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PRINCETON ALUMNI WEEKLY

An editorially independent magazine by alumni for alumni since 1900



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Two years after leaving Princeton to serve in Vietnam, Jim Marshall '72 returned to a much different campus.

Know Your Nobels
Our latest online quiz features trivia about alumni and faculty Nobel laureates.

Princeton Books
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Top: Damian Dovarganes/AP Images; from left: University Archives, Princeton University Library; U.S. Institute of Peace

Expanding the Impact of Princeton's Mission

Princeton's fall term is now well underway, and the campus once again brims with activity. Yet while September undeniably brings fresh energy to Old Nassau, the University also hosts an increasingly robust slate of programming during the summer. The weeks between Commencement and Opening Exercises provide an opportunity to extend the scope of Princeton's mission beyond traditional boundaries, and I had a chance this year to see several innovative teaching initiatives firsthand. Here are two examples.

In June, I spoke with members of the Warrior Scholars Project, a program that prepares current and former enlisted service members for life on a college campus. These students bring valuable expertise in problem-solving and team-building from their military service. They learn how to translate their skills to a college environment through an intensive academic experience.

This year, Princeton hosted a two-week program for 15 scholars. The first week focused on the liberal arts, exploring concepts such as democracy, liberty, and equality with Princeton professors including Miguel Centeno, the Musgrave Professor of Sociology and professor of sociology and international affairs in the Woodrow Wilson School for Public and International Affairs. The second week emphasized Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) education, exposing students to world-class research facilities through visits to the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory and the Princeton Neuroscience Institute.

When I sat down with a group of students at their end-of-program dinner, I was impressed by their talent and by how much they felt they had benefited from their time in Princeton classrooms. They were mesmerized by the laboratory of David Tank, the Henry L. Hillman Professor in Molecular Biology and co-director of the Princeton Neuroscience Institute, and they talked with great enthusiasm about how the program built their confidence, leaving them more prepared to thrive in college.

Lieutenant Colonel Kevin McKiernan, who served for four years as director of Princeton's Army Officer Education Program, was a driving force behind the decision to host the program at Princeton. Thanks to the leadership of Lt. Col. McKiernan, Director of Transfer, Veteran, and Non-Traditional Student Programs Keith Shaw, and many others on campus, our commitment to the Warrior Scholars Project is distinctive among our peer institutions. We are one of only two schools that fully fund the program.

This level of support reflects a broader institutional commitment to military veterans. Five veterans joined our undergraduate student body in fall 2017, and our newly re-established transfer program brought six more veterans to campus this fall. These students join a robust cohort of 65 total participants in Army, Naval, or Air Force ROTC, a number that has grown from 28 when I took office in 2013.

In July, I spoke to participants in "Leadership in Energy Innovation and Environmental Consideration," a four-day education module hosted by the Andlinger Center for Energy and the Environment. The course was designed for the Young Global Leaders, a group of mid-career professionals selected by the World Economic Forum based on records of transformative leadership. The cohort attending this inaugural program at Princeton hailed from 22 countries and included 30 executives, entrepreneurs, public officials, and scholars with demonstrated interest in energy and the environment.

Professor Lynn Loo '01, the Theodora D. '78 & William H. Walton III '74 Professor in Engineering and director of the Andlinger Center for Energy and the Environment, was the pioneering voice behind this program. Loo was named a Young Global Leader in 2012. Her path-breaking scholarship studies the development of materials used to construct plastic solar cells and circuits.

As director of the Andlinger Center, Loo has fostered a vibrant program of research and teaching in the areas of sustainable energy technology, energy efficiency, and environmental protection. And she has sought to translate the insights of basic research into practical solutions by engaging and educating stakeholders outside of the academic community.

The Young Global Leaders education module exemplifies this type of outreach. Professor Loo and module co-director Professor Elke Weber, the Gerhard R. Andlinger Professor in Energy and the Environment and associate director for education at the Andlinger Center, designed a course of study that introduced participants to sustainable energy technologies and explored the psychological dimensions of decision-making. This curriculum, made possible by generous funding support from Howard Cox '64, will enable the Young Global Leaders to strengthen sustainability initiatives within their respective organizations and communities.

Interactions with professionals across industries help Princeton researchers to understand the problems that could benefit from academic attention and thereby drive the range of research questions we address. In turn, these partnerships help practitioners to learn about the research being conducted on college campuses and make decisions that are informed by cutting-edge scholarship.

Both the Warrior Scholars Project and the Young Global Leaders education module demonstrate the value of external partnerships. Even short stays allow visitors to forge connections with Princeton staff and faculty. By welcoming budding scholars and seasoned professionals alike into the Princeton family, we are increasing the impact of the University's teaching and research mission.



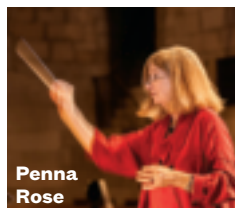
Professor Lynn Loo '01 (third from right) joins members of the Young Global Leaders and other Princeton researchers on the opening day of the module.

DAVID KELLY CROW

Inbox

FROM PAW'S PAGES: 10/25/1966

PLURALISM IN MUSIC



Penna
Rose

President Eisgruber '83's column on "Creating Religious Pluralism" (President's

Page, Sept. 12) mentioned Opening Exercises at the Chapel and the Chapel Choir without mentioning Penna Rose, the longtime director of chapel music, who has done a lot to foster the kind of religious pluralism he celebrates.

In the early '90s, when Penna was new to Princeton, the choir sang enough Bach and enough old and new English church music to please the most traditional church music lovers. But she also focused on music that I think was new to the Chapel at the time. I recall the choir processing, or rather dancing, down the long nave singing the South African freedom song "Siyahamba," with colorful banners waving and drums beating. I remember how we struggled to learn the meaty vowels of Church Slavonic but were richly rewarded when we mastered Rachmaninoff's "Vespers."

There has always been a lively trade in Jewish musicians singing in church, but my freshman year in the choir was my first experience in a church service.

But we Jews in the choir — there were more than a few — got to share some of our own music with the Chapel community. I remember singing Dave Brubeck's very jazzy "Gates of Justice." Penna managed to book Dave himself

on piano and Cantor Alberto Mizrahi as soloist. We also sang Bernstein's "Chichester Psalms," whose Hebrew text must at first have seemed like Church Slavonic to most of our fellow chorists.

Any account of religious pluralism at Princeton in the last 20 years should make note of Penna's remarkable contribution. She brings to the Chapel the spirit of the last words Bernstein set to music in his "Psalms": "How good and how pleasant it is that brothers dwell together."

Ted Folkman '96
Boston, Mass.

A NEED TO WANDER TRAILS

Re "Reclaiming Balance" (What I Learned, Sept. 12): I also worry for the children of today. More than that, I worry for us. When did "busy" come to mean "worthwhile"? When did "efficient" come to mean "effective"? I think we, as a society, have lost our way.

I was a cross-country runner in high school, a cross-country runner at Princeton, and I still run trails today. One thing I've learned from all that running is this: Yes, it's fun to win, but the race is really about the trail.

I hope we somehow find a way to start wandering trails again. The human soul needs it and, if we must be pragmatic about something so fundamental, ingenuity requires it.

Kate Wesseling Perry '95, M.D.
Associate Professor of
Pediatrics – Nephrology
David Geffen School of Medicine
at UCLA
Thousand Oaks, Calif.

Who's Bigger?

Dear Sir:

Don Stuart '35 deserves A+ in English but not in History. In "Football Prospects" in PAW, Sept. 20, 1966, p. 8, col. 1, he writes: "Two years ago John Seifert weighed in at 235 lbs. to rank as the biggest football player in Princeton history."

But, in Sept. 1899, Captain "Big Bill" Edwards was 242 on a hot afternoon when the trainer weighed varsity and scrub before and after practice. We lost 110 pounds during practice; no platoons then. The lightest were the ends, Poe and Palmer. Possibly Edwards was lighter later.

GEORGE T. SCOTT '03
Upper Montclair, N.J.

POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS COUNT

Many were puzzled by the logic President Eisgruber used to absolve the University of her affirmative-action sins while defending the unintentional hiring of mainly non-conservative faculty (feature, Sept. 12). Eisgruber explained that "[to] put together a class that draws talent from every sector of society ... [we use] a holistic admissions process that takes race into account as one factor." But hiring faculty? No, we acquire "the most talented people in the field ... [without] putting inappropriate constraints on the hiring process." Counting heads or political affiliations is a mistake, he reaffirmed.

May we vehemently disagree? Political affiliation is a pertinent sector of University society. Princeton in the nation's service rings hollow when you affiliate with only half of our great nation.

Once upon a time, there were Whigs and Tories ... or do we only get to feel the Bern?

Lawrence Cheetham '67
Bedford, N.H.

A SKEWED SURVEY?

U.S. News made significant changes to the ranking methodology for the 2019 edition of Best Colleges, but the result remains the same: Princeton is the No. 1 university in the country for the eighth

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   @pawprinceton

Email: paw@princeton.edu

Mail: PAW, 194 Nassau Street,

Suite 38, Princeton, NJ 08542

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Phone: 609-258-4885

Fax: 609-258-2247

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Managing Editor

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Senior Writer

Mark F. Bernstein '83

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Colleen Finnegan

Phone 609-258-4886, cfinnega@princeton.edu

Ivy League Magazine Network

Heather Wedlake, phone 617-319-0995

heatherwedlake@ivymags.com

Address Changes

alumrecs@princeton.edu, phone 609-258-3114

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Inbox

year in a row (On the Campus, Oct. 3).

As an alum, I was tempted to break into a victory dance once again, with a large No. 1 foam finger waving overhead. But there are serious questions whether or not these surveys are a reliable measure of the comparative value of an institution of higher learning or are a useful guide for applicants and their parents.

The survey's methodology includes these weighted factors: retention of freshmen and students overall, faculty resources, student selectivity, financial resources, graduation rate, and alumni-giving rate.

But the most significant weight — 22.5 percent — goes to the opinions of those in a position to judge a school's undergraduate academic excellence: presidents, provosts, and deans of admission. Critics argue this factor is too subjective and severely skews the survey results. As one observer commented, a college official who is surveyed may rely on "the only source of detailed information at his disposal that assesses the relative merits of dozens of institutions he knows nothing about: *U.S. News*. Thus, the *U.S. News* ratings become a self-fulfilling prophecy."

Of course, I'm proud of Princeton's No. 1 ranking. I'm sure all Princetonians join in applauding our alma mater. But, frankly, I'm inclined to keep my No. 1 foam finger in retirement until Princeton breaks into the list of the top 10 "party" schools in the nation. I suspect that might be a long, long wait.

Gerry Skoning '64
Beverly Shores, Ind.

FACULTY PORTRAITS

I much enjoyed the Princeton Portrait of Dean Robert Kilburn Root (Sept. 12). Dean Root was one of many Princeton faculty members who established summer homes on Caspian Lake in Greensboro, Vt., at the end of the 19th and early 20th centuries. Occasionally the summer community was dubbed "Deansboro" in recognition of five Princeton deans: Kenneth Condit 1913, Luther P. Eisenhart, Christian Gauss 1900, Robert K. Root, and Samuel Winans 1874. There were many additional faculty members and even a president of Princeton: John Grier Hibben 1882.

Once as a youth, working under

my car, I saw two legs. I crawled out and discovered that they belonged to President Harold W. Dodds *1914, who was asking for directions to Trustee S. Whitney Landon 1917 next door.

John Grier Hibben Scoon '38, grandson of President Hibben and son of Robert Maxwell Scoon, chairman of the philosophy department, described Dean Root for me as follows: "early English literature ... wrote quite a few books ... prominent scholar in his field ... never married ... his mother lived with him ..."

These and many other faculty members and alumni were summarized in a booklet I wrote for the Greetings and Reflections Project of Princeton's 250th anniversary celebration in 1996: "The Princeton Connection: A Century of Princetonians in Greensboro, Vermont." Copies are at Seeley Mudd Manuscript Library.

John C. Stone II '53
Class secretary
Greensboro, Vt. and Hanover, N.H.

To call D.W. Robertson Jr. "terrifying" seems an error. He was my thesis adviser and always welcomed me into his office in McCosh. He was very chatty, and I mostly remember him complaining that since two of his advisees were writing on Blake, he would have to read some of that stuff.

I laugh even now to consider his gentle grumbling on the subject of reading anything written after 1400. He was a sweet man.

Arthur R. Boone '60
Oakland, Calif.

AUTHOR'S QUERY

For a biography of Princeton's 17th president, William G. Bowen *58, I welcome stories, anecdotes, and other personal recollections. Please contact me at nweiss@princeton.edu.

Nancy Weiss Malkiel
Professor emerita of history
Princeton, N.J.

NOT THE FIRST

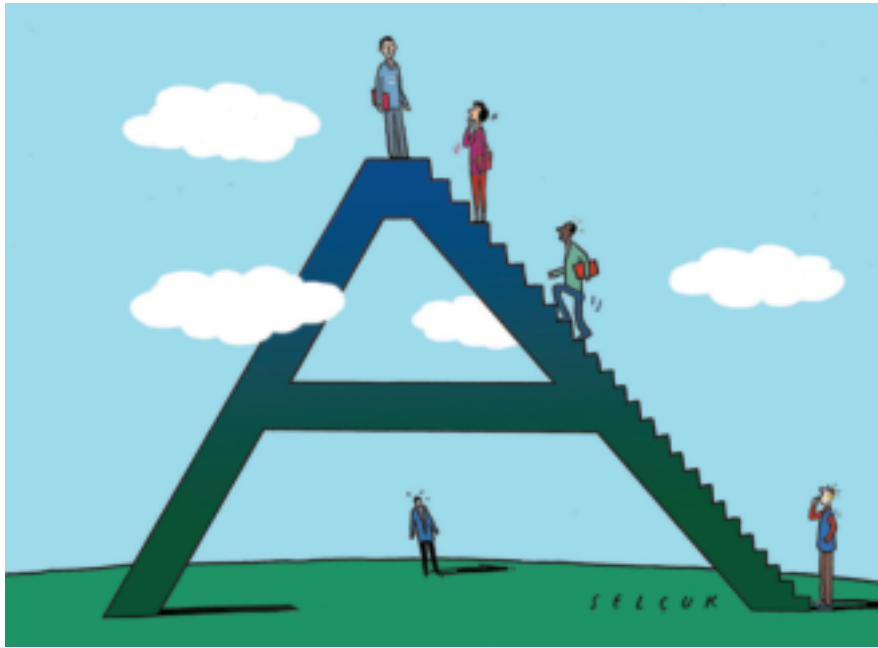
I attended the wedding of Judith Corrente '70 and David Schankler '71 in the Chapel May 8, 1971, which was earlier than the one mentioned as the first undergraduate marriage in the July 11 issue.

Ken Hall '71
New Windsor, N.Y.

On the Campus



McCosh Courtyard is the perfect setting for some reading on a warm September afternoon.
Photograph by Ricardo Barros



GPA's on the Rise

But as more students get an A, their stress over grading still grows

Grades at the University have been rising steadily since Princeton reversed its “grade-deflation” policy in 2014–15, but student stress levels and requests for grade changes have also been increasing.

“We are aware of the increase in

student anxiety — for many reasons — across the University, and really across American culture,” Dean of the College Jill Dolan said at a meeting of the Council of the Princeton University Community in September. “The increase in requests for grade changes seems

to say that our changed policy hasn’t necessarily abated any of that anxiety about grades.”

Instead of a centralized grading policy with numeric targets for A grades set in place by the University, departments have been responsible for developing their own grading rubrics since the new policy was adopted in 2014.

Undergraduate Student Government president Rachel Yee ’19 said that anxiety is “pretty pervasive” on campus, especially for students who are hoping to pursue a postgraduate education or who plan to apply for a job that requires a high GPA.

“I think that there’s always a level of comparison,” Yee said. “You also don’t want to feel like you’re doing poorly compared to your peers.”

The average GPA rose to 3.46 in 2017–18, up from 3.39 in 2014–15, when Princeton adopted its new grading policy. By comparison, the average GPA in 2004–05 (the first year of the so-called grade-deflation policy) was 3.30.

Humanities courses had the highest overall average GPA last year, with the average grade being about 3.6.

Princeton’s rising GPAs are in line with a national trend of grade inflation, Dolan said.

“Most significantly, what’s changed is that A grades [at Princeton] have risen almost proportionally to how B+ grades have gone down,” said Dolan. “The shift

Selçuk Demirel

PROFESSOR DISMISSED, MISCONDUCT PENALTY TOUGHENED



Sergio Verdú

Electrical engineering professor SERGIO VERDÚ, a faculty member for 34 years, was dismissed from the faculty as of Sept. 24 for violating

Princeton’s policies prohibiting consensual relations with students and requiring honesty and cooperation in University matters.

The Board of Trustees approved the recommendation for dismissal by President Eisgruber ’83 and Provost Deborah Prentice on Sept. 22.

According to a University statement, the recommendation

“was reviewed by an independent, standing committee of the faculty at the request of Dr. Verdú, and that committee agreed with the finding that Dr. Verdú violated those policies and concluded that the recommended penalty was reasonable.”

