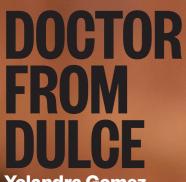
STATE OF THE UNIVERSITY

SAMARA BAY '02, DIALECT COACH FREE SPEECH ON CAMPUS

PRINCETON ALUMNI WEEKLY



Yolandra Gomez Toya '88 seeks to ease a shortage of Native American physicians

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Politics professor Keith Whittington discusses free speech on university campuses. Plus: an excerpt from his new book. Interview by Amelia Thomson-DeVeaux '11

Needed: Native Doctors

Yolandra Toya '88 trod an unusual path to become a doctor — and she now helps others follow along.

By Kathleen McCleery '75

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Soulful Songs

Singer-songwriter Anthony D'Amato '10 talks about the touring life on PAW's Q&A podcast. Plus, watch video of D'Amato performing his song "Ballad of the Undecided."

Lacrosse Previews

Will women's lacrosse compete for a national title? Can the men build on last year's progress?

Fields of Dreams

Gregg Lange '70 explores how farmland on the far side of Lake Carnegie became part of the University.



Tigers of the Week

Recent honoree Lisa Pratt *82 heads a NASA effort to protect the planet from extraterrestrial microbes.

Rewarding the Rigorous Pursuit of Truth

f you were watching television on the first Sunday in December, you might have seen three Princeton physicists decked out in tuxedos and waving to a crowd of paparazzi. They were guests of honor at an event like no other, about to receive the Breakthrough Prize in Fundamental Physics. I attended along with several other university presidents from around the world, and I can tell you it was no ordinary awards ceremony.

Advertised as the "Oscars of Science," the evening sparkled with red carpets, Hollywood celebrities, and camera crews. The stage danced with projected images of DNA, cell structures, and mathematical equations. The rapper Wiz Khalifa performed alongside the Chinese violinist Nana Ou-Yang. And the audience was dressed to impress in ball gowns and black ties.

I was invited to attend this star-studded gala on the coattails, so to speak, of Princeton's Norman Jarosik, senior research physicist and lecturer in physics; Lyman Page Jr., the James S. McDonnell Distinguished University Professor in Physics; and David Spergel '82, the Charles A. Young Professor of Astronomy on the Class of 1897 Foundation.

This distinguished group was recognized for their leadership of the Wilkinson Microwave Anisotropy Probe (WMAP), a pioneering project renowned for generating detailed maps of the early universe that have advanced our knowledge of the age, composition, and evolution of the cosmos. They shared the prize with 24 other members of the WMAP team, including Jo Dunkley, a Princeton professor of physics and astrophysical sciences, and 13 former Princeton postdoctoral researchers and students.



Breakthrough Prize in Fundamental Physics laureates honored at the Dec. 3 event (from left to right) were: Norman Jarosik, Lyman Page Jr., David Spergel, Charles L. Bennett (Johns Hopkins University) and Gary Hinshaw (University of British Columbia).

The fanfare may seem whimsical or fantastic, but at its core, this event has a serious purpose. The Breakthrough Prize was founded in 2012, and it now recognizes scholars in the life sciences, fundamental physics, and mathematics. Since its inception, the prize has awarded nearly \$200 million to honor groundbreaking research in these fields.

In the words of Yuri Milner, an influential tech investor and co-founder of the Breakthrough Prize, "The work that the prize recognizes could be the foundation for genetic engineering, quantum computing, or Artificial Intelligence; but above all, for human knowledge itself." Milner told me that he created the event along with Sergey Brin, Mark Zuckerberg and Priscilla Chan, Anne Wojcicki, and Pony Ma because scientific discovery is critical to our future. He believes that if we celebrated our scientists the way we do our movie stars, more kids would want to conduct research themselves.

I cannot help but admire Milner's enthusiasm for scholarship and research. This same commitment to fearless truth-seeking lies at the heart of Princeton's mission. Many of our faculty and students pursue profound and beautiful truths without regard to their practical impact, while others see these practical applications as fundamental to their conception of scholarship. Both approaches are essential to the University's efforts to make a positive difference in the world.

If you were to ask our faculty members what motivates them to pursue excellence, I expect that most would begin by describing persistent curiosity, the sheer joy of insight and discovery, and a desire to uncover truths that stand the test of time. The prospect of awards and prizes would be at most a secondary motivation. That said, our faculty members find it deeply meaningful when their long years of tireless effort receive public recognition, and this ceremony did so with imagination and verve.

The big prizes and top-flight production values of the ceremony also served another purpose. Milner observed, and I agree, that at a time when some people muse about a "post-truth society," it is especially important to highlight the pursuit of truth as an indispensable and appealing endeavor.

That theme carried throughout the weekend. The night before the public ceremony, I attended an interview with Walter Isaacson, president and CEO of the Aspen Institute and author of numerous biographies, including his 2017 work on the famed Renaissance polymath Leonardo da Vinci.

According to Isaacson, da Vinci was exceptional because he was an extraordinary observer of the ordinary. Da Vinci would become enthralled by small phenomena that most would overlook, and he would not rest until he understood how they worked. This unusual capacity for observation and imagination yielded contributions that spanned art and science.

Isaacson suggested that da Vinci's example carried a valuable message relevant to the goals of the Breakthrough Prize ceremony. While few of us can accomplish the feats of luminaries like Einstein or Newton because their genius manifested in complex equations and mathematical prowess, this capacity for noticing and questioning details is, in itself, a form of genius. Like da Vinci, we, too, can observe carefully, question thoughtfully, and demand evidence.

At a time when the roles of science, learning, and truth are being contested politically, friends of scholarship, and of democracy itself, must rally around a culture that celebrates a commitment to rigor and reason. We should be glad for any public occasion that gives us an opportunity to tip our caps to our truth-seekers — the faculty, students, staff, and alumni whose dedication to basic research is yielding answers to fundamental questions, answers that will shape our society.

Tutoft (Ezzuha)

Inbox

DON'T OVERLOOK FUND FEES

Re "Are Index Funds Hampering Corporate Competition?" (Princetonians, Jan. 10): It is certainly an interesting academic exercise with some broader implications. However, there also is a huge industry of actively managed funds that would love for people to go back to doing what they were doing 10 or 15 years ago, which is paying much higher fees to invest money in the stock market. Therefore, we need to be aware of both the consequences of index funds, and also the powerful forces that might want to move us away from index funds toward more expensive actively managed funds. (Via Facebook)

David Schechter '80 Los Angeles, Calif.

DEVELOPING A LAKE CAMPUS

With more than 50 years of watching my Class Notes migrate in from the back page, perhaps I would be permitted a few comments regarding the planning for University expansion (On the Campus, Jan. 10). The particular charm of a college campus may derive from its pedestrian nature, i.e., the campus should be walkable. While mass transit can convey students, faculty, and staff from outlying locations to the campus, it should be possible that once there, everything is reasonably accessible on foot. (I say this even with the Olympic-

PAW TRACKS

(1)

SOMEONE TO LEAN ON: Aida Pacheco '77 came to Princeton from a predominantly black and Latino high school in nearby Trenton, where teachers said she wasn't cut out for the lvy League. Her early experiences on campus reinforced that fear. But when Pacheco was on the verge of dropping out, a supportive friend changed her mind. Listen to Pacheco's story at paw.

level race from 48 University Place to the EQuad.) Expansion of classroom space and undergraduate dorms close to Lake Carnegie and beyond would be a very substantial change in the nature of the Princeton experience, at least at the undergraduate level.

As an aero engineering student, I recall the successful use of Forrestal for graduate education (and some undergraduate labs). Later, traffic on Route 1 became too difficult for aero faculty to sustain interest in Forrestal for teaching and office space. The MAE department then moved almost completely to campus.

The land across Lake Carnegie can represent an opportunity to recreate the research park formerly a mile farther away at Forrestal, but without as much of a traffic problem. It could facilitate graduate education in science and engineering and might include conference and hotel space. The land could also be developed for graduate student (and junior staff) housing, addressing a critical issue for graduate-student life. All of this would not interfere with traditional Princeton campus life.

Peter J. Turchi '67 *70 Santa Fe, N.M.

UMBRELLAPHOBIA

The ever-engaging retrospective, "From PAW's Pages," featured a letter championing the ubiquitous campus umbrella in the Jan. 10 issue. Many from various classes through the years carried one (so often warranted) — many, but

My old man was Class of '44, one of the accelerated "war classes" of World War II. In my lifetime I never witnessed my dad carrying an umbrella, even under the most pressing of circumstances. He was a Princeton product, so that struck me as unusual, but he would never address the issue. The explanation fell to my mother, his war bride from Paris.

FROM PAW'S PAGES: 5/26/1961

Dear Sir:

THE May 5 issue of PAW (Princeton & Chemistry) made excellent reading, marred only by Page 14—On The Campus: "Ladies 'til 'Leven," by Rhys Evans '62—editorial comment notwithstanding.

Our angry young man Evans apparently doesn't know how to count his blessings. In the olden days, as it were, a 6 p.m. cur-few was in force—every night. The latest modification means, in effect, that during a college year approximately 332,775 additional hours can be spent by more young women in more dormitories (new and old), assuming that one quarter of the student body did it, and had them. This raises graduate eyebrows.

Young women remain unchanged, now as compared with then; therefore, the hours must be altered. Very likely the Trustees of

Princeton have a great deal more knowledge in this bailiwick than have Evans and his

The limitations imposed must be reasonable; otherwise, an additional 101,500 hours could be devoted to this sort of thing, and that would cause a stir.

THOMAS E. TAPLIN '42

Englewood, Colorado.

She explained how almost none of his generation here in the United States would even touch, much less carry, an umbrella. The culprit was umbrella aficionado Neville Chamberlain, prime minister of England. His appearement of Adolph Hitler through the Munich Pact of 1938 was the undoing of the umbrella habit of a whole generation. Such is history, and fashion.

Rocky Semmes '79 Alexandria, Va.

REMEMBERING TED TAYLOR

I left Princeton in 1968 with my doctorate in chemistry. Ted Taylor was my mentor, friend, and counselor. I am bereaved at his passing (On the Campus, Jan. 10), and upon hearing of his demise, I was flooded with memories. I remember well the visit the feds paid our group as Ted was just completing a total synthesis of delta-9,10-tetrahydrocannabinol, the active constituent of hashish. All of us involved with the project were grilled by Uncle Sam's enforcers, and before the end of the day, locks were installed on all the refrigerators that held the "magic" that

continued on page 6

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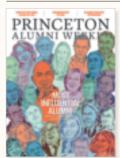
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Inbox

PICKING THE MOST INFLUENTIAL ALUMNI — AND DEFINING INFLUENCE READERS RESPOND



The Jan. 10 cover story - in which a panel of faculty members, alumni, and the former Princeton University Press director selected Princeton's 25 most influential living

alumni — drew a spirited response. Here's a sampling; read more at paw.princeton.edu.

Perhaps I'm alone in this sentiment, but the whole concept of a list such as this ("ranking" alumni, according to some criteria generated by whom?) strikes the wrong note, especially now. Somehow it's not in keeping with the collegiality and overall camaraderie I've always believed our alma mater stood for. (Via Facebook)

Mary Bechmann '79 Los Altos, Calif.

This was a great issue and great idea. Always bound to prompt discussion when you create "Top Ten" lists, etc. I like the focus on current folks, and it's great to include all three Supreme Court justices. Robert Mueller '66 is certainly in the news, but I believe he will come up with a big "zero" in his real investigation to impeach the president. I love the addition of Jason Garrett '89: Every time the Dallas Cowboys are on TV, Princeton certainly gets a mention when they talk about Coach Garrett. Good work, PAW. (Via Facebook)

Roderick McNealy '72 Hillsborough, N.J.

I have to admit I cringed a little at the cover highlighting the identification of Princeton's 25 most influential alumni. My mind went right to the superlatives of the high school lists so many of us experienced — most popular, most likely to succeed, etc. — and to arguments around the definition of influence.

Nonetheless, like many others I am sure, I was intrigued and read the article almost immediately. I also read "Second Opinion" by Dean Jill Dolan. I greatly

appreciated the perspective shared by the dean. She perfectly and eloquently captured the challenges of such lists and the tensions. She also celebrated those that might never make it but are equally deserving of respect and gratitude and, in many cases, awe.

Dean Dolan's essay allowed me to appreciate the amazing accomplishments of the alumni identified without feeling I was disregarding the "unsung heroes."

Alicia Erdman '94 Portland, Ore.

I wish your panel of judges reflected the University's diversity. By my count, only two of the eight were women, and two represented racial minority groups. All appear to be of the same age group (50-plus), and all seem to be American born and raised.

I wonder if the panel had more women, more minorities, more internationals, and younger folks if you would have come to the same conclusions. As it is, I'm not surprised that a group largely composed of white males picked a group largely composed of white males to represent the most influential alumni today.

I think this was a missed opportunity. I get that the group would be dominated by white men when going back to the 18th century, but I would have thought PAW would have gotten a more diverse panel 10 years after its initial list to ensure amazing alumni were not excluded because they happen to be female, of color, or international.

Crystal A. Moore '96 Stanford, Calif.

I'm not a conservative and the article on distinguished alumni acknowledged the bias against conservatives, but there are three living Princeton alums I can think of who are at least as distinguished as George Will *68 (tied for No. 21). One is John Stossel '69, whose journalistic efforts on TV as well as several great books should qualify him, and he's a libertarian more than conservative. Another is Steve Forbes '70, whose business, magazines, editorials,

and books also make him quite a distinguished alum. The closest to my year and one I met at Princeton is Judge Andrew Napolitano '72, whose legal and judicial career changed into an online commentary presence as well as several excellent books. I'd like to suggest these three for "honorable mention" at least.

Scott L. Replogle '73 Boulder, Colo.

Thanks, PAW, for your "direct" observation that this listing tilts notably to the left. The complete omission of Meg Whitman '77, Mitch Daniels '71, and Ted Cruz '92 (for starters) downgrades the panel's credibility - especially in light of choices made instead, such as a second-tier football coach and various fiction authors. Must be that old nemesis. "unconscious bias," in action.

Perhaps in the future a similar survey, polling a cross-section of alumni, could be initiated. Undoubtedly that would yield a far broader and more compelling list of high achievers and influencers.

James Mathewson '81 Lake St. Louis, Mo.

Wondered why Mark Milley '80, the current chief of staff of the Army, the highest-ranking officer in the Army, was absent. Fun fact, he is the first non-West Pointer to hold the position.

John Ellis '81 Honolulu, Hawaii

A bit of trivia relating to the list of 25 most influential alumni is that No. 7 Eric Lander '78 was a resident adviser in the third entryway of Foulke Hall during the '77-'78 school year, and one of the students in his group was Elena Kagan '81, future associate justice of the Supreme Court and No. 3 on the list. I was in the same RA group, and it was a great and humbling experience. Perhaps there are similar connections among the Princetonians on this list.

Nick Loeb '81 Ogden, Utah

What a sadly superficial inquiry, though many of the people on the list are people whom we have come to admire. What is influential is Princeton's historical commitment to merit-based admissions and to emphasizing a humanities core as central to the education of great leaders.

What's striking is how much luck — and being in the right place at the right time — has played a role in the prominence of those chosen. There are many others who have been influential in their own small (or even large) way without gaining prominence. Many others have acted behind the scenes to change the world for the better. They also serve who only act as catalysts for betterment, beginning with the teachers and mentors to whom we are all beholden.

Ieff Bezos '86 has said that if he hadn't hit it big, he would probably have been an anonymous computer coder. I'll bet that he would have been one of the best and that the websites he created would give him influence in that anonymity equal to the influence that he has gained with prominence.

Let's maintain and multiply that which has made Princeton great and which has made its graduates — for the most part — constructive contributors to a better world. What's sad is the limiting of the Princeton experience to so few among the thousands who might otherwise benefit from what Princeton now confines to its chosen elect (those admitted), whether they are chosen because they are gifted or athletes or underprivileged or simply people of outstanding promise.

Jack Cumming '58 Carlsbad, Calif.

My No. 1 nominee: Meg Whitman '77, eBay, a true game-changer.

Stephanie Gates '75 Middle River, Md.

