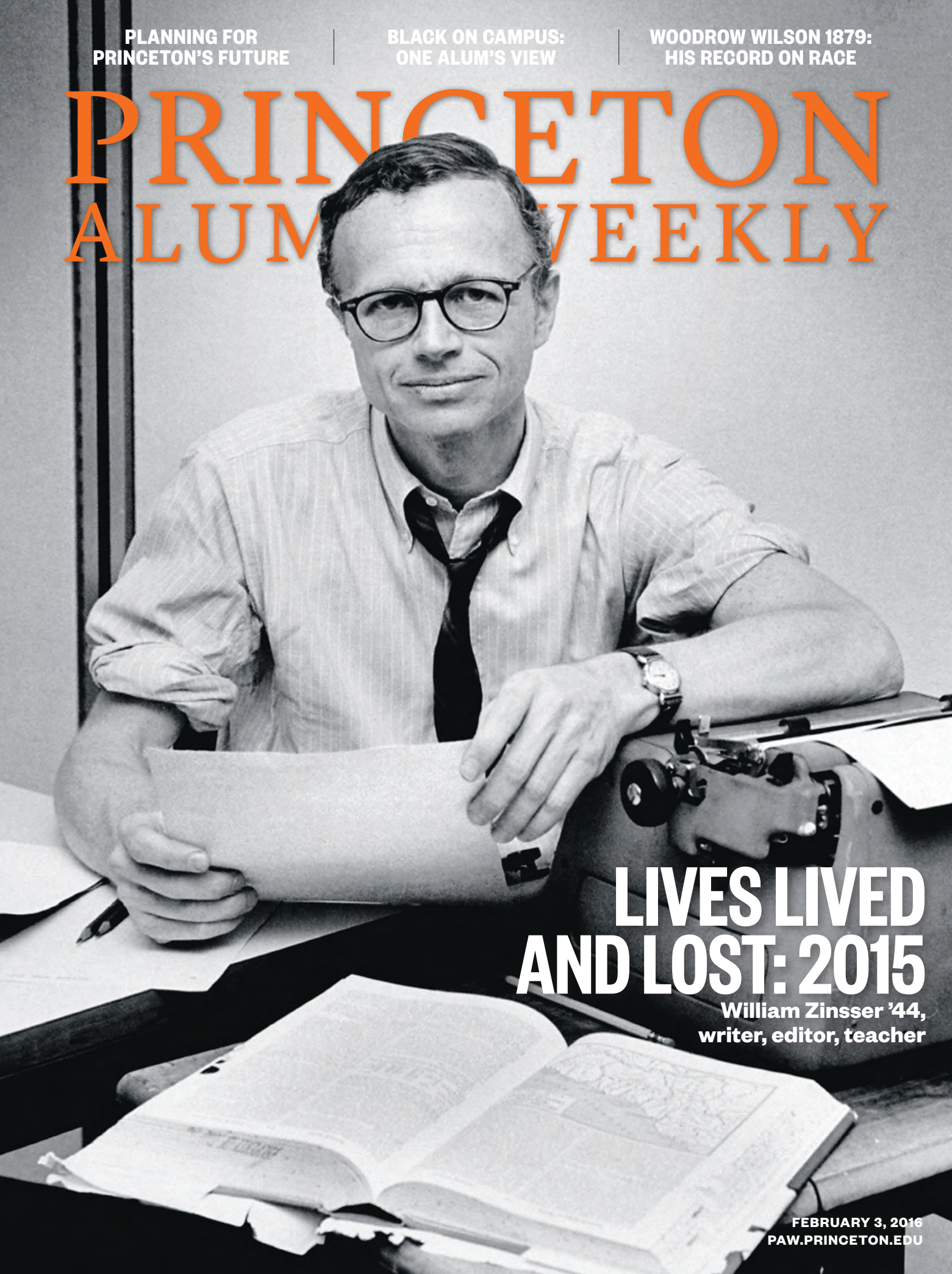
PLANNING FOR PRINCETON'S FUTURE

BLACK ON CAMPUS: ONE ALUM'S VIEW

WOODROW WILSON 1879: HIS RECORD ON RACE

PRINCETON ALUMNI WEEKLY



LIVES LIVED AND LOST: 2015

William Zinsser '44, writer, editor, teacher

FEBRUARY 3, 2016
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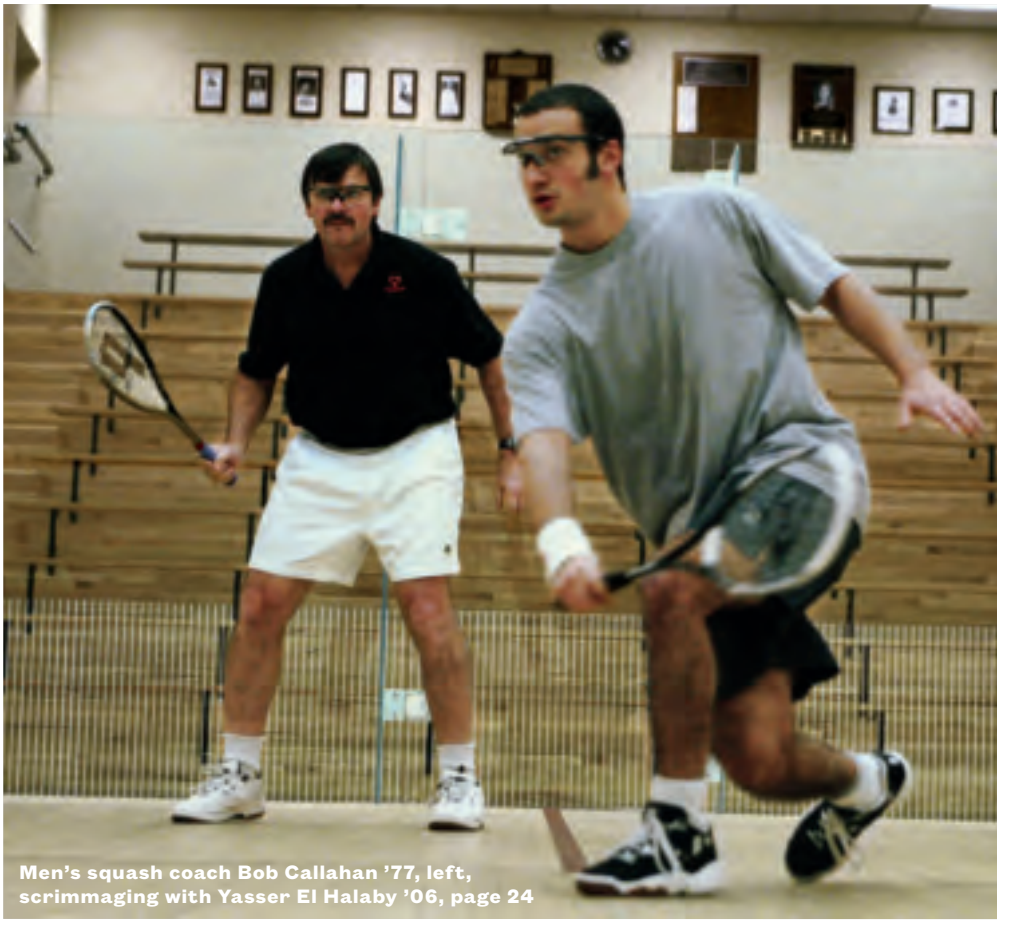
February 3, 2016 Volume 116, Number 7

PRINCETON ALUMNI WEEKLY

An editorially independent magazine by alumni for alumni since 1900



Men's squash coach Bob Callahan '77, left, scrimmaging with Yasser El Halaby '06, page 24

Lives Lived and Lost 24
In our annual tribute, PAW remembers alumni whose lives ended in 2015. There were many fascinating stories to be told. Here are 10 of them.

Wilson, Revisited 36
Was the nation's 28th president unusually racist or just a man of his times? Scholars dissect his record.
By Deborah Yaffe

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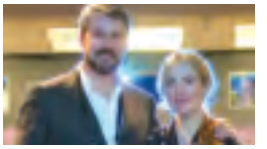
Lives, Online
Watch a video of Meredydd Evans *55 (pictured at left) singing Welsh folk songs, read William K. Zinsser '44's essay about Princeton before and after World War II, and more.



