This booklet offers alumni, neighbors, visitors, and friends a closer look at some of the educational, scholarly, cultural, recreational, economic, and community activities of Princeton University.

It is designed to answer some of the most frequently asked questions about the University and to provide information regarding many of the resources that are available on our campus.

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About Princeton University

Chartered in 1746 as the College of New Jersey—the name by which it was known for 150 years—Princeton University was British North America’s fourth college. Located in Elizabeth for one year and then in Newark for nine, the College of New Jersey moved to Princeton in 1756. It was housed in Nassau Hall, which was newly built on land donated by Nathaniel FitzRandolph. Nassau Hall contained the entire College for nearly half a century. In 1896 when expanded program offerings brought the College university status, the College of New Jersey was officially renamed Princeton University in honor of its host community of Princeton. Four years later in 1900 the Graduate School was established.

Fully coeducational since 1969, Princeton during the 1998-99 academic year enrolled 6,386 students—4,624 undergraduates (660 of whom are New Jersey residents, representing every county in the state) and 1,743 graduate students. The ratio of full-time students to faculty members (in full-time equivalents) is 5.3 to 1.

Living up to its motto “In the Nation’s Service and in the Service of All Nations,” Princeton University has educated thousands of individuals who have dedicated their lives to public service, including two U.S. presidents (Woodrow Wilson and James Madison); hundreds of U.S. and state legislators (the House of Representatives, for example, has housed a Princeton alumnus every year since it first met in 1789); and 44 governors, including 11 New Jersey governors. Each year, more than 2,500 members of the student body, faculty, and staff volunteer in community service projects throughout the region. Reflecting this public service spirit, the University as an institution supports many service initiatives (See Outreach Activities, page 29).

Today Princeton’s main campus in Princeton Borough and Princeton Township consists of more than 6 million square feet of space in 160 buildings on 500 acres.

The University is Mercer County’s largest private employer and one of the largest in the region. With 11,169 full-time, part-time, casual, and student employees, the University plays a major role in the educational, cultural, and economic life of the area.
The Faculty

In 1997-98 the faculty (including visitors and part-time faculty) totaled 1,070, including 434 professors, 66 associate professors, 161 assistant professors, 10 instructors, 297 lecturers, and 102 visitors.

Seventy-six percent of the professorial faculty is tenured. Excluding visitors, 270 members of the faculty are women and 140 are identified as members of minority groups. There were 75 tenured women on the faculty in 1998-99.

Approximately half of Princeton’s tenured faculty members were promoted to tenure while at Princeton; the other half were hired with tenure from other institutions.

All faculty members at Princeton are expected to teach as well as engage in scholarly research. Faculty members work most closely with undergraduates in the supervision of junior-year independent work and senior theses.

A number of members of the Princeton faculty are recipients of the Nobel prize: Philip W. Anderson, Joseph Henry Professor of Physics Emeritus, won the Nobel prize in physics in 1977; Val L. Fitch, James S. McDonnell Distinguished University Professor of Physics Emeritus, won the Nobel prize in physics in 1980; Chloe Anthony Morrison, Robert F. Goheen Professor in the Humanities, won the Nobel prize in literature in 1993; Dean of the Faculty Joseph H. Taylor, James S. McDonnell Distinguished University Professor of Physics, shared the Nobel prize in physics in 1993 with Russell A. Hulse, principal research physicist at the Plasma Physics Laboratory on Princeton’s Forrestal campus; John F. Nash, senior research mathematician, won the 1994 Nobel prize in economic sciences; Eric F. Wieschaus, Squibb Professor of Molecular Biology, won the 1995 Nobel prize in medicine; and Daniel C. Tsui, Arthur Legrand Doty Professor of Electrical Engineering, won the 1998 Nobel prize in physics. Twenty-two faculty members have been named MacArthur Fellows.
Princeton offers two bachelor’s degrees: the bachelor of arts (A.B.) and the bachelor of science in engineering (B.S.E.). Within these degree programs, students can choose from among 66 departments and interdepartmental programs. They may also apply for an independent concentration outside existing programs.

Undergraduates in the A.B. program must successfully complete one course each in epistemology and cognition, ethical thought and moral values, historical analysis, and quantitative reasoning; and two courses each in literature and the arts, science and technology (with laboratory), and social analysis. All A.B. candidates also meet a one-term writing requirement and must demonstrate proficiency in a foreign language.

Departmental requirements combine upper-level courses with independent work in both the junior and senior years. A senior thesis is required of all A.B. candidates.

Engineering students take at least seven courses in the humanities and social sciences in addition to satisfying the writing requirement and meeting the requirements in mathematics, physics, chemistry, and computer programming as specified by the School of Engineering and Applied Science. B.S.E. students are required to take one course in four of the following six areas: epistemology and cognition, ethical thought and moral values, foreign language, historical analysis, literature and the arts, and social analysis.

All engineering departments offer upperclass students opportunities to pursue independent work in lieu of formal coursework. In some departments, independent work or a senior thesis is required for completion of the B.S.E. degree.
Departments and Programs

Academic Departments

Undergraduates may concentrate their studies in the following fields:

Anthropology
Architecture
Art and Archaeology
Astrophysical Sciences
Chemical Engineering
Chemistry
Civil and Environmental Engineering
Classics
Comparative Literature
Computer Science
East Asian Studies
Ecology and Evolutionary Biology
Economics
Electrical Engineering
English
Geosciences
Germanic Languages and Literatures
History
Mathematics

Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering
Molecular Biology
Music
Near Eastern Studies
Operations Research and Financial Engineering
Philosophy
Physics
Politics
Psychology
Religion
Romance Languages and Literatures
Slavic Languages and Literatures
Sociology
Woodrow Wilson School (Public and International Affairs)

Interdepartmental Programs

Undergraduates may supplement their concentration by participating in any of the following programs, most of which grant certificates of proficiency:

African-American Studies
African Studies
American Studies
Applications of Computing
Applied and Computational Mathematics
Architecture and Engineering
Biophysics
Creative Writing
East Asian Studies
Engineering and Management Systems
Engineering Biology
Engineering Physics
Environmental Studies
European Cultural Studies
Finance
Geological Engineering
Hellenic Studies

Humanistic Studies
Jewish Studies
Language and Culture
Latin American Studies
Linguistics
Materials Science and Engineering
Medieval Studies
Musical Performance
Near Eastern Studies
Robotics and Intelligent Systems
Russian Studies
Teacher Preparation
Theater and Dance
Visual Arts
Study of Women and Gender
Woodrow Wilson School
Areas of Concentration

Undergraduate concentration patterns have remained fairly constant over the years. Here, in descending order, are the 12 areas of concentration that were the most popular in the academic year 1998-99:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Number of Concentrators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economics</td>
<td>277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Politics</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molecular Biology</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodrow Wilson School</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecology and Evolutionary Biology</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychology</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Engineering and Operations Research</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical Engineering</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Admission and Enrollment

Undergraduate admission to Princeton is extremely selective, as demonstrated both by the number of students applying for places in the entering class (see the table on page 9) and the qualifications of those admitted.