This article makes a convincing case for the influence of Brian Kernighan *69, who was key in developing the computer languages used in Apple and Android devices that absorb hours of attention on the part of hundreds of millions of people each day. But then the panel picks a football coach and the managers of two blogs that get plenty of eyeballs but have trivial effects on political outcomes. Perhaps these foolish results come from the panel's procedure of looking at various realms of accomplishment and picking significant alumni. Thus a

top sports coach gets a slot along with a best-selling author and a blogger, with not enough thought to the actual impact of each of these fields. This list is nowhere as bad as the lists that rank talkshow hosts and movie stars above major officeholders and corporate chieftains, but is ill-considered in a similar way.

Richard Lachmann '77 New York, N.Y.

Professor Jeff Nunokawa called "influential" a difficult word. Its etymology is the same as "influenza" — that is, the noxious influence thought to come from swamps. Not the type of influence we're talking about here, I know.

Richard Waugaman '70 Potomac, Md.

In discussing the 25 most influential alums, PAW may be forgiven for failing to include the Class of '76 as a class boasting two members on the list. No doubt it was inconceivable that one class would place two alums in the top 10 (Sonia Sotomayor at No. 3 and Eric Schmidt at No. 6), or that 10 members of the same class have served on Princeton's Board of Trustees (two currently), or that one class provided a press secretary for President Bill Clinton (Mike McCurry) as well as a chief of staff for President George W. Bush (Josh Bolten).

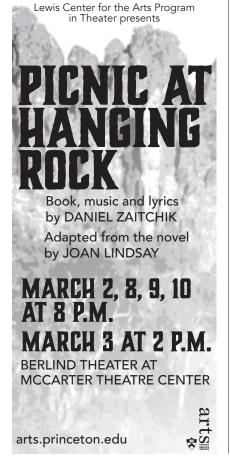
Not current enough, you say? Well, McCurry is co-chair of the Commission on Presidential Debates, and Bolten is the president and CEO of the ultimate CEO association, the Business Roundtable.

With business, law, education, and politics covered, we turn to the arts, where Winnie Holzman's writing has touched audiences of all ages via the timeless teenage TV drama My So-Called Life; two groundbreaking adult series, thirtysomething and Once and Again; and the second-largest-grossing and seventhlongest-running Broadway show of all time, Wicked.

While PAW was correct in suggesting that Tiger pride will impel many alums to anoint their own class as most influential, we believe it was destined to be a hopeless effort for all but the members of one class.

Charlie Bell '76 Lakeville, Conn.





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CELEBRATION!

Professor Maurice Kelly

had an amazing impact on my writing and my letter to PAW (12/6/17) in that regard generated an outpouring of interest. If you wish to recognize a professor who made a difference in your life, contact me, we will organize an event to celebrate these great people. Jan Buck '67. jbuck@princetongroupintl.com

Inbox

continued from page 3 millions of humanoids on our planet today worship. Ted was a man for all seasons, and his legacy to chemistry and to life is for all time.

G.H. Hawks '61 *68 *Nαples*, *N.Y.*

FROM THE ARCHIVES: SNOW!



Editor's note: In publishing the Jan. 10 From the Archives photo above, PAW invited alumni to send in their memories of snow on campus. Carlos Romero '90, who grew up in Los Angeles, wrote on Facebook that his favorite memory was "building a snowman for the first time." Here are others:

The photo shows Hugo Medina '78 and Vasco Fernandes '77 throwing snowballs, most likely at me and my roommates Jeff Conciatori '77, Dennis Spates '77, Steve Krupp '77, and Steve Miller '77 and best buds Linda Fan '78 and Charlie Flowerday '77. I remember it was warmer that day, and the heat was turned back on after the University had shut off heat to the dorms during the 1973 oil embargo. Stay warm, my fellow Tigers.

Terry Power '77
Pacific Palisades, Calif.

The first day of fall-term exams my freshman year, a snowball fight broke out in front of Witherspoon. Then some residents of 'Spoon on the second-floor terrace began throwing down into the crowd. This prompted a volley of snowballs at them, which then evolved into attempts to break the windows. Soon many windows were broken and snowballs could be seen flying into the rooms, including, I'm sorry to say, a few of mine. One student came out shouting to stop since he had exams that day. Of

course, this produced a barrage directed at him and his room. The next day we saw many windows boarded up.

My best snow memory took place about 1965 in the open end of Palmer Stadium on the Princeton side. We had a big snowstorm that was accompanied by high winds. Snow drifted along the rows of seats and piled up along the inner stadium wall, where there were steps. It was a simple matter for about 20 goofoffs to build a toboggan run from the top of the seats all the way out onto the field. Large serving trays from Cap and Gown served as transportation.

Hopefully the statute of limitations has run out on the dozens of rules that must have been broken. It was fun, and there were no injuries.

Alexander Kirkpatrick '66 Bradenton, Fla.

BRINGING SAFETY TO CAMPUS

Bill McDermott '71's letter on the Little Hall fire of 1968 (Inbox, Jan. 10) merits a footnote. When classes resumed in the fall of 1969, the campus saw many changes, most visibly the presence of women undergraduates. But as the year began, Princeton was also completing a \$550,000 project to install smoke detectors — the first many of us had ever seen or even heard of anywhere — in all the dorms. The technology was new, needed calibrating, and not quite ready for prime time in dorm life; it took a while for the situation to stabilize. The Oct. 21, 1969, issue of PAW reported on a bad weekend when 24 separate false alarms required evacuations and investigations. Three weeks later PAW reported the predawn fire at Whig Hall, where there were no smoke detectors as yet, suggesting possible careless smoking as the cause.

Unhappy events, happily without injuries, but a reminder of a time when campuses became more aggressive in promoting the physical safety and security of students. (The women's entries of Pyne Hall had the first locked doors of any dormitory entrances on campus.) Jim O'Donnell '72

Steve Beckwith '64 New York, N.Y.

NAMING THE STONE CARVER



Instead of "worker," it would have been so much cooler if you had named the stonemason in the photo (On the Campus, Oct. 25)! If it had been a student

or a teacher, I bet the magazine would have confirmed and added the name. You could set an example by making the effort going forward.

Love the magazine and our school. Just wanted to make this small suggestion.

Craig Sherman '89 Atherton, Calif.

Editor's note: We agree! The Office of Design and Construction identified the stone carver as Timothy Johnston of Stone Graphix by Tim, a contractor who has worked on multiple stone-engraving projects on campus.

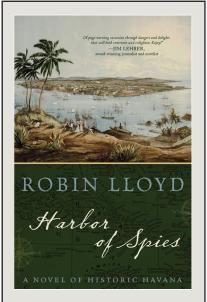
FOR THE RECORD

A That Was Then photo in the Jan. 10 issue showed President James McCosh speaking from the porch of what is now Maclean House on his arrival Oct. 20, 1868. The photo caption incorrectly reported the date he spoke.

WE'D LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU

Email: paw@princeton.edu Mail: PAW, 194 Nassau St., Suite 38, Princeton, NJ 08542 PAW Online: Comment on a story at paw.princeton.edu Phone: 609-258-4885 Fax: 609-258-2247

Letters should not exceed 250 words and may be edited for length, accuracy, clarity, and civility. Due to space limitations, we are unable to publish all letters received in the print magazine. Letters, articles, photos, and comments submitted to PAW may be published in print, electronic, or other forms.



Harbor of Spies

by Robin Lloyd '73

Publishers Weekly: "Lloyd's second novel is a swashbuckling spy adventure... the real draw is Lloyd's excellent historical detail."

"Harbor of Spies is that rare novel with the perfect mix of the magics: intrigue, romance,

history and mystery..."

— Jim Lehrer, award-winning journalist and novelist

"Readers will be swept away by the drama, romance, and intrigue of this tale..."

— Evan Thomas, author of John Paul Jones and The War Lovers

A young ship captain rescues a man outside Havana harbor, and as a result is pulled into a dangerous investigation of an unsolved murder of an English diplomat. Set in Havana in 1863, the novel is a realistic look at Cuba's role in the American Civil War, and portrays the importance of Havana as a supply depot for blockade running ships as well as a listening post for Northern and Southern spies.

Robin Lloyd is an author of historical thrillers. He was a foreign correspondent for NBC News for many years, where he reported from Latin America, the Caribbean, the Middle East and Africa.

Tempe, Ariz.



News from the Alumni Association

Josh Rafner '77



c. 2017



c. Alumni Day 1977

To learn the many ways to stay connected to Princeton, contact the Office of Alumni Affairs at 609-258-1900 or alumni.princeton.edu

aluminary

Josh Rafner '77 remembers visiting Princeton as a 14-year-old when his father returned to the Woodrow Wilson School as a mid-careerist, and Josh spent a year at Princeton High School.

"I had the time of my life that year," he remembers. "After living in the Washington, D.C. area, I enjoyed the smaller town of Princeton and the resources available at the University. It felt like home. When it was time to apply to college, I knew I wanted to attend Princeton."

Josh describes his years at Princeton as a hotbed of activity. It was still the Vietnam War era with a lot of political activity on campus. He involved himself in student government and was named to the University's Governance Committee, which also included him on the Trustee Committee on Honorary Degrees.

An accomplished pianist, Josh continued his studies both on campus and in New York City, performing when he could. While he eventually decided not to pursue a career in music, he continued to play for enjoyment. With a gift to the University, Josh dedicated a music teaching studio earlier this year to support aspiring musicians at Princeton. The Rafner Teaching Studio in the Lewis Arts complex was named in honor of his father, Robert Rafner '51 *70 P77, with whom he attends Reunions annually.

As an undergrad, one of Josh's proudest accomplishments came his senior year, when he and few friends published the Princeton Course Guide, which reviewed all courses and stayed in publication for 20 years.

"We sold it for \$3 in front of Firestone Library."

Josh eventually went on to major in the Woodrow Wilson School. He won the University's most celebrated undergraduate award, the Pyne Prize, as well as a Fulbright Scholarship. After graduation, he went to Oxford and Stockholm University where he studied social welfare politics, before heading to Stanford Law where he was an editor of the Stanford Law Review.

After graduation, he clerked for a federal judge, and later joined a law firm in Washington, before returning to California. He eventually reconnected with some fellow Princetonians and joined an investment bank to work with high-growth technology firms. Ultimately, he started his own boutique advisory firm and has been the CEO ever since.

In California, he continued his volunteer work for the Schools Committee and Annual Giving, and served as president of the Princeton Club of Northern California. For the last seven years, he has organized a popular alumni retreat in the Sierras which attracts over 150 Princetonians. He is also a new member of the Alumni Council Executive Committee and serves as vice chair of the Committee on Academic Programs for Alumni.

Lifelong Learning: Online, on Campus, in Your Region and Through Travel

Throughout the year, the Alumni Association supports lifelong learning by connecting alumni to numerous educational opportunities available on and off campus, as well as online.

There are more than 400 lectures and panel discussions available on the Alumni Association website, alumni.princeton.edu, searchable by topic, making it an invaluable resource for learning. Other online educational offerings accessible from the site include a Princeton YouTube Channel, a series of "Woocasts" from the Woodrow Wilson School and a link to the University calendar, highlighting on campus talks and lectures, such as the Game Day Lecture Series held in conjunction with select home football games in the fall.

For in-person learning opportunities, the University's Speakers Bureau brings about 50 Princeton faculty, coaches and administrators annually to regions, who offer talks on timely and timeless subjects. Contact Katherine Kennedy at katkennedy@princeton.edu to learn more about hosting speakers in your region.

A tradition for more than 40 years, Alumni-Faculty Forums partner Princeton faculty with alumni to discuss interesting topics during Reunions. Last month, the AFFs took a different turn and hit the road. The Princeton Club of Northern California hosted the first-ever Alumni-Faculty Forum on the Road, which featured a panel of undergraduate and graduate alumni and a faculty moderator. Close to 350 alumni in the region attended the event.

Seven years ago, Josh Rafner '77 began a weekend program in the Sierras to bring Princeton families together to build a stronger Princeton community on the west coast. Set on secluded Fallen Leaf Lake near Lake Tahoe, the Princeton Sierra Camp features activities to enjoy the great outdoors with an additional academic component: A faculty member joins the group to share his or her scholarly work.

"For Californians far from Nassau Hall, the camp is a way of bringing alumni and families together in a unique setting and sharing our common bond of Princetoness," Rafner says. The next Sierra Camp is scheduled for October 5-8, 2018. To learn more, contact Rafner at josh@rafner.com.

Since getting to campus is not always easy when overseas, the Princeton Association in the United Kingdom provides a robust roster of educational offerings to bring the intellectual life of Princeton closer to home. For the last two years, the regional association has invited University professors who teach online and/or hybrid courses, to provide three, one-hour live video conferences with alumni who also participate in the online course.









"These online courses are a great way of bringing Princeton intellectual life closer to us," says Dean Menegas '83 S82 P21, president of the regional association. "Distance doesn't matter; time zones don't matter. We can hold the events here in the evening and midday on campus, so it's convenient for everyone."

For alumni interested in traveling with an educational component, Princeton Journeys are not only vacations, but opportunities to engage in intellectual conversation with fellow alumni. About 15 trips are planned annually, and each features a study leader who is a University professor or a Princeton alum with expertise in a particular field. The scholars are not only enthusiastic teachers but also fun traveling companions who offer an interesting dimension to the trip. Visit the alumni website to read about upcoming Princeton Journeys.

Interested in organizing or sponsoring an educational event? Contact your regional association leadership.



PRINCETON JOURNEYS

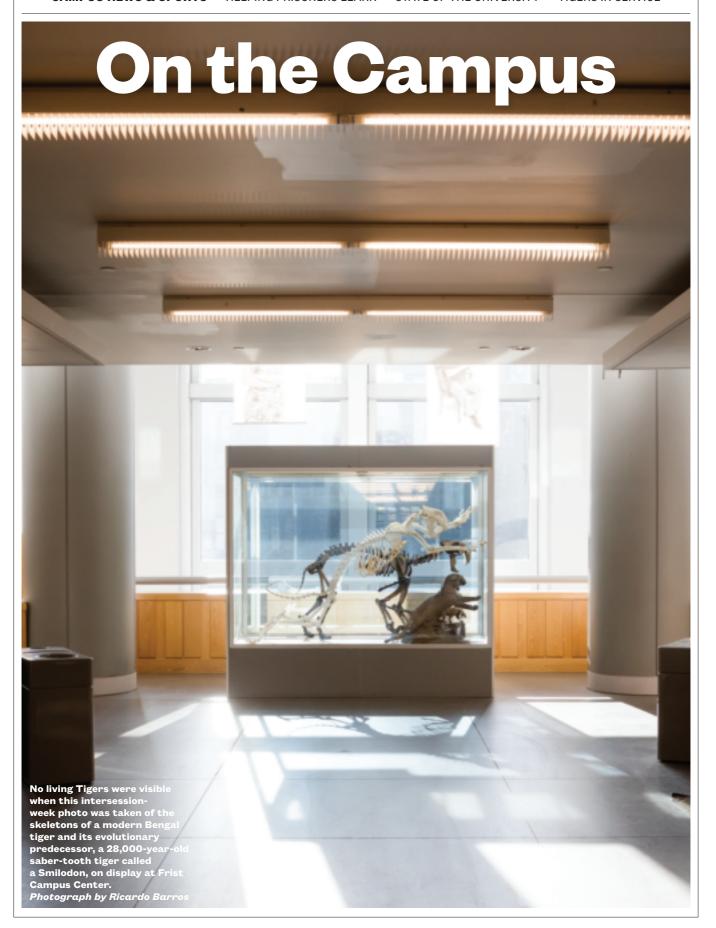
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Tutors Behind Bars

For a decade, the Petey Greene Program has been sending students into prisons

im Farrin '58 is on a mission, and it begins almost every morning with a visit to a van parked outside Firestone Library. There, Farrin cheerily sends Princeton students off to prison.

Farrin is the executive director of the Petey Greene Program, a Princeton-based nonprofit that is celebrating 10 years of providing free tutors for the imprisoned to help them pass high-school equivalency tests and meet other academic goals.

It's a mission that began with a perhaps unlikely friendship.

In the mid-1960s, Charles Puttkammer '58 was working for the United Planning Organization, an antipoverty program in Washington, D.C., and was asked to sit in on meetings with Ralph Waldo "Petey" Greene, who had been imprisoned for armed

robbery but upon release was hired by the UPO to administer a program for other recently released prisoners. Puttkammer took a liking to Greene, who he said had a "gift for gab" and was one of the most intelligent people he had ever met. He encouraged Greene to take speaking engagements, which led to Greene's hosting a radio talk show and then a TV show. By the time he died of cancer in 1984, Greene was a celebrated community activist.