Tigers of the Week
Filmmakers Sean Mewshaw '97 and Desi Van Til '99 (above), Architect Douglas Kelbaugh '67 *72, and more.

Speech Debate
Josh Libresco '76's essay recalls William Shockley's 1973 visit to campus.

Legacy Questions
Read Gregg Lange '70's open letter to the Wilson Legacy Review Committee.

From top: Beverly Schaefer; Keith Morris/Alamy Live News; courtesy Sean Mewshaw '97 and Desi Van Til '99

On the cover: William Zinsser '44 in 1967. Photograph by Walter Daran/The LIFE Picture Collection/Getty Images

The Pace Center: Learning Through Service

Service and civic engagement are essential to Princeton's mission, and central to the University's strategic planning process. As we celebrate the 15th anniversary of the Pace Center for Civic Engagement this year, I thought it fitting to share a few reflections from students and alumni who have participated in the center's many wonderful programs.—C.L.E.

"The first time I walked into a classroom in Trenton and saw the opportunity gap right before my eyes was fundamentally life-changing. It's one thing to read about it, and it's an entirely different thing to experience it. … Service helped change my posture toward learning and knowledge—by transforming it from something to be acquired to something to be experienced and by teaching me that I had a lot to learn from the people and communities surrounding the University, not just from the University itself." —Kristen Kruger '14, *Student Volunteers Council (SVC) imPACT project leader*

"Civic engagement is more than just an opportunity for students to give back to Princeton and its surrounding communities—it's an opportunity to learn, grow, and absorb different perspectives, experiences, and emotions. … It's more than just showing up to an assignment or planning a service project. It's about finding meaning and fulfillment in every activity." —Karmen Rivera '18, *SVC student executive board member, SVC Red Cross project leader, member of GlobeMed and Princeton Faith in Action*

"My Princeton experience will forever be tied to my experiences with the Community House program. One of the most transformative experiences I've had was the senior high school graduation ceremony for the scholars in our program. They each spoke about the impact that this program had on not only their high school career, but also the personal impact it had on their lives, and it was one of the most powerful exchanges I've witnessed while at Princeton. I believe service is essential to any Princetonian's career as it is a constant reminder of life outside the bubble and puts into perspective what we are working towards and studying for." —Adaure Nwaba '16, *Generation One and Community House After School Scholars project leader*

Adaure Nwaba '16 celebrates at the 2015 Community House carnival. A Pace Center program, Community House works with families to close the achievement gap in Princeton by offering support in the areas of academic success and social-emotional literacy for underrepresented area youth.

"Doing service work and schoolwork at the same time makes for natural moments of transfer, applying what I study to real world situations. Moreover, sustained and meaningful service is intellectually stimulating, shaping the questions that fascinate me and the ideas that I follow. Princeton has asked me time and time again to think about how my education can lead to a life of service, of meaning, and of consequence. But college is not just a time to learn for a future life, but to *begin* that life, starting now." —Andrew Nelson '16, *Community House student executive board member and Oscar S. Straus II Fellow in Criminal Justice with the Guggenheim Internships in Criminal Justice program*

"There is a dangerous tendency in academics to become increasingly siloed as one progresses in one's studies and training—a problem for which I've found service to be a potent remedy. Whether teaching in a prison or working on a soup line, service opportunities have never failed to leave me feeling that I have broadened my horizons, deepened my appreciation for my own good fortune, and enriched the palette of colors with which I paint my understanding of the world." —Tim Treuer GS, *Graduate School Community Associate and Prison Teaching Initiative volunteer*

Mark Benjamin '14, Annie Tao '16, Douglas Bastidas '17, and Jackie Rambarran '16 install solar panels in a remote village in Peru as part of the Pace Center's 2014 International Service Trip.