In 1998-99, there were 3,840 candidates for the A.B. degree and 784 for the B.S.E. degree. The largest numbers of students came from New Jersey (660), New York (564), California (439), Pennsylvania (329), Maryland (224), Texas (201), and Massachusetts (189).

Undergraduate Enrollment, 1998-99

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>2,472 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>2,152 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American minorities*</td>
<td>1,247 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alumni children</td>
<td>548 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign citizens</td>
<td>240 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Approximate Undergraduate Enrollment, 1999-2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>2,419 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>2,146 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American minorities*</td>
<td>1,236 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alumni children</td>
<td>548 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign citizens</td>
<td>228 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


In recent years, approximately 90.9 percent of each entering class has graduated from Princeton within four years, and 96 percent of all undergraduates have received a degree from Princeton within six years.
### Admission 1999: Class of 2003

All percentages rounded

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicant Group</th>
<th>Applicants</th>
<th>Admitted</th>
<th>Enrolled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>% of Total</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>14,875</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1,694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>7,974</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>6,901</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alumni children</td>
<td>451</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minority students</td>
<td>4,208</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International students</td>
<td>1,947</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SATs/ SAT II Subject Tests

Middle 50 percent of Verbal SAT, Mathematics SAT, and three highest SAT II Subject Tests. For example, 25 percent of the applicants had Verbal scores below 64; 50 percent had Verbal scores between 64 and 75; 25 percent had Verbal scores above 75.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Type</th>
<th>Applicants</th>
<th>Admits</th>
<th>Enrollees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Verbal (highest)</td>
<td>64–75</td>
<td>68–79</td>
<td>68–77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Math (highest)</td>
<td>66–76</td>
<td>68–79</td>
<td>68–77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAT II Subject Tests</td>
<td>64–74</td>
<td>69–76</td>
<td>68–75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Awards and Scholarships

Princeton students do very well in the national scholarship and fellowship competitions. During the past 10 years, 22 Princeton undergraduates have been Rhodes Scholars.

The table below lists seven of the award programs open to graduates and shows the number of Princetonians who have won these scholarships over the past five years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Awarded nationally</th>
<th>94–95</th>
<th>95–96</th>
<th>96–97</th>
<th>97–98</th>
<th>98–99</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Churchill</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fulbright</td>
<td>958</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hertz</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshall</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mellon</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSF*</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhodes**</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* National Science Foundation
** Totals include Rhodes winners from foreign countries.
Costs and Financial Aid

Here is what it costs for an undergraduate to study at Princeton in 1999-2000:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Comprehensive fee (tuition and other fees)</td>
<td>$24,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Room</td>
<td>3,262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board</td>
<td>3,707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous expenses (books, supplies, etc.)</td>
<td>2,581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$34,180</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Students applying for financial aid help pay for their education by working in the summer and during the school year (contributing an average of $5,000 in 1999-2000) and by taking out loans (typically $4,200) offered at favorable terms. Loans are reduced or eliminated for low-income students. Princeton provides grants to fill any gap between a student’s expenses and the amount a student and his or her parents are able to pay.

The size of the parental contribution is determined with the help of a formula developed by the College Scholarship Service. Princeton, however, uses a method that reduces or eliminates the use of home value in determining aid.

Princeton’s Financial Aid Budget, 1999-2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of undergraduates receiving financial aid</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median family income of students receiving aid</td>
<td>$73,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total scholarship budget</td>
<td>$31,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provided by the University</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endowed scholarships</td>
<td>26,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General funds</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yearly gifts to scholarship program</td>
<td>600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provided by government</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provided by outside organizations</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provided by government</td>
<td>2,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provided by outside organizations</td>
<td>2,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount borrowed by financial aid students</td>
<td>$7,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earnings of financial aid students</td>
<td>$2,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Residential Life

All first- and second-year students at Princeton live and dine in one of five residential colleges. Each college consists of a cluster of dormitories (housing between 450 and 500 students) and a dining hall. The colleges have libraries and study spaces, game rooms, seminar rooms, coffeehouses, theaters, and computer clusters.

A senior faculty member serves as master of each college. The staff includes a director of studies, who is responsible for academic advising; two graduate students, who serve as assistant masters; juniors and seniors, who serve as resident and minority affairs advisers; and a senior faculty fellow.

More than 97 percent of Princeton undergraduates live on campus. Approximately 75 percent of juniors and seniors take their meals at one of 11 private, coed eating clubs. Six are open to all students on a sign-in basis; five are selective.

Other juniors and seniors cook their own meals in dormitory kitchens, dine in the residential colleges, join a cooperative, or make other arrangements. Princeton’s Center for Jewish Life houses the University’s kosher dining facility.

The Third World Center, the Women’s Center, and the International Center are important resources and gathering places for Princeton students. In addition, the University recognizes more than 200 student organizations.

Athletics

Approximately 2,400 men and women (50 percent of the undergraduate student body) participate in intercollegiate (varsity and club) athletics on more than 70 teams and crews. Men and women compete in 38 varsity sports. There are also approximately 35 men’s, women’s, and coed club teams.

In the past four years Princeton’s varsity teams have won 10 national championships and 41 Ivy League titles. Princeton has won at least one national championship in each of the last 13 years. Based on the final unofficial Ivy League composite standings last year, Princeton had the highest overall finish of any Ivy school for the 13th consecutive year. Men’s teams topped the Ivy League for the 12th straight year, while women’s teams have earned seven of the last eight first-place finishes.

Nearly 600 teams participate in the intramural sports program, which schedules team competition among eating clubs, residential colleges, independent groups, and faculty and staff. In addition, a variety of noncredit physical education activity courses are offered each semester.
Princeton offers students a wide range of competitive and recreational athletic opportunities and facilities. The University recently constructed a modern football and track complex, which opened in two phases in 1998. Princeton also has two large gymnasiums, an ice rink, two swimming pools, extensive playing fields, indoor and outdoor tennis courts, and a field house. The boathouse used by men’s and women’s crews is scheduled to receive extensive renovations. Other facilities on the main campus are within easy walking distance of classrooms, dormitories, dining halls, and eating clubs.