In 2007, after Puttkammer's investment in a company that provided nursing-home

More than 500 Princeton undergraduates and graduate students have served as tutors.

services left him with "a considerable amount of money," he decided to honor that friendship. He came up with an idea inspired by his father, a professor of criminal law in Chicago, and by a project he had taken part in as a Harvard graduate student in which students (including his future wife) volunteered in a psychiatric hospital.

Puttkammer called classmate Farrin, whose career was in sales and marketing but who had written his Princeton thesis on a judge who promoted rehabilitation of inmates. Would Farrin consider launching a nonprofit that would send Princeton University students into prisons as tutors?

Farrin said no.

But the next day, Farrin's wife, Marianne, a graduate of Princeton Theological Seminary, attended a reunion there and met a chaplain from the Albert C. Wagner Youth Correctional Facility outside of Trenton. He said the prison needed tutors for its education program. Long story short: Farrin saw it as a sign. He called Puttkammer to say

he was on board. The first Petey Greene Program tutors went to the Wagner facility in a pilot program in spring 2008.

A decade later, Petey Greene, as the program is known, is in eight states, has 21 full-time and two part-time employees, and works with students at 29 universities and colleges in 37 correctional facilities. In 2017, 892 college students and community volunteers tutored in prison and jail classrooms. The goal is to expand nationwide in the next 10 years, and the staff is gathering metrics to attract additional sources of funding. Currently Puttkammer, through the Rockefeller Foundation, provides about 53 percent of the \$1.5 million annual budget.

Recognition of the program is growing nationally. In October, Farrin received AARP's \$50,000 Purpose Prize, which recognizes individuals who use their life experience to make a better future for all.

University ties have also increased. From the start, Farrin partnered with the Pace Center for Civic Engagement to recruit volunteers. At their 50th reunion, members of the Class of 1958 selected the program as a project, and class members serve on the board of trustees. In 2015, Irwin Silverberg '58 and his wife, Carol, gave \$300,000 to establish an endowment fund.

More than 500 Princeton undergraduates and graduate students have served as tutors, including 101 in 2016-17.

Tutors learn the basics in an intense four-hour training session that includes discussions of cultural humility and privilege in terms of access to education. They refer to those they tutor as "students," and to themselves as "tutors." They commit to tutoring three hours weekly for 10 to 12 weeks, supplementing and supporting the paid, professional teachers employed by the prisons. A Petey Greene T-shirt and loose-fitting pants are their uniform, and their phones don't leave the van. And tutors cannot ever be late for the van, which leaves twice a day from campus — including at 7:20 a.m.

Princeton students describe the tutoring experience as formative, inspiring careers in criminal-justice continued on page 14



The Young Man and the Sea

At age 19, Oliver Crane '22 became the youngest person to row solo across the Atlantic Ocean when he landed in Antigua Jan. 28. Crane began the 3,000-mile, 44-day journey Dec. 14 in the Canary Islands. "Mentally, it's about just saying, 'I'm going to stay on that boat until I get across," he told the website nj.com.

His 23-foot vessel was equipped with solar panels, navigation equipment, a water purifier, freeze-dried food, and a radio. Crane lost 25 pounds during the journey and raised more than \$60,000 for Oceana, an ocean-conservation advocacy organization; and HomeFront, a New Jersey charity that helps the homeless.

Crane, who was accepted for admission to the Class of 2021, took a gap year and will enroll in the fall with the Class of 2022. He said that he plans to try out for Princeton's rowing team. His brother, Cason Crane '17, climbed the highest mountain on each continent. •



Lining Up to Serve

As more than 150 students, faculty, and staff members took part in the third annual campus Month of Service, a similar community-service effort was launched for alumni. The Alumni Council encouraged regional associations to join the Tigers in Service Initiative; initial figures showed that more than 20 alumni groups were organizing winter projects.

The Princeton Club of Kansas City helped package donated goods at a local food bank; the Princeton Club of South Florida served meals at a Miami homeless shelter; and the Princeton Area Alumni Association organized the collection of working, used computers to distribute to disadvantaged youth, for home and school use.

The Alumni Council's committee on community service can help fund startup costs of service projects, according to committee chair Laura Bartels Zalewski '98. For details, and to let the University know about service projects, go to bit.ly/alumni-service. •

continued from page 13 reform. In a recent survey of 250 program volunteers, half said tutoring had changed their academic or career focus.

Lawrence Liu '16 remembers his first time at Wagner, an all-male prison, as a shocking experience: "The doors slam super loudly behind you. The walls are barren. It's very uninviting."

But discussing GED personal essays led to some personal connections for Liu. "Some of these guys have small kids or significant others they really care about," he said. "You hear who they are, and start to see they are not so different than any of us."

Liu is currently in a J.D.-Ph.D. program, planning to get a Ph.D. in jurisprudence and social policy at UC, Berkeley School of Law and a law degree at Yale.

Grace Li '14 said she was "sort of a lost sophomore" before she joined Petey Greene; tutoring at Garden State Youth Correctional Facility "took me off campus and made me feel connected in a human way to those students." After graduation, Li was hired by the program as a regional field manager, and then as monitoring and evaluation manager for the New York City area. She is now studying law at NYU and would like to work as a public defender or on criminaljustice reform.

Joseph Barrett '14, who was also hired as a regional field manager after graduating, applauds the program for putting "young graduates in positions in which they can make small-scale changes." The hope, he added, is for "large-scale change as people think

about prisons and the roles they play in society." Barrett started working last fall for the Center for Court Innovation, a New York-based nonprofit that aims to make the justice system more just, humane, and effective.

The program also changes lives for those behind bars. Petey Greene staff members cite a 2014 RAND Corp. study that found that prisoners who participate in education programs have a 43 percent lower chance of recidivism than those who do not.

Erich Kussman, whose mother was a drug addict and who dropped out of high school to sell drugs, was one of the first inmates tutored through Petey Greene 10 years ago. He was deeply struck by the fact that the tutors worked for free and "believed that people are better than the situations they were brought up in." They inspired him to "dream big dreams," he said, and without their encouragement, "I probably wouldn't have continued my education."

After starting college classes during his 12-year prison term, Kussman went to school full time and is now in his second year at Princeton Theological Seminary. He hopes to start a faith-based re-entry system as an alternative to New Jersey's halfway houses.

Puttkammer said the Petey Greene Program is all about these kinds of second chances. He credits his own success in life to his parents and empathizes with those who don't have that sort of support. "You have to treat younger prisoners the best way you can,"

Fresh Look at **Clubs' Relations** with University

A task force of students, alumni, and administrators is reviewing the relationship between the University and the eating clubs, with inclusivity among the topics.

"One of the nice discoveries has been that, when you look at the clubs as a whole, there are very few instances in which they don't mirror the student body," said W. Rochelle Calhoun, vice president for campus life. Some clubs are not as representative as others, she said, and the group has had "good conversations" about recruiting and retaining members.

Calhoun noted that the clubs are interested in learning why students decide to join or not to join, and what type of hurdles exist — financial and other barriers.

In 2009-10, another task force took a broad look at relations between the University and the eating clubs. That group's findings will be revisited, Calhoun said, and recent studies of University meal plans and of the residential-college system will be reviewed. A final report is expected in April.

The 11 clubs have attracted between 67 and 70 percent of juniors and seniors in recent years, she said, describing the University's relationship with the clubs as "very strong."

Alumni who would like to offer their views can email Calhoun at rochelle. calhoun@princeton.edu. • By W.R.O.

State of the U.

Eisgruber: In a time of political division, Princeton must defend its principles

n his second annual "State of the University" letter to the Princeton community, President Eisgruber '83 provided a mixed report: part celebratory, acknowledging recent ribbon-cuttings and an ambitious campus plan, and part filled with concern for changing attitudes toward higher education.

"In the broader American community," Eisgruber wrote, "higher education is increasingly a focal point of partisan political division. That trend was evident in the recent tax-reform legislation, which included several provisions directly targeting colleges and universities." While some objectionable provisions were rejected — including a plan to tax graduate-student tuition waivers — the new law levies a 1.4 percent tax on the "net investment income" of about 30 private colleges, including Princeton, with assets valued at more than \$500,000 per student.

While it's not clear how much the tax will cost Princeton, Eisgruber said it could be more than \$20 million per year and that "its effects will be felt mainly

through a long-term erosion of this and other universities' ability to preserve program quality, pursue new initiatives, or enhance affordability."

"As important as the tax bill itself are the political trends that accompanied it," Eisgruber said, citing polls showing "rapidly polarizing opinions about higher education." But Princeton and other schools must "stick to our principles ... and tell our story as clearly as we can — even if portions of that mission are unpopular or controversial." This mission includes using endowment funds to make a college education affordable, advocating for immigrant students, and ensuring free speech,

"Our truth-seeking mission depends on robust discussion and on an unflinching willingness to confront

It's a mistake to pit the ideas of inclusivity and free speech against each other, Eisgruber said.

and analyze a wide range of ideas," he said. "But that same truth-seeking mission precludes us from making changes to achieve some politically driven notion of 'balance' or to appease partisan critics."

It's a mistake on the part of some public figures to pit the ideas of inclusivity and free speech against each other, Eisgruber said: Last fall's Princeton & Slavery Project and other programs demonstrate how free speech and inclusivity support each other. Eisgruber said he has chosen a new book by politics professor Keith Whittington, Speak Freely: Why Universities Must Defend Free Speech, as the Pre-read for the Class of 2022. (See related stories, page 24.)

In his letter, Eisgruber also highlighted accomplishments of the last year, such as the opening of the Lewis Arts complex, and aspects of the campus plan released in December, saying that the ability to move forward will depend on fundraising efforts. Among the proposals is a "thorough renovation" of the Princeton University Art Museum; based on support that has already been shown, Eisgruber said, he is optimistic that it will proceed in the near future. •

READ MORE: For the full text of President Eisgruber's letter, go to http://bit.ly/Eisgruber-letter.

IN SHORT

More than 30 Princeton-area organizations and University departments and programs are collaborating to explore the theme of "MIGRATIONS" this spring through a series of exhibitions, film screenings, performances, and lectures. The project was initiated by James Steward, director of the Princeton University Art Museum, which is hosting two exhibitions on the topic - "Migration and Material Alchemy" and "Photography and Belonging."

For a list of events, visit https:// princetonmigrations.org/events.

IN MEMORIAM: Philosophy professor emeritus GEORGE PITCHER died Jan. 12 in Princeton. He was 92. Pitcher joined the faculty in 1956



and became emeritus in 1981. He was an expert on the Austrian-**British** philosopher Ludwig Wittgenstein and Irish philosopher

George Berkeley and wrote books on both. He also wrote A Theory of Perception and a memoir, The Dogs Who Came to Stay.

IN MEMORIAM: Professor of geosciences emeritus KENNETH **DEFFEYES *59** died Nov. 29 in La Jolla, Calif. He was 85. A geological



engineer, chemical oceanographer, sedimentary petrologist, **Deffeyes joined** the Princeton faculty in 1967 and transferred

to emeritus status in 1998. He helped reshape the curriculum at Princeton as his field began to incorporate plate tectonics into studies of Earth's formation. He wrote three books, including When Oil Peaked, which built on the theory that U.S. oil production would peak and decline. 0



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Friendly Confines

Princeton Stadium is home to a new bubble for cold-weather training

■ebruary in Princeton occasionally includes a stretch of mild, sunny days when athletes in the spring sports can draw deep breaths outdoors and look ahead to the coming season. But more often, it's a month of challenging conditions — four weeks of frigid wind, snow, and frozen turf.

"It can be so brutal sometimes," said Chris Sailer, who has guided the women's lacrosse team through 32 wintry

This February promised a warmer outlook: With the addition of a bubble at Princeton Stadium (formally an "airsupported temporary structure"), Tiger teams were able to practice indoors in a heated space that covers the length and breadth of the artificial-turf football field.

The new facility is particularly valuable for the lacrosse teams, which began formal practices Feb. 1, two and a half weeks before their opening games. "You do the majority of your teaching in February, and we need to be very efficient with our time," said men's lacrosse coach Matt Madalon. "The bubble allows us to maximize that practice time."

At least 10 teams are expected to train inside the bubble, which will be installed annually from November to March.

Intramurals and club teams are using the space as well. Funded by an anonymous \$3.5 million gift, the bubble features a skylight in the center, LED lights, and a layer of insulation to promote energy efficiency, according to Greg Paczkowski, an associate director of athletics.

By expanding its winter athletics spaces, Princeton is following a recent trend among the Ivies. Harvard, Penn, and Columbia have bubbles as well.

Before the addition of the bubble, field sports either practiced outside or booked time at the turf space on Jadwin Gym's lowest level, affectionately known as "the pit"; its popularity tended to be inversely proportional to the temperature outside.

The baseball and softball teams continue to have a winter home in the pit, but they also spend time in the bubble, where players have more space to stretch their throwing arms. Softball uses the space for scrimmages, with "bubble rules" in effect — fly balls that hit the ceiling are automatic outs.

Softball coach Lisa Van Ackeren said the bubble has been a positive addition, both for current athletes and visiting recruits. "It just speaks to the investment in the athletics department," she said. "That's the biggest thing it says to prospective athletes." • By B.T.

THE BIG THREE

At the H-Y-P indoor track meet Jan. 28. **CARRINGTON AKOSA**

> '18 tied his own school record in the 60-meter dash (6.73 seconds) and set a new record

in the 200 meters (21.34 seconds), trimming 0.05 seconds off the mark he set in February 2017. Princeton won the meet with 99 points, outscoring Harvard and Yale combined. Akosa also ran in the men's 60-meter final at the Millrose Games Feb. 3. finishing eighth.

> **NICOLE KALHORN** '19 won her first three singles matches

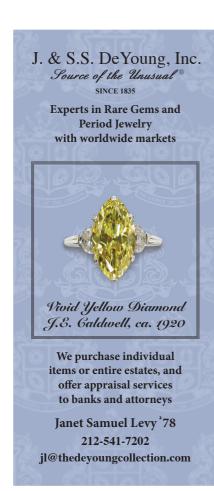
of the season in straight sets, and Princeton women's tennis posted a perfect 3-0 mark as well, including a Feb. 4

upset of No. 12 Auburn at Jadwin Gym. The Auburn match was Princeton's first win over an SEC team since 1982.

AMIR BELL '18 scored 16 points, including five in overtime, as

> Princeton men's basketball outlasted Yale. 76-73, Feb. 2. It was Bell's best all-

around game of the season: He also grabbed 11 rebounds, dished out four assists, and made two steals. The following night, overtime was less kind to the Tigers. Five Princeton players scored in double figures, but Brown tied the game late in regulation and pulled ahead with five seconds left in overtime, winning 102-100 in the highest-scoring game in Princeton history. •



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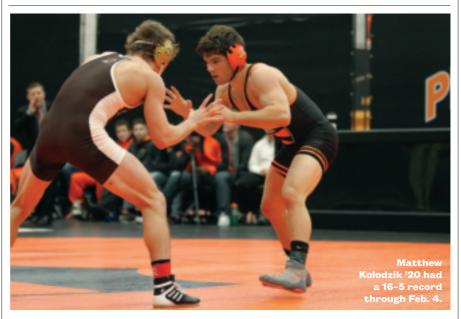
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On the Campus / Sports



WRESTLING

Program's First Freshman All-American Aims for the Top of the NCAA Podium

It is not with hope or optimism that Matthew Kolodzik '20 says he wants to be a national champion. It's with conviction.

Kolodzik made history last year as the first Princeton freshman to be an All-American. He placed seventh at the NCAA championships at 141 pounds.

"I do take pride in that," he said, "but it's a double-edged sword."

Kolodzik was predicted to finish even higher at nationals — he was seeded fourth. And after ending each of his high school seasons with a championship, he wasn't ready to settle for seventh place.

Princeton head coach Chris Ayres said every wrestler wants to be a national champ, but with Kolodzik, there's "more of an expectation. ... There will be disappointment if he doesn't win it."

Three Princeton wrestlers have finished second at the NCAA meet: Emil Deliere '72, John Orr '85 (twice), and Greg Parker '03. Bradley Glass '53 is the only NCAA champion in program history.

In high school, Kolodzik won a state championship his freshman year at the Miami Valley School in Dayton, Ohio, even though the school had no wrestling team. His father, Paul, would drive him 45 minutes to practice at national powerhouse St. Paris Graham. The next year, Kolodzik transferred to St. Paris Graham's biggest rival, No. 1-ranked Blair Academy in northern New Jersey, where he won three straight national prep championships.