"What has been most meaningful about Community Action (CA) has been the knowledge I've gained about my own relationship to service. I learned how moved I could be when the work I am doing can be connected to an impact in the community. When the freshmen have their 'aha' moment and see the connection, I feel doubly moved. On this trip, as we packaged hundreds of carrots, we could see the difference being made in the fight against hunger and poverty. … I have stayed involved with Pace and CA because of the service and the deep bonding that results from working together towards a meaningful goal. It starts with a week, and at least for me, it lasts for years." —Eliana Glatt '16, *CA participant and orientation leader, Community House student executive board member, Community House STEAM Camp counselor*

"I firmly believe that if you engage in service with a love of people you come to realize that service is a reciprocal, not a one way, relationship, and that the best way to work with a community is to learn from the people within it with an open and curious mind, and try to help them leverage the incredible strengths they already have." —Ari Satok '14, *recipient of the A. James Fisher, Jr. Memorial Prize in 2014 for his contributions to service and civic engagement at Princeton*

PHOTOS COURTESY OF THE PACE CENTER FOR CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

Inbox

THE WILSON NAMING ISSUE

The incipient movement to banish the name Woodrow Wilson from the Princeton campus is misguided and should be confronted. George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and a host of others whose names we revere had slaves. Instead, Princeton should look seriously at the policy of racism and anti-Semitism that prevailed at the time and caused the University trustees to overlook this very evident characteristic of its president. The shame falls on the University, not just Wilson.

And while the University re-examines its history of granting naming rights, it might take a hard look at whether it has standards for donors, and what they are. Is money the predominant requirement, à la Lincoln Center in New York? Or does the name represent something to be proud of, as a building or facility on the campus of one of the world's great universities?

Keep the name, if for no other reason than as a reminder that bigotry and hate infect even the most highly educated and dedicated.

John H. Steel '56
Telluride, Colo.

As a 55-year-old white male with respect for tradition, I was alarmed to see college protests spread to Princeton with the demand that Woodrow Wilson's name and likeness be scrubbed from the campus. Are we really going to have to rename everything? But the more I read about President Wilson's racist history, the more I was impressed — shocked, really — by the strength of the case for removal. He used his position as leader of the country to aggressively promote and implement racist policies throughout the federal government. How can we possibly excuse or stomach this behavior? It seems utterly beside the point to discuss what good deeds he may have done as well. In aggregate, his legacy is an ugly stain on our nation and our university.

Princeton has a great tradition of educational excellence. But what good is tradition that serves to fossilize such behavior? I feel much gratitude to the student protesters who brought this issue to prominence, and I hope the administration will ultimately resolve the matter by removing the offense as requested.

Stephen Lucas '82
Montclair, N.J.

When I attended Princeton, I already knew Wilson was a terrible Southern racist. I also understood that many Princeton presidents before him never would have admitted Jews to Old Nassau. There is some delicious irony in attending a school where various barriers and prejudices existed in the past — barriers that would have kept many of us from attending Princeton in past decades.

Perhaps we should step back and ask just how much can we (or should we) erase? Even the Constitution refers to three-fifths of all persons — i.e. slaves. And justly beloved Lincoln trimmed his sails on racial equality. The story of this country is evolution.

As for President Eisgruber '83, he has my sympathy. In his place, I might have thrown the occupiers out of my office with (a) a snarl, (b) handcuffs, or (c) a tolerant smile, depending on my mood that day. But I think we have to remember that every day, his job entails dealing with outraged members of three disparate groups — alumni, faculty, and students. I am grateful not to have his job.

Lee L. Kaplan '73
Houston, Texas

In my view, President Eisgruber overreacted to student allegations of

FROM PAW'S PAGES: 2/17/50

Plea for a New Cheer

Dear Sir:

COULD someone produce, before next fall, a new cheer?

I confess that the grand old Locomotive bores me. It is dated. In fact it is obsolete. Also it is inadequate. Its only virtue is its dignity.

I am at a football game. Something happens which stirs me to an expression of vociferous enthusiasm. I leap to my feet and shout. Then I impatiently watch the cheer leaders as they amble into position, drawl hesitantly, "One locomotive" three times with proper obeisance, once to the north, once to the south, and once to the west; they then inquire politely if I am ready, to which no reply is apparently expected; next they shout in labored cadence "Hip! Hip!" with Corybantic exactitude, and then at long last I am permitted to express my completely deflated enthusiasm while they perform some dignified gyrations as snappy as the ballet in Parsifal, and not unlike it.

