TEST, uses computer simulations to gauge whether one party’s share of seats won deviates unexpectedly from national norms. Drawing on actual nationwide election results, the computer randomly generates many combinations of electoral districts, drawn from states across the country, that match the targeted state’s districts in partisan composition. Then the average number of seats each party wins in these simulations is compared with the actual results in the targeted state.

This test can gauge whether political geography — voters’ tendency to sort themselves into like-minded enclaves, with Democrats clustering in cities and Republicans spreading out across rural areas — is enough to account for an election’s outcome, or if the results are so anomalous that they suggest gerrymandering at work.

EXAMPLE:
(D) won 5 of 18 seats with 45.6% of statewide vote
Simulations indicate that, according to nationwide trends, (D) would be expected to win 7 or 8 seats.

All Pennsylvania tests indicate possible gerrymandering in favor of Republicans. Test your own state at gerrymander.princeton.edu.
INTO THE WOODS: Garrett Hack ’74’s lifestyle is imbued with an old-world milieu. The artisan furniture maker forgoes power tools in favor of antique implements, particularly hand-held wood planes. He lives on a subsistence farm in Vermont that he works largely by hand and with the aid of a Belgian draft horse, Jazz. Hack says the most satisfying aspect of his career is educating the next generation of woodworkers through seminars that he teaches around the globe.
TO SERVE OR NOT TO SERVE: ADVICE FOR PRINCETONIANS

John B. Bellinger III ’82

John Bellinger ’82 was the legal adviser for the Department of State and the National Security Council in the George W. Bush administration. He previously served as counsel for national security matters at the Department of Justice and as special assistant to the director of central intelligence.

To serve or not to serve: That is the question. Princetonians have long answered the call to be “in the nation’s service” by joining the federal government as career civil servants or political appointees. But serving in the federal government under President Donald Trump raises more than the usual dilemmas about the costs and benefits of public service. Experienced career civil servants are considering leaving the government, and potential political appointees are increasingly reluctant to accept positions in an administration led by a president who makes offensive and divisive statements, pursues controversial domestic and foreign policies, and is mired in a widening special-counsel investigation.

The Trump administration has had particular difficulties filling senior national-security and foreign-policy positions (assistant secretary and above). Many veterans of previous Republican administrations, who normally would be expected to staff the administration, were deeply concerned by the president’s erratic statements on national-security issues (such as Russia, ISIS, and torture) during the election campaign and his unwillingness to seek foreign-policy advice. Many of these officials signed letters during the campaign opposing Mr. Trump’s nomination, including one I organized in August 2016 stating that he lacked the “character, values, and experience” to be president.

The apprehension of national-security officials has intensified during President Trump’s first nine months in office as he has alienated close foreign allies, questioned long-standing alliances, threatened military attacks against North Korea and Venezuela, disparaged his law-enforcement and intelligence agencies, fired his FBI director, attacked and humiliated his own attorney general, and lashed out on Twitter at the press and other perceived enemies, while publicly praising and privately meeting with Russian president Vladimir Putin. As a result, many former Republican national-security officials have not sought — and have declined — senior national-security appointments, especially in the White House.

A smaller number of former national-security officials have been willing to accept positions in the administration, including some who did not support Mr. Trump as a candidate but now feel they have a duty to serve the country. Nonetheless, some of these have been blackballed by White House staff, and by the president himself, if they signed any of the letters or made statements critical of Mr. Trump during the campaign.

The president reportedly vetoed Elliott Abrams, a veteran Republican diplomat whom Rex Tillerson had chosen to be deputy secretary of state, after he learned that Abrams had written articles critical of Trump.

Some younger Republicans, especially former congressional staffers, have accepted junior national-security positions in the administration as special assistants and senior advisers. Many do not want to miss the opportunity to serve in the first Republican administration in eight years and may be less concerned that they will be asked to implement controversial policies or do harm to their reputations while serving in supporting positions.

Pundits and former government officials have differed over whether...
officials should take appointments in the Trump administration. My former State Department colleague Eliot Cohen famously warned potential appointees to “stay away” from it. But New York Times columnist Ross Douthat argued in an op-ed titled “You Must Serve Trump” that Republican critics of President Trump have a moral responsibility to serve in order to guide the administration toward sensible policies.

When I am asked for my advice, my answers depend on whether the individual is a serving career official, a potential nonpolitical employee, or a potential political appointee. I urge current career officials not to leave the government, even if they are disheartened as their agencies are defunded and dismantled, important government programs are terminated, new initiatives they find repugnant are commenced, the “bureaucracy” is criticized, and they themselves are sidelined. This is perhaps the hour of greatest need for knowledgeable and experienced career officials because they have the access and opportunity to educate new political appointees about the value of many government programs. Their service in the Trump administration may be much less satisfying than their prior work and even unpleasant at times. It may result in interpersonal conflicts with political appointees and could even create professional risk, but career officials are needed more than ever to correct misperceptions that inexperienced appointees may harbor and to push back on ill-considered initiatives.

I am not suggesting that career officials should be some kind of “fifth column” or “deep state” actively undermining and resisting administration initiatives. But just as the framers of our Constitution intended the Senate to be a check on the potential political volatility of the House of Representatives, career officials, by virtue of knowledge and foresight gained from years of government service, are necessary to provide facts and explain repercussions. Career officials have always served this function in both Democratic and Republican administrations. Confronted with a president and Cabinet with an unprecedented lack of experience in the federal government and global affairs, we need veterans to remain in government to provide their guidance. The political leadership may not heed wise counsel from career officials who remain in government. But it is even less likely to heed counsel from those who leave.

To potential new nonpolitical officials (including new Princeton graduates), I offer a similar message: Your government needs you. Do not shy away from public service because you may disapprove of President Trump and his policies. It is understandable to be skittish, and it’s probably prudent to avoid joining the specific government offices that will be implementing initiatives you find most objectionable. But the federal government and the American people still need well- educated younger officials to administer core programs, including lawyers at the Department of Justice, financial experts at the Treasury Department, and new Foreign Service officers at the Department of State. And in most cases, entry-level staff can avoid the chaos and controversy swirling above their heads.

Career officials are needed more than ever to correct misperceptions that inexperienced appointees may harbor.

Both veteran and new career officials may ultimately decide that it is too unpleasant to stay in government, or that they are no longer comfortable implementing policies they oppose, but they may be less likely than political appointees to risk their reputations by remaining in government. Indeed, they are more likely to be lauded for their public service, even more so than for leaving.

For potential political appointees, the dilemma is harder, because the decision is even more of a moral choice. Their work environment not only is likely to be chaotic and contentious, but they face the possibility of tarnishing their personal integrity and reputations by association with the president, his repugnant statements and Twitter attacks, and increasingly controversial policies. It is hard to recommend unreservedly that anyone seek a senior political appointment in this administration, at least in the White House or in many of the national-security agencies.