On the same day Verdú’s dismissal took effect, Eisgruber and Dean of the Faculty Sanjeev Kulkarni said that effective immediately, a one-year suspension without pay will be the minimum penalty for any faculty member found to have committed sexual harassment. Suspensions will be accompanied by counseling and probation, Eisgruber and Kulkarni said, and more serious harassment cases will bring stiffer penalties that could include dismissal.

Verdú’s dismissal followed a

separate case last year in which he was found responsible for sexual harassment after a Title IX complaint was filed by a graduate student, Yeohee Im, who was his advisee. The penalty assessed by Princeton — Im said it was an eight-hour training session; the University said there were “other penalties” it could not disclose — set off a campus outcry from students, faculty, and alumni who felt the punishment was insufficient.

After that outcry, the Faculty-Student Committee on Sexual Misconduct made a number of recommendations in a May report to make Title IX investigation proceedings and penalties more transparent and to provide complainants with more information

INCREASE IN GPA (2014–2018) BY DIVISION

ENGINEERING	0.113
SOCIAL SCIENCES	0.089
HUMANITIES	0.074
NATURAL SCIENCES	0.049

has been away from using B+ as a grade and toward using A as a grade.”

The number of requests for grade changes is up sharply since fall 2014, when 278 requests for a change in final grades were submitted by faculty members to the Office of the Dean of the College. The number of requests rose to a high of 429 in the fall of 2016, then declined in the fall of 2017 to 392. Almost all requests by professors for grade changes are approved since grading and evaluation “are a prerogative of the faculty,” University officials said.

“Is this because the fact that faculty are now responsible for their own grading standards makes them vulnerable to students’ requests for having their grade changed,” Dolan asked, “or is it that faculty aren’t being sufficiently clear about what their grading standards are and how they are assessing students? It’s probably a bit of both — but we’re very concerned to understand the reasons why this is happening, and also to change it.”

◆ By A.W.

throughout the process.

Announcing the minimum penalty last month, Eisgruber and Kulkarni released a statement saying that for too long, institutions have underestimated the prevalence and the harm of sexual harassment. “We have also been too optimistic about the power of good will or relatively light penalties to cure the problem,” they said.

Im said in a statement to PAW that “there are still many fundamental changes that have to be made.” Citing “the current clumsy structures of the University policy and the Title IX law,” she said “it is difficult for victims to take any further action unless they are willing to sacrifice a huge portion of their lives.” ◆ By W.R.O.

‘OPEN-EXPRESSION MONITORS’ DESIGNATED

Guidelines Seek to Balance Rights of Speakers, Protesters

In the wake of clashes over controversial speakers on college campuses, the University has created a set of guidelines and a team of “open-expression monitors” designed to protect the rights of both speakers and protesters at campus events.

The University formed a “protest and demonstration group” more than two years ago as a resource for those on campus who invite speakers and for those who seek to protest, according to Rochelle Calhoun, vice president for campus life.

She said that after a last-minute cancellation by the Center for Jewish Life of a talk by the Israeli deputy foreign minister last November, the group decided it should share its findings more broadly



Princeton would not endorse rescinding an offer to an invited speaker, said Vice President for Campus Life Rochelle Calhoun

with members of the University community and let them know that the guidelines could be used as a resource in the future. (That cancellation led to an apology by the center’s director and the national Hillel CEO, as well as the hosting of the event by Chabad House.)

Among the points outlined by Calhoun at the Sept. 24 CPUC meeting: Princeton would not endorse rescinding an offer to an invited speaker. “It is not good for the inviting group, it’s not good for the

University, and often it gets used in ways that we don’t want to elevate the individual’s public statements,” she said.

Calhoun said University staff members designated as open-expression monitors have been attending events for a year when there is a concern that the University’s policy on freedom of expression may be challenged. The monitors also protect the audience’s rights “to hear, see, and engage with a speaker,” she said.

Calhoun said the University has no problem if protesters hold signs up during an event or turn their backs on the speaker, as long as they are not infringing upon the rights of others. When protesters are disruptive, she said, they will be notified that they violated University policy and removed from the venue if they continue. Student protesters who continue interrupting a speaker will be referred to Princeton’s Committee on Discipline, she said, adding that this has not been necessary for the last several years.

Administrators considered several potential scenarios relating to campus speakers that arose at other universities when creating Princeton’s guidelines, Calhoun said. Among them:

- If a speaker is invited and a campus group decides it is going to protest.
- If a speaker who was the target of a protest elsewhere is invited to Princeton.
- If a speaker who has previously made discriminatory remarks is invited.

“We wanted to create protocols that ensured the safety of the community, while encouraging and supporting free expression on campus,” said Calhoun. ◆ By A.W.

Q&A: JANET RAPELYE

Admitting 15 Classes

What's changed — and what hasn't — in selecting Princeton undergraduates

During Janet Rapelye's 15 years as dean of admission, the number of applicants has nearly tripled to 35,370; the class size has grown by 11 percent; the first transfer students since 1990 were admitted; and binding early-decision ended, to be followed several years later by the current nonbinding early-action program. As she prepared to move to the Consortium

on Financing Higher Education as president Nov. 1, she sat down with PAW in her Morrison Hall office to talk about Princeton admissions.

How has the student body changed during your tenure?

Certainly, the class is more diverse in terms of race and ethnicity. It was between 20 and 30 percent students of

color when I first arrived, and this class [of 2022] is almost 45 percent students of color. We have more international students — we're hovering around the 12 to 13 percent mark. In 2003, it was a much smaller percentage of the class. First-generation students have more than doubled in terms of numbers from then until now. And the Pell-eligible students have changed from 7.2 percent for the Class of '08 to 20 percent of this class.

Has Princeton's image changed?

The part that remains the same at Princeton is that we are always looking for intellectual curiosity and academic excellence.

What we've tried to do is to help the outside world understand that Princeton is accessible. If your parents had not gone to college, if you had not gone to a school where you knew anybody who had attended a place like Princeton, Princeton wasn't even on your radar. And we've tried to reach out to those students and make sure that if they have the talent and the academic background and they are high-achieving students, that this very well might be the right place for them — and that we have the financial resources to support them all four years.

This country is changing dramatically. By 2025 or so, half the high school population will be students of color, and the other half will be white. We care about diversity because it is important that students from every background have an opportunity to study at this level. We also care about diversity because this is the world that they are coming from and they are going to be going into.

Do you think the no-loan financial policy has accomplished its goals?

I think it has given us the foundation to do the work that we have needed to do. That decision, made by the trustees, was one of the best decisions that a university could have made in the last 20 years.

Early-action applications have been increasing steadily. It's often pointed out that the odds of getting in are better if you're an early applicant. How representative of the

“What we've tried to do is to help the outside world understand that Princeton is accessible.”

— Janet Rapelye



general applicant pool are those who apply early?

I know the myth out there is it's easier to get in early action. And for us, that isn't true. We apply exactly the same standards we apply in regular decision.

Looking at the college admissions process nationally, does anything concern you?

I worry about the families who don't know that Princeton is an option for their student. I also am concerned about the families who focus only on the most selective schools. If students are willing to spread a wide net and consider what's going to be a good fit, not necessarily the prestige, but what's the best match academically and personally and financially, that's important.

Is this a time when admission policies at selective schools are being examined from every viewpoint? How do you look at the lawsuit accusing Harvard of discriminating against Asian Americans in admissions?

As many universities have become more selective, the process has come under greater scrutiny. Princeton has joined with many of our peers to file an *amicus* brief supporting Harvard's practice of considering race and ethnicity as one factor among many in the admissions process.

If race were taken out as a tool, are there enough other ways to achieve the diversity that Princeton seeks to build?

We have continued to add more race-neutral ways to achieve a diverse and inclusive class — for example, looking for students from low-income backgrounds, looking for students who are Pell-eligible, and reinstating our transfer program. But I don't believe that we will be able to achieve the diversity we have in the class now by just using those. A few years ago, Princeton went through a compliance review with the Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights, and that agency's determination letter has been on our website since 2015. That determination letter outlines our process quite clearly.

Has the way Princeton looks at children of alumni as applicants changed during the time you've been here?

We give attention to the children of our graduates, just as we always have. We've gone from about 480 children of our graduates in the applicant pool to 680. When the children of our graduates apply, we now send a letter to those alumni to say we recognize that your son or daughter is in the pool, and we're very happy they have applied. We have some FAQs that go with the letter. And then we say, this will be the last time we communicate directly with you; this process is now about how your son or daughter is going to look in the applicant pool this year. This letter has been well-received.

What has been the admit rate for children of alumni?

It's been hovering from 29 to 32 percent. The overall admit rate this year is at 5.5 percent. There are those who criticize this and say we shouldn't be giving any advantage to the children of our graduates. On the other hand, their parents have cared about their educations and have helped them go to good schools, and then they have achieved at high levels, given some of those advantages. We're also seeing more diversity within the children of our graduates.

What issues do you hope to focus on at the Consortium on Financing Higher Education?

COFHE provides data for the 35 colleges and universities that are members, and convenes conferences for different cohorts within the universities — so the ability to communicate and to share information [is important]. There's also a greater sense of how can we help the selective, private institutions that are part of COFHE [including Princeton] use the research and get their message out to the outside world — being able to articulate the value of these schools to legislators and the general public and prospective students. ♦ *Interview conducted and condensed by W.R.O.*

 **READ** a longer version of this interview at paw.princeton.edu

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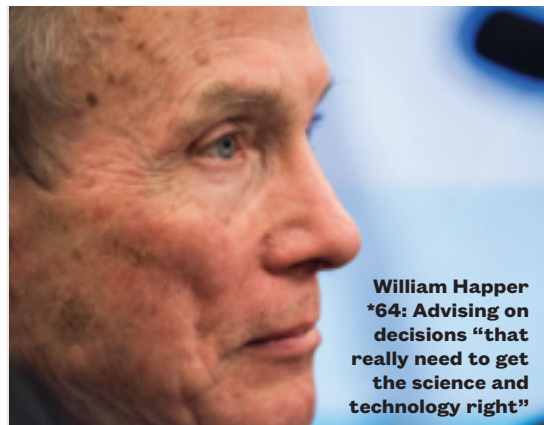
Physicist Happer *64 takes position as senior science, technology adviser

William Happer *64, a professor emeritus of physics best known for his controversial views on climate change, has joined the White House in a senior science and technology advisory position.

Happer is working for the National Security Council as deputy assistant to the president and senior director for emerging technologies. His job is to try to ensure that important White House policies are based on sound science and engineering.

Happer began teaching at Princeton in 1980 and served as director of energy research at the Department of Energy under President George H.W. Bush. He made his name in the field of optically polarized atoms and is credited with advancements in eliminating distortion in imaging systems, including those used in missile defense and astronomy.

In recent years, however, Happer has been best known for his contrarian views on climate change — views that mesh with those of President Donald Trump, who pulled



William Happer *64: Advising on decisions “that really need to get the science and technology right”

the United States out of the Paris climate accord.

“Climate is important, always has been, but I think it’s become sort of a cult movement in the last five or 10 years,” Happer told *The Scientist* in 2017.

Most climate scientists say that atmospheric carbon-dioxide levels are rising due to human activities, warming the Earth and driving such worrisome changes as a rise

in sea levels and receding ice cover. But Happer sees benefits in the increase in carbon dioxide, notably increased plant growth. Scientists told PAW that Happer isn’t entirely wrong about carbon dioxide promoting plant growth, but they added that any gains are outweighed by larger, more negative consequences.

“Some of the world’s worst weeds respond very strongly to carbon dioxide, and there is now pretty convincing science that the nutritional value of grains is lower with higher carbon-dioxide levels,” said John Reilly, co-director of MIT’s Joint Program on the Science and Policy of Global Change. “Even if [the various trends] balance out or are positive, the broader effects of climate change — excessive heat, drought, wildfires, pest outbreaks, big-precipitation events, and rising sea levels — clearly pose serious risks even if the Earth is a little greener.”

Despite his climate-change skepticism, Happer has said that he supports continued climate-science research. “Many people feel like you ought to junk the whole climate enterprise, but I don’t feel that way at all,” he told *The Scientist*. “I feel like the information that is gathered is useful. ... Why not understand it better?”

Reached by PAW, Happer, 79, said he would like to comment for this article but was unable to secure clearance from the White House.

In his *Scientist* interview, Happer promised to be a straight shooter. “I’m a scientist,” he said. “I know a lot about some areas, and I know how to find out about others. I know how to reach out to people who really do know. And I think I could provide the best possible advice, technically related and scientifically related advice, for the administration for policy decisions that really need to get the science and technology right.” ♦ *By Louis Jacobson ’92*

IN SHORT



Durkee '69



Parker '01

ROBERT K. DURKEE '69 — who has worked at Princeton since 1972 in roles that include assistant to the president, vice president for public affairs, and vice president and secretary of the University — will retire at the end of the academic year.

HILARY A. PARKER '01, assistant vice president and chief of staff in the Office of the President, will take over Durkee’s duties as vice president and secretary of the University July 1, 2019. Parker will retain several of her current responsibilities when she assumes her new role.

President Eisgruber '83 strongly defended University trustee **BOB HUGIN '76** at the Sept. 24 CPUC meeting as students raised questions about comments Hugin made in the 1970s through the early 1990s. Hugin, a Republican who is running to unseat Sen. Robert Menendez, D-N.J., was president of Tiger Inn as an undergraduate and later a member of the eating club’s graduate board, and he made statements that gay students would not be welcome in the club and opposing legal efforts to force the club to accept women as members.

Eisgruber praised Hugin as “an extraordinary source of judgment and counsel on the board and an important ally on a number of different issues, including issues with respect to diversity.” Eisgruber said he disagreed with comments Hugin made 25 years ago, and noted that Hugin “has said himself that he regrets those comments and he was wrong to make the comments that he did.” Eisgruber also said conservatives on the trustee board play an especially important role in helping to unify alumni of “all different political persuasions.”

In a statement to PAW, Hugin

said he was “proud to say that my views are a lot different than they were 40 years ago. Personal growth should be seen as a strength, not a weakness.” He said that if elected to the Senate, he would be “a leader on issues of equality.”

Rail service on **THE DINKY** will be suspended through mid-January as New Jersey Transit installs an automated braking system on its rail fleet. (The Dinky line was exempted from the new braking system because of its single-train service.) Buses will replace Dinky service at all scheduled times, according to NJ Transit spokesman Jim Smith. For connections to and from Princeton Junction, bus riders should allow an extra 15 minutes to posted schedules.



The Dinky

A University program created to prepare high-achieving, low-income students for admission and success in college received high marks in a recent study by the Educational Testing Service. The evaluation found that the **PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PREPARATORY PROGRAM (PUPP)** “has a record of success that is unassailable” and added: “The time is right for PUPP to expand its role as a thought leader in the college access field.”

High school students from Princeton, Trenton, and three nearby townships take part in a three-year program that includes after-school enrichment and a summer institute. More than 400 students have participated in the tuition-free program since 2001. PUPP alumni have a nearly 70 percent graduation rate at a wide range of selective colleges, and one-third enroll in graduate or professional-degree programs after college. ♦

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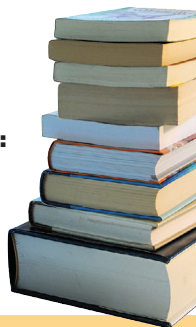
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Valerie Hegarty's *Fallen Bierstadt*, right, shreds a facsimile of Alfred Bierstadt's iconic *Bridal Veil Falls, Yosemite*, left, in the art museum's new exhibition.

ART MUSEUM'S NEW EXHIBITION

A Three-Century Look at How Artists Shaped Our View of Nature

In one of its largest exhibitions ever, the Princeton University Art Museum is pioneering a new approach to American art history that traces its complex relationship with the natural world.

"Nature's Nation: American Art and Environment," on display through Jan. 6, offers more than 100 works from the 18th century to the present drawn from 70 public and private collections. Through the lens of ecocriticism — interdisciplinary inquiry that explores environmental issues — "Nature's Nation" examines how artists have reflected and shaped our understanding of the physical world.

"The exhibition's overarching theme is charting the 180-degree turn of how people construed their relationship with nature," said co-curator Karl Kusserow, the John Wilmerding Curator of American Art. "It engages the history of an idea: How did modern ecological thought come into being, and how did art engender it?" Touching on art, history, science, politics, and philosophy, the exhibition organizes this evolution in three broad categories: colonization and empire; industrialization and conservation; and ecology and environmentalism.

The introductory gallery gives a hint of what is to come. It juxtaposes Alfred Bierstadt's iconic 19th-century *Bridal Veil Falls, Yosemite*, with its awe-inspiring depiction of the water crashing on the rocks, with Valerie Hegarty's contemporary multimedia work *Fallen Bierstadt*, which shreds a facsimile of Bierstadt's work, suggesting that humans have despoiled his lofty vision.

"In the broadest terms, this show is part of what I want the museum to be — when appropriate, to grapple with big questions that resonate with contemporary issues and go beyond academics," said museum director James Steward.

