LIVES LIVED AND LOST: 2014
Poet Galway Kinnell ’48

FEBRUARY 4, 2015
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The City Lost & Found

February 21–June 7

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The City Lost and Found: Capturing New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles, 1960–1980 has been organized by the Art Institute of Chicago and the Princeton University Art Museum.

Lives Lived and Lost: An Appreciation

PAW remembers alumni who have died since December 2013, including: John Doar ’44 • Galway Kinnell ’48 • Yeiichi “Kelly” Kuwayama ’40 • William V. Elder III ’54 • William Scheide ’36 • Kamara James ’08 • Samuel Lewis ’64 • John Hall Fish ’55 • Martin R. Hoffmann ’54 • Otis Pike ’43 • T.R. Fehrenbach ’45 • Joseph Kerman ’50 • Gary Becker ’51

Getting Personal
Chanyoung Park ’17 explains Humans of Princeton in an interview and video slide show.

Tigers in Winter
Gregg Lange ’70 muses about Alumni Day, Reunions, and the “virtues of the rearview mirror.”

Alumni Day
Our interactive timeline highlights events from the first century of Alumni Day.

Main Squeeze
Accordion shop owner Mike Bulboff ’02 plays some of his favorite tunes.

Rules of Motion
Basketball alumni recall the magical 1964-65 season in a two-part PAW Tracks special.

On the cover: Photograph by Arthur Mones/Brooklyn Museum/Corbis.
Exploring Race and American Society

In recent months, spirited protests and vigorous public debates about race relations have unfolded on campus, leading many here to insist on the importance of equality and justice for all citizens and to exhort the University to do more to support Princetonians of color.

To address our campus climate, the Council of the Princeton University Community is working to identify potential improvements to our policies and procedures regarding diversity, equity, and inclusion, and to develop programming that will enhance public dialogue on these vital issues. These efforts will build upon the significant work already taking place at the core of our academic enterprise — in the classroom and in our scholarly research — to explore the complexities of race and American society.

Given Princeton’s mission to serve this and all nations, we have a responsibility to bring our scholarship and teaching to bear on urgent societal problems. Princeton scholars campus-wide, including in our vibrant Center for African American Studies (CAAS), have a strong tradition of studying race through the lenses of politics, psychology, sociology, religion, history, literature, and other fields.

Under the leadership of chair Eddie Glaude ’97, the William S. Tod Professor of Religion and African American Studies and a renowned teacher and writer on black cultural and religious practices, CAAS scholars are generating impressive research and developing a wide range of courses that are regularly oversubscribed. CAAS course topics this spring, for instance, include the development of the U.S. penal system; African American music; and black women’s experiences with law and social policy.

In CAAS and across campus, Princeton faculty members are providing a breadth of opportunities to better understand the past, present, and future of our society’s relationship with race. To cite just a few examples:

Stacey Sinclair, an associate professor of psychology and African American studies, examines interpersonal interactions with a focus on ethnic and gender stereotyping, prejudice, and discrimination. Her experiments illuminate how people’s views of themselves and others are influenced by those they encounter; how attitudes about certain ethnic groups can be transferred between people; and how implicit prejudice affects the lives of white and black Americans. She introduces students to these concepts through courses such as “Social Stigma: On Being a Target of Prejudice” and “Prejudice: Its Causes, Consequences, and Cures.”

Keith Wailoo, the Townsend Martin Professor of History and Public Affairs and vice dean of the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, has done groundbreaking work at the intersections of health, society, and race. Among his books are Pain: A Political History, How Cancer Crossed the Color Line, and Dying in the City of the Blues: Sickle Cell Anemia and the Politics of Race and Health. His popular course on “Race, Drugs, and Drug Policy in America” surveys how drugs became a centerpiece of public debates about immigration, identity, criminality, and other controversial social issues.

Anne Anlin Cheng ’85, a professor of English and African American studies, is a specialist in 20th-century Asian American and African American literature and culture, whose books include The Melancholy of Race: Assimilation, Psychoanalysis, and Hidden Grief and Second Skin: Josephine Baker and the Modern Surface. She is the founder of “Critical Encounters,” an interdisciplinary public conversation series that bridges the divide between theory and practice, and focuses on matters of race, cross-cultural translation, and social justice. This semester, she is teaching “Literature, Food, and the American Racial Diet,” which explores the links between “taste,” consumption, and racial politics.

Douglas Massey ’78, the Henry G. Bryant Professor of Sociology and Public Affairs, is an eminent urban sociologist and a prolific writer on immigration, race and housing, discrimination, education, and poverty. His recent works range from a study of the impact of affordable-housing development to an investigation of the performance of students of color at selective colleges and universities. In his “Race and Public Policy” course, he examines the historical construction and institutionalization of race in the United States from colonial times to the present.

In CAAS and across campus, Princeton faculty members whose teaching and research investigate issues of race and American society.

Complementing these established leaders, Princeton continues to recruit talented emerging scholars who are forging new paths in studies of race. Examples include three new assistant professors: LaFleur Stephens in politics, who is working on a book about how U.S. political candidates use racial appeals in majority-white jurisdictions; Keeanga-Yamahtta Taylor in African American studies, who is working on a manuscript about government promotion of home ownership in black communities after the urban rebellions of the 1960s; and Ruha Benjamin in African American studies, whose recent book, People’s Science: Bodies and Rights on the Stem Cell Frontier, investigates tensions between scientific innovation and social equity.

In addition to those cited here, many other Princeton faculty members are deeply engaged in teaching and generating knowledge about race and American society. Through their commitment to these issues, Princeton’s scholars provide our students and our society with fundamental insights to aid our understanding of whether the American republic is truly living up to its ideals.

Associate Professor of Psychology and African American Studies Stacey Sinclair, shown here talking with students in a course on prejudice and social stigma, is among many Princeton faculty members whose teaching and research investigate issues of race and American society.

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INSPIRING ENTREPRENEURS

I am pleased to see Princeton exploring an initiative in entrepreneurship under the leadership of Provost David S. Lee ’99 (President’s Page, Nov. 12). I would encourage his team to start with understanding the word itself. An entrepreneur is a “puller together.” She pulls together the resources — most importantly human, but also capital, technology, real estate, whatever is needed — to create a venture that solves a need or creates an opportunity. Though she may be a technical genius as well, her crucial skill is the ability to establish a vision and then attract and inspire the talent she needs to realize it.

Living in Silicon Valley and long active in technology, I know the stereotype of an entrepreneur is false. Many of the best have liberal-arts degrees or no degrees at all. Some form technical ventures, but increasingly, entrepreneurship addresses civic, social, educational, and public-policy issues.

I encourage Princeton to use this opportunity to create not a replica of other programs but something fresh and different and true to itself: a Center for Entrepreneurship, with faculty borrowed from various disciplines including the sciences, engineering, and economics but, importantly, also the liberal arts that are at the heart of inspiration.

If Provost Lee’s team looks at Princeton’s unique strengths, both undergraduate and graduate, I am confident it can “pull together” something unique that will inspire generations of Tigerpreneurs to fulfill in new and creative ways Princeton’s longstanding mission of service to humanity.

Christopher Greene ’81 p’15
San Jose, Calif.

Increasingly, entrepreneurship addresses civic, social, educational, and public-policy issues.

Regarding “What’s College For?” (Conversation, Nov. 12): Thank you, William Deresiewicz, for asking key questions.

The native talents of Princetonians extend far beyond finance, law, and academia. Because Princetonians have little or no debt on graduation, we are America’s most privileged college graduates. We can refuse fear, reject institutional definitions of success, and exercise our free will to develop unique, authentic lives. The many Princetonians who are renaissance men and women should not feel bound to squash their manifold talents into the narrow confines of a career.

In my 62 years I have served as composer, educator, performer, gardener, entrepreneur, parent, creativity counselor, fiber artist, author, administrator, healer, wife, parent, friend. I seek neither honors nor fame but to develop courage, wisdom, patience, friendship, and loyalty. I have a rich life rooted in my own personality, not a “career,” and no interest in retiring because I enjoy every day.

Further key questions might include: How can I use my privileged education to serve the planet? How can I advance truth, beauty, and justice? How shall we carefully use our planet’s natural resources? How can urban elites better understand rural economy as the foundation of all economy? Urgent science questions include: How can we refreeze our planet’s methane hydrates (which threaten to create more potent global warming than CO2)? Could we harvest frozen methane hydrates for cooking and heating fuel? Is the technique of incorporating biochar into soils (if widely used) a solution to global warming that could reverse ocean acidification?

Lindianne Sarno ’76
Homer, Alaska

Both parties in this discussion missed the elephant in the living room. Young
CHOOSING A MILITARY CAREER

I enjoyed reading my close friend John Secondi ’66’s May 1970 letter again (From PAW’s Pages, Dec. 3), which encouraged Princeton men to welcome the 1969 decision to admit women as undergraduates. Resistance to change dominated then and now. At a memorial service for John 15 years later, friends and former patients positively influenced by his too-short life filled a large church in the middle of Manhattan. He would be pleased to know his eloquent words are still having an impact.

John’s letter was printed the month nationwide protests against the Vietnam War began, ROTC offices at Princeton were firebombed, our faculty voted to eliminate ROTC, and, as a young Air Force officer, I was invited to speak to Princeton’s last Air Force ROTC cadets. The main thrust of my advice: It is much better to try to influence important decisions from within a big organization than to be a protester on the sidelines looking in. Princeton’s ROTC programs gave us the choice to be officers in any service; the Air Force allowed me to focus on architecture and facility planning. While Princeton still had 113 ROTC cadets in May 1970, disbanning ROTC eliminated the choice of a military career “in the nation’s service and the service of all nations.”

I hope the “educated men and women” who now make Princeton decisions realize that military service, even during unpopular wars, is one way to achieve the motto I have always been so proud to embrace.

Michael Burriell ’66
Cincinnati, Ohio

WRITING TO MCPHEE ’53

I read with great pleasure the Nov. 12 cover article on John McPhee ’53. Not only is John McPhee ’53 an extraordinarily talented writer, he is a fundamental part of a favorite Vodrey family story. In the 1960s or thereabouts, my grandfather Bill Vodrey ’26 wrote to Mr. McPhee, care of The New Yorker, to “correct” something he felt Mr. McPhee had gotten wrong in the magazine. Mr. McPhee promptly wrote back to my grandfather, thanking him for the information. My grandfather apparently took Mr. McPhee’s response as confirmation of some sort of editorial partnership, and they wrote three or four more times with other “improvements” to other McPhee New Yorker pieces. By the third or fourth offering, Mr. McPhee’s letter back to my grandfather

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FROM THE EDITOR
The Stories of Our Lives

Many years ago, the newspaper I was working for came up with a new policy on obituaries. In addition to obits about the famous, each day’s paper would include an “everyman” obit. Every reporter would have to write some.

When my turn to write came, I struggled. Whom to choose among the dozen or so people on the list who had raised families, worked hard, and lived good lives? I remember little about the man I ultimately picked, except for this: When he came home at the end of the day, and even as an old man, he would go to his garage or his kitchen table and design inventions. He sketched. He tinkered. I don’t recall that any of his inventions ever made it to market, but I identified with this man who never stopped thinking about ways to make his ideas real.

This issue of PAW is our annual celebration of the lives of alumni who died during the last year (because of our publication deadlines, we include alumni who died in late 2013). Most of them are well known, though not all. As usual, we settled on a small sampling of alumni who had interesting life stories; there are many, many more.

“Obits only have one line that deals with death,” obituary writer Jade Walker said on the CBS news show Sunday Morning in 2010. “The rest of the story is about the amazing lives that people led.”

Often, the most fascinating aspects of a life are not captured on a résumé. For example, a job summary might say that financial wizard James Lebenthal ’49, who died in November, was the world’s top municipal-bond salesman. But what made him so great? He was an evangelist for New York and for his product—bonds that allowed ordinary people to help finance schools, bridges, and other vital public works. His energy came through loud and clear in his commercials, in which he’d drive through tunnels and pose near incinerators. “I’m Jim Lebenthal!” he’d say, a huge smile on his face. “Wanna buy a bridge?”

You will find stories in the memorials at the back of every PAW issue. In this issue, I learned of Joseph F. Ronke ’39, a doctor and avid stamp collector who zeroed in on a particular stamp from 1863. And Alan Crawford Jr. ’48, who said he netted more trout than most people ever see. And Ronald Li ’64, a urologist who also worked as a sheep farmer.

On the Sunday Morning show, Jan Hoffman of The New York Times spoke about preparing 75 of the newspaper’s “Portraits of Grief,” the short obituaries about the victims of the 9/11 terrorist attacks. Knowing the paper did not have space for complete life stories, she spoke to family members about the events and traits that captured what was most important.

“What I found—the singular quality that stays with me—is that almost no one talked about that person’s job,” she said. “It was about love. ... It was about connection.”—Marilyn H. Marks ’86

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SEMINAR A TEAM EFFORT
Thank you to the Princeton Alumni Weekly for “Mapping an Argument” (On the Campus, Jan. 7) and for drawing attention to our work! The seminar has not been a solo effort on my part. Eva van der Brugge ’14 and Adam Elga ’96 played a major role in designing the class, and the three of us instructed the first iteration of the class in 2013. The seminar would not have happened were it not for the support of the chair of the philosophy department, Michael Smith. Michael, along with Adam, was the first faculty member to really get behind the idea of teaching philosophy using continues on page 10

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A Message to Alumni From the Department of Athletics

Per National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) guidelines, alumni may not provide “extra benefits” to ENROLLED STUDENT-ATHLETES that are not available to other students at the University. Some examples of “extra benefits” are:

- Arranging, providing or co-signing a loan.
- Providing any gifts or transportation.
- Providing a ticket to any entertainment or sporting event.
- Providing parents, family or friends of a student-athlete free admission to a banquet, dinner, or other function.
- Providing a meal to a student-athlete (except in your home on a pre-approved, occasional basis).
- Providing a meal or any other benefit to the parent(s) of a student-athlete.

Employment of current student-athletes is permissible only if the student is paid for work actually performed, and at a rate commensurate with the going rate in the area. Employers may not use a student-athlete’s employment to promote the business or a commercial product, nor may they provide benefits to student-athlete employees that are not available to other employees.

As a general rule, the NCAA prohibits any involvement by alumni (or other “boosters”) in the recruitment of PROSPECTIVE STUDENT-ATHLETES (PSAs). There is a limited exception for local schools committee members who are conducting official interviews as assigned.

NCAA rules PERMIT Alumni and Boosters to:

- Notify Princeton coaches about PSAs that may be strong additions to their teams.

NCAA rules SPECIFICALLY PROHIBIT Alumni and Boosters from:

- Contacting a PSA or his/her family in person, on or off campus. This includes calling, writing, emailing, text messaging, or using social media outlets (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, Instagram).
- Making arrangements for PSAs or their relatives or friends to receive money or financial aid of any kind.
- Providing transportation for a PSA or his/her relatives or friends to visit campus, or reimbursing another party (including a PSA’s coach) for providing that transportation.
- Providing free tickets or tickets at a reduced cost for PSAs or their relatives or friends to attend an Athletics event.
- Entertaining high school, prep school or community college coaches;
- Attending a PSA’s competition for the purpose of providing an evaluation to the Princeton coaching staff.