Having said this, I know many experienced and principled former colleagues who have taken political positions because they believe it is their duty to help provide stability to the government and the country in a time of political crisis. If they don’t accept the call to serve, who will? I applaud these individuals for their willingness to serve and sleep better knowing they are trying to encourage the president and his administration to make wise decisions. Many of these officials wrestled with the decision whether to serve, and some have been willing to accept positions only in agencies more independent from the White House.

Political appointees in the administration must accept their positions knowing that they may have to resign rather than implement White House policies with which they strongly disagree (or to be fired if they do not do so). This is always a theoretical possibility for political and career officials in any administration, but it is a more acute consideration for individuals considering appointments now. Political appointees must be cautious not to allow their own moral compasses to become disoriented and thereby acquire incrementally in policies farther from their own true north.

The chaos and controversy of the election and President Trump’s first nine months have made many Princeton graduates hesitant to serve in the executive branch. If a large number of qualified Princetonians sit out this administration, it will be a loss for the federal government and ultimately for Princeton. Even if they decline to work in the administration, alumni can and should find other ways — in the private sector, academia, and civil society — to be “in the nation’s service,” whether by publicly critiquing administration policies or by offering guidance and support to those who have chosen to serve in the federal government in these difficult times.
WHAT IT TAKES TO WRITE FOR THE ULTIMATE POLITICAL GUIDE

No less an authority than columnist George F. Will ’68 has proclaimed *The Almanac of American Politics* to be the bible of American politics. Indeed, it has the same comprehensive coverage of its subject matter and an almost religious level of devotion among its fans.

Unlike its biblical prototype, however, the *Almanac* needs to be rewritten every two years, with each new Congress, which takes a massive amount of work. Political writer Lou Jacobson ’92 recently completed his contributions to the *Almanac*’s 24th edition.

First published in 1972, the *Almanac* offers detailed descriptions of all 50 states and every governor, senator, and member of Congress, along with essays about each congressional district. There are also statistics on demographics, voter turnout, recent election results, and key congressional votes. Weighing in at about 2,000 pages, the book can fairly be called a “tome,” though it is as entertaining as it is informative.

For the latest edition, Jacobson — a senior correspondent for PolitiFact, online columnist for *Governing* magazine, a staff writer for the *Tampa Bay Times* and a PAW contributor — wrote all 50 state overviews and profiles of almost all of the governors, as well as several other essays. In addition to checking the numbers and updating all the essays, he added analyses of population trends and county-by-county results from the presidential election. He confirms, for example, that Donald Trump made huge gains among blue-collar voters even in states that he lost badly, such as Connecticut, while Hillary Clinton improved the Democratic performance in suburban parts of red and blue states alike.

Jacobson began early last December, just weeks after the election, and wrote for six months. Complicating matters, the governors of South Carolina, Alabama, and Iowa left office early, which necessitated new profiles of their successors. “This is the kind of thing where the book comes out and it’s immediately out of date,” he says with a sigh.

Such work requires an encyclopedic knowledge of the United States, which Jacobson possesses. While covering state politics for the *National Journal* in 2004, he set a goal of filing a story from every state and got to 48 of them. He has not matched Michael Barone, the founder and longtime author of the *Almanac*, who famously reported that he had personally visited all 435 congressional districts, but he eyes that accomplishment with awe and envy.

Still, if political junkies cannot imagine getting along without a fresh copy of the *Almanac of American Politics* every two years, it is not clear whether the younger generation feels the same. The *Almanac* may be essential and entertaining, but it is also huge and lacks online updates, though it is available as an e-book. Just two years ago, there were rumors that the *Almanac* would cease publication, before lead authors Richard Cohen and James Barnes secured a new publisher.

Jacobson, though, is optimistic.

“The fact that it still exists today despite the bias against paper books is pretty impressive,” he says. “I’ll do it as long as they ask me to.” ◆ By M.F.B.
In Memoriam

Seventeen months ago, LESLEY MCALLISTER ’91 contacted PAW, hoping to tell about her struggle with terminal cancer. It was our privilege to print her story. (See PAW Sept. 14, 2016.) McAllister, 47, died Aug. 30. She leaves a husband, two young children, and many friends.

Although she knew that her cancer was incurable, McAllister taught at the University of California-Davis law school last fall. Fighting off complications, she started a clinical trial in April. She also traveled, making trips to Brazil, Costa Rica, Banff, Santa Fe, N.M. — even to her husband’s Dartmouth reunion. Curious to the last, she and her family stopped in rural Oregon on the way home from an Alaska cruise to watch the solar eclipse, just days before she was admitted to the hospital. ♦ By M.F.B.

A New Name for a New Century

The Index of Medieval Art (formerly the Index of Christian Art) at Princeton University is pleased to mark its 100th year as a research center for the study of medieval images and meaning with

• a new name that reflects the evolution of our institution’s scope and mission
• an upgraded and expanded online database launching in late September 2017
• a conference, The Index at 100: Iconography in a New Century, on October 14, 2017 (for more information, please visit: ima.princeton.edu/conferences)

We look forward to celebrating our milestone with the Princeton community.

ima.princeton.edu
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
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 1942

William R. Bingham ’42
Bill died peacefully March 27, 2017, with his children at his side. A longtime resident of Wayne, N.J., he was 96.

During World War II, he served in the Essex Troop and Mounted Guard. He married Louise See Dec. 27, 1947, in the wake of the Great Blizzard of 1947 that brought the northeastern United States — but not Bill — to a standstill. He proudly told of his five-mile trek to the chapel, with his wedding clothes rolled up in a rucksack.

Bill worked as a chemical engineer for U.S. Rubber for decades, and then with Allied Chemical (later Allied Signal), retiring when he was well into his 70s.

He was a lifelong avid supporter of Princeton, attending many football games and all reunions. For years he sent cards and made phone calls to all members of his class on their birthdays.

Bill was a nature enthusiast and taught many to enjoy hiking, swimming, diving, sailing, canoeing, skating, skiing, tennis, camping, and the beauty of Packanack Lake and Maine.

Johnnie came from East Orange, N.J., and followed in the footsteps of his father and grandfather, both of whom went to Princeton.

John was a first lieutenant in the Marines during World War II, flying more than 900 missions in the South Pacific. He returned to Princeton after the war and graduated in 1947 with a degree in engineering. He married Jeanne Marie Zieske in 1947 and they settled in California. John adopted his wife’s son, Joseph, and they had four children of their own, Judith, John, Jerry, and Javealin. John’s business life involved a time as a crop duster, a period building tanks and water towers, and work as a sales engineer at General Conveyor. He retired in 1984.

