NOT GIVING UP
Dr. Elizabeth Ryan ’00 works on the front lines of the opioid epidemic
THE ARTISTIC HERITAGE OF THE HAMPTONS

with

JAMES STEWARD

MUSEUM TRAVEL PROGRAM

OCTOBER 3–5, 2019

Artists have long sought refuge from the confining spaces of New York City and found inspiration on Long Island’s East End (often known as the Hamptons). Join Princeton University Art Museum Director James Steward as he explores the area’s robust artistic heritage.

For details, please visit the Join & Support page on our website

HIGHLIGHTS INCLUDE

• Accommodations at the Quogue Club at Hallock House, a private social and dining club with luxury guest rooms designed by Alexa Hampton
• A private guided tour of the Parrish Art Museum in Southampton provided by Director Terrie Sultan
• A curator-led tour of the exhibition Abstract Climates: Helen Frankenthaler in Provincetown
• A guided tour of the East Hampton home and studio of Jackson Pollock and Lee Krasner
• A curator-led tour at the Dan Flavin Art Institute
• A special-access tour of the LongHouse Reserve
• Visits to the Hamptons studios of distinguished artists and the homes of private collectors

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY ART MUSEUM

ALWAYS FREE AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC artmuseum.princeton.edu

Book Review: Lisa Gornick's "The Case Against "
Lisa Gornick, author of "The Case Against " and "The City of Girls," discussed her latest novel with PAWcast host Alissa White. In "The Case Against ", Gornick explores the complexities of love, revenge, and reputation, delving into the lives of two sisters whose paths converge in a small New England town. The novel, set in the 1950s, follows the sisters as they navigate the social expectations of the time, with themes of gender roles and the constraints placed on women. Gornick's writing style is both charming and intense, capturing the essence of a bygone era.

Spring '69: Gregg Lange Revisits Protest
For PAWcast, Gregg Lange '70 revisits the protests at Princeton and its peers during the spring of 1969. Lange, a history major, was a participant in the demonstrations, which were part of the broader student activism movement of that time. In his discussion, Lange reflects on the historical context of the protests, the role of Princeton in the larger national conversation, and the impact of the events on both students and the university. The conversation provides a unique perspective on the significance of those protests and their legacy.

LIFE OF THE MIND
Janet Vertesi on building better tech • Kathryn Edin: Stories of poverty

PRINCETONIANS
Quarterback Allison Cahill '03 • Caving expert Josh Morris '99 • Thesis challenge • Helen Zia '73: Shanghai exodus

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On the cover: Photograph by Heather Ainsworth/AP Images
Toward a More Sustainable Future

Our planet faces urgent and complex environmental problems that, if unaddressed, threaten to do incalculable damage to human well-being and the natural world. Princeton is responding to these challenges on its campus, through its research, and in its classrooms.

Last month, Princeton built on a decade of progress toward cultivating a sustainable campus by releasing a new Sustainability Action Plan to guide campus operations and community behaviors now and for years to come. The plan aims to establish best practices that can serve as models for individuals and institutions around the world.

Informed by careful, evidence-based analysis, the Sustainability Action Plan identifies ambitious but achievable goals. For example, Princeton aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to net zero by 2046, the University’s 300th anniversary. The plan also contains demanding targets to reduce water usage, encourage alternatives to single-occupancy-vehicle commuting, and drive down the amount of non-recyclable waste.

One hallmark of the plan is its commitment to spur innovation that will provide solutions for our campus and beyond. Though the plan sets realistic goals, it also recognizes that we have not yet identified all of the methods required to hit our targets. Such “innovation gaps” stimulate creative problem solving. For example, the 2008 Sustainability Plan employed an innovation gap in its goal to reduce CO₂ emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. We have nearly closed that gap and expect to do so fully by 2020.

The Sustainability Action Plan recognizes Princeton’s responsibility to conduct its campus operations consistently with its own long-term goals and with the ethical obligations of all citizens and institutions. Princeton’s most meaningful contributions to the health and vitality of the planet will, however, undoubtedly come from our teaching and research.

The Princeton Environmental Institute, which this year celebrates its 25th anniversary, has long been a focal point for Princeton’s efforts in this area. Centered upon the environmental sciences but aggressively interdisciplinary in its teaching and research, PEI draws collaborators from many other units around campus, including the Andlinger Center for Energy and the Environment and the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs. The University is now launching a major initiative to build upon PEI’s many successes and increase its capacity to attack 21st-century challenges.

PEI’s scholars are already making pathbreaking discoveries in fields such as climate science, biodiversity, food security, water conservation, and environmental engineering. For example, PEI Director Michael Celia is a leading expert on carbon capture and sequestration. The Theodore Shelton Pitney Professor of Environmental Studies and professor of civil and environmental engineering, Celia uses mathematical models to study carbon mitigation strategies and their potential effects on natural resources.

Stephen Pacala, the Frederick D. Petrie Professor in Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, studies plant ecology, biodiversity, and the global carbon cycle. He serves as the co-director of the Carbon Mitigation Initiative, a prolific research collaboration with BP that has pioneered solutions to climate change for nearly two decades.

As an associate professor of ecology and evolutionary biology, Corina Tarnita uses empirical data to decipher mystifying patterns that emerge in nature. Her analyses illuminate properties of complex biological systems at scales ranging from bacteria to insects to human populations.

Professor Michael Oppenheimer examines the effects of global warming on ice sheets and sea levels. Oppenheimer, the Albert G. Milbank Professor of Geosciences and International Affairs and the Princeton Environmental Institute, has utilized his research as a member of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which won the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize. PEI’s interdisciplinary spirit extends to our classrooms as well. For example, PEI’s “The Environmental Nexus” class offers students four different perspectives on environmental problems. Professor Pacala leads the scientific dimensions; Melissa Lane, the Class of 1943 Professor of Politics, guides ethical discussions; Marc Fleurbaey, the Robert E. Kuenne Professor in Economics and Humanistic Studies, addresses political and economic considerations; and Rob Nixon, the Thomas A. and Currie C. Barron Family Professor in the Humanities and the Environment, examines how the arts can catalyze social change.

To extend Princeton’s leadership, the University plans to raise funds for a new building that will provide the laboratories required for cutting-edge environmental research and will serve as a central hub for scholars and students engaging with environmental issues. The state-of-the-art facility will house PEI and faculty members in ecology and evolutionary biology and geosciences, and it will be designed to facilitate work across methodological boundaries.

At the same time, we will also raise funds to support teaching and research initiatives, and to facilitate collaborations with both academic and non-academic partners beyond our campus. By forging new networks and convening critical conversations, we hope to bridge gaps between scholars and decision-makers, thereby improving the quality of information and policy across multiple sectors.

At this moment of environmental crisis, Princeton has a responsibility to lead through teaching, research, and sustainable practices. I am proud of what this University’s faculty, students, and staff are doing already, and I look forward to working with them to accomplish even more in the years ahead.
YOUR VIEWS • MARIJUANA’S RISKS • FACULTY TRIBUTES

A GROWING THREAT

PAW’s “Growing Like a Weed” (feature, April 10), essentially an infomercial with glamorous gossips of Princeton alumni cashing in on this growing public-health threat, unfortunately dedicates relatively scant space to the serious risks.

Marijuana is, in fact, addictive — hooking 9 percent of people who use it and about 17 percent of adolescent users. More regular use, especially in teens, is associated with brain underdevelopment, a decline in IQ, greater risk of anxiety and depression, dropping out of school, and unemployment. Since legalization in Colorado, the number of children showing up at hospitals with marijuana intoxication has increased. Marijuana use among high school students has been rising.

The current rush to legalize marijuana has outstripped our knowledge of its consequences.

Our worst drug, nicotine, is legal — the No. 1 cause of preventable death in the United States. It wasn’t always this way. In the 1880s, few people smoked, and only 1 percent of tobacco was consumed as manufactured cigarettes. But the tobacco industry turned nearly half of Americans into smokers by the 1950s. We didn’t get a free pass with tobacco, and we won’t with marijuana, either. While it may not make sense to criminalize tobacco or marijuana, the current rush to legalize marijuana has outstripped our knowledge of its consequences.

The marijuana industry is using the Philip Morris playbook. Smiling hipsters in ads. Progressively more potent formulations. Production of edibles that taste like candy. Our kids are at serious risk.

Ron Strauss ’93, M.D.
San Francisco, Calif.

SHARING PRINCETON’S BOUNTY

I write to make a modest proposal: I have felt for some time that Princeton and other great universities should use substantial portions of their endowments to establish a partnership program with colleges and universities that primarily serve disadvantaged students.

While Princeton’s efforts at diversity and outreach are laudable, they are not enough. I urge the trustees to consider establishing programs that would allow others to share in the bounty with which Princeton has been blessed. For example:

• Identify and partner with sister schools that would receive grants to improve educational facilities and faculty in areas where Princeton has expertise, such as math, physics, science, engineering, and other areas.

• Establish a program for students mutually selected from partner schools to come to Princeton for their final two years.

• Create incentives for Princeton faculty to teach at partner schools for a year.

• Work to improve and develop the

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.
Did you know...

Princeton alumni can return to the University at any time to earn a teaching license at a very low cost?

For more information, contact the Program in Teacher Preparation (609) 258-3336 or visit our website at: https://teacherprep.princeton.edu

TPP alumni breakfast at reunions in the 1879 tent on Saturday, June 1, at 10 am.
Over the years, we’d meet on either coast, and Alan was always positive as we chatted about my and his various pivots in life. His zest, kindness, and humility will never be forgotten.

Yuchen Zhang ’10
San Francisco, Calif.

In 1997, when my junior paper was in shambles, my adviser suggested that I speak with Alan Krueger. What a blessing. Alan not only had dozens of questions for me to ponder, but he stayed by my side as my senior-thesis adviser, my introduction to a first job, and beyond. I would not be where I am today were it not for Alan. More than a mentor, Alan was a nurturer.

When my senior thesis on tutoring in the U.S. proved interesting enough, Alan was there to push me to explore local (Princeton) and international (Japan) tutoring systems, helped me secure research funding, and introduced me to the amazing Ed Freeland and the Princeton Survey Research Center.

When I was one week away from signing an investment-banking contract, Alan suggested that I meet a man named Bill Bowen [*58], helping me to find my way to another great mentor. I became one of Bill’s research associates at the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, a role that set me farther on the path that I continue to forge today.

Alan’s last words to me were in November 2017, when during a visit to campus I was on the phone with my husband in Hawaii, discussing our son’s illness. Alan and his wife, Lisa, walked by and paused to make sure all was OK. He smiled his famous smile, and they reminded me to keep calm, as all parents go through countless ups and downs. Helping me to the end — how lucky am I.

To Alan: A hui hou. Until we meet again.

Cara Nakamura ’99 s*07
Honolulu, Hawaii

I was saddened to read about Professor Alan Krueger’s passing. He was assigned as the second reader on my Woodrow Wilson School senior thesis, which examined market incentives in environmental policy. I remember

paw.princeton.edu
**2019 GSS REUNIONS PANEL AND RECEPTION**

**A YEAR IN THE POLITICS OF GENDER AND SEXUALITY**

Moderator: Regina Kunzel
Director, Gender and Sexuality Studies
Professor, History and Gender and Sexuality Studies

Elizabeth M Armstrong ’93
Associate Professor, Sociology and Public Affairs

Catherine Clune-Taylor
Postdoctoral Research Fellow, Gender and Sexuality Studies

Brian Herrera
Associate Professor, Lewis Center for the Arts and Gender and Sexuality Studies

Dara Strolovitch
Associate Professor, Gender and Sexuality Studies
Affiliated Faculty, Politics

Vanessa Tyson ’98
Associate Professor, Politics, Scripps College

**May 31, 2019**

2:30 pm - 4:00 pm
McCormick 106

GSS Reunions
Reception to Follow:
**May 31, 2019**

4:30 pm - 6:30 pm
Corwin Hall Atrium

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**The Therapy Dog Adventures of the Great Pyrenees Ted E. Bear and Friends**

by Tommy D. Dickey ’77

Stories are based on over 2,700 therapy dog visits.
Book profits support therapy dog organizations.

Book is available on amazon.com
Contact:
Tommy Dickey | ojaipys@gmail.com

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ALWAYS FREE AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

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**Inbox**

I was saddened to hear of the death of Professor Henry Horn (In Memoriam, April 10). I first met him in fall 1971, I think, while I was walking in the Institute for Advanced Study’s woods, seeking a dose of wildness. We got to talking and he showed me all the pockets of his carpenter’s overalls, useful for stowing the creatures he’d collected. As a biology major I was astonished: I’d thought biologists studied only molecules and cells. I became an ecologist that day.

Later I took Horn’s ecology course and got to know the Institute Woods intimately by crawling through the undergrowth, identifying and counting tree seedlings that would eventually grow into the forest canopy. Throughout my teaching career I’ve used Horn’s *The Adaptive Geometry of Trees* in lectures and subjected my students to the same forest crawl.

I recall him telling us on the first day of class that he assumed we could read the textbook on our own; he would be using class to talk about more interesting things. His droll sense of humor animated his lectures, but it wasn’t until I read the article about him in the Sept. 24, 2001, PAW that I glimpsed something of his complexity: his alter egos (J. Chester Farnsworth, Elisabeth Seaport, and others), the artwork (including my favorite, “Computer Bugs Returning from the Kill”), the love of music, the commitment to science education and local environmental concerns. I wish I’d known him better.

**Ted Georgian ’74**
Professor of biology
St. Bonaventure University

**Editor’s note:** Read David Gorchov ’80’s remembrance of Henry Horn at PAW Online.
It was with great sadness that I read that two of my gifted biology professors had recently died. Of note, in addition to their teaching and research accomplishments, is the coincidental timing of their passing.

Linked with a third legendary Princeton professor, we have now said goodbye, in one month, to three amazing giants of the biology world: on Feb. 7, at age 98, John Bonner (known affectionately as “Slime Mold” to generations of Princeton premeds); on Feb. 24, at age 97, Arthur Pardee; and on March 3, at age 99, Bill Jacobs (In Memoriam, March 20 and April 10). Did they also find a fountain of youth while at Princeton?

Al Muller ’62
Chevy Chase, Md.

MOE BERG ’23’S SERVICE
Wonderful piece on Moe Berg ’23 (Rally ’Round the Cannon, posted online Feb. 21). His refusal of the Medal of Freedom reminds me of another equally selfless Princetonian in his service to the nation: Martin Hoffmann ’54.

A man of similar élan, he refused the Department of Defense Distinguished Civilian Service Medal awarded to him by his Princeton classmate Donald Rumsfeld. I have it in my memorabilia to include Marty’s handwritten inscription on the medal’s citation on why he refused it. That is a story in and of itself. Anyway, another memorable small Princeton story in the nation’s service.

Ray DuBois ’72
Washington, D.C.

You may be amused to learn that Princeton alums in the U.S. intelligence community maintain the Moe Berg ’23 Society, which conducts clandestine Reunions panels each year at CIA headquarters.

Jonathan Fredman ’80
Washington, D.C.

FOR THE RECORD
The memorial for Christopher D. Johnson ’74 in the April 10 issue included an incorrect photo. The memorial is republished in this issue with the correct photo.
Dear Princetonians,

The campus is alive with signs of spring as we count the days until Reunions 2019! Join more than 25,000 undergraduate and graduate alumni, family and friends May 30–June 2 and ignite your intellect at an Alumni-Faculty Forum, take part in the pageantry of the one and only P-rade, delight in the “sis, boom, ah!” of the fireworks display, and dance the night away under the tents.

Our new Reunions website and app are your go-to resources for a complete list of activities on offer that weekend — none of which would be possible without the tireless efforts of our countless alumni volunteers near and far.

With gratitude and a hearty rah, rah, rah!