Kusserow and co-curator Alan Braddock mix well-known masterpieces with works as varied as a Native American buffalo robe, Ansel Adams photographs, and a video installation by the architectural firm Diller Scofidio + Renfro. A mahogany Chippendale chest becomes a case study on the environmental impact of materials used to make art, beginning with the extraction of its wood from a Jamaican forest.

Seven years in the making, "Nature's Nation" began as a dialogue between

Kusserow and Braddock, a professor at William and Mary and a former visiting professor at Princeton. They received extensive support from the Princeton Environmental Institute, the Humanities Council, the Office of the Dean for Research, and the Department of Art and Archaeology.

In a fitting addendum to a show devoted to environmental awareness, "Nature's Nation" includes a website about the creation of its own environmental footprint.

A 448-page catalog with contributions from artists, art historians, and environmental theorists accompanies the exhibition. "Nature's Nation" will travel to the Peabody Essex Museum in Massachusetts after its Princeton run, and then to the Crystal Bridges Museum in Arkansas. Among the events planned during its time in Princeton is a symposium Dec. 7–8 at which international guests will speak, Kusserow said, expanding the dialogue beyond American borders to the larger world. ♦

By Maria LoBiondo

When Faculty, Staff Backed Anita Hill

The Senate Judiciary Committee's confirmation hearings for Brett Kavanaugh brought back sharp recollections of Anita Hill's 1991 testimony before the same committee against nominee Clarence Thomas. Angered by the committee's treatment of Hill, about 300 Princeton professors and staff members purchased a quarter-page ad in *The New York Times* to make their feelings known. An organizer looks back in a story at paw.princeton.edu.



Top, from left: Albert Bierstadt, American, 1830–1902, *Bridal Veil Falls, Yosemite*, ca. 1871–73. Oil on canvas. North Carolina Museum of Art, Raleigh, purchased with funds from the North Carolina State Art Society (Robert F. Phifer Bequest) and various donors, by exchange. Valerie Hegarty, American, born 1967, *Fallen Bierstadt*, 2007. Foamcore, paint, paper, glue, gel medium, canvas, wire, wood. Brooklyn Museum, Gift of Campani USA 2008. © Valerie Hegarty.

Abby Givens '20 leads the Tigers with four assists this season.



WOMEN'S SOCCER

Diamond in the Rough

Givens '20, last year's postseason star, eyes another memorable November

You're kidding." Sean Driscoll couldn't believe what he had just heard. The Princeton women's soccer coach was talking to Dan Dudley, the coach of Charlotte Soccer Academy (CSA), a North Carolina-based club team. Driscoll had one spot left in his 2020 recruiting class. He wasn't expecting to fill the spot that day three and a half years ago, when he'd come to watch Emily Hilliard-Arce '20, a CSA midfielder who had already committed to Princeton. But that other girl — she hasn't committed to a college yet?

That other girl was Abby Givens '20, an energetic forward who "jumped over everybody," Driscoll recalled. Princeton recruiting coordinator Mike Poller was also in the stands that day. "What was apparent right away was her desire to win," Poller said. "She had an insane

desire to be successful."

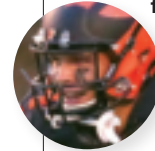
Though she didn't show it on the field, Givens had her doubts about her future in soccer. Before Driscoll's visit, coaches hadn't paid much attention to her. "To be completely honest," she said, "midway through my junior year of high school I had kind of given up on the idea of playing soccer in college altogether."

Princeton's interest restored her confidence — and left her with an easy decision. "I couldn't possibly say no to a school that really does check all of the boxes," she said. A relationship that began with a stroke of recruiting luck would turn into a perfect fit for both Givens and Princeton.

Fast forward to November 2017 and Princeton's round-of-16 NCAA Tournament game against UNC in Cary, *continues on page 14*

THE BIG THREE

1 JESPER HORSTED '19 caught three touchdown passes in football's Sept. 22 win over Monmouth, raising his career total to 20 — a new Princeton record.



On the record-breaking play, he snagged a 35-yard toss from John Lovett '19, skipped over the arms of a diving defender, and sprinted another 45 yards down the sideline for the score. Last fall, Horsted broke the Tigers' single-season records for receptions (92) and receiving touchdowns (14). He also earned All-Ivy honors in baseball as Princeton's starting centerfielder and batting-average leader in 2018.

2 Women's volleyball star MAGGIE O'CONNELL '20 had 21 kills to lead Princeton to a 3-1 victory over Yale at Dillon Gym Sept. 29. The Tigers



notched early wins over a pair of Big Ten schools, Northwestern and Maryland, before opening Ivy League play with three straight victories. Princeton is vying for its fourth consecutive Ivy title.

3 SOPHIA TORNETTA '19 scored three goals in field hockey's first two Ivy games, a 3-0 win over Dartmouth Sept. 22 and a 5-0 dismantling of Yale Sept. 28.



The Tigers, ranked No. 5 in the nation, also defeated Boston University Sept. 30 to improve to 8-3 this season. ♦

continued from page 13

N.C. Givens, then a sophomore and first-team All-Ivy player, had long since overcome her self-doubt. But UNC was a different sort of challenge. “As good as UConn women’s basketball is, multiply it by two,” Driscoll explained. He’s not exaggerating: The Tar Heels have won 22 of the 36 NCAA women’s soccer national championships. In Givens’ words, “They *are* women’s soccer.”

In sudden-death overtime, with Princeton and UNC tied at one, Givens raced toward the goal to latch onto a lofted pass from Natalie Larkin ’18. At a full sprint, she knocked it past the onrushing goalkeeper and into the net, sealing one of the most famous wins in the history of Princeton athletics. On the biggest stage, Givens had shown the world exactly what she showed Driscoll the first time he saw her. “If anyone was going to score in that moment,” he said, “it was going to be her.”

“If anyone was going to score in that moment, it was going to be her.”

— **Head coach Sean Driscoll, on Givens’ overtime game-winner against UNC last November**

While the UNC goal and Princeton’s run to the NCAA quarterfinals will always provide fond memories, Givens is determined not to dwell in the past. As Princeton moves through the seven-game gauntlet of the Ivy League schedule, she is keeping a level head, reminding her teammates that historic success does not come without attention. “We have a target on our back now,” she tells them. “Our games are circled and starred on everyone’s schedule.”

But last year’s success does more than just fuel Princeton’s opponents. It also serves as an ever-present reminder to Givens of the Tigers’ potential.

“My mentality, and the team’s mentality, is that we want to do everything in our power to make last year not a one-time deal,” she said. “We want to be a team that is making repeat appearances in the NCAA Tournament, and making deep runs in the NCAA Tournament.” ♦ *By Blake Thomsen ’17*



John Lovett '19

FOOTBALL

Dynamic Tigers Race to 3-0 Start

The 150th season of Princeton football got off to a historic start as the Tigers scored 146 points in their first three games, the team’s highest-scoring opening stretch since 1907.

In sweeping Butler, Monmouth, and Columbia in successive weeks, Princeton showcased its prolific, versatile offensive attack. Quarterback John Lovett ’19, who missed the 2017 season due to injury, threw for nine touchdowns and ran for five, picking up where he left off in 2016, when he was the Ivy League’s offensive player of the year. Receivers Stephen Carlson ’19 and Jesper Horsted ’19 combined for nearly 600 receiving yards. Lovett and running backs Charlie Volker ’19 and Colin Eaddy ’21 each had 100-yard rushing games.

The Tiger defense led the Ivies in fewest points allowed (26) through the first three games. Princeton also was the league’s least-penalized team. ♦

CROSS COUNTRY

Aiming for Second Heps Title



Gabi Forrest '19, right

Running star Gabi Forrest ’19 has earned a reputation for strong finishes, like the one that propelled her to the individual title at last year’s Ivy League Heptagonal Cross Country Championships. Forrest was in 18th place midway through the 6-kilometer race before making a gradual climb into the lead pack. She outkicked

Yale’s Andrea Masterson down the stretch to win by less than a second.

“You get more and more motivated and more and more empowered as you pass people,” said Forrest, a native of Brisbane, Australia. “Overtaking people and not being overtaken yourself spurs me on to go even faster.”

“We all can’t race the way Gabi does,” said Princeton coach Brad Hunt, “but she does it exceptionally well.”

Forrest will try for another speedy finish Oct. 27 as the Tigers host the 2018 Heps. The Princeton men, ranked No. 24 in the nation, are aiming for back-to-back team titles. ♦ *By Justin Feil*



READ MORE about Gabi Forrest '19 at paw.princeton.edu

Life of the Mind



ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Attack of the Appliances

Engineers plan for the worst if the household Internet of Things is hacked

Cyberattacks on the power grid have long been regarded as a nightmare scenario in cybersecurity, leading researchers and electric companies to combine efforts to protect the computers that control our energy infrastructure. But recent findings by a team of University researchers suggest that a cyberattack on the electric grid may not be the only way to cause large-scale blackouts.

Instead, hackers might be able to transform the growing numbers of high-wattage Internet-connected

appliances, such as air conditioners and water heaters, into bots of destruction that can suddenly and simultaneously increase their demand for power. A deliberate electricity surge from the so-called “Internet of Things” (IoT) could overload the power grid and potentially cause rolling blackouts, according to a paper by electrical engineering postdoc Saleh Soltan and electrical engineering professors Prateek Mittal and Vincent Poor^{*77}. The paper was presented at the USENIX Security Symposium in August.

The researchers were inspired by the

Mirai botnet, a collection of hundreds of thousands of infected Internet-connected consumer devices — including security cameras and wireless routers — that launched massive attacks two years ago in the United States, orchestrated by three young American cybercriminals who have pleaded guilty to the hack. Among the attacks, the Mirai botnet targeted the internet service provider Dyn, overloading the company’s servers, making many websites inaccessible for several hours on the East Coast.

“We had been talking about the Mirai botnet, and I just realized: What would happen if all of these devices had high-wattage power uses?” Soltan says. “When we looked at some of the consequences of these attacks, it turns out that not that many devices are really needed to cause serious harm. If the grid is not prepared properly, then 200,000 compromised devices are enough to cause some damage to the grid.”

That is not a very large number of compromised machines for a hacker to amass, given that in 2017 an estimated 8 billion smart devices were connected to the IoT worldwide — that number is projected to more than double by 2020. As manufacturers increasingly offer web-connected devices, the security settings and standards for those gadgets have not kept pace with the industry.

Unlike personal computers and smartphones, many IoT devices — such as security cameras, routers, light bulbs, and air conditioners — do not have screens, keyboards, or other user tools that enable owners to set passwords, adjust the default security settings, or install software-security patches. Moreover, manufacturers are loathe to drive up costs of these devices by designing and implementing additional security features; typically, IoT devices are protected by a simple default password, common to all of the devices a manufacturer sells, which could be easily



“If the grid is not prepared properly, then 200,000 compromised devices are enough to cause some damage ...”

— Saleh Soltan, electrical engineering postdoc

guessed by hackers and exploited to amass an enormous network of bots.

The researchers have found that these bots could be used to initiate what they call “manipulation of demand via Internet of Things” (or MadIoT, pronounced “mad-I-o-T”) attacks. Using publicly available data about the Polish power grid from the mid-2000s, the researchers found that hackers could manipulate sufficient wattage to cause blackouts or increase the operating cost of the grid through unpredictable surges in power demand using as few as 200,000 high-powered devices like air conditioners or home water heaters.

Soltan says the researchers hope to collaborate with power companies to run similar simulations for recent, U.S.-based power-grid models to determine our domestic infrastructure’s vulnerability. Stronger security requirements for the IoT devices could remediate this threat, he says, but he also sees a need for power companies to design their systems to automatically detect compromised devices and shut off or disconnect them from the grid if they exhibit suspicious behavior.

“These threats are not critical now, but if you look at the trend of these IoT devices, this could become very critical five or 10 years from now,” Soltan said. “So it’s a good time to be preparing for these types of threats with regulation. We need minimum security requirements for these devices — most of them simply do not have enough security.” ♦ *By Josephine Wolff ’10*

FACULTY BOOK: BETH LEW-WILLIAMS

A History of Exclusion



The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 barred most immigrants from China, and subsequent legislation extended the ban to other Asian countries. In *The Chinese Must Go* (Harvard University Press), assistant history professor Beth Lew-Williams traces the roots of Chinese exclusion. She discussed the book — and how its historical insights might have foreshadowed the current immigration debate — with PAW.

How did the debate over Chinese exclusion shape our notion of citizenship?

Our concepts of “citizen” and “alien” were defined during the debate over Chinese exclusion. The 14th Amendment, ratified in 1868, made citizenship something that the federal government defined, rather than the states. That led to drawing boundaries around citizenship, and the primary target was the Chinese. The result was border control for the first time and the idea that border control was a manifestation of national sovereignty and security. It also created the idea that aliens are permanent outsiders rather than Americans in waiting.



“Too often we have a knee-jerk reaction against people who are different from ourselves,” says Beth Lew-Williams.

minorities but also of lower-class working people, foreigners, and those with different religions — carries great weight. Too often we have a knee-jerk reaction against people who are different from ourselves.

I think we are now grappling with another fundamental inequality in our society, between citizens and aliens. Immigrants lack rights that American citizens enjoy, such as the right to due process and legal representation in deportation hearings. We can see the effects of that in all sorts of policies, most noticeably in the separation of families at the border.

Do you see any irony that Asians, who were once described as unassimilable, are now one of America’s wealthiest and best-educated minority groups?

I see irony when I view Chinese Americans who are very conservative and concerned about undocumented immigration. They are a growing minority within the Asian American community. Part of the problem is that recent Asian immigrants don’t identify with the 19th-century history. Because Chinese exclusion was extremely effective, most Asian Americans today, including most of my students, only date their history in America back for one or two generations. They don’t have a direct connection to the period I wrote about. Part of what I want to do is remind Asian Americans that the nativism we see today, which is aimed at other groups, was once aimed at them. ♦ *Interview conducted and condensed by M.F.B.*

We have not seen violence against immigrants today as there was against the Chinese, or attempts to ban all immigration. Could we?

Federal immigration policy affects our perception of immigrants. That’s the parallel I fear today — that the rhetoric coming from the White House and actions like the travel ban and the zero-tolerance policy at the Mexican border will not only affect the people trying to come into the country but also Americans’ conception of who immigrants are and what threats they pose. I do think federal policy has the potential to feed local prejudice.

What have we learned over the last 150 years?

I hope we have learned that the power of cumulative forms of prejudice — not only a fear of racial



PSYCHOLOGY: ELKE WEBER

Why We Go Green

How people make decisions has always been fascinating to Princeton professor Elke Weber. The German-born, Harvard-educated cognitive psychologist has been studying the subconscious forces behind our choices for more than 30 years, especially what makes us tick under risky and uncertain conditions. And these days, what's more uncertain than our climate?

Recently, Weber has dedicated much of her research to examining the psychological impulses behind our decisions to invest — or not — in sustainability efforts, individually and collectively. “A lot of the communication about climate change is gloom and doom, trying to scare or guilt people into doing something. And nobody wants to feel scared or guilty for long. But most of us don't really want to destroy the planet,” Weber explains. Her research, she says, is “designed to help people achieve what, deep down, if they thought about it more carefully, they would want to do.” ♦ *By Agatha Bordonaro '04*

Elke Weber hopes that by understanding our motives, she can help change the conversation about going green into one that more people participate in.

Illustrations: Agata Nowicka (top), Mikel Casal (at right)

Weber's Studies: A Sampling

ANATOMY OF CHOICE

In decision-making, humans weigh option A, then B, before selecting the more beneficial option. But our choices aren't always logical. When you think about the arguments for the first option, “you temporarily inhibit all arguments for all other options,” says Weber, who documented this phenomenon in a 2007 paper on query theory. “When you turn to the other options a split-second later, those options have a harder time coming up to the surface because you just suppressed them. So whatever option we consider first has a sizable advantage.”

For more people to buy hybrid or electric cars, for example, Weber says we must stress the advantages of those vehicles first and not compare them with gasoline-powered cars, which have long been the default “option A.”



LEADING WITH LEGACY

Environmentalists are charged with engendering concern for future generations. Weber says her research suggests trying “to remind people that they're going to die.”

In 2014, Weber and her team asked study participants to write brief essays on different topics before deciding whether — and how much — to donate to an environmental

nonprofit. The questions ranged from probing shopping habits to asking how they would like to be remembered. Those who wrote about their legacies routinely gave more money to that nonprofit. “[These motivations] help people overcome their usual focus on the here-and-now,” Weber says.



PAST BECOMES FUTURE

In 2013, Weber's team studied two groups of Americans. The first was shown a historical timeline beginning with the Roman Empire, with little attention dedicated to the United States. The second group's timeline began with Christopher Columbus setting sail, and the role of America was much larger. The second group perceived the United States to be a much older country and donated more money to a U.S. environmental nonprofit. “If you think the past has been long and good, then you think the future will be longer and better” and you will be more likely to donate your money to preserve it, Weber says. ♦ *By A.B.*



On Display

A curators' guide to must-sees at the Princeton University Art Museum

By Alden Hunt '20

Photographs by Ricardo Barros

Monet. Degas. Warhol. Ancient, Asian, and African art spanning millennia. With more than 100,000 items in its collections crossing eras and genres, the Princeton University Art Museum is considered one of the finest academic art museums in the country. It adds hundreds of works each year through purchases, gifts, and bequests (primarily from alumni and faculty), and employs 11 full-time curators to oversee its collections. Acting as buyers, researchers, historians, and often teachers, curators have an intimate understanding of the works they purchase, study, and assign for display. PAW asked them to highlight some of their favorite works, selected from the more than 4,500 items on public view in the museum and around campus.