John was divorced in the early ’50s and married Frances Neuman in 1984. They lived in Cambria, Calif., and at one time John was the honorary mayor of Cambria. He was also an active singer in barbershop chorales.

John is survived by four of his five children, Joseph, Judith, John K. IV, and Jerry; his grandchildren; and several great-grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1943

Boyd Merrell ’43 ’48
Boyd died peacefully May 26, 2017.

He was a graduate of the John Burroughs School in Clayton, Mo., where he was active in sports and senior-class president.

At Princeton he was photography editor of the Bric-a-Brac and on the board of the Nassau Herald. His major was mechanical engineering, and he graduated with honors. He was a member of Campus Club.

After serving in the military, Boyd returned to Princeton and earned a master’s degree in electrical engineering. He then joined Procter & Gamble in Cincinnati, and stayed with the company for 38 years until he retired in 1979.

Upon retirement he spent a lot of time doing volunteer work for Meals on Wheels and People Working Cooperatively. But the main focus of his retirement years was his family, especially his late wife, Betty, to whom he was married for 58 years.

He is survived by sons Spence and Steve, daughter Melissa Stenger, 12 grandchildren, and 13 great-grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1945

John C. Walker ’45
Johnnie came from East Cleveland, Ohio. He attended Shaw High School and spent a year at Mercersburg Academy in Pennsylvania, where he met his future wife, Joanne Mumford.

At Princeton he participated in freshman football and wrestling. He was a member of Whig-Clio, Triangle, the Print Club, and Cap and Gown. Johnnie and Joanne were married in 1944. Johnnie served in the South Pacific from 1944 to 1945, flying 20 combat missions as a bombardier in a B-24 heavy bomber in the 13th Air Force, 307th Heavy Bombardment Group, 424th Squadron. He graduated from Princeton in 1947.

He worked in sales for Miles Laboratories in Detroit, then for Midland Electric Co. in Cleveland. Later, in Fort Lauderdale, he worked in marine sales and insurance with the Dick Bertram Agency at Bahia Mar.

Johnnie sailed and fished at Les Cheneaux Islands and was president of the association. He was a 55-year member of the Lauderdale Yacht Club, serving as commodore in 1969-1970. He was involved with the Southern Ocean Racing Conference, and was a race committee member for the Florida leg of the Whitbread Round-the-World Race. He was president of the Broward Mental Health Association and a member of the Restless Weesels Men’s Club and the Fort Lauderdale Orchid Society. He attended the First Presbyterian Church of Fort Lauderdale.

Johnnie died June 20, 2016; Joanne had passed away in 2014 after more than 70 years together. Johnnie is survived by his children, John Mumford Walker ’68 and Elizabeth Compton; granddaughter Sarah Compton; and two great-grandsons, Charlie and Oliver Compton.

Richard Peyton Woodson III ’45
Dick, Woody, or Peyton, as we knew him, came from Albuquerque, N.M. He attended Phillips Exeter Academy.

He was a captain and B-17 bomber pilot in the Army Air Force at Snetterton Heath, England, during World War II. In Operation Chowhound he dropped crates of food to Dutch citizens.

At Princeton he was in Whig-Clio, the Foreign Affairs Club, Orange Key, Exeter Club, and the Inter-Club Committee. He was vice president of the Rocky Mountain Empire Club and president of Terrace Club. He majored in politics and graduated cum laude in 1949. He then attended Stanford Business School, where he was elected president of his class.

Peyton ran the family grocery business in Albuquerque, and married Martha Avison. He joined the family insurance business,
Occidental Life Insurance of North Carolina and British-American Insurance in Raleigh, N.C. He served as chairman of the Life Office Management Association, the industry’s largest association.

He was on boards and committees including Shaw University, North Carolina Symphony Society, United Arts, Triangle Community Foundation, West Raleigh Rotary Club, Mayor’s Community Relations Committee, Family Health International Foundation, and FHJ360, which addresses family planning and HIV/AIDS worldwide. In 2013 Peyton was inducted into the Raleigh Hall of Fame, and in 2016 France awarded him the Legion of Honor Medal.

Peyton died Jan. 5, 2017. His wife predeceased him in 2011 after 58 years of marriage. He is survived by his children, Sheila Horine, Richard Woodson IV, and Martha Duggan; grandchildren Margaret, Katherine, and Hannah Horine; William Jessup, Alex Hughes, and Peyton and Evelyn Duggan; and three great-grandchildren, Emma Horine, and Peyton and Addison Hughes.

THE CLASS OF 1950
Russell B. Spencer Jr. ’50
Russ died Sept. 18, 2016, after a brief battle with leukemia. He was a longtime resident of Malvern, Pa.

Before coming to Princeton, he graduated in 1944 from Radnor High School, where he was class president. He served on a destroyer escort that was credited with sinking a German submarine in the North Atlantic and spent a year in the V-5 program at Ole Miss. Eschewing a football scholarship to Delaware, he came to Princeton, where he majored in economics, participated in intramural sports, played in the band, and belonged to Tiger Inn.

Upon graduation Russ joined DuPont, where he met his wife-to-be, Clare. In 1956 he began a 40-year career with the Bulletin Co. of Philadelphia when he started with its Muzak franchise. He grew that business through acquisitions and eventually became president of Bulletin’s Independence Communications.

After retirement, he devoted himself to the Mid-Atlantic Blind Golfers Association, where he coached several golfers for almost 20 years. He was a caring man, easy to know, who treasured relationships with his work family as well as his immediate family.

Surviving Russ are his wife of 58 years, Clare; son Russell III ’83; daughter Susan; eight grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1951
Harry Clay Irons ’51
Harry was born April 16, 1927, in New York City to Genevieve Schreiter and Henry C. Irons 1921. His grandfather, also Henry Clay Irons, was a member of the Class of 1889; his uncle, William G. Irons, was in the Class of 1921; and his father-in-law, G. Chester Doubleday, was a member of the Class of 1928.

Harry graduated from The Hill School and served in the Navy during the final months of the war prior to entering Princeton. He was an economics and history major, belonged to Cottage Club, and was active in Triangle and tennis. He roomed with Al Ehrenclou, Bob Finnie, and Dick Hargrave.

In 1954 he married Patricia Doubleday. Harry worked first with American Fore, then Corroon & Black, and in later years with New England Life. He was a longtime vice president of the Princeton Club of New York. Harry was a past member of Racquet and Tennis, The Creek in Locust Valley, and the Riomar Club in Vero Beach. In the 1990s he and Patricia moved from Long Island to Florida.

Harry died Sept. 7, 2016, and is survived by his wife, Patricia; their children Henry Clay Jr., George Chester ’81, and Carol Irons Ross; five grandchildren; and his sister, Louise Irons Jonas.