"That was a great environment for me," Kolodzik said. "I really thrived. By the time I got to college, I knew what the challenges were — not all of them, but I knew where I wanted to go in terms of my wrestling. I knew that it was necessary to balance that with my academic aspirations."

A mechanical and aerospace engineering major, Kolodzik followed his brother, Daniel Kolodzik '12, to Princeton. Daniel was Ayres' first high-level recruit, and Matthew is the most highly-touted wrestler to arrive on the coach's watch.

High school success doesn't always translate to the college ranks, but Kolodzik was as good as advertised. He went 30-4, won the EIWA championship, and became just the second Princeton wrestler to be named Ivy League Rookie of the Year.

Last season, Kolodzik had to lose weight to wrestle at 141. He also closed the season with a shoulder injury, which made nationals all the more difficult. This year, he said, he feels healthier wrestling in the 149-pound weight class. Always a clutch finisher, he's training to dominate opponents earlier in his bouts — an approach that he'll put to the test this month at the EIWA Championships. • By Justin Feil

Life of the Mind



ECOLOGY AND EVOLUTIONARY BIOLOGY

Greener Shade of Orange

Thousands of tons of discarded orange peels spur vibrant reforestation

he 6-foot-wide wooden sign, carved with simple yellow lettering, seemed to have evaporated into thin air. Or at least that's what Tim Treuer, a graduate student in Princeton's department of ecology and evolutionary biology, and Jon Choi '15, an EEB graduate, thought. In 2014, the researchers scoured the 7-acre plot for the sign that had been placed there more than 15 years earlier, but bramble and dense vegetation now covered the once-barren pastureland in northwestern Costa Rica.



"[When] I was absolutely sure that I'd found the site ... I was totally floored."

— Tim Treuer GS

"This huge wooden sign was actually no more than 8 feet off the dirt road that we walked in and out of every single time we visited the site," says Treuer. "It was just so covered in vines, and the forest regrowth was so lush, that we completely missed it. [When] I was absolutely sure that I'd found the site ... I was totally floored."

In 1997, a local fruit company dumped and spread 1,000 truckloads of orange peels on this plot — and according to new research, the number of tree species has since tripled and the thickness of the tree growth has increased 176 percent. The canopy cover of this area is visibly more abundant than the untouched land next to it in aerial photos. The soil also benefited, showing significant increases in both the macro- and micronutrients that plants need to grow. The newly verdant forest constitutes a "carbon



Top: The orange peels, just after being placed in the forest. Below: This sign was placed on the site at the beginning of the experiment in 1997 — it was enveloped by overgrowth when researchers sought it out in 2014.

sink," clawing back climate-warming carbon dioxide from the air — all thanks to the fruity compost.

The novel experiment was spearheaded in 1997 by ecologists Winnie Hallwachs '76 and her husband, Dan Janzen. Janzen had been speaking with the manager of Costa Rican fruit company Del Oro, which was planning to open a juice plant. "When asked what they would do with the peels, [Del Oro] said they would build a separate diesel-fired plant to dry and pellet the peels as cattle food," Hallwachs explains. Looking out over

the swaths of untouched forest that Del Oro owned, Janzen suggested that the company trade some of that land to the neighboring Área de Conservación Guanacaste (ACG), a national park, in exchange for regularly biodegrading its processed orange peels for free on some barren pasture within the ACG. The idea was to expand the ACG's stretch of protected forest and trigger a muchneeded reforestation while offering the fruit company a cheap, eco-friendly alternative to the multimillion-dollar plant it would need to build to process the peels.

"So we picked out a badly degraded pasture [that was] part of an old ranch," Hallwachs says. "The orange peels were dumped and spread; the wild organisms, wind, and rain went to work; and we or other humans visited only occasionally."

Shortly after Del Oro deposited its initial 1,000 truckloads of peels, rival fruit company TicoFrut successfully sued the company, arguing the deal defiled a national forest. All plans for future orange-peel dumps were abandoned.

In 2013, Treuer was conducting research nearby, so he decided to visit the site, having heard about the project from Janzen. When he got there, he discovered the incredible transformation. Janzen's project had "worked beautifully," Hallwachs says, but "until Tim and Jon began their very detailed measurements, the obvious success of the project at nursing new vegetation was evaluated only by a few plant surveys and by eye." Choi, who is now a joint J.D./Ph.D. student at Duke Law School and Duke's Nicholas School of the Environment, helped Treuer conduct research the following year, and the two co-authored the resulting study with Hallwachs, Janzen, and six other collaborators. The paper was published in July in the journal Restoration Ecology.

"There's an opportunity to explore these interactions between agriculture and the restoration and regeneration of tropical forests," says Choi, who turned the 2014 research trip into his senior thesis. Ecologists worry about tropical deforestation stripping away the plants needed to remove carbon dioxide from the air, but "what if we could reverse the clock ... and regrow a forest?" Choi asks. "That's important for biodiversity and for climate change."

Hallwachs points out that the orange peels were particularly suited to composting because they had been stripped of their essential oils (to be used in consumer products), making them faster and easier to decompose. Treuer notes that further experimentation is needed to determine whether the results could be recreated using other organic material.

Because tropical-forest preservation usually comes with a high price tag, the fact that dumping the peels cost Del Oro virtually nothing is revolutionary, Treuer adds.

"If you can replicate what happened at our site in Costa Rica in other settings, you're talking about a game-changer for tropical forest restoration," he says. • By Agatha Bordonaro '04

IN SHORT

Hundreds of ROADS IN INDIA intended to connect poor villages were paid for but never built. A study by politics professor Jacob Shapiro and others determined why: political corruption. Examining almost 90,000 road contracts, they found that contracts were more likely to be awarded to a contractor with the same last name of a politician who had just won an election; those contracts were subsequently less likely to result in roads. Their study, with suggestions for reforms, appears this month in the Journal of **Development Economics.**



For years people have taken water for granted, despite increasing droughts and scarcity, says a team of researchers including EEB professor Andrew Dobson, The researchers argue that the first step in meeting the United Nations' goals for water conservation is reconciling disparate **VALUATIONS OF WATER** — economically, socially, and environmentally - to arrive at a common method of pricing it. Only then, they say in a November Science article, can we better manage worldwide water supplies.

In August, the Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory at Caltech detected gravitational waves from a major astronomical event: **NEUTRON STARS** colliding. The burst of gamma rays produced by the merger confirmed several predictions by Princeton professors Bohdan Paczynski, who died in 2007, and Jeremy Goodman. Goodman joined

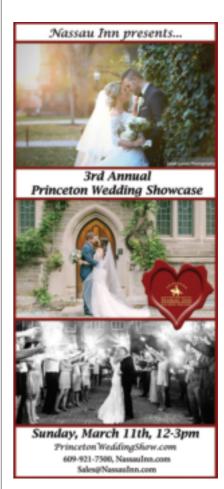
almost 4,000 co-authors for a paper on the phenomenon, published in The Astrophysical Journal Letters in October. Among the discoveries was that gold, platinum, europium, and other heavy metals were produced by the collision.

A climate model created by research scholar Hiro Murakami and geosciences professor Gabriel Vecchi has attributed the emergence of devastating CYCLONES IN THE ARABIAN SEA to warming temperatures caused by climate change. The model, created in 2014 with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, predicted an increase in extreme cyclones in the region in 2015, the first time a climate-change model has accurately predicted a region and season for storm activity. Their findings, published in Nature Climate Change in December, could help forecast emerging storms.

Enzymes are the utility players of all living organisms — catalyzing diverse biological reactions needed to sustain life. They have been fine-tuned by billions of years of evolution, but chemistry professor Michael Hecht and his students are the first to replicate them in the lab, synthesizing proteins to create a SYNTHETIC ENZYME able to perform life-sustaining functions for bacteria. The results, published in January in Nature Chemical Biology, create new avenues for synthetic biology, an emerging field that seeks to fabricate biological systems not found in nature.

The world's food supply depends on NITROGEN-BASED FERTILIZER.

That fertilizer has been made the same way for a century, using energyintensive levels of heat to break the bonds of nitrogen gas. Engineering dean Emily Carter has spearheaded a new technique to create fertilizer using sunlight to break the bonds. In a Science Advances article in January, she and mechanical engineering postdoc John Martirez describe how the process could slash energy costs, allowing for cheaper Michael Blanding





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ECOLOGY AND EVOLUTIONARY BIOLOGY

A Species in the Making

After 36 years of observation, Princeton scientists report incipient finch species

n a near-treeless, half-mile-long volcanic island in the Pacific, the finches that helped inspire Darwin's theories are again changing

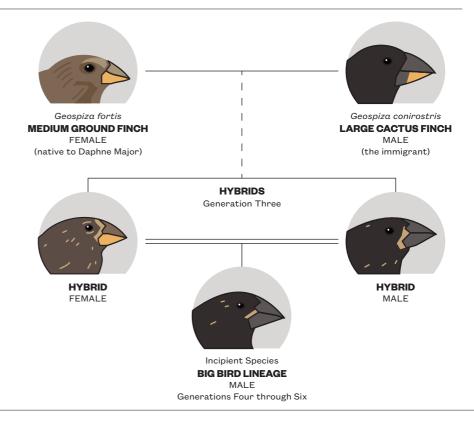
how scientists think about the origins of new species. For 40 years, Daphne Major, one of the smaller Galápagos Islands, has hosted annual research visits That the rise — and potential failure — of a new species can play out with such a small cast over so few years suggests that similar hybrid breeding events might create new species all the time, all over the world, says Rosemary Grant.

by evolutionary biologists Rosemary and Peter Grant. There, the husbandand-wife team of Princeton professors emeriti takes meticulous observations and genetic data to track how the island's three finch species behave and evolve. And in a November paper published in Science, they announced that a fourth species is emerging before their eyes.

In 1981, a single large cactus finch — a species found only on and around Española Island, 80 miles to the south arrived on Daphne Major. The interloper was 70 percent bigger than the largest native finch, and despite its unique song was able to mate with six of the native female ground finches over 13 years,

How an Incipient Species Took Shape

An immigrant finch arrived on Daphne Major 37 years ago and mated with several native finches. That first generation bred with one other native finch and with one another. From the second generation forward, they reproduced solely through inbreeding. The resulting hybrid, called Big Bird, has met two critical criteria for consideration as a new species: reproductive isolation and the evolution of a new beak shape that allows them to successfully compete for food on the island.



descendants are "reproductively isolated" — a biological criterion for a



The Grants have been cautious about naming these birds as a new, distinct species for fear that such intense inbreeding would cause the bird to go extinct. And yet the new lineage survives, says Peter. "An inbred lineage does not have much genetic diversity," leaving them unprepared for new challenges like environmental change and disease, but "birds seem to be surprisingly well able to tolerate high levels of inbreeding," he says. Future genetic mutations could increase the lineage's diversity and resilience, but for now, the birds could easily be wiped out by a single epidemic.

That the rise — and potential failure — of a new species can play out with such a small cast over so few years suggests that similar hybrid breeding events might create new species all the time, all over the world, says Rosemary. "We don't know how common [these scenarios] are, but suspect they are more common than is realized."

The Galápagos finches were suitable for these events thanks to the many similar small-population species on the islands, incompletely isolated from one another by the sea. "And small, isolated environments are everywhere for small organisms," Rosemary says. A series of ponds and lakes could play the same role for a group of frog or fish species as the Galápagos do for the finches. So the next new species could be coming soon to a pond near you. \$\Delta By Bennett McIntosh '16





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Speak Freely!

Disruptive protests of controversial outside speakers. "Trigger warnings" preceding hot-button classroom material. Policing of faculty members when they express provocative views on social media. These phenomena are increasingly common on college campuses around the country — and that's a problem, according to Keith E. Whittington, the

William Nelson Cromwell Professor of Politics at Princeton and an expert on American constitutional theory and law. In his new book, Speak Freely: Why Universities Must Defend Free Speech, he outlines why campuses must be places where competing views can be freely expressed and vigorously debated. He spoke to PAW about why free speech is the "lifeblood" of the modern university, and what universities can do to promote tolerance and ideological diversity on campus.

Why is free speech important on college campuses?

Universities are primarily dedicated to advancing human knowledge and communicating what we know about the world to a broader audience. Both elements require us to preserve the ability to speak freely and to be tolerant of unorthodox views. Of course, there are limits on speech, but really we want to be thinking about how to make speech as useful and productive as possible, which means having the freedom to think through conflicting arguments.

What's the connection between free speech and intellectual diversity? Is it a problem if universities have a fairly homogeneous faculty or student body?

Universities tend to be very liberal. That raises concerns that ideas and arguments that come from the political right are not engaged with as carefully and as seriously as they might otherwise be. And I think ultimately that has problematic consequences for how research agendas are constructed, how teaching is done, and how students are mentored. If our concern is to skeptically evaluate ideas, then we benefit from having a diverse set of voices, and we need to seek out people with different ideas from our own. So it's problematic if a campus becomes so homogeneous that these perspectives are not heard. That doesn't mean you should have a diversity of views just for the sake of having diversity of views; part of what universities are trying to do is to winnow out bad ideas. But it's important to recognize that you lose something important if you don't have access to the full range of thought on important topics.

What do you think about the state of free speech and intellectual diversity at Princeton?

I'm impressed by the extent to which people at Princeton take ideas seriously and are willing to carefully think through surprising and unusual claims. In part it's because we have a lot of people here who take our commitment to scholarship and the pursuit of truth extremely seriously. It's helpful to have faculty like [politics professor and constitutional scholar] Robbie George on the right and [bioethics professor and philosopher] Peter Singer on the left who represent a range of views and perspectives but are capable of engaging each other seriously and carefully — really modeling that behavior.

Do protests of controversial speakers help or hinder free speech on campus?

When people do silent protests at controversial talks or demonstrations outside a speaking venue, I think that's exactly what you want to see because the talk that's being given isn't disrupted. People are engaging with one another but not trying



to obstruct others' ability to express and communicate.

Unfortunately, though, there's been a steady drumbeat of people really trying to interrupt other people's ability to engage. Charles Murray, for example, was infamously shouted down at Middlebury College, to the point where he wasn't able to speak at all, and the professor who had invited him was actually injured by students who were protesting outside the place where he was speaking. There was another instance where students disrupted a free-speech conference with a range of speakers at Yale University, and spat on attendees as they left the venue. All of those instances indicate a serious and troubling intolerance of disagreement and of controversial ideas.

There's been discussion at some universities about whether "trigger warnings" should be required for hot-button topics. Are there situations where concerns about "triggering" language or topics are more or less appropriate?

There's a place for trigger warnings in situations where we would worry that the specific content of a college curriculum or a specific course might actually cause trauma to individual students. But the problem is that trigger warnings have been used much more expansively than that. There have been debates about including warnings about the content of lots of classes, and there's a genuine concern that using trigger warnings so broadly will discourage faculty from using materials that might be controversial but educationally useful. This has been especially problematic in contexts like law schools, where topics like rape and sexual violence, for example, are part of a criminal-law curriculum. Removing that subject matter would have a direct and detrimental effect on students' education.

How do you try to expand the speech that happens in your classroom?

It's often useful to put disagreements in front of students. It's easier to think through both the strengths and the weaknesses of a given argument if you see what the other side is thinking. And you want to create an environment in a classroom where students feel comfortable testing out ideas — even offering up ideas that are not fully thought through and are not fully persuasive but they want to explore. Students have to be comfortable making mistakes and expressing unpopular views.

What can a university do to ensure that there is vibrant free speech?

It's important for faculty members to model good behavior, to create an environment where it's clear that the way you deal with ideas that you find disagreeable or wrong or offensive is by engaging them seriously rather than trying to shout them down. Unfortunately, some people on college campuses have fallen into a situation where they're bringing people to campus simply to provoke others. Sometimes being provocative and outrageous can be useful as a way of getting people interested or getting them out of their habitual ways of thinking. But provocation and outrageousness are very limited virtues. Ultimately we want the best examples of people representing a range of views. • Interview conducted and condensed by Amelia Thomson-DeVeaux '11

Why Universities Must Defend Free Speech



Professor Keith Whittington adapted this excerpt from his book, Speak Freely: Why Universities Must Defend Free Speech, for PAW.

Modern universities prefer to advertise themselves as committed

to the pursuit of truth rather than to the recitation of dogma. Actually following through on that commitment often proves difficult. In order to sustain institutions of higher education that contribute to human progress, we must commit ourselves to liberal values of tolerance and freedom rather than to illiberal values of conformity and coercion. It is only by acknowledging those principles of free speech and respecting them that universities are able to realize their promise and make their best contribution to society.