**ROTC**

Army ROTC is a nationally standardized program of pre-commissioning officer education and training that is offered at hundreds of colleges and universities throughout the United States. Army ROTC serves as the primary source of commissioning for U. S. Army officers. Military science courses complement all major areas of study by broadening the student’s basic education and helping to prepare students for positions of leadership in the Army. As students earn their academic degree, they also earn a commission as a second lieutenant in the United States Army.

Cadets may be commissioned into Active Duty or into the Army Reserve or National Guard. In some cases, this
decision can be locked in by contract when the cadet enters the ROTC program. In most cases, however, a centralized board makes these decisions based upon the needs of the Army, the cadet’s stated preferences, academic performance, Advanced Camp performance, and recommendations of the cadet’s director of Army Officer Education.

The focus of the ROTC program is leadership development. Students learn problem-solving techniques, decision-making skills, planning and organizing skills, interpersonal communications skills, professional ethics and responsibilities, and other management and leadership skills. Leadership labs and field training exercises supplement classroom work with practical leadership training and experience. Students receive developmental counseling routinely from their U.S. Army officer and noncommissioned officer (NCO) instructors.

Cadets normally attend a noncredit military science elective course each semester and a five-week Advanced Camp in the summer following their junior year. The military science courses are instructed by U. S. Army officers and NCOs.

Army ROTC sponsors a centralized training and development Advanced Camp conducted each summer at Fort Lewis, Washington. Successful completion of Advanced Camp is a prerequisite for commissioning. Cadets are encouraged to participate in Army ROTC extracurricular activities such as the Ranger Challenge Team or the Princeton Color Guard. Cadets may also choose to attend professional development training programs each summer, such as Airborne School, Air Assault School, Northern Warfare School, Mountain Warfare School, or Cadet Troop Leadership Training. Army ROTC offers merit-based scholarships valued at $16,000 per year. Scholarship cadets also receive a monthly stipend of $150 for the academic year and $225 per semester for books. High school students may apply for a four-year scholarship, and Princeton students may apply for either a three- or a two-year scholarship.

For more information, write the Director of the Army Officer Education Program, P.O. Box 2151, Princeton, NJ 08543-2151, or call (609) 258-4224. Additional information is available on the Web at www.princeton.edu/~armyrotc/.

**Air Force ROTC**

Princeton students may enroll in the Air Force ROTC (AFROTC) program at Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey. Program courses are taught at Princeton. Students who
complete the program successfully are commissioned as a second lieutenant.

Enrollment in AFROTC involves no military commitment during the freshman and sophomore years. The advanced portion of the program (junior and senior years) is contractual, involving future military service. AFROTC scholarships for two, three, and four years are available through this program on a competitive basis. The scholarships cover partial or full tuition and fees, a book allowance, and a $150-per-month, tax-free subsistence allowance. Scholarship students incur a military commitment.

For more information, please call (732) 932-7706. Additional information is available on the Web at http://web.rutgers.edu/rotc485.

Seniors’ Plans

Ninety-nine percent, or 1,179 members, of the graduating Class of 1999 completed the Senior Survey. Sixty-nine percent of the respondents planned to enter the workforce. Of the 26 percent who were planning to continue their education, 38 percent were attending professional schools, and 62 percent accepted admission to graduate programs. Sixty-two graduates were pursuing studies in law and 54 in medicine. Seventy-two graduates received admission into doctoral programs, and 50 were accepted into master’s programs.

Alumni

There are 72,656 living Princeton alumni, including 17,194 women and 19,416 Graduate School alumni. Princeton graduates live in all 50 states and 117 countries. In a typical year some 6,000 to 8,000 volunteers work for Princeton in class and regional association activities, fund-raising, programs in the local schools, a job placement network and internship program, and community service. Many serve in University advisory and leadership roles. Currently, there are 150 Princeton regional associations throughout the world.
The Graduate School

The Graduate School, established in 1900, enrolled in academic year 1998-99 1,730 degree candidates in 37 departments and programs. By history and design it is relatively small and has traditionally emphasized Ph.D. programs in the arts, sciences, and engineering. In 1998-99 Princeton awarded 250 Ph.D.’s and 145 final master’s degrees. Princeton University has no business, law, or medical school.

Thirty-six percent of the Graduate School’s students are female, 38 percent are citizens of other countries, and 12 percent are members of U. S. minority groups. The approximate enrollment of graduate degree candidates by academic division for 1998-99 is given below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural sciences and mathematics</td>
<td>488</td>
<td>28.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanities</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>20.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School of Engineering</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>20.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Applied Science</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social sciences</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodrow Wilson School of Public</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and International Affairs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School of Architecture</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,730</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the 6,522 applicants to the Graduate School for 1999-2000, 1,120 were admitted and 517 accepted the offer of admission.

The Graduate School participates in all major national fellowship programs. Graduate students win many of the following awards: Department of Defense Fellowships, Ford Predoctoral Fellowships for Minorities, Hertz Fellowships in the Applied Sciences, Mellon Fellowships in Humanistic Studies, National Science Foundation Fellowships, and U. S. Department of Education Fellowships (FLAS, GAANN, Javits).

Most degree candidates receive financial support for the duration of their degree program through some combination of University fellowships, assistantships in research or teaching, and non-University awards.
The average time from matriculation to receiving a Ph.D. at Princeton is five years, seven months (as compared to the national average of six years, eleven months).

**Centennial of the Graduate School**

The Graduate School will celebrate its 100th anniversary in 2000-2001. The University’s distinction in scholarship and research can be directly linked to the role its programs of graduate study play in maintaining Princeton’s academic vitality, including the development of world-renowned research libraries and its extensive and sophisticated laboratories. Many of the University’s most distinguished scholars have been attracted to the faculty because of the important work being accomplished at the graduate level and the excellence of the graduate students. A series of celebratory events are being planned for students, alumni, faculty members, campus administrators, and area residents.
The School of Engineering and Applied Science

Engineering at Princeton began in 1875 with the appointment of a professor and a course of study designed for civil engineering. A program in electrical engineering, the first in the United States, was founded in 1889. Three new areas of study in engineering—chemical, mechanical, and mining—were added in 1921, and the School of Engineering and Applied Science was formally established. A professor of aeronautical engineering was appointed in 1942 and charged with the task of developing a curriculum of study in that discipline. The Department of Operations Research and Financial Engineering was founded in 1999. Principal degrees offered by the school include the Bachelor of Science in Engineering (B.S.E.), Master of Science in Engineering (M.S.E.), Master of Engineering (M.Eng.), and Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.).