Improper contact or activity by alumni can render a student-athlete (current or prospective), and in some cases an entire team, ineligible for intercollegiate competition. Please remember to “ask before you act.”

If you have any questions, contact Allison Rich, Senior Associate Director of Athletics/SWA, at (609) 258-3751 or arich1@princeton.edu

FOR THE RECORD
The Jan. 7 memorial for John W. Adams ’51 incorrectly listed his niece, Whitney King, among his survivors. She died shortly after Adams’ death in July 2013.
The lights of Nassau Hall cast a warm glow as the sun sets on a chilly winter’s day in early January.

Photograph by Ricardo Barros
Preparing to Lead
First woman in 11 years to head USG as gender-equality efforts continue

Ella Cheng ‘16 is the first woman to be elected Undergraduate Student Government president in more than a decade, and while her victory follows recent University efforts to promote women’s leadership, she says she found that “being a girl, you’re going to receive criticism that the male candidate won’t.”

Five years after the Steering Committee on Undergraduate Women’s Leadership (SCUWL) was created by then-president Shirley Tilghman out of concerns that undergraduate women were underrepresented in student leadership positions, academic prizes, and postgraduate fellowships, advocates say that much still needs to be done to secure gender equality.

A poster campaign led by the Women’s Center in the fall called attention to gender stereotypes on campus with slogans that included “USG: Where men are presidents and women are secretaries” and “Bicker: Where women line up by weight.”

The SCUWL group, comprising faculty members, administrators, and undergraduates, published its findings in a 100-page report in March 2011. It offered recommendations in five broad areas to help women realize their potential both inside and outside the classroom: orientation activities, mentoring, faculty awareness, leadership training, and continued monitoring and research needed to meet goals.

One recommendation, which was implemented, called on faculty to encourage high-achieving female students to apply for fellowships, according to Deborah Prentice, dean of the faculty. SCUWL reported that 0.7 women per 1,000 graduating seniors in the 2000s won Rhodes scholarships at Princeton, compared to 1.7 men per 1,000. The year after the report was published, six women won Rhodes and Marshall scholarships, and last November, two of the three 2015 Rhodes scholars were women.

“The faculty were shocked that the women weren’t winning fellowships because in many, many departments, my colleagues would say that so many of our strongest students were women — how could they not win fellowships? So it was just taking that extra step and encouraging some to apply,” Prentice said.

In another response to the report, the Princeton Women’s Mentorship Program was created after many women had cited the importance of encouragement from another person to pursue a leadership role. The mentorship program has enrolled more than 200 people in “pods,” each made up of four undergraduate women of different class years and one faculty or staff member or a graduate student.

An advisory committee formed last May is focusing on student initiatives such as the mentorship program, said Associate Dean Tara Christie Kinsey ’97. She hopes the group will develop policies directed toward faculty, increase outreach with alumnae, and develop metrics to track progress, she said.

“If there are obstacles that still stand
in the way of women reaching their full potential, then my alma mater is not living up to the ideals of coeducation,” Kinsey said.

At a December panel, three USG presidential candidates — Cheng and Molly Stoneman ’16, who ran this year, and Catherine Ettman ’13, who ran in 2011 — described how the SCUWL report remains relevant today. Cheng, who has served on the USG Senate since freshman year, recalled how Carmina Mancenon ’14 encouraged her to run for Senate and helped her conduct a door-to-door campaign. “Carmina, who was vice president at the time, knocked on the first few doors with me, which was such a great support,” Cheng said.

The candidates described how gender issues had surfaced during their campaigns. In the recent USG election, derisive comments posted anonymously on The Daily Princetonian website and Yik Yak, a social-media app, targeted the two female presidential candidates. “Your reputation on the Street will be analyzed,” Cheng said. “Your reputation in hookup culture will be analyzed. You have to draw the fine line between being assertive and confident and not being bitchy.”

The third presidential candidate, William Gansa ’17, focused his campaign on issues of bike reform, waffle fries, and riper fruit, which was seen as a humorous way of critiquing the USG; he won the first round of voting, but lost in the runoff. Cheng said she believed that if a woman had run a similar campaign, it would not have been as successful.

Stoneman, who made women’s leadership one of her campaign issues, stressed the importance of leading by example. The USG’s vice president last year, she said she was “inspired by people before me, of course, and hopefully Ella and I can pass it on.”

In an interview, Tilghman said the issues warrant continued attention. “Task forces and reports shine a light on the issue for a little while, and when you’re done, it’s easy for people to brush it off,” she said. “You need eternal vigilance for now, because these are deep cultural issues and they won’t go away in a flash.” ◆ By Ellis Liang ’15

‘BIG BANG’ EXPERIMENT
Up, Up, and Away!

A research balloon heads into the sky after a Jan. 1 launch in Antarctica, carrying six telescopes designed to collect information about gravitational waves from about 110,000 feet above the Earth. The experiment, prepared by a team of scientists led by William Jones ’98, an assistant professor of physics, could provide new insights about the early stages of the Big Bang. The launch initially was scheduled for December 2013, but the federal-government shutdown in October 2013 forced a one-year delay. Other alumni on the 21-person research team are associate research scholars Zigmund Kermish ’03 and Aurelien Fraisse ’10, postdoctoral research associate Jon Gudmundsson ’14, and professors John Ruhl ’93 of Case Western Reserve University and C. Barth Netterfield ’95 of the University of Toronto. A balloon flight of about three weeks was expected. ◆ By B.T.
New Era for the Arts
Marshall, Scanlan have revitalized dance, visual arts at Lewis Center

 Choreographer Susan Marshall and visual artist Joe Scanlan were in very different places when Princeton approached them about joining the faculty in 2009–10. Marshall was fully involved in her dance company and never had imagined herself in academia; Scanlan was teaching at Yale while creating works of his own. But both said they were drawn to the idea of teaching and reshaping their respective programs.

"Princeton presented the opportunity to build something from scratch," Scanlan said. "If I was going to try to make a great arts school, how would I do that?"

"I was really struck by how prepared the students were," said Marshall, the artistic director and choreographer of Susan Marshall & Company and the director of Princeton’s dance program since the fall of 2009. "I was very impressed by them. And that stuck with me."

In the spring of 2010, Scanlan joined the Lewis Center for the Arts as the director of the visual-arts program. A conceptual artist and author, he had been working for years on a project that showcases the life and art of "Donelle Woolford," a fictional black, female artist, in collaboration with professional actors Jennifer Kidwell and Abigail Ramsay. (The project made headlines last year after a black artists group withdrew from an exhibition at the Whitney Museum Biennial in New York to protest the inclusion of Woolford as if she were a real artist.)

The arrival of Scanlan and Marshall came as the University was planning the Arts and Transit project, which is scheduled to be finished in 2017. The two professors wasted no time in revitalizing their respective programs, hiring new faculty and staff, and expanding the course offerings. Marshall has introduced more courses in ballet, world and urban dance, contemporary dance, and dance history and criticism. And since Scanlan’s arrival, there have been more offerings in graphic design, photography, and film/video production. Both have emphasized collaboration...
between programs within the center and with other academic departments. They reinforced this with the creation of a class they have co-taught twice: “Muscle/Memory,” which explores the intersection of dance and visual arts.

“The great thing about Joe and Susan is their openness to the world. Too many artists live in silos.”

— Michael Cadden, chair, Lewis Center

“Susan is very experimental, and that’s very different,” said Asawari Sodhi ’15, a politics major working on a certificate in dance. “I think most of us [dancers] come from very regimented backgrounds — we’ve had very disciplined and linear training and it sort of comes apart in her class.... I always feel as though I grow as a thinker with Susan.”

Gerardo Veltri ’15, a German major pursuing a certificate in visual arts, praised the accessibility of the Lewis Center faculty members, many of whom commute from New York and pursue their own projects in addition to teaching.

“The great thing about Joe and Susan is their openness to the world,” said Michael Cadden, chair of the Lewis Center. “Too many artists live in silos, but I have yet to find an area of human endeavor that does not feed Susan’s artistic imagination. And it’s no accident that she has co-taught with Joe, as he too is artistically promiscuous.”

Meanwhile, the dance and visual-arts programs are growing: During the 2013–14 academic year, 46 visual-arts courses were offered, up from 38 five years earlier. In 2008–09, there were 118 students enrolled in 11 dance courses; within five years, the numbers grew to 228 students in 15 courses.

This spring, for the first time, Princeton is offering a class focused on hip-hop and urban dance. And Scanlan, who introduced Princeton’s first graphic-design class, said courses on the subject have been a “huge hit.” He hopes to offer a certificate in graphic design in the future.

“There’s no question that Princeton now receives far more arts applicants than in the past,” Cadden said. “The word is out that Princeton is seriously committed to the arts.” ✆ By A.W.

Joe Scanlan, far right, critiques a performance by Emily Chang ‘16, far left, for a class called “Extraordinary Processes.” Gerardo Veltri ’15 and Damaris Miller ’15 look on.

Calling All Princeton Authors!
Reach 69,000 readers by promoting your book in PAW’s Princeton Authors Summer Reading advertising section just in time for summer vacations!
Cover dates: June 3 & July 8
Space deadlines: April 22 & May 20
Contact Colleen Finnegan cfinnegan@princeton.edu 609-258-4886

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Chanyoung Park ’17 was frustrated: Arriving at Princeton from a nearby private school, she was surprised by the superficiality of many of the conversations with her peers. “After two weeks, it was like, ‘I don’t want to know where you’re from anymore, you know?’” she said.

So Park walked around campus with her camera and began to photograph people for what became Humans of Princeton (HOP), which she describes as “an ongoing photo-documentary project brought by random encounters and the simple magic of asking questions.”

Park took inspiration from one of her favorite Facebook pages — Humans of New York, created by photographer Brandon Stanton in 2010 to “create a photographic census of New York City.” It became an Internet sensation, and in 2013, Stanton published a book with the same title.

Over the last year, Park has spoken to and taken pictures of more than 100 people in Princeton; about half are students at the University. Once the interview is over, she picks the most intriguing segment and posts it on the HOP Facebook page along with a photo of the subject, who is not identified.

“I’d like to think that my photos represent the people of Princeton with dignity,” Park said. “I purposely don’t even ask their names because I just want to connect to them as human to human, and I think that sense of anonymity allows not only me but the interviewee to be more personal and vulnerable. And in such honesty, I think, comes dignity.”

“Don’t ever just sit back and watch other people be creative. Be creative yourself, and when you do, your soul feels better. ... In other words: Draw, sing, do something!”
Her subjects typically have two things in common: They’re alone and they’re sitting down. “In order to have a conversation, you need to talk to someone who has time for you,” Park said.

The conversation always begins with the same question from Park: What’s the most important thing in your life right now?

“I’m fascinated by how many different answers I’ve gotten to that same question,” she said.

Park sees HOP as a breath of fresh air from the effects social media have in discouraging human interaction. “This deprivation of real conversation in today’s world is very disturbing to me,” she said.

And her advice for potential HOP subjects who don’t think that they have stories to tell? “You do.”

“On the Campus

February 4, 2015
Princeton alumni weekly

By A.W.

“I had my 90th birthday about two weeks ago, so we had a party. ... Something that may interest you is that I went to MIT. I was the fifth woman to get a Ph.D. in mathematics. And what brings me here is I always come to Princeton to use the library, to do my research.”

Paw.princeton.edu

STUDENT DISPATCH

Drawing on Stories of the Vietnam War
For a Message That Speaks to Today

Brian Geiger ’16

The Basic Training of Pavlo Hummel first appeared as an off-Broadway production May 19, 1971. Nearly 44 years later, David Rabe’s Vietnam War drama had a three-night run in the Matthews Acting Studio.

The play opens with the death of everyman-character Pavlo Hummel, subsequently jumping back in time to trace Hummel’s experience in military training and in war. Pat Rounds ’15, playing the title character, and Blake Edwards ’15, playing the role of Sgt. Tower, proposed the production for their senior-thesis project in theater.

Pavlo Hummel, which ran Jan. 8–10, is one of two campus productions about Vietnam this year in which students have focused less on the particulars of that war and more on larger themes that it represented. “For me, even though it was very much grounded in a very specific historical context, the play has a lot to say about humanity, about masculinity, and about self-destruction,” Rounds said. “Look at [the terror attacks in] Paris right now — it doesn’t go away.”

Director Tim Vasen, who is also the director of Princeton’s Program in Theater, said the play — one of the earliest depictions of the Vietnam War on stage or screen — “began an artistic conversation about the damage that conflict was doing to the American soldiers who fought it.”

For today’s audience, he said, “it presents with savage clarity the cost — not just in life or limb, but in the deepest levels of the self-fighting any war can impose on those who fight it in our name, whatever the cause.”

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Billy Cohen ’16, a religion major with a certificate in theater, said the play brought home that “whether it’s race-related, ideology-based, or physically violent, conflict comes in various forms and requires people to face it in solidarity together.”

The second Vietnam-themed production, Hero, will appear on campus in late April. Eamon Foley ’15, an anthropology major with Broadway acting credits to his name, incorporated interviews with Vietnam veterans, a visit to Vietnam, a rock-music score, and aerial choreography to create the piece.

“When you are given one boy’s journey through the Vietnam War, whether it be in Pavlo or Hero, you are let into a world of hyper-intensity and extra-human sensitivity to your surroundings,” Foley said. “You are thrust into chaos, and you are let into the secret that man is capable of horrific depravity.”

An audio slideshow of more HOP pictures and an interview with Chanyoung Park ’17 at paw.princeton.edu

From top: Justin Goldberg; courtesy Brian Geiger ’16

Blake Edwards ’15 in The Basic Training of Pavlo Hummel, one of two student productions focused on the Vietnam War.
On the Campus

IN SHORT

PHILIPPE LANÇON, who was wounded in the Jan. 7 terror attack at the office of the satirical weekly Charlie Hebdo in Paris, recently had been selected as a visiting fellow by Princeton’s Program in Latin American Studies (PLAS) and was expected to spend next fall on campus. Lançon, a columnist for the magazine, was shot in the face in the attack that killed 12 people. He has reported extensively on Latin American culture and literature and has been a guest speaker for University courses. Lançon planned to teach a course at Princeton on “Writers and Dictators in Latin America” while researching a book on Cuba. “For now, the plan is to have him on campus in the fall,” Professor Rubén Gallo, director of PLAS, said in mid-January.

Princeton received 27,259 APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION to the Class of 2019, the highest total in the University’s history. The number includes 3,850 students who applied for early action; 767 were offered admission in December. Applicants will be notified of admission decisions by late March. About 1,300 students are expected to enroll in the fall.

The University reported that AUDREY DANTZLERWARD ’16 was found dead in her room in Edwards Hall Jan. 12. She was 22. The cause of death was not immediately determined, but the University said that foul play was not suspected. Dantzlerward was a member of the Wildcats a cappella group, the Princeton Women’s Mentorship Program, Princeton Presbyterian, and the Edwards Collective arts group.

CYNTHIA CHERREY will leave the University in August after five years as vice president for campus life. She will become president and chief executive officer of the International Leadership Association. President Eisgruber ’83 praised Cherrey as a “creative and energetic leader” who had recruited outstanding talent and improved Princeton’s residential life.