Embracing free speech is easy if the speech never seems very challenging. It is easy to listen to pleasing ideas and affirmations of our own prior beliefs. It is much more difficult to learn to tolerate those with whom we disagree and who espouse ideas we find preposterous, repugnant, or even dangerous. We tolerate, and even affirmatively seek out, such disagreements not because they are pleasant but because it is through controversy that we can make progress, often in the most unexpected ways. At their best, universities tolerate controversies in the hopes that some of those controversies will generate not just heat but light. As students and scholars, we should welcome controversies that test our ideas and speculations and help us discard those arguments that are weak and build on those that are proven strong.

Unfortunately, universities sometimes struggle to sustain the kind of diverse intellectual communities that would best facilitate the advancement and dissemination of knowledge. The English philosopher John Stuart Mill worried that a closed society, too comfortable in its own



convictions, would retreat into dogmatism. It would not have the opportunity to grapple with diverse opinions, to have its own opinions tested, to refine its own ideas by identifying and shedding those that were weak and borrowing and bolstering those that were strong. Academia values skepticism, not credulity, but that requires bringing to campus those who will question and not merely affirm. It marks a fundamental misunderstanding of

academic life to conflate scholarly disagreements and political disagreements. It is perfectly possible for university faculties to overwhelmingly hail from the political left and yet disagree vehemently with one another on matters of scholarship and teaching, and it is likewise possible for faculty members who would be very much at odds with one another in the realm of politics to be in complete agreement in the realm of scholarship. Only someone who does not understand what happens on college campuses could declare, as the office of U.S. Sen. Tom Coburn did, that "political science would be better left to pundits and voters," or that "CNN, Fox News, MSNBC, the print media, and a seemingly endless number of political commentators on the internet" serve the same function as the venerable American National Election Studies of public opinion managed by the University of Michigan and Stanford University. Pundits on CNN and political scientists in their ivory tower both have their contributions to make to society, but it is a fundamental error to think that those contributions are of the same type and one or the other is simply redundant.

The evidence that American university faculties lean to the left in their political preferences is overwhelming. While the gap is smaller in some disciplines (e.g., engineering), it is extremely large in many others (e.g., sociology). It would be a reasonable, and in many ways correct, response to this fact to say that for most purposes the political preferences of university faculty members have nothing to do with their work and how they conduct it. It is much less reasonable to respond, as many academics have, that university faculties should lean to the left.

When few conservative faculty members can be found on a college campus, students and others seeking to hear a conservative perspective on matters of public concern by necessity must look beyond campus. Preferably, the goal of such invitations should not be to replicate what could easily be found by simply turning on a cable news show. It is a missed opportunity if time, resources, and energy are committed to hosting events that do not advance the distinctive mission of a university and aspirations of a campus community, but are instead spent facilitating the business of professional agitators.

Obstructions of campus speakers have the

immediate effect of preventing a willing audience from hearing the arguments that the speaker was invited to convey, but obstructionist protest tactics have an additional effect as well. They are efforts not merely to shout down a particular speech, but to ostracize the speaker from the campus community. They are designed not only to prevent a particular message from being heard, but also to send a message of their own: You will not be tolerated here.

Even more disturbing has been the recent uptick of threats of violence against professors who step out of line on American university campuses. Drexel University decided once again to suspend its most notorious professor over tweets about the Las Vegas mass shooting in October 2017. Because of "a growing number of threats" directed at the professor, the "safety of our campus" had to take priority over free speech and the professor had to be removed, Drexel said. Evergreen State College likewise appealed to campus safety as the reason for suspending a professor who came under fire from students for questioning a proposed "Day of Absence" on which white students and faculty were asked to stay away from campus.

Such purges are not designed to filter out would-be scholars who do not meet professional standards nor to dedicate intellectual energy to the most promising lines of scholarly inquiry. They are designed to impose and enforce ideological boundaries on the scope of academic discussion. Ideas without any credible intellectual grounding can be ignored. Arguments that are simply mistaken can be corrected through further argumentation and research. Scholars who have engaged in misconduct can be exposed and disciplined through fair procedures. Speakers who say things deemed unacceptable should not simply be excluded, and professors who step outside the bounds of academic or societal orthodoxy should not be threatened with violence or termination.

While such episodes might showcase academic communities that are failing to live up to their own ideals, do they actually pose a problem for the mission of a university? If the artificial constraints on the intellectual diversity tolerated on campus had no real consequences for the pursuit of truth or the advancement and dissemination of knowledge, then those constraints might be annoying and embarrassing but of no great significance.

It seems naive to imagine that such might be the case. Certainly in other contexts, we tend to think that artificial boundaries on the pursuit of knowledge and exclusions from the scholarly community are damaging not only to those left on the outside but also to those within the community. As Mill pointed out, it is the closed society that will not hear from outsiders that suffers the most from the intellectual blinders it has imposed on itself. Ignorance flourishes where free inquiry is

Academia values skepticism, not credulity, but that requires bringing to campus those who will question and not merely affirm. impeded. Flawed assumptions go unchallenged. Weak arguments go uncorrected. The agenda for intellectual investigation itself is restricted as questions go unasked. Indeed, part of the rationale for adding gender, racial, and global diversity to American college campuses is that individuals with different experiences and perspectives will improve the quality of academic discourse. Specifically ignoring the value of nurturing greater intellectual diversity on campus seems misguided.

The lack of viewpoint diversity

on campus has also encouraged political backlash. Although the economic, social, and cultural value of universities should encourage their broad support, it has become too easy for some to conclude that they have no stake in the success of universities. Both conservative professors and conservative students often find themselves beleaguered on campus. Conservative interest groups have fanned the flames of mass resentment of the universities. Conservative voters, politicians, and alumni are increasingly adopting the view that mainstream colleges and universities are agents of left-wing politics that should be starved or dismantled. If university faculty understand themselves to be a force of progressive social and political change, it should not be surprising if conservatives use the tools at their disposal to fight back.

It would be preferable if the future of universities did not devolve into a partisan battle. A sincere commitment to preserving free speech on campus and sustaining a space for diverse intellectual arguments is an essential element of demonstrating the value of universities to a broad constituency. Legislative or alumni interventions into campus affairs with a goal of tilting the ideological balance in universities are often clumsy and ham-handed. They subvert important safeguards of university autonomy and intellectual experimentation and distort academic endeavors. The pressure for such outside interventions will only intensify, however, if universities do not seem to be keeping their own house in order. If universities position themselves as little more than partisan think tanks or advocates within the culture war, then partisans on the other side will be inclined to treat them as adversaries to be neutered or destroyed.

Outsiders can worry too much about ideological intolerance on college campuses. While disruptive protests are unfortunate and too common, they do not characterize the everyday routine of campus life. In a nation with hundreds of colleges and millions of students, even a daily episode of uncivil behavior would represent but a drop in the sea. The occasional instance of a speaker being shouted down or a class being disrupted commands attention, but such instances tend to overshadow the thousands of campus speakers whose biggest

problem is convincing an audience to attend the lecture or the thousands of classroom teachers who are most concerned that students read their assignments and pay attention in class. Those who worry about systematic ideological indoctrination in college classrooms should be heartened by the evidence that students who are most engaged with their professors and their academic work are the least likely to drift to intellectual and political extremes. It is tempting to indulge ourselves and wallow in the examples of campus misbehavior that conform to familiar narratives, but we should be careful not to let such examples overwhelm us. There are troubling currents swirling through college campuses, and there are genuine disagreements about the proper mission of the university and the modes of realizing it, but campuses are not yet in crisis. Colleges do not need to be dismembered or salvaged. They do need to give attention to their foundations, however. The principles of intellectual inquiry and the conditions that sustain it need to be reaffirmed if universities are to remain vibrant and valuable institutions.

The causes of the ideological tilt on college campuses are myriad. Although it might be the case that simple ideological bias sometimes plays a role in faculty hiring, it is probably more common that ideological blinders help shape an academic culture that is inhospitable to dissenting ideas and points of view. It would seem unwise and likely futile to pursue a system of quotas for achieving greater intellectual diversity on campus. The goal should not be to put a thumb on the scale of scholarly merit. Universities must continue to strive to be the best at what they do by cultivating free intellectual inquiry and creative thinking about ideas. Members of the campus community should pause, however, before dismissing the need for intellectual diversity within academia. Those who are tempted to think that conservatives are simply too "stupid" to participate in the scholarly endeavor, or believe that the intellectual contribution of a conservative scholar on campus would be no different from what could be found on a typical evening on Fox News, should pause to consider whether they have retreated too far into an ideological bubble of their own. Nurturing and grappling with dissenting voices within academia would be likely to pay unexpected intellectual dividends as the scope of academic research is expanded, and the representation of thoughtful conservative scholars and teachers on college campuses is likely to encourage greater tolerance, engagement, and dialogue on campus and beyond. •

Adapted and excerpted from Speak Freely: Why Universities Must Defend Free Speech by Keith Whittington. Copyright © 2018 by Princeton University Press. Reprinted by permission.

If university faculty understand themselves to be a force of progressive social and political change, it should not be surprising if conservatives use the tools at their disposal to fight back.

e's looking right at me," says Dr. Yolandra Gomez
Toya '88 as she reassures the mother of 6-monthold Regis Toledo that the infant is developing just
as he should. The chubby-cheeked, brown-eyed
boy has no clue that his pediatrician is unusual,
but she is. Toya's heritage is Native American.

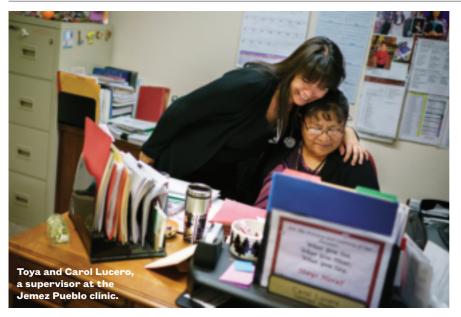
Of the approximately 956,000 doctors in the United States, just 3,475 are Native American, about one-third of 1 percent. (The most recent data are from 2013.) The nation's 6.6 million American Indians and Alaska Natives (the two groups are generally combined) make up about 2 percent of the total U.S. population. As for the number of pediatricians like Toya, "the picture the data paints is not a great one," says Dr. Shaquita Bell, chair of the Committee on Native American Child Health of the American Academy of Pediatrics. Fewer than 300 pediatricians, about half of 1 percent of all pediatricians in the country, are American Indian.

NEEDED: NATIVE DOCTORS

Yolandra Gomez Toya '88 works to close the gap

By Kathleen McCleery '75





Toya is examining little Regis at a clinic at Jemez Pueblo in New Mexico. The 51-year-old doctor drives 32 miles to this tiny community twice a month, on her days off from a full-time job at a pediatrics practice outside Albuquerque. More than half the pueblo's 3,400 members live in the village nestled in a valley bordered by red sandstone cliffs. Toya's husband was raised here. When her colleagues ask why she doesn't play golf or ride a bike on her time off, Toya is emphatic: Native American communities "need our help, because there's so much work to be done to make those communities healthy."

While there are few Indian doctors, there are plenty of problems to treat. One national study found 4-year-old Native American children are twice as likely as other children to be obese. Those aged 10 to 19 are nine times more likely to be diagnosed with Type 2 diabetes. Native teens have the highest rates of suicide and teen pregnancy of any population group in the United States. Poverty rates are higher for Native Americans than any other racial group.

Dr. Donald Warne, a member of the Oglala Lakota tribe and chair of the Department of Public Health at North Dakota State University, believes training more Native doctors and other health care professionals will improve the quality of care for American Indians. "The low-hanging fruit is to develop our health-care workforce in Indian country," he says. Toya agrees that this could have a positive effect on health, describing her work as "rolling up my sleeves and working on the front lines in a Native community."

> Of the 19,254 medical school graduates in 2017, just 30 were Native American. Many just "don't understand the rules of the game," Toya says.

rowing up poor in rural Dulce, N.M., Toya dreamed about being a doctor. Born Yolandra Gomez to a Jicarilla Apache mother and Hispanic father, she was the ninth of 10 children. They were sheep-andcattle herders whose nomadic lifestyle entailed spending much of the year in a ramshackle two-room home that lacked plumbing and electricity. "We always had an outhouse," Toya says. Wood gathered, chopped, and stacked by the children was the primary source of fuel. Lambing season brought a chance to play doctor. "Some of the lambs were too sick to nurse so we would take the lambs [to be fed], and that became our full-time job." The children learned to butcher, too, which sparked Toya's interest in biology.

Sheep were — and still are — an important source of food for the family. Preparing for the annual Jicarilla Apache feast day known as Go-Jii-Yah in mid-September, Toya's mother, Cora Gomez, and her sister, Michelle Gomez, have slaughtered two animals. The feast day is a harvest celebration when tribe members flock to the shores of Stone Lake on their northern New Mexico reservation, camping in dome tents, RVs, and traditional teepees. The family's 87-year-old matriarch watches her adult children as they cut meat from the lambs' bones and slice potatoes, carrots, and celery. Toya pats dough for fry bread and slides it into a cast-iron pot of bubbling oil. Fry bread isn't part of a traditional Native diet - it was first made when the U.S. government offered American Indians rations of free white flour, lard, and baking powder. Toya knows the crispy, plate-sized rounds drizzled with honey aren't healthy, but they're irresistible.

As the stew simmers in huge pots on a cast-iron grate over a wood-fired stove, people prepare for a relay race between the tribe's two clans. Many retreat to circular kivas constructed from aspen branches to be blessed by medicine men. Four white circles painted on their faces symbolize the Earth, the sky, the sun, and the moon.

It is a ceremony far removed from Princeton, nearly 2,000 miles east. In sixth grade, Toya spotted a photograph of Princeton's ivy-covered stone buildings and told her teacher she wanted to attend the University someday. "You can't go there," he told her. "Only rich, white, smart people go there." But Toya thought, "I know I am at least one of those things." Five years later, a family connection led her to Alfred Bush, then the curator of Western Americana at Firestone Library. He encouraged her to apply to a boarding school in Colorado for her senior year of high school and then to Princeton. Once admitted, Bush paid her way to visit.

Bush chauffeured Toya to and from Newark Airport, and hosted dinners where he introduced her to Native American and Latino students. There were fewer than a dozen American Indian students at the time, according to Bush, and they came from different tribes with little in common. Bush wanted to be sure "they stuck around, and most of them did," including Toya. A Woodrow Wilson School major, she went on to the



University of California, Berkeley, for a master's degree in public health and to the University of New Mexico School of Medicine.

At UNM, anatomy class presented an early challenge. When a Jicarilla Apache died, Toya explains, "traditionally that body was put away immediately. It was wrapped and put up in the mountains somewhere in the ravine, and everything was burned. ... The house was burned; all their belongings were burned." Medical students are assigned a body for a semester to dissect weekly, but many Native cultures discourage touching dead bodies. When Toya consulted tribal medicine men for advice, they initially urged against her participation. Toya worked with them to develop blessings to protect her from the spirits with "strong medicine" consisting of "smudging or smoking" herself — part of a purifying ceremony — and chewing special roots. At the end of the semester, she prayed, cleansed herself, and made an offering to the cadaver so that the "spirit could rest."

Since Toya's time at UNM, the university has changed its curriculum, says Dr. Gayle Dine'Chacon, a Navajo who founded and directed the school's Center for Native American Health. Students who don't want to be in the room during autopsies are permitted to view them on a television screen outside.

Bell, of the American Academy of Pediatrics, faced a different conundrum during her medical school years. She was told to cut her hair because it might get in the way during a procedure or touch a patient. Trimming her long locks violated her Cherokee beliefs. "We cut hair for really major events — so birth, death, weddings," Bell says. "Your hair basically holds those memories." She took the issue to supervisors, who allowed her to keep her hair and her tribal identity.

Now, Bell guides others who confront cultural disparities.

Some Indian students come to the classroom at a disadvantage, she says, since medical school tends to employ a "lecture-style, competitive, grade-based situation." That's very different from Native American teaching, which she described as "supporting each other and not to put yourself ahead."

oya mentors students, too. She believes the biggest obstacle for Native students is getting admitted to medical school in the first place. Of the 19,254 graduates in 2017, just 30 were Native American. Many just "don't understand the rules of the game," Toya says, and need a guide to help them through the process, "somebody who sits down with them, emails them, texts them. Did you do this? Are you signing up for chemistry? Did you take that summer class?"