Alexandra Day ’02
Deputy Vice President of Alumni Engagement

GRADUATE ALUMNI

Join the APGA and fellow Tigers at Reunions 2019: Gearing Up for a Good Time

THURSDAY, 5/30
- Dinner celebration with current graduate students who have recently taken their generals exams
- Graduate student and alumni DJ showcase

FRIDAY, 5/31
- Individual departmental talks and receptions
- Interactive Rube Goldberg demonstration for all ages
- Welcome dinner with fellow graduate alumni
- Late-night party with local favorite Brian Kirk and the Jirks
- After-party at the DBar

SATURDAY, 6/1
- Mimosa breakfast reception
- Self-driving vehicle panel
- Festive lunch including family fun for all ages
- The One and Only P-rade!
- Dinner celebration with graduate alumni and graduate students
- Late-night dancing with Reunions favorite Rubix Kube

Register online for Reunions 2019: apga.tigernet.princeton.edu/reunions
Onsite registration is also available.

There are many ways to stay connected to Princeton through volunteer work. To learn more, contact the Office of Alumni Affairs at 609.258.1900 or alumni.princeton.edu.

ALUMINARY

Heather Butts ’94
Grand Marshal of the P-rade

Wearing a navy blue blazer adorned with Disney-sized round buttons, a heavy velvet “Da Vinci” hat, and the broadest smile you’ll ever see, P-rade Grand Marshal Heather Butts ’94 plays her role very well.

“Being selected as grand marshal is a very humbling and huge honor,” says Heather, who begins her three-year term next month. She was a P-rade marshal for more than 15 years before being named to the top post earlier this year. “I’m very proud of the work we do as marshals, keeping the P-rade route safe and making sure that the P-rade runs efficiently and stays on schedule. We endeavor to avoid a nine-hour P-rade!”

While not in the marshal job description, Heather recalls a “funny” incident from a few years ago when she single-handedly pushed several golf carts out of the way that were stuck in muddy conditions along the P-rade route. “Service never ends!” she laughs.

In many ways, that’s been her life’s path.

Heather graduated with a degree in history and a long list of activities including assistant photography editor for the Daily Princetonian; minority affairs advisor for Rockefeller College, where she lived all four years; and member of Outdoor Action and the Pre-Law Society.

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She then headed to St. John’s Law School and the Rockefeller College, where she lived all four years; and member of Outdoor Action and the Pre-Law Society. Rockefeller College, where she lived all four years; and member of Outdoor Action and the Pre-Law Society. Rockefeller College, where she lived all four years; and member of Outdoor Action and the Pre-Law Society. Rockefeller College, where she lived all four years; and member of Outdoor Action and the Pre-Law Society.

Young people as they transition through life. “We work a lot with young people who have been in the foster care system, who are court-involved, and we give them the tools they need to reach their goals and fulfill their potential,” she says. She currently teaches public health at both St. John’s Law School and Columbia University.

Outside of work and her role as grand marshal, Heather has devoted many years of service to the Alumni Schools Committee (ASC), having served as co-chair of the Alumni Schools Committee Queens. In fact, it was through ASC that Heather met Beth Rose ’77, who recommended Heather for the marshal role.

“Heather has given me so much and the bonds that I formed there live on in so many ways. Spending time with people who understand you on a very granular level, because you’ve gone through the same experience, is almost indescribable. I cannot imagine having gone to another school, and I will forever be grateful to all that Princeton has given me.”
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With gratitude and a hearty rah, rah, rah!

Alexandra Day ’02
Deputy Vice President of Alumni Engagement

2019 Highlights:

APGA Headquarters in Cuyler Courtyard

Three nights of entertainment

Family-friendly courtyard with inflatable bounce house and obstacle course, children’s crafts, face painting and more

Academic programming

Make APGA Headquarters your home during Reunions weekend and register today!

APGA Headquarters in Cuyler Courtyard

Dinner celebration with current graduate students who have recently taken their generals exams

Graduate student and alumni DJ showcase

Interactive Rube Goldberg demonstration for all ages

Welcome dinner with fellow graduate alumni

Late-night party with local favorite Brian Kirk and the Jirks

After-party at the DBar

Graduate student and alumni DJ showcase

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SATURDAY, 6/1

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GRADUATE ALUMNI

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Whether it’s your 7th or 57th, your 14th or 41st, you’re invited to gather with your fellow Princetonians at the Best Old Place of All. Here’s what you need to know if you’re a “satellite” of a major Reunions class.

Who can get a wristband and how much does it cost?

For Satellite Classes of the 10th-65th Reunions (1955-2012)
- Wristbands are FREE for you and one adult guest (21+).
- Your children or grandchildren, along with their respective spouses/partners, may also have free wristbands.

For Satellite Classes of the 5th Reunion (2013-2018)
- You may register online until May 19 or at the door for $100 (payable to the 5th Reunions class by credit card only).
- You may register one adult guest for an additional $100 (also by credit card).

Unrelated minor guests and additional adult guests are not eligible for a wristband, but they are welcome to join you at daytime festivities located outside of headquarters sites — such as the P-rade, fireworks, academic programs, sporting events, and more.

Where are wristbands available?
When you arrive on campus, your first stop should be your registration/wristband location!

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<tr>
<td>Old Guard</td>
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On the Campus

This terra cotta plaque, embedded in the south wall of Firestone Library, memorializes the Class of 1877 Biological Laboratory, built in 1887-1888 and razed in 1946 to make way for Firestone’s construction. The Greek inscription reads: Let us move every stone.

Photograph by Ricardo Barros
On the Campus

Getting to Zero
Ambitious goal on greenhouse-gas emissions in new sustainability plan

Princeton aims to achieve net zero greenhouse-gas emissions by 2046 as part of a new sustainability plan announced on Earth Day, April 22.

Campus CO₂ emissions totaled 116,000 metric tons in 2008, according to the plan. Princeton aims to be 37 percent below that level by 2026 and to reach net zero by 2046. Net zero means that any greenhouse gases emitted from fossil-fuel-based energy production would be balanced out through strategies that include no- and low-emissions energy production, such as renewable energy, or technology that draws greenhouse gases from the air.

To reach its emission targets, Princeton will expand solar-power generation on campus, convert from a natural-gas-fueled steam system to geothermal heating and cooling, and improve the energy efficiency of campus buildings. Geothermal systems are in place in several new or recently renovated buildings, including the Lakeside and Lawrence apartments. Plans call for older buildings to get the new system over a 20-year period as they are renovated.

The University has not purchased market offsets, said Shana Weber, the University’s sustainability director. But she said that after Princeton has taken all possible steps, there may be a need to consider them to reach net zero emissions. As an example, she said, emissions might be produced by backup generators that run on biofuels to keep critical functions operating.

The plan sets a number of targets for 2026 and for 2046 — Princeton’s 300th anniversary.

The report laid out achievements in sustainability over the last several years. Forty-four percent of food purchased by Campus Dining now comes from local sources, up from 27 percent in 2008. A lighting upgrade program replaced 110,000 lamps and fixtures with LED lighting.

A campaign to encourage employees to use bikes, buses, trains, and carpools to get to work has increased the number of those commuters from 16 to 23 percent; the University hopes to double that figure by 2046. The report shows President Eisgruber ‘83 doing his part, with a photo of him astride his bicycle.

“I try to bike to my office and back home every day, even when the weather is pretty bad,” he said in the report. Paper purchases are down 50 percent, pesticide use has dropped 39 percent, and landfill waste has been reduced by 8 percent.

But water use has risen 15 percent across the campus, to 222 million gallons last year; the targets are to reduce that by 23 percent in 2026 and by another 16 percent in 2046. The recycling rate for consumer items declined from 30 to 23 percent, largely due to food scraps being mixed in with recycled materials and to less tolerance for contaminants in global recycling markets. The targets call for sharp increases: to 75 percent by 2026 and 90 percent by 2036. By Jennifer Altmann

READ the full sustainability action plan at sustain.princeton.edu/plan

RIVERS WAY HONORS PIONEERING ALUMNUS

The roadway that enters the campus from Nassau Street near Firestone Library has been named RIVERS WAY to honor Robert J. Rivers Jr. ’53, one of the first black undergraduates admitted to the University. The designation was recommended by a committee charged with recognizing individuals who bring a more diverse presence to the campus. Rivers was the first African American person to serve as a Princeton trustee. He is a retired professor of clinical surgery and associate dean for minority affairs at the University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry. By Jennifer Altmann

READ the full sustainability action plan at sustain.princeton.edu/plan
FREE-PRESS BATTLE IN THE PHILIPPINES

Defending Journalists’ Truth-Telling Role

Maria Ressa ’86, whose online news organization in the Philippines, Rappler, has been under attack by President Rodrigo Duterte, brought her campaign for a free press and social-media responsibility to Princeton April 8–9. Since November, Duterte’s government has filed 11 cases against her, which she said are efforts to intimidate her.

During a lunchtime talk with students, Ressa explained how her country is “a petri dish” for demonstrating how social media can be “weaponized” to attack those who oppose authoritarian regimes. “If you want to cut the heart out of a democracy, you go after the facts,” she said. “This is the time to fight.” She said journalists have a “truth-telling role that takes tremendous courage, will, and intelligence to stand up” to those in power. The manipulation of social media is “killing democracy around the world,” Ressa said. ♦ By W.R.O.

TOTAL YEARLY COST: $72,520

Undergraduate Fees to Rise 4.9%

Princeton’s undergraduate tuition, room, and board will rise 4.9 percent for 2019–20, matching the percentage increase for the current academic year. The increase — part of a $2.3 billion operating budget adopted by University trustees in April — means a fee package of $69,020. An estimated $3,500 for books and personal expenses brings the total to $72,520.

The budget for undergraduate financial aid will grow by 7.2 percent to $187.4 million, the University said, with more than 60 percent of undergraduates receiving financial assistance. The average grant is expected to increase by 6.6 percent to about $57,100 next year. For families earning up to $65,000, the aid package generally covers the full cost of tuition, room, and board.

“We follow the simple but important principle that a Princeton education should be affordable and accessible to any family,” Provost Deborah Prentice said in a statement. The University said its undergraduate fee package continues to be the lowest in the Ivy League.

For graduate students, research stipends will increase 3.1 percent and teaching stipends 2.7 percent. Graduate-housing rates will rise 3 percent.

The annual budget report from the Priorities Committee noted that competition to attract and retain the best faculty “remains intense.” It also said the University has not yet received clear guidance from the IRS on the recently enacted 1.4 percent federal tax levied on the net investment income of Princeton and a small number of other colleges and universities.

The endowment will provide $1.38 billion, or 57 percent, of next year’s operating budget. ♦
Q&A: EMILY CARTER

Big Changes Underway At Engineering School

With a number of major changes in store for the School of Engineering and Applied Science, another was announced April 29: Emily Carter, the dean since 2016, will become executive vice chancellor and provost of UCLA starting Sept. 1. In an interview before news of her departure was released, Carter discussed the planning for new engineering buildings and initiatives to improve the school’s diversity.

What’s happening with new engineering facilities?
We’re working with Ennead Architects to design a master plan for the next set of engineering buildings and one for environmental studies, along Western Way. We desperately need to grow, both because of these research areas that we want to move into and because of the incredible popularity of the school: Computer science is the No. 1 major on campus, and the school has 27 percent of undergraduate concentrators. We are quite undersized compared to the rest of the University. That has to change, but it can’t change without new buildings.

What are the priorities for construction?
Computer science is spread out over eight different buildings. The plan is to have a data-science building that houses all of computer science and brings the Center for Information Technology Policy — which is populated by computer scientists and visitors and other joint faculty — along with the Center for Statistics and Machine Learning and potentially the Princeton Institute for Computational Science and Engineering, all together in one building. The two main departments that will be associated with data science are computer science, and operations research and financial engineering, which is really all about dealing with data under uncertainty.

“...need to grow, both because of these research areas that we want to move in and because of the incredible popularity of the school.”
— Emily Carter, dean of the engineering school

“We have this great strength in theoretical information science and machine learning. And we are leading the pack in applying algorithms, machine learning, and different forms of statistics and combinations to applications. That includes work, for example, in computer science looking at the genetic basis of disease, applications in neuroscience and in psychology, in understanding cancer. I would say the Center for Information Technology Policy is best in its class, working through what appropriate policies are regarding artificial intelligence, privacy issues, and data-security issues.

Tell us about the plans for bioengineering.
The other huge priority is a bioengineering institute that has been endorsed by the president. Next to the digital transformation, I would say it is the biggest part of engineering that is going to have absolutely profound effects, and there are three pillars of excellence. One has to do with developmental bioengineering, where the ultimate goal is to bring understanding of basic engineering principles to manipulate how cells interact in such a way as to control how organs are made. One
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could eventually make, for example, personalized organs — that’s the dream.

We have another set of people who work on cellular engineering; understanding what goes on inside cells and how to measure and manipulate those, which has profound implications for the origins of disease, especially neurodegenerative diseases like Alzheimer’s and ALS.

The third area is the intersection of information technology and biology — using statistics and machine learning to accelerate discovery, but also how to develop algorithms and hardware that, for example, accelerate our ability to understand how the brain works.

The institute will be part of the first wet-lab building that is built; it also will include another SEAS department that has not yet been chosen. We are fundraising for both of these priority buildings; we are supposed to break ground in less than two years.

An optional curriculum was recently introduced for students without traditional academic preparation for engineering courses offered in the first year. How is it working?

A cross-SEAS committee worked for two years to put together a series of courses, which we launched last year, that are essentially an alternative path. We are targeting students who are potentially less prepared to jump into the standard math and physics courses here.

Looking both at the statistics and what the students said [in surveys], many students wished they had been exposed more to engineering in the freshman year. We learned that for every two male students who [transfer out of the engineering program], three female students leave, and we disproportionately were losing underrepresented minorities as well. That is the opposite of what we aspire to in the School of Engineering.

So, for example, we are teaching three math classes and two physics classes that teach the concepts that are needed to be successful in any of the engineering majors, but teaching them through the lens of engineering examples — and they’re being taught by our faculty. The first year it was a small pilot group of 50 students. Instead of losing 20 percent of them, we lost 6 percent of them. It really made a big difference.

What’s the priority in recruiting graduate students and faculty?
The big priority there is diversity. I’d like the faculty to start looking like the general population, so that people feel they can identify with the people who are mentoring them and teaching them and also bringing different perspectives of how they approach their work. And we’re never going to diversify the faculty to the extent we need if we don’t do our bit to train a diverse set of graduate students.

What’s critical is to proactively reach out to talented people and say, “Think of Princeton. We want you. We are not just a lily-white male institution anymore, you know, and we recognize that you coming here will enrich us intellectually.” I was able to reallocate resources to do a national search for an associate dean for diversity and inclusion; we hired a terrific person, Julie Yun, who turned out to be already working here at the Graduate School.

What results have you seen?
The number of underrepresented minorities among graduate students applying to the School of Engineering this year went up by almost 50 percent. The number of women admitted went up by 13 percent. Of course, these are small numbers, but it just shows that if you have a full-time person going out and identifying talent, it’s amazing. Numbers for women went up as well; not as much, but went up. The number of women has been stuck for quite some time at about 28 percent of the graduate-student population. It’s about 17 percent among the faculty. Underrepresented minorities are about 6 percent of graduate students and 3 percent of the faculty.

Now Julie’s bringing those techniques to our faculty searches, where we’re not just sitting back and seeing who applies; we’re going out and we’re welcoming people. I think that’s a huge change.

Interview conducted and condensed by W.R.O.
On the Campus

IN SHORT

PRINCETON TRUCKFEST, an annual interclub charity event, drew an estimated 3,500 people to sample the offerings of 17 food trucks lining Prospect Avenue April 20. Despite the morning's heavy rain, the event raised about $15,000. In six years the event has raised more than $135,000 for Send Hunger Packing and Meals on Wheels.

IN MEMORIAM:
Professor emeritus of civil engineering and architecture ROBERT MARK died March 29 in New York City. He was 88. Mark joined the faculty in 1968 and retired in 1996. He founded the Program in Architecture and Engineering, and served as its chair from 1981 to 1990. He also joined with Professor David Billington '50 to found and direct the Program in Humanistic Studies in Engineering.