Finding and downloading documents of Albert Einstein’s — such as his school transcripts, love letters, or violin test results — has become a much simpler task. In December, the Princeton University Press, Caltech, and the Hebrew University of Jerusalem launched DIGITAL EINSTEIN, an online version of the Einstein Papers Project, which includes some 80,000 documents — everything from diary entries to letters to notebooks to postcards. The online documents cover the years up to 1923. Visit the archives at: http://einsteinpapers.press.princeton.edu.

Hollywood actor James Franco brings his love of poetry to the screen in a new film, The Color of Time, in which he portrays Pulitzer Prize-winning poet and retired Princeton professor C.K. WILLIAMS. The small-budget, full-length film, based on Williams’ 1983 book Tar, was written and directed by the 12 students Franco taught in a class on adapting poetry into film at New York University. Williams appears briefly in the movie, which captures snapshots of his life — from his childhood to his struggles to create new work. The Color of Time, which opened in theaters in December, is available online.

IN MEMORIAM

ROBERT B.A. NAUMANN ’53, who briefly counted Albert Einstein among his students during his 39 years on Princeton’s faculty, died Dec. 10 in Hanover, N.H. He was 85. Naumann began teaching in 1953 after earning his doctorate in chemistry and was the University’s only joint professor of chemistry and physics during his tenure. Shortly before Einstein’s death in 1955, Naumann and NYU Professor Henry Stroke visited his home and answered questions about the atomic clock, which Einstein said had puzzled him. Naumann authored many professional articles on nuclear chemistry and spectroscopy, and his work in this field led to the discovery of 21 radioactive isotopes and 12 nuclear isomers. He retired in 1992.
Whether pacing nervously in the Roberts Stadium concourse or sheltering under an umbrella at the West Windsor Fields, Director of Athletics Mollie Marcoux ’91 feels at home watching Princeton teams compete. “I’m a complete sports junkie,” says Marcoux, a former two-sport standout who took over the department last August. She spoke with PAW about her first months on the job and her goals for the future.

What was on your agenda for your first year?
To listen as much as possible. In the first two weeks, I met with every head coach for an hour or an hour and a half. I wanted to hear their philosophy, I wanted to hear their approach, I wanted to hear about the challenges they face. Then I expanded out to meet with people around the University. One of my big goals is to make sure that athletics is fully integrated into the University community. We like to say it’s the team around the team. We can’t do it alone.

What did you take away from that process?
I was blown away by the coaches and all the specific things they have to do to make their teams great. Each coach has to manage within their own personality and their own belief system, but at the heart of what they do, they are all very student-athlete centered. They know that their job is to provide the best possible experience.

What do you think makes a coaching candidate a good fit for Princeton?
The candidate has to understand the importance of the balance between academics and athletics at Princeton. They have to understand that we are striving to be excellent at both, and there’s no debate about that. We want our athletic program to be the best it can possibly be, but we’re doing it within the structure that works for the full University.

How does the student-athlete experience today compare to your experience as an undergraduate?
I think it’s better. The resources are better for our athletes. Our coaches are top-notch, so they are providing that full experience. I loved my experience here. It was one of the most important experiences that I’ve had in my life. But I do think that the full administrative effort and the full University effort are much stronger now.

Looking forward, what do you hope to improve?
I’m a big fan of having the right facilities. They don’t have to be the over-the-top facilities that some campuses are building, but I think that facilities are important. So we’re focusing a bit on where we need to improve and upgrade.

Football is the only sport in which Ivy teams cannot play in the NCAA playoffs. Would you like to see the league lift the postseason ban?
Ultimately, yes, I’d like to see the kids be able to have a postseason competition. They work so hard during the season that it would be great to have that next opportunity. There are certainly challenges with it — we want to balance the time commitment and the strain on the body. But to me, instinctually, it would be nice to have that next opportunity. ❍ Interview conducted and condensed by Brett Tomlinson

“We want our athletic program to be the best it can possibly be, but we’re doing it within the structure that works for the full University.”
— Mollie Marcoux ’91
On the Campus / Sports

PHOTO: Beverly Schaefer

February 4, 2015

WOMEN’S BASKETBALL
Climbing the Charts

Undefeated women's basketball earns a place in both national polls

Princeton women’s basketball was beaten soundly by Penn in last year’s Ivy League finale, a loss that broke the Tigers’ four-year streak of Ivy championships and NCAA Tournament appearances. The undefeated Tigers did not forget it when they took the court against the Quakers at Jadwin Gymnasium Jan. 10, routing the visitors 83-54 and extending their national-best winning streak to 17 games.

Senior guard Blake Dietrick said the showdown with Penn was “definitely a revenge game” — and a satisfying one. An in-sync Tiger offense piled up points with ease as the defense kept Penn off balance throughout. Dietrick scored 25 points, including the 1,000th of her career, and forward Annie Tarakchian ’16 set a personal record with 17 rebounds.

Dietrick is in her second year as the cornerstone of Princeton’s attack, which averaged more than 77 points per game in the first half of the season. Fellow guard Michelle Miller ’16 also has been a nightmare for defenders, sinking 49.3 percent of her three-point attempts. Princeton’s success has included improvement on defense: The Tigers are allowing 52.4 points per game, nearly 12 points fewer than last season.

In early January, Princeton became the first Ivy team in history to be ranked in the top 25 of the AP and USA Today polls at the same time. Entering the two-week break for exams, the Tigers were 19th and 24th in those polls, respectively.

Dietrick said the increased attention has made this season feel different. “We’re kind of riding the momentum of it, and I think it’s all been positive for us,” she said.

On their way to the national rankings, Princeton defeated Pittsburgh and Michigan, both of which have since beaten top-25 teams. Head coach Courtney Banghart won her 150th career game Dec. 19 when her team scored a school-record 104 points in a victory over Portland State.

“I think that we played a very good variety of teams, whether it was really good three-point shooting teams, really good post teams, or really good dual-penetration teams,” Dietrick said. “Whatever the Ivy League will throw at us, I think we’ll be prepared.”

The Tigers entered the exam break with 13 games remaining, including a late-January road trip to Harvard and Dartmouth and a March 10 rematch with Penn at the Palestra.

By Stephen Wood ’15

SPORTS SHORTS

After trailing by 15 points in the second half, MEN’S BASKETBALL rallied to defeat Penn, 78-74, in the Ivy League opener for both teams Jan. 10. Henry Caruso ’17 scored 23 points and made 14 of 16 free-throw attempts.

WOMEN’S HOCKEY swept Yale and Brown Jan. 9 and 10 to improve to 10-9-1 this season.

MEN’S HOCKEY lost eight consecutive games, including a 1-0 heartbreaker to No. 14 Quinnipiac Dec. 28.

WRESTLING beat Sacred Heart but fell to Hofstra in a Jan. 9 doubleheader. The Tigers were 5-4 in dual meets before January’s exam break.

Sean Driscoll was named head coach of WOMEN’S SOCCER Jan. 12.

Driscoll, the associate head coach at Fairfield for the last five seasons, was the head coach at Manhattan College from 2005 to 2009.
Marta Tienda still remembers the day her seventh-grade English teacher asked her if she wanted to go to college. It was a moment, she says, that opened up the possibilities of higher education to her for the first time. A professor of sociology and public affairs and the director of the Latino Studies program, Tienda has devoted much of her career to issues of diversity in education. PAW spoke with her about her work on affirmative action.

Affirmative action has been under attack for years; some people say it’s no longer necessary. Why is it still important?

I wish affirmative action wasn’t necessary. But you have to ask the question: What are the alternatives? And there aren’t any. College campuses may be more diverse than they were in the past, but that’s because our country is growing and diversifying. It doesn’t mean that the inequality that created the need for affirmative action is gone. I think people make a mistake when they talk about affirmative action — they tend to focus on equality of outcomes, whether a college population gets more diverse year after year. I’m a demographer, so I look at it a different way. What about equality of opportunity? How many low-income students and students of color are applying in the first place? That’s where you see the real disparities.

How are changing demographics in the United States affecting the student population at colleges and universities? What we are seeing is something I call the “college squeeze.” This year, for the first time ever, the school-age population is over 50 percent minority. So simply because our country is rapidly becoming more diverse, higher education is becoming more diverse. But it’s still very possible to exclude historically underrepresented groups. There aren’t enough slots to meet the demand. So it creates this situation where white students feel they’re being squeezed out because there are just not enough spaces relative to the number of people applying, and they blame affirmative action. But in fact, the college squeeze is actually creating a need for affirmative action because if it’s hard for white students to get in, it’s even harder for students who have the added barriers of race and class. White students may have a smaller share of the college population, but it’s still a disproportionate share.

Some people have suggested that a class-based approach to affirmative action might result in greater diversity. Would that work?
The problem, to put it bluntly, is that poor whites are not nearly as poor as poor blacks and Hispanics. So when you look at the distribution of class by race, you’re going to see that poor whites, on average, are going to be more eligible and better prepared than poor blacks and Hispanics. What this means is that a class-based approach would still leave out a lot of minorities.

“I tell all of the first-generation students I meet at Princeton that they need to get two people from their high school or community to apply here,” says Marta Tienda.
Life of the Mind

continued from page 21

How did attempts to promote diversity in higher education play out in Texas?

The University of Texas’ affirmative-action policy was struck down in 1996 by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, so the legislature replaced it with the “10 percent plan,” which was supposed to achieve racial, geographic, and class-based diversity by giving an automatic space at one of the state’s flagship schools — the University of Texas-Austin or Texas A&M — to every student in the top 10 percent of their high school graduating class.

The immediate result of that policy was that geographic diversity increased a lot. Before the law, just 28 of the 1,500 high schools in Texas sent more than one-fifth of their students to these institutions. But even though the universities became more racially diverse, they didn’t keep up with shifts in the broader population. The pool they were drawing from — the state of Texas — was rapidly becoming more diverse, so the total number of minorities was rising, but relative to the broader population, they were actually less diverse than they had been before. Why? Because the high schools in Texas are segregated, and students from majority-minority high schools [where minority students are the majority] were the most likely to fall into the 10 percent category. And many of those didn’t even apply, even though they had guaranteed admission, because they thought, "Well, that’s not for me."

If Hispanic or African American students simply don’t apply to college, how can universities make their student bodies more diverse?

I think the focus on affirmative action and admissions has deflected attention from the broader goal, which is inclusion. I tell all of the first-generation students I meet at Princeton that they need to seek out for advice. One eye. The Confederate president had contributed to Davis’ physical maladies, which included blindness in one eye. The Confederate president did work well with Gen. Robert E. Lee, whom he respected and frequently sought out for advice.

Davis also was accused of micromanaging decisions instead of delegating them. These workaholic tendencies, McPherson suggests, may have contributed to Davis’ physical maladies, which included blindness in one eye. The Confederate president did work well with Gen. Robert E. Lee, whom he respected and frequently sought out for advice. The ultimate military goal of the South was straightforward, McPherson says: “Winning meant only outlasting the North’s will to continue fighting.” Davis remained dedicated to that cause even while others gave up hope. By the fall of 1864, when Atlanta fell to Union troops and Lincoln won re-election, Davis perhaps should have “recognized the handwriting on the wall and tried to salvage something from the ruin, but that was not in him,” McPherson says.

Davis lived for another 24 years, but never recanted his belief in the Confederate cause or regretted the way he waged the war, McPherson says: “He was unreconstructed to the end.”

FACULTY BOOK: JAMES MCPHERSON

A New View of the Confederate President

Historian James McPherson is one of the nation’s pre-eminent scholars of the Civil War. In addition to his Pulitzer Prize-winning Battle Cry of Freedom, his much-cited history of the war, he has written more than 20 books on the conflict, most of them examining it from the perspective of the North. With his new book, he makes a 180-degree turn and looks at the Civil War from the perspective of the maligned president of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis.

“This was kind of a void in my own scholarship,” says McPherson, a professor emeritus of history. Embattled Rebel: Jefferson Davis as Commander in Chief is a companion volume to Tried by War; McPherson’s study of Abraham Lincoln’s tenure as commander in chief.

The book is not a complete biographical study, but an analysis of the decisions Davis, a West Point graduate, made as the principal commander of the Confederate Army. What McPherson found was a man of “iron-willed determination” who, despite physical illness, worked tirelessly for the Confederate cause. “Davis’ strength as a commander in chief was one of the reasons why the Confederacy was able to hold out for four years,” he says.

McPherson found himself, somewhat to his surprise, empathizing with Davis. In addition to facing an opposing army larger than his own, Davis had to contend with critics from within the Confederacy, such as Southern governors who complained he was not doing enough to protect state borders.

Davis also was accused of micromanaging decisions instead of delegating them. These workaholic tendencies, McPherson suggests, may have contributed to Davis’ physical maladies, which included blindness in one eye. The Confederate president did work well with Gen. Robert E. Lee, whom he respected and frequently sought out for advice.

The ultimate military goal of the South was straightforward, McPherson says: “Winning meant only outlasting the North’s will to continue fighting.” Davis remained dedicated to that cause even while others gave up hope. By the fall of 1864, when Atlanta fell to Union troops and Lincoln won re-election, Davis perhaps should have “recognized the handwriting on the wall and tried to salvage something from the ruin, but that was not in him,” McPherson says.

Davis lived for another 24 years, but never recanted his belief in the Confederate cause or regretted the way he waged the war, McPherson says: “He was unreconstructed to the end.”

By Maurice Timothy Reidy ’97
BIOLOGY

Found: New Bird Species

A Princeton researcher has something to tweet about: He and his collaborators have identified a new bird species, the Sulawesi streaked flycatcher (*Muscicapa sodhi*).

Researchers estimate that 98 percent of the world’s bird species have been discovered, says J. Berton C. Harris, a postdoctoral fellow in the Woodrow Wilson School’s Program in Science, Technology, and Environmental Policy. He is a co-author, with researchers from Michigan State University and the Indonesian Institute of Sciences, of a November *PLOS One* report on the discovery. “Finding a new species is quite rare,” Harris says.

Distinguished by its mottled throat and short wings, the bird first was found in 1997 in the forested lowlands on the Indonesian island of Sulawesi. The bird’s distinctive plumage, body structure, song, and genetics are markedly different than those of other flycatchers, proving it is a new species. It has survived in an area degraded by cacao plantations and currently is not at risk for extinction, according to the researchers.

The Latin name the team gave the bird pays homage to the late ecologist and ornithologist Navjot Sodhi, who was Harris’ mentor and a professor at the National University of Singapore.

“The discovery of this previously unknown bird demonstrates once again how much we have yet to learn about the biodiversity of this planet and, especially, the biodiversity of the tropics,” says David Wilcove, a professor of ecology and evolutionary biology. ♦ By F.H.

IN SHORT

Many people favor shining a light on the inner workings of government. But the disclosure of PUBLIC OFFICIALS’ SALARIES can lead to cuts in pay and higher turnover, according to Alexandre Mas, a professor of economics and public affairs. His findings were published online by the National Bureau of Economic Research in October.
John Doar '44, right, escorts James Meredith at the University of Mississippi in 1962.
LIVES LIVED AND LOST

Each February — in advance of the Service of Remembrance on Alumni Day — PAW celebrates the lives of alumni who died during the past year. Here are the stories of just a few of the people Princeton lost since December 2013.
John Doar '44
On the front lines, he championed civil rights and the rule of law
BY RAYMOND ARSENAULT '69

John Doar '44 enjoyed a life punctuated by surprising turns and ironic twists. A Midwesterner born in the "Deep North" city of Minneapolis, he spent his most exciting and challenging years in the Deep South. One of the most distinguished lawyers of his generation, he won his greatest victories outside the courtroom. A Republican in his early years, he became a key figure in the Democratic administrations of John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson. A white man, he was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom by a black chief executive who recognized his invaluable contributions to the African American freedom struggle.