Lidded effigy container
in the form of a diving god
CA. 1500, CERAMIC WITH
POST-FIRE POLYCHROME PAINT

BRYAN JUST, Peter Jay Sharp, Class of 1952, Curator and Lecturer in the Art of the Ancient Americas

This Maya artifact is “eclectic,” says Just, “and there are aspects of it which are not very Maya.” He should know — Just began studying art history during a revolution in the study of Maya art that used new knowledge of hieroglyphs to classify and understand the works, a development that enticed him to make Maya art his specialty. Although his purview at the museum includes all ancient American art (defined as works produced before European contact), Maya works hold a special place in his heart.

This effigy, a representation of the Maya maize god, captures the interconnectedness of Mesoamerican cultures on the eve of European contact. In addition to having “especially exceptional” preserved coloring, Just says, the blue lines coming down the face and around the mouth are typical of Central Mexican and Aztec culture. “In a way, this is really a combination of Maya concepts and Maya religious practice — things like tamales, which are local — with something we consider an international style,” he notes. Other quirks, like the blue head of an ocellated turkey above the tamale dough held in the god’s left hand and the “diving” orientation of the figure, make it a valuable object for teaching as well as an eye-popping piece in the gallery.



Bryan Just



“From the moment it was created, exhibited, and purchased,” the work was “anchored in a network and a set of figures who established American modernism.”



“This may not be an artist that people are familiar with, but it’s going to resonate across many different audiences.”

Blue Marilyn

ANDY WARHOL, 1962, ACRYLIC AND SCREEN PRINT INK ON CANVAS

MITRA ABBASPOUR, Haskell
Curator of Modern and Contemporary Art

When Abbaspour first saw this piece, one of the most recognizable in the museum’s collections, she was engaged by more than its bright colors. “I was immediately taken with the fact that it had this very interesting provenance,” she says. The work was a gift of Alfred H. Barr Jr. ’22 *24, the founding director of the Museum of Modern Art (Abbaspour’s former employer), who bought it following Warhol’s first solo exhibition in New York. “From the moment it was created, exhibited, and purchased,” Abbaspour says, the work was “anchored in a network and a set of figures who established American modernism.” This connection is part of what Abbaspour appreciates about art: “Art carries with it a lot of information about the economy, about history, about culture.” Bringing together Princeton, Barr, and Warhol, not to mention Marilyn Monroe, Abbaspour identifies the piece as a “bridge” — a description that also extends to the work’s composition. “It’s simultaneously a photograph, a print, and a painting,” says Abbaspour, who highlights the visible texture of the silkscreen used to transfer the high-contrast photo of Monroe to the canvas after Warhol painted it with acrylic paint. The artificial colors layered onto the photo can also be seen as a reflection on Monroe’s legacy. The painting was first displayed only months after the actress, known for her façade of glamour, committed suicide at 36.

The Monatti, Illustration to Alessandro Manzoni’s *I Promessi Sposi*

GAETANO PREVIATI, CA. 1895-99, WATERCOLOR, HEIGHTENED WITH WHITE GOUACHE, ON LIGHT BROWN WOVE PAPER

LAURA GILES, Heather and Paul G. Haaga Jr., Class of 1970,
Curator of Prints and Drawings
 Giles’ focus has been on drawings, particularly Italian ones, since graduate



Betsy J. Rosasco

school, when she wrote her dissertation on Giacomo Cavedone, a 17th-century Italian artist “that nobody’s heard of,” she jokes. That experience serves her well in her role at the museum, which has between 5,000 and 6,000 drawings, 1,000 of which are Italian.

This drawing was commissioned for a 1900 edition of the Italian novel *I Promessi Sposi* (The Betrothed), an epic tale of romance amid the bubonic plague in 17th-century Milan. It is one of more than 300 drawings that Previati created

for the book, but is — as far as Giles can tell — the only drawing of his in America, where he is not well known. The chance to bring the illustration to the museum in 2007 was exciting for Giles, who says, “You see something like this and you tell the director, ‘This may not be an artist that people are familiar with, but it’s going to resonate across many different audiences.’”

Giles lauds Previati’s command of watercolor, and especially how he used only a few strategically placed

brushstrokes to create the harrowing scene. She also highlights the abstract nature of the shadows cast by the corpse carriers. All of this was done without the assistance of an underdrawing.

Academic Study of Adolescent Boy, Seen from Behind

HORACE VERNET, CA. 1807–1810, OIL ON CANVAS

BETSY J. ROSASCO, Research Curator of European Painting and Sculpture

Rosasco first visited Europe at the “impressionable age” of 8, an experience that sparked a lifelong interest in European art and history. After working at the National Gallery of Art and Bryn Mawr College, she joined Princeton’s museum in 1981, where she has spent nearly 40 years researching and curating the work of European artists who worked between the late Middle Ages and the mid-20th century.

This Vernet painting is officially dated to between 1807 and 1810, when the painter would have been a student honing his technique at a Paris art school. However, Rosasco believes the painting is from later in the artist’s career because, she says, it breaks with the tradition of the academic study. “It’s always puzzled me,” she says. “It has homoerotic overtones. Usually academic studies would stop at the waist, and this one is a much longer view of the boy’s body, and he seems to be flaunting his nudity because of this.”

Moreover, the boy has dirty fingernails, which an academic artist would not have painted, she explains: “It’s supposed to be idealized Greco-Roman antiquity or religious scenes taken from the Bible.” These details, along with letters from Vernet that record his intent to “go back to the basics,” suggest to Rosasco that the painting is by “a mature artist going back and rethinking what the possibilities of this academic study genre were.” Discoveries like these are what Rosasco enjoys: “Living with a collection, you keep asking new questions, and puzzling over things you don’t understand — and pretty soon you start seeing things that give you new insights.”



Ship in Fog, Gloucester Harbor

FITZ HENRY LANE, CA. 1860,
OIL ON CANVAS

**KARL KUSSEROW, John Wilmerding
Curator of American Art**

“It’s sort of a dream acquisition for any curator in my field,” Kusserow says of this Lane painting. “It’s so evocative, and so subtle, and so masterful.” Although it came to the museum in 2015, “Ship

in Fog” had been on Kusserow’s mind since 2005, when as a young curatorial assistant he found it in a catalog from the museum’s 1996 exhibition commemorating the University’s 250th anniversary.

In the minority of paintings that Lane made in the Luminist mode, a Transcendentalist-inspired style, this painting is also one of the few that feature fog—“the hardest thing for a



Karl Kusserow

painter to portray,” Kusserow explains. It may also be a self-portrait of Lane, represented as the dark-clad figure intently watching the harbor from his Whitehall rowboat. “I love this painting,” says Kusserow, “and I think other people love it too. There used to be a bench right here — you’d sometimes walk through, and there’d be someone sitting here, just staring at it. It’s a painting you can really lose yourself in.”



Calvin Brown

By portraying the back of the Hercules Farnese sculpture, Goltzius was also trying to demonstrate his wit. “He’s a bit of a show-off.”

Hercules Farnese, Back View
HENDRICK GOLTZIUS, 1592,
PRINTED 1617, ENGRAVING

CALVIN BROWN, Associate Curator of Prints and Drawings

Brown calls Goltzius “the greatest engraver of all time,” and this print shows the marks of the Dutch artist’s expertise: shadow, depth, bulging muscles, and chiseled stone created through thin lines of ink on paper. In the 16th and 17th centuries, printmaking was the only way to distribute images widely, making the reproductions of famous sculptures and artworks by engravers such as Goltzius highly sought after. However, by portraying the rarely seen back of the Hercules Farnese sculpture, Goltzius was also trying to demonstrate his wit. “He’s a bit of a show-off,” says Brown.

Goltzius controlled both aspects of the printmaking process — the creation of the copper or wood plate and the actual printing of the image onto paper — a rarity among his contemporaries that made his prints exceptionally refined. Brown, himself a trained printmaker, praises the technique Goltzius exemplified in this print, including cross-hatching used “to get a glowing sort of light,” and moiré patterns (seen when repeating patterns overlap each other) that heighten the visual effect. Through fine technique, Brown says, Goltzius could “create majesty out of a black-and-white image.”



Statuette of Hermaphrodite
2ND CENTURY B.C., WHITE MARBLE

J. MICHAEL PADGETT, Curator of Ancient Art

A general interest in history turned specific for Padgett in his freshman year of college, when he read H.D.F. Kitto's *The Greeks* and became fascinated by ancient Greek art and archaeology. After spending a few years in state government, he went to graduate school at Harvard to study art history. "I had come to realize that what made me the happiest was being in museums," he says, "and that it would be best if I were paid for this."

Padgett joined the museum staff in 1992 and oversaw the purchase of this statuette in 2009 — a Greek piece in an ancient statue collection that is more than 80 percent Roman. In Greek mythology, the god Hermaphroditus, the son of Hermes and Aphrodite, gained a dual male and female nature when his lover, the nymph Salmacis, prayed to the gods for the two never to be separated. The statuette was likely sculpted after an original model, and Padgett praises the sculptor's smooth combination of the male and female figure, particularly in the torso and hips. "It's subtle," says Padgett. "The modeling of the body is quite well done."



Ten cars of evacuees of Japanese ancestry are now aboard and the doors are closed. Evacuees are bound for Merced Assembly Center [Temporary Detention Center], California

DOROTHEA LANGE, 1941, GELATIN SILVER PRINT

Mount Williamson, Sierra Nevada, from Manzanar, California

ANSEL ADAMS, 1944, PRINTED 1980, GELATIN SILVER PRINT

KATHERINE BUSSARD, Peter C. Bunnell Curator of Photography

Photography is a particular strength of the museum's collections — photographs make up nearly half of the museum's holdings — and the medium has an auspicious history at Princeton in



Zoe Kwok *13

general: The University was the first institution in the nation to have an endowed professorship in the history of photography. The museum continues to acquire notable photographs such as this one from Dorothea Lange, which Bussard says “stopped me in my tracks” when she saw it in a gallery earlier this year. The photo is one of many Lange took documenting the movement of Japanese Americans to detention camps during World War II, and Bussard notes its “captivating and harrowing” subject: the woman in the train car window. “For me it comes down to that very delicate

and tender gesture of wiping away tears at leaving, presumably, her entire life behind,” Bussard says. She also points out what seems like a hastily drawn numeral “3” on the train car, which speaks to the haphazardness of the operation.

Bussard calls her placement of Lange’s photograph alongside an Ansel Adams landscape an attempt to “recontextualize” Adams’ image by putting the two photos in conversation. Adams took this picture at Manzanar, one of the 10 detention camps for Japanese Americans operated by the United States. The photographer had

traveled to the camp after hearing of its conditions from Lange. “Instead of seeing this as a landscape of glory and manifest destiny and American wonder, all of a sudden you understand that he’s standing inside, effectively, prison grounds that were established out of racial hatred and fear,” says Bussard. “I think they do better work together than apart.”

Guanyin

QIAO BIN (THE YOUNGER), 1500, STONEWARE WITH SANCAI GLAZE

ZOE KWOK *13, Assistant Curator of Asian Art

When Kwok began studying art history as an undergrad, she thought she wanted to study European art. She knew Chinese, however, and after a year at the National Palace Museum in Taiwan, she came to Princeton for graduate school with a new focus — Chinese painting. She joined the museum as a curator in 2013.

This statue of Guanyin, a bodhisattva — a Buddhist who has achieved enlightenment but elected to stay on Earth — was likely meant for a Buddhist temple or shrine. Its sancai, or tri-color, glaze is a callback to works produced 700 years earlier, and the statue’s construction represents the height of Chinese artistic prowess. Admiring the piece, Kwok says, “The glaze is superb. The colors are spectacular. The green is remarkably rich, that amber brown is lustrous. ... It’s a superbly modeled ceramic sculpture.”

“Guanyin” is valuable for more than just its craftsmanship, however. “The really fascinating and very rare thing is that there’s an inscription on the back,” says Kwok. “In Chinese sculpture, it isn’t often you see anything like this.” The inscription identifies not only the artist, Qiao Bin, but also the patrons who supported his work, the location of his workshop, and the date the piece was produced. “This is an incredible historical document that is actually on the work of art,” Kwok says, and it makes the statue useful for teaching and research in addition to being a vibrant work to display. ♦

Alden Hunt '20 is an intern at PAW. He is majoring in electrical engineering.

UP CLOSE AND PERSONAL

Professors Matthew Desmond and Kathryn Edin reveal what society's forgotten people endure

BY JENNIFER ALTMANN

KATHRYN EDIN gets out of the car in one of the poorest neighborhoods in East Baltimore. Of the 11 rowhouses on the east side of the block, all but one are abandoned. The windows are shattered and the doorways are boarded up. House numbers are spray-painted on the plywood.

Edin, a professor of sociology and public affairs at Princeton, stops at the single occupied home with Christine Jang-Trettien, a Johns Hopkins graduate student working with her. A young boy in a white T-shirt peers out at them from behind the screen door of the two-story house, its brickwork painted red. His great-grandmother — who has been interviewed several times over the last few years for Edin's research on redevelopment in Baltimore — comes outside and settles on the front steps.

"I've been on this block since the fourth grade," says the woman, whom Edin has given the pseudonym Mae.

"Paint us a picture of what it was like," Edin says.

"It was beautiful," Mae says, her hand pulling on her graying cornrows. "Then the druggies started coming." She points to the methadone clinic on the corner. In the house next to hers — where a decaying roof affords a view of sky — a fire started "when they go in there and get high."

Mae, who is 73, was a custodian at Johns Hopkins Hospital for more than two decades, where she moved furniture and stripped floors, giving her a hernia. She retired at 62, and collects a pension of just under \$500 each month.

Edin says she has heard that heating bills in rowhouses can be as much as \$400 a month because of drafts from adjoining vacant homes. They discuss Mae's other expenses, including \$52 a month for life insurance, "just enough to bury me."

Edin, dressed in shorts and flip-flops, squints in the sunshine. She doesn't take notes, just listens. "What do you think's going to happen?"

"They're going to tear down the block." Mae's daughter — who lives across the street in one of three occupied houses on that side — is looking for a place outside of the city "with a little grass," and she will bring her mother to live with her. "My kids take care of me." There are long-range plans for development on Mae's block, but no one knows when that goal will be realized.

"It feels like the end of an era," Edin says. "You raised your family here."

"I've been here so long. You just got to roll with the punches,"

Mae says, before Edin bids her goodbye with a hug.

The visit is one of hundreds Edin and her team have made to residents of some of Baltimore's poorest neighborhoods as part of her four-year project, now in its final year, to examine where redevelopment is happening — and not happening — in Baltimore, where it's estimated that more than 16,000 houses are abandoned. The next neighborhood that Edin visits — though just a mile away — has dozens of renovated homes and "Coming Soon" signs on some still boarded up, as well as a coffeehouse. The transition, Edin notes, is already well underway.

Since 2015, Edin and her students have studied every structure on 50 blocks across 16 Baltimore neighborhoods and conducted sit-down interviews with every resident they could find on those blocks. They are creating a house-by-house account of each block for the project to assess whether a top-down, government-sponsored approach or a renewal led by a local not-for-profit group leads to a better outcome, which would include ensuring that longtime residents like Mae are not displaced. The project is emblematic of Edin's approach to her work — intimate, in-depth engagement with people to look closely at some of the most entrenched problems connected to poverty.

Edin and her colleague Matthew Desmond joined Princeton's sociology department in the last year, bringing with them a strong focus on poverty in America (they jointly teach an undergraduate course on the topic) and a shared commitment to ethnographic research: They spend long periods interviewing and observing their subjects to paint detailed, nuanced portraits of individuals and communities. Harvard sociologist William



Jeffrey MacMillan p14

Kathryn Edin talks with members of the Blackwell family, residents of the Baltimore neighborhood she is studying. From left: Wayne, son Terry, and grandson Jeremiah.



Julius Wilson, known for his groundbreaking work on urban poverty, says he considers Desmond and Edin two of the most important sociologists working today.

Both researchers plunge themselves into understanding the lives of those who are poor, affording attention and dignity to a sector of society that is easily overlooked. Their immersive, on-the-ground portraits offer a devastating view of how poverty and displacement roil individual lives. Moreover, they suggest real-world solutions to improve the lives of those on the margins of society.

“To me, ethnography is what you do when you try to understand people by allowing their lives to mold your own as fully and genuinely as possible,” Desmond wrote in an afterword in his 2016 book *Evicted: Poverty and Profit in The American City*. “You do this by building rapport with the people you want to know better and following them over a long stretch of time, observing and experiencing what they do, working and playing alongside them, and recording as much action and interaction

as you can until you begin to move like they move, talk like they talk, think like they think, and feel something like they feel.”