Mark’s research influenced the discipline of architectural history and the field of building conservation, and he pioneered the application of modern engineering modeling to the study of medieval and ancient buildings. Among his published works is a 1984 Scientific American analysis that he co-authored of the cathedral of Notre-Dame and its architectural influence (http://bit.ly/gothic-structure).

IN MEMORIAM:
CHARLES GORDON GROSS, professor emeritus of psychology and the Princeton Neuroscience Institute, died April 13 in Oakland, Calif. He was 83. Gross joined the faculty in 1970 and retired in 2013. His work was foundational to the field of cognitive neuroscience — he revolutionized the understanding of sensory processing and pattern recognition with his studies of the primate visual system. He discovered brain cells that are especially sensitive to perceiving faces and hands, leading to a new field of research. In 2009 Gross married Joyce Carol Oates, who taught creative writing at Princeton until 2014.

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I arrived on the Princeton campus in September 1965 as the first person in my family to go to college. I came from a large public high school with very little history of sending its graduates into the Ivy League, and I still remember the stark realization that, without having really thought about it, I had enrolled at a university whose undergraduates all were male. Not only was my high school coeducational, but the overwhelming majority of the top students in my class had been women.

Under the circumstances, I was pleased to discover that there seemed to be some interest among the University’s senior leadership in at least thinking about whether Princeton should admit women undergraduates. There was also discussion among students, but other issues got more attention (for example, how late women could stay in the dorms), and student views about coeducation seemed mixed. Some students were in favor, some opposed, but most were prepared to accept that it was not going to happen, and certainly not during our time on campus.

The question was more background noise than front-burner conversation, until a May Wednesday in 1967 when the topic unexpectedly moved to center stage.

During my sophomore year, I was the Prince reporter who covered Nassau Hall. I followed a practice of scheduling an appointment every few months with President Robert Goheen ’40.”48.

My last such appointment of the year was on Thursday, May 11. That day I had a breaking-news item to discuss: I wanted to know if he was planning to attend a speech on campus that night by Alabama Gov. George Wallace. President Goheen eloquently defended the right of a speaker to speak and be heard, as well as the right of others to engage in peaceful protest and dissent, but then said that because of prior commitments he was not planning to attend. I dutifully reported that the next morning.

My notes from that interview show that the Wallace speech was the third of my three topics for that day. I began the interview by asking President Goheen how he felt the University was doing in its efforts to increase the number of black students at Princeton and how he felt about their experiences on campus. The quotes from that part of the interview appeared in an article that was published in the Prince the following fall.

It was the second topic of that interview that ignited campus and even national discussion. I knew that President Goheen’s thinking about undergraduate coeducation had been evolving, and that the trustees were coming to town in June. What was he going to say to them?

Fortunately, my handwriting then was better than it is now, so my notes from that interview are legible, or at least decipherable. They show that he began by saying that the education of women in a substantial way was a serious and important issue. And then he said “it is inevitable that, at some point in the future, Princeton is going to move into the education of women.” The only questions, he said, were those of strategy, priority, and timing.

ESSAY

The Big Scoop

By Robert K. Durkee ’69

Editor’s note: Fifty years ago this spring, Princeton embraced undergraduate coeducation, announcing on April 20, 1969, that letters were being mailed to 130 young women invited to join the incoming freshman class. (Offers soon were made to transfer students, as well.) WPRB greeted the news with a stirring rendition of the “Hallelujah” chorus.

Throughout the next year, PAW will publish occasional articles and archival items about coeducation in our print issue and social-media accounts. In this essay, Robert K. Durkee ’69 — now Princeton’s vice president and secretary but once an intrepid Daily Princetonian reporter — recalls that momentous time.
The prime reason for adopting coeducation, he said, "won't and shouldn't be that Princeton's social life is warped. This is certainly one consideration, but a greater consideration is what Princeton could offer to women in higher educational opportunity and what women could bring to the intellectual and entire life of Princeton."

He said there had been preliminary discussion with the trustees and that he was planning for a full discussion in June "with some degree of urgency." He said he wanted to be sure there would be adequate resources to do things well. The questions of timing and strategy included whether to aim for 1,000 to 1,200 "ladies" in residence in five years (what he called a "crash effort"), or to expand much more slowly by taking over local boarding houses and gradually expanding over a 10-year period.

Either way, he said, Princeton would go into coeducation without reducing the number of male students.

He seemed to be leaning more toward "coordinate education," a model under which a separate women's college might be persuaded to take up residence on the University's lands just across Lake Carnegie (along the lines of discussion taking place at Yale about a merger with Vassar), but he acknowledged that campus sentiment was moving toward full coeducation.

We were in reading period, so it was not until the following Wednesday that an article appeared under the headline "Goheen: 'Coeducation Is Inevitable.'" In addition to igniting campus and national discussion, by all accounts the article set off a bit of a firestorm in Nassau Hall.

Some have suggested that President Goheen was surprised by the story — that he thought our conversation was "off the record." This would be surprising, since none of our conversations all year had been, and clearly one of the topics (the Wallace speech) involved breaking news. Some suggested he thought the Prince had finished publishing for the year, but the paper always published through reading period (not always to the academic advantage of its reporters and editors!).

It is possible that he had become comfortable with our periodic conversations and said more than he intended to say. But it is also possible that he made a strategic decision to do exactly what he did. He knew he faced an uphill battle to persuade the trustees to authorize a serious assessment of coeducation. And surely he knew that if there was awareness on campus that he was bringing this question to the trustees, and if there was evidence of strong and growing campus interest in coeducation, it would be less likely that the trustees would respond to his request for a study with a denial, or a plea for more time before agreeing to consider the issue.

What happened at the June meeting was that the trustees did agree to a comprehensive study of the desirability and feasibility of undergraduate coeducation. A year later, the trustees received an interim report from a committee chaired by economics professor Gardner Patterson that recommended having 1,000 to 1,200 women on campus within the next decade. In January 1969, the trustees had what I described in a Prince article as their "rendezvous with inevitability."

On Jan. 11, the trustees voted "in principle" to approve the recommendations of the Patterson report and committed Princeton to becoming coeducational, but approved no specific plan and set no date.

Following that trustee vote, I wrote my last Prince article about coeducation, saying that "after 18 months of study, survey and soul-searching," the trustees had encountered the inevitability of coeducation by adopting a new principle — "but no girls." But my headline said "Coeds could attend Princeton in '69," and I suggested that the administration was likely to bring a recommendation for implementation to the April trustee meeting. "With a little luck," I wrote, there could be "a significant number of girls — not just a token sampling" on campus next fall. Otherwise, I suggested, Princeton would lose a year in the admission race with Yale and would probably face "vigorous student dissatisfaction."

The final sentence of that article said, "Before next year's freshmen graduate, there will very probably be 1,000 girls on campus." At their April 1969 meeting, the trustees did, in fact, vote to admit women undergraduates beginning that fall, and four years later there were, indeed, 1,000 women undergraduates on campus.

In admitting women undergraduates in the fall of 1969, the University decided that women who had studied on campus in 1968-1969 under the Critical Languages Program — created in 1963 so that visiting students could study languages such as Chinese, Japanese, Russian, and Arabic at Princeton — would be permitted to remain an additional year. Nine of these women would receive a Princeton degree in the Class of 1970, making them Princeton's first undergraduate alumnae. They were among the 101 female first-year students and 70 female transfer students who pioneered undergraduate coeducation at Princeton in September 1969, barely three months after my classmates and I had graduated.

Fortunately, my handwriting then was better than it is now, so my notes from that interview are legible, or at least decipherable.

Durkee’s interview notes
Monumental Dispute
Students on a class trip to Bears Ears hear the stories behind the issues

Among the class trips during spring break was one that sent students to southeastern Utah to explore the historic, cultural, and natural-resource issues at the heart of the dispute over Bears Ears National Monument. Peter Schmidt ’20, a PAW intern, reports on the weeklong event:

I wanted to bring you here so you can understand what happened to my family,” Ida Yellowman said, squinting against the midafternoon sun. My classmates and I were in Aneth, Utah, a sparsely populated expanse of rolling hills speckled with sagebrush and bordered by precipitous sandstone bluffs.

Beside the toppled stones that marked the foundation of her grandmother’s old home, Yellowman told us how her grandmother would bring the family’s herd of sheep into the pen at night — and the land in Aneth, Yellowman and her family years ago had been forced to move nearly 50 miles away.

We were here as part of a Princeton Environmental Institute course called “Exposure: The Storied Landscape of Bears Ears National Monument,” which explored the complex relationships between land sovereignty, extractive industry, Native rights, and storytelling in the American Southwest. Over the course of a seven-day spring-break trip to southeastern Utah, we met with conservationists, Native activists, local politicians, and residents to better understand the multi-layered controversy surrounding Bears Ears and the people who live there.

In December 2016, President Barack Obama used the 1906 Antiquities Act to create the Bears Ears National Monument, a 1.35-million-acre monument in the Four Corners region, which enclosed a landscape sacred to various Native American traditions. One year later, President Donald Trump reduced the area of the monument by 85 percent through executive order, an action that is being challenged in the courts.

The course is led by Fazal Sheikh ’87, an award-winning photographer and former MacArthur fellow who is a visiting professor at Princeton. He has worked in the Bears Ears region for nearly two years, and he brought students to the area to practice what he calls “ground-truthing”: understanding the political controversy surrounding the land by meeting the people who call it home.

The complexity of the Bears Ears controversy was most evident in a town hall meeting with Rep. John Curtis, R-Utah, in the small town of Bluff. The town sits on the divide between the Navajo reservation to the south and the white majority-Mormon communities of Monticello and Blanding to the north.

The primary issue on the table was the future of the Bears Ears Monument. Members of each community sat apart from each other with arms crossed, and what they had to say, although courteous, conveyed their frustration with the ongoing controversy.

A farmer from White Mesa expressed his opposition to the monument,
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saying, “I’m familiar with acreage — 1.9 million acres is insane. Why do you need so much?”

In response, Willie Grayeyes, one of the county’s three newly elected commissioners, called for the microphone. “The folks here in this county — especially the white folks — want to sell the land. For some reason ... they love oil- and gas-industry production more than ancient sites [within Bears Ears]. I want to bring the fact to you that these places are real. They’re as real as the Mormon Temple in Salt Lake City.”

For Kate Schassler ’21, witnessing the town-hall discussion made the political controversy surrounding Bears Ears more tangible. After being in the area for only a few days, “I looked around and knew so many people in the room,” she said. “That was something that struck me: the number of people in this community that were involved. This issue really is interpersonal.”

The class also spent a morning climbing Comb Ridge, an 80-mile-long formation rising from the desert floor like a sandstone wave. Every so often, our guide would stop and indicate shards of ancient Pueblo pottery glittering in the red earth. At the top of the ridge, in the shadow of an overhang, he showed us a Pueblo rock panel depicting 179 human-like figures as well as mountain sheep, elk, and snakes. “This area is the most culturally dense place in the United States,” he told us.

After returning to campus, students worked to crystallize these encounters into an exhibit planned for the Lewis arts complex and a ceremonial gathering, which was scheduled to be held in early May. The exhibit, focusing on the history of Bears Ears and indigenous rights, was expected to include students’ photographs, Native items in the University’s art collection, and information on extractive industries in the Bears Ears region.

The ceremonial gathering, to which representatives of various Native groups were invited, was intended to symbolize a renewed commitment to conversation and cooperation between Princeton and Native communities.

LISTEN to Emily McLean ’20’s audio feature about the Bears Ears trip at paw.princeton.edu

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1746 Society Princeton University

Panellists from left: Victoria Baum Bjorklund ’73, Jennifer Jordan McCall ’78, T. Randolph “Randy” Harris ’72, and James “Jay” Hughes Jr. ’64

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GRAD SCHOOL REFLECTIONS

Looking Back, Graduate Alumnae
Recall ‘This Sense of Isolation’

As Princeton begins to mark the 50th anniversary of undergraduate coeducation, a panel of graduate alumnae last month recalled experiences marked by feelings of isolation within their scholarly community.

Sabra Follett Meservey ’66 was the first woman admitted to the Graduate School, in 1961, eight years before undergraduate women matriculated.

Women still comprise a minority of graduate students today — 40 percent overall, and just 28 percent in engineering, said Sarah-Jane Leslie ’07, dean of the Graduate School.

The oldest students on the panel remembered a different University than today’s. Ann Kirschner ’78, a CUNY professor and a Princeton trustee, said the most obvious way she stuck out was not in terms of gender, but class. “I thought I had landed on the planet Zargon,” said Kirschner, a graduate of SUNY Buffalo. It was hard to find another student in the humanities who had attended a public university, and Kirschner jokingly called Princeton her “finishing school” because everyone else had degrees from old, expensive, private universities.

Katherine Rohrer ’80, vice provost emerita at Princeton, said mentorship was not as formalized when she studied in the music department, and she didn’t know how to ask for help. Instead of preparing herself for a future career as a professor or college administrator, she said, she buried herself in her studies.

When Patrice Jean ’99 came to campus nearly two decades later, she found that it was still difficult to fit in, especially as a black woman. Jean, who is co-chair of the law firm Hughes Hubbard & Reed’s life-sciences group, was one of the first two women to get a Ph.D. in molecular biology from Princeton. “There really was this sense of isolation and the graduate students feeling ostracized,” Jean said. Mentoring — and learning from — undergraduates made her feel more accepted.

Karina Alventosa, a second-year Ph.D. student in civil and environmental engineering, said the Graduate School has provided a welcoming environment, largely due to her female adviser’s efforts. Alventosa worked previously in the private sector, and she said she encountered the same sexism there that her mother had described dealing with decades earlier.

The panel was introduced by April Armstrong ’14, a Mudd Library staff member who researched the role of women at Princeton for a Mudd exhibit titled “Redefining Old Nassau: Women and the Shaping of Modern Princeton.” She told the story of the first female graduate student in religion, Mary Faith Carson ’67. A 1964 letter from an administrator reported: “We have our first woman graduate student. In compliance with the policy regarding first year, women, graduate students we did not offer her scholarship aid. She came anyway.” Women at the Graduate School have come a long way since then, Armstrong said: “We are not simply at Princeton. We are Princeton.” ◆ By Ethan Sterenfeld ’20

From left, Patrice Jean ’99, Karina Alventosa GS, and Katherine Rohrer ’80 describe their experiences at the Graduate School.
STUDENT DISPATCH: ‘CONFESSING’
PERSONAL FEELINGS ON THE WEB
By Jimin Kang ’21

Since October, a Facebook page named Tiger Confessions has been taking the campus by storm. With more than 4,000 members from a wide range of class years and Princeton affiliations, it has posted more than 8,000 “confessions” ranging from compliments to serious cries for help. Though celebrated for creating a space for honest conversation, it is not without its controversies: A recent anonymous post by a student claiming to have a suicide “all planned out” echoed months-long concerns about the appropriateness of the platform for sharing serious mental-health issues, a matter that attracted the attention of the University.

“The Office of the Dean of Undergraduate Students, Campus Life, and the Office of the Dean of the College are aware of the dire posting on Facebook and want to express our collective concern,” the University said in a comment addressed to students. For those facing personal struggles, it suggested a series of campus resources like Counseling and Psychological Services (CPS), residential-college staff, and the Department of Public Safety. “Do know that we stand available to help and that we all care very much about the health, safety, and well-being of our campus community.” (The original post and related comments have since been removed from the page.)

Behind Tiger Confessions is freshman Christine Hu, the page’s moderator who initially was known only by the pseudonym “Ty Ger.” Hu’s identity was revealed in a recent profile published by the University Press Club, in which she credited the Facebook “compliments

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page” of Phillips Exeter Academy, her high school, as the primary inspiration for Tiger Confessions. Enrolling as a member of the Class of 2021, Hu took a year off halfway through her first semester because of mental-health concerns. 

“When I was here a year ago, sometimes I felt I was the only one struggling,” she told the Press Club’s blog, The Ink. But after serving as the gatekeeper for Tiger Confessions for six months, she has a different perspective. “I wonder sometimes how much things would change if people actually interacted with each other a little more,” she said, adding that she has met personally with several people who reached out to her through the page.