When Doar joined the Department of Justice (DOJ) in 1960, at 38, racial segregation remained in full force throughout the American South. The DOJ's Civil Rights Division, to which Doar was assigned, was barely two years old. At the outset, no one — either inside or outside the federal government — had high expectations for the new division. The DOJ's record on civil rights was dreadful, and there was little reason to believe that the division's young lawyers would actively promote liberty and justice for black Americans.

Little reason, that is, prior to the Kennedy presidency and the emergence of Attorney General Robert Kennedy, Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights Burke Marshall, and their chief assistant, John Doar.

The transformation did not happen overnight, and there were times when the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. and his allies wondered if the government's chief law-enforcement agency would ever live up to its professed ideals and provide equal protection and due process to all Americans. Within this sometimes-adversarial relationship between activism and law enforcement, the federal official who inspired the most trust was Doar. More than any other government lawyer, he experienced the movement firsthand, learning his civil-rights lessons in the trenches of the Southern struggle.

Doar's education began in earnest in May 1961 when he witnessed the Ku Klux Klan's bloody assault on a busload of Freedom Riders at the Montgomery, Ala., Greyhound bus station. Looking out at the melee from the window of the adjacent federal courthouse, he grabbed a phone and provided his boss Bobby Kennedy with a chilling account of the carnage. Later in the year, he traveled throughout Mississippi in an effort to protect activists and black Mississipians exercising their right to become registered voters. After violence erupted in southwestern Mississippi in September 1961, Doar investigated the murder of local NAACP leader Herbert Lee.

In October 1962, Doar was back in Mississippi, this time as the protector of James Meredith, the first black student to enroll at the University of Mississippi. After Doar escorted Meredith to the campus, white supremacists unleashed a protest that left two people dead, but with the help of an Army battalion, Meredith eventually completed his degree at Ole Miss. At the time of Meredith's graduation, in June 1963, Doar was in Jackson, calming a crowd of black Mississipians attending the funeral of Medgar Evers, the Mississippi NAACP leader who had been gunned down in his driveway. Doar later presided over the prosecution of the Neshoba County white supremacists responsible for the brutal murders of three civil-rights volunteers: Andrew Goodman, Mickey Schwerner, and James Chaney.

When he wasn't in Mississippi or Alabama, Doar was in Washington overseeing a widening range of civil-rights cases and helping to draft the bill that would become the Civil Rights Act of 1964. He replaced Marshall as assistant attorney general for civil rights in December 1964, yet the promotion could not keep him behind a desk for long.

In March 1965, as white-supremacist opposition to the voting-rights struggle in Selma, Ala., threatened to explode and several thousand voting-rights activists marched from Selma to Montgomery, Doar symbolized the presence of federal protection by walking a half block ahead of the throng. Later, following the murder of Viola Liuzzo, a white woman from Detroit who had been transporting black volunteers along the Selma-to-Montgomery route, Doar personally supervised the prosecution of the Klansmen responsible. He left the Justice Department in 1967 to practice law in New York City, returning briefly to serve as head counsel of the House Judiciary Committee during the Watergate hearings.

Through it all, Doar was a consummate advocate of social justice — a firm believer in the role of law as a guarantor of freedom and democracy. He radiated greatness. Noting his tall and imposing physique, his quiet strength, and his air of integrity, the historian Taylor Branch once aptly called him the "Gary Cooper" of the civil-rights movement. Cooper, however, was an actor steeped in make-believe. Doar was the real thing.

When I interviewed Doar in 2005 for my book on the Freedom Rides, he was gracious and precise, connecting memory and history with disarming ease. The last time I saw him was a complete
surprise. While waiting to join the 2014 P-rade, I saw a familiar figure approaching in a golf cart bearing the banner of the Class of 1944. I yelled out “John” and walked toward him, he nodded and smiled, and I shook his hand one last time as the cart rolled by. What a blessing to spend even a brief parting moment with one of the unsung heroes of our age.

Raymond Arsenault ’69 is the author of Freedom Riders: 1961 and the Struggle for Racial Justice. His most recent book, co-edited with Orville Vernon Burton, is Dixie Redux: Essays in Honor of Sheldon Hackney, dedicated to the life and legacy of his mentor, a former Princeton history professor and provost.

Galway Kinnell ’48
A poet for Vermont, and for us

BY CHRISTOPHER SHEA ’91

People often used the word “plainspoken” to describe the poet Galway Kinnell ’48, and, indeed, many of his poems were quite approachable. “When one has lived a long time alone / one refrains from swatting the fly” is how one of his better-known poems begins. But Kinnell also was prone to digging into old, fat dictionaries to rescue words like “plouters,” “sloom,” and “noggles.” Asked by an interviewer why he used such words, Kinnell said, “I hate losing them, so I use them. But I use them only when they pay their way.”

Kinnell died in October, of leukemia, but in August attended a celebration of his work at the Vermont Statehouse. Too weak to read, he listened to his granddaughter recite one of his poems from memory.

Kinnell grew up in Pawtucket, R.I., and joked that the stultifying nature of the place drove him to verse. At Princeton, he eschewed the poetry classes taught by R.P. Blackmur and John Berryman, thinking his work wasn’t yet ready for scrutiny. But after a graduation delayed by a World War II stint in the Navy, he went on to get a master’s degree at the University of Rochester and to peripatetically write, teach, and lecture at American and French universities and even in Tehran. He eventually settled down at New York University, commuting to a farmhouse in Sheffield, Vt. Coming of poetic age in the wake of modernism, Kinnell strived to find a less austere, more personal tone than the likes of Eliot or Pound. His breakthrough work was “The Avenue Bearing the Initial of Christ into the New World” (1959–60), a Whitmanesque tour of downtown Manhattan that captured the city’s ethnic
variety, in all its quotidian tumult, while invoking the Holocaust as a persistent shadow. He supported the movement against the Vietnam War and the struggle for civil rights in the American South, landing in jail after helping to register black voters in Louisiana. Laments about inhumanity remained a theme of his work from the 1960s into the 2000s. In “When the Towers Fell,” he tried to get inside the minds of those who died, trapped on high floors, on 9/11.

Kinnell won the Pulitzer Prize in 1983, and became Vermont’s poet laureate — the first since Robert Frost — in 1989, two of innumerable artistic honors. He wrote often about his children, Fergus and Maud, and also about the natural world; in some of his most popular poems, the barrier between human and nonhuman all but dissolves.

He was a charismatic reader, with a rich voice and striking good looks, a combination that for some poets has proved self-destructive. But Kinnell wrote against the notion that poets could do whatever they liked in their personal lives if they created great art. “He was a decent man, who believed in decency,” says classmate Edmund Keeley, who headed Princeton’s creative writing program for 16 years. Philip Levine, a former U.S. poet laureate, described Kinnell in August to The Burlington Free Press as “a real American ... the kind of person that this country created and hopefully still creates. People from nowhere somehow invent themselves. They say, ‘I’m gonna be a poet, and I’m gonna be a good person.”’ And Kinnell was.

Christopher Shea ’91 is a contributing writer for The Chronicle of Higher Education.

Yeiichi ‘Kelly’
Kuwayama ’40
Gallantry far beyond the battlefield
BY CONSTANCE HALE ’79

In April 1945, as a medic with the U.S. Army’s 442nd Regimental Combat Team, Yeiichi “Kelly” Kuwayama ’40 applied a tourniquet to the severed arm of 2nd Lt. Daniel K. Inouye. The future senator credited the medic with saving his life.

That moment may have earned him renown, but Kuwayama’s valor already had earned him recognition. He was awarded a Silver Star for gallantry during the 442nd’s harrowing rescue, in October 1944, of the “Lost Battalion,” which was surrounded
by German forces in the Vosges Mountains of France. Kuwayama was wounded, but after two weeks in the hospital, he returned to the 442nd. It was in Italy’s Po Valley that he rescued Inouye.

The 442nd, made up entirely of Americans of Japanese ancestry, received more decorations for valor than any other unit in the war’s European theater; among them was the Congressional Gold Medal, the highest civilian honor bestowed by Congress. Kuwayama himself received — in addition to the Silver Star — the Bronze Star, Purple Heart, Legion of Merit, Combat Medical Badge, Italian Croce di Valore, and French Legion of Honor.

Uncommon courage was not all Kuwayama displayed in his service. When German snipers targeted unarmed Nisei medics with Red Cross insignia conspicuously painted on their helmets, Kuwayama’s comrades decided to retaliate. Kuwayama told the men that shooting any unarmed medics with the Red Cross insignia violated the Geneva Convention. “Two wrongs don’t make a right,” he argued. They listened.

Such unrelenting principles marked Kuwayama’s entire 96-year life, often in the face of unrelenting challenges.

He was born in Manhattan to Japanese immigrants who ran both an art-goods store and a Japanese grocery store on East 59th Street. Upon graduation from Princeton, where he had majored in economics, he tried to get a job with the U.S. government, to no avail. He was drafted into the peacetime Army in January 1941.

His first assignment, to the 248th Coast Artillery, responsible for defense of New York Harbor, ended abruptly when a general visited and asked for his name. “I said, ‘Private Kuwayama, sir,’” he told an audience in 2005. “The next day, I was transferred out. It was the fastest thing the Army ever did to me.”

Kuwayama was shuffled to an ordnance battalion (“requisitioning auto parts”), then put in the laundry room of a station hospital, sorting linen. Soon he was moved to the operating room as a surgical technician, eventually becoming an instructor. “I asked to be sent to training at Walter Reed Hospital,” he recalled in 2005. “Strangely, they didn’t send me. I also applied to the 90-day officer [candidate school], since I was a college graduate. They didn’t send me there, either.” Finally, when Kuwayama learned that the Army was forming an all-Japanese-American squad, he volunteered and was assigned to the 442nd’s Medical Unit. He had received his sergeant’s stripes before Pearl Harbor, he has explained, and “even though I spent a lot of time in combat, was wounded, and received the Silver Star, I never got promoted again.”

“Kelly was incredibly astute when it comes to what was within his control,” says David Wu ’79. “He could be extremely flexible, as long as you did not violate his moral principles. If you did, he could be very strong in response, very strict.”

Kuwayama once put it this way: “Being an American in outlook yet knowing myself to be a Japanese American made it hard at times, but they are complementary aspects to who I am. What I take from both is the American gung-ho spirit of aspiring to greatness tempered by the more down-to-earth Asian acceptance that there are processes beyond the reach of understanding. Unlike the West, the East doesn’t ask why something happens so much as what’s next. Looked at that way, I can say that both these approaches have led to a balanced life and an ability to stay true to my own self.”

Kuwayama used the G.I. Bill to attend Harvard Business School and earned an MBA in 1947. Still, no one would hire him — in Washington or on Wall Street. So he left the country, taking a job with the Japanese investment-banking firm Nomura Securities. After working in Japan, he returned home, becoming the company’s U.S. general manager. Later he worked for the U.S. government and for the Civil Liberties Public Education Fund, now defunct, which was created to educate the public about the internment of Japanese Americans.

Kuwayama was one of the first Japanese Americans to attend Princeton. In the late 1970s, he helped found the Asian American Alumni Association. He also established a planned gift to create the Yeiichi Kuwayama Student Fund, in support of Asian and Asian American students at Princeton.

“His military role was remarkable,” says Wu, “but his role as a Princetonian even more so. He cared about the next generation. He was passionate about his service with the Asian alumni, so that what he experienced would not be repeated.”

Constance Hale ’79 is a San Francisco-based journalist and author of Sin and Syntax and Vex, Hex, Smash, Smooch.
William Scheide ’36
He savored books, music, and justice — and worked to preserve them all

BY MERRELL NODEN ’78

It’s hard to know where the cause of racial justice would be today without Bill Scheide ’36. A child of great privilege, Scheide used the family fortune to bankroll many of the most important civil-rights cases of the last century, including the landmark school-desegregation case, Brown v. Board of Education.

Scheide had made an initial donation of $5 to the NAACP Legal Defense Fund’s direct-mail campaign when Thurgood Marshall, who would argue and win the case, heard about this wealthy young man and decided to appeal to him directly for money. Scheide, it turned out, was eager to help.

“Brown wouldn’t have gotten the support [it needed] without Bill Scheide,” says Ted Shaw, a former director-counsel of the NAACP’s Legal Defense Fund. “He had a quiet but fierce commitment to ending racial injustice.”

With his support for Brown, Scheide was just getting started. He went on to become the fund’s most generous benefactor, donating, by his widow Judy’s estimate, some $6 million over the past 20 years. “We’d mention we needed money for something and a few days later a check would arrive, for $200,000 or $300,000,” recalls Shaw. During the 2000 election recount in Florida, Scheide gave $200,000 to pay for Democratic poll watchers.

The only child of oil-rich, arts-loving parents, Scheide spent a lifetime not just enjoying the arts — Bach above all — but finding ways to share them with those who otherwise might not enjoy them. His annual birthday concert in his adopted hometown of Princeton was one example. He also gave money to the Princeton University music department; the Arts Council of Princeton; the Trenton community organization ISLES; and to Centurion Ministries, which works to free innocent men and women in prison.

“Bill’s father was a real civil-rights mover,” says
Judy. “He sent his son to the Loomis School because it didn’t charge tuition [it does today] and Bill would be around people who did not have money. Bill was told at the age of 8 or 9 that he was merely a steward of the family fortune, but that it should be used to help the poor.”

Scheide’s grandfather had been John D. Rockefeller’s national manager of pipelines, a lucrative position that allowed him to pursue his twin passions, music and literature. In the family home in Titusville, Pa., he built an ornate library with glass-fronted oak bookcases and set about the wondrous task of filling them. When the collection moved to Princeton in 1959, Scheide paid to have a replica of the library built in Firestone. On his 90th birthday, he announced that the collection would be donated to the University upon his death.

What a collection it had become — one of the finest private gatherings of rare books and manuscripts in the world! Among its treasures are examples of Shakespeare’s four folios; early printings of both the Declaration of Independence and the Magna Carta; a first edition of Paradise Lost; scores signed by Bach, Mozart, and Beethoven; as well as the first four printed editions of the Bible, including a Gutenberg.

There is also a speech on slavery written in Abraham Lincoln’s own hand, which must have resonated deeply with Scheide, a lifelong admirer of the 16th president. Scheide spent his life as a registered Republican, even though his sympathies aligned him more with the Democrats, as his wife, a Democrat, never tired of pointing out.

According to Judy, he had a good explanation: “He’d say, ‘I could never do that to Lincoln.’”

Merrell Noden ’78 is a frequent PAW contributor.

Kamara L. James ’08
An Olympian who battled on and off the fencing strip

BY MICHAEL GOLDSTEIN ’78

Even when Kamara James ’08 was a young girl, her determination and curiosity made her stand out from the crowd.

“Peter, I got a girl for you. Smart as hell,” a primary-school teacher told Peter Westbrook, a five-time fencing Olympian whose foundation mentors underprivileged children through fencing. Westbrook immediately enrolled the 9-year-old James, who recently had moved with her family to Queens, N.Y., from Jamaica.