Toya has been offering that kind of advice to Erica Charley for years. Charley, who grew up on the Navajo reservation spanning New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah, where unemployment tops 40 percent, didn't think she'd graduate from high school, let alone become a doctor: "Coming from nothing ... you feel downtrodden." Toya encouraged her along the way and taught her techniques, including suturing lessons using pigs' feet. Now a first-year surgical resident who aims to be a transplant surgeon, Charley still shadows Toya and is a mentor to medical students herself.

Young aspiring Native doctors often live on reservations in remote locations with little or no access to the internet. They're more likely to confront financial hurdles. The average debt for all graduating physicians in 2016 was \$190,000, according to the Association of American Medical Colleges — and that doesn't count undergraduate loans. For many, those daunting figures would rule out medical school, says Bell: "To somebody





who had no running water growing up, that is astronomical, it's unfathomable.'

Toya's family couldn't bankroll her education, but she was lucky. Princeton offered her aid, and her tribe helped, too, paying for most of her education. In 1887, the U.S. government granted Jicarilla Apaches a reservation that sits on the Continental Divide. Toya's great-grandfather helped negotiate the deal, riding to Washington, D.C., in a cattle car (Native Americans were prohibited from riding in the passenger compartments). In the 1950s, oil and gas were discovered on the land, and royalties now fund scholarships. Not all tribes have such resources, but the Indian Health Service offers scholarships, as do the Association of American Indian Physicians and other organizations.

At Oregon Health and Science University, Dr. Erik Brodt is on a mission to boost the number of American Indian healthcare providers. Brodt, a member of the Ojibwe (or Chippewa) people, started the Northwest Center for Native American Excellence and hired 12 full-time Native American faculty members to help reach Native youth. There were only 194 Indian medical-school faculty members nationwide in 2016, and just eight of the nation's 143 medical schools educate half of all Native American doctors, according to Brodt.

Family practitioner Dr. Dan St. Arnold, also Ojibwe, has similar goals. He lauds programs to reach potential medical students sooner, and points to one led by the American Academy of Indian Physicians. The weeklong summer trip brings 25 Native high school students to Washington, D.C., each year to meet health professionals. But despite programs and scholarships, the number of Indian applicants to medical school has plateaued, puzzling him.

St. Arnold attended the Jicarilla Apache feast day, sitting in a lawn chair on the sidelines of the relay race. His wife, a Jicarilla Apache, is Toya's cousin. St. Arnold spent 25 years working with the Indian Health Service, which paid for his medical education; he argues that diversity in health-care professions improves outcomes for everyone. "Studies have shown that people — whether Native American, African American, Asian, even white Americans - respond better because they've

experienced what you've experienced," says St. Arnold. "The best care comes from people who know where you're coming from."

St. Arnold and Toya served together on the admissions committee at UNM's medical school a few years ago. Even in a state with a large Native American population (about 10 percent), Toya saw evidence of racism. "You'd hear people say things like, Native American kids aren't smart enough. They can't cut it." St. Arnold suggested that admission officials focus not on "grades, but look at the road [the applicants] had to follow to get to that point." Racial bias doesn't end after students graduate from medical school: When Toya was a senior resident working in a neonatal intensive-care unit and wearing her green scrubs and

stethoscope, a white nurse once assumed she was a janitor and asked her to plunge a toilet. Toya reported the incident because she wanted "that nurse to understand that, you know, not all of us brown people are the janitors." Students still bring her similar stories, she says.

Back at Jemez Pueblo, parents appreciate Toya's dedication. When 7-year-old Tahi Toya (no relation to Yolandra) was diagnosed with acute flaccid myelitis, a rare condition that affects the nervous system, his mother sought advice from both a medicine man and a team of doctors including Toya. The viral-induced illness doesn't have an effective treatment. A month-long healing ceremony at the pueblo helped, according to Tahi's mother, Tricia Toya, who added that Yolandra Toya respected "the values Natives have" and understood the family's need to turn to "different ways of belief to look for answers."

Toya also volunteers at Jemez on evenings and weekends. She urges parents to feed children more fruits and vegetables and to get them to bed earlier. She acknowledges that this is tough for families with incomes below the poverty level and whose homes consist of a couple of rooms for multiple generations. She's the first physician at Jemez to participate on a familysupport team aimed at identifying and helping children with learning and behavioral problems. And she's embarking on a new project with the American Lung Association to diagnose and treat asthma. The disease is prevalent in places like Jemez where wood stoves are used for heating.

Just being a presence on the pueblo is generating results. "I can make the biggest difference in their lives if they see me as a Native American woman physician who cares about them," she says. On one home visit, she spotted children playing doctor. She beamed and reported, "All the little girls wanted to be Dr. Toya. My job is done!"

There's success on a personal level, too. Her daughter Anya, a junior at the University of New Mexico, plans to apply to medical or dental school. She, too, may be Dr. Toya someday, the first female physician who is Jemez. •

Kathleen McCleery '75 is special correspondent and freelance producer for PBS NewsHour.





SAMARA BAY '02

YOU SAY TOMATO ...

How a fascination with phonetics led to a career as an accent and dialect coach to the stars

Ruth Negga was raised in Ireland and Joel Edgerton is Australian, yet the actors portrayed a couple from rural Virginia in Loving, the 2016 film about the landmark Supreme Court case that legalized interracial marriage.

Sitting in a canvas-backed chair throughout filming was Samara Bay '02, the dialect coach to both actors — who subsequently received Golden Globe

nominations for their performances, and an Academy Award nomination for Negga — helping them not only to voice those broad Tidewater "o"s, but to weave the sounds into their characters.

Bay teaches American dialects to foreigners and foreign dialects to Americans. Dialect coaches don't specialize, though. She teaches every accent one can imagine: Pakistani,

"You cannot be a good coach without understanding the actors' process. You have to understand how hard it is to integrate technical things and emotional things and memorizing."

- Samara Bay '02

Scandinavian, you name it — including one she calls "vaguely Eastern European." She has even improvised historical dialects, such as 1850s Appalachian Georgian. No one really knows what that one sounded like, so Bay taught a rural Ozark dialect instead.

"Accent" and "dialect" are often used interchangeably, but they are not quite the same. An accent reflects regional or social differences in pronouncing certain words; a dialect includes forms of speech. The expression "y'all," for example, might be said with a Southern accent, but mashing the words "you" and "all" and using it for the second-person plural is characteristic of a Southern dialect.

Learning a dialect would seem to require only a good ear, but the process of developing a dialect is more complicated than that. Whatever accent she is asked to coach, Bay will first find samples of it. The best resource is a website called the International Dialects of English Archive, containing about 1,300 audio clips of native speakers from 120 countries. Want to hear someone speak with a Cypriot dialect? Navajo? Philadelphian? They are all there.

She next breaks down the dialect's distinctive sounds using the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA), which is commonly used by singers, therapists, and language teachers, and sends those, along with any audio clips, to help clients get started.

At their first meeting, usually in her home studio near the Hollywood Bowl (sometimes by video chat), Bay makes the intellectual physical. She likes to get her clients moving around, so she often converts the IPA's hieroglyphs into gestures to convey some of the aural nuances and provide an easy reminder.

Especially early on, she wants them to do "the big, loud, bad version," and in doing so, become comfortable playing with the sounds. The goal is not impersonation, but something more organic. Blend the accent with the character's personality and the emotions within the script, and the accent becomes invisible and much more effective.

Bay has worked with stars on major movies and TV shows, but she also coaches unknowns preparing for auditions and business executives trying to improve their public speaking. A selfdescribed "science nerd" — her father, Joel Primack '66, is an astrophysicist and her mother, Nancy Ellen Abrams, writes about science and technology — Bay sometimes teaches classes at the Alan Alda Center for Communicating Science to help scientists convey their ideas to lay audiences.

Raised in Santa Cruz, Calif., Bay majored in English at Princeton and received a certificate from the theater program. She was first introduced to the IPA in an acting class at the American Conservatory Theater following her freshman year and was drawn in by the lesson. After earning an M.F.A. at Brown, she was accepted into the Shakespeare Lab at New York's Public Theater, where she worked with renowned dialect coach Kate Wilson, who later referred some of Bay's first clients. Bay has since taught at universities and acting conservatories.

She calls her early theatrical training indispensable to the work she does now. "You cannot be a good coach to actors without understanding the actors' process," Bay says. "You have to understand how hard it is to integrate technical things and emotional things and memorizing."

Although Bay receives screen credit for her work, the greater rewards are sometimes more subtle. While filming Loving, Edgerton ran into actor Édgar Ramirez, whom Bay had coached in three movies.

"Oh yeah," Ramirez said, "you're working with my dialect coach, Samara."

"Um, she's my dialect coach," Edgerton replied. • By M.F.B.



LISTEN to Samara Bay '02 discuss the phonetics that inform her work at paw.princeton.edu

New Alumni Group Brings Together Military Veterans

Military veterans have made up but a small fraction of Princeton's undergraduate class in recent years. There were two veterans in the freshman class in 2013; this year, there are just five. Now, a group of alumni veterans has launched an effort to provide support for students and alumni with military backgrounds, and it hopes to help attract more veterans to the University.

The Princeton Veterans Association (PVETS) hopes to "engage with a large number of Princeton alumni who share having worn the cloth of the nation and bring them back into the life and fabric of the University," says retired Marine Corps Maj. Gen. Andrew Davis '70, one of the group's founders, who served as a rifle platoon commander during the Vietnam War. "Some have felt separated from the University and that the University no longer valued military service."

It is uncertain how many living alumni have served in the military, but the number could be as high as 10,000, Davis says. A new field on TigerNet asks alumni to add details of their military service. PVETS hopes veterans will update their profiles, so they can be invited to join.

In addition, PVETS hopes to assemble a network of alumni veterans who could meet with members of the military who are considering attending Princeton. "It improves the culture of the University to have more veterans. Learning about their experiences adds to the quality of the education for other students," says former Congressman Jim Marshall '72, who served in infantry combat during the Vietnam War.

Adds Ray DuBois '72, who was a combat intelligence-operations sergeant in Vietnam, "We want to make Princeton welcoming for young veterans today."

PVETS, which also seeks to broaden the understanding of military service and national security on campus, is co-sponsoring an April 7 symposium titled "Defending Democracy: Civil and Military Responses to Weaponized Information." Speakers include retired Adm. Cecil Haney; retired Gen. Michael Hayden, former NSA and CIA director; and former FBI special agent Clint Watts.

PVETS also hopes to offer mentoring for students and alumni, assistance in finding employment, and fundraising for scholarships. There will be social events as well. One of the first was a get-together of veterans — alumni and undergraduate — during Alumni Day weekend in February. **Φ** By Jennifer Altmαnn

NEW RELEASES



The Hershey Trust Co., a charity with more than \$12 billion in its endowment. transformed the once-industrial Hershey, Pa., into

an affluent suburb. In Chocolate We Trust (University of Pennsylvania Press) details Peter Kurie *15's inquiry into allegations of misuse of the trust's funds and his exploration of the trust's outsized influence on Hershey, his hometown.



Philosopher Kieran Setiya *02 offers insight into middle age in Midlife: A Philosophical Guide (Princeton

University Press). He argues that through philosophy, one can find a different perspective on mortality and use meditation to help stay grounded in the present, and that a change in perspective can help resolve a midlife crisis. •

READING ROOM: ALEXIS OKEOWO '06

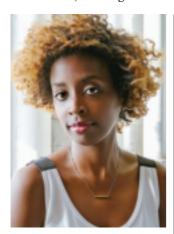
A SILENT MAJORITY SPEAKS



Stories of religious extremism in Africa aren't hard to find, from Joseph Kony's Lord's Resistance Army, a heterodox Christian rebel group that has been waging a war in northern Uganda for decades, to Boko Haram, an Islamic militant organization in Nigeria. But behind each attention-grabbing event are the lives of millions of people across Africa who are quietly resisting religious and cultural fundamentalism.

Four of these tales are featured in *A Moonless, Starless Sky: Ordinary*

Men and Women Fighting Extremism in Africa (Hachette), by Alexis Okeowo '06, based on six years of travel and reporting across the continent. In the book, Okeowo, a staff writer for *The New Yorker*, highlights people who defy conventional accounts and expectations about Africa, focusing on those affected by some of its most violent conflicts.



Alexis Okeowo '06's A Moonless, Starless Sky is a finalist for a PEN America Literary Award.

"I wanted to challenge the common narrative that Africans are either perpetrators of violence or passive agents of suffering," Okeowo says. "They're flawed, complicated individuals trying to create good lives for themselves and making choices much in the way we do, even in these situations of conflict."

Elder, a government bureaucrat in Nigeria who grows fed up with the government's inadequate response to Boko Haram, is a compelling example of this. He formed a vigilante group of several thousand men who use rudimentary weapons like machetes and homemade guns to fight the militants. Okeowo says she wants readers to understand the "moral grays" of his situation: "I'm trying to show his reasoning — how you begin to do things you never expected because you feel they're necessary to protect yourself, your family, your community."

The stories often resist preconceived notions

about human relationships as well. There's Eunice, who was kidnapped by Kony's LRA at the age of 15 and given as a wife to a young soldier, Bosco, who was himself kidnapped by Kony and trained as a fighter. When Eunice refuses Bosco's advances on their first night together, he rapes her. But eventually, as they suffer through the horrors of battle together, they grow to respect each other — and they stay together, even after escaping from Kony's army.

Many of the central figures share a faith with the people they are resisting. Eunice and Bosco are Christians, like Kony, but refuse to embrace his violent, messianic version of the religion. In Mauritania, one of the few countries in the world where modern slavery still exists — and is perceived by some to be sanctioned by Islam, the state religion — an anti-slavery activist named Biram publicly burns Islamic texts that justify slavery, even though the act constitutes apostasy, a crime punishable by death. In fact, it's his faith in Islam that helps drive him to fight religious extremism.

Okeowo says she was inspired by the quiet courage of her subjects — especially Aisha, a teenager in Somalia who loves to play basketball, despite increasing restrictions on women's freedom. Although Aisha receives death threats for playing, she wears track pants under her long skirts, always ready for a game.

"Aisha would never say she's a hero," Okeowo says. "She would probably say she's a normal teenager who wants to hang out with her boyfriend and to go to the beach." But it's her resilience — a quality shared by everyone in the book — that allows her to fight back, in her own way, against the religious fundamentalism of her culture. "Resistance can often just be the courage to keep living your life the way you believe is right." • By Amelia Thomson-DeVeaux '11

CAROLINE PARK '11:

The Olympic Dream



Motherland I had never been to Korea. My parents always talked about it - this is something that we really should do — and we never had the chance because we were so busy playing hockey growing up. The first time I went to Korea was to basically try out for the team, so I thought that was kind of a happy coincidence.

Unified team It was a mix of emotions [when South Korea announced the women's hockey team would add North Korean players], but I think generally, the team has been very accepting of it. Everyone is working hard to figure out how to make sure that we are a team.

Future doctor I'm in my third year of med school [at Columbia] — I took a leave of absence. I've always been interested in orthopedics. Before med school, I did clinical research in orthopedic surgery, so that is the field that I'm most interested in. 0 Interview conducted and condensed by B.T.



CLASS NOTES

Online Class Notes are password protected. To access, alumni must use their TigerNet ID and password. Click here to log in: http://paw.princeton.edu/class-notes

MEMORIALS

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



John A. Stevens '43 John died Sept. 3, 2017. He came to Princeton from Columbia High School (N.J.), where he was a member of the French club and track team.

At Princeton John majored in basic engineering. His extracurricular activities included Glee Club and numerous interclub sports. He was a member of Campus Club.

After graduation he enlisted in the Navy and served in the Pacific as a radar and sonar officer with the rank of lieutenant junior grade aboard a destrover escort.

In 1950 he graduated from the University of Miami with a second bachelor's degree, in civil engineering. This set John off on a career in teaching. He earned a master's degree in civil engineering from Penn State.

He was a professor in the engineering department at the University of Miami for more than 34 years. In this position he taught engineering and how to approach complex problems. In 1982 the University of Miami awarded John its Excellence in Teaching award, and in 1986 its Distinguished Alumni award.

John was a devoted Quaker and for 25 years spent his summers at Quaker camps in Vermont.

He is survived by three children, Alex, Walter, and Nancy. To them the class sends its deepest sympathy.

THE CLASS OF 1947



John F. Barry Jr. '47 John died July 2, 2017, in Southport, Conn. The fourth child of John and Helen Roff Barry, he was born Dec. 1, 1925, in Waterbury, Conn.