THE CLASS OF 1950
Richard Blaine Madden ’51
Dick was born April 27, 1929, in Short Hills, N.J., to James L. and Irma Twining Madden.

He came to Princeton from Portsmouth Priory. At Princeton he majored in basic engineering and was active in Cannon, Catholic Club, and the Pre-Law Society.

From 1951 to 1954 he served in naval intelligence. In 1956 he earned a law degree from the University of Michigan Law School and in 1959, an MBA from New York University. In 1958 Dick married Joan Fairbairn.

His business career began with Mobil Oil. He was assistant treasurer when he left 15 years later to go to California to serve as president and later chairman and CEO of Potlatch Corp.

Dick was active in the American Enterprise Institute and in San Francisco served on the boards of the symphony and the opera. He was also on the board of directors of PG&E, Del Monte, Georgetown University, and the National Parks Foundation, among others. He was a Knight of Malta and served in their pilgrimages to Lourdes.

Dick died June 25, 2016. At the time of his death he was survived by his wife, Joan; their children, John, Lynne McDonough, Kathryn Pandes, and Andrew; and 10 grandchildren. His brothers James ’47 and Robert ’54 predeceased him.

THE CLASS OF 1951
Clifford Wadsworth Starrett ’51
Cliff was born March 18, 1928, in Brooklyn, to J.S. and Florence Starrett.

He graduated from Morristown (N.J.) High School and completed his service duties before coming to Princeton. Cliff majored in SPIA and belonged to Charter, Orange Key, and the Pre-Law Society. He roomed with Bill Cobb and Steve Wiley.

After the G.I. Bill ran out at the end of his junior year, he worked the graveyard shift his senior year at Thermoid Rubber in Trenton. Cliff was an early recipient of the Root-Tilden Scholarship at New York University School of Law. He earned his law degree in 1954, the same year he and Mimi Washington were married.

Cliff was associated for 36 years with Schenck, Price, Smith & King in Morristown, N.J., retiring in 1991 as managing partner.

He was a trustee and treasurer of the Morristown Green, a trustee of the Washington Association of New Jersey, and an active member of the Morristown Club. For more than 50 years he participated in the Tewksbury Foot Bassetts weekly hunts.

Cliff died July 30, 2016, after a long illness. He is survived by his wife, Mimi; two nieces; and a nephew. His brother, William ’52, predeceased him.

David Franklin Sykes ’51
Dave was born Dec. 4, 1929, in Philadelphia, to Franklin and Dorothy Heebner Sykes.

He came to us from William Penn Charter School.

At Princeton he majored in mechanical engineering, sang in the Glee Club, and belonged to Prospect Club. He roomed with Bill Bardsley, Dan Little, Don Mann, Jim Mays, George Nesbitt, and Ed Woolley.

He enlisted in the Army Corps of Engineers at Fort Belvoir, Va., after which he and his wife, Margaret, moved to Lexington, Mass., where he began a lifelong career in engineering.

After being employed by Raytheon in Wayland, Mass., for more than 30 years, he retired in 1990. Margaret Parkhurst Sykes died that same year.

In 2004 Dave and his second wife, Dorene, moved to Falmouth on Cape Cod. For four decades Dave sang in the bass section of either the Chorus pro Musica of Boston or the Masterworks Chorale of Lexington. He had a Cape Dory 36 called the Bellweather; Quissett Harbor was a favorite stop during cruises.

Dave died Dec. 3, 2016, and is survived by his wife, Dorene; his children, Ellen Spencer, Timothy, Katharine Steer, and Rebecca Sykes; seven grandchildren; and cousin Henry Sykes ’61. His uncle, James Sykes ’30, a professor at Dartmouth, predeceased him.
Keith Phillips Williams ’51
Keith was born April 10, 1927, in Portsmouth, Ohio, to Paul and Mabel Phillips Williams. The family business was located in Portsmouth at that time.

When he was 9 they moved to Ladue, Mo. A graduate of the John Burroughs School, he served in the Navy prior to attending Westminster College in Fulton, Mo. He matriculated with us at Princeton but left after our first semester.

Keith and Phebe Ann Elsworth were married in 1955. In 1964 he and his brother Paul founded Good Earth Tools, manufacturing tungsten carbide wear-resistant products.

Keith died of cancer July 5, 2016, in Kirkwood, Mo., and is survived by his wife, Phebe; their sons Keith Jr., Edward, and Jonathan; seven grandchildren; and his brother William. His brother Paul predeceased him. Donations in Keith’s memory to the Maren Fund Inc., 329 Wayne Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63122 would be most appreciated. Maren provides services for children with Down syndrome in St. Louis.

Joseph Peter Zawadsky ’51 Joe was born Jan. 16, 1930, in South River, N.J., to John and Anna Kisler Zawadsky.

At Princeton he majored in biology, was active in Tiger Inn, and played varsity football as guard on our undefeated 1950 team. In 1952 he and Marilyn “Lynn” Mark married.

Joe earned a medical degree from the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1955 and served as a captain in the Air Force from 1956 to 1958. He completed his residency at the New York Orthopedic Hospital, Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center in 1964. Joe performed the first hip replacement surgery in New Jersey and served as an orthopedic consultant and team doctor for Princeton and Rutgers. He was academic chair of the orthopedics department at the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey and chief of orthopedic surgery at Robert Wood Johnson University Hospital until his retirement in 1998.

Joe died June 25, 2016, in Princeton. He is survived by his wife, Lynn; their children, Carol Martinez, Joseph Jr., Mary Lynn Scotti, Mark ’81 and his wife Sarah ’81, Janet Margitan, and Jeffrey ’93; 15 grandchildren, including Jasper Arnold ’20; and Joe’s sister, Marley. His memorial service was held in the University Chapel.

THE CLASS OF 1953
Calvin H. Perrine ’53 ’55
Cal died June 28, 2017, in Beaverton, Ore., after a very long battle with Alzheimer’s disease.

Cal was born in Hightstown, N.J., and came to Princeton from the Peddie School. He joined Cannon Club, played in the marching band and concert band, and was a member of Triangle Club. He majored in aeronautical engineering and stayed at Princeton to earn a master’s degree in that subject.

Cal spent six years with Martin Co. in the advanced design department before moving to Houston to work in the NASA Apollo manned lunar-landing program. It was there that he met and married Lisa Langner and where their three children were born.

In 1970 they moved to Cambridge, Mass., so Cal could work in the Transportation Systems Center of the U.S. Department of Transportation. He remained there, becoming director of the office of information systems before retiring to Canyon Lake, Texas, in 1994.