When coaches put an epee into her hands, “we could tell instantly that she was a prodigy,” says
Samuel W. Lewis *’64
He prescribed ‘honey before vinegar’ in a search for peace

S
amuel Lewis *’64 was named U.S. ambassador to Israel in 1977, arriving at a propitious time. After three decades in power, Israel’s Labor Party had been defeated by Likud, the first time a right-wing political party controlled the government. The new prime minister was Menachem Begin, and political leaders in the United States knew little about him.

“For an ambassador, that’s an ideal situation, because you have a chance to define the person for Washington and to really have an impact on policy,” says Daniel C. Kurtzer, a professor of Middle East policy studies at Princeton, who worked for three years with Lewis in Tel Aviv.

Lewis, who hailed from Texas, would spend eight years in Israel, an unusually long tenure in such a politically sensitive post. Appointed by President Jimmy Carter, he served a key role in the 1978 Camp David talks between Begin and Egyptian president Anwar Sadat, helping to ease the tensions between the American president and the Israeli prime minister. In a 1998 oral history, Lewis recounted how a frustrated Carter told him that he thought Begin did not really want peace. Lewis responded that he thought the president was wrong and recommended a different approach: “honey before vinegar.”

After 13 days of negotiations, the two sides signed an agreement that led to a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt. Lewis continued as ambassador under President Ronald Reagan, serving until 1985.

“Sam was able to be seen as both sympathetic to Israel, but also able to carry tough messages from the United States,” says Kurtzer, pointing to a peace plan put forward by Reagan in 1982, which was rejected by the Israeli leadership at the time.

Lewis began in the State Department in 1954, where he came under the influence of Chester Bowles, a dynamic politician and diplomat who...
served as undersecretary of state under President John F. Kennedy. Lewis took a sabbatical in 1965 to become a mid-career fellow at the Woodrow Wilson School. In the oral history, he said he attended Princeton to improve his understanding of economics and the role it played in development. It was “a terrific year” that accomplished what he had hoped.

Lewis, who was not Jewish, was widely admired in Israel and among diplomats in the United States. “He was someone who lived and breathed the U.S.-Israeli relationship and did more to effect it, shape it, and nurture it than anybody I know,” said Mideast peace negotiator Dennis Ross in a forum held in Lewis’ honor after his death.

Lewis continued to advocate for peace in the Middle East after he left Israel, arguing that the United States needed to play a key role in the process. “Peace between Arabs and Israelis will come only with the active and sometimes-intrusive support of U.S. diplomats, and especially of the U.S. president,” he wrote in an essay in *Foreign Affairs* in 2004. Yet he also thought American presidents should not be “over-involved,” as he believed Bill Clinton had been, and should let their deputies play a greater role. In 2013, Lewis expressed hope that Secretary of State John Kerry could play a leading role in negotiating with Israel.

After leaving Tel Aviv, Lewis served as director of the United States Institute of Peace, an organization chartered by Congress to work on conflict resolution around the world. In 1993-94 he was director of policy and planning in the Clinton State Department.

Writing in the *Jewish Daily Forward* after Lewis’ death in March, Aaron David Miller, vice president of the Woodrow Wilson Center in Washington, D.C., said, “America has lost a man of uncommon judgment and authenticity at a moment when we desperately need these qualities.”

*Maurice Timothy Reidy ’97 is an executive editor at America magazine.*

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**John Hall Fish ’55**

The city was his teacher

*By Fran Hulette*

Knowing he had only months — possibly just weeks — to live as he fought the last stages of pulmonary fibrosis, John Hall Fish ’55 wanted to bring together the people who were important to him through Princeton AlumniCorps, a Princeton-based group that promotes civic action.

So just four weeks before his death June 10,
colleagues and friends celebrated his life at a party in Fish’s adopted hometown of Chicago. More than 80 people came to honor Fish, who used a wheelchair and oxygen, and more than 100 testimonials filled a book of tributes. Many recalled how Fish had opened their eyes to a different world, changing them forever. He had a name for the experience: “creative dislocation” — moving out of one’s comfort zone.

After earning a divinity degree and serving five years as a Presbyterian minister in Michigan, Fish received a doctorate in social ethics from the University of Chicago and taught there for a year. In 1969, he joined the founding faculty of the Urban Studies Program of the Associated Colleges of the Midwest, in which college students spent a semester in community service in the city.

“The city is the teacher,” Fish told the Chicago Tribune in 1995. “Students learn not only about urban reality and issues, but also about themselves and their capacities. They become, we hope, active, caring, street-smart citizens.”

In 1989, when ’55 classmates proposed Princeton Project 55 — the forerunner of Princeton AlumniCorps — to spark civic engagement and promote social justice, Fish became the founding director and, later, national director of Project 55’s Public Interest Program (PIP). From its beginnings in neighborhood nonprofits in Chicago, PIP expanded to other cities and has placed more than 1,500 Princeton students and alumni in yearlong community-service fellowships and summer internships.

“John believed a society that has more justice needs less charity,” says Ralph Nader ’55, who had developed the idea for Project 55. “Justice is prevention of pain and anguish and deprivation, while charity is palliative. John was very grounded in what he wanted to change: He experienced it, he studied it, he felt it ... and then he worked to change it.”

Early PIP board members remember how Fish, in 1990, insisted that they spend a weekend immersed in urban Chicago. They visited schools, hospitals, community-service organizations, and “slept on the floor somewhere,” recalls Kenly Webster ’55, chairman of AlumniCorps’ board. “John wanted us to see firsthand a big city’s problems and a big city’s efforts to treat those problems.”

In Fish’s final sermon, delivered April 27 at University Church on the University of Chicago campus, he said, “What we see depends on where we are located ... not only our geographic location, but our race, gender, social class, our family, our schooling, our upbringing.

“If we do not change our location, then we are simply continuing along a path that is laid out for us, that is prescribed for us. We never grow.”

Fran Hulette is PAW’s Class Notes editor.
In the summer of 1976, West Point was rocked by a cheating scandal, with 149 cadets dismissed for sharing answers on a take-home exam. Secretary of the Army Marty Hoffmann ’54 faced what he called “a very attenuated, hypersensitive situation,” with West Point brass wanting to expel the students and key members of Congress demanding they be reinstated.

Hoffmann devised a solution, which he said offered the cheaters “a degree of deference”: They could apply for readmission. Hoffmann wasn’t afraid to stand up to West Point, offering what he called “constructive criticism” of its inconsistent and sometimes unfair handling of the honor code. He also insisted that the cadets not be admitted right away, but instead face a one-year “period of reflection.”

In the end, 93 of the dismissed cadets returned to the academy. The chairman of West Point’s Board of Visitors praised Hoffmann’s “reasonable, prudent approach to a hell of a difficult problem.”

That summer was one of the most challenging moments in Hoffmann’s varied career in public service and as a leading corporate lawyer. “We talked a lot about the West Point honor code,” recalls his daughter Cecil Slye ’84. “It broke his heart in some way that he had to administer a breach of honor.”

As the civilian head of the Army under President Gerald R. Ford, Hoffmann helped to lead the transition to an all-volunteer force. Always interested in soldiers’ well-being, he was especially concerned that African American troops not be placed disproportionately in combat roles. He advocated tirelessly for fighting men and women; his final push, near the end of his life, was for the Army to use hyperbaric oxygen in the treatment of traumatic brain injuries.

Hoffmann’s boss in the post-Vietnam years was Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld ’54, his friend from Cap and Gown Club at Princeton. Rumsfeld summoned Hoffmann back to the Pentagon in 2000, eventually assigning him work on the redevelopment of Afghanistan.

“My dad was an optimist,” Slye says, remembering his concern for mentoring and the way he found “hope and energy in the younger generation.” She notes his unrelenting drive, and says “alacrity” was a favorite word.

“He didn’t like to sit still,” she recalls. Vacations were filled with history lessons, weekends with splitting mountains of firewood: “We never lacked for a sense of purpose and adventure.” Hoffmann constantly quoted poetry he remembered from English classes at Princeton, startling Slye by suddenly reciting John Donne as he walked her down the aisle at her wedding. He also loved storytelling, which Slye credits for her career as an actress.

Rumsfeld remembers his friend of 64 years habitually arriving at the airport in the nick of time — to get there early would mean wasted minutes — and, in his younger years, “driving a motorcycle probably a little too fast. Marty loved life.”

W. Barksdale Maynard ’88 is the author of Princeton: America’s Campus and the newly published The Brandywine: An Intimate Portrait.

Decades before the National Security Agency’s use of private cellphone data became front-page news, Otis Pike ’43 spearheaded Congress’ first major probe into allegations of abuse by U.S. intelligence agencies.

As chairman of the House committee charged with investigating whether the CIA had spied on U.S. citizens and organized coups abroad, Pike was “the model of a properly pugnacious public servant — sharp-tongued and not easily intimidated,” according to Time magazine. During the course of the investigation, in 1975, the director of the NSA admitted for the first time that his agency had eavesdropped on American citizens’ phone calls.

These revelations of government overreach were disturbing to Pike, who earned a reputation during his nine terms in Congress as a principled maverick. “Dad was a born contrarian,” says his son, Douglas Pike ’71. “He never got swept along with public opinion, and he always spoke his mind.”

A Democratic congressman from a Republican-leaning district in Long Island, Pike entered the House of Representatives in 1960 after unseating an incumbent in a close race. Once in Congress, Pike
quickly became known for his razor-sharp sense of humor. Each election season, he would compose a ditty about his opponent’s flaws and sing it on the campaign trail, accompanying himself on the ukulele.

His frugality led him to ridicule government overspending, often with a comical twist. He drew attention in 1967 when he discovered that the Department of Defense was paying enormous sums for small parts that retailed at a fraction of the price. Holding aloft a tiny rod that the Pentagon described as “precision shafting,” Pike declared, “For once, the American taxpayer got exactly what he paid for.”

In 1973, he skewered a $14 million program that would have awarded extra flight pay to admirals and generals who spent their days pushing paper, rather than piloting planes. Pike, who had flown dive-bombers in the Marine Corps during World War II, protested the legislation on the House floor with his arms outstretched like a plane. To applause and peals of laughter, he expounded upon the dangers of flying a desk with faulty landing gear. The program was scrapped.

After retiring from Congress in 1978, Pike moved on to a second career as an opinion journalist, writing a twice-weekly syndicated column for more than 20 years. Although Pike had produced a column for a local Long Island paper throughout his time in Congress, Douglas Pike says his father relished the freedom that came with life outside the political limelight. “He could write whatever he wanted, without worrying about what his constituents thought.”

But Otis Pike remembered his time as a public servant with fierce pride. “No other career, except perhaps medicine, provides persons of limited wealth with such a wonderful opportunity to do good and important things for their fellow man. Or bad ones,” he wrote in a column in 1999. “I loved it.”

Amelia Thomson-DeVeaux ’11 is a graduate student and freelance writer based in Chicago.

T. R. Fehrenbach ’45
His book captured the heart of Texas

BY BRETT TOMLINSON

T. R. Fehrenbach ’45’s best-known book, Lone Star: A History of Texas and the Texans, lays out a 719-page argument for the state’s distinctiveness, from the land itself to the enduring frontier values of its people. But near the end of the final
chapter, Fehrenbach foresaw an end to the Texas heritage he held dear.

“[W]hen the office-working, car-driving Texan is completely indistinguishable from his Northern counterpart,” he wrote, “the history of Texas, as Texas, will be done.”

The population of Texas has more than doubled since the publication of Lone Star in 1968, with much of that growth coming in the office-working, car-driving metropolises of Houston, Dallas, San Antonio, and Austin. But the story of “Texas, as Texas” continues, thanks in part to the enduring popularity of Fehrenbach’s book and the author’s later work as chairman of the Texas Historical Commission.

Born in San Benito, Texas, on the southernmost stretch of the Rio Grande, Fehrenbach came from a family line that included cotton growers and cattlemen. As a boy, he read the classics in his grandfather’s library. His mother, Mardel Wentz Fehrenbach, believed her son’s destiny as a writer and historian was set at age 10, when he completed Edward Gibbon’s Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. “It’s her story, but a good one, and I see no reason to change it,” Fehrenbach said in a 1964 letter to PAW.

The family moved to Hollywood, Calif., where Fehrenbach completed high school. He entered Princeton in the fall of 1941, but his time on campus was interrupted — as it was for many of his classmates — by service in World War II. After returning from the Army, Fehrenbach finished his degree in 1947. He later served in the Korean War and wrote about the conflict in This Kind of War (1963), a cautionary tale that has been praised by historians argument about a composer, he would say so, and he could be unsparing.

Fortunately for Abbate, when Kerman approached her after her talk, he said, “I’d like to publish that paper.” Kerman, who was 89 when he died March 17, was credited with enlivening a field he often worried was going stale. He shook things up, encouraging newcomers like Abbate and tilting at the conventional wisdom, as when he declared that Rachmaninoff’s Piano Concerto No. 3 — a warhorse, but also a technical Everest for fledgling performers — would survive for generations, “toothless, creaky, scarcely ecstatic, but still ready to play.” His work could be polemical, but it was also accessible, with an affection for wordplay. His 1977 review of the great German baritone Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau’s autobiography was published as “Follow the Lieder.”

Behind the appealing writing was serious thinking about his chosen field. “Critical thought in music lags conceptually far behind that in the other arts,” he wrote in his 1985 book, Contemplating Music: Challenges to Musicology. “In fact nearly all musical thinkers travel at a respectful distance behind the latest chariots (or bandwagons) of settlers overshadows the contributions of women, Mexicans, American Indians, and African Americans in the state’s formative era. But even Fehrenbach’s detractors marveled at the lasting popularity of his work.

In 2013, the University of Texas Press announced plans for a 16-volume history series called The Texas Bookshelf. The press’s director, Dave Hamrick, shared the project’s ambitious goal in an interview with the Austin American-Statesman: “to publish a history of Texas that would be the new Lone Star.”

Brett Tomlinson is PAW’s digital editor.
Gary Becker ’51
A Nobel laureate who pushed the boundaries of economics

BY LOUIS JACOBSON ’92

Before Gary Becker ’51, economists didn’t spend much time thinking about how economic methods could be used to study racial discrimination, or to predict how many children a couple might choose to have. But a Nobel Prize and a Presidential Medal of Freedom later, Becker — who died at 83 — had thoroughly changed the landscape of the economics profession.

In his 1957 book, The Economics of Discrimination, Becker explained how patterns of discrimination could outlast powerful market forces as long as people maintain their preferences for prejudice. In 1964, he published Human Capital, which explained how workers accumulate skills over the course of their careers, and at what cost.

In 1981, Becker published A Treatise on the Family, which argued that as women enter the workforce, their desire to have children declines because their time is suddenly more valuable. This means, Becker concluded, that the most effective way to reduce population growth is to provide girls with education — a view that “now informs development policy throughout the world,” says Stanford economist Edward P. Lazear.

Becker, who taught for decades at the University of Chicago, “pioneered the application of economics to fields that had traditionally been outside the purview of the discipline,” says Princeton economist Harvey S. Rosen. “At first, some of his ideas were met with resistance, and even ridicule. But today they are widely accepted by economists and have influenced the other social sciences as well.”

Edward Glaeser ’88, a Harvard economist and former teaching assistant for Becker, goes so far as to say that his mentor did “no more or less than redefine the field of economics.” President George W. Bush, in awarding the Medal of Freedom, called Becker one of the most influential economists of the last century.