To do that kind of research, Desmond lived near the people he was writing about for 18 months as he pursued his Ph.D. at the University of Wisconsin-Madison: first in a rundown Milwaukee trailer park, and later in an inner-city rooming house. His book went on to win the 2017 Pulitzer Prize in general nonfiction for its heart-wrenching look at how eight families struggling with poverty, illness, and joblessness endured multiple evictions.

SHERIFF’S DEPUTIES knocked on the door of a duplex on Milwaukee’s North Side on a cold spring day, a moving crew waiting a few steps behind them. Desmond was accompanying them. A teenage girl, maybe 17, answered. The eviction order the deputies showed her bore the name of the mother of several of the children — the youngest 7 or 8 — living there. The deputies learned she had died two months earlier, and her kids

had continued living in the apartment alone. Nevertheless, the eviction continued. The landlord arrived and changed the locks with a power drill. The movers removed all the children's possessions, lining them up on the wet curb.

The eviction was one of several dozen that Desmond witnessed in Milwaukee. In 2016, there were 2.3 million evictions filed in America, Desmond says. He captures their toll in precise detail: possessions strewn on the curb or sent to storage, where they are discarded if the fee is unpaid for 90 days (the fate of roughly 70 percent of stored items in Milwaukee). Children yanked out of school. Roots in a community severed. He found that eviction often leads to job loss, not the other way around. "Without stable shelter, everything else falls apart," says Desmond. He knew his subject perhaps too well: His parents lost their house to foreclosure when he was in college, and the experience left him "deeply sad and embarrassed," he recalls in the book. Back at college, he began volunteering to help build houses with Habitat for Humanity and later started a student group that connected undergraduates with homeless people living near the campus.

Because of budget limits — "due to moral choices" by public officials, he says — only one in four families who qualify for federal housing assistance gets any, according to Desmond. The federal Housing Choice Voucher Program, formerly known as Section 8 housing, provides vouchers that subsidize private housing, so that very low-income renters spend no more than 30 percent of their income on housing. But the program needs to be expanded, Desmond says: "When people get vouchers, they do one thing consistently — buy more food. Their kids become healthier, and they move less often." But because most eligible families don't receive housing vouchers, they spend more than half their income on housing in the private market, with some homes in deplorable condition. Desmond describes one Milwaukee apartment that has no working sinks, another that's riddled with cockroaches. Both are occupied by tenants. He finds many units are rented without a stove or a refrigerator, which is legal.

DESMOND WROTE about a woman he calls Arleen, a single mother of two boys; she paid 88 percent of her income to live in an apartment with filthy carpeting and a fist-sized hole in the living-room window. Her son Jori attended five different schools between the seventh and eighth grades because the family moved frequently — including to a shelter for homeless people, where they remained for several months. Eventually the family found another place, but a few weeks later, the city deemed it "unfit for human habitation" and removed them.

In graduate school, he wrote in his afterword, Desmond learned about two main explanations for inequality. One, favored by liberals, blamed structural forces such as discrimination or economic transformation. The second, favored by conservatives, emphasized cultural practices and individual issues, such as insufficient education or having children young and out of wedlock. Desmond didn't like either. He felt the poor were written about as though they were "cut off from the rest of society" — disconnected from wealthier people who wielded influence over their lives, setting high rents and determining who could stay in an apartment and who had to leave. "Poverty was a relationship ... involving poor and rich

people alike," he writes. "To understand poverty, I needed to understand that relationship."

As a result, Desmond doesn't just talk to those who live in rundown properties. He also profiles the landlords, who explain why owning in poor neighborhoods is lucrative. The Milwaukee rooming house where Desmond lived when researching his Ph.D., for example, was purchased for less than \$20,000. The landlords spend little on maintenance. If tenants fall behind on the rent, evictions are easy to complete. In some housing courts, which are common around the country, 90 percent of landlords had attorneys, and 90 percent of tenants did not, according to statistics published in 2010. But he resists turning landlords into villains, instead providing a more nuanced portrait. Arleen's landlord brought her groceries when she first moved in — but when Arleen couldn't pay the rent, she was evicted a few days before Christmas. "Love don't pay the bills," said the landlord, who was netting about \$10,000 a month on the 36 properties she owned in inner-city Milwaukee.

Desmond's conversations with his own landlord, whom he calls Sherrena, brought to his attention a law that was leading some domestic-violence victims to be evicted after they called the police. Sherrena was warned by police that she could be fined up to \$5,000 because there had been three 911 calls within 30 days from one of her properties. Required to "abate the nuisance activities," the landlord explained that the calls were related to domestic violence, but to no avail. To comply, she evicted the tenant. Desmond says the ACLU drew on his research in a campaign to modify such nuisance ordinances, and recent lawsuits have put a stop to their enforcement in several states.

Desmond also discovered there was no comprehensive data on evictions, so he created an online database that brings together 83 million eviction records gathered from all over the United States, going back to 2000. The Eviction Lab at Princeton University, unveiled last April, is the first public archive of nationwide data on evictions. It is available at evictionlab.org. Desmond hopes scholars, public officials, and the public will use the data to shed light on issues such as which housing laws are most effective and which landlords have the highest eviction rates. He has presented the data to Congress and to the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and believes that federal legislation to address the housing crisis is being crafted.

How can the nation address the eviction crisis? Addressing housing policies would be a start, Desmond suggests. He notes that in 2008, the federal government paid \$41 billion annually in direct housing assistance to the needy, while homeowner tax benefits such as the mortgage-interest deduction — which mainly go to families with six-figure incomes — cost the government \$171 billion. "We give most of our housing benefits to families that need it the least," Desmond said on NPR's *Fresh Air* this year.

The professor proposes that the poor receive aid to pay for a lawyer in housing court, which, he argues in the book, "would be a cost-effective measure that would prevent homelessness, decrease evictions, and give poor families a fair shake." Having social workers in housing court is another way to curb eviction. This has been implemented in Cleveland's Community Court system, where full-time social workers in the courtroom go to work on the spot to help tenants and landlords hammer out a compromise

Matthew Desmond, right, sits on a sidewalk in Milwaukee with Kendall Belle. When Desmond was doing his fieldwork, the two men lived together.



to avoid eviction. Often the amounts of money at issue are small, though not to the family being evicted: In Richmond, Va., for example, which has a high rate of eviction judgments, the median amount owed to a landlord in 2016 was \$686.

EDIN'S NEARLY three decades of research on American poverty addresses some of the most stubborn questions about the poor: How do single mothers survive on welfare? Why don't more go to work? And how have the lives of those single mothers been affected by changes in the welfare system?

Her interest in the field was sparked during her undergraduate years at Chicago's North Park University, when she volunteered in the city's Cabrini-Green housing project,

which was considered one of the nation's most dangerous public-housing developments. During graduate school at Northwestern, she taught a class to low-income women in a church basement and learned — by chatting with her students — that they couldn't survive financially on welfare without working off the books. Her 1997 book, *Making Ends Meet: How Single Mothers Survive Welfare and Low-Wage Work*, written with Laura Lein, demonstrated that unskilled working mothers often were financially worse off than those on welfare in the years before welfare reform. The authors also found that a woman collecting a full range of welfare benefits — such as food stamps, Medicaid, and housing subsidies — could meet only three-fifths of a family's expenses.

“People want to contribute — they say that over and over again. It gives them a sense that they are valued members of the community.”

Another project — a 10-year study of parents and children living in Baltimore public housing, published in 2016 — showed how some young people thrived by escaping that housing, thanks to a number of housing policies enacted in the late 1990s and early 2000s. Edin and co-authors Stefanie Deluca and Susan Clampet-Lundquist found that young adults who had been able to move to better neighborhoods were much more likely to complete high school and enroll in college than their parents were. Many who did well said they were motivated by a passion project — a love of art, music, or a dream job, says Edin.

WHILE RESEARCHING that project, Edin learned something that startled her: The number of families living in extreme poverty — those reporting cash income of less than \$2 per day per person — had skyrocketed in 2013 to 1.5 million American households, double what it had been in the mid-1990s. Those impoverished households are home to about 3 million children. How do they survive? In *\$2.00 A Day: Living on Almost Nothing in America* (written with University of Michigan professor Luke Shaefer), Edin tells the stories of eight people who resort to such measures as selling their blood plasma twice a week or selling a child’s Social Security number, so the buyer can claim a dependent on tax returns.

In that book, Edin profiles Rae, a 24-year-old single mother who was abandoned by her own mother at age 11 after her father died. Rae largely raised herself in a high-crime neighborhood in Cleveland, and after years of struggle, she had landed a job at Wal-Mart. Memorizing the codes on the most popular produce items earned her “cashier of the month” twice in six months. But when she came up short on gas money one day, she was forced to ask her manager for a loan or a ride. He refused. Rae was told that if she couldn’t get there on time, she might as well not come in at all. After losing her job, she and her young daughter had no income, only food stamps. She went to the welfare office and was discouraged from applying by a caseworker, a “soft diversion” that Edin says happens all over the country.

Rae’s story illuminates the situation of many poor mothers. They want to work, but are easily pushed out of the workforce by a confluence of factors, Edin says. The first is plentiful low-wage workers, which means a Wal-Mart manager can easily replace a tardy employee. That also means employers don’t need to offer benefits like sick leave or health coverage to attract employees. The women’s weak support systems — their relatives and friends are as likely to drag them down as to lift them up — mean they often have nowhere to turn in a crisis.

Many women don’t receive welfare because President Bill Clinton’s 1996 reform resulted in dramatic cuts to the rolls by states. That legislation gave states wide discretion on how to spend the lump-sum grants they received from the federal government, and most states diverted the money, created

stricter rules, or imposed more entry requirements. In 1970, 90 percent of those eligible for welfare were receiving it. Today, that number is roughly 30 percent, according to Edin. She wants the federal government to stop allowing states to divert federal funds for welfare to programs that do not directly aid the poor. She also supports the creation of a federal emergency-assistance program for people like Rae, who need only a little help to keep their jobs.

One way to help women like Rae, Edin says, is with a government-subsidized job-creation program that would offer incentives to private-sector companies to expand hiring, creating new jobs for low-skilled workers. She suggests coupling it with child care and transportation assistance, two factors that can pose huge hurdles for workers. Another idea: providing information about how low-wage workers are treated at individual companies, so consumers could help push for better wages and fairer scheduling.

Edin says women such as Rae want to work. “People want to contribute — they say that over and over again. It gives them a sense that they are valued members of the community. I think it is an essential ingredient to moving people out of poverty.”

When Edin lived in Cleveland for three summers, she usually saw Rae once a week — they would walk the neighborhood or take Rae’s daughter to McDonald’s, a huge treat. (Participants in the study got \$50.) Sometimes Rae wouldn’t respond to texts, so Edin would go by the house where she was staying to track her down, making four or five trips before finding her. Rae shared the house, which had just two working electrical outlets and no water on the main floors, with seven other people. The able-bodied adults hauled water from a broken pipe in the basement.

Years later, Edin and Rae are still in touch — they had lunch together recently. “I feel such a sense of honor” listening to people’s stories, Edin says. “There’s this moment of connection. This person knows that you’ve gotten them, and you’re not judging them.” Desmond, too, remains connected to many of the people he has written about. He started the Evicted Book Foundation in 2016 to help the families he interviewed. It has paid medical bills, housing costs, community-college tuition, and even stepped in to purchase interview clothes for a relative getting out of prison. Despite the improvement in the economy, two years later, Desmond says the eviction problem is “the same.”

Both professors share their writing with the people they interviewed. Edin recalls how she was nervous before reading part of one book to a woman who had grown up in the Mississippi Delta, enduring many traumas. But the woman was glad her story would be shared. She told Edin: “I never thought my suffering would mean anything.” ♦

Jennifer Altmann is a freelance writer and editor who formerly worked at PAW.

PRINCETONIANS



TRAIL'S END: Bill Plonk '83 hiked the Appalachian Trail in 2002 before taking on the intense Pacific Crest Trail a decade later. Last year, he set out to traverse all 3,100 miles of the treacherous Continental Divide Trail but was waylaid by an early winter storm and an injury. In August, he completed the last 67 miles, along with son John '15 and daughter Natalie '18. Completion of all three trails is known as the Triple Crown of Hiking, a feat only about 330 others are known to have accomplished. ♦ [READ MORE](http://paw.princeton.edu/tiger-of-the-week) about Bill's odyssey at paw.princeton.edu/tiger-of-the-week.

David Getchell

NEW RELEASES



In *The Heartbeat of Wounded Knee: Native America from 1890 to Present* (Riverhead

Books), Ojibwe author and anthropologist **David Treuer '92** uncovers how Native culture has developed since 1890, after 150 Sioux were massacred by United States troops at Wounded Knee Creek, and how Native Americans have found themselves drawn into mainstream America while retaining their identity.



The Cash Ceiling: Why Only the Rich Run for Office and What We Can Do About It (Princeton University

Press), asserts that working-class Americans are kept from running for political office due to financial constraints.

Nicholas Carnes *11 argues for programs to recruit and support working-class citizens as a way to increase economic diversity in our government and make it more representative.



After Albert Einstein's death in 1955, his brain was preserved and divided into several sections. In

Finding Einstein's Brain (Rutgers University Press)

Frederick E. Lepore '71 tracks down specimens, some of which are unaccounted for, while also delving into larger issues around neuroscience, philosophy, and medicine. ♦



Frances Arnold '79 is the first female Princeton alum to win a Nobel Prize.

FRANCES ARNOLD '79

TIGER LAUREATE

Chemistry met evolution — then came a Nobel

Caltech professor Frances Arnold '79 shared the Nobel Prize in chemistry this year for pioneering the “directed evolution” of new enzymes, using principles of genetic change and selection to develop proteins that could help solve some of today’s greatest challenges. Arnold received half of the \$1.01 million prize, with the rest going to George P. Smith of the University of Missouri, Columbia, and Gregory P. Winter of the MRC Laboratory of Molecular Biology in Cambridge, England.

The three laureates “have taken control of evolution and used it for purposes that bring the greatest benefit to humankind,” the Nobel citation says. In 1993, Arnold — the fifth woman to win the Nobel in chemistry — conducted the first directed evolution of enzymes; since then she has refined methods that are now used routinely in biochemistry. Arnold’s enzymes have led to more environmentally friendly manufacturing of chemical substances, including pharmaceuticals, and the production of renewable fuels. As Princeton chemistry professor David MacMillan told PAW in 2014, Arnold “hijacks biological enzymes and makes them do her bidding.”

At a press conference at CalTech Oct. 3, Arnold said she was inspired by the “fearlessness” of fellow CalTech

scientists who aim to solve “big, hard, hairy” problems. “That always pushed me to do my best,” she said, “... to really choose the things that nobody knew how to do.” She predicted that there would be a “steady stream” of women awarded the Nobel Prize in chemistry.

Arnold, who received her bachelor’s degree in mechanical and aerospace engineering, is the first female Princeton alum to win a Nobel. Among many honors, she received the National Medal of Technology and Innovation from President Barack Obama.

In her conversation with PAW in 2014, she addressed two challenges inherent in directed evolution. One was a question of capacity: Reviewing the results of experiments and using them to devise mutations takes time. The larger challenge is conceptual, she said: Directed evolution requires great human imagination.

“We only have the sequence nature gives us to start with,” she explained. “Instead of studying what biology has already made, we have to imagine what biology *could* make. You can say, ‘Oh, I want a cure for cancer,’ but that doesn’t tell you what evolutionary pathway will take you from here to there. What are the intermediate steps?” ♦ *By M.M.*

READ PAW’s 2014 story about Arnold at <http://bit.ly/francesarnold>



Spectators in Lamade Stadium cheer players at the Little League World Series in August.

WHAT I LEARNED

PERFECT PITCH: LESSONS OF LITTLE LEAGUE

By Cornelia Lluberer '14



Cornelia Lluberer '14 is a writer working on a biography of her great-great-grandmother, Bessie Anthony.

"Can I pitch a crazy — but totally awesome — idea to you?"

"Sure," I answered quizzically, readying myself for the unveiling of my fiancé Tim's secret scheme.

He took a deep breath and then, smiling boyishly, laid out his plan: "Do you know what is exactly two and a half hours south of Rochester? South Williamsport. South Williamsport, Pennsylvania. The home of the Little League World Series! I think we should stop there on our way home to D.C."

I stared at him blankly, confused by

his adorably delivered request. "The Little League what?" I asked.

"The Little League World Series. It's like the World Series, but for Little Leaguers. It's been on my bucket list since I was literally, like, 6 years old."

Ungifted in the athletic department and largely unfamiliar with America's pastime beyond what I had gleaned from *The Rookie* and *A League of Their Own*, I hesitated, not knowing what I was about to agree to. But my skepticism was no match for Tim's enthusiastic plea. How could I say no? With a nod of my head and few resounding "Hell-YAHs," we added the Little League World Series to our summer calendar.