Members of the Facebook page can submit any kind of “confession” via a public Google form to Hu, who decides what is posted and what is not; the only official rules for submission are for members to “be mindful of consent” and use “no harmful language.” Members of the Princeton community whose requests to join the Facebook group are accepted are then free to respond with comments.

Posts relating to emotional difficulties are as common as light-hearted confessions, but the former increase during stressful periods like midterms.

“I think [Tiger Confessions is] a good forum to say things we’re normally afraid to say to people we know,” said Grace Collins ’20, who frequently responds to posts on the group. Thanks to their guaranteed anonymity, posters are candid about their struggles with loneliness, depression, and imposter syndrome, among other afflictions. “I feel like life could be so much better, but nothing I’ve tried has worked,” wrote one poster.

CPS director Calvin Chin has been keeping an eye on Tiger Confessions. Although he supports forums that make people “feel less isolated and alone,” he is concerned about students using Tiger Confessions as their primary source of support. “There is no guarantee that someone will respond right away, and the students who do respond may not have the proper training to respond effectively,” he said.

On the flip side, there are many posts on topics that offer easy diversion: admiration for friends, acts of kindness, missed connections, washing-machine etiquette. Some take a more serious tone, as in a discussion of wealth disparity.

In February, Whig-Clio hosted a debate on the motion, “This House supports the rise of Tiger Confessions.” The opposition won the debate, much of which focused on issues related to mental health. Student op-eds in The Daily Princetonian have joined the discussion, and residential-college advisers have discussed ways to best respond to the page.

As for the page’s creator, Hu said Tiger Confessions has “made me feel more part of the community,” and said making her identity public should “better establish a sense of trust and accountability” between the moderator and group members.

“I feel pretty attached to Tiger Confessions,” she said. “Either the page will die out naturally, or I’ll just continue running it and see where it goes.”

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Coming to Reunions this year?
Annual Giving enables Princeton students to tackle some of humanity’s greatest challenges, like the global water crisis. With the guidance of the Keller Center, student-entrepreneurs Dimitris Ntaras ’21, Ryan Thorpe ’22, and Aditya Shah ’21 formed AquaCerta after they devised a practical drinking water filtration product that is affordable for developing communities around the world.
When the NCAA added the 200-yard medley relay to its swimming championships for the 1988–89 season, Princeton men’s coach Rob Orr brought together some of his top swimmers in each stroke and told them they could be national champions. “I don’t really remember if we believed that when he first introduced the idea,” recalled backstroker Mike Ross ’90. “But over the next year, Rob encouraged us to form one tight unit, where we did nothing but work on that relay and think about that relay.”

At the NCAA meet the following March, the vision became reality as the Tigers won the event, outracing powerhouse programs like Stanford and Texas. Princeton won the title again in 1990, with two new swimmers in the lineup. Ross, a member of both teams, said it was a lesson in the powers of belief and focus.

For Orr, who announced his retirement last month after 40 years at Princeton, the two national titles are part of an extraordinary tenure that included 23 Ivy League team championships, 38 individual All-Americans, 24 All-American relays, five Olympians, 330 dual-meet wins, and countless hours mentoring student-athletes. Alumni recalled Orr’s quirky turns of phrase and his encouraging, personalized training. “Rob has been successful because he’s always put the student first,” said Doug Lennox II ’09, an All-American and Olympian who served as Orr’s assistant coach for the last two seasons.

Orr leaves the program on solid footing after an 8-1 dual-meet season, a second-place finish in the Ivy championships, and an All-American performance by freshman Raunak Khosla in the 400-yard individual medley at the NCAA meet.

Three years ago, the men’s swimming program was suspended for “vulgar, explicit, and degrading behavior” on a University-sponsored listserv — an episode that tested the team’s reputation on campus and off. Orr said he remains disappointed by the actions of his team and is “extremely grateful” that Athletic Director Mollie Marcoux Samaan ’91 and President Eisgruber ’83 gave the program an opportunity to work through its problems. “Hopefully we’ve learned from it and are better for it,” he said. 🔻

By B.T.

**READ MORE about Orr’s career at paw.princeton.edu**
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FRIDAY, MAY 31, 2019

2 p.m. Faculty Panel: America Then & Now
East Pyne Hall, Room 010

3 p.m. Reception
Chancellor Green, Lower Hyphen

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ASIAM
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Ideas
Visual culture
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National debates
Contexts
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American Studies
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Life of the Mind

Fair Necessities
With training, a new generation of designers could reduce bias in machines

Janet Vertesi researches research: How do scientists and technologists find new knowledge, or create new ways of solving a problem? An assistant professor of sociology, Vertesi has studied technology and social dynamics in everything from the NASA teams operating the Spirit and Opportunity Mars rovers to the growing ecosystem of digital media we interact with every day. Her undergraduate class on technology and society is cross-listed with sociology, history, and engineering.

Machine learning — the automated techniques used to recognize patterns in everything from search engines to advertising to medical diagnoses — has a profound effect on our lives. In January, Vertesi and a team of interdisciplinary scholars published a study about the traps that designers can fall into, leading them to build machine-learning systems with biased results. She discussed her findings — and how the social sciences can help us build better tech — with PAW.

Why do we need to worry about whether a machine is fair?
There are an increasing number of reports about what happens when we don’t think about fairness in the process of designing technical systems, whether it’s predictive policing algorithms unfairly targeting certain populations, or Amazon realizing its machine screening résumés had learned not to interview anyone with a degree from a women’s college. It’s easy to assume that because something was done by a machine that it is without bias, but we’re starting to realize that machines will always show the biases and assumptions of their creators.

How can social scientists participate in this discussion?
There is an idea that the problems with technology are simply unpredicted consequences. But the decades-old field of technology studies actually has a lot of tools for anticipating these problems: If you have the right lenses for looking at these problems, they jump out right away.

In our paper, we identify a number of tools or ways of thinking about the problem that any researcher should be able to take into their work. These are well-known problems in technology studies, so making sure they get to an audience of engineers is very valuable.

What are some of the most important problems and pitfalls you identify?
The first one, for me, is the “solutionism” trap: the assumption that the best solution to a problem has to be a technical one. People fall into this all the time. I think of these very popular apps now that help you turn your phone off and disconnect. Their popularity might indicate that there are other problems at play — maybe an app isn’t the solution.

I also like to point out the “formalism” trap. This is the notion that something like fairness could be formalized into a mathematical algorithm. But the application of numbers to social concepts is always extremely messy. In science
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Life of the Mind

and technology studies, we talk about the social construction of technology. This doesn’t mean that technology doesn’t exist; it means that for a concept like fairness, there are lots of different groups fighting over its definition.

So, for example, if you’re developing a system to help a judge make decisions about whom to incarcerate, it would be useful to be working with an actual court, or actual groups of offenders and offenders’-rights communities, because that’s where your notion of what fairness is will be challenged. Once you realize there are other interpretations of the problem, you realize that there are other kinds of solutions.

We also write about failing to consider every aspect of the system you’re trying to fix, about ripple effects, and about thinking your system is portable to different contexts when it isn’t.

How can engineers avoid designing harmful systems?

Engineers need to remind themselves of the Hippocratic oath, “first, do no harm,” and second, include experts in the field you’re applying the engineering to—that goes a long way. I think a lot of people are drawn now to computer science because there’s the promise for technology to alleviate a lot of suffering. That is the case, but to do that right we need a lot more humanistic thinking, both during the design process and as part of the way that computer scientists and engineers are taught to think about the world.

What’s your hope for future research into technology and society?

There’s a lot of policy-oriented work in the social sciences, and that’s extremely valuable, but there’s also been a rise in this work that’s engaged in a kind of “small-p policy,” in the sense that it’s helping to craft devices and technologists on the ground. This work, this particular paper, isn’t just about designing fairer systems, it’s about showing you can bring social scientists together with computer scientists and with law and policy to offer something new, to influence the kind of technology that we live with and the future that we’re going to inhabit.

Interview conducted and condensed by Bennett McIntosh ’16
Researchers Hit the Road to Reveal Factors Determining Economic Mobility

Economic mobility is on the decline in the United States. While 90 percent of children born in 1940 ended up earning more than their parents, that figure was just 50 percent for those born in the 1980s. Starting this summer, a major research project — spearheaded by Princeton professor Kathryn Edin and academics at Stanford and Georgetown — will interview thousands of people in all 50 states to learn why people in some communities thrive while others do not.

“We are the most economically segregated we have ever been in our history,” says Edin, a professor of sociology and public affairs. And despite decades of research into poverty, “we simply don’t understand why some places tend to be a springboard for mobility and others so profoundly relegate people to be stuck in place. We’ve had a one-size-fits-all policy structure, but we’re not sure that approach is working.”

Edin has spent three decades researching American poverty, employing intensive fieldwork to create nuanced accounts of how economic hardship affects communities nationwide (see PAW story in the Oct. 24, 2018, issue).

The American Voices Project will send research fellows to 200 communities for detailed interviews with members of 5,000 households. A random sample will be weighted to include households in “average poverty” (earning about $24,000 a year for a family of four), “deep poverty” (earning about $12,000 a year), and “extreme poverty” (earning less than $2 a day), as well as a middle-income comparison group.

Eighty research fellows are being selected from more than 1,600 applicants. In an approach modeled after the Peace Corps, the fellows will receive intensive training and modest pay, moving seven times over the course of a year. “The secondary goal of the project is to enrich the pipeline of people going into academia and public service,” Edin says.

The researchers will ask people in those seven locations about their employment, health, family relationships, daily routines, civic engagement, and political beliefs. The data will be public so researchers, politicians, and others can use it. The project is a joint initiative of the Stanford Center on Poverty and Inequality, Princeton’s Center for Research on Child Wellbeing, the American Institutes for Research, and a coalition of Federal Reserve banks.

The project leaders hope to follow the families they interview in the coming years through federal data, if they receive permission. The research may continue past 2020 if more funding is awarded to the program.

Edin will accompany researchers at several locations, visiting with families in Alabama, Mississippi, and other states so she can listen to their stories firsthand: “We really have to hear from people who are struggling and understand their struggles in their local context.”

By Jennifer Altmann
On a typically busy Monday morning, Dr. Elizabeth Ryan ’00 sees a long line of patients at the REACH clinic in downtown Ithaca, N.Y.

Greg, 26, complains of mild chest pain and constipation. Jeffrey needs a tetanus booster and a flu shot but does not want to get them. Amy, who has a thyroid problem, also needs to quit smoking. Joanne, in her mid-40s, is moving out of the state and wants prescriptions filled before she goes. Michael, a weight lifter, reports that he has cut back to smoking only at night.

Ryan takes out her stethoscope, listens to his heart, and gives him a high five. (All patients’ names have been changed.)

This is the routine practice of a primary-care physician, which is what Ryan is. But there is an additional layer to the story in each examination room. Greg is on Suboxone, an opioid inhibitor, to curb his addiction to fentanyl. So is Jeffrey. Amy was recently paroled from prison, where Nalaxone, an opioid antidote, was impossible to get but heroin was abundant. Joanne was hooked on opioid pills for 12 years before switching to heroin. Now clean, she too takes Suboxone, along with Adderall, Klonopin, and a host of other medications to treat her many illnesses, including hepatitis C.

“I just want to get off all this [medication],” she tells Ryan. “But if I have to take Suboxone for the rest of my life, I will.”

Patients are struggling, Ryan sees their addiction as only part of their medical history. They also require cancer screenings and chest X-rays, flu shots, and tetanus boosters. They need to stop smoking or eat better to keep their diabetes under control. They are people, and not just addicts.

The REACH Project was founded in February 2018 as a nonprofit to provide primary care while also helping patients overcome opioid addiction. The name is an acronym standing for Respectful Equitable Accessible Compassionate Healthcare. Ryan stresses each one of those adjectives.

“The heart of our mission is to bring health equity to persons who previously had not experienced it,” she says. Opioid patients, many of them poor, face numerous barriers to care, ranging from a lack of health insurance to a lack of transportation, but Ryan says that the stigma attached to addiction does just as much to keep them from seeking needed treatment. Someone with hepatitis might need to get blood drawn but resists because she is ashamed of the track marks on her arm. An opioid addict with chest pains might avoid calling 911 because the paramedics treat him as if he is looking for drugs.

Many health-care providers see only the addiction and not the patient behind it, Ryan says. REACH’s goal “is to use the door of the opioid crisis to create an accessible clinic focused on harm reduction, where people could get back into medical care, get the care they deserved, and be treated well.”

Note the words “harm reduction,” not “harm elimination.” Ryan calls herself a “compassionate realist” who recognizes that her patients may not be able to beat addiction completely. “If we’re not going to get perfection,” she says, “I still want to get better than where we are now, and I’m going to work with you collaboratively to figure out the tools that will help you do that.”

As she moves through her morning rounds, Ryan does just that. In each examination, she is friendly but focused, tapping out notes and ordering prescription refills on her laptop. The next patient she sees, a young home-health aide, is suffering from anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder, and acid reflux on top of her opioid addiction — and wants to tell Ryan about all of it in rambling detail. Ryan listens politely but knows when to step in with a probing question to get the information she needs and steer the visit along.

Respect, though, is not the same as gullibility. Ryan knows that addicts lie about their behavior, but she is convinced that the more she shames them, the more they will conceal — if they come in at all. She neither confronts patients nor takes them at their word, but tries to tease out the truth while assuring them that they won’t be turned away for telling the truth. The goal, she says, is “dealing with patients as people, dealing with problems as problems, and not making assumptions about the person based on the problems.”

‘A Compassionate Realist’

Dr. Elizabeth Ryan ’00 is on the front lines battling the opioid epidemic By Mark F. Bernstein ’83

Out in the waiting room of the old frame house that serves as REACH’s home, small cards line the walls, printed by the Drug Policy Alliance. They read: “[X] Should Be Alive Today,” each with a different name written in by a patient or doctor. There are dozens of them.

The opioid epidemic is a war being fought on many fronts: legal, social, political, economic, and medical. Even as its causes and cures are being debated, its effects are undeniable. According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse, more than 130 Americans die every day of an opioid overdose, an annual total greater than the number who die in automobile accidents. Drug overdose, mostly due to opioids, is now the leading cause of death among Americans under the age of 50. The Centers for Disease Control estimates that it costs the country $78.5 billion a year in additional demands for health care, lost productivity, treatment, and law enforcement.

Ryan’s practice is a small part of a large front in that war, but one that she and others insist is critical. Though all of her patients may not be able to beat addiction completely, “If we’re not going to get perfection,” she says, “I still want to get
opioids are a class of drugs that affect receptors in the brain regulating pain and emotion. They range from prescription pills such as OxyContin, Vicodin, and Percocet to heroin. All can be lethal, highly addictive, and hard to overcome once someone is hooked.

Epidemiologists trace the opioid epidemic to the 1990s and an aggressive marketing campaign by pharmaceutical companies that urged doctors to treat pain using powerful new opioid-based drugs. Those drug companies, which now face hundreds of millions of dollars in lawsuits, assured the public that drugs such as OxyContin were not addictive, while suppressing evidence that they were. Doctors overprescribed the pills and patients abused them. A surge in heroin abuse followed, driven in part by people who could no longer obtain prescription opioids. Today, the greatest threat is fentanyl, a synthetic pain reliever administered in a transdermal patch that can be 50 to 100 times more potent than morphine. Much of it is made in China and smuggled into this country.

Few of the patients Ryan sees got hooked on opioids because someone over-prescribed pills for pain relief; most also have problems with methamphetamines, cocaine, or other drugs. “I’ve seen very, very few people who have had emotionally and economically stable lives who accidentally and quickly got addicted to opioids,” she says. The source of the problem runs deeper.

Studies by Princeton professors helped bring the simmering opioid crisis to broader public attention. A 2015 paper in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Science by Anne Case ’88 and Angus Deaton reported that mortality rates for middle-aged whites rose steadily between 1999 and 2013, particularly for those without a college education. This coincided with a sharp rise in suicides, cirrhosis of the liver, and opioid abuse, they said. In 2017, Professor Alan Krueger wrote in a paper for the Brookings Institution that nearly two-thirds of all men between the ages of 25 and 54 who were not in the labor force took some form of prescription pain medication every day.