The Engineering Quadrangle, built in 1962, houses five departments: chemical, civil and environmental, electrical, mechanical and aerospace, and operations research and
financial engineering. Computer science occupies its own building (completed in 1989) and offers an A.B. as well as a B.S.E. degree. In 1993 the Princeton Materials Institute (PMI) moved into the newly completed Bowen Hall. An expansion of the Engineering Quadrangle (E-Quad) was completed later that year, providing new space for the Center for Photonics and Optoelectronics Materials (POEM) and additional space for the Department of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering. The Engineering Library holds more than 200,000 volumes. In spring 1999 there were 810 engineering undergraduates, including 270 women and 383 enrolled graduate students. More than 100 faculty members serve the six departments.

Interdepartmental programs directed through the school include: applications of computing, architecture and engineering, engineering biology, engineering and management systems, engineering physics, environmental studies, geological engineering, materials science and engineering, and robotics and intelligent systems.

Total engineering research expenditures for fiscal year 1998 were $29.5 million. Research initiatives include earthquake engineering, earth-observing systems, fiberoptic networks, materials science, photonics and optoelectronics, polymer science and technology, and theoretical computer science.
Educational Resources

The Library

Princeton’s library system consists of the Harvey S. Firestone Memorial Library (with 70 miles of shelving for the largest portion of Princeton’s collection) and 18 special libraries, including 15 department collections. The libraries contain more than 5 million books, 3 million microforms, 36,000 linear feet of manuscripts, and smaller but distinguished holdings of prints, theatrical set and costume designs, archives, coins, maps, death masks, and other items that require special handling. The library also has many electronic resources. The library system subscribes to over 30,000 periodicals and acquires more than 68,000 monographs each year in 52 languages.

The budget for 1998-99 exceeded $28 million, which included more than $9 million for acquisitions.

The Art Museum

The Princeton University Art Museum is used extensively as a teaching resource. Its collections and exhibitions include artifacts of the ancient world (including rare pre-Columbian, classical, and Far Eastern objects); paintings and sculpture of the Renaissance, modern Europe, and America; important collections of prints, drawings, and photographs; and a collection of 20th-century sculpture displayed throughout the campus.

Computing and Information Technology

The Office of Computing and Information Technology (CIT) supports the use of information technologies and Internet access for the University’s academic and administrative needs. Princeton’s computing resources, including office and student workstations and general-use shared systems and storage, are connected to a campus fiberoptic network and to the Internet. Students have access to workstations in clusters around campus; students’ personally owned computers can access the campus network and the Internet from campus residences and network access points around campus through the Dormnet subscription service. CIT also provides the University’s telephone system, centralized printing and mailing services, and the University ID card office. Princeton’s World Wide Web server, audiovisual services, an instructional technology new media center, a language resource center, administrative information systems, software purchases, computer hardware repair, and assistance in the use of these resources.
Scholarship and Research

Scholarship and research are essential aspects of the University’s enterprise. Every member of the faculty is engaged in scholarly research; each year the members of the faculty publish more than 2,000 scholarly documents. In addition, graduate students and upperclass undergraduates pursue independent research.

External sources funded 1,082 separate projects in 1998-99 (not including the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory). There were 466 sponsored projects in the natural sciences, 362 in engineering and applied science, 181 in the humanities and social sciences, and 76 in interdepartmental and nondepartmental programs. Funding for these projects totaled $102.2 million—77 percent from government, 9 percent from foundations, 7 percent from industry, and 7 percent from other sources.

Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory

The Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory (PPPL), in operation since 1951, is the largest center in the United States for research aimed at advancing the plasma science and technology needed for the development of an economically and environmentally attractive fusion energy source. An associated mission is to exploit this frontier of plasma physics research for other diverse practical applications. The laboratory, which is supported by the United States Department of Energy, is located on the James Forrestal Campus.

PPPL employs approximately 390 full-time employees. The laboratory’s budget for fiscal year 1999 is $58.5 million.
Finances

Operating Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1998-99</td>
<td>$576,558,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999-2000 (projected)</td>
<td>$614,621,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total operating budget for 1998-99 includes funding for sponsored research at the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory (PPPL), which totals $50 million. PPPL operates on a federal fiscal year that ends September 30, 1999. The amount is significantly lower in recent years because of reductions in Federal Government support for the national fusion energy sciences program.

Income and Expenditures, 1998-99
(excluding Plasma Physics Laboratory)

Income (in thousands)

- Student fees: 27% ($149,796)
- Sponsored research: 16% ($85,485)
- Academic departments: 40% ($217,595)
- Physical facilities: 24% ($127,138)
- Athletics: 2% ($10,888)
- Library and Computing Services: 10% ($54,097)
- Student Aid: 12% ($67,651)
- Administration, services, and other: 12% ($66,839)
- Investment income: 32% ($176,146)
- Gifts: 12% ($63,818)
- Auxiliary activities and service income: 13% ($69,108)

Expenditures (in thousands)
The Endowment

Princeton’s endowment is the fourth largest in the country, with a value of over $6 billion as of June 30, 1999 (Harvard, the University of Texas, and Yale have larger endowments). The endowment is invested primarily in stocks and bonds but also includes real estate, venture capital, energy resources, and other assets not traded on organized trading markets.

Princeton’s portfolio has historically experienced solid returns. The total return on Princeton’s endowment—defined as “dividends and interest on portfolio holdings plus or minus capital appreciation or depreciation”—was equivalent to approximately 15.9 percent per year over the 20-year period ending June 30, 1999.

Fund-raising

Fund-raising from all Princetonians—undergraduate and graduate alumni, parents, and friends—is vital to Princeton’s mission. Their gifts make continued academic leadership and innovation possible. As part of Princeton’s 250th anniversary activities, the University launched the Anniversary Campaign for Princeton: a five-year effort, culminating in the year 2000, to raise $900 million in Annual Giving and capital funds. At the end of the fourth year of the campaign, a total of $830 million in gifts and pledges had been raised.

Graduate School Fund for the Centennial. In December 2000, Princeton will mark the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Graduate School. In commemoration of this milestone and as an integral part of the Anniversary Campaign, the Fund for the Centennial has been organized to address the needs of the Graduate School for increased support for fellowships and dissertations, recruitment and placement programs, interdisciplinary initiatives, and renovation of the landmark Graduate College. Through both Annual Giving and capital gifts, the Fund will serve to provide outstanding young people with the very finest opportunities for graduate education.