Using an analysis of academic citations, Steven D. Levitt, the co-author of the economics blog Freakonomics, concluded that Becker was the most widely influential economic theorist of his time — by far. Becker’s record of publishing seminal papers since the 1950s until recently reflected “incredible longevity,” Levitt has written. Becker’s legacy can be seen in fields as far-flung as neuroeconomics and behavioral economics, and in popular media outlets. His restless mind sometimes led him to take heterodox positions, such as backing the legalization of marijuana, salaries for college athletes, and an end to the United States’ embargo on Cuba.

Becker was born into a small-business family in coal-country Pennsylvania. After graduating from Princeton, he earned his Ph.D. and taught at the University of Chicago as a disciple of the free-market thinker Milton Friedman. Except for an interlude at Columbia, he remained there for the rest of his life.

The “Chicago school” of which Becker was a part had a reputation as being aggressively, even irritatingly, competitive. But Glaeser says that while Becker was “not happy with sloppy reasoning,” he was “an extraordinarily decent and, in many cases, a gentle person. It was intellectual combat with chivalry.”

Becker remained active into his 80s, blogging and publishing papers. “While people 40 years his junior were dozing in seminars,” Lazear recalls, “Gary was always alert, intense, and involved.”

Louis Jacobson ’92 is deputy editor of PolitiFact and a state politics columnist for Governing.
MORE AT PAW ONLINE

Watch, listen, and read additional pieces that highlight the alumni featured in this year’s “Lives Lived and Lost” essays at paw.princeton.edu

WATCH

**John Doar ’44** explains how the Nuremberg Trials shaped his arguments in the prosecution of the Neshoba County murders of three civil-rights workers; **William Scheide ’36** shares some of the rare books at the Scheide Library; **Samuel W. Lewis ’64** discusses the future of the Middle East; friends and colleagues pay tribute to economist **Gary Becker ’51**; and **Kelly Kuwayama ’40** reads from the Constitution at a ceremony in Washington, D.C.

LISTEN

**Galway Kinnell ’48** reads his poem “Saint Francis and the Sow”; and **Otis Pike ’43** explains, in a 1978 radio speech, why he chose to leave Congress.

READ

**John Fish ’55** explores “creative dislocations” in his final sermon, delivered in April 2014; and **T.R. Fehrenbach ’45** measures his success as a writer in his farewell newspaper column.
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JENNIFER BREA ’05

SHOOTING PAIN

Struggling to capture life with chronic fatigue on film in Canary in a Coal Mine

One warm day last March, Jennifer Brea ’05 rose from her bed, walked out onto her deck, and lay down. It was a modest outing for someone who had been confined indoors for five months. Brea suffers from myalgic encephalomyelitis, a form of chronic fatigue that is inexplicably crippling and easily exacerbated. To capture what life is like for those with the disease, she is directing Canary in a Coal Mine, a feature-length documentary that is scheduled to be released in 2017.

The film follows Brea and four others, including a 19-year-old named Jessica who is depicted struggling to stand for the first time in nine years. Brea and her collaborator, Kiran Chitanvis ’07, raised more than $200,000 on the crowdsourcing platform Kickstarter and won a grant from the Sundance Institute. Because of her illness, Brea can shoot the film only two days a month. While the crew is on location, Brea directs from home using an iPad. One patient following the film’s development called it “an uprising from their beds.”

Brea’s health unraveled three years ago. After working as a freelance writer covering China and Africa, she enrolled in a doctoral program in political science at Harvard. One day, she spiked a 104-degree fever and, after 10 days of... continues on page 42
dizziness, sweats, chills, and soreness, she “stopped being able to speak or think,” she says. Diagnosed with conversion disorder (formerly called hysteria by doctors), Brea took a medical leave from school.

She got married — to Omar Wasow, now an assistant professor of politics at Princeton — but was incapable of reciting her vows.

Brea’s constellation of symptoms, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, affects about a million people in the United States, mostly women. Eighty percent of the cases are undiagnosed. To some clinicians, it is chronic fatigue syndrome, first recognized in the mid-1980s; to others, it is myalgic encephalomyelitis, first recognized in the mid-1950s. An effective treatment remains elusive, and diagnosis is challenging. “It is extremely difficult for patients to have an invisible disorder,” says Jarred Younger, a psychophysiologist who directs the Neuroinflammation, Pain, and Fatigue Lab at the University of Alabama. “On top of a debilitating disease, you have clinicians who may not believe you.”

When Brea first was confined to bed, she tried to write but her words were jumbled. She began to record her thoughts on video “to grapple with what was happening. You get this very suddenly, and then you just disappear,” she says. Now, she usually maintains an ascetic regimen: heartbeats under 100 a minute, steps under 100 a day. Last summer, feeling “somewhat better” on new medication, she took a flight with a film crew that was capturing footage for the movie and collapsed in an airport. “Somehow in the back of my mind,” she says, “I was feeling so glad there was a camera there.”

Mike Bulboff ’02 is on a mission to revive the world’s interest in the soulful melodies and joyous ditties of the accordion. A computer science major and former Wall Street hedge-fund analyst, Bulboff opened Liberty Bellows, a 3,000-square-foot accordion store in downtown Philadelphia, six years ago.

“The accordion was very popular in the 1950s,” explains Bulboff, who is married to Lauren Marlowe ’04. “Then Elvis and the Beatles came along and made it very uncool in the United States.” Around the world, the accordion still sets the mood in everything from samba to rock ’n’ roll, jazz, and Italian folk. Bulboff believes that the popularity of the instrument — sometimes called a portable piano — again is on the rise in the United States.

At Liberty Bellows, Bulboff sells, buys, rents, and repairs new and vintage accordions, from a $50,000 custom-made German model to a $25 toy. He and his staff of six send instruments to collectors and musicians in countries as far away as Brazil and South Korea. “Mostly what we do,” he says, “is global accordion match-making.”

As a teenager, Bulboff taught himself to play his father’s accordion. He brought the instrument to Princeton, where “some of my Butler hallmates were probably not too happy at my practicing sea shanties.” He now plays the fast rhythms of Balkan folk and the sexy chords of tango on a large-bodied Beltuna Alpstar that fits his 6-foot-6-inch frame.

Bulboff is teaching a new generation of accordion aficionados. He runs a summer program for children and presides over an accordion club whose 30 members range in age from 8 to 90. He also brings in international musicians to inspire his students because, he says, “I want the world to know how versatile and beautiful the accordion is.”

By Dorian Rolston ’10

PRINCETONIANS

continued from page 41
Jessica Mayer Herthel ’96 got involved with LGBT issues the day she watched her daughters argue over who would get to be the bride in their play wedding.

“I said, ‘You can both be the bride,’” Herthel recalls, “and my 3-year-old said, ‘That would be weird.’” A former employment lawyer who lives in Weston, Fla., with her three children and husband, Jason, Herthel began helping school districts with training and guidance on issues involving gay students. Eventually, she became director of education at the Stonewall National Museum and Archives in Fort Lauderdale, which preserves and shares the culture of those who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender.

In September, the Penguin Group published I Am Jazz, a children’s book Herthel wrote with 14-year-old Jazz Jennings, who has, since the age of 6, spoken publicly about being transgender. The book, which is for children ages 4–8, describes Jazz’s fondness for soccer and mermaids, and has illustrations of her playing dress-up in princess gowns with her best friends, Samantha and Casey. Then Jazz says, “But I’m not exactly like Samantha and Casey. I have a girl brain but a boy body. This is called transgender. I was born this way!” She explains, “Pretending I was a boy felt like telling a lie.”

Herthel’s profits from the book go to the TransKids Purple Rainbow Foundation. Herthel took on the project because “after seeing how easily my own kids were able to understand a very basic explanation of what transgender means, I realized we could create a teaching tool for other young kids,” she says. “It’s not necessary to postpone this conversation until middle or high school. The message of ‘be who you are, no matter what’ is applicable to children of any age.” She hopes guidance counselors will read the book to classes, especially those with children who are struggling with gender identity and don’t have the words to express what they are experiencing.

By J.A.
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/issues/2015/02/04/sections/class-notes/
MEMORIALS

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

THE CLASS OF 1939
Norman R. Freeman Jr. ’39 Norm died Oct. 10, 2014, in Baltimore, the city where he was born. He was 97. His only years absent from his hometown were his four years with us and his three years as an Army doctor.
Norm received his medical degree from Johns Hopkins in 1943 and interned there for a year. He was a captain in the Medical Transportation Corps, making six trips to England to accompany wounded soldiers back home. In 1946, he returned to Baltimore, completed his residency, and began his career as an internist. In 1963, he became the team doctor for the Baltimore Colts, a position he maintained until his retirement in 1981. After that season’s final game, he was given the game ball, signed by every member of the team.
Norm served as a member of the Maryland State Retirement Board for 47 years. When he retired from that at age 95, he was the oldest person on the state’s payroll.
In 1979 Norm wrote, “Princeton prepared me for the medical grind and for a very successful career as an internist.” The class proudly salutes one of our dear and beloved physicians.
He is survived by a daughter, a stepson, two grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1941
Daniel A. Carmichael Jr. ’41 Dan died July 31, 2014, at the Mount Carmel Medical Center in Bexley, Ohio.
He prepared for Princeton at Columbus Academy. At Princeton, he majored in architecture and was a member of Tiger Inn. He was active in sports, lettering in football, basketball, and rugby.
He was a captain in the Medical Corps of the Cleveland Air Protection Group during World War II. He served in England as a French interpreter for wounded soldiers.
Dan received nine battle stars, two presidential citations, one Naval unit citation, 14 Air Medals, six Distinguished Service Crosses, and two Silver Stars.
After the war, he returned to the architectural firm and joined the Navy Reserve, serving both as commander of a jet fighter squadron and as a test pilot. He won numerous state and national championships in golf and auto racing. Predeceased by his wife, Patricia, Dan is survived by his daughters, Tracy Rand and Sally Merrick; his son, Daniel III; and four grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1943
Stever Aubrey ’43 Our class lost one of its distinguished members when Stever Aubrey died Nov. 3, 2013. Stever entered Princeton after attending Phillips Exeter Academy. At Princeton, he majored in architecture and was a member of Tiger Inn.
He was active in sports, lettering in football, basketball, and rugby.
His wartime service included time as an officer in the Field Artillery. After the war, Stever spent 40 years in the advertising business with J. Walter Thompson and William Esty.
Upon retirement, Stever devoted time to his passion for sculpting and promotion of the arts. He was very involved with the Lyme Academy College of Fine Arts in Old Lyme, Conn.
Stever’s survivors include his wife of 66 years, Sally Hixon Aubrey; five children; 13 grandchildren; and one great-grandchild.

THE CLASS OF 1963
Boys School and Andover. He was a member of Cap and Gown Club and majored in modern languages. He earned second-group honors as a freshman and junior, was on The Daily Princetonian board and served as basketball editor, and was publicity manager of Triangle Club.
Al entered the Navy as an ensign in October 1942, put in two years of cruiser duty, served as an aide in the Pacific Fleet, and was discharged as a lieutenant.
He struggled with his health for the remainder of his life, a result of an injury he suffered in a car accident senior year. Al became a successful commercial-insurance broker of varied investments.
He was predeceased by his wife, Patricia Prescott Van Court.

THE CLASS OF 1949
He prepared for Princeton at Woodberry Forest School, majored in history, and was a member of Elm Club.
Cov joined the Army and served as a tank commander and captain in the 87th Armored Field Artillery from D-Day through the Battle of the Bulge. He was awarded the Purple Heart.
In 1959, he became co-founder and CEO of Packaging Service Corp. after an extensive career in industrial packaging. The corporation continues to be one of the largest manufacturers of industrial packing in the United States.
Cov lived on a farm in Fisherville, Ky., for 31 years before moving to Orlando, Fla., in 2008.

POST A REMEMBRANCE with a memorial at paw.princeton.edu
The Class of 1945

Malcolm Goldstein ’47

Malcolm died Sept. 27, 2014, after a long illness.

After attending Governor Dummer Academy, Mal matriculated at Princeton in the summer of 1943. He interrupted his studies to serve in World War II, but returned to Princeton after he was discharged, graduating in June 1949.

After graduation, he earned his master’s and doctoral degrees in English literature at Columbia University. Before joining the English department at Queens College in New York, he was an instructor in the English department at Stanford University.

Mal retired from Queens College in 1991 and was then able to devote his time to authoring numerous books. George S. Kaufman, His Life, His Theater was Malcolm’s most notable accomplishment. In addition to writing, his passion was collecting contemporary drawings and prints by artists such as Andy Warhol and Roy Lichtenstein. Malcolm was also a devoted member of the Century Association. He spent many hours wining and dining at the club and was involved in several activities there. Malcolm was a loyal member of our class. He attended many class functions and was always warmly welcomed.
Karl Mathiasen III '47
Karl died peacefully while in hospice care Sept. 20, 2014. He matriculated at Princeton in the summer of 1943, served in the Army, and then returned to graduate in June 1949. He earned a master’s degree from Columbia’s School of International Affairs in 1951. From 1951 to 1965, he served with the agency for International Development in North Africa and as chief of the policy-planning division. He then became a senior staff member at the Brookings Institution and executive vice president of the University of North Africa Association. In 1972, Karl founded the planning and management-assistance project, which provided management counseling and organizational analysis to many nonprofit groups. Karl was recognized as one of the leading experts on board and staff dynamics and board development. He retired in 1995. Karl served on the board of more than 35 charities and faith-based groups, including the New World Foundation, of which he was president. Karl was also active in the Episcopal Church and served as vice chairman of the board for theological education.

He was predeceased by his wife in 2007. He is survived by his son, Tim; daughters Elizabeth Tillson and Ann Farquhar; and six grandchildren. The class sends its deepest sympathy to the family.

THE CLASS OF 1949
Frederic Rheinstein '49
After 86 very busy years, Fred Rheinstein died Dec. 22, 2013. Born in New York City Nov. 5, 1927, the son of Alfred Rheinstein 1911, Fred attended Phillips Exeter Academy. At Princeton, he majored in psychology, joined Court Club, and during a few short weeks in the summer of 1945, made a war-silenced WPRU sing again.

After college it was a non-stop gallop: Army service, stage manager, and then producer/director for NBC. During his career, Fred covered the historic Eisenhower trip to India, the Ruby/Oswald shooting, space shots, a solar eclipse (for which he won an Emmy), the Vietnam War, and maybe 10 presidential conventions. Then came the Post Group, a post-production company founded by Fred; and World Sports Enterprises, the nation’s leading independent racing-production company, which he also launched.

Fred leaves his wife, Suzanne; daughters Linda and Katherine; son David A. Rheinstein ’80; son-in-law Alexander Brodsky; granddaughters Beatriz and Frederica Brodsky, brother Robert Rheinstein ’51; seven nieces and nephews; and a great host of friends and admirers. To all of them, the class extends its sympathy on their loss of this fireball of energy and creativity.

John E. Newman Jr. ’50
John died Aug. 10, 2014, in Norwalk, Conn.