Case and Deaton described the surge of overdoses and suicides as “deaths of despair,” a phrase that has stuck in the public imagination. “Opioids are like guns handed out in a suicide ward,” they wrote in a 2017 op-ed for The Washington Post. “They have certainly made the total epidemic much worse, but they are not the cause of the underlying depression.” They attributed that to government economic and policy choices, specifically those that led to a decades-long stagnation in wages and a loss of manufacturing jobs.

“That gets a solid, ‘Hell yes!’ from me,” Ryan says of this assessment, which fits with what she has seen in her own practice. The problem is especially severe in rural areas like upstate New York. Small communities don’t have addiction-treatment programs or doctors certified to prescribe treatment opioid abuse. They often don’t have the infrastructure to help poor residents hold their lives together, such as well-paying, steady jobs, adequate housing and education, and accessible public transportation.

“It is a sign of our failure as a society to support people with healthy tools for relationships, work, and life,” Ryan says. “I think this is a poverty problem and a mental-health problem. We see lots of rural patients with terrible job prospects and not a lot of compelling alternatives. [Drug use] provides a relief.”

Her commitment to her practice and her patients notwithstanding, Ryan has always been a hard person to pigeonhole.

After focusing on psychology and women’s studies at Princeton, where she captained the rugby team, she returned home to Ithaca and spent the next five years working as an ambulance dispatcher. She spent part of that time living in a local firehouse; after going on calls a few times, she decided to become a volunteer firefighter as well, and later an emergency medical technician.

Being an EMT, she recalls, “taught me that I didn’t like dropping people at the ER and wondering what happened to them. I wanted to know more.” Changing course again, Ryan decided to become a doctor.

She went to medical school at Boston University intending to practice emergency medicine, but found herself drawn to public health and family medicine instead. “I realized that I loved people’s stories and [getting] the full sense of their lives and families too much to do anything else.” She received a scholarship from the National Health Service Corps for students planning to practice primary-care medicine in underserved areas. While completing her public-health residency in Seattle, she also learned wilderness medicine and even spent time assisting the Mount Baker ski patrol.

After moving back to Ithaca five years ago, Ryan worked in several private practices. A few opioid patients had come in, but they were not a significant part of her caseload, and she lacked the certification to prescribe opioid-replacement drugs. Still, she was immediately interested when she heard about REACH. After working part time for several months with the clinic’s founder and medical director, Justine Waldman, Ryan joined the staff full time last fall as the associate medical director.
REACH is a clinic, although it can also seem like a social-services agency. Staff members sometimes help patients fill out applications for low-income housing, and a closet in the cramped hallway contains bins of donated clothes for those who need them. Primary-care medicine and opioid-replacement therapy, though, form the bulk of the practice.

Suboxone, the drug Ryan most often prescribes for her patients, contains two other drugs: buprenorphine, which cuts opioid cravings and withdrawal symptoms, and Naloxone, which reverses the opioid high. A controlled substance, Suboxone is itself an opioid, but it provides less of a high, is less addictive, and is less prone to overdose than other drugs. It usually comes in a dissolvable strip that is placed under the tongue. Patients can take it indefinitely, in effect treating opioid addiction as a chronic disease to be managed for life, like diabetes.

In 2013, The New York Times called Suboxone “the blockbuster drug most people have never heard of,” with annual sales exceeding those of Viagra or Adderall, but it also has its downsides and its skeptics.

Addicts sometimes sell their Suboxone prescription on the black market. Though it is harder to overdose on than OxyContin, it is not impossible. Physicians have also overprescribed Suboxone just as they overprescribed opioids.

To combat such abuse, New York state requires that prescribing physicians be certified and limits the number of prescriptions they can write. It also checks to make sure patients are filling their Suboxone prescriptions. Ryan says most of her patients go straight to the pharmacy after leaving her office — “because otherwise they feel like [expletive] and go into withdrawal.” She dismisses criticisms of Suboxone as overblown and says that its limited availability is a greater problem than occasional misuse.

Opioid-replacement drugs have been proven to be effective. In France, overdose deaths fell by 79 percent after buprenorphine became available. The World Health Organization and the National Institute on Drug Abuse endorse its use. But it is hard to get, particularly in upstate New York, which is one reason Ryan’s patients come from 22 surrounding counties. A 2017 report by the President’s Commission on Combating Drug Addiction and the Opioid Crisis found that nearly three-quarters of the rural counties in the United States have no physician licensed to prescribe buprenorphine.

Some critics of opioid-replacement therapy say physicians should get addicts to quit drugs rather than try to manage their use.

“Show me how,” Ryan responds. “It’s not going to be by inducing shame. It’s not going to be by arresting the people who sell it, because people will always make and find it. It’s not going to be by drug testing everybody weekly and shortening leashes in medical care, because I have seen that drive people out of care. [Opioid-replacement therapy] is the most effective way, and it also happens to feel humane and gratifying to me.”

Ann Kurth ’84, dean of the Yale School of Nursing, says the cold-turkey approach misunderstands the nature of addiction. “We should use whatever tools we can to get people to reduce the harm and stop if they are able — but you have to meet people where they are. People need options.”

Ryan thinks of opioid-replacement therapy with another one of her patients in mind. Using Suboxone, “he can focus on his law-school application instead of putting all his energy into resisting heroin.” The drug, she believes, “lets people be normal. And it is as long term as you want it to be.”

REACH is moving across town to a much bigger facility this fall. Two large grants from the state of New York will enable the clinic to expand its mental-health services, hire a part-time psychiatrist and a full-time social worker, and train other area doctors in opioid-replacement therapy.

Recently, Ryan and her staff went through their waiting room and took down many of the cards bearing the names of opioid victims. They replaced them with something more hopeful, a new set of cards that read: “Since Joining REACH, I Have Been Able To: ...”

On each one, the space below is blank, just waiting to be filled in.

Mark F. Bernstein ’83 is PAW’s senior writer.
Critical Languages, Critical Steps

It is remembered best for yielding the first nine undergraduate alumnae, but the Critical Languages Program of the 1960s changed Princeton University in other ways, too, in that turbulent decade.

It was an egalitarian experiment born of two necessities: closing gaps in the ranks of analysts and scholars who spoke the languages of America’s two biggest adversaries, the Soviet Union and Communist China, and of strategic allies in the volatile Middle East and Far East; and Princeton’s need to fill largely vacant classrooms in study of those regions.

The women — called "Critters," half affectionately, half derisively — were an afterthought, a byproduct of the fact that the mostly coed liberal-arts colleges to which Princeton reached out told Nassau Hall in no uncertain terms that they would not send male students if females could not apply on an equal footing. From The New York Herald Tribune headline on April 11, 1963, that shouting, "Girls at Princeton — After 217 Years," to the phalanx of reporters and photographers elbowing one another to chronicle their arrival, the young women garnered the lion’s share of attention, so much so that some were unaware there were male language students, too.

Today those nine women who graduated in the Class of 1970 draw cheers at the P-rade as the pathbreakers for coeducation, but what of the rest, male and female? Was the experiment in teaching 19- and 20-year-olds advanced levels of difficult languages — instruction normally offered only in graduate schools — a success? Did it yield, as one booster in Nassau Hall predicted with confidence, top contributors to their fields?

It did produce “some very, very serious specialists and scholars,” says Allen Kassof, a former Princeton sociology professor and then-assistant dean of the College who was the program’s director from 1965 to 1968. Kassof, 88, who left Princeton in 1968 to build a scholarly exchange organization with the Soviet bloc, says, “Even as little as a 10 percent yield of people going on would have been a significant success, and I suspect it was more than that.”

Many followed different paths, to the law, medicine, teaching, journalism, and even entomology and air-traffic control. They speak warmly of life inside Princeton classrooms and, for many women, ruefully about life outside them.

While it certainly served a national need, the program also satisfied faculty hunger for more students for their classes in Asian, Middle Eastern, and Eastern European studies. “We are at present very well armed but have very few students,” Dean of the Faculty Merrill Knapp lamented in a memo. In October 1962, faculty members in those areas were given a green light to let colleagues across the country know that top students who had exhausted the offerings at their home campuses would be welcomed as students to Princeton.

Within months a broader solution emerged. With $125,000 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York — equivalent to
Allen Kassof, then the assistant dean of the College and director of the Critical Languages Program, speaks with two students in 1966 or 1967.
$1 million today — Princeton formed a partnership with 32 mostly smaller liberal-arts colleges to send language students to Princeton as visitors. The University pledged to spend $50,000 to $100,000 on its own.

The colleges and Princeton hammered out details over the winter. Initially Princeton refused to commit to accept females, citing housing and other obstacles. Even after that was worked out and the program was unveiled in April 1963, it was not until mid-June that the Board of Trustees gave its assent to “the admission on an experimental basis of a few highly qualified and carefully selected women as special students ... and not as candidates for Princeton degrees.” President Robert Goheen ’40 ’48, in a 1989 Prince article, denied that the Critical Languages Program was a back-door attempt to undermine Princeton’s “monasticism.” He said the women “were heroic to brave our all-male campus.”

Nine men and five women started classes in September 1963, the young men in dorms and the young women sent to live in a hall at the Princeton Theological Seminary before being moved to a bare-boned Victorian house with a chaperone and finally to the Graduate College. “They were afraid that somehow it would be dangerous for us to be closer to campus,” says Susan Chizeck ’75, a University of Texas, Dallas, lecturer who had studied at Douglass College in New Jersey and who took Japanese classes at Princeton from 1967 to 1969. She later returned for a master’s degree in sociology and earned a master’s in East Asian studies at Stanford and a doctorate in social work from Rutgers.

“The social atmosphere was somewhat strange, but the experience was extremely valuable for me,” says Chizeck.

Alexander Berzin also spent two years (1963–1965) at Princeton learning Chinese. The Rutgers chemistry major was stymied in persistent efforts to transfer, although he got special permission to store his senior thesis in Firestone. Tibetan Buddhism became Berzin’s passion and life, and he worked for the Dalai Lama in India after earning a Harvard Ph.D.; he’s now in Berlin overseeing his studybuddhism.com website. “I had an extremely wonderful, enjoyable, and stimulating time at Princeton,” Berzin says.

The Herald Tribune’s April 1963 article alerted Barbara Alpern Engel, a Russian-studies major at the City College of New York, to the opportunity. “My memories are almost entirely positive,” says the retired University of Colorado Russian-history professor, despite the “unsuble reference” in the 1964 Brac-a-Brac to the fact that four of the five women were Jewish. “The Princeton chapter of Hadassah sent out a welcome wagon,” a yearbook essayist wrote.

Another of the original students, William Atwell ’75, from Washington and Lee, later returned to Princeton for a Ph.D. in East Asian studies and chaired the Department of Asian Languages at Hobart and William Smith Colleges. Several Princeton undergraduate classmates also became professors in the field. “Being in the same class with those people was a real joy,” says Atwell, who also remembers playing in a student jazz combo at Wilson Hall “at a memorable cocktail party given by Ambassador George Kennan ’23,” famous as author of the containment theory on preventing the spread of communism.

Susan Harrigan ’77 (1964–1965) was a history major at Connecticut College for Women who’d spent two summers studying Russian in high school. “It was a very rich experience,” says the retired journalist, who freelanced in Vietnam and wrote for Newsday, The Wall Street Journal, and other newspapers. She remembers Professor James Billington ’50, a cultural historian of Russia, saying, “Don’t write me the Old Testament. Just write one perfect page in a blue book.”

Harrigan, who played a nurse in a Theatre Intime production of Mr. Roberts, later spent a year at Princeton on a Sloan Fellowship for economic journalists.

The late Sue-Jean Lee Suettinger ’70 made an even bigger splash on the stage at Princeton, starring in A Different Kick in 1968–69 as the Triangle Club’s first woman. Her future husband, Robert Suettinger, had been a critical-languages student a year earlier. They met at Middlebury College’s summer school, after his Princeton year and before that of Lee, who was born in Canton (now Guangzhou), China.

Robert Suettinger, a retired Central Intelligence Agency China specialist from Lawrence University who did stints on the National Security Council and at the State Department, says learning Mandarin “has been the dominant factor in my life. I was a small-town kid from Wisconsin. Going to Princeton was something I never expected to do. I like to think, given where I ended up and the kinds of things I’ve done, they got their money’s worth out of it.”

University of Oxford anthropology professor emerita Martha Mundy, a Swarthmore College classics major, took Arabic classes at Princeton in 1966–1967 and has spent a lifetime researching the people and societies of the Arab world, spending years in Yemen and Lebanon. “Princeton was an eye-opener to this New Yorker,” says Mundy, who was appalled by weekend “cattle runs,” when boys brought in busloads of girls for mixers. “In all my life I haven’t seen such overt class expression of the objectivization of women en masse.”

A number of critical-languages students were the children of immigrants whose first language at home was not English, but the language of their parents or grandparents. The grandfather of Tamara Turkevich Skvir, a Douglass College student who spent 1964–1965 at Princeton, was the head of the Russian Orthodox Church in North America. Her father, John, was both a chemistry professor and the Orthodox chaplain at Princeton, and mother Ludmilla was the first woman to teach at Princeton in 1944 and later a professor at Douglass.

Since she was a faculty brat, all-male Princeton “didn’t faze me,” she says, although she recalls that in her first class, “none of the boys would sit next to me.” But in another class, Daniel J. Skvir ’66, son of an Orthodox priest, recognized her and asked her to sit beside him. They married in 1967; he was ordained and is Princeton’s Orthodox chaplain, and both also taught school.

Skvir and Nelle Williams Brown (1966–1967) both were struck by the same phenomenon in precepts: They felt that boys who hadn’t done the readings managed to dominate discussions, talking off the tops of their heads. Brown, a polyglot economics major from Smith College, was shocked by their “arrogant flaming ... but took away confidence in having my own voice and standing my ground in predominantly male environments.” The MIT Ph.D. became a political scientist who
worked on international development and health issues for NGOs, Congress, and the World Health Organization.

Mary Yee ’70, daughter of immigrants from China’s Guangdong Province, went from Girls’ High School in Boston to Bryn Mawr College. She eventually became a labor and community organizer in Philadelphia, as well as a school administrator and, with an education doctorate, a researcher at the University of Pennsylvania.

Princeton then was “too conservative, elitist, and male” for her liking, “but I learned a lot and became politically conscious because of the Cambodian strike and all the teach-ins.” She enjoyed the East Asian studies department but winces at remembering the professor in an architecture elective who invited the class to see his Bauhaus home and said, “Mary Yee can lead you all with a dust cloth.”

Mae Wong Miller ’70 was majoring in biochemistry at Queens College in New York when a professor encouraged her to apply to the languages program. She already had studied Mandarin in a summer class at Columbia for gifted high schoolers. At the Graduate College she met her future spouse, physicist Matthew Miller ’74, and later became a business consultant and human-relations executive as well as the first female member of the Princeton Club of New York, where she prodded the board to open up its stag Tiger Grill — as it soon did.

“Iowe a lot to Princeton. It prepared me for something I never would have expected, to enter a business world so male-dominated,” she says. “I had a head start. It changed the trajectory of my life.”

Others’ language skills soon atrophied, but they remain indebted to Princeton.

“I’m delighted I did it,” says James Garofallou, a psychoanalyst who majored in philosophy at Hamilton College. He thought his facility in Mandarin might lead to government service, but his interest in psychology won out. “Learning Chinese is an ongoing, forever enterprise. To memorize the characters, [and] you can forget them very quickly ... I was most appreciative of the opportunity, even if I didn’t use it in the way perhaps intended.”

Raffaello Orlando ’81 (1967–1968) taught classical Chinese and Chinese philosophy and religion at universities in Venice and Naples, finished his Ph.D. in East Asian studies at Princeton, and then devoted most of his career to classical music. A clarinetist who majored in music at Haverford College, he grew up in London and New York, where his father was a correspondent for Italian radio and television. He and wife, Ghit Moy Lee, a pianist, have played recitals around the world and sent daughter Sofia Orlando ’14 to Princeton. His career “wasn’t quite what the Critical Languages Program had in mind, I guess,” says Orlando, but East Asian studies “was just wonderful.”