Annual Giving. Each year approximately 10 percent of the University’s overall budget for educational and general expenses is raised through the Annual Giving campaign. In its 59-year history, Annual Giving has raised nearly $450 million for Princeton. In 1998-99 this initiative produced a record total of $32.7 million in unrestricted funds, with 61 percent of all undergraduate alumni contributing. Annual Giving owes its success to an extraordinary volunteer effort that reaches out
to all Princetonians and friends through direct mail, phonathons, and personal conversations.

**Capital Giving.** Capital gifts support specific projects at the University, from professorships and scholarships to buildings and equipment. Among the current capital priorities are major construction projects, including a campus center, a center for engineering education, and new dormitory improvements; a 250th fund for innovation in undergraduate education; new programs in genomics, religion, and environmental studies; and fresh endowment to support continuing needs such as faculty positions, book funds, athletic programs, graduate fellowships, and undergraduate scholarships. As part of the Anniversary Campaign, Princeton is seeking capital support from alumni, corporations, foundations, and other friends of the University.
Town/Gown Relations

Regional Economic Impact

With an overall workforce of approximately 11,200, Princeton University is the largest private employer in Mercer County and one of the largest in central New Jersey.

The institution’s overall regional economic impact amounted to more than $1.2 billion for 1998-99. This is based on the University’s total expenditures of approximately $627 million, along with the expenditures of an estimated 450,000 people attending events on campus and the expenditures of the thousands of students and employees. Included in these statistics is the $16 million economic impact of the nationally acclaimed McCarter Theatre, whose facility is owned by the University. McCarter programming draws an estimated 200,000 visitors and 17,000 subscribers per year.

The University tries to purchase goods and services in New Jersey as much as possible. It is estimated that 98 percent of the $73 million spent on construction in 1998-99 went to New Jersey firms. About half of the $90 million in purchases were made within the state, bringing Princeton’s total spending with New Jersey companies to $118 million.

Serving as a major employment center, Princeton is the source of $7.4 million in New Jersey state income tax revenue from those on the University payroll. In addition, the University’s intense economic activity creates employment opportunities off campus at businesses and industries whose economic health is linked to the University.

Princeton University plays an important role in attracting prestigious international corporations to central New Jersey, particularly to the University-developed Forrestal Center properties in Plainsboro and South Brunswick. These lands feature premier office, retail, and residential space as well as academic space, with an approximate assessed valuation of $750 million in Plainsboro and South Brunswick. The total Forrestal acreage in the two towns amounts to 2,034 acres, 583 acres of which the University has developed but no longer owns. Twenty-three percent of the total Forrestal lands has been preserved by the University as permanent open space.

Since its inception 11 years ago, the University’s Center for Photonic and Optoelectronic Materials (POEM) has formed research and development partnerships with more than 100 companies and entrepreneurs in a wide array of fields, ranging from aviation and environmental monitoring to medicine.
and telecommunications. POEM has a special focus on companies with fewer than 50 employees, and estimates that the companies it has assisted have generated more than $100 million in expanded economic activity in the region.

According to Moody’s Investor Service Municipal Credit Research, the University’s positive effect on the local economy and the stability of its presence is the dominant factor in the Triple A bond rating for Princeton Township and the Princeton Regional School District and the Double A bond rating for Princeton Borough.

**Expenditures, 1998-99**
- Total expenditures: $627 million
- Operating expenditures (including payroll): $577 million
- Capital expenditures: $50 million
- Construction spending: $73 million on seven major projects and 200 minor projects; over the past 10 years, construction spending has amounted to an estimated $400 million

**Employment, 1998-99**
- Total number of employees on the payroll during 1998-99: 11,169
  - Permanent: 5,119
  - Temporary (employed for a defined/specific period of time or project): 1,248
  - Students: 4,802
  - Casual: 1,067
- Total payroll: $327 million; includes $2.7 million in student payroll
- NJ State Income Taxes Paid by University Employees: $7.4 million

**Visitors, 1998-99**
- Estimated total: 450,000 (this number accounts for duplication, i.e., many visitors attend more than one of the below listed activities)
  - McCarter Theatre: 200,000
  - Athletic events: 150,000
  - Concerts at Richardson and other auditoriums on campus: 100,000
  - Art Museum: 69,000
  - Orange Key Tours: 31,400
  - Conferences (nonalumni-related): 30,000
  - Alumni-related events: 17,000
– Firestone Library: 22,200, includes: 10,700 visitors to exhibits and special events; 1,300 to the new Cotsen Children’s Library exhibit; and 10,200 visitors with a Firestone Library access or borrower’s pass
– Commencement: 10,000
– Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory (PPPL): 2,000

**Community Contributions**

**Property tax payments:** The University owns approximately 4,000 acres for commercial and academic uses in seven central New Jersey municipalities, with significant holdings in Princeton Borough, Princeton Township, West Windsor Township, Plainsboro Township, and South Brunswick Township and minor holdings in Hopewell Township and Bedminster Township. Most of the academic properties that are located in Princeton Borough and Princeton Township serve as host to the University’s main campus lands.
– The 1998-99 property and sewer taxes in the above-listed communities amounted to approximately $6.2 million (exclusive of any sewer payments by tenants of University-owned properties).
– The University is the largest taxpayer in both Princeton Borough and Princeton Township, paying $5.72 million to these two municipalities.
– In Princeton Township, the University pays $3.12 million in property and sewer taxes ($2.83 million property; $287,231 sewer).
– In Princeton Borough, the University pays $2.6 million in property and sewer taxes ($1.84 million property; $757,397 sewer).

**Voluntary property tax payments on University housing.** The taxes paid in both the borough and the township include significant amounts paid on housing for faculty, staff (including the president’s residence), and graduate student housing that might qualify for tax-exemption under New Jersey state law. Taxes are paid on these residential properties voluntarily to ensure that the public school system is compensated for any children who may come from any of these households.

**Property tax payments on certain athletic facilities.** The University pays property taxes in the amount of $400,000 on certain athletic facilities, including the new Princeton University Stadium.

**Policy on removing buildings from the taxrolls.** It is University policy to remove a building from the tax rolls...
only when 100 percent of the building is used for academic purposes—this is a voluntary gesture because state law exempts colleges and universities from paying taxes on any portion of a building used for academic purposes. In addition, when a Princeton University property is removed from the tax rolls at the time the facility becomes 100 percent academic, the University voluntarily phases out the payments over a 10-year period.

Payments for infrastructure improvements. The University annually spends approximately $250,000 for maintaining 8.5 miles of University-owned but publicly used roadways. The institution during the past decade has spent $2.1 million on crosswalk and road improvement projects on both its own roads and public roads, such as Washington Road.

Fee payments. In addition to taxes, the University pays $550,000 in fees to state and local governments for permits, inspections, etc.