In retirement, Cal was able to pursue his love of woodworking, doing marquetry work to create images in wood. He and Lisa relocated to Beaverton, Ore., in 2004, just before the first symptoms of Alzheimer’s disease appeared.

Cal is survived by Lisa and their three children, Linda, Karen, and John.

THE CLASS OF 1954
John M. Bergland ’54
John died June 30, 2017, from acute myeloid leukemia. He was a dedicated physician.

Born in Baltimore, he prepared for Princeton at the Gilman School. He chose history as his major and was our first class president. A member of Ivy Club, he served as a member of the Undergraduate Council and the Undergraduate Honor Committee and played football, lacrosse, and basketball.

After graduation, he started teaching English at St. George’s School in Middletown, R.I. Growing up in a family in medicine, he began taking pre-med courses and was accepted to and graduated from Johns Hopkins Medical School in 1962. After postgraduate training at the University of Kentucky, he became one of the founding members of the Medical Clinic of Houston. He later became an associate clinical professor at the Baylor College of Medicine in Houston, St. Luke’s Hospital in Houston, and the University of Texas School of Medicine. He was honored with many teaching awards.

Upon retiring to New England, he continued to practice with Harbor Medical in Scituate, Mass., until he retired in 2011, but he still dedicated his time in a volunteer clinic. He was an active tennis player throughout his life and also played lacrosse. He served on the National Lacrosse Foundation board for three years.

John is survived by Gertraude, his loving wife of 41 years; his children Robin, Susan, John IV, and Ashley; and three grandchildren. The class extends its condolences for their loss.

Darwin C. Fenner ’54

Darwin left Princeton during his second year and served in the Navy from 1954 to 1957 as a flight instructor. He graduated from Tulane University and spent 10 years with Merrill Lynch before going back and earning his MBA, ultimately opening his own financial-management company.

He was passionate about his family, financial investments, airplanes, and golf. During his career, he served on numerous civic organizations. He worked with the Greater New Orleans Federation of Churches and was a member of the St. Charles Avenue Presbyterian Church.

He was preceded in death by Mary Jane, his wife of 60 years. The class sends condolences to his daughters, Mary Jane and Joanne; three grandchildren; brother James; and sister Flora. The class is honored by his service to our country.

Bruce G. Hawthorn ’54
Bruce died June 8, 2017, at Candia Rehab in Delaware with his son at his side.

Born in Trenton, N.J., he attended Hamilton High School. His college major was chemical engineering. He was a member of Campus Club and was active in many campus groups.

Bruce spent 38 years working for Sun Oil Co., managing refineries in Tulsa, Okla., and Puerto Rico. He was president of Sun Oil Co. of Puerto Rico for 15 years.

After retirement he served on the board of Prison Outreach of Delaware for 11 years and as a trustee of the Brandywine Baptist Church. His family reported that he was a wonderful, kind, and humble man whose favorite Bible verse was “This is the day the Lord has made; let us rejoice and be glad in it.”

He is survived by his son, Dave. His wife of 56 years, Margaret, predeceased him in 2011.

Frank S. Morehouse ’54
Frank died March 7, 2017.

Born in Port Chester, N.Y., he prepared for college at Greenwich (N.Y.) High School. Frank chose chemical engineering as his major and became a member of Charter Club.

He left Princeton after his second year and graduated from Fordham University. He earned a Ph.D. in organic chemistry from Cornell University. His postdoctoral fellowship work was at Imperial College in London. Over many decades Frank had phenomenal talents...
in teaching and process engineering.

Frank was predeceased by his wife, Sheila. He is survived by his sisters, Ella and Jane.

THE CLASS OF 1955
Barry Redlich ’55
Barry was born June 23, 1933, in New York City. He was the son of Solomon Redlich.

Barry came to Princeton from Columbia Grammar School. At Princeton he majored in sociology. He was a member of Prospect Club and the Student Cabinet of the Hillel Foundation. He roomed with Ludwig Gutmann.

After leaving Princeton at the end of his junior year, he graduated from Columbia University and worked for 10 years in the visual arts before concluding that a suitable field for his interests and skills would be librarianship. He earned a master’s degree at Columbia, then spent 32 rewarding years as the principal art librarian and bibliographer at the Newark Public Library.

Barry died Jan. 31, 2017. Though he never married, he had a 37-year rich and fulfilling relationship with an academic with whom Barry did much traveling and otherwise did as the spirit moved them — no problem when one considers the infinite offerings of New York City. Barry leaves no survivors.

THE CLASS OF 1957
James Lord Lewis ’57
Jim died July 11, 2017. He was 82.

At Princeton he majored in chemistry, joined Cloister, and roomed with George Scheele and Dave Taylor.

In 1960 he earned a master’s degree in chemistry at Dartmouth. While there, he met his wife, Joyce “J.P.” Paine, who was in nurse’s training at nearby Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital. He spent another graduate year at Penn State, but decided to change to the study of law. Working as a chemist at Shawinigan Resins in Springfield, Mass., he enrolled in law school.

He earned his law degree from Western New England College, was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar in 1967, and was employed as a chemical patent attorney at Monsanto in Springfield. In 1971, he took a position at Eastman Kodak in Rochester, N.Y., and remained there for 20 years. He took early retirement and moved to the Washington, D.C., area, where he served as counsel for several law firms.

Throughout his life, Jim brought his experiences at Princeton alive for his family. He returned annually to march in the P-rade and was honored to serve on the Princeton Schools Committee.

Jim enjoyed music, playing the clarinet with The Free and Easy Band. He was also a member of the Talbot (Md.) Country Club while living in the Washington, D.C., area. Jim faithfully attended Christ Episcopal Church in Easton, Md., where he was a lay eucharistic minister for many years. Jim is survived by his wife, daughters Amy and Ivy, six grandchildren, and a great-granddaughter.

THE CLASS OF 1959
Frederick M. Pownall ’59
A lover of fast cars, fast motorcycles, and fast boats, Fred Pownall left us May 20, 2017, with his “girls” (wife Susie and daughters Alison, Perrin, and Sarah) by his side.

Born and raised in Connecticut, Fred attended Andover in preparation for Princeton. An architecture major, he put the shot on the varsity track team and joined Tiger Inn.

When the end for Fred drew near in February, eight of his Tiger Inn section-mates flew to San Francisco to spend a last weekend with him. Fred took special pleasure in reconnecting with Princeton friends by phone, travel, or at Reunions.

Commissioned an ensign from Navy OCS, Fred received training in deep-sea diving in the murky waters of Washington, D.C.’s Anacostia River. Married to Susie Sparrow in 1961, he departed for tropical living at his duty station in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. He earned a law degree from Boalt Hall at U.C. Berkeley that launched him on an impressive career in law and government.