Among the most accomplished academics with the Critical Languages Program on their résumés — most participants still list it — is University of California, San Diego, China scholar Susan Shirk, who says the 1965–1966 year was essential to her career. “I suppose I could have started Chinese after graduating from Mount Holyoke, but it really gave me the push to go on to get my Ph.D. [from MIT]. Otherwise I might have gotten married and put my husband through graduate school, which is what most women did those days.”

When Shirk, in 1971, was in the first group of scholars...
admitted to China after the advent of pingpong diplomacy, Princeton issued a press release proudly noting that she was “making history.” But looking back, Shirk says, “I never felt that Princeton treated us like we were somehow Princetonians. After we left, it never stayed in touch. I thought that was a little odd, especially for a school famous for cultivating alumni.”

That grievance is felt even more acutely by Pauline Reich, an expert on cybercrime and former law professor at Japan’s Waseda University who is now at the Rajaratnam School of International Studies in Singapore. She has tried without success to be recognized as an alum.

Reich, a City College of New York student who studied Persian at Princeton in 1966–1967, says, “Princeton did not welcome us into all of the benefits of alumni status, such as career networking or access to membership in the Princeton Club(s)” in New York and elsewhere. Reich, who also worked for the federal Department of Education’s Office for Civil Rights for 16 years, believes it is not too late to redress what she deems a wrong. “It’s time,” she says.

There was doubt whether the program would last beyond the Carnegie grants — the initial period of three years was extended to four — but the Ford Foundation stepped in with $161,000 in 1967. The program lasted until 1972, training upwards of 200 students over its run. Though an enthusiastic federal grants manager had dangled the prospect that Washington would kick in funds, that never happened, with the exception of loans for summer language classes. Princeton was unwilling or unable to keep it going alone.

All along there were worries in Nassau Hall about its viability. By 1967 the University was casting about to forge a national consortium and enlist Stanford and other major schools to do what Princeton was doing by itself.

“There exists a national need which the relatively small Princeton program alone cannot satisfy,” a program report said. With an eye toward philanthropies, it calculated that for less than $2 million, such a consortium could train 400 more students in five years and provide “a permanent and realistic solution” to the dearth of critical-languages talent.

It was not to be. In 1979 a presidential commission issued a report decrying Americans’ “scandalous incompetence” in foreign languages. (Kassof served on that commission.) Later, in 2006, the U.S. State Department began awarding hundreds of full-ride summer scholarships to send undergraduates abroad to learn 15 critical languages, including Princeton’s original six, Korean, and others such as Urdu, Hindi, and Swahili.

And without importing visitors, Princeton today has hundreds of students in intermediate and advanced critical-language classes, primarily Mandarin, but also Arabic, Japanese, Korean, Russian, and Farsi as well as Urdu, Hindi, Swahili, and Turkish.

It’s a proud and now long tradition. Beyond its contribution toward coeducation, the Critical Languages Program also showed the University living up to the motto Princeton in the nation’s service.

Plus ça change ...

Christopher Connell ’71 is an independent Washington writer and editor.

“I NEVER FELT THAT PRINCETON TREATED US LIKE WE WERE SOMEHOW PRINCETONIANS. AFTER WE LEFT, IT NEVER STAYED IN TOUCH.”
— SUSAN SHIRK, 1965–1966
RENEGADE ON THE RUN: A few months after finishing her basketball career at Princeton, Allison Cahill ’03 took up a new sport: tackle football. Sixteen years later, she’s going strong as the starting quarterback of the Boston Renegades, the defending Women’s Football Alliance champions. Cahill, who is 5-feet-5-inches tall and works as a personal trainer, says basketball instilled “the toughness and drive to compete against people who are bigger and stronger.”

She threw for three touchdowns in her team’s 2019 opener, a 61-7 win over the Tampa Bay Inferno on April 6.

READ MORE about Cahill at paw.princeton.edu/tiger-of-the-week.
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JOSH MORRIS ‘99

RACE AGAINST TIME AND TIDE
Caving expert turns communications liaison to help save a trapped soccer team in Thailand

When Josh Morris ’99 arrived at the cave in northern Thailand where a group of 12 young soccer players and their coach were trapped by a flash flood last summer, he wasn’t planning to stay long. It was about a week after the boys had entered the Tham Luang cave, and Morris, who owns a rock-climbing, caving, and rescue company in nearby Chiang Mai, had already sent equipment, staff, and support. His brother-in-law, a highly trained rescue caver who was one of the first on the scene, had began to express frustration with the lack of coordination among the thousands of rescuers, so Morris drove to the site to see if he could help.

Morris initially worked with groups of American and Thai military service members, exploring caves that might lead to the boys without having to rescue them by diving. But as time passed, it became clear that diving was the only way out — and the situation was growing more dire by the hour, with the boys and their coach living a mile and a half inside the cave, with limited supplies and falling oxygen levels.

Morris began to realize how much coordination and communication would be needed — among high-ranking Thai military officials, the U.S. Air Force, and divers from several countries.

“I began to recognize that my role should really be a liaison because I had that necessary cross-cultural experience,” Morris says.

In the tense days that followed, as a plan was devised, Morris began to feel as though he had been training for this task since he arrived in Thailand nearly 20 years earlier as a Princeton in Asia fellow teaching English at a local university. A longtime rock climber who grew up in Utah, Morris quickly fell in love with Thailand. He decided to stay after his fellowship and build a climbing wall. Eventually, he married a Thai woman, founded a cross-cultural climbing-and-caving business, and became fluent in Thai language and culture.

“There’s a Thai word that effectively means ‘connector’ — it’s the same word you use for welding,” Morris says. “People were saying I was the connector.”

“Last summer, Josh Morris ’99 played an important role in saving 12 young soccer players from this Thai cave. He was recently among the first cavers to enter the chamber since the rescue.”

— Josh Morris ’99

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— Josh Morris ’99
because they could come to me and I could understand them — I could communicate what they were saying effectively to others who didn’t share their language or way of doing things.”

A complex mission was planned, which involved sedating the boys and taking them out in scuba gear, navigating swift currents, and traversing narrow, muddy paths with poor visibility.

Every day, Morris would wake up at dawn and collapse into bed at midnight. In addition to his work as a liaison, his team worked in one of the dry chambers to build and manage a rope bridge across uneven boulders and unstable terrain to carry the boys to safety after the dive portion of the rescue was complete. Finally, the last of the boys emerged from the cave.

After a visit with his family in the United States, Morris returned to Thailand, where last September he received a prestigious honor from the king of Thailand for his role in the rescue effort.

Since then, he’s been using his newfound connections with high-ranking Thai government officials to expand his company’s sustainable-tourism projects and build adventure-tourism opportunities in partnership with local communities.

Adventure travelers, Morris says, look for activities like mountain biking, caving, and climbing — and if they travel to underserved areas, they can support new business opportunities like hostels and restaurants while encouraging communities to develop natural resources sustainably. Morris is working to create an outdoor-adventure program that combines history and sustainable agriculture in a Thai community that sees relatively few tourists.

One of his final acts of the cave rescue before he returned home was to translate for several of the boys’ parents, who wanted to thank the British divers who had brought the boys through some of the trickiest passageways.

“I was on the verge of tears the entire time I was translating,” he says. “I thought, ‘Wow, there were people from all over the world who worked together under tremendous stress to get to this moment, and maybe I also had some effect here.’”

*By Amelia Thomson-DeVeaux ’11*

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**Paw.princeton.edu**
THE THESIS CHALLENGE
LOOKING BACK AT A CAPSTONE EXPERIENCE

Joe Ryan ’83 admits that in the classroom, he was not an exemplary student. But on the water, it was a different story. For his senior thesis, Ryan, graduate student Ann Maest ’84, and adviser Bob Stallard navigated the shipping channel of the Raritan River in a 20-foot boat, meticulously collecting samples (and occasionally dodging oncoming tugboats). Ryan would then return to the lab for analysis and write up the results at his desk in the basement of Guyot Hall.

“For me, it really opened up a strong interest,” Ryan says, “and I discovered an ability that I hadn’t really demonstrated until then.”

After working for a couple of years at a consulting firm, he pursued a Ph.D. in environmental engineering at MIT and landed a faculty job at the University of Colorado, where he’s spent the last 27 years.

Ryan was one of the dozens of alumni who responded to PAW’s recent call to take the “thesis challenge.” They re-read their theses and shared their reflections in interviews with PAW staffers. The experience sparked a range of emotions, mostly positive save for a few cringes over typos or pretentious vocabulary. The feeling from readers was that their theses held up pretty well, or at least better than expected.

Alumni recalled doing research in the mountains of Greece and the churches of London, interviewing high-ranking officials in D.C., and finding diversions that helped them carry on during long hours in the library or lab. They also shared advice for future generations of thesis writers: Follow your passions, don’t procrastinate, and immerse yourself in the experience.

“The biggest thing is not to treat it like a chore — treat it like a gift,” says Sarah Marmor ’87, a comparative literature major who wrote about Joseph Conrad, Albert Camus, and E.M. Forster. “It’s a gift in life to be able to find something that interests you and spend months just toiling at it.”

By B.T.
Interested in traveling with Princeton Journeys? Join us to learn about our exciting 2019/2020 roster of programs as we sample flavors from extraordinary destinations around the world.

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Friday, May 31, 2019
3:30 to 5 p.m.
Maclean House Garden
About 15 years ago, Helen Zia ’73 learned a 70-year-old family secret: Her mother was adopted — twice — amid the chaos of China’s eight-year war with Japan and subsequent civil war between Nationalists and Communists. Zia, who grew up in New Jersey, knew hardly anything about her mother’s life as an abandoned child in wartime Shanghai. But she wanted to understand the larger context of what others experienced during that generation.

What was first an attempt to find someone else to look into the topic turned into a 12-year undertaking — comprising more than 100 interviews with survivors of this exodus — for Zia, a journalist, activist, and former executive editor of Ms. magazine. The result is *Last Boat Out of Shanghai* (Ballantine). It follows four young people in Shanghai, including Zia’s mother, Bing, who in 1949 fled to the United States, just before the Communist takeover, on one of the last boats out, amid an exodus of millions.

Aside from your mom, tell us about the other people you follow.

Benny grew up incredibly privileged because his father collaborated with the Japanese during the occupation and grew rich through corruption. After the takeover, his father was jailed, his mother ran off with the bodyguard, and he was left to take care of himself and his younger siblings while also grappling with what his father had done.

Annuo was the daughter of a high-ranking Nationalist official. Their family had to flee to Taiwan, which was fraught with tension between the locals and some 2 million mainlanders.

Ho was already in the U.S. studying and experienced the war through increasingly panicked letters from back home while simultaneously fighting deportation, because officials didn’t know what to do about the 5,000 to 6,000 Chinese grad students stranded here.

How did you choose your subjects?

I concentrated on people who ended up in Hong Kong and Taiwan, the two largest points of first refuge. Several of them continued on to the U.S. And Benny stayed behind, so through him we glimpse life under the Communists. There were no real records I could find — that’s why this took 12 years. In China, this information is suppressed.

Why is this history still relevant?

This was one of the most tumultuous periods of the 20th century. Yet it is not unique that people live through war and become migrants and have to re-establish themselves in places that do not welcome them. Leaving Shanghai was only the beginning for my subjects. In Hong Kong, the British authorities began closing the border. In Taiwan, tensions between locals and new arrivals turned deadly when Nationalists killed thousands of civilians during an anti-government uprising.

We’re in a time when refugee crises are in the news, with conversations about teargassing families, or ripping babies from parents’ arms, and putting them in cages. Such conversations happened 70 years ago. That part is timely, and I hope that by learning a bit of history, we can stop repeating it.

*Interview conducted and condensed by Eveline Chao ’02*
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

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

THE CLASS OF 1945

Anthony V. Lynch III '45

Tony was born and raised in Greenwich, Conn. He attended Phillips Andover Academy, where he was a friend and classmate of future President George H.W. Bush.

Tony was a member of Cap and Gown at Princeton. When World War II began, when Tony was 18, he volunteered to serve as a Navy pilot, flying combat missions in Grumman TBF Avenger torpedo bomber-fighters from aircraft carriers in the Pacific. Tony graduated in 1947. He became a stockbroker on Wall Street at Dean Witter Reynolds.

Tony was a Boy Scout leader for his sons’ troop and volunteered at several state parks in the far West, doing whatever was needed from docent work to groundskeeping. He was dedicated to his family and had a strong moral compass, which he did his level best to pass on.

Tony died June 8, 2018. He was predeceased by his wife, Jane Wischmeyer Lynch. He is survived by sons Anthony V. Lynch IV and Keiron G. Lynch; his wife, Jane Wischmeyer Lynch. He is survived by his wife, Nancy, and son John. He is survived by son Christopher; granddaughters Pierra and Eugenie; and a great-grandson, John “Jack” Jacobson, named in his honor.

John J. Roberts '45

John was born in Montreal, Canada. He grew up in Rochester, N.Y., and attended the Peddie School in Hightstown, N.J. At Princeton he majored in politics and was a member of Triangle and Charter clubs.

John served in the Army during World War II. After military service he joined American International Underwriters (AIU). He went to France to help develop business for the Marshall Plan and was instrumental in establishing the AIU branch office in Italy. He rose to regional manager for Europe and the Middle East, was later chairman and CEO, an AIU director, and its vice chairman of external affairs.

He was chair of the governing board of the International Research and Exchanges Board and director of the Institute of EastWest Studies.

He was honored in 2003 for his contribution working on issues between Eastern Europe and Asia. He was a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, the Council on Ethnic Accord, the US–Russia Business Council, the Bretton Woods Committee, the US–EU Poland Action Commission, and the US–Romania Action Commission of the Center for Strategic and International Studies. He was a trustee of the Starr Foundation, the Juilliard School, and the Corcoran Gallery of Art. He also was chair of the Corporate Council, and a member of the dean’s advisory board for the Columbia University School of International and Public Affairs.

John died April 19, 2018. He was predeceased by his wife, Nancy, and son John. He is survived by son Christopher; granddaughters Pierra and Eugenie; and a great-grandson, John “Jack” Jacobson, named in his honor.

John C. Taylor '45

Jack was born in Shanghai, where his father was a missionary chemistry professor. He first arrived in America to attend Episcopal High School. He went on to Princeton, where he rowed on the freshman crew and sang with the Glee Club and the Nassoons. He was in the Flying Club, was a member of Cloister Inn, and was undergraduate trustee.

When World War II broke out, Jack flew 35 combat missions over Germany with the 8th Air Force’s 452nd Bomb Group, serving as a navigator on a B-17. He returned to Princeton and completed his degree in politics.

His first career as a sales representative in the steel business led him to Buffalo, where he met Wende Bennett. They married and had two children. Later, at Pratt & Whitney aircraft’s commercial jet-engine division, he represented the company to airline clients in the United Kingdom and Middle East.

He sang with a local a cappella group, the Spare Parts, for nearly 30 years. Upon retirement he volunteered for Meals on Wheels, the American Red Cross, and the Connecticut Radio Information System, where he read newspapers for blind listeners across the state.

Don was “a mild heart attack, which changed our lifestyle. It was the best thing that ever happened to us. We were in better shape than we were at 40.”

And they both went back to school. Mary, a onetime banker, earned a doctorate and became a school psychologist. Don earned a master’s degree and taught business communications at two colleges.

Don is survived by Mary; their five children, Sydney, Craig, Barbara, Borden, and Tikai; and 12 grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1948

Donald B. Barrows Jr. '48

Don died Jan. 27, 2019, in Boca Raton, Fla. He was 92.

At Princeton Don majored in psychology and dined at Colonial. His roommates in ’79 Hall included Henny Hamilton and Rodney Landreth. He graduated in 1949 and did Marine service before college and Army service after graduation.