Voluntary contribution to municipality. The University makes an annual voluntary contribution to Princeton Borough. For 1998-99, this contribution was more than $140,000, which consisted of $90,000 (December 1998) as a general donation, plus $50,170 (December 1998) made on behalf of the University-owned McCarter Theatre property. In December 1999, the $90,000 will increase to $100,000; after that, this donation will increase by the same percentage as the municipal portion of the tax rate. The McCarter donation is an amount equivalent to what the municipal portion of the taxes would be if the McCarter property were on the tax rolls.

Affordable housing contributions. The University pays both Princeton Borough and Princeton Township a contractual contribution earmarked for affordable housing. The total annual contribution to affordable housing is $50,000. By the year 2000, cash and land contributions will bring the University’s support for affordable housing in the Princetons to $1.15 million during this past decade.

Service support and special gifts. Between 1995 and the year 2000, the University will have contributed to many other significant community organizations and projects, including:

– free Internet access and server use, worth $350,000 per year, for the Princeton public schools, library, senior citizen facilities, and municipal facilities

– $270,000 for the Medical Center at Princeton capital campaigns
- $250,000 for the Princeton Public Library building campaign
- $100,000 for the Arts Council of Princeton building campaign
- $100,000 for Princeton Township for open-space preservation
- $50,000 for the Princeton YWCA capital campaign
- $50,000 for Assorted area charities in grants and memberships (annual)
- $33,000 for emergency services, first aid, and fire (annual)
- $20,000 for the Medical Center at Princeton (annual)
- $15,000 for the United Way annual (institutional 10 percent match of employee contributions)
- tens of thousands of dollars in annual in-kind donations to community nonprofit groups for meetings and events (such as the Spirit of Princeton July 4th Fireworks and the Hospital Fete, both held on University athletic fields or in University facilities)

Service/Outreach

Student Volunteers Council (SVC). Through the SVC, more than 2,000 University undergraduates participate each year in 60 student-led community service programs assisting thousands of residents in the Trenton/Princeton area. Each week, approximately 600 students volunteer on a regular basis in programs serving different populations: youth, senior citizen, mentally handicapped, physically handicapped, prisoner, and homeless. Several students volunteer as firefighters and emergency medical technicians, and in that role, provide an essential service to the entire population of Princeton. SVC also helps facilitate summer community service intern programs for University students.

Community House. Community House is a student volunteer service organization that is made up of a diverse group of students who are primarily, though not exclusively, interested in rendering service to minority communities. The student volunteers work throughout the greater Princeton/Trenton area on projects that include mentoring for teens, tutoring, support programs for immigrant populations, and school readiness for bilingual youngsters. Community House also sponsors one-time projects, such as Campus Volunteer Day, which, with the cosponsorship of the Office of Community and State Affairs, brings students together with faculty and staff to volunteer on one-time projects in the local community. In addition to its outreach activities, Community House
serves as a forum for intellectual and social exchange and support for its staff and volunteers.

**Princeton-Blairstown Center.** Known as Blairstown, the Princeton-Blairstown Center provides a camp program each summer for hundreds of inner-city youth from New Jersey, Philadelphia, and New York City. Founded in 1908, the center helps disadvantaged youth build self-confidence while they participate in a challenging outdoor experience.

**Office of Community and State Affairs.** The office acts as the coordinator of faculty and staff community service initiatives. Working in collaboration with area organizations serving needy populations, as well as with other University departments and organizations, the Office of Community and State Affairs each year arranges food drives, a community
service fair, volunteer work days, a school supplies drive, holiday gift baskets, surplus equipment donations, and a year-end furniture recycling project. The office attempts to facilitate and support the efforts of hundreds of faculty and staff who donate thousands of hours of their time to speak, teach, and mentor in the community as well as to serve on governmental and charitable boards and commissions.

**Office of Teacher Preparation.** The Teacher Preparation Program sponsors distinguished-teaching awards for New Jersey teachers, seminars with University professors for local high school teachers, and forums for new teachers. Project QUEST is a three-week summer institute in science and math for elementary school teachers. Follow-up sessions are held during the academic year. Teachers as Scholars is a partnership between the University and surrounding school districts that provides intellectually engaging and scholarly experiences for teachers in the form of three- to four-day seminars.

**McGraw Center for Teaching and Learning.** The new McGraw Center for Teaching and Learning provides assistance to faculty and graduate students in deploying the most effective teaching techniques. One of its outreach projects is Bridges, a science program designed to allow Princeton undergraduates to present science units in area public schools.

**Public lectures, continuing education, audition, auditing program.** Throughout the academic year, hundreds of lectures and other educational programs on a wide variety of topics are held on campus and are open to the public, usually free-of-charge. Through the Program in Continuing Education, University staff and area residents may formally enroll in courses for a fee, based on current tuition costs. Although courses that are completed do not lead to a degree from the University, students do receive grades and Princeton transcripts. A special program for New Jersey elementary and secondary school teachers allows them to enroll formally in University courses at a reduced fee. Members of the community also may register for the University’s Community Auditing Program, allowing individuals to attend large lectures. The University’s Office of Community and State Affairs administers the Continuing Education and Auditing Program for the non-University community.

**Office of Computing and Information Technology (CIT).** This office hosts workshops with teachers from local school districts to help them explore uses of the Internet in primary and secondary education. CIT also provides free Internet access to Princeton schools, municipal offices, the public library, and the Senior Resource Center.
Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory (PPPL). As a service to the Trenton public schools, PPPL provides materials and equipment and gives lectures, demonstrations, special tours, assistance with an annual science fair, and teacher-enhancement workshops. It places up to 10 local high school students in the Summer Internships in Trenton Program. Each winter the laboratory hosts an eight-week “Science on Saturday” series at no charge for local high school students and teachers. It also provides in-service programs for educators, summer workshops for middle school teachers, and many research opportunities for high school teachers.

Princeton Materials Institute (PMI). PMI conducts a three-week Materials Science Program for highly motivated, well-prepared high school students from Trenton and Princeton high schools. The program is organized in conjunction with NJ EnvironMentors, a national program that matches motivated students from Trenton and Princeton with adult mentors.

The Art Museum. The Art Museum provides outreach programs to many school districts throughout the state of New Jersey. It also participates in a special Trenton school project in which the museum’s Docent Association and the Trenton Elementary School Art Departments work together to provide an enriched program for students.
Department of Athletics. This department provides free admission to athletic events to local youth groups that normally do not attend University programs. Some of the athletic teams provide tutoring in sports and schoolwork.