A 1943 graduate of Cranwell Prep School, Jack served in the Navy as an aviation cadet during World War II and then returned to Princeton. Jack was a member of Cannon Club. He graduated from Princeton in 1949 and then from Columbia Law School in 1952. He married his hometown sweetheart, Rosemary Quinn, Sept. 10, 1949. She died in 2012.

Jack practiced law in New York City for more than 40 years, spending most of his career as general counsel for Bridgeport Brass. He was active in the takeover of the New York Central Railroad and The New York Times issuance of two classes of stock. He helped found the Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research.

He served as a board member of St. Vincent Medical Center, the Fairfield Harbor Management Committee, the Susquanaug Association, and the Fairfield Museum of History. One of Jack's proudest achievements was the conversion of the Nyala Farms office park into Greens Farms, where it still has the bucolic appearance of the former farm today.

Among his many business and philanthropic activities, John was most proud of his family of nine children: Morgan Morton of Houston; John F. Barry III '74 of Riverside, Conn.; Rosemary Barry '79 of Westport, Conn.; Michael Barry '82, Polly Barry, and Maura Grinalds of Southport, Conn.; Deirdre Barry '89 of New York City; and deceased sons Christopher and Matthew '78. He is also survived by 24 grandchildren; seven greatgrandchildren; and many nieces and nephews.

The class sends to his family its fond memories of this active classmate, who spent many years as an officer and executive committee member.



Richard H. Baumann '47 Dick died July 21, 2017, in Easton, Pa.

Dick was born Sept. 21, 1925, in Franklin, N.J. He joined the Army in 1942 and fought

in Europe until 1945. He was awarded the Purple Heart for wounds suffered in France, and he recovered in Great Britain. He enjoyed improving his golf game during his recovery, as well as playing in the USO band.

At Princeton Dick majored in chemical engineering. His first job was with the David Smith Steel Co., where he became sales manager. He left in 1969 to found AB Precision Grinding, which grew to national recognition and kept him very active until he retired in 1990.

Upon retirement, Dick continued his interest in golf and gardening. He was president of the Children's Home Board, the Palmer Kiwanis, and an elder at College Hill Presbyterian Church. His love of learning inspired him to begin a golf outing to support the Palmer Kiwanis scholarship fund, and he established the Easton Children's Home Scholarship.

Dick is survived by his son, Peter; daughterin-law, Maggie; and their two children. He is also survived by his wife, Ilene, and her two sons and two daughters. The class joins in remembering this active Princetonian, and sends its fond memories to his wife and children.

Peter A.C. Neidecker '47

Peter died Aug. 28, 2017, in Denver, where he lived with his wife, Dody. Peter was born in Paris and was schooled there until entering the Scaitcliffe Boarding School in Surrey, England; he then went on to Phillips Exeter Academy. At Princeton he majored in economics.

As a Navy ensign during World War II, Peter skippered a landing craft in the Philippines. After graduating from Princeton in 1948, he earned a master's of engineering degree from Brown University, and married Dody Shaw in 1951 when she graduated from Smith College. His first employment was with Dominion Chain Co. in Niagara Falls, Ontario. They next moved to Denver, where he founded National Wire and Stamping in 1959 and invented the ski wicket to attach passes to the skier.

Peter volunteered as president of the United Way in Ontario; the Boys and Girls Club of Denver; and the Rotary Club in Englewood, Colo.; and was a trustee of the Kent School in Denver. He was an avid outdoorsman, enjoying tennis, skiing, fly-fishing, and sailing in the Mediterranean with Dody. They had three children, Sylvia, Peter, and Sally; eight grandchildren; and six great-grandchildren to keep the family lineage going.

Peter and his charming wife attended a number of '47 mini-reunions in the West. The class sends its memories of this accomplished classmate to the family.

Harvey L. Small '47

Harvey died March 4, 2017, in Ridgewood, N.J., where he had practiced dentistry for many years.

Harvey entered Princeton with the V-12 program in 1943 and completed service with the Navy before entering a dental residency. After dental school he started a practice in Ridgewood. He had retired at the time of our 50th reunion.

His wife, Cynthia, predeceased him. They had two daughters; Peggy, who married a dentist and lives in Rochester, N.Y., where she is a product manager; and Lindy, who

PRINCETONIANS / MEMORIALS

lives in California with her husband, and is a practicing architect. The two daughters have brought five grandchildren into the family. Lindy designed a beachfront vacation home for her parents south of Charleston, S.C., at Seabrook Island. Harvey and Cynthia spent many happy weeks there, mostly helping their grandchildren learn to play sports.

Harvey and Cynthia were fond of golf and racquet sports, which they played from both their home locations. They enjoyed planting flower gardens in Ridgewood. At Seabrook, Harvey would bring home an occasional catch of ocean fish. Their travels around the world gave them the chance to develop a love of wine and foods of many nations.

The class joins in memory of this active classmate and his wife of many years.

THE CLASS OF 1948



Theodore D. Taubeneck '48 Ted was born Nov. 18, 1926. He grew up in Bronxville, N.Y.

At Princeton Ted was president of Prospect Club,

a headwaiter in Commons, and graduated cum laude from SPIA. As an alum, he served as class treasurer, worked the Annual Giving campaigns, and did interviews for alumni schools committees.

After earning his law degree from Harvard in 1950 and two years of Army service in the United States, Europe, and Korea, Ted studied statistics at New York University. He also studied accounting at George Washington University while pursuing his career as a trial lawyer, tax legislative counsel, lobbyist, corporation lawyer, and an international business and finance executive.

A lay religious leader during both his work years and retirement, Ted was a church vestryman, worked in prison ministry, and did other church and community service. With family and friends, he shared many enthusiasms and pastimes such as theater, music, museums, courses in the arts and humanities, the Pittsburgh Steelers, and many other interests too numerous to mention here.

Ted died Nov. 30, 2017, in Tucson, Ariz., shortly after his 91st birthday. In their "marriage and friendship" of 66 years, he and Shirley parented four sons and five daughters. They became grandparents of 24 and greatgrandparents of 25. There have been reunions every five years and many other gatherings of their close-knit family.

THE CLASS OF 1949

F. Farny Eilers Jr. '49

Farn died Oct. 9, 2017, in Hamden, Conn., just two months after his 90th birthday.

He graduated from The Hill School and came to Princeton after a year spent in the



Navy. His father was in the Class of 1924. Farn majored in architecture and was a member of Court Club. While on campus, he was a member of the St. Paul Society and

worked in Marquand Library. After graduation he worked as an architectural draftsman for several New York City firms, including Fordyce & Hamby. While a New York resident, he was an active member of the Society of Architectural Historians and the National Trust for Historic Preservation, organizations that support and maintain significant architectural sites from all periods.

Farn then moved to New Haven, Conn., to join the firm of Caproni Associates as an architect; he continued his practice with the firm for many years, finally retiring and continuing in individual practice. His family and friends remember him with great affection

He is survived by his wife, Doris; and his son, David Farny Eilers. At his request, no services were to be held, and any donations were to be made to the ASPCA.



Glenn A. Hacker Jr. '49

Glenn died Oct. 27, 2017, in Bonner, Mont. He had lived in the area for many years. He first worked with two architectural firms, and then

worked for 26 years with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service in Missoula.

Glenn's father was an architect, and Glenn came to Princeton from Fort Lee, N.J., to pursue a degree in civil engineering. He was a member of Cloister Inn and the Princeton student chapter of the American Society of Civil Engineers. Upon graduation he went to work in Kalispell, Mont., as an architectural draftsman. After 13 years with two private firms, Glenn joined the engineering division of the Wildlife Service, retiring in 1989.

Glenn was an active member of the Presbyterian Church and a Scottish-Rite Mason for 50 years. He raced his Class B hydroplane in many regattas and also belonged to a Geritol golf league, where his "name always gets a smile when I go to a new course," as he put it.

Glenn married Julie Ann Case, the daughter of a cattle rancher, July 12, 1958. She predeceased him in August 2016. They had five children, Annabelle, Mary, Joanna H. Gutierrez, George, and Donna; and six grandchildren. All of them survive him.

Our sympathy goes to all of Glenn's family.

THE CLASS OF 1950

Leonard R. Bogaev '50

Len, a well-respected urologist, died Oct. 20, 2017, in Fredericksburg, Va.

He came to Princeton from Central High



School in Philadelphia, Pa. He graduated with honors in chemistry and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He was a member of Elm.

Len's medical career began at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, where he was elected to Alpha Omega Alpha, medical school's highest honor. After an internship, he moved to the University of Virginia, where he completed his residency in urology. Having been commissioned in the Navy during his internship, he "repaid the Navy," as he wrote in our 10th-reunion book, for letting him complete his residency by serving as urologist-in-chief at the Navy hospital in Memphis.

Leaving the Navy in 1961, he partnered to form a private practice in urology in Jonesboro, Ark. He practiced there until retiring in 1988. Retirement took Len and his wife, Rosa Lee - a nursing student whom he met during his residency - back to Virginia, where they finally settled in Fredericksburg. While recognized as an outstanding doctor by his peers, Len would tell everyone that his proudest achievement was his beloved family.

He is survived by his wife of 60 years, Rosa Lee; sons Chris, Doug, and Rick; daughter Susan; and nine grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1954



James W. Brown Jr. '54 Jim died Nov. 20, 2017.

He graduated from Shaker Heights (Ohio) High School. At Princeton he majored in chemical engineering. He was

a member of Tiger Inn and was active in the Cleveland Club. He transferred to MIT in his junior year so he could marry his high-school sweetheart, Constance Wright. At MIT he was a member of the national honorary society Tau Beta Pi.

As a fighter pilot in the Navy, Jim qualified for all-weather, night landing on aircraft carriers, and remained an avid pilot thereafter. He enjoyed a successful business career - including $tenure\ at\ Standard\ Oil\ of\ Ohio-culminating$ in the business joy of his life: the ownership and leadership of Hartzell Propeller Inc., the world's leading and oldest airplane-propeller company. He enjoyed mentoring dozens of people. Two of Jim's favorite sayings were "Break a rule every day" and "Heed the 11th commandment: Thou shalt go for it." He often said, "I am the luckiest man in the world."

He is survived by his wife of 65 years, Constance; six children; 16 grandchildren; and three great-grandchildren.

George D. Cope Jr. '54

George died Oct. 2, 2017, of stage-four lung cancer, a diagnosis he had received in early



February 2017. He chose to forgo chemotherapy and had a very good last chapter, enjoying friends and family through September. He passed quietly and without pain.

George came to Princeton from Episcopal High School in Savannah, Ga., and majored in modern languages. After Princeton, he pursued comparative-languages study at Harvard, and was then drafted into the Army, serving in Germany. At the end of his service he remained in Germany to learn film and photography, a career he enjoyed and in which he excelled.

Based in Boston, his studio created anthropological films from the Arctic to East Africa and scientific photography for the faculties of Harvard and MIT. He sold the business in 1978 and then worked for Digital Equipment Corp. producing educational videos, one of which won the Palme d'Or at Cannes.

In retirement, he wrote, "I am trying to reinvent myself as a novelist ... an experience both exciting and humbling ... finding myself, at age 70, no more than a clumsy beginner."

He is survived by his wife, Marsha; son Jonathan '98 and his wife, Carolyn Gratzer Cope '98; and two granddaughters.



Charles Millard '54

Charlie died Dec. 11, 2017, at his Chapel Hill, N.C., home.

He came to Princeton from the Nichols School in Buffalo, N.Y. He majored in art, joined

Charter Club, and was active in Triangle and Orange Key. He rowed on the freshman crew, participated in Roy Heath's Advisee Project, and graduated magna cum laude.

After service in the Navy, he earned a Ph.D. in fine arts at Harvard in 1971. Charlie held major curatorial positions at the Los Angeles County Museum and at the Hirschhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden in Washington before becoming director of the Ackland Art Museum at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. There he securely tied the Ackland's mission to university teaching. He invited students to museum events and began a program of steady public outreach that included local children. Millard described the seven years heading the Ackland as his happiest.

The sale of a priceless but unrecognized sculpture, which he had serendipitously purchased for a pittance, enabled him to establish the Tyche Foundation, from which much of Ackland's collection was founded. Charlie's modesty masked a deep wit, and a true gift for friendship. He is remembered as a connoisseur and patron whose acuity and generosity has benefited cultural institutions across the country.



John R. Skvarla '54

John died Sept. 3, 2016.

He came to Princeton from Turtle Creek High School in Turtle Creek, Pa. He majored in chemical engineering and

was a member of Charter Club. He participated in varsity swimming all four years and was a research assistant. He was a captain in the University dining halls.

After Princeton, he earned a master's degree in chemical engineering at the Carnegie Institute of Technology and worked for Standard Oil Co. In our 10th yearbook, he reported that his specialty was refinery economics, primarily long-range refinery planning and investment studies. He enjoyed overseas operations in particular. By our 50th reunion, he had retired and was enjoying skiing, hiking, and other outdoor activities.

He is survived by his wife, Sharon; and three daughters by a previous marriage, Leslie, Diana, and Lauren. The class sends condolences to his family.

THE CLASS OF 1955



David Howell '55

David was born July 30, 1933, in Erie, Pa., to Cynthia and Frank Howell. He died at home Oct. 8, 2017, in Washington, D.C.

At Princeton David majored in biology, joined Cap and Gown, and was president of the Nassoons. His roommates at 16 Hamilton Hall were John Hoffman, Robert Beardsley, James Bradford, and William Ophuls.

David was a naval aviator who served for five years, including time as a pilot of carrierbased aircraft on the USS Saratoga. After earning his Ph.D. from Penn State, he had a distinguished career at the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, Md.

David's prodigious intellect produced his remarkable wit and astonishing memory. Always a gentleman's gentleman, with sparkling blue eyes, David pursued a variety of interests, including photography, beekeeping, stone faceting, agronomy, and catching a glimpse of the elusive green flash. He sang at the National Cathedral for 40 years, and his rendition of "Tigertown Blues" with the Nassoons was the finest ever recorded.

He is survived by his beloved companion of more than half a century, Carolyn Davis of Washington, D.C.; and his brother, Lance T. Howell, and his wife, Pat, of Erie, Pa.

THE CLASS OF 1959

Snowden W. Dougherty '59

Snowden, also known as David or Dave, died Sept. 27, 2016, due to complications from pneumonia. We learned of his death only

recently. Years ago, Snowden had requested no communication with the class.

Born April 19, 1933, in Philadelphia, Pa., Snowden originally matriculated with the Class of 1955. After a hiatus from Princeton, he reenrolled with the Class of 1959, but left during our junior year. While at Princeton he was a member of Charter Club. Little else is known about his time at Princeton.

According to his obituary in The Washington Post, Snowden chose a simple life of humble devotion to God. He was known to many around the Washington, D.C., area, where he worked as a groundskeeper at the National Cathedral College of Preachers for many years, tidied pews at St. John's Episcopal Church in Georgetown, and collected thousands of books.

He had a generosity of spirit, and it was his goal to create complete libraries for many of his friends — a feat he apparently accomplished with books to spare. He was an accomplished sailor, traveler, naturalist, storyteller, singer, reader, collector, and allaround polymath.

There are no known next of kin.



Harvey G. Grossman '59

Harvey died peacefully July 30, 2017, at home in Corpus Christi, Texas, the city where he was born Dec. 14, 1937. Coming to Princeton from

W.B. Ray High School in Corpus Christi, Harvey was active on the Undergraduate Council, Undergraduate Schools Committee, and Whig-Clio. He served as vice chairman of the Nassau Herald, majored in psychology, and joined Quad, becoming a pillar of its IAA football and basketball teams.

After Princeton he went to Harvard Law School and then to the London School of Economics. Completing his academics in 1964, Harvey next served as a public defender in Washington, D.C., then in the Office of Economic Opportunity under Sargent Shriver. By 1980 he had returned home to Corpus Christi to practice law, serving as counsel to a Communications Workers of America local and as a litigator in many other matters. He served as Nueces County Democratic Party chairman.

At age 48 mid-life caught up with Harvey. Setting out to pursue a filmmaking career, he enrolled in a film-producing program at the University of Southern California and earned an MFA while graduating first in his class. His second-career choice was not hurt by the fact that Steven Spielberg's best friend was Harvey's cousin!

Harvey is survived by son Christopher Bailey, grandson Michael Bailey '12, sister Elizabeth Grossman Gans, and numerous other kin.