As a partner in San Francisco’s Landels Ripley law firm, Fred represented major banking and environmental clients, becoming one of California’s foremost experts in those fields. This led to the formation of Kahl Pownall Companies, now KP Public Affairs, the largest lobbying and public-affairs firm in California. He then spent several years as director in public finance at Citibank. We have expressed condolences to Fred’s “girls.”

THE CLASS OF 1963
James B. Swire ’63

He was a distinguished litigator on issues of trademark, unfair competition, false advertising, and food and drug law. Jim was a retired partner of Arnold & Porter and took part in high-profile events including serving as lead trial counsel for Institute Pasteur in its 1985 lawsuit against the United States over who established the cause of AIDS, Tiffany’s protection of the robin’s-egg-blue shade that signifies its brand, and higher standards in preventing the sale of counterfeit merchandise online.

Arriving at Princeton from the Jamaica section of Queens, N.Y., Jim was a Woodrow Wilson School major, vice chairman of Response, movie reviewer for The Daily Princetonian, hockey broadcaster for WPRB, and a member of Cloister. After a fondly recalled trip to Norway with Jeff Wood ’63, he enrolled at Harvard Law School and soon “discovered nearby Wellesley College and one Edith Wypler.”

He was president emeritus of CancerCare and loved tennis, water skiing, and New York’s pro sports teams. Friends and colleagues extolled Jim’s brilliance, integrity, generosity, humility, compassion, and dedication to family. “Committed to making a difference in the world, and with always the hint of an emerging smile in his eyes,” added Jim Stuart ’63.

The class shares its sadness with his wife, Edie; daughter Elizabeth; son-in-law Charles Falker; and two grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1964
James W. Balassone ’64
Jim died May 6, 2017, of a rare pulmonary disease, PVOD, after a short hospitalization in Santa Clara, Calif.

Jim was one of our outstanding class leaders, having served as class president, Annual Giving class agent twice, Annual Giving special gifts solicitor for many years, and co-chair of our successful 50th Annual Giving campaign. He was a recipient of our class’s Jo Johnson Spirit of ’64 Award.

Jim came to Princeton from Great Neck North High School on Long Island, N.Y. He majored in economics, played soccer and rugby, and was an enthusiastic member of Cannon Club. He roomed senior year with Bradshaw, Bradford, Brant, and J. Jones. Following Princeton, he served in the Marine Corps and earned an MBA in finance from New York University in 1972. He had a long and distinguished business career, including in sales, marketing, and business development with IBM and Hitachi, concluding as an executive-in-residence at the Markkula Center for Applied Ethics at Santa Clara University.

Jim had many interests — which he pursued with passion — including Civil War history; the art of Edward Hopper; and community service, including founding Bulamu Healthcare International to provide medical services in rural Uganda.

The class extends its deepest sympathies to his family, Betsy, Merrill, Elizabeth, and James.
THE CLASS OF 1965

James Batcheller ’65

Jim died Feb. 20, 2017, in his home in Henderson, Nev., from the effects of diabetes and pneumonia. He came to us from Hingham (Mass.) High School. At Princeton he was a member of the undefeated 1964 football team and Tiger Inn.

Jimmy was an intellectual force well-suited for Princeton, unlike his older brother Gordon ’60, who wrote this. Intensely competitive, he relished a battle of wits on almost any subject. Once he reached his conclusion, his opponent could either agree or be dismissed. “I don’t have time to persuade you — I’ll just tell you the truth and hope you’re able to assimilate it.” The battle over, affability could return — as far as Jimmy was concerned. It was a lifelong pattern.

Christian and conservative, he concluded he was not a good fit for an academic career. An active, productive, diverse life followed: master’s degree, osteopath, psychologist, airplane pilot, CEO of Ocelot Airways, scourge of the IRS, soldier (infantry, intel, and field surgeon), parachutist, scuba diver, big-game hunter and fisherman, contract doctor in California women’s prisons, world traveler, multilingual street person, and a life member of the Alaska Trappers Association. A loner, he was fully engaged.

He is survived by his brothers, Terry and Gordon; and a host of cousins, nephews, and nieces; all of whom held him in awe.

THE CLASS OF 1966

Robert L. Johnson III ’66

Rob lost his two-year-long battle with cancer July 7, 2017. He grew up in suburban Philadelphia and Greenwich, Conn. He graduated from Haverford School in Pennsylvania, where he played soccer, basketball, and lacrosse. At Princeton he majored in history, belonged to Cloister Inn, and played freshman soccer. He roomed with John Goodrich and Mike Robinson.

After Princeton Rob earned a law degree at the University of Texas, moved to Houston, and embarked on a commercial real estate law career that he pursued into his 70s. He was active in the ManKind Project: Men’s Community for the 21st Century, an organization dedicated to assisting men in achieving their full potential.

A loyal alumnus, Rob served as president of the Princeton Alumni Association of Houston and sported a tiger-head tattoo. Health concerns could not keep him from attending our 50th reunion.

Rob is survived by his wife, Patricia; sons Robert IV and Clark; daughter Meredith Vreeland; stepson Will Holland-Freed; and six grandchildren. The class extends its heartfelt condolences to them. We share their sorrow, and we will miss Rob.

Thomas Russell Scott Jr. ’66

Tom died May 15, 2017, following a heart attack five days earlier.

Born in Ridley Park, Pa., Tom came to Princeton from Interboro High School in suburban Philadelphia, where he excelled academically and as a baseball pitcher. At Princeton he joined Cottage Club, majored in psychology, and set two Princeton pitching records that stood for four decades.

Tom met Wellesley student Bonnie Burton Kime on a 1964 trip with the Chapel Choir. They married in 1967 and would have celebrated their 50th anniversary in June 2017.

After earning a Ph.D. in biological psychology from Duke, Tom joined the psychology department of the University of Delaware, where he rose to department chairman and associate dean for research and graduate studies. In 2000, he and Bonnie moved to San Diego State, where he served as vice president of research and graduate-school dean until his retirement in 2014. He was widely recognized as a pioneer in the neuroscience of taste sensation.

He is survived by his wife, Bonnie; daughters Heather and Heidi, son Ethan, and six grandchildren. The class extends its sincere condolences to them all.

THE CLASS OF 1968

Richard M. Segai ’68

Rich died Feb. 13, 2017, at his home in Cumberland Center, Maine. He was 72.

He was born May 15, 1944, in Philadelphia, Pa. He attended Harriton (Rosemont, Pa.) High School, where he played soccer, starred in school plays, and was president of the student council.

At Princeton, Rich majored in English, served as an Orange Key guide, played freshman soccer, was treasurer of Response, and was a University scholar. He was bicker chairman at Cottage and lived at the club his senior year with Bill Grad, Jim Britt, Bill Reed, and Joe Heiser.