Community Based Learning Initiative (CBLI). The CBLI is a group of students, faculty, administrators, and community experts working to provide students with opportunities for community involvement and hands-on research in the classroom. Community-based learning enriches coursework by encouraging students to apply the knowledge and analytic tools gained in the classroom to the pressing issues that affect the local communities.

Host of town events. Each year, the University reaches out to residents throughout the region by hosting special educational, cultural, and athletic events, such as Communiversity, the International Festival, the June Fete, Curtain Calls, the Martin Luther King Day Celebration, Community Day at the Princeton Stadium, athletic programs and tournaments, the Princeton Chamber Symphony’s Youth Concert, and the Princeton High School Holiday Concert.

Tours and information. Student representatives of the Orange Key Guide Service offer tours of the historic main campus seven days a week throughout the year (foreign-language tours are also available). Tours of the Engineering Quadrangle, or E-Quad, are conducted by the School of Engineering and Applied Science weekdays during the academic year and by appointment in the summer. The Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory (PPPL) also offers tours by special arrangement. The Daily Princetonian, a student newspaper published weekdays when the University is in session, is a good source of events information. The Princeton Weekly Bulletin, published by the Office of Communications for the University community, features a weekly events calendar and a list of campus employment opportunities. Also, the calendar, employment opportunities, virtual campus tour, and a wide range of up-to-date information about the University is available on the Web at http://www.princeton.edu.

Facilities

- 185 Nassau Street houses the Programs in Creative Writing, Theater and Dance, and Visual Arts, which host art shows, theatrical productions, and poetry and fiction readings.
- The Art Museum offers a variety of programs for adults and children, both at the museum and in area schools, hospitals, and retirement homes. The Docent Association gives guided
tours for groups of six or more adults. It also gives tours for children by appointment. There is no tour charge for school groups. The museum is free and open to the public every day except Monday and holidays.

- Princeton athletic events are open to the public, some at no charge. Season tickets provide access to football, ice hockey, and basketball at a reduced per-game charge. Athletic facilities are often available to residents of the community. A single fee provides access to Dillon Gymnasium basketball and squash courts; the Dillon Gymnasium fitness center; both Denunzio and Dillon pools; and the Jadwin Gymnasium track. Additionally, Baker Rink is open at certain times for a per-session charge. Use of indoor and outdoor tennis courts requires a fee.

- Carnegie Lake, which is owned by Princeton University and serves as its intercollegiate rowing facility, is a popular community recreational area, providing a site for rowing, fishing, canoeing, and ice skating.

- The Princeton University Chapel, which seats nearly 2,000 people, offers services, musical performances, and other special events that are open to the public. The recently renovated pipe organ is one of the finest in the country.

- Firestone Library offers access privileges to the public for modest fees. Special accommodation regarding the fees will be made in cases of financial need. The public is welcome, without charge, to the Cotsen Children’s Library, at the main entrance to Firestone. Open seven days a week, the Cotsen features a permanent interactive exhibit on children’s literature and provides outreach activities, storytelling, tours, and conferences throughout the year. Also open to the public are the exhibition gallery on the first floor and the second-floor gallery. The Rare Book Room and the Theater Arts Collection may be seen by signing in at the door.

- FitzRandolph Observatory sponsors open houses with evening viewing through the 36-inch reflecting telescope. The Princeton Weekly Bulletin lists the dates, which vary from year to year depending on astronomical conditions.

- McCarter Theatre offers drama, music, dance, film, and other events ranging from acrobatics to mime. The theater also hosts the annual show presented by student members of the Triangle Club.

- The Natural History Museum in Guyot Hall displays fossils and geological specimens. The museum is free and open to the public on weekdays.
– Richardson Auditorium in Alexander Hall hosts musical, dramatic, and other performances, most of them open to the public and most for a fee.
– Taplin Auditorium in Fine Hall hosts musical groups from on and off campus throughout the year.
– A student-run facility, Theatre Intime, schedules dramatic productions throughout the year at Murray-Dodge Hall.
– The Music Department sponsors free student concerts during the academic year.
– The University’s Center for Visitor and Conference Services coordinates visits to campus by outside organizations for meetings, workshops, and educational institutes as well as sports camps and other athletic activities. The University’s Office of Community and State Affairs facilitates use of University facilities by community charitable and governmental organizations.
Officers of the University

Harold T. Shapiro GS’64, president

**Academic Officers**
Jeremiah P. Ostriker, provost
Joseph H. Taylor, dean of the faculty
John F. Wilson, dean of the Graduate School
Nancy Weiss Malkiel, dean of the college
Janina Montero, dean of student life
William Happer, chair of the University Research Board
James Wei, dean of the School of Engineering and Applied Science
Michael Rothschild, dean of the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs
Ralph Lerner, dean of the School of Architecture
Joseph C. Williamson, dean of religious life and dean of the chapel
Karin Trainer, librarian
C. Anthony Broh, registrar
Fred A. Hargadon, dean of admission

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Richard R. Spies GS’72, vice president for finance and administration
Van Zandt Williams, Jr. ’65, vice president for development
Robert K. Durkee ’69, vice president for public affairs
Eugene J. McPartland HC’54, vice president for facilities
Ira H. Fuchs, vice president for computing and information technology
Joan N. Doig, vice president for human resources
Raymond J. Clark, treasurer
Andrew K. Golden, president of the Princeton University Investment Company
Howard S. Ende, general counsel
Trustees of the University

Ex-Officio
President Harold T. Shapiro, GS’64; Princeton, New Jersey
Governor Christine Todd Whitman, H’22 ,H’70; Princeton, New Jersey