I admit that I am an iconoclast, and probably our former football coach, Thomas Woodrow Wilson, would roll over in his grave, but can't we have an Atomic Cheer as a great grandson to the defunct Locomotive?

HERBERT R. SPENCER '17

Erie, Pa.

Agreeing emphatically with the point made by Mr. Spencer (perhaps a speeded-up Locomotive would do the trick), the editor nevertheless confines his comments to the references to Woodrow Wilson. The term "former football coach" does not quite belong with his name; secretary, in 1878-1879, of the five-man board of directors of the Princeton College Football Association is a correct title. The records indicate that, after his graduation, he was never more than an interested spectator at football at Princeton.—Ed.

PAW TRACKS

A DATE WITH THE DEAN:
For John Potter '65, one senior-year meeting with Dean of the Chapel Ernest Gordon changed the course of his life. He went from being a nonbeliever to eventually becoming a pastor. Listen to Potter's story at paw.princeton.edu.

Dean of the Chapel Ernest Gordon in 1962

AP Images

In my view, President Eisgruber overreacted to student allegations of

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emotional harm. "Microaggressions," as the students term them, are mostly the kinds of grievances that we recognize we have to live with. A community dedicated to eliminating such harms is a repressive society with little capacity to tolerate dissent or encourage risky creativity. There is something about "safe" as a standard of conduct that seems to me hostile to the spirit of democracy. And I don't think agreements on University policy should be negotiated with small groups of protesters.

Nor do I think we should remove the name of Woodrow Wilson from the School or elsewhere in Princeton University. Many of us have long been aware of Wilson's defects, which were serious, but have nevertheless admired him for his accomplishments — both as a politician and as an educator.

I took part in a wonderful conference on campus in 2009 on "the educational legacy of Woodrow Wilson," which resulted in a 2012 book of the same name. Although I have long been a public critic of Wilson's racism, and once did a video on the subject, I came away from the conference convinced that Wilson was the most important of the architects of the modern American system of elite higher education in the early 20th century. And I still feel that way. I am honored to teach in a School that bears his name — and I do not see why that is incompatible with my complete rejection of his racial views.

Stanley N. Katz
Lecturer with the rank of professor
Public and international affairs
Woodrow Wilson School

Editor's note: An expanded version of this letter can be found at PAW Online.

I am a lover of and enthusiastic supporter of Irish Letters — embracing poetry, history, theater, and prose — at the University. I have been responsible for bringing important Irish Catholic literary figures such as Clair Wills, Fintan O'Toole, and Colm Tóibín to teach at Princeton, as well as continuing to support the work of my friends the poet Paul Muldoon and Lewis Center head Michael Cadden.

Most Princetonians are unaware

1936 *Nassau Herald*

FROM THE EDITOR

When They Were Young

This is PAW's annual "Lives" issue, a tribute to alumni we lost last year. It's published in advance of the Service of Remembrance on Alumni Day, Feb. 20. Space limitations mean that the stories of many fascinating alumni are not told here. The 10 who are included comprise a mix of the famous and the less known, the superstars and those who contribute behind the scenes, the academics and the adventurers.

This issue also includes the final class column for the "Pride of Nassau": the Class of 1936. A son of '36, Tom Newsome '63 has written the class columns for five years; in a December letter to '36 family members, he related how the column had brought him closer to classmates and, in a way, to his own dad.

Among the 686 freshmen who arrived on campus in September 1932 were William Scheide, who became a philanthropist and collector; Paul Fentress, who competed in field hockey in the 1936 Berlin Olympics; and composer Brooks Bowman, who wrote the Triangle Club standard "East of the Sun (and West of the Moon)."

The class book focuses on college traditions and happy events; there is little sign of the Great Depression. There were two undefeated football seasons — but football did not provide the only victories. As the *Herald* reports: "There was also that most welcome proclamation that the Board of Trustees had reconsidered its long-time policy of compulsory chapel for all undergraduates and that henceforth no such demand would be placed on juniors and seniors."

Class members will be among those honored at Alumni Day. A photo of the Pride of Nassau is on page 45. — *Marilyn H. Marks *86*

that both the town and University were named for the English Protestant king, William III of the House of Orange-Nassau, who defeated the former English Catholic king, James II, at the Battle of the Boyne. William thereby displaced