John graduated from Newark Academy in New Jersey and served two years in the Navy as a petty officer third class before coming to Princeton. He was a member of Cottage Club and earned his degree in civil engineering. Soon after graduation, he was recalled to active duty and assigned to re-activating mothballed destroyers in Charleston, S.C. Following his return to civilian life and after several jobs, he joined Kidder Peabody in 1957 and found himself “a college-trained engineer in the securities business.” Subsequently, he worked for other investment firms on Wall Street. John reported at our 70th reunion that he was commuting daily to New York City from his New Canaan, Conn., home and “still peddling stocks and bonds five days a week.”

John was an active participant in sports, especially squash and tennis. His second marriage ended in divorce in 1985. John is survived by his brother, Charles; sister Eleanor; a stepson and stepdaughter; and two step-grandchildren, upon whom he doted during his last 10 years.

THE CLASS OF 1950
Griffith H. Jones ’50
Griff, a longtime resident of Montclair, N.J., and graduate of Montclair High School, died July 15, 2014. At Princeton he graduated with honors in economics. He was president of the pre-law society, secretary of the campus fund drive, and a member of Tower.

Following graduation, he enlisted in the Army and was commissioned after completing officer candidate school. He went to Korea as a platoon leader, later serving there as an executive officer in a rifle company and regimental legal officer. After re-entering civilian life, he studied at Harvard Law School. He returned to New Jersey in 1956, first to join a Newark law firm, and then to start his own practice in Montclair.

Griff ran unsuccessfully for Congress in 1970. He was involved with many community organizations including the Montclair Public Assistance Board, NAACP, and Kennedy Human Relations Project for Youth. During the past 15 years, he and his wife put their passion for art and antiques to work by showing at countless events, setting up “Antiques Roadshow” fundraising affairs, and lecturing on American art.

Our condolences go to Jeanie, his wife of 61 years; his children, Griffith ’80, Rhys Evan, and Gwendolyn; and six grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1953
William C. Osgood Jr. ’53
Bill, whose nickname was “Ozzy” and who came to Princeton from Wellesley Hills, Mass., died Aug. 29, 2014, after an extended illness. He was 82 and had lived with his wife, Jean, in Framingham, Mass., for 47 years.

Ozzy arrived from Andover, majored in English, was a Chapel deacon, and dined at Cottage. He was one of four outstanding hockey players from Massachusetts—the others being 1953 captain Hank Bothfeld, Pete Fairfax, and Ed Stimpson ’54. He also played freshman football and three years of lacrosse. His roommates were Don Marshall, Rocky O’Connell, and Dean Pringle, and he was a groomsman in each of their weddings.

During the Korean War, he served in the Army and afterward received high honors and an MBA from Babson Institute. He married Jean Warwick in 1959 and was an esteemed officer with Raytheon Corp. Dean Pringle recollects that Ozzy was a good bridge player and an even better pianist. If he had an exam in McCosh Hall, Dean says Ozzy would occasionally take 10 minutes off to go nearby Murray-Dodge Hall and play the piano there to relieve tension and then return to McCosh to complete the test. We convey our sincere sympathy to Jean; sons William...
C. III and Eric; sister Nancy Hawkins; and grandchild Liana.

Charles B. Thies ’53
Chuck died Aug. 31, 2014, at age 83 after a long illness from cancer complications at his Boulder, Colo., home.

He attended John Burroughs School in St. Louis, played freshman and JV football, and majored in economics. He roomed with and dined at Cottage with Lew Petring, Dave Sisler, and tennis captain Fred Tritschler. Fred recalls Chuck’s "engaging smile and fine sense of humor." He and Chuck’s wife, Melinda, remember Chuck was also called “Rube” or “Ruby” due to the fact he would wear G.I. boots obtained from a summer job on a cattle ranch. When he had 7:40 a.m. classes on drizzly days, Chuck would put on slacks and the brogues and classmates would joke that the rain might hurt the “rhubarb.”

After spending two years as a Navy officer, he attended Washington University and New York University’s Tax Institute, later switching to corporate management. He was president of Seven Up International, the offshore division of The Seven Up Co., until the firm was taken over by a corporate raider. Eventually he retired from the same position at Squirt & Co. in 1987.

Besides his beloved wife, Melinda, Chuck is survived by his son, Charles K. II; daughter Kirsten Thies Ridilla; and twin grandchildren. They were a close, loving family.

William J. Quirk ’55
Bill, a beloved law professor, profile writer, revered intellectual, and senior faculty member at the University of South Carolina School of Law, died Sept. 22, 2014, in Columbia, S.C.

Born 1934 in Orange, N.J., to Helen Elizabeth and John Joseph Quirk, Bill was for nearly half a century a fixture at the University of South Carolina’s law school, where he taught taxation and the Constitution. His remarkable cadre of friends included many of his students, and perhaps his favorite activity was to talk legal and political theory with them.

After graduating from Princeton and receiving his law degree from the University of Virginia in 1959, he spent 10 years in New York City, first in private practice, then as counsel to the department of buildings and the law department of the City of New York. He loved the New York culture, but despite this love, he was a devoted lifelong fan of the Boston Red Sox. He wrote about everything from the causes of the economic collapse of 2008, to F. Scott Fitzgerald’s tax returns. In his writings on government policy he urged a return to the Jeffersonian principles that he held dear. To his survivors, the class sends sympathy.

THE CLASS OF 1955

Joseph D. Coughlan ’55

His early life was in Honolulu, and then in New York state, where he prepared for Princeton at Darrow School. Joseph’s major at Princeton was history. A Dial Lodge member, he belonged to the pre-law society and roomed with Carl Buchman.


He was the son of Linda Noble Coughlan and Col. Joseph Coughlan, was born in Washington, D.C., Sept. 24, 1934, and, after a long and varied life, died in San Francisco, Aug. 28, 2014.

He attended John Burroughs School in St. Louis, played freshman and JV football, and majored in economics. He roomed with and dined at Cottage with Lew Petring, Dave Sisler, and tennis captain Fred Tritschler. Fred recalls Chuck’s "engaging smile and fine sense of humor." He and Chuck’s wife, Melinda, remember Chuck was also called “Rube” or “Ruby” due to the fact he would wear G.I. boots obtained from a summer job on a cattle ranch. When he had 7:40 a.m. classes on drizzly days, Chuck would put on slacks and the brogues and classmates would joke that the rain might hurt the “rhubarb.”

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Besides his beloved wife, Melinda, Chuck is survived by his son, Charles K. II; daughter Kirsten Thies Ridilla; and twin grandchildren. They were a close, loving family.

Joseph Robbins, parents who inculcated him with the message that “the path to wealth is through common stocks.” Taking this to heart, Mike spent 53 years on Wall Street as a partner, independent broker, New York Stock Exchange floor official and floor governor, and leader of the Alliance of Floor Brokers. Mike’s success was considerable, yet overshadowed by the love and respect of his colleagues. He knew many and he remembered much about them. His warmth made others feel good when he was heading their way. His classmates felt the same about him, and his colleagues felt the same about him, and his service to them and to Princeton was remarkable.

Mike was on the board of Princeton AlumniCorps (and involved with Project 53), treasurer of the Class of 1953 Foundation, and a board member of the Friends of Princeton University Library. He served as secretary for the class for many years, later becoming president. All of this service was performed with an underlying humor, uniquely Mike’s, which rarely failed to please. His survivors include his daughters, Julie ’83, Jill ’85, and Polly ’91; and his premier success, his wife of 59 years, Lois Otten.

THE CLASS OF 1956

Robert K. Lewis ’56
He was the son of Robert K. and Alice Lewis and came to Princeton from Lake Forest (III.) High School. He majored in classics and was the business manager of Triangle.

Following graduation from Michigan Law School in 1959, he attained the rank of captain in the Army JAG Corps. During his professional career he was the assistant county prosecutor for Summit County, Ohio; an attorney for Abbott Laboratories; a partner in the law offices of Alpeter, Diefenbach, Davies, Koerber & Lewis; and an attorney for Firestone Tire. After early retirement, he was a solo practitioner in Fort Myers, Fl. He returned to Akron in 1999.

He was a member of the Ohio, Akron, Illinois, Fort Myers, and Lee County, Fl., bar associations. He successfully argued four cases in the Ohio Supreme Court and his petition for certiorari was granted; Bob presented his cases to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Bob is survived by his wife of 57 years, Ruth; his daughter, Robin, and her husband, LeRoy; and granddaughter Danielle. He was awarded military honors and interred at Ohio Western Reserve Military Cemetery in Rittman, Ohio.

THE CLASS OF 1957

Barry Caskey ’57
Barry died Oct. 10, 2014, in Princeton, surrounded by family. The cause was congestive heart failure, but he had suffered other illnesses for a long time.

At major and off-year reunions, his was an ever-present face with a smile that invited quotidian commentary and easy conversation. He served the class well — as president from 1972 to 1977; class reunion chairman in 1972, and reunion food chairman for our 40th, 45th, 50th, and 55th. He received the class service award at our 50th.

Barry attended the Haverford School outside his native Philadelphia. By graduation, the farthest he had traveled was to New Haven, to visit Yale. At Princeton, Barry majored in art history, graduating cum laude.

He spent 33 varied and hectic years in advertising, mostly on the sales side, beginning with Benton & Bowles (“slave wages but adequate benefits”) and eventually shifting into management. “It’s not a business to grow old in,” he quipped.

He and Carol Kirvan, a United Airlines stewardess when they met, married in 1961. They had four children (one of them, Diana, graduated from Princeton in 1985) and seven grandchildren. Carol, a longtime Princeton township and borough tax assessor, died of congestive heart failure.
located in Barbados, for 27 years.

Charles was owner of the former Galt Controls Inc. (an engineering firm) in Illinois, where he performed principally trial and corporate work. During that time, he also served six months active duty in the Army. In 1964, he returned to Peoria to continue his legal practice with his father. Walt served on many corporate and charity boards, but noted that he especially enjoyed serving on the board and serving as attorney for the Better Business Bureau of Central Illinois.

An outdoorsman at heart, Walt hunted all over the world — Africa, Scotland, Alaska, and many of the “lower 48.” For many years he and his registered therapy-dog Labrador retrievers were familiar figures visiting nursing homes. He was a member of a number of conservation organizations. In 2008, Walt was the NRA Super Senior National Silhouette Rifle Shooting Champion with both light and heavy rifles.

The class extends its deepest sympathy to Walt’s wife, Alice; his two children, Marie ’91 and Marshall; and his stepchildren, Vicki and Julie.

THE CLASS OF 1960

Hal G. Kurtz ‘60

Hal died Aug 18, 2014, in Houston.

Born in San Antonio, Texas, Hal prepared for Princeton at the Lawrenceville School. At Princeton, he was a member of the freshman wrestling team and played golf for his last three years. He took his meals at Cottage Club and graduated with a degree in geologic engineering.

After graduation, Hal served in the Army in Korea, Kentucky, and Oklahoma. As he put it, “protecting my country for the most part with my golf clubs,” winning the Fourth Army Championship, six under par in 72 holes. He then worked for Mobil Oil for 11 years before co-founding KKL Corp. and several other firms in the oil and gas industry. He also earned an MBA in finance and both private and commercial pilot licenses. After retiring from the oil and gas business, Hal began working on his 50,000-acre ranch in Mexico and 12,600-acre ranch in Texas. Hal served on several boards, including the Houston Grand Opera. His enthusiasm for bird shooting took him often to England, Spain, and Argentina.

Survivors include Hal’s wife, Annette; her children and grandchildren; and his children and grandchildren. The class extends sympathy to all the family.

Donald B. Shafto ’60

Donald died July 10, 2014, of complications related to long-term emphysema.

He prepared for Princeton at Ridgewood High School in New Jersey. At Princeton, Donald was coxswain for the 150-pound crew for four years. He majored in history and took his meals at Terrace Club, where his card-playing ability was renowned.

After graduation, Donald worked in Republican politics, then went to the University of Michigan Law School. While there, he was a consistent winner at poker, and after he began work as a lawyer in New York, he sometimes flew back to Ann Arbor to participate in the big poker games.

His first job in law was with Kirlin, Campbell & Keating, a maritime law firm. In 1973, Donald and two colleagues started their own firm, Gilmartin, Poster & Shafto, where he worked until his death. He was an acknowledged expert in ship-financing law and the laws of Liberia and the Marshall Islands, known for having so-called flags of convenience for the registration of ships and offshore legal entities.

For many years, Donald commuted from Princeton to Wall Street each weekday and on weekends ran an antiques shop in nearby Hopewell. In later life he took an apartment on the outskirts of Newark. His former wife, Barbara Neilson; son Anthony, and daughter Cynthia survive Donald. The class extends sympathy to them.

Victor Sidhu ’60

Victor died Sept. 17, 2014, of multiple myeloma in Santa Monica, Calif.

Born in Pittsburgh, he prepared for Princeton at Downers Grove Community High School in Illinois. At Princeton, Victor was a member of Terrace Club, Whig-Clio, and was a football and hockey manager. He transferred from Princeton before graduation and earned degrees at the University of Chicago and the University of Illinois.

Victor worked for Dean Witter & Co.; his own investment-counseling firm, RMI Corp.; Chicago Title & Trust; and Harris Trust & Savings Bank. After moving to Los Angeles in 1987, he was the chief investment officer at First Interstate Bank of California, senior vice president at Capital Research & Management Co., and chief investment officer at Santa Barbara Bank & Trust.

Victor taught about investments at the university level and served as a director of the Investment Analysts Society of Chicago, and as president and governor of the Los Angeles Society of Financial Analysts. Victor was a deacon at the Winnetka Congregational Church in Illinois and on the finance committee of the Westwood Presbyterian Church in Los Angeles. He supported the Salvation Army for more than 30 years on local, regional, and investment advisory boards.

Victor’s wife, Nancy Dayton Sidhu; his sister, Marion Meade; daughter Mary and son-in-law Garrett Pittman; and five grandchildren survive him. The class extends sincere condolences to them.

THE CLASS OF 1964

Ronald Li ’64

Ron died after a yearlong battle with pancreatic cancer July 19, 2014, soon after our 50th reunion. It was the first five-year reunion he missed since graduation.

Ron was born in Kunming, China, in 1943 as his family moved west, ahead of the advancing Japanese forces. They arrived in the United States in 1945. Ron came to Princeton from Great Neck South High School in Great Neck, N.Y. He took meals at Dial Lodge, roomed with John Streicker, and wrote his thesis on what he declared was an always-exciting topic: “The Effects of a Single Dose of Ultraviolet Light on Regeneration of Planaria.”

Ron received his medical degree from Columbia University and subsequently, as a major in the Air Force, practiced urology at Dwight-Patterson Air Force Base and obtained an MBA from University of Dayton. Although
a successful urologist, Ron pursued careers as varied as sheep farming and, recently, developing more than 60 high-end “spec” homes in Hilton Head and multi-family projects in Savannah. He was a blue-water sailor and an active outdoorsman.

Ron is survived by his partner of almost 20 years and wife for the last one, Janet Palmer Li; his daughter, Christina; and two grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1966

Ronald Weinstein ’66

Ron’s four-month fight with melanoma ended with his death Oct. 4, 2014.

Ron was an infant when his family fled their native Poland for a displaced-persons camp outside Munich in order to escape Russian domination. They had already survived Nazi persecution by hiding in a forest.