His work career was in magazine publishing, first at Time-Life for 12 years, where he became assistant circulation manager of Sports Illustrated, and then with several other magazine publishers. He retired in 1986 from The Sporting News in St. Louis.

After retirement, he and his wife, Mary, whom he called his “long-term-care policy” because she was 16 years younger than him, relocated to Florida. On an island in Biscayne Bay, she reports, life “was all about family, Florida, and boating.” That was not quite all: Don had “a mild heart attack, which changed our lifestyle. It was the best thing that ever happened to us. We were in better shape than we were at 40.”

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THE CLASS OF 1952

Charles Robert Bell ’52

Bob came to us from a high school in Hutchinson, Kan. At Princeton he majored in sociology, ate at Court, and played in the band and orchestra. His roommates were Laird McNichols, Bob Middlebrook, and Art Langlie.

After graduation Bob went on to Harvard Law School, graduating in 1955. Next came Navy service before he went back to Wichita to practice law, which he did until he was elected for three terms as a judge in the 18th judicial district. He retired to Vero Beach, Fla., where he was active in the Presbyterian Church as an elder and Stephen minister. All the while, he continued faithful attendance at Rotary.

Bob died Oct. 9, 2018. He is survived by his wife, Janice; and their five children, Barbara, Charles III, Nancy, Bradley, and James.

The class offers them its sympathies, along with a salute to Bob for his Navy service and productive work in the law.
John Putnam Brodsky ’52
Put was a graduate of the New York Military Academy. He majored in biology, looking toward his career in medicine, and was a member of Orange Key, Westminster Fellowship, and the Pre-Med Society. He joined Campus, where he became president. His roommates were Al Gonzalez, Mike Ely, Tom Sour, and Hugh Folk.
He earned a medical degree at Columbia, then served two years as a captain in the Army. Afterward, he established his practice in Rumson, N.J., and served at Riverview Hospital as chief of medicine, co-director of the respiratory intensive-care unit, and director of the drug rehab center. He was the Rumson fire and police surgeon, president of the Rumson board of health, and an elder in the First Presbyterian Church.
Space limits prevent our mentioning the many organizations of which he was a board member.
Welcome wherever he went, Put was president of our class for a period in which we had our 65th reunion, and he presided with customary cheer and competence. Alas, he died Nov. 20, 2018. He is survived by his children John ’79, Carolyn, and Rob, with whom all in the class who knew Put join in grieving.

Michael E.C. Ely ’52
Mike joined us from Exeter. At Princeton he majored in SPIA, preparing for his career in government. He joined Campus, the fencing team, the class memorial insurance fund, and New Century. He was on the Prince editorial staff and was a member of Liberal Union, Washington Club, and Orange Key. He roomed with Philemon Sturges and Tom Sour.
Mike earned a master’s in public affairs at Harvard in 1963 and, in 1970, a Canadian national-defense certificate. His career in the Foreign Service ended in 1991 with his serving as deputy ambassador to the European Union. Afterward, having been a counselor for economic affairs in Rome, Paris, and Tokyo, he was for a time adviser to the International Trade Administration of the Department of Commerce. He was also chairman of the Finance and Budget Committee of Diplomatic and Consular Officers Retired.
Mike died Oct. 18, 2018. He is survived by his wife, Helen; and his two daughters, Caroline and Lydia. To them the class sends good wishes and appreciation of Mike’s long service to our country.

Donald Jelliffe ’52
Don graduated from Wooster Prep and joined the Army before coming to Princeton with our class. His dad, Ely Jelliffe, was in the Class of 1920. Don majored in economics, ate at Cloister, sang in the Glee Club, and was a Tigertonian. He joined the Republican Club and Bridge Club, and worked on the Parking Squad. His roommates were Dunc Stevens, Wells Huff, Evan Clay, Allen and Torrey West, and Jack Gray. Called back into the Army from the reserves for Korea, he returned to graduate with the Class of 1953 but continued to call us his class and wrote a good essay for The Book of Our History.
We had not heard from him since, and learned of his death March 10, 2018.
Don worked in sales at finance and insurance companies briefly, then as a buyer for several companies. In 1972, he became director of purchasing and administrative services for Alaska Airlines. From 1979 until 1990 he was contract administrator for Boeing. He turned back to his interest in card playing, and at the time of our 50th, he had been a blackjack dealer for a while at the Muckleshoot Indian Casino.
To his wife, Arlene, and to his three daughters, Phoebe, Gerry, and Jessica, we send regrets over the death of our lively brother with thanks for his repeated military service to our nation.

James R. Strohecker ’52
Jim graduated from Liberty High School in Bethlehem, Pa. At Princeton he studied basic engineering and ate at Dial. He was on the staff of The Tiger and joined IAA and the Basic Engineering Society. At the end of junior year he left for Officer Candidate School and then served as a lieutenant in the Army Field Artillery with the Third Infantry Division in Korea. He returned to graduate with the Class of ’55.
His Princeton education served him well as head of his own outfit, Strohecker — a heavy-construction firm — now operated by his children. After Jim’s retirement, he and his wife, Marilyn, enjoyed sailing his 57-foot sport-fishing boat.
Jim died Jan. 30, 2019. He is survived by Marilyn and their children, James R., Lizabeth, Robert, and Lisa. To them the class sends sympathies and respect for Jim’s service to our country.

THE CLASS OF 1953
Don Morrison Kelley Jr. ’53
Don was born in New York City and came to Princeton from the Brooks School. He majored in history and wrote his thesis on “The National Elections of 1852.” He was a member of Colonial Club.
After graduation he served in the Army in Okinawa and met his wife, Vita, a stewardess with Northwest Airlines, while traveling between Okinawa and the United States. Vita was from the Philippines, so Don moved there after being discharged from the Army and he was involved in business in the Philippines for several years. Don and Vita moved to Hawaii and, after a few years there, settled in Albuquerque, N.M., where Don created I.M.M., a business-forms and printing company, and Vita created a fashion company.
Retiring in 2000, Don and Vita moved to San Antonio, where Don volunteered extensively at Brooke Army Medical Center and his local church. Moving to West Chester, Ohio, in 2010 to be closer to family, Don continued to volunteer at the emergency department of the local hospital and his parish church.
Don died Jan. 12, 2019, at home, and his wife died 10 days later. They are survived by their three daughters and six grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1954
John E. Packard III ’54
Jack’s father, John II, was in the Class of 1928. Jack graduated from Marblehead (Mass.) High School. At Princeton he majored in French and in the Special Program in European Civilization, writing his senior thesis on existentialism. He was a member of Cap and Gown. After graduation he served in the Navy for three years.
Jack enjoyed a 40-year career in the restaurant-supply industry. At the time of our 50th reunion, he was engaged in various Princeton efforts and wrote, performed, and served as president of Washington’s Hexagon Club — modeled after the Triangle Club. It was established in 1955 for the purpose of presenting an annual original musical-comedy revue with proceeds going to charity.
For our 50th-reunion yearbook, he wrote that he was “comfortably retired, having had a modest amount of success in the world of commerce and my chosen field of athletic endeavor, having won a couple of national senior doubles championships in platform tennis in the ’70s.”
He is survived by his wife of 39 years, Barbara; daughters Donna Packard LaChance ’79 and Debbie Kennedy; son Dean Packard; nine grandchildren; and seven great-grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1955
Emile Karafiol ’55
Emile was born March 29, 1935, in Warsaw, Poland. He died Jan. 16, 2019, in the University of Chicago Hospital. He was 83.
His was not a typical American suburban life. His family fled persecution of Jews in Europe, settling in Montreal. He came to the United States as an undergraduate, earning a degree at Princeton in 1955 and a Ph.D. in European history from Cornell in 1965.
He taught history at the University of Chicago until 1977. In 1969 he was awarded...
after a particularly long night of revelry. In his second career, Mac was the director of human resources for Betac Corp., a security company that employed many former servicemen with intelligence backgrounds, in Arlington, Va. At Betac, he personally recruited and later mentored countless men and women making the transition to civilian life as he had. In 1994 Mac retired for the final time, relocating to Foxfire Village in North Carolina, where he and Joette played literally thousands of rounds of golf and enjoyed their time immensely. Mac spent many years serving on the board of adjustment for Foxfire Village and as treasurer for the Foxfire men’s golf association. With son Duncan, Mac finished in last place in the 2000 Foxfire Member-Guest golf tournament, earning them a “Horse’s Ass” trophy and putting them in position to make a “last to first” finish the next year, an accomplishment seen by Mac as the highlight of his golfing career — and Duncan’s also. In addition to golf, Mac spent hours playing the piano, reading avidly, and keeping close tabs on his grandchildren.


**THE CLASS OF 1956**

Robert K. Hudnut ’56

Bob died June 29, 2018. He entered Princeton from Asheville School and majored in English, graduating *summa cum laude*, and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He was a member of Quadrangle Club and sang in the Chapel choir.

Following Princeton, Bob attended Union Theological Seminary, where he won a Rockefeller Fellowship and was ordained a Presbyterian minister in 1957. During his career he served parishes in Albany, N.Y.; Wayzata, Minn.; and Winnetka, Ill.

Long a political activist, Bob had run for mayor of Albany at the age of 27 and later helped to run the Minnesota Public Interest Research Group, founded by Ralph Nader ’55. Bob was a prolific writer, authoring 12 books on leadership, philosophy, and theology. He was a longtime trustee at Asheville and served a term as trustee of Princeton during the 1970s.

Bob was predeceased by brothers Bill ’54 and David ’57. He is survived by his wife, Mary Lou; four children, including Rob ’83; 10 grandchildren, including Adam Hudnut-Beumer ’17; and brothers Stew ’61 and Tom ’69. Bob will be missed by all.

**THE CLASS OF 1958**

Adolfo J. Bueno ’58

Adolfo died Feb. 17, 2019, in Caracas, Venezuela. He was 82. He came to Princeton from the Lawrenceville School, where he participated in soccer, swimming, and track.

At Princeton he was on the varsity soccer team, and he roomed with Bill Cox, Fred Perkins, Dave Fulcomer, Dick Hendey, and Ace Baber. He left Princeton after sophomore year to study philosophy and theology in Rome, where he earned a doctorate in theology from the Lateran University in 1960.

Adolfo was ordained to the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church Aug. 13, 1961 (his 25th birthday), in Spain, and one year later he returned to his native Venezuela. He was a member of the Personal Prelature of Opus Dei, a Roman Catholic lay and clerical organization whose members seek personal Christian perfection and strive to implement Christian ideals and values in their occupations and in society as a whole.

Being bilingual in Spanish and English, he spent the last years of his life doing his priestly work in the island of Trinidad. He returned to Caracas shortly before his death.

James S. Clarke ’58

Jim died Feb. 15, 2019, in Providence, R.I. He was 81. He came to Princeton from the Lawrenceville School, where he played soccer and was active in the dramatics club and wrote for the school newspaper. At Princeton he was in the economics department and was a member of Dial Lodge, where he played IAA hockey and several other sports. He roomed with Gib Kirwin, Bill Cox, Ken Lenert, Carroll James, and Mike Curan.

Jim and his wife, Louise, decided to get married the night they met. They raised their children in Toronto, where he was a certified financial analyst and also served as president of the Toronto Board of Financial Analysts for several years. Later they moved to Ithaca, N.Y., where, as chief investment officer, he managed Cornell University’s $3 billion endowment fund. He retired in 2002. Eight years ago they moved to Providence, R.I., to be closer to their children.

Jim was predeceased by daughter Elizabeth and brother Thomas B. Clarke ’57. He is survived by his wife of 59 years, Louise; his children, Sarah, Diana, and Jennifer; two sons-in-law, Robert Campagna and Arthur McGovern; and grandchildren Ruby and Lola. The class extends its deepest sympathy to them all.

**THE CLASS OF 1962**

John P. Chapin ’62

John died Jan. 18, 2019, from complications of a lengthy illness.

He came to us from the Berkshire School in Sheffield, Mass. He left Princeton after our freshman year.
Beginning a career as a teller with Mellon Bank in Pittsburgh, he retired as a vice president after 25 years. At that point he and his wife, Jane, moved to Bucksport, Maine, where he worked as a business manager for a variety of enterprises, and Jane resumed work as a psychiatric nurse. She died in 2002.

As a self-described “class clown,” he found his true calling when he discovered the art of theater through acting classes and performance with the New Surry Theatre in Blue Hill, Maine. In 2006 he married Dindy Royster, and they subsequently appeared together in two productions. He also acted in other venues throughout the Blue Hill peninsula and beyond.

John is survived by Dindy; his four children, John Jr. and wife Diana, Pam and husband Jeff, Susan and husband Jim, and Jennifer; 10 grandchildren; stepchildren Molly and husband Daniel, and Andy and wife Brenna; and one step-grandchild. The class extends its condolences to all.

THE CLASS OF 1965

James R. Browne III ‘65

Jim died Dec. 23, 2018, in Boston.

He was born in Lakewood, N.J., and came to us from Lawrence (Mass.) High School.

At Princeton he graduated with honors in biology. Tom earned a medical degree with distinction in research from the University of Rochester School of Medicine.

After a residence in neurology at Mass General and an EEG-seizure fellowship at Children’s Hospital Medical Center in Boston, he specialized in neurology and served as chief of the EEG-seizure unit there and later as chief of neurology at the Jamaica Plain VA Medical Center in Boston and professor of neurology at Boston Medical Center and BU School of Medicine, as well as medical-information director for MassHep’s Grace Brain Center in Massachusetts.

In addition to decades of work involving epilepsy and seizure disorders, Tom co-authored more than 200 articles, 100 book chapters, and four books; served on editorial and advisory boards; and authored a column for the Enterprise newspaper group. He also sailed competitively throughout the East Coast in Thistles and Cape Cod Knockabouts, winning the Knockabout summer series five times and serving as commodore of the Woods Hole Yacht Club.

Tom is survived by his wife, Merrie Jo; his three children; five grandchildren; and extended family.

THE CLASS OF 1970

Paul Messaris ’70

Paul died Dec. 22, 2018, after a short illness. He was one of our honored immigrants and great teachers. He was the Lev Kuleshov emeritus professor of communication at Penn’s Annenberg School, where he taught for 40 years and enthralled generations of students.

He came to Princeton from his home in Athens, Greece, but after one year in Dod with us we knew that his spirit was American. A Phi Beta Kappa scholar, his thesis, “MIT-FRB Model of the American Economy,” was one of the last overseen by the legendary economist Oskar Morgenstern.

But Paul’s heart lay in communications more than data, and he immediately embarked on his life’s work in media, earning a master’s degree and a Ph.D. at Annenberg. He then taught at the school from 1977 to 2017, focusing first on the evolving field of visual communication with the seminal texts Visual Literacy: Image, Mind, and Reality and Visual Persuasion: The Role of Images in Advertising. But he increasingly

POST A REMEMBRANCE with a memorial at paw.princeton.edu

May 15, 2019 PRINCETON ALUMNI WEEKLY 67
focused on the creative work of his students, and his undergraduate Visual Communications Lab became a sacred rite for them. On his retirement, the lab itself was renamed the Paul Messaris Media Laboratory. A memorial service will be held at Penn in September.

He is survived by his wife, Carla Saretz, with whom we grieve on Paul’s too-short retirement, but also rejoice in the rich personal gifts he presented to so many.

THE CLASS OF 1974

Christopher D. Johnson '74

Chris died March 11, 2016, in Litchfield Park, Ariz., after a valiant battle against melanoma.

Chris was a multi-sport standout and outstanding student at Jesuit High School in Detroit, and he made sure his Princeton roommates Magazine, Gsell, Marshall, Montebell, Rafeedie, Mooney, Smith, and Kelly were well versed in Motor City music.

At Princeton Chris was a politics major and graduated magna cum laude. Chris played freshman and varsity football, winning letters as a cornerback. He was passionate about everything that he engaged in and was a founder of the Dial Lodge Pedro Hoi Room.

Chris earned a law degree at the University of Virginia, where he was a member of the Law Review. Chris then joined the Phoenix firm of Streich Lang, where he became a partner with a wide range of experience in corporate and business law. He ended his career as a partner in the firm of Squire Patton Boggs.