Charles S. Northen III '59

Charles died July 1, 2017, in Birmingham, Ala., three miles from the place he was raised.

Graduating with the first class of Indian Springs School in Birmingham, Charles spent but two years with us at Princeton, choosing history as his major and Tower as his club. Married in December 1957, Charles elected to continue his education at Vanderbilt University, where he graduated cum laude and earned a master's degree in history in 1961.

Charles chose investment management for his career, a field in which he achieved great success. He organized the investment section in the trust department of First Alabama Bank of Birmingham, serving for several years as its head and then as head of the trust division of Central Bank of the South. He retired as senior investment officer of Regions Financial Corp., later serving as a managing director of the investment-banking firm Sterne, Agee & Leach. Civic memberships included Kiwanis, Society of Colonial Wars, and St. Andrews Society of the Middle South.

Divorced from his first wife in 1972, Charles later married Betty Taylor, who at the time was a trust officer in a competing bank. Charles quipped in our 25th-reunion yearbook that they had to find things other than work for evening conversations.

Charles is survived by Betty, daughter Margaret, sons Charles IV and Bryce, stepdaughter Vicki, and five grandchildren. We have sent condolences.

THE CLASS OF 1961



David A. McEwen '61 Dave died May 3, 2017, in

Lafayette, Ind.

Born in Warren, Ohio, he came to Princeton from Warren G. Harding High School. At

Princeton, he majored in biology, worked on the class memorial fund, and ate at Dial Lodge. He also played lightweight football; he was captain senior year and winner of the Mahnken Cup for his leadership and performance. His senior-year roommates were Jim Kunkemueller and John Pasalis.

Following Princeton he went to medical school at Pitt, then served in the Navy until 1970. After stops in Syracuse, N.Y., and Cleveland, he and his family settled in Lafayette. He worked at Cleveland Clinic, Home Hospital, the Arnett Clinic, and Saint Elizabeth Hospital, where he became director of radiology and nuclear medicine, retiring in 2000. His loyalty to Princeton notwithstanding, Dave was also a devoted Purdue fan who supported many Purduerelated organizations as well as other local charities.

Dave's first wife, Judith, predeceased him. He is survived by his wife of 30 years, Alice; two daughters, Renée Shukis and Joy Ambrose; Alice's children Kelly, Tom, and Michelle; and their families, including 14 grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1962

Charles G. Young Jr. '62

Charlie died March 5, 2017, of pulmonary fibrosis, at the Gables in Guilford, Conn.

Charlie entered Princeton from the Lawrenceville School, where he had been classmates with his later-to-be Princeton roommates during freshman year, Bill Ballenger, Joe Sprague, and John Whiteley.

Studying aeronautical engineering, Charlie left Princeton at the end of first term of sophomore year. After a stint in the Kentucky Air National Guard, Charlie joined Northwest Airlines. A pilot for 35 years, he was captain of Boeing 747-400 jumbo jets at retirement.

Highly generous and regarded by friends and family as a genius, Charlie was fascinated by a wide range of scientific subjects. His in-depth explanations of them would often confound his listeners. Before and after retirement, Charlie lived in Deep River, Conn., before moving to the Gables in the last year of his life.

Charlie and his wife, Mary Lou, had one child, Patricia. Their marriage ended in divorce. He is survived by daughter Patricia (Bell); granddaughter Lilly Bell of Spanish Fort, Ala.; and sister Anzie Billings of Stonington, Maine, and Palm City, Fla.

THE CLASS OF 1963



Stephen D. Zuckerman '63 Steve died July 6, 2017, in southern California, where he lived nearly all his life.

After a year at the University of Southern California, Steve

came to Princeton and majored in economics, participated in Orange Key and Whig-Clio, and ate at Terrace. He earned an MBA from Stanford and a law degree from USC. In 1973 he became president of Zuckerman Building, which has built thousands of California homes since the early 1940s. He was also executive manager of Magna Mill Products and a director of the National Coalition of Marine Conservation and Carlthorp School.

On land he was a builder and developer, at sea he was a big-game angler. Steve set more than 25 world records for fishing with light tackle, later becoming an ardent supporter of catch-and-release and eco-conscious oceanpreservation movements. When the film Islands in the Stream showed actor George C. Scott fighting a giant marlin, producers used footage of one of Steve's fights.

Steve dearly loved his children, Amanda and Will, and avidly surfed, swam, wrote, and created fishing lures. Most importantly, he had a big heart. The class extends condolences to his wife, Dorie; his children; grandchildren Eli and Matteo; and siblings Ken '67, Bruce '69, Robert '76, and Anna '80. Steve's father, Edward h'63, helped create the Princeton Parents Committee.

THE CLASS OF 1968

George Lenches '68

George died April 7, 2015, after fighting debilitating spinal and heart problems.

George entered Princeton with two other graduates of Gonzaga High School in Washington, D.C., Gerald Tierney and Alex Zarechnak. At Gonzaga he graduated second in his class and was a member of the tennis team. He loved soccer. George spoke many languages and was knowledgeable and curious about everything, especially history and medicine.

George enrolled at Princeton with the Class of 1968 but withdrew because of his health after a few months. After leaving Princeton, George succeeded in graduating from George Washington University in Washington, D.C., but never overcame a variety of health conditions, which the medical profession was not able to understand. He had enduring patience and strength, even in the face of enormous obstacles.

George is survived by his wonderful, caring wife, Elsa; and his loving and admiring sister, Maria. Tragically his beautiful daughter, Lisa, died in 1998 at the age of 19. His friends from Gonzaga and his family remember and respect George for his grace, intelligence, and persistence. To all of his family and friends, the class extends its deepest sympathies.



Randal C. Palamar '68

Randy died April 17, 2014, from glioblastoma multiforme. He was 68.

Born April 8, 1946, in Mineola, N.Y., he prepared at

Taft. At Princeton, he ate at Cloister, where he lived his senior year. He majored in Romance languages and wrote his thesis for Professor John B. Hughes. He played IAA sports, was a member of Theatre Intime, and served as program director for WPRB.

After Princeton, he earned a law degree from the College of William and Mary and practiced law in Fredericksburg, Va., and surrounding jurisdictions for 36 years. He retired in November 2011. A local circuit court judge described Randy as "always prepared, intelligent, and a true gentleman who was a pleasure to be around." Randy was a huge fan of baseball and had an encyclopedic knowledge of the game.

He is survived by his wife, Denise Malone Rafferty; and her three children, Ryan, Timothy, and Honor. Timothy Rafferty helped greatly with Randy's care from his August 2012 diagnosis until his death. He was inurned at Historic Christ Church in Weems, Va. The class extends its profound sympathies to his family.

GRADUATE ALUMNI

Sol Berg *48

Sol Berg, a business entrepreneur and philanthropist, died July 4, 2017, of metastatic melanoma at age 92.

Born in Poland in 1924, Berg and his family moved to Belgium in 1927. In 1941, they escaped Nazi-occupied Belgium and settled in New York City. He graduated from the City College in 1946 after serving in the Army in World War II. In 1948, he earned a master's degree in chemical engineering from Princeton.

Unable to find employment in the chemical industry, he joined with several business partners and eventually started an instant-coffee plant in Queens, N.Y. Later, he successfully traded in commodities, mostly coffee and sugar. In 1974, Berg bought the New York Sets, a professional tennis team, changed its name to the New York Apples, signed Billie Jean King and Virginia Wade, and won the league championship in 1976 and 1977.

He was a supporter of such organizations as Hebrew University of Jerusalem, microfinancing projects in Africa, a community of Jewish and Palestinian citizens of Israel, and Doctors Without Borders. In 2010, he moved to a retirement community in Amherst, Mass., where he embraced several local causes.

Berg is survived by his wife, Miriam; two children; eight grandchildren; and one greatgrandson. Two children predeceased him.

Martin J. Cohen *50

Martin Cohen, physicist, inventor, and president and co-founder of PCP Inc., died peacefully July 10, 2017, at age 96.

Cohen graduated from Brooklyn College in 1941, and earned a master's degree in 1947 and a Ph.D. in 1950 in physics from Princeton.

He was the first commercial developer of the ion mobility spectrometer (IMS), a device that can identify minute quantities of substances in ionized gases, with applications for security and industry. In the mid-1970s, Cohen cofounded PCP Inc., based in West Palm Beach, Fla., to manufacture IMS devices.

Cohen was a founder of the International Society of Ion Mobility Spectrometry. In 1996, the American Chemical Society named him a Hero of Chemistry.

He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth, whom he had married in 1949 when he was a graduate student at Princeton. He is also survived by children Douglas '74, Alice Cohen Charach '76, and Marcia Jane Cohen; six grandchildren; and one great-grandson.

Herbert W. Fraser *61

Herbert Fraser, retired professor of economics at Earlham College, died May 2, 2017, He was 96.

Fraser earned a bachelor's degree in history from Swarthmore College in 1943. In World War II, he was a Navy fighter pilot, flying

Grumman Hellcats off the USS Hancock in the Pacific. In 1949, he earned a master's degree in economics from Princeton and then a Ph.D.

He taught economics first at Lehigh University, then at Muhlenberg College, and then Washington University in St. Louis until 1964. From 1965 to 1967, he was with the Rockefeller Foundation, advising the economics faculty of the Universidad del Valle in Cali, Colombia.

In 1967, Fraser joined the economics department at Earlham College. He was proud of his part in strengthening the economics program at Earlham. He had a lifelong commitment to social and economic justice plus peace issues. He was on the policy committee for the Friends Committee on National Legislation, volunteered with the ACLU and Indiana Civil Liberties Union, and was a longtime member and past president of his local Rotary Club.

He was predeceased in 2012 by his wife of 66 years, Amanda. He is survived by a son, two granddaughters, and two greatgrandchildren.

Donald E. Epstein *65

Donald Epstein, who had a long career in urban and environmental planning, died Oct. 22, 2017, of complications from multiple sclerosis.

Epstein graduated from Hamilton College in 1961. After first enrolling in Princeton's Woodrow Wilson School, he transferred to the politics department, from which he earned a master's degree in 1965. He then taught politics at the University of Connecticut.

In the 1960s, Epstein was active in the civil-rights and anti-Vietnam War movements. He helped register black voters in Mississippi. He moved to Canada in 1967 and taught at the University of Waterloo, where he met and married Martha. In 1970, they moved to Denmark, where their daughter Kira was born and Epstein was a planning consultant to the city of Copenhagen.

Epstein returned to Canada in 1973 and taught at the University of Winnipeg. Starting his own firm in 1985, he worked on inner-city developments and Manitoba's hydroelectric practices. Steve Kittelberger *66, Epstein's Hamilton College classmate and his roommate at the Graduate College, wrote, "The world would be a poorer place without the life and contributions of Donald Epstein."

He is survived by his wife, two children, and four grandchildren. His daughter Kira, a gradeschool teacher of Native children in the Arctic, predeceased him.

John F. Ramsey *73

John Ramsey, who worked for social justice and care of those in need, died July 16, 2017, of heart failure at age 70.

Ramsey graduated from UCLA in 1971. He then earned a master's degree from Princeton's Woodrow Wilson School in 1973. As assistant administrative director of the Manhattan Bowery Project, he worked to provide temporary housing to recovering alcoholics, plus medical and non-medical detoxification. At St. James Episcopal Church in Manhattan, he worked with other churches laying the groundwork for what became the Neighborhood Coalition for Shelter.

In 1979, Ramsey joined the Kaiser Family Foundation in California to head up its first community-grants program. This started his career as a philanthropy executive. In 1983 he became a program director at the Boston Foundation. There, he contributed to the passage of Massachusetts' universal health care law.

From 1992 to 2001, Ramsey helped shape life in San Diego and Houston by successfully serving as executive director of those cities' community foundations. In 1998, he suffered a series of strokes that altered his life. But he continued with newfound dedication to victims of chronic debilitating illness.

Ramsey was married three times, with his last wife predeceasing him in 2015. He is survived by three children.

Mark L. Thamert *86

The Rev. Mark Thamert, professor of modern and classical languages at St. John's University in Collegeville, Minn., died April 29, 2017, of cancer. He was 66.

Thamert graduated from St. John's in 1978, majoring in German. He had planned to enter medical school, but after a year in Austria he was introduced to the life of a Benedictine monk and was ordained in 1979.

He taught German at St. John's Preparatory School (which he had attended) for several years. Then he enrolled at Princeton and earned a Ph.D. in Germanic languages and literature in 1986. Returning to St. John's University, he taught modern and classical languages from 1984 to 2016.

Thamert also served as director of the honors program and headmaster of St. John's Prep, was instrumental in obtaining major grants, and directed overseas programs in Europe, India, and Tibet. In 1999, he received the Declaration of Honor in Silver for service to the Republic of Austria for his 30 years of contributions.

In a 2000 interview, Thamert said, "Our work as Benedictine monks centers on support for one another and care for the students, who are part of our lives." He is survived by four siblings.

Graduate memorials are prepared by the APGA.

Classifieds

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France, Paris-Marais: Exquisite, sunny, quiet one-bedroom apartment behind Place des Vosges. King-size bed, living/dining room, six chairs, full kitchen, washer, dryer, weekly maid service, WiFi, \$1350 weekly. max@gwu.edu

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

Italy/Todi: Luxurious 8BR, 7.5BA villa, amazing views, infinity pool, olives, lavender, grapes, vegetable garden, housekeeper, A/C, Wi-Fi. Photos/prices/availability: VRBO.com, #398660. Discount - Princetonians. 914-320-2865. MarilynGasparini@aol.com, p'11.

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

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

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Nice, France Promenade-des-Anglais: Spacious renovated 2BR/2.5BA apartment. Secured parking. WiFi. www.nicehomesitting. com/splendid-flat-panoramic-view, k'91,'92.

Paris 7th: Fifth floor, quiet, studio sleeps 3. Balcony. View Eiffel Tower. www.parisgrenelle. com, 207-752-0285.

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

Paris, Rive Gauche: stunning air conditioned 3BR, 2.5BA, prime location on Bac/St. Germain. 5th floor period building with elevator, balcony, French windows, crown molding, hardwood floors, fireplaces, luxury renovation, high-end amenities. 917-746-8056, contact@56Paris.com

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

Côte d'Azur: 2BR apartment, spectacular view of Mediterranean: sites.williams.edu/ slogan2, slogan2@williams.edu, s'73, p'11, p'15.

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

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Stone Harbor, NJ: Beachfront, 4BR, upscale. 570-287-7191, VRBO.com #235754, radams150@aol.com



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

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Wanted to buy: Class of 1968 yearbook. Please reply to: kmaster105@gmail.com, '68.



The Hickel Heckle

Iohn S. Weeren



While some guest speakers raise eyebrows on campus, Walter Hickel, President Richard Nixon's first secretary of the interior, raised a ruckus. Indeed, the repercussions of his visit were felt for weeks — not because of anything he said but because of the way he was received March 5, 1970.

Hickel headlined a conference on "Ecology and Politics in America's Environmental Crisis," but his speech, in which he asserted that "environmental concerns must be prominent in resource development," was overwhelmed by student anger at the Vietnam War. While most of his listeners in Jadwin Gymnasium kept their views to themselves, a group of 75 hecklers unleashed a barrage of jibes, chants, and cries.

Hickel tried to make himself heard above the din, which included defiant shouts of "Today's pigs, tomorrow's bacon! Nixon and Hickel better start shaking!" President Robert Goheen '40 *48, who sat nearby, finally intervened, warning that any further disruptive behavior would be punished. The cacophony continued, and though Hickel soldiered on, Goheen felt compelled to cancel the question-and-answer session that should have followed.

Thirteen hecklers, strongly backed

by Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), were brought before the Judicial Committee of the newly formed Council of the Princeton University Community, and after five days of contentious public hearings, a 24-page "verdict" was delivered. One student was acquitted, nine were placed on disciplinary probation, and three were suspended.

For Goheen, speaking to the Judicial Committee, the tactics of the hecklers "bring us no nearer an ending of the Vietnam war. ... They demean the whole idea of academic freedom. They seriously undercut the ability of the University community to govern itself." For others, including the editorial leadership of The Daily Princetonian, because SDS "protested policies and political figures who deserve to be protested, its effects were far more good than bad, and the demonstration was justified."

As for Hickel, he was fired by Nixon in the fall, in part for pressing the president to listen to young Americans. •

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



READ MORE: Landon Y. Jones '66's coverage of the Hickel heckle from the PAW archives at paw.princeton.edu

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