When Ron was 4, an uncle sponsored the family’s immigration to the United States. They took up residence in Trenton, and Ron began the process of abandoning Yiddish for English. An excellent student at Trenton High School, he graduated at age 16. At Princeton he belonged to Terrace Club and majored in history. He was coxswain of the freshman crew team. At Princeton, he majored in civil and environmental engineering and was a kicker on the football team. Head coach Bob Surace ’90 described Otavio as an “engaging, thoughtful, unselfish, and exceptional person.”

He was born in São Paulo, Brazil, and moved to Oswego, Ill., with his family as a sixth-grader. He graduated second in his class from Oswego High School, where he played football and was the captain of the volleyball team. At Princeton, he majored in civil and environmental engineering and was a kicker on the football team. Head coach Bob Surace ’90 described Otavio as an “engaging, thoughtful, unselfish, and exceptional person.”

He is survived by his parents, Tomaz A. and Ana Tereza Formigoni Fleury; his brother, Ricardo Fleury; and his maternal grandfather, Gilberto Formigoni.

Contributions in Otavio’s memory can be made to the Otavio Fleury Memorial Fund, c/o CEFCU, toward his favorite charity in Vietnam. Otavio will be tremendously missed by everyone lucky enough to have known him.

GRADUATE ALUMNI

Jeremy Blanchet ’48

Jeremy Blanchet, a historian who had initially worked on disarmament issues for the U.S. State Department, died April 30, 2013. He was 91.

After graduating summa cum laude from Dartmouth in 1943, Blanchet enlisted in the Navy and served as an aviator until 1945. In 1948, he earned a master’s degree in history from Princeton. Then, as a Rhodes scholar, he studied at Oxford and received a Ph.D., studying under the historian Lord Allan Bullock.

Back in the United States, Blanchet worked for the State Department on disarmament issues and served on the American delegation to the 1960 Geneva Convention. He also undertook fact-finding missions to France and Libya. He then joined the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and was instrumental in drafting much of President Lyndon Johnson’s legislation promoting community colleges and working for desegregation in Southern U.S. colleges.

Blanchet left the government in 1969 to become assistant to John Toll ’52, president of New York’s Stony Brook University. After retiring from Stony Brook, he was a consulting historian and researched the effects of U.S. atomic bomb testing on observers. He moved to Oregon in 1999.

Blanchet is survived by four children and eight grandchildren.

J. Woodland Hastings ’51

J. Woodland Hastings, who had been a prominent professor in Harvard’s department of molecular and cellular biology, died Aug. 6, 2014, of pulmonary fibrosis. He was 87.

Hastings graduated from Swarthmore in 1947 and earned a Ph.D. in biology from Princeton in 1951. He joined the Northwestern faculty in 1953, moving to the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign in 1957, and then to Harvard in 1966.

He was known for his discovery of quorum sensing in bacteria, and he was the first to identify the role of energy transfer from light-emitting luciferase to fluorescent proteins. He was also a major contributor to understanding how the biological clock works in jet lag. His lab was known for being inclusive, with a free exchange of ideas.

Author of more than 430 peer-reviewed articles, Hastings was a fellow of the American Academy of Microbiology and was elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the National Academy of Sciences. His long relationship with the Woods Hole Marine Biological Laboratory began as a graduate student; he later served as a trustee.

Hastings’ wife, Hanna, predeceased him in 2009. He is survived by four children (including Jennifer ’77 and David ’79); five grandchildren; and his companion, Barbara Cheresh.

Eugene M. Isenberg ’52

Eugene Isenberg, who had headed the world’s largest land and offshore platform driller, died March 16, 2013. He was 84.

Isenberg graduated from the University of Massachusetts-Amherst in 1950, and earned a master’s degree in economics from Princeton in 1952. He also completed the program for senior executives at MIT.

He began his business career with Exxon, and later became chairman and principal shareholder of Genimar, a steel building-products company. From 1987 to 2011, he was CEO and board chairman of Nabors Industries. In this period, Nabors grew from a 210-employee Alaska-based drilling company to the world’s largest land and offshore platform driller, currently employing 29,000.

Isenberg was on the boards of the National Association of Securities Dealers and the American Stock Exchange, and was a member of the National Petroleum Council. He endowed three professorships in environmental science, technology management, and engineering at Umass-Amherst, where the Isenberg School of Management is situated. He and his wife were instrumental in founding the Parkside School on West 74th Street in New York City, which provides special education to elementary school children.

He is survived by his wife, Ronnie; two daughters; and three grandchildren.

Richard K. Lennox ’61

Richard Lennox, a noted Indiana architect, died May 6, 2014, two days before his 78th birthday.

Lennox graduated from Miami of Ohio University in 1958 and earned an MFA degree in architecture from Princeton in 1961.

He designed many buildings in the Indianapolis, Chicago, and Cincinnati areas. These include the Indianapolis Power & Light Building on the Circle, the State Life Building, and the One North Capitol Building, as well as public school buildings. One of his favorite buildings is the Perry Worth Elementary School (near Lebanon, Ind.), which three of his granddaughters attended.

Lennox also designed buildings for Duke Realty Group in Indianapolis and Hillenbrand Industries in Batesville. He was president of the LOM Corp. until he retired in 1991.

Lennox is survived by his wife, Joan; two children; and six granddaughters.

This issue has undergraduate memorials for Frank Wadsworth ’43 ’51 and Thomson M. Whitin ’44 ’52. Graduate memorials are prepared by the APGA.
Classifieds

For Rent

Europe

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Italy/Tuscany: Ancestral villa with sweeping views. Olive groves, vineyards, gardens, Antiques. Updated kitchen, baths. Pool. 609-683-3813, jeta55@comcast.net


Provence: Delightful five-bedroom stone farmhouse, facing Roman theater. Pool, Wifi. 860-672-6617; www.Frenchfarmhouse.com

Paris, Left Bank: Elegant apartment off Seine in 6th. Short walk to Louvre, Notre Dame. 609-924-7520, gami@comcast.net

Paris, Marais: Elegant, 2 bedroom, 2 bath apartment, vibrant Pompidou museum/ sidewalk café quarter on 13c pedestrian street, full kitchen, w/d, AC, cable. desaix@verizon.net, 212-473-9472.

Florence Country house on 54 mountain acres. Fantastic views. $120/day. www.ganzitalianhouse.com E-mail: gganz@comcast.net

Paris: ile St Louis, elegant top-floor apartment, elevator, updated, well-appointed, gorgeous view. Sleeps 4, maid 3x week. WiFi, TV etc. Inquiries triff@ mindspring.com, 678-232-8444.

Rome Historic Center: 2-4 bedrooms. Elegant and spacious. All modern conveniences, including WiFi. 503.227.1600; tkim@stollberne.com

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

Italy/Todi: Luxurious 8BR, 7.5BA villa, amazing views, infinity pool, olives, lavender, grapes, vegetable garden, daily cleaner, WiFi. For photos/prices/availability: VRBO.com, #398660. Discount Princeton affiliates. 914-320-2865. Marilyn.Gasparini@aol.com, p’11

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


Paris, large, elegant studio near the Arc de Triomphe. Weekly $1,000. WiFi. iduces@comcast.net


Heart of historic Paris: stylish, elegant, spacious 1BR apartment, wood beamed, Place Dauphine, 1st arrondissement, near Pont Neuf, Notre Dame. 2 week minimum rental. Parisdauphine.weakly.com, Sonia@globalhomeimmo.com, ’73

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

Going to Italy?
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Venice: March/April in glorious 16th century palazzo: www.ethicstv.com/casa/

Caribbean
USVI, St. John: Extraordinary hillside home overlooking Rendezvous Bay, 4 BR, 4 Baths. Pool. Wrap terracing. Amazing 180 degree ocean views. ootb10@gmail.com, k’04, ’08.
Central America
Mexico
San Miguel, Mexico: Quintessential colonial, 3 bedrooms, 4 baths, kitchen, courtyard, gas fireplaces, rooftop view. Four blocks to the Jardin. Includes cook/cleaning. kdanders12@gmail.com, +1 (202) 903-8143. k’58, ’62.

Have a fabulous second home to rent?
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February 4, 2015 PRINCETON ALUMNI WEEKLY 69
**Classifieds**

**United States Northeast**

**Waitsfield, VT (MadRiver, Sugarbush):** Circa 1860 farmhouse, 6BR, 3BA, fireplace. Stowe — 19 miles. 2 day minimum. 978-922-6905, ’51.

**Wellfleet:** 4 bedroom beachfront cottage with spectacular views overlooking Cape Cod National Seashore. 609-921-0809 or warrenst@aol.com

**Stone Harbor, NJ:** On beach, upscale. 570-287-7191. Email: radams130@aol.com

**Castine, Maine:** 18th century house in quaint coastal village, 4BR, 3BA, www.lowderhouse.com

**Cape Cod – Wellfleet:** Modern, 2,700-sq. ft., architect-designed home in prime Lieutenant Island location. Views and privacy. 2 master suites, 2½ baths on 2 levels; 3rd floor loft; sleeps 8 comfortably. Walk to private bay beach; short drive to ocean beaches, ponds. Paul Berman ’88,opherman@law.gwu.edu

**Vacation on the longest sandy beach in Maine!** Beautifully furnished home, sleeps 10. Available June, September, October. $3000/week. sumner.miller@gmail.com, k’86.

**Nantucket Oceanfront:** Charming, antique-filled cottage on five acre oceanfront estate. Sleeps six comfortably, $3,500–$6,700 weekly, May–October. Discount for multi weeks. pheoey63@comcast.net for details/pictures. ’63.

**Princeton, BEDENS BROOK CLUB AREA:** Full service, luxury vacation rental. Five bedroom, six bath home. Private, park setting. All new renovation, furnishings, grounds. tjaghan68@gmail.com, www.vrbo.com/652838


**New York City:** Chelsea studio. Renovated. Brownstone. 3 nights a week ongoing. 212.675.8628.

**Martha’s Vineyard, Edgartown:** heated pool, central air, 1.5 landscaped acres, 5BR/4BA, sleeps 10. Jo Rein ’90, joannarein68@yahoo.com, 914-834-6948.

**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, jigiraffe644@aol.com, s’67.

**Adventure**


**Teen Travel**

**PRINCETON EARLY ACTION**

“Laura’s counselor said she felt that the CCP was instrumental in Laura’s early decision acceptance at Princeton.” — Hickox, DE

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**Real Estate For Sale**

Private Communities Registry: Take a self-guided tour of the top vacation, retirement and golf communities. Visit: www.PrivateCommunities.com

**Arizona:** Scottsdale, Paradise Valley, Phoenix and Carefree. Houses, condos and lots. Rox Stewart ’61, Russ Lyon Sotheby’s International Realty. 602-316-6504. E-mail: rox.stewart@russlyon.com

**Mexico Costa Alegre:** La Manzanilla, lovely home/rental with adjacent lot. $325K. See www.VRBO.com/281609 for photos. Kiracofe ’60, 970-946-9217.

**Books**

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**Items For Sale**

Natural Colored Diamonds available directly from the Antwerp source. Excellent prices. All colors, shapes, sizes, and most quantities available. dan@theintrepidwendell.com, s’78.

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Housing Included: New York — Devoted professional couple with three wonderful, school-aged children seeks highly intelligent, amiable, responsible individual to serve as part-time personal assistant helping with child care, educational enrichment, and certain other activities at various times during afternoons, evenings, and weekends. Assistant will have a private room (in a separate apartment with its own kitchen on a different floor from the family’s residence), with private bathroom, in a luxury, doorman apartment building, and will be free to entertain visitors in privacy. We would welcome applications from writers, musicians, artists, or other candidates who may be pursuing other professional goals in the balance of their time. Excellent compensation including health insurance and three weeks of paid vacation, and no charge will be made for rent. This is a year-round position for which we would ask a minimum two-year commitment. If interested, please email resume to nanypst@gmail.com

Personal Assistant: 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 is 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 in New York with excellent compensation and benefits, as well as significant upside potential and management possibilities. Please e-mail your resume to hlparendruit@gmail.com. Please note that, due to the high number of respondents, we will unfortunately be unable to reply to every inquiry.

Princeton widow, wasp, mid-60’s, “very pretty,” fit, playful yet well-mannered, financially sound (and intuitive) with summer place on Boston’s North Shore, member of The Harvard Club of NY, The Pilgrims. I enjoy writing, reading, walks and jogs in Central Park, sailing, Apple One on One’s, series bingeing, my grand-kiddies, and dining out with my grown children. Youthful with so much to offer, and a veteran devoted caregiver, what I miss most is the intimacy of couple-hood, a buddy by my side. thegoodwifenyc@gmail.com or write confidentially to PAW, 194 Nassau St, Suite 38, Box 110, Princeton, NJ, 08542 to be forwarded to me.

Princeton Memorabilia

Moving, downsizing, cleaning out your attic? Sell your Princeton treasures to another tiger that will appreciate them! For information on placing an ad contact Colleen Finnegan at cfinnega@princeton.edu or 609.258.4886

Wanted to Buy

Vintage Princeton Clothing wanted. 1960s and earlier. Beer jackets, sweaters, sweatshirts etc. 609-499-2401, beerjacket77@gmail.com

Wine

As spring semester began in 1879, John Bach McMaster, a young civil engineering professor, had a secret: He recently had started to write a history of the United States in his room in Witherspoon Hall. There was little else to do in his free time — nobody ever paid attention to the obscure little man, least of all his fellow teachers.

Awakened by the Nassau Hall bell each morning, McMaster proceeded to “comb my flowing mane in a glass that does full justice to the richness of my Teutonic loveliness,” he wrote to his mother. He was jesting — in fact, his bald head resembled, he once confessed, “a watermelon on a stalk.”

Nothing suited him here. “Teaching lunk-heads to survey farms, and rivers, and railroads is not so much fun as it looks,” he lamented. Freshmen were “spry, slick, funny little boys” who spat tobacco during lectures in Dickinson Hall. Ever droll, McMaster warned them that “a student who expectorates on the floor must not expect-to-rate high in his class.”

Autocratic Scottish president James McCosh (“the old gentleman”) stressed piety, but the hypocritical faculty were “money worshipping” and “too small- and narrow-minded to see over the wall of mud that shuts them in.” McMaster dared not hint that he was writing a book that wasn’t about engineering.

The first of eight volumes of his *History of the People of the United States* appeared in 1883 and became a smash hit — running through four editions in three months. It helped pioneer the field of social history, with newspapers combed for details of everyday life. McMaster was suddenly a household name.

“Well, Mr. McMaster, why did na ye tell us that ye were a great mon!” the flabbergasted McCosh exclaimed. And why hadn’t he given credit to his employer in the book? “Because Princeton has never professed any attachment to myself,” McMaster tartly replied.

“Left Princeton, Thank God forever,” McMaster told his diary in June 1883 as he headed to Penn and a 37-year career as dean of American historians.
Thank you, Tigers!

The Department of Athletics recently held its first “Tiger Athletics Give Day (#TAGD),” a 24-hour online fundraising initiative that resulted in over 7,400 gifts totaling more than $1.2 million.

Not only did we far exceed our original goals, but the Tiger community came together in a special way to show its unequivocal support for the tireless efforts and talent of our coaches and student-athletes. We are so grateful for the support of our devoted alumni, parents and friends and for the creative and collaborative efforts of our coaches, administrators, staff, volunteers and colleagues around campus. Money raised on #TAGD will be used to allow our athletes to continue to achieve, serve and lead through their athletic experience.

A special thanks to the PVC Board of Directors for providing the #TAGD challenge funds.
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