Chris never lost his passion for rock ‘n’ roll, as a partner in the firm of Squire Patton Boggs. He pursued his love of sports through photography and writing. He was the business manager of our 1979 Nassau Herald yearbook, and his photographs were featured throughout.

After graduation Bill worked for various news outlets and secondary schools in Northern New Jersey, never missing major high school and college sports events. He later established New Jersey Sport/Action Photo. His evocative photography and colorful writing were well known to and appreciated by the athletes and their parents. One said, “He wrote his articles with passion for our kids! The man behind the camera with his Princeton cap will be missed and sports in this town will never be covered the same.”

Bill is survived by siblings Patrice and Rick; several nieces and nephews; and many friends he gained in his travels who appreciated his kindheartedness and ready offer of assistance to anyone in need. We extend our sympathies to them.

Anthony C. Gavell ’79

Anthony died Aug. 15, 2018, in Coral Springs, Fla. He was born in Washington, D.C., where his mother, Mary Ladd, was a noted author of short stories, and his father, Stefan, was a diplomat with the United Nations. Anthony moved to Rome with his father and brother after the death of his mother. He attended the Overseas School of Rome there.

Anthony started at Princeton with the Class of 1977; at some point he joined the Class of 1979. We do not know much about his time at Princeton. He graduated from Macalester College in St. Paul, Minn., moved to Boston, and then moved to Florida, where he earned a master’s degree in taxation from the University of Central Florida. He practiced as a CPA, although his true love was music. Anthony was a lifelong student of jazz and blues, and enjoyed some successes as a composer of soundtracks for indie movie and videos.

He is survived by a brother, Stefan. The class extends its sympathies to him and to Anthony’s friends.

Lynn A. Stout ’79 *82

Lynn died April 16, 2018, after a brave battle with cancer. An internationally recognized corporate-law scholar with expertise in corporate governance, securities regulation, financial derivatives, law and economics, and moral behavior, Lynn was a teacher, mentor, writer, speaker, and commentator, and an exceptional friend.

Lynn graduated summa cum laude and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. She then earned a master’s in public affairs from the Woodrow Wilson School. She also earned a law degree from Yale Law School in 1982.

She was the distinguished professor of corporate and business law at Cornell Law School and previously taught law at UCLA, Harvard, NYU, Georgetown, and George Washington. Lynn authored several books, including Citizen Capitalism, published posthumously, which she considered her most important book and social idea. She served on numerous boards and co-founded a nonprofit, the Ethical Shareholder Initiative. She was named one of the “100 Most Influential People in Business Ethics” in 2014.

Lynn’s personal life was equally full: She flew small planes and hot air balloons; was an avid horsewoman (dating back to the Princeton Equestrian Team), musician and artist; and played polo, fox-hunted, skied, hiked, biked, and rowed. She enjoyed life to the fullest and will be remembered for her generosity of spirit, her integrity and scholarship, and her commitment to creating a more just and equitable world.

“She was a wonderful friend and roommate, the kind with whom you get up to goofy antics, share dreams and secrets, and rely on,” said Amy Grimm ’79. “She was the maid of honor at my wedding, and a friend of the heart. I will miss her voice and her wonderful laugh.”

Lynn is survived by sons Dan and David; a brother, sister, and their families; and many friends. We offer our sincere condolences to them all.

THE CLASS OF 1975

Barbara Coulter Liston '75

A beloved educator, Barbara died Aug. 2, 2018, after a long illness.

Born in Waterbury, Conn., she attended St. Margaret’s School there. She earned a Princeton degree in English and went on to earn a master’s degree from the Harvard Graduate School of Education.

Barbara taught and coached at Westover School in Middlebury, Conn., for several years, but it was Brookwood School, a K-8 school in Manchester, Mass., to which she dedicated 38 years until her retirement in 2017. Starting there as an English teacher, varsity coach, and student advisor, she became head of the upper school and then assistant head of school.

She was described as “a tireless champion of students and faculty, especially those who most needed her distinctive wise and compassionate guidance and support.”

THE CLASS OF 1979

Wilber L. Allen Jr. ’79


Bill came to Princeton from the Bronx via the Hackley School. His initial sights were set on the sciences, but a stint at The Daily Princetonian changed all of that. Bill quickly became a ubiquitous and indispensable photographer on campus, and he decided to pursue his love of sports through photography and writing. He was the business manager of our 1979 Nassau Herald yearbook, and his photographs were featured throughout.

After graduation Bill worked for various news outlets and secondary schools in Northern New Jersey, never missing major high school and college sports events. He later established New Jersey Sport/Action Photo. His evocative photography and colorful writing were well known to and appreciated by the athletes and their parents. One said, “He wrote his articles with passion for our kids! The man behind the camera with his Princeton cap will be missed and sports in this town will never be covered the same.”

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Lynn is survived by sons Dan and David; a brother, sister, and their families; and many friends. We offer our sincere condolences to them all.

THE CLASS OF 1982

David Kuhl ’82

Classmate and good friend Dave died Feb. 12, 2019, after 20 months valiantly battling lung cancer.

Dave was born in Philadelphia and lived in Haverford until he was 16. There he developed his love for rowing at the famed Undine Barge rowing club. Dave’s family then moved to Los Angeles, where Dave
graduated from high school.

At Princeton Dave majored in chemistry and rowed heavyweight crew, co-captaining heavyweight crew senior year. He joined Cap & Gown and roomed with Rich Bagger, Phil Morrison, and Greg Silvestri.

After Princeton, Dave earned an MBA at the University of Chicago. There he met his wife, Diane. Dave held a series of senior corporate treasury jobs with Ingersoll Rand, Trane, and lastly at Diebold. His career enabled him and his family to travel the world and live in various cities in the United States and abroad.

We remember Dave as one of the warmest, gentlest, and most dignified among us. His diagnosis came as a great shock—Dave was a physical-fitness devotee. He tackled his illness the way he trained for the big race—with determination and passion.

To Diane and daughters Katherine and Jennifer, the class offers its deepest sympathies. A memorial service will be held in the spring.

**GRADUATE ALUMNI**

**Sau-Hai Lam ’58**

Harvey Lam, the Edwin S. Wilsey Professor Emeritus of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering at Princeton, died Oct. 29, 2018, at the age of 87.

Born in Macao, Lam graduated from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1954. He earned a master’s degree and a Ph.D. in aeronautical engineering from Princeton in 1957 and 1958, respectively. He joined the Princeton faculty in 1960 and retired in 1999 as Wilsey professor emeritus.

From 1980 to 1981 Lam was associate dean of engineering, and from 1983 to 1989 he was chair of the mechanical and aerospace engineering department. From 1983 to 1986 he was also co-chair of Princeton’s Program in Applied and Computational Mathematics.

Lam applied mathematics and computation to improve understanding of fluid mechanics, aerospace propulsion, plasma physics, and other areas.

He is survived by his wife, Patsy; four children (including Karen ’84); three grandchildren (including Alex ’19); and a niece, Eva Lerner-Lam ’76. The University flag was flown at half-staff in his memory.

**Darryl N. Johnson ’62**

Darryl Johnson, a retired career U.S. diplomat, died June 24, 2018, at age 80, of Parkinson’s disease. He was 82.

Johnson was internationally recognized as an expert on the plays and poems of Ben Jonson and wrote an influential series of articles on Jonson and his early plays. He also wrote a biography titled *Ben Jonson: A Literary Life*. Actively involved in Illinois’ English department, Kay served as associate head and in other administrative roles.

Kay and his family attended the First Presbyterian Church of Urbana for almost half a century. He served in many roles, including as a deacon. He was part of the Earth Care Team, which promoted stewardship of the Earth by the church and broader community.

He is survived by his wife, Marilyn; two sons; and three grandsons.

**Charles M. Trimbach ’72**

Charles Trimbach, who had been a longtime professor of psychology at Roger Williams University, died Sept. 29, 2018, at the age of 75.

Born in Pawtucket, R.I., in 1943, Trimbach graduated from the University of Rhode Island in 1966 and 1967 with a bachelor’s and a master’s degree, respectively. In 1972 he earned a Ph.D. in psychology from Princeton.

Trimbach joined the department of psychology at Roger Williams University in Bristol, R.I. He was a beloved professor for 37 years, focusing on humanistic, evolutionary, and physiological psychology.

He was a dedicated Democratic Socialist and humanitarian. Above all, he believed in the pursuit of a socially just and egalitarian society, intolerant of all bigotry. Of all his interests, he loved most spending time with his family.

Trimbach is survived by six children; a grandson; and his former wife, Liz.

Graduate memorials are written by the APGA. This issue contains an undergraduate memorial for Lynn A. Stout ’79 ’82.
Classifieds

For Rent

Europe

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

Paris, Marais: Elegant, 2 bedroom, 2 bath apartment, vibrant Pompomdu museum/ sidewalk café quarter on 13c pedestrian street, full kitchen, w/d, AC, cable. desaix@verizon.com, w*49.

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


Irish Roots?: Connect! Step back in time! Restored Irish Farmhouse. 14 acres, Ox Mountains, Wild Atlantic Way. Hiking, fishing, golf. info@oldirishfarmhouse.com, '77.

Provence: Delightful stone farmhouse facing Roman theater, 5 bedrooms, pool, market town. Frenchfarmhouse.com

Stunning Paris apartments: original period details, high-end amenities, the best locations! Bac/St. Germain, Rivoli, Luxembourg Gardens, Rive Gauche, Odeon, Upper Marais. 1-3BR, 1-2.5BA. 917-746-8056, www.56paris.com/for-rent

Paris near Louvre, Opéra, Ritz Hôtel: Family managed. Sleeps two, terms depend on season, 6 night minimum. apower7@icloud.com, 831-521-7155, w*49.

Umbria, Italy: Stunning, spacious countryside villa, olive groves, fabulous views. Sleeps 4-12, pool. Next to castle, golf course, cashmere shops. WhatsApp: +44 7894 420399; barbarasteino@gmail.com, www.facebook.com/casaledegliolivi/ '16 '98.

Greece/Mykonos: Luxurious 6BR/6.5BA villa, stunning views, infinity pool, live-in staff, WiFi. Photos: imgur.com/a/KvQwk, information: dimitrios.vlachos@gmail.com, '10 '12.

Paris, Marais. Magnificent apartment in 17th-century building in quiet, picturesque courtyard, between the Seine and Pompomdu Center. Huge, high-ceilinged living room, two large bedrooms plus mezzanine bedroom, two bathrooms, spacious fully-equipped kitchen/dining room. cmarinov@free.fr


Caribbean Bahamas, Eleuthera: Beachfront villa, 4BR, 3BA, swim, snorkel, fish. www.heroinh.net

United States Northeast

Stony Harbor, NJ: Houses ½ block from beach, sleep 10 each. Great for families, reunions, weddings. VRBO.com/7627382, 609-258-4886.

United States West

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

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Southampton, New York: Stunning secluded 4-acre estate on Shinnecock Bay. Beachhouse charm, 7BR, 4BA and 2BR, 1BA guest cottage. Gates drive, fully renovated kitchen/bathrooms, heated pool, private bay beach. Available year-round, weddings/events. info@baybeachstate.com '10.

Downeast Maine: Newly renovated 4BR, 2BA cottage on Cathance Lake, sleeps 8. Gourmet kitchen, large lot with pier, pristine water, ideal for family fun, fishing and water sports. Check us out www.taqqanan.com '08.

Stone Harbor, NJ: Houses ½ block from beach, sleep 10 each. Great for families, reunions, weddings. VRBO.com/7627382, 609-258-4886.


United States Southeast

Kiawah Island, SC: Quintessential Kiawah paradise with water views from every room. Six bedrooms; pool, spa, sauna & dock. 7 Rhett’s Bluff. P’75 Alum. See website at AkersEllis.com or contact manager: Steven.Ellis@akersellis.com

United States Northeast


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Positions Available
Executive Assistant. New York — Highly intelligent, resourceful individual with exceptional communication skills and organizational ability needed to support a busy executive. Primary responsibilities include coordinating a complex schedule, assisting with travel, and providing general office help in a fast-paced, dynamic environment. An active approach to problem-solving is essential. Prior experience assisting a high-level executive a plus. We offer a casual atmosphere in a beautiful space, working as part of an extraordinary group of gifted, interesting individuals. This is a full-time position with excellent compensation and benefits, as well as significant upside potential and management possibilities. Please email your resume and cover letter to hlparecruit@gmail.com. Please note that, due to the high number of respondents, we will unfortunately be unable to reply to every inquiry.

Classifieds

Stonegate, 1859 • Lexington, VA
5BR, 3.5BA historic home with the finest details. Set on a park-like acre with 2BR carriage house over 2-car garage in downtown Lexington. ’54. $1,295,000
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Reach 100,000 total readers by advertising your book in The Princeton Bookshelf, a guide to Princeton authors.
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Space deadline: May 21
Contact Colleen Finnegan cfinnega@princeton.edu or 609.258.4886

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Vial of 1/6 oz. added to 2-4 oz. of your fragrance, worn daily lasts 4-6 months, or use it straight. Athena 10X™ For Men $99.50
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Cosmetics Free U.S. Shipping

Marissa (NY) “I am a widow, 44 years old, and since using the Athena, my friends say: ‘What is it about you? You are a man magnet!’ It’s the Athena Pheromone. I think you have enhanced my life. I am now involved with 2 men.”

Wade (PA) “This 10X does work. It’s not a gimmick. It’s amazing. Women come up to me, putting their arms around me. Thanks!”

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Books and Courses, But Not For Her
By Elyse Graham ’07

In 1905, Katharine Gerould moved from a faculty position at Bryn Mawr College to the role of faculty wife at Princeton. In 1924, she wrote about the experience for the Alumni Weekly. She had believed, she said, that as when changing ministries, she would remain “in the service.” Instead, she found herself isolated: “There are the books, there is the Faculty; there are the courses; there are the vacant spaces in the lecture halls—but not for me. If it were Harvard or Yale or Columbia, I should be permitted to sit unobtrusively in a corner and take notes. As it is, the University refuses me knowledge as harshly as if the nineteenth century (to say nothing of the twentieth) had never dawned.”

Faculty wives had a place at Princeton, but that place was the ladies’ luncheon, the dinner table, the back bench in the bleachers. The University set substantial barricades between them and its monastic halls, although through sheer determination they carved their own paths in, finding quiet research positions in the libraries and the art museum. In 1920, faculty wives created a social and volunteerism club called the University League, which sponsored teas, talks, and other scholarly events. In 1927, the League began to publish a Business Register to advertise feminine skills such as typing to the men of the University, as Corinne Black notes in a 1990 article in the Library Chronicle.

In truth, faculty wives often served as unpaid research assistants: hunting down texts in the archives; taking notes in front of microfiche machines; typing, correcting, and writing bibliographic matter for their husbands’ publications. They might later receive brief notes of thanks in the books they helped to create. During this period, Princeton favored an ideal of heroic solitude: Great scholars do their best work while freed of earthly concerns. Taking flight to the Parnassus of pure thought, the scholar slips the surly bonds of Earth, which is where wives and other helpers live.

For her part, Gerould secured a life as a woman of letters, writing three novels and several collections of short stories. She regularly published essays and stories in magazines like Scribner’s, Harper’s, and The Atlantic Monthly. She never wrote much about Princeton, but she became a mentor to literary cubs of the University by serving as a judge, at the request of student groups, for short-story competitions and—with much praise—reviewing for The Daily Princetonian books of student verse and issues of the Nassau Literary Review. In 1923, The Bookman, a literary trade journal, singled her out for praise in a survey of Ivy authors: “It would be good for Princeton if she could claim Katharine Fullerton Gerould, whose short stories are among the finest in the English language.”

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Yale invited her to give a lecture series, and Gerould wrote in PAW: “I think the gentlemen of my Princeton acquaintance never understood why I was so devoid of proper feeling as to accept.” Many years later, Princeton came around; today, the University’s library holds copies of every piece of her writing.
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