After graduating from Princeton, he earned a master’s degree in psychology from Harvard. Rich taught at Harvard and Princeton and served as founder and president of the National Foundation on Counseling.

He is predeceased by his wife, Susan Stein ’79. He is survived by daughter Meredith Segal; sister Loretta Cohen; nephew Marc Cohen; and niece Jennifer Cohen. To them, the class extends its deepest sympathy.

GRADUATE ALUMNI

Jerome A. Shaffer ’52

Jerome Shaffer, professor emeritus of philosophy at the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences at the University of Connecticut, died Nov. 17, 2016. He was 87.

Shaffer graduated from Cornell in 1950 with a bachelor’s degree in philosophy. In two years, he earned a Ph.D. in philosophy from Princeton in 1952. In 1953, he was a Fulbright scholar at Magdalen College, Oxford, and then went into the Army.

In 1955, he started teaching at Swarthmore College. He joined the University of Connecticut faculty in 1967. From 1976 until he retired in 1994, Shaffer was chair of the philosophy department.

Shaffer helped build his department’s reputation as one of serious research, and his manner helped promote its collegial atmosphere. His 1968 book, The Philosophy of Mind, was well known in his field.

After retiring from UConn, Shaffer earned a degree in marital and family therapy and began a therapy practice, which he continued until just before he died.

John G. Moner *53

John Moner, professor emeritus of biology at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, died Oct. 8, 2016. He was 88.

Born in Bayonne, N.J., in 1928, he graduated from Johns Hopkins University in 1949 with a bachelor’s degree in biology. In 1953, Moner earned a Ph.D. in biology from Princeton.

After two years of Army service, he joined the biology faculty at University of Massachusetts, Amherst, in 1955, where he remained for 40 years.

His teaching load included courses on anatomy, physiology, and cell physiology. Moner developed the introductory biology course for majors. His research included studies in cell-wall formation, RNA synthesis, and cell division.

Moner had a lifelong love of music, particularly classical and Broadway songs of the 1930s and 1940s, and occasionally rock ‘n’ roll. He kept up with world events and scientific news.

He is survived by his wife, Meriel, and their two daughters. He is also survived by his first wife, Barbara; their two sons; and two grandchildren.

Chadwick F. Alger *58

Chadwick Alger, professor of political science at Ohio State University (OSU), died Feb. 15,
Richard A. Dobbins *61
Richard Dobbins, professor emeritus of engineering at Brown University, died May 8, 2015, at the age of 89.

Dobbins was in the Navy during World War II, serving from 1943 to 1946. He graduated from Harvard in 1948 with a degree in engineering and physics. In 1958, he earned a master’s degree in physics from Northeastern, then a Ph.D. in aeronautical engineering from Princeton in 1961. He taught in the division of engineering at Brown from 1961 to 1993 in fluid mechanics and thermodynamics.

At Brown, he was chair of the engineering division from 1983 to 1988. Research was very important in his career, and he took sabbaticals at California Institute of Technology, the Abadan Institute in Iran, and at the former National Bureau of Standards. Among other consulting positions, he consulted with the Jet Propulsion Laboratory and NASA.

His published work was well recognized in the international aerosol-research community, including his seminal work in formation of soot particles during combustion, an important topic for the environment and climate change. He continued at his office and with his research until 2011.

Dobbins was predeceased in 2012 by his wife, Ilona, whom he had married in 1953. He is survived by their two daughters and four grandchildren.

Archibald I. Leyasmeyer *67
Archibald Leyasmeyer, professor emeritus of English at the University of Minnesota, died Oct. 22, 2016, after struggling with Parkinson’s disease during his final years. He was 80.

Leyasmeyer graduated from Harvard in 1957. In 1964 and 1967, he earned a master’s degree and a Ph.D. degree in English from Princeton. He had joined the faculty of the University of Minnesota in 1964 and retired as a Morse-Alumni Distinguished Teacher of English in 2003.

His primary academic interests were in dramatic literature, especially Shakespeare and modern drama. He was also interested in 18th-century British literature. The University of Minnesota and other organizations awarded him major honors for excellence in teaching.

Leyasmeyer was greatly involved with arts and cultural organizations, and held leadership positions with many, including the Guthrie Theater and the Weisman Art Museum in Minneapolis, Minn. The arts, teaching, and world travel were his passions.

He is survived by his wife, Edith, the dean emerita of the University of Minnesota’s School of Public Health.

Michael E. Stone *69
Michael Stone, professor at the College of Public and Community Service of the University of Massachusetts, Boston, died in a drowning accident March 21, 2015, in Hawaii. He was 72.

Stone graduated from UCLA in 1964 with a bachelor’s degree in astronomy. He was a fellow at Churchill College at Cambridge for a year. He then earned a Ph.D. in astrophysical sciences from Princeton in 1969.

He turned down a postdoctoral fellowship at Columbia to work in Trenton, N.J., for a federal program that dealt with urban issues such as affordable housing. Marie Kennedy, professor emerita of community planning at UMass, Boston, said, “He just felt like astrophysics was too removed from what people were facing on the streets. He wanted to be involved with the great urban struggles of our time.”

After turning to urban planning, Stone’s career quickly blossomed as he championed the poor and argued for a decent living environment as a basic right. He taught for some four decades at UMass, Boston, where he was a founding faculty member of the college of public and community service.

Stone is survived by his wife, Ursula, whom he married in 1967; two sons; five grandchildren; and his father, Everett.

Titsa Panayota Papantoni *70
Titsa Papantoni, a pioneering female professor of electrical engineering, died July 8, 2016, at age 71.

Papantoni was born in Greece, and graduated with a diploma in electrical and mechanical engineering from the National Technical University of Athens in 1968. She earned a master’s degree in electrical engineering from Princeton in 1970, and in 1973 she earned a Ph.D. in electrical engineering from the University of Southern California.

Over the next two decades, she was the first woman professor of engineering appointed by five universities: Rice (assistant professor from 1973 to 1977); University of Connecticut (associate professor in 1978 and full professor from 1983 to 1986); University of Virginia (professor from 1986 to 1993); University of Ottawa (endowed professor from 1993 to 1994); and the University of Alabama (endowed professor from 1994 to 2000).

She was also at Bell Labs from 1977 to 1978 and at the U.S. Office of Naval Research from 1981 to 1982. Her final post was at the University of Colorado at Denver as professor (and initially chair) in the electrical engineering department from 2000 to 2016. She was elected a fellow of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers in 1991, and wrote two books and innumerable refereed papers.

She was an enthusiastic and helpful adviser to her students.

Papantoni is survived by her daughter, Effie Kazakos; and her former husband, Demetrios A. Kazakos *70.