Fast-forward a couple of weeks: We pulled into South Williamsport. Feeling sluggish (and slightly hungover), I yearned for more sleep, perplexed as

to how I could have acquiesced to such a detour the morning after my Princeton roommate's wedding. "Where are we?" I thought to myself as we entered the rural town. Jam-packed with baseball's most loyal disciples, South Williamsport seemed to have been turned upside-down — hushed country roads had been transformed into major thoroughfares; front yards had been converted into parking lots. Though the scene was foreign to me, it quickly became apparent that my fellow World Series attendees, decked out in Little League paraphernalia, brandishing gigantic foam fingers and inspirational signs, meant business. This wasn't just a fun pit stop or "I'm glad we saw it" kind of venture. This was a dream come true.

After scoring a parking spot, we found our way to South Williamsport's twin stadiums — Lamade and Volunteer. Tim walked with a palpable pep in his step, smiling at every detail, brimming with nostalgia for his own Little League days. Tim's zest for life is one of the things I love most about him; but there was something more elemental, more visceral, about his enthusiasm on that

From top: Rob Carr/Getty Images; courtesy Cornelia Lluberer '14

day. I don't think I had seen him more excited in our nearly four years together.

Then, as if we had encountered it by accident, there it was: Little League's resplendent mecca. Thousands of eager spectators dotted the hills surrounding the two stadiums, equipped with blankets, beach chairs, and binoculars for optimal viewing. To my right, kids wildly descended a mud-soaked chute, hewn from the earth by frequent use. As a compulsive neat freak, I cringed watching the sticky sludge envelop the little munchkins as their parents — equally horrified — watched from below. Admittedly, a strong part of me envied their carefreeness — their ability to make a wonderfully fun mess unfettered by responsibility or fear. I found myself laughing as they slipped and slid, almost wanting to join them — my bright SeaVeas sneakers be damned.

Making our way to Volunteer Stadium, Tim and I followed our noses to one of the aromatic food stands, boldly defying our wedding diets as we ordered some of baseball's most highly caloric treasures. Step by step, my early reluctance gave way to joy, as I blended into the euphoric crowd. Figuratively and literally, I was eating this experience up.

As Tim and I considered where to set up camp, we found ourselves at the stadium entry, looking out at a nail-biter between Japan and Panama. Suddenly, an official stepped up to meet us, looking as though he was about to tell us — two pathetic, ticketless fans — to get a move on. Urbanized to our core, we apologized, swiftly moving out of the way to avoid any trouble. “No, no, you don't understand,” he reassured us, “I can find you guys some great seats!” “Oh my gosh ... that would be great!” we exclaimed.

We were seated five or six rows up

A CALL FOR ALUMNI VOICES

Throughout the year, PAW will publish essays by alumni on a wide range of topics that could help other alumni navigate through careers, family issues, and ethical dilemmas, among other things. Essays can be serious or funny, but they should have a strong voice. Send your idea — not a completed essay — to pawessay@princeton.edu.



All around me were people, young and old, all mesmerized, drawn to the sweet cadence of our country's most venerated and connective game: pitch, swish, clink, fly.

from the field, in front of three extra-loquacious Little Leaguers. “I like this kid, I like this kid!” one of them yelled, as a Panamanian batter stepped up to the plate. “Yeah, he's *awesome*,” said his friend, as they waited for the pitch from Japan, their eyes glued to the mound. The Japanese pitcher delivered strike three as the red-clad spectators erupted in applause. “How long do you think we've been here?” asked the friend. “I dunno,” responded the most garrulous of the bunch. “Probably an hour ... maybe two ... or maybe three.”

In this era of tightly wound schedules and ever-growing to-do lists, this kid's words hit me hard. Time did seem to stand still in this Pennsylvania enclave, shielded, even if just momentarily, from the outside world. All around me were people, young and old, all mesmerized, drawn to the sweet cadence of our country's most venerated and connective game: pitch, swish, clink, fly. I couldn't remember the last time I had seen an athletic event like this. Had I *ever* seen an event like this? There was no swearing or name-calling. There was no alcohol.

There was no talk of college scouts or “going pro.” Even the parents seemed abnormally laid-back: These were not the hyper-competitive adults so often heard yelling from the stands at their kids' athletic events, yearning for the materialization of certain latent genetic gifts — or worse, for their own forsaken dreams. No, the Little League World Series was about the kids, and the kids alone.

Even more striking was the remarkable diversity of the crowd. Encompassing a multitude of ages and races, there was something beautifully, almost defiantly global about it. As a native Washingtonian, grounded in a highly partisan, label-obsessed milieu, conditioned to peg almost everything as either redemptively blue or apocalyptically red, I was tempted to politicize what I saw. How could this menagerie exist so harmoniously? Had Tim and I stumbled upon a warp of time and space? Had we died and gone to the ultimate Elysian Field?

As Tim and I watched the final inning of the game, chowing down on our gigantic pretzels and chuckling to the kids' responses to “What's your favorite food?” or “What's your favorite subject?” a wave of gratitude and peace washed over me. How rare is it, I thought to myself, to be in a place so free from politics and judgment — to enjoy such pure, inconsequential fun?

The Little League World Series may be a wrinkle in our complicated, increasingly acrimonious universe, yes, but it doesn't have to be. Perhaps, instead, it is the elixir we crave, the reminder we need, to come back to ourselves. Thank you, South Williamsport, for giving it to us.

“So what'd you think?” asked Tim, as we got in the car to continue our way back home.

“It was amazing ...,” I gushed, looking in my side-mirror, sad to see the stadiums fade in the distance.

“Really?” he asked in surprise. Delighted to hear that his fiancée, the quintessential girly girl, had enjoyed herself, he dared another question, “Well, do you think we can come back next year?”

“A thousand percent.” ♦



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MEMORIALS

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

THE CLASS OF 1942



Charles Henry '42 *49

Charles died May 13, 2018.

Born and raised in Reading, Pa., Charlie majored in electrical engineering at Princeton. He enlisted in the Navy during World War II, serving on the USS *San Diego*. It was the first vessel to enter Tokyo Bay when Japan surrendered.

Charles returned to Princeton after the war and earned a master's degree in public affairs. He worked in government and was city manager of University City, Mo., for 16 years.

In 1975 Charles moved to Eugene, Ore., and worked as Eugene's city manager until 1981. During his tenure as city manager, Eugene voters approved a new city charter, developed parks and open spaces, and in 1978 approved a bond measure to finance a performing-arts center. His successor in Eugene called Charles a "very thoughtful public servant through and through."

After retirement, Charles worked for a year in Washington, D.C., at the Department of Housing and Urban Development and thereafter worked with city-manager associations to advise officials in various municipalities.

His first wife, Helen, died in 1991, and his second wife, Ruby, died in 2016. He is survived by five children, including Laura '88, two stepchildren, 11 grandchildren, and eight great-grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1950



William C. Hughes '50

Bill died June 21, 2018, in Tempe, Ariz. His career in education spanned 31 years.

He came to Princeton from Abington (Pa.) High School. At Princeton he played varsity baseball for three years, sang in the Glee Club, was president of the Wesley Foundation, and belonged to Campus Club. He majored in history.

By the time Bill started working in the classroom, he had spent a year of graduate study at Temple; two years in the Army,

including 13 months in Korea; and married Carolyn Mae Ashby in Philadelphia in 1952. Following his military stint, he earned a doctor of education degree in education administration from Columbia. He concluded his career in education when he retired from the White Plains (N.Y.) School District in 1984.

In 1986 he and Carolyn moved to Ruskin, Fla., where he took leadership roles in many volunteer organizations. His lifelong hobbies were tennis, birding, singing, and reading. Retirement also saw travel throughout the United States and abroad. In 2000 he and Carolyn left Florida and moved west to Friendship Village in Tempe.

Bill is survived by Carolyn, three daughters, five grandchildren, and two great grandchildren.



George S. Schmidt III '50

George died May 2, 2018, in West Hartford, Conn.

Born in York, Pa., he graduated from school there.

He served as an Air Force navigator from 1943 to 1945 and then entered Princeton, where his father was in the Class of 1918. He belonged to Elm and majored in mechanical engineering.

After several jobs in his hometown, George joined General Electric in Schenectady, N.Y., in 1962. He was awarded several patents while working there. He retired in 1988 but continued as a consultant until 1997.

In later years, he pursued his "greatest obsession" of fly-fishing. From his second home in Nantucket, he plied the island flats in spring and fall for bluefish and bass. He wrote at our 50th reunion, "Fortunately, KT [his wife] and family all seem to love Nantucket Island, too."

A dedicated conservationist, he donated 11 acres along a New York trout stream to a conservancy, ensuring canoeing access to the Schmidt Meadow Preserve.

Although George was shot in the foot by a friend in a 1950s hunting accident, he always said he "lived a lucky life."

George is survived by his sister, two sons, two daughters, six grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren. KT, his wife of 63 years, died in 2012.

THE CLASS OF 1951



Anthony Quentin Devereux '51

Tony was born June 19, 1929, in Utica, N.Y., to Nicholas and Anne Quinlan Devereux.

He came to us from Middlesex School. At Princeton Tony was a history major and president of the Bridge Club. He belonged to Quadrangle and Whig-Clio and graduated with honors. He earned a law degree from Harvard in 1954 and then was drafted and served for two years in the Army.

Tony was an associate at the New York law firm of Gifford, Woody, Carter and Hays until 1961 when he joined the management team at Oneita Knitting Mills, his family's textile firm, which was then located in Andrews, S.C. He left Oneita in 1984 to open a law practice in Pawleys Island, S.C.

Tony and Monica Overton were married in 1974; Diane Spalding was his stepdaughter. He and Monica were divorced in 1980.

Tony was a lifelong bridge player and Sapphire Life Master (a life master with 4500 points). He was also the published author of *The Rice Princess* and *The Life and Times of Robert F.W. Allston*.

Tony died June 16, 2017, in Pawleys Island. He was predeceased by his brothers, Nicholas and Robert, and his sister, Margaret Halberstadt. His burial was in St. Agnes Cemetery in Utica.



Rufus Crane Finch Jr. '51

Rufus was born May 7, 1925, to Rufus C. and Adelaide Gardner Finch of Rumson, N.J.

He was a World War II veteran, having served with the combat engineers in Europe, where he fought in the Battle of the Bulge and the liberation of Paris.

Rufus came to us from the Lawrenceville School. At Princeton he majored in history and belonged to the Republican Club and Ivy. He roomed with Francis Gowen, Pete Stroth, and Joe Werner.

Rufus worked in the magazine field in sales and marketing for *McCall's*, *The Saturday Evening Post* and *Better Homes and Gardens*.

In 1959 he married Nancie Hall Damon, and they had two children, Rufus III and Tamara. They divorced in 1971, the same year that he started a book-publishing firm specializing in metaphysics and oriental philosophy.

Ten years later he and Louisa Cox Maderia were married. He retired in 1988, and they moved to North Palm Beach, Fla., where they were well known on the duplicate bridge

circuit. Both were life masters. By 2006 he had two grandchildren, Christopher and Nathan Johnson.

The *Palm Beach Post* reported that Rufus died May 22, 2017. He was 92. Further details were not available.



Victor Anthony Rizzi Jr. '51 Vic was born April 22, 1929, in North Tarrytown, N.Y. His parents were Victor and Fanny DeCarlo Rizzi.

At Princeton he majored in economics, belonged to Tiger Inn, and played varsity football. For three years he taught and coached at the Governor's Academy and the Hun School.

He and Rosemary Deasey were married in 1956, and two years later he earned his MBA from New York University. In 1954 Vic began a long and successful commercial banking career, starting at Chemical Bank. In 1966 he joined National State Bank in Elizabeth, N.J., a branch system covering central New Jersey. He was a senior executive vice president of National when he retired, having been in the banking business for 43 years. He and Rosemary retired to Spring Lake, N.J., in 1985.

Vic died May 14, 2017, at home. He was predeceased by his wife, Rosemary; and brother, Donald. He is survived by their son, Robert, and daughter, Laura McGahan.

Donations in his and Rosemary's memory to the Garden Club of Spring Lake, PO Box 487, Spring Lake, NJ 07762, or the Spring Lake Historical Society, 423 Warren Ave., Spring Lake, NJ 07762 would be most appreciated.

THE CLASS OF 1952



William Keller Cooper '52 Bill graduated from Capital Page High School after serving as a page in the U.S. House of Representatives. He did a postgraduate year at Loomis

before joining us. At Princeton he majored at SPIA and joined Campus Club. He was recreation director and worship commissioner in the Wesley Foundation. He sang in the Glee Club, belonged to the Liberal Union, led the staffs of the *Freshman Herald* and *Freshman Handbook*, and roomed with Dan Johnston.

After Army service in Korea he earned an MBA at Harvard and went on to a career as an executive in human resources at several corporations.

Bill died Oct. 25, 2017. He is survived by his wife, Charlotte; and three sons, Kevin, Kenneth, and Kent.

In *The Book of Our History*, Bill was misreported as having died in 1989. That was cheerfully contradicted by his coming to our 50th reunion.



Thomas Matter '52

Tom came to us from Exeter, joined Key and Seal, and majored in philosophy. He was a wrestling manager and joined the German Club and the Chicago Club. He roomed with Bob Morgan, Bill MacIlvaine, Sid Liebes, Sam Clark, and Bob Oakley.

After Army service he worked in data processing for several banks until 1985, then formed and ran a travel agency in Walnut Creek, Calif., with a partner until 1996. Tom came from a hive of Princetonians, including his grandfather Robert Sr. 1914; father Robert Jr. '45; uncles John 1905, Milton 1909, and George Bippus 1919; and cousins Philip '51 and Fred '58. Tom frequently attended Reunions.

He died May 8, 2018. He is survived by his children, Thomas, Lawrence, and Jean. To them, the class sends sympathies and respect for their father's Army service.



William Francis Murdoch Jr. '52 Oh, we have lost one of our best. Bill came from Pittsburgh's Bethel Park High School and majored at SPIA. He joined Cottage and

ROTC, where he was named Distinguished Military Student. He also rowed crew and was in Triangle and the Orange Key Freshman Committee. He roomed with Cameron Thompson, Art Collins, and Al Ellis.

After service in the Army Artillery, Bill earned an MBA at Harvard in 1956 and worked in the family business — a Chevrolet dealership — while developing a shopping center and managing family real-estate interests. In 1961 he went to Booz Allen, then to the Rouse Co., and in 1974 to Merrill Lynch Hubbard (later HRE Properties), where he was president and CEO. He was president of the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts, director of Rockefeller Center Properties, and trustee of MGI Properties.

Bill's service to the class was noteworthy. Our president and long a member of the executive committee, he with his spouse, Mary, hosted numbers of classmates at their home in Princeton.

He died July 30, 2018. Bill is survived by Mary h'52 and their children, Molly, Elizabeth, Timothy '84, and Kate. The class joins them in grief, with thanks for Bill's service to our country and to the class.



John Van Cortlandt Parker '52

John graduated from Exeter. At Princeton he majored in civil engineering, played lacrosse on the championship team, and joined Ivy. He was on the freshman prom committee,

the Engineering Council, and Orange Key Freshman Committee, and was president of the American Society of Civil Engineering.

He served in the Navy Civil Engineers and was in the Reserves for years, retiring as captain. He earned an MBA at Dartmouth in 1957 while working for the Maine Central Railroad. He went on to work for Consumers Water Co. as president for eight years and CEO.

An outdoorsman, John sailed, played tennis, and climbed Mount Rainier four times. He worked on too many nonprofit boards and committees to list here.

John died June 26, 2018. He is survived by his wife, Ann Payson; and children Elizabeth, David, Andrew, and Stephen. He asked that his body be given to the University of New England College of Osteopathic Medicine. The class sends its best to his family, with respect for our accomplished brother and his service to our country.



William Kilborn Raymond '52

Bill came to us from Hebron Academy and majored in basic engineering. He played lacrosse and joined Tower and Triangle. He roomed

with Bruce Johnson, John Sharpe, and David Carruthers. His father, Ralph, was in the Class of 1917.

After Navy service he held successive management jobs in the E.F. Hauserman Co., Essick Manufacturing Co., and Agalite Bronson Co. In 1974 Bill started his own business, Lanaidor, in Oakland, Calif., which made glass residential sliding doors and insulated glass.

A family man, Bill had three daughters with his first wife, Martha Harris, who died in 1995, and in 1999 he married Fredericka Lancaster. Bill died May 28, 2018, leaving Fredericka; his daughters Julia, Caroline, and Katherine; and stepsons John and Jeff Lancaster.

We shall miss Bill, who was frequently at Reunions, and send good wishes to his family, along with appreciation of his Navy service.



Lucius Wilmerding III '52

Luke came to us from Milton Academy. At Princeton, where his father was in the Class of 1927, he joined Colonial Club and majored in history. He ran

track, wrestled, and belonged to the Flying Club and International Students Association. His roommate was Walt Weidler.

After service in the Army Field Artillery he worked as an investment officer with US Trust until 1970, when he founded his own firm, Wilmerding Miller and Co., in Princeton. Outside the office, he took part in a number of nonprofits, including Princeton Day School, the Princeton Task Force on Ethics, the YMCA of Greater New York, and several efforts at

preserving the environment, among them the Stony Brook-Millstone Watershed Association.

Luke died May 25, 2018. He is survived by his wife, Adela; and their children, Gay, Murray, and Austin. To them the class sends good wishes and appreciation of Luke's service to our country and to the Princeton community.

THE CLASS OF 1953



Lincoln Pierson Brower '53

In January 1977, Linc was a member of the second scientific group to explore the overwintering sites of the monarch butterfly high in the mountains of central Mexico. What he saw changed his life and may have made more of a lasting difference in the world than any of the rest of us can claim.

Linc became a world-class entomologist with a doctorate from Yale and memberships in dozens of scientific societies, and distinguished professorships at Amherst, the University of Florida, and Sweet Briar. After the trip to Mexico, he became the leading advocate of the effort to preserve one of America's best-known butterflies. The monarch butterfly depends on a threatened winter sanctuary in Mexico and the once-common milkweed plant in the eastern United States. Linc worked to preserve both and managed to get attention for his concerns. Former President Jimmy Carter was one of many whose attention Linc gained and who traveled with him to Mexico to see the problem firsthand. "To me," Linc said, "the monarch is a treasure like a great piece of art. We need to develop a cultural appreciation of wildlife that's equivalent to art and music."

"His prodigious and pivotal contributions to biology were exceeded only by his humility," said one colleague. "In fact, I knew him for two to three years before I realized that he was the Lincoln Brower who had authored all those amazing papers that I read as a student! He was simply too warm, too generous, too gregarious, and too thoughtful to be that famous!"

Not surprisingly, Linc majored in biology at Princeton. He was a member of Terrace Club and the Lepidopterists Society.

He died July 17, 2018, at his home in Nelson County, Va., after an extended illness. He is survived by his third wife, Linda Fink; two children; and two grandchildren.



George Crowell '53

George came to Princeton from the Elizabeth, N.J., public schools. Freshman year he roomed with Bill Browning, next door to Pete Conrad; he lived during his three final years with Phil Goodell, Bud LePage, and Dick West. He belonged to Campus Club, and with them played touch football, basketball, and softball –

pleasant memories. He graduated with honors in history.

Having earned a doctor of theology degree at Union Theological Seminary in New York City, he taught at Lake Forest College and the College of Wooster. In 1968 he began teaching social ethics in the religious studies department at the University of Windsor (Ontario). He focused on a wide range of issues, including social responsibility in engineering and business, war and peace, environmental protection, the dynamics of nonviolent action, the global food system, poverty, and economics.

Since his retirement in 1996, George had worked to achieve public banking that could provide essentially interest-free loans for government spending, thus overcoming the devastating austerity agenda.

After coping with prostate cancer for many years, he died July 23, 2018. George is survived by his wife, Donna; five children and their spouses; and seven grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1954



Charles Coady Brown '54

Charlie died April 30, 2018, of heart failure.

He had prepared for Princeton at the Gilman School, where he acquired an avid interest in lacrosse, which was to remain throughout his life. Named an All-Maryland lacrosse player on Gilman's 1950 undefeated team, and a member of Princeton's 1953 national championship team, he captained the freshman and senior varsity and continued thereafter to attend games frequently at Gilman, Princeton, and Boys' Latin School.

At Princeton, Charlie majored in biology and was a member of Ivy Club. He became a physician recognized for his knowledge of gynecological pathology after training at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, Johns Hopkins Hospital, and the New England Deaconess Hospital in Boston. After four years at the Emory University Medical School, he returned to Baltimore and practiced at Greater Baltimore Medical Center and at Union Memorial Hospital.

He enjoyed trips to New York City for lunches with friends and former classmates followed by a variety of Broadway shows, museum visits, and an occasional opera. He also enjoyed Boston Symphony Orchestra concerts and Center Stage presentations.

He is survived by his wife of 61 years, Jane; son Peter Dawson Brown; daughter Dr. Coady Brown Schueler; and three grandchildren, Dawson Pruett Brown, Coady Garland Brown, and Ketch Stephen Schueler.

Frank H. Madden '54

Frank died May 1, 2018.

Born in Princeton, N.J., he attended



Princeton High School and graduated as president of his class. At Princeton, Frank majored in politics and was a member of Tiger Inn.

After graduating and serving in the Air Force, Frank continued to pursue his passion and entered the United Airlines training program, and he flew for the airline for several years. Frank then embarked on a successful banking career that spanned more than four decades, most of which was spent with J.P. Morgan & Co.

During this time, Frank became actively involved in the International Foundation, a philanthropic organization that works in collaboration with U.S.-based nonprofits to support activities that measurably improve the lives of the poor and disadvantaged in low- to middle-income countries around the world. Frank was involved with the International Foundation for 50 years and served as its president for more than two decades.

Frank enjoyed fishing with his sons and playing golf and squash with his friends.

His 40-year marriage to Nancy Lynne Puncher ended with her passing in 2005. Frank is survived by sons Frank Jr. and William and his wife, Theresa; and grandchildren Elizabeth and William II.



John E. Stauffer '54

Jack died July 23, 2018, of glioblastoma brain cancer.

Coming to us from Deerfield Academy, at Princeton he majored in chemical engineering, joined Key and Seal Club, and was active in Whig-Clio and the mountaineering club. He attended MIT and Worcester Polytechnic Institute, earning a Ph.D. in chemical engineering.

At the family-owned Stauffer Chemical Co., he became director of corporate development until its sale, when he founded Stauffer Technology. An author, consultant, inventor, and speaker, he presented at international technology conferences worldwide. He was vice chairman of the United Nations Conference on the International Use of Energy and Raw Materials in the Petrochemical Industry in 1994.

Since childhood, Jack loved scientific experiments and worked in his home laboratory, testing many of his processes. His numerous patents involved nuclear energy, innovative batteries and engines, electricity transmission, and chemical processes — many leading to the reduction of harmful chemical pollutants.

Jack and Valerie enjoyed skiing on the slopes in Stratton Mountain, Vt., and cycling on more than a dozen international trips.

He is survived by his wife of 62 years,

Valerie, and children Jill Stauffer Cobbs, Karen Stauffer Murphy '82, Chris '84, and Peter. He was Daddy Jack to his eight grandchildren — among them Lucy Vilas Cobbs '14, Grace Sawyer Murphy '15, and Virginia Louise Murphy '21. He is also survived by his sister and a nephew.

THE CLASS OF 1955



Edward Winslow Lincoln Jr. '55 Win, beloved husband of Kyle (Knowlton) Lincoln, died Oct. 21, 2017, at his home in Avon, Conn., surrounded by his loving family. He was 85.

Born in Providence, R.I., the son of the late Edward W. Lincoln and Muriel (McKay) Lincoln, he was raised in Barrington, R.I. Prior to matriculating at Princeton he attended Providence Country Day School and the Lawrenceville School. At Princeton he joined Dial Lodge and graduated with a degree in history.

After Army service, he earned a law degree from Ohio State University. He spent his career in corporate law, serving as general counsel for Heublein Grocery Products Group, vice president and general counsel for Tetley Tea, and with the law firms Robinson & Cole and Murtha Cullina.

He enjoyed skiing, sailing, bicycling, and working out. Besides his wife of 39 years, Kyle, he is survived by two sons, Edward W. Lincoln III and David M. Lincoln, and David's wife, Stephanie; daughter Jill K. Lincoln and her husband, Dominic Russo; two grandchildren, Jennifer C. Lincoln and Charles L. Russo; and many wonderful family members who are always there for each other.

Win's family would like to express sincere appreciation and love to friend and caregiver Marsha "Missy" Anthony and also to caregiver Troy Robinson for their tender and loving care of Win.



Verl Eugene McCoy Jr. '55 When Dorothy Langston McCoy and Verl E. McCoy combined to produce Verl E. McCoy Jr. July 7, 1933, they could not have known that their

son, after having led an exemplary life ending on the tennis court of the DuPont Country Club July 16, 2018, would have an exit reminiscent of the demise of Bing Crosby.

Gene was a chemistry major at Princeton. He joined Tower Club and lettered three times in 150-pound football. He went on to serve for three years in the Navy and then earned a Ph.D. in physical organic chemistry from Harvard.

A pioneering research scientist for DuPont from 1963 to 1998, Gene had an extensive civic-service record. Among other accomplishments, he served for 23 years on the planning board

of New Castle County, receiving the Good Government Award from the Civic League for New Castle County in 1986. Gene was an elder of Trinity Presbyterian Church, a member of the ministry development and mission-service leadership teams, and an active member of the DuPont Country Club, golfing for many years and playing tennis three times a week. He loved photography and treasured opportunities for world travel.

Gene is survived by his high school sweetheart and wife of 60 years, Mary Lee Wetterholm McCoy; three daughters including Sharon '82; five grandchildren; and two great-granddaughters.



Leon Prockop '55

Surely the rarest of men was our classmate Leon. He was born March 28, 1934, in Aquashicola, Pa., to parents of Ukrainian ancestry, and led a life of both academic and physical accomplishments. He came from the most humble of beginnings in a Pennsylvania backwater and rose up to be the founding chairman of the department of neurology at the University of South Florida in Tampa.

Ukrainian influence inculcated by his parents influenced every aspect of Leon's life. He always thought of family and the old country and was revered in Ukraine for his generosity in bringing there not only his medical knowledge but also the latest technology.

The neurology department he founded at the University of South Florida has grown into a world-renowned center for research, academics, and patient care. He required perfection from those he taught, and despite being a demanding teacher was often selected by medical students as Professor of the Year. Through the years, he became known as an expert in neurotoxicology and was asked to lecture all over the world.

He co-founded the American Society of Neuroimaging, which has played a role in developing new and innovative techniques for treating disease. Too many to mention are the various awards and accolades bestowed on "Lion," a sobriquet bestowed on him by his college roommates.

A possessor of boundless energy, Leon participated for many years in triathlons. He ran his last one with his trainer, Whit Lasseter, a race whose outcome was predetermined but no less satisfying, thrilling Leon to be first at the finish line and immediately surrounded by the Bucs cheerleaders.

Leon died June 28, 2018, in Tampa, Fla., of dementia of the frontal lobe. He was 84.

He is survived by his wife, Fran; five children; a stepson; four grandchildren; college roommates Paul Perreten and John Perkins; and many admirers and many who loved him.



Warner Slack '55

Warner, a visionary physician who believed the patient to be the largest and least-utilized resource in health care, died June 23, 2018, of pulmonary fibrosis in Newton, Mass. He was 85.

He was born June 10, 1933, the son of Dr. Charles M. Slack in East Orange, N.J. At Princeton he majored in biology, joined Tiger Inn, and earned letters in freshman and junior varsity football. He roomed with Verne McConnell, Thomas Lauer, and James Lynn.

With remarkable clarity, Warner foresaw both the extent and the limitations of what computers could contribute to medicine. His steadfast belief was that information technology, "implemented wisely and well," could empower both physicians and patients. His response to those who feared that doctors would be replaced by computers was that such doctors, if there were any, should have gone into another profession.

A captain in the Air Force in the Philippines during the 1960s, Warner and wife Carolyn made fast friends. He is remembered for his warmth, optimism, gentleness, and generosity.

Happiest spending time with Carolyn in their cabin on Meddybemps Lake in Maine, Warner died in his hospital bed in the arms of his beloved wife on their 62nd wedding anniversary. He will be remembered, in the words of Ralph Nader, as "a many-splendored medical doctor in an age of specialization and amorality."

THE CLASS OF 1957



John Emory McKenna '57

Jack died May 23, 2018. He is survived by his wife of 46 years, Nancy Ann "Mickey" McKenna; and his stepson, Paul Drew.

At Princeton Jack seemed to follow two separate paths. While his major was chemistry, his passion for poetry occupied him both in and out of class.

Jack's evolving alcoholism became troubling as the years rolled on. He became physically, emotionally, and morally exhausted, as were his resources. Jack converted to Christianity at age 37. Placing himself in the hands of his spiritual teachers, he said he could simply walk away from his addictions to alcohol, drugs, and cigarettes, and he did.

While remaining robustly evangelical for the rest of his life, he plunged into a study of "what the Bible really says." He earned a Ph.D. in theology, learning Hebrew, Greek, Aramaic, and Old Syriac along the way.

He authored one book on theology and tried his hand at poetry of a spiritual nature. The latter work was in partnership with Mickey, each writing alternate lines.

Occupationally, Jack described himself as

a theological consultant, not a minister. He worked for years at various seminaries, mostly in Southern California. Many of his students were Korean. His last assignment was at a university established by a former Korean student.

Over time, Jack's communications with classmates became broader and gentler, and his poetry became less insistent and easier to understand. While he never associated himself with a denomination, he did allow himself to be ordained at an African American church in Los Angeles. Despite his best efforts, he never lost his Brooklyn accent.

THE CLASS OF 1960



Dick D. Banz Jr. '60

Dick had already lived six years abroad before coming to us via Lake Forest High School in Lake Forest, Ill. At Princeton he majored in the special program in European culture, ate at Tower, and joined the Undergraduate Council, Triangle, and the ski team.

Dick studied at the New York Finance Institute from 1961 to 1962, and then at University of Chicago Business School from 1962 to 1963. He then joined First Boston. With that company, he moved to Zurich in 1968, then to Paris with Morgan Stanley in the 1970s, and to the United Kingdom with Chase Manhattan from 1977 to 1989. Competent in a half-dozen languages, Dick prided himself on having worked 30 years in "old-fashioned" investment banking. He and Judy came back to the United States in 1998 and settled in Boca Grande, Fla., but kept their villa in Cortona, Italy. Dick enjoyed travel, fine scotch, and cigars. He read widely and practiced irascibility as an indoor sport.

A liver transplant 10 years ago stabilized his health, but it declined in recent years, and he suffered a stroke in February and died March 20, 2018 — the same day as the last male northern white rhino in the world died, as his son Christian observed in reporting his death.



David R. Nank '60

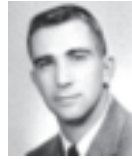
Dave attended Mt. Clemens (Mich.) High School and was active in football, basketball, swimming, and a host of non-athletic pursuits, including class presidency. At Princeton, he was a member of the Pre-Med Society, a counselor at Princeton Summer Camp, and vice president of Campus Club.

He went on to Columbia University's School of Physicians and Surgeons, where he met and married Gail. They graduated together in 1964 — she in nursing — and moved to Seattle. He did his orthopedic residency at the University of Washington, interrupted by three (bleak, according to Dave) years of service with the Air Force in Cheyenne, Wyo.

After his residency they settled in Edmonds, Wash., where Dave joined an orthopedics practice in which he remained active until his retirement in 2000. Smitten with scuba diving, he became a licensed instructor and introduced many to the underwater wonders of Puget Sound until his retirement from the pursuit in 2010. In more recent years, Dave became an enthusiastic day hiker in the Cascades across Puget Sound.

Dave died April 22, 2018, of complications of renal failure. He is survived by his son and daughter and their families.

THE CLASS OF 1962



Philip S. Allen '62

Phil died peacefully April 10, 2018, at home in Vero Beach, Fla., after a prolonged battle with throat cancer.

Phil came to us from Manhasset (N.Y.) High School. At Princeton he was a member of Cannon Club. Phil was known for many things, but especially for lacrosse. He starred on undefeated Ivy championship teams and was captain and MVP in our senior year. He was All-Ivy for three seasons, and All American in his senior year.

Phil's career was primarily as an international banker, with several large firms, lastly as senior vice president-wealth management with Morgan Stanley in Florida.

Phil's senior-year roommates were Scott Brooks and Gardiner Dodd. He kept in touch with friends from Princeton and lacrosse, loved by them for his zest and good humor that shine through his wonderful photo in our 50th-reunion book. He continued to have a love of life despite what he called his "hardest emotional challenge," the tragic death of daughter Dana in a car accident in 1990.

Phil is survived by his brother, John; sister-in-law Connie; daughters Elizabeth and Kristen; five grandchildren; and his partner, Sybille Ludwig, who became the love of his life. The class extends its deepest sympathies to them all.

Paul H. Arkema '62

Paul died June 17, 2018, in Weston, Mass.

Paul was an ardent Tiger; he majored in Germanic languages and literature — and asserted he would readily do it again. He then graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, subsequently training in psychiatry at Massachusetts Mental Health Center.

Paul served in the Navy from 1971 to 1973 at the Philadelphia Naval Hospital. He was a clinical associate professor of psychiatry at Boston University Medical School, and was recognized by the American Psychiatric Association with the Roeske Certificate for Excellence in Medical Student Education and

the Distinguished Life Fellow Award.

Paul loved to ski with his family and friends and to boat on the lakes of Maine. He served on the boards of the Weston Forest and Trail Association and the Spectrum Singers. He was active in the First Parish Church of Weston (Unitarian-Universalist).

Paul is survived by his wife, Christine; children David, Joanna, and Elizabeth '04, as well as their spouses; brother Daniel; and sister Beatrice.



Lee John Caldwell '62

Lee died June 9, 2018, at home in Brunswick, Maine. He grew up on Long Island, came to Princeton from the Canterbury School in New

Milford, Conn., and majored in Romance languages and literature. He was a member of Campus Club. In 1980 he earned a master's degree in special education from the University of Southern Maine.

After a number of years in New York as an Equity actor and stage manager, Lee moved to Maine and started a career in teaching. He was a man of many interests and talents; a few of his other eclectic career highlights include the Army, special-education teacher, and postal worker. He loved Shakespeare, classical music, theater, history, old films, foreign languages, and long conversations with loved ones. He retired from teaching in 1992.

He is survived by his wife, Maria Brancato; son Joseph Caldwell and his wife, Megan; granddaughter Nora; and daughter Jessica Caldwell and her husband, John Hubble. Also surviving are brother Glen Caldwell and his wife, Elaine; sister Susan Caldwell; and many nieces and nephews. The class offers its condolences to all.



James M. Merrick '62

Jim died July 6, 2018, at his home in Santa Barbara, Calif.

Jim came to us from the Gilman School. At Princeton he majored in aeronautical

engineering. Following graduation he continued his education, earning a master's degree at Stanford in 1964. He worked at Lockheed Missiles and Space Co. from 1962 to 1965, and for the Aerospace Corp. from 1966 until his retirement in 2002.

He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth Matthews; his daughter, Melissa Ann Stiegler; and three grandchildren. The class extends its condolences to all.

THE CLASS OF 1963

James L. Marks III '63

Jim died Aug. 2, 2018, of complications of cancer at home on Dataw Island, S.C. He was a leader in private education for half a century.

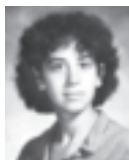


He arrived at Princeton — where his father was in the Class of 1937 — from Andover and majored in history, lettered in wrestling and 150-pound football, managed Esquire Sales Agency, and was social chairman of Ivy. His senior-year roommates were John Duffy, Dave Hersey, and Ed Volkwein. After graduation he joined Hotchkiss School, earned a master's in education from Harvard, and became the youngest dean of the faculty in Hotchkiss history.

As headmaster of Lake Forest (Ill.) Country Day School from 1981 to 1998, Jim was president of the Elementary School Heads Association and president of the Independent Schools Association of Greater Chicago, and was a founding member of Corporate Project, which encouraged corporations to match employees' donations to private schools. After retiring from Lake Forest, he moved south and was a partner for 10 years of Educators' Collaborative, a consulting firm. Dataw residents Doc Reese '63 and Gabe Nagy '63 were frequent companions; in 2005 Jim, Gabe, and teammates won the national 3.0 tennis title for players 60 and over.

The class shares its sorrow with his wife of 54 years, Sally; daughter Elizabeth (Sibby) Dawson; son Christopher; and four grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1983



Lynda B. Alfred '83

Lynda died March 29, 2016.

At Princeton Lynda majored in English and joined the sailing team freshman year.

During her sophomore year she became a part of the newly minted all-female singing group, Tigressions. Passionate about the outdoors, she served as a leader for Outdoor Action and began sharing her love of adventure with others there.

Lynda worked as an editor in New York City for St. Martin's Press. She moved to Colorado in the 1980s, and there she was engaged in a whole new set of endeavors. She was committed to her work as a nonprofit consultant, grant writer, and fundraiser for several organizations. Her obituary described her as a devoted wife, mother, friend, environmental activist, yoga teacher, and outdoor enthusiast who knew what was important in life.

Lynda is survived by a host of family and friends, including her husband, Thomas Howe; children Kelsey and Bryce Howe; father Stephen J. Alfred '56; sister Deborah Alfred Monson '80; and niece Jennifer Monson Schulam '11.

Lynda directed that gifts in her honor be made to the Western Colorado Congress. Her legacy and her spirit inspire her family and friends, and our class.

THE CLASS OF 1991



Jennifer Lynn English '91

Jennifer died June 11, 2018, of cancer in Barrington, R.I. She came to Princeton from Summit, N.J., after graduating from Kent Place School.

At Princeton she was a Mathey resident and member of Charter. She rowed crew, majored in American history, and worked as a photographer for the *Prince*.

After graduation, Jen moved to New York, where she worked for the Manhattan district attorney, first as a paralegal, then on the staff in the public affairs department. She also worked for a brief time at Burson-Marsteller in New York. She left the city when she got engaged to classmate Chris Wiseman, who was serving as a naval officer in Virginia Beach. She took this opportunity to change careers and pursue something that would allow her to help people, returning to school at the Medical College of Virginia. She earned a master's in genetic counseling in 2000 and began a new career.

Jen and Chris shared a love of travel, and when offered a position in Brussels, they packed up their house and their newborn son, Nicholas, and moved overseas for three years. Jen took that time off to focus on being a mother and truly enjoyed the amazing lifestyle Europe offered. They returned home to Virginia for a quick two years before finally settling in Rhode Island.

Jen is survived by her husband and son as well as her mother, brother, father, and stepmother. All were present, along with a good number of Princetonians, for a celebration of her life in July. Jen's family established the Jennifer English Book Fund at gofundme.com in her memory to support the Barrington Public Library. Our class sends its deepest condolences to her family.



John E. McGovern III '91

John died suddenly July 13, 2018, of a suspected heart condition at home in Lake Forest, Ill.

A Chicago native, John graduated from Deerfield. At Princeton he majored in history and was a member of SAE and Ivy. Johnny Mac, as he was affectionately called by his friends, had a strong interest in politics, architecture, and art history. He was a great conversationalist and enjoyed a lively debate and a good card game. He was an unabashed preppy and always better dressed than everyone else.

After Princeton, he worked in various capacities for Illinois Republicans, both in Washington, D.C., and at home in Chicago. He earned a law degree from Northwestern and after his work in politics, he worked in

consulting, advising clients in the health-care industry. More recently he served as a principal at a Chicago private-equity firm, managing strategic initiatives.

John was deeply involved in the leadership of many civic and charitable organizations in Chicago, serving on the boards of both the Boys and Girls Clubs of Chicago and the Art Institute.

John is survived by his wife, Wentworth, whom he married in 2011; their sons Caldwell and Watson; his mother, Karen; and his sister, Courtney. His father, Jack McGovern '53, predeceased him.

As one of the many newspaper articles in the Chicago papers described him after his unexpected passing, "Johnny was very gentle and refined and respectful, intellectual, and poised." Our class sends its deepest sympathies to his family.



Rebecca Johnson Vail '91

Becky died July 17, 2018, in Winchester, Mass., after a long battle with breast cancer.

She joined our class from Point Pleasant Beach (N.J.)

High School, where she was valedictorian and class president all four years. At Princeton Becky majored in economics and earned a certificate in East Asian Studies. She was a member of Cottage, ran track, participated in club gymnastics, and served as class secretary/treasurer our senior year. After graduation she worked in finance in New York City and earned an MBA at Wharton in 1997.

With two partners, in 2010 Becky co-founded Millstreet Capital Management, a hedge fund in Boston, and served as CFO and head of operations and compliance. She gave back to the Boston community, serving the Boston chapter of 100 Women in Hedge Funds and supporting cancer research and nonprofit organizations helping homeless and low-income children as well as victims of commercial sexual exploitation. She was an invaluable member of our Reunions leadership, serving as the finance chair for our 20th and 25th reunions.

Becky is survived by her husband, Robert Vail, whom she married in 2001; and their sons, Griffin and Colby. Her parents, brother, mother-in-law, and brother-in-law also survive her, and we extend to them our deepest sympathies on the loss of such a warm and treasured member of our class.

GRADUATE ALUMNI

Atholl Sutherland-Brown *54

Atholl Sutherland-Brown, retired chief geologist for the British Columbia Geological Survey, died Dec. 9, 2016, at age 93.

He joined the Canadian Royal Air Force at age 18 during World War II and was a decorated fighter pilot with the British in Burma, flying 48

missions in a two-man, twin-engine fighter-bomber from 1943 to 1945. Flying at low levels, these airmen targeted rail lines and bridges. In a 1997 interview, he said, "We had high losses. There were 40 percent casualties."

Sutherland-Brown graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1950 and earned a Ph.D. in geology from Princeton in 1954. Geology was a passion for the rest of his life. He was a leader in initiating detailed geological description of mineral deposits around the Canadian province of British Columbia.

He wrote *Searching for the Origins of Haida Gwaii: Adventures While Mapping the Geology of the Islands, 1958-1962*, about geology, but also character sketches of people he met there. Geologist Nick Carter, who worked with Sutherland-Brown for many years, wrote that his work was the first documentation of its kind in British Columbia. According to Carter, "This was landmark stuff."

Sutherland-Brown was predeceased by his wife, Barbara. He is survived by Ruth, his second wife; one son; and two grandchildren.

Seung P. Li *60

Seung P. Li, retired professor of engineering at California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, died March 21, 2018. He was 86.

Li graduated from the University of Hong Kong in 1954, and earned a master's degree in civil engineering from Princeton in 1960 and a Ph.D. in physics from the University of Colorado, Boulder in 1966. He was then a professor in Hong Kong at Chung Chi College.

Throughout 1967, large-scale riots broke out in the then-British colony. Seeking "a better life, a more stable life in the United States," Li secured a position at Virginia's Sweet Briar College in 1968. Li left Hong Kong, but in transit he learned that funding for the position evaporated and he and his young family stopped in California.

Throughout 1967, large-scale riots broke out in the then-British colony. Seeking "a better life, a more stable life in the United States," Li secured a position at Virginia's Sweet Briar College in 1968. Li left Hong Kong, but in transit he learned that funding for the position evaporated and he and his young family stopped in California.

At this point, California State Polytechnic was expanding and looking for professors. Li joined Cal Poly in the fall of 1968. He retired in 2002. He taught semiconductor theory and researched semiconductors at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory. He was also director of graduate studies for the Cal Poly College of Engineering. One of his textbooks is still part of the curriculum.

Li is survived by his wife of 60 years, Viva; three sons; and three grandchildren.

Nathan C. Claunch *64

Nathan Claunch, who had a career in private practice as a therapist and marriage counselor, died Jan. 13, 2018, at the age of 79.

Claunch graduated from Washington and Lee University in 1960. He then earned a Ph.D. in psychology from Princeton in 1964. He did postdoctoral training in the Detroit area in clinical psychology at the Merrill-Palmer Institute.

He then started a private practice as a therapist and marriage counselor. For more than 47 years he served adolescents, individuals, couples, and groups in Southfield and Ann Arbor, Mich. He brought not only guidance, but also his unique wit and wisdom to his work.

Considering his work a privilege, he got satisfaction in helping others. His wit was a part of his daily routine. One son wrote that his father's life was one "well-lived."

Claunch is survived by his wife, Linda; four sons; and seven grandchildren.

Richard B. Cole *66

Richard Cole, professor emeritus at Stevens Institute of Technology, died Jan. 24, 2018, at the age of 80.

Cole graduated with a bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering from Cornell University in 1958. From Princeton, he earned a master of science degree in mechanical and aerospace engineering in 1966. He also earned a master's of science and a Ph.D. degree from Stevens.

For 41 years, he taught in the mechanical engineering department at Stevens. He was also director of the joint NYU/Stevens Program in Science and Engineering.

Cole was a member of the bass section of the Summit (N.J.) Chorale for many years. He also sang in the choir and held leadership positions at St. Stephen's Church in Millburn, N.J.

He is survived by his wife, Alexandra; two sons; and five grandchildren.

Gavin G. Spence *68

Gavin Spence, a corporation chemist who was noted for his work in paper chemistry, died Jan. 24, 2018, at the age of 75.

He graduated from Williams College in 1964 and earned a Ph.D. in chemistry from Princeton in 1968. His career took him to Hercules Inc. in Wilmington, Del., from 1968 to 1987; and Callaway Chemical Co. in Columbus, Ga., from 1987 to 2003. In 2003, he became an independent consultant.

Through the years, corporations in the United States, Indonesia, China, and Brazil sought him for his expertise. He had 24 U.S. patents and numerous citations for his work in paper chemistry.

He became a leading member of the Columbus Academy of Lifelong Learning at Columbus State University, teaching courses in fields ranging from organic chemistry to Broadway musicals. He also excelled at music, and for the past 25 years sang in his church choir.

Spence was predeceased by his wife of 48 years, Gerry. He is survived by three children and five grandchildren.

Robert H. Bowes *71

Robert Bowes, a retired aeronautical engineer, died Feb. 8, 2018, at the age of 76.

In 1964, Bowes graduated from the University of Maryland with a bachelor's degree in aeronautical engineering. He then attended the Navy Test Pilot School and graduated in 1966. He taught there from 1967 to 1978, and his academic and professional performances sent him to Princeton, where he earned a master's degree in aeronautical engineering in 1971.

In 1980, Bowes was named Rotary Wing Engineer of the Year. He was the first recipient of the Wernecke Award for technical excellence in rotorcraft test and evaluation in 1988. That year, he retired from the federal civil service.

Throughout the years, Bowes used his skills on the water and started a charter fishing business. He also used his boat to provide fishing trips and boat rides to children at a muscular-dystrophy camp and rides for the elderly, homeless, and others. For such efforts, Bowes and his wife were inducted in 2015 into the Community Foundation of Southern Maryland's Philanthropy Hall of Fame.

Bowes is survived by his wife, Patricia; seven children; 20 grandchildren; and 10 great-grandchildren. A grandson predeceased him.

Paul L. Anderson *72

Paul Anderson, a Utah architect who specialized in Mormon site restoration, died March 23, 2018, at age 72.

Anderson graduated from Stanford in 1968 with a degree in architecture. He earned a master's degree in architecture from Princeton in 1972.

He practiced architecture in California for three years before moving to Salt Lake City, Utah. In 1976 he was hired full time to work on Mormon historic sites. Anderson worked on the restoration of the Brigham City Tabernacle, the interior of the Manti Temple, the Kimball Home in Nauvoo, and the Brigham Young Winter Home, among others. In 1988, he received one of 10 awards from President Ronald Reagan for outstanding privately funded historic-preservation projects.

Anderson spent seven years (1984 to 1991) as the senior exhibits designer at the Museum of Church History and Art. He then joined Brigham Young University, where he helped plan the Museum of Art and designed exhibits until he retired in 2014. He also taught undergraduate courses and honors seminars at BYU. He wrote and presented papers in his field. He also sang in the Utah Symphony Chorus and authored four hymns in the current Mormon hymnbook (1985).

Anderson is survived by his wife, Lavina; and a son.

Graduate memorials are prepared by the APGA.

*This issue contains an undergraduate memorial for Charles Henry '42 *49.*

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Care and Kindness, Along with Spunk

By Elyse Graham '07

One hundred and fifty years ago, the College of New Jersey took on its first physician: Isabella Guthrie McCosh. She arrived in Princeton with her husband, James McCosh, a Presbyterian minister who had journeyed from Scotland to assume the school's presidency. When Isabella, the daughter of a surgeon, found that the town of Princeton had no hospital and the College no infirmary, she took on the task of treating ill students herself. "No student went through four years of Princeton, it seemed, without the benefit of her kindness and professional care," a historian later wrote. Statements from alumni praise her for rescuing students from plights as severe as typhoid fever, pneumonia, lost limbs, and near-death. When the College finally built an infirmary in 1892, it named the building for her.

Bedridden students heard her voice at the door — "May I come in?" — with relief, since a knock might also signal that President McCosh had come to pray with them.

McCosh — who presumably learned about medicine from her father — began each day by picking up from the proctor's office a list of students with illnesses or injuries. Then she started her daily rounds, knocking at each student's door bearing medicine, food, and broth. An alumnus remarked that bedridden students heard her voice at the door — "May I come in?" — with relief, since a knock might also signal that President McCosh had come to pray with them, an awkward experience, perhaps, for even the most devout students. For serious ailments, she sometimes called on friends in the medical field; Philip Ashton Rollins 1889 testified that she saved his foot from amputation after a grievous injury by taking him for a second opinion to her friend, a surgeon in Philadelphia.

She was one of those wits whose sayings become collected in print. These records make clear that she was a sly counterpoint to her stern husband. In stubborn moments, President McCosh would say of a decision, "It's the will of God"; she would reply, "Indeed, I'll be thinking it's the will of James McCosh." Rollins recalled bumping into the president and his wife when he went to check in as a freshman. The president "shook my hand in kindest fashion and remarked, 'Young man, I'm glad you're admitted to me college and I expect you'll study very hard.' At the last of these words Mrs. McCosh patted me lightly on the shoulder and, with a fugitive twinkle of amused and friendly skepticism, cocked her head in an almost imperceptible degree. She said nothing, but I had been

fully introduced to her. Thirty-three years later she again cocked her head and, impelled by her marvelous memory, bantered me with: 'Nae doubt you are still obeying the Doctor's injunction and keeping close to your books, eh?'"

She made her most celebrated remark when President McCosh finally coaxed the deep-pocketed philanthropist Andrew Carnegie down to Princeton. President and Mrs. McCosh met Carnegie at the train; Carnegie greeted them by saying, "Dr. McCosh, for a long time I've been much interested in Princeton." Isabella replied, "Indeed, Mr. Carnegie, thus far we have seen no financial evidences of it." Carnegie was delighted by the exchange and went around repeating it; her reply was just, he said, for "it was Scot against Scot." ♦



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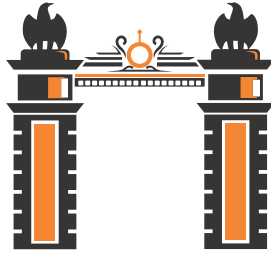
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