Trustees
(The date in parentheses refers to the end of the term as trustee.)
A. Scott Berg ’71 (2003); Los Angeles, California; writer
Frederick H. Borsch ’57 (2002); Los Angeles, California; bishop, Episcopal Diocese of Los Angeles
Bill Bradley ’65 (2001); Montclair, New Jersey; former U. S. Senator, New Jersey
Janet Morrison Clarke ’75 (2008); Boca Raton, Florida; managing director, Global Database Marketing, Citigroup
Lloyd E. Cotsen ’50 (2002); Beverly Hills, California; president and CEO, Cotsen Management Corp.
William J. Crowe, Jr. GS ’65 (2001); Alexandria, Virginia; senior advisor, Global Options (international consulting)
Anthony B. Evnin ’62 (2007); Greenwich, Connecticut; general partner, Venrock Associates
Donald G. Fisher H’76 ( 2002); San Francisco, California; chair and founder, The Gap, Inc.
Malcolm S. Forbes, Jr. ’70 (2002); Bedminster, New Jersey; president and CEO, Forbes Inc.
William H. Frist ’74 (2001); Washington, D.C.; U. S. Senator, Tennessee
Preston H. Haskell III ’60 (2000); Jacksonville, Florida; president, The Haskell Co.
Brent L. Henry, Esq. ’69 (2009); Silver Spring, Maryland; senior vice president and general counsel, MedStar Healthcare Group, Inc.
Brian C. Johnson ’99 (2003); Baton Rouge, Louisiana; corps member, Teach for America
Andrea Jung ’79 (2003); New York, New York; president and chief operating officer, Avon Products, Inc.
Marsha H. Levy-Warren ’73 (2001); New York, New York; psychoanalyst
Peter B. Lewis ’55 (2002); Beachwood, Ohio; chairman, president and CEO, The Progressive Corporation
Karen Magee ’83 (2000); New York, New York; general manager, Time
Edward E. Matthews ’53 (2002); Princeton, New Jersey; vice chair for investments and financial services, American International Group, Inc.
Heidi G. Miller ’74 (2003); Greenwich, Connecticut; chief financial officer, Citigroup
Robert S. Murley ’72 (2005); Lake Forest, Illinois; managing director, Credit Suisse First Boston Corp.
Nancy J. Newman ’78 (2008); Atlanta, Georgia; associate professor and director, neuroophthalmology unit, Emory University
Crystal L. Nix, Esq. ’85 (2003); Washington, D.C.; special counsel, O’Melveny & Myers, LLP Attorney
Regis S. Pecos ’77 (2001); Cochiti Pueblo, New Mexico; executive director, New Mexico Commission on Indian Affairs
Suzanne R. Perles ’75 (2001); Manhattan Beach, California
Elizabeth Plater-Zyberk ’72 (2003); Coral Gables, Florida; principal, Duany and Plater-Zyberk & Co., Architects; dean, University of Miami School of Architecture
Robert H. Rawson, Jr. ’66 (2003); Shaker Heights, Ohio; attorney and partner in charge, Cleveland office; Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue
W. Taylor Reveley, III ’65 (2001); Richmond, Virginia; dean, William and Mary Law School; managing partner, Emeritus, Hunton & Williams
Harold H. Saunders ’52 (2000); McLean, Virginia; director of International Affairs, Charles F. Kettering Foundation
Richard O. Scribner ’58 (2002); Princeton, New Jersey; president and CEO, Recording for the Blind and Dyslexic
John H. Scully ’66 (2000); Ross, California; managing director, SPO Partners & Co.
John J. F. Sherrerd ’52 (2000); Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania; corporate director and private investor, Sherrerd & Company
Jeffrey S. Siegel ’98 (2002); Washington, District of Columbia; executive assistant, U.S. Senate Budget Committee
Sarah E. Stein ’97 (2001); San Francisco, California; associate, The Donald and Doris Fisher Family Foundation
George Whitesides ’96 (2000); Cambridge, England; graduate student, Cambridge University
John O. Wynne ’67 (2008); Virginia Beach, Virginia; president and CEO, Landmark Communications, Inc.
Paul M. Wythes ’55 (2005); Atherton, California; founding general partner, Sutter Hill Ventures
A Princeton Time Line

1696 Town of Princeton settled.
1746 College of New Jersey founded in Elizabeth, New Jersey, by the Presbyterian Synod. Jonathan Dickinson appointed first president.
1747 College moves to Newark under President Aaron Burr, Sr., its second president.
1748 Present charter granted in New Brunswick, New Jersey.
1753 Nathaniel and Rebeckah FitzRandolph and others deed 10 acres in Princeton to the College.
1756 Nassau Hall completed; College of New Jersey moves from Newark to Princeton.
1757 Jonathan Edwards becomes third president.
1759 Samuel Davies installed as fourth president.
1761 Samuel Finley becomes fifth president.
1768 The Reverend John Witherspoon of Scotland installed as sixth president.
1769 American Whig Debating Society formed.
1770 Cliosophic Debating Society formed.
1776 President Witherspoon signs the Declaration of Independence.
1777 George Washington drives the British from Nassau Hall.
1783 Continental Congress meets in Nassau Hall, which served as a capitol of the United States from June until November.
1795 Samuel S. Smith becomes seventh president.
1812 Ashbel Green installed as eighth president.
1823 James Carnahan becomes ninth president.
1826 James Madison, Class of 1771 and former president of the United States, becomes the first president of the Alumni Association of the College of New Jersey.
1854 John Maclean, Jr. installed as tenth president.
1868 James McCosh of Scotland elected eleventh president.
1876 The Princetonian is published for the first time (still published daily by students during the academic year).
1883 Triangle Club (originally called Princeton College Dramatic Association) founded.
1888 Francis L. Patton becomes twelfth president; Princeton University Art Museum founded.
1893 Honor system established.
1896 Name officially changed to Princeton University.
1900 Graduate School established.
1902 Woodrow Wilson, Class of 1879, elected thirteenth president.
1905 President Wilson establishes system of preceptorials by junior faculty.
1906 Carnegie Lake created by Andrew Carnegie.
1912 John G. Hibben installed as fourteenth president.
1913 Graduate College dedicated.
1914 Palmer Stadium completed.
1919 School of Architecture established.
1921 School of Engineering established.
1928 Princeton University Chapel dedicated.
1930 School of Public and International Affairs established.
1933 Harold W. Dodds becomes fifteenth president; Albert Einstein becomes a life member of the Institute for Advanced Study, with an office on the Princeton campus.
1940 Program of Annual Giving established. Undergraduate radio station (then WPRU, now WPRB) founded.
1948 Firestone Library dedicated.
1951 Forrestal Campus established on U.S. Route 1; “Project Matterhorn” research in nuclear fusion begins there. In 1961 its name is changed to the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory.
1957 Robert F. Goheen installed as sixteenth president.
1962 $53 million fund-raising campaign, under President Robert F. Goheen, concludes. It exceeded its goal and raised $61 million.
1964 Ph.D. degree awarded to a woman for the first time.
1969 Trustees vote to admit women undergraduates.
1970 Council of the Princeton University Community (CPUC), a deliberative body of faculty, students, staff, and alumni, is established.
1971 Third World Center founded.
1972 William G. Bowen becomes seventeenth president.
1982 System of residential colleges established.
1986 A five-year “Campaign for Princeton” concludes under President William G. Bowen after raising $410.5 million.
1988 Harold T. Shapiro installed as eighteenth president.
1996 The University celebrates its 250th anniversary (1746—).
2000 The Graduate School begins its 100th anniversary celebration (1900—).