Gordon J. Aubrecht II *71
Gordon Aubrecht, retired professor of physics at Ohio State University (OSU), died of cancer Nov. 21, 2016. He was 73.

Aubrecht graduated from Rutgers in 1965 and earned a Ph.D. in physics from Princeton in 1971. Positions at OSU and Oregon followed. In 1975, he became an assistant professor at the Marion campus of OSU, and then a full professor in 1987. He retired after almost 40 years at OSU.

Initially Aubrecht focused on elementary particle theory in the field of high-energy physics. He published more than 200 articles and presented more than 450 papers. His book, Energy: Physical, Environmental, and Social Impact, is now in its third edition.

Aubrecht later focused on physics-education research, which involved how physics is taught using a hands-on, group-oriented, inquiry-based approach to student learning. He received grants enabling him and his research team to work with teachers in Ohio public schools. Among his many honors, he received the 2008 OSU Faculty Award for Distinguished University Service. He was a lifetime activist for academic freedom and equality, as well as for environmental and other public-interest issues.

Aubrecht is survived by his wife, Michelle; four children; and four grandchildren.

Graduate memorials are prepared by the APGA.

This issue contains undergraduate memorials for Boyd Merrell *43 ’48 and Calvin H. Perrine ’53 ’55.
**Classifieds**

**For Rent**

**Europe**

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

**Paris, Left Bank:** Elegant apartment off Seine in 6th. Short walk to Louvre, Notre Dame. 609-924-7320, gam1@comcast.net

**Paris, Marais:** Elegant, 2 bedroom, 2 bath apartment, vibrant Pompidou museum/sidewalk café quarter on 1st pedestrian street, full kitchen, w/d, AC, cable. desaix@verizon.net, 212-360-6321, k’80, k’92. linda.eglin.mayer@orange.fr

**France, Paris-Marais:** Exquisite, sunny, quiet one-bedroom apartment behind Place des Vosges. King-size bed, living/dining room, quiet one-bedroom apartment behind Place des Vosges. King-size bed, living/dining room, quiet one-bedroom apartment behind Place des Vosges. King-size bed, living/dining room, quiet one-bedroom apartment behind Place des Vosges. King-size bed, living/dining room. 609-683-3813, gam1@comcast.net, 212-360-6321, k’80, k’92. linda.eglin.mayer@orange.fr

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

**Italy/Todi:** Luxurious 8BR, 7.5BA villa, amazing views, infinity pool, olives, lavender, grapes, vegetable garden, housekeeper, A/C, Wi-Fi. Photos/prices/availability: VRBO.com, #398660. Discount — Princetonians. 914-320-4398. radams150@aol.com, p’11.

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

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

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


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

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

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

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

**Côte d’Azur:** 2BR apartment, spectacular view of Mediterranean: sites.williams.edu/slogan, sloganz@williams.edu, s’73, p’11, p’15.

**Caribbean**

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

**Mexico**

**World Heritage San Miguel de Allende:** Historic Center condo 2/2, fresh flowers and champagne await you! vimeo.com/167756672, mesonesmama@gmail.com, k’85.

**United States Northeast**

**Waitsfield, VT** (MadRiver, Sugarbush): 1860 farmhouse, 6BR, 3BA, fireplace, sleeps 2-18, brand new Simmons Beautyrests. Stowe — 19 miles. 2 day minimum. snorkel and ski at nearby Craftsbury Outdoor Center. Outstanding local food/beverage culture. $150/night (2 night minimum), $30 cleaning fee. Dickinson.x.miller@ampf.com, ’75.

**Manhattan:** E. 49th Street studio, $209 nightly, 3-night minimum. atchity@storymerchant.com or 212-421-0256.

**Martha’s Vineyard Summer 2018**

**Rentals:** Chilmark, Katama, Vineyard Haven. Halcyon days of fall, too. Water is still warm. Elise Ryan ‘76 Realtor® ejr2629@gmail.com, 410-238-8137.

**United States West**

**Big Sky Montana:** Charming 4 BR log home on 20 acres beautifully furnished, spectacular views, Big Sky sunsets, skiing, hiking, fishing and golfing within 5 minutes. Close to Yellowstone National Park and Bozeman. Enjoyment all 4 seasons. 610-225-3286. jgriffi644@aol.com, p’67.

**Park City/Deer Valley, Utah:** 3 BR ski-out condominium in Upper Deer Valley. Newly remodeled, hot tub, beautiful views, available all seasons. Reasonable rates. 937-825-4137 or pjkolodzik@aol.com, p’12.

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

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**Professional Services**


**Princetoniana**

Vintage print of panoramic, bird’s-eye view of the Princeton campus ca. 1920, elegantly framed, acid free matting. Also in University Art Museum collection. For photos/information: richardson5ch@comcast.net, ’68.

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cfinnega@princeton.edu
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**Wine**

**Princeton Alum Winery:** Princeton family (’92, ’87, ’62, ’60) makes acclaimed wines at Kingston Family Vineyards in Casablanca, Chile, www.kingstonvineyards.com

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Why Johnny Can’t Write

John S. Weeren

In the fall of 1958, Princeton’s aura of excellence lost some of its luster. One salvo came from John Davies ’41, editor of PAW, who decried the state of undergraduate writing in a note accompanying a published lecture by Willard Thorp ’26, chair of the English department.

According to Davies, “a surprisingly large proportion of each freshman class are what might be called ‘demi-literate’: They can read but they cannot write. That is, if a substantial number of the previous generation of Princetonians made no pretense to learning, at least they were able to present their small stock of erudition with reasonable clarity and a modicum of grace, whereas many of this new breed are unable to express their presumably deep thoughts in any very comprehensible form.”

Thorp, speaking with the authority of long experience, pulled no punches either, lamenting the rise of “No-English” and indicting the corrupters of student prose: bloated “officialese”; the “hot-rod style” of popular magazines such as Time, Look, and Life; the ubiquitous hyperbole of “ad-men”; and his fellow scholars’ use of specialized vocabularies, substituting impenetrable jargon for a common language.

A student rejoinder was inevitable, and it took the form of a trenchant editorial in the Oct. 1 edition of The Daily Princetonian. If Thorp had rooted his critique in the character of American communication, the Prince took the University itself to task.

Acknowledging the importance of junior papers and senior theses, the editors asserted “there is little stress on writing at Princeton” and “the writing which counts ... is exam-book writing.” The University, they argued, should “take some pains to see that Johnny is told how to write; that he is made to practice writing over and over again; and it should tell Johnny that writing means something here,” not least by increasing the number of and weight attached to papers.

The discontents of 1958 would find their ultimate affirmation in the establishment of the Princeton Writing Program in 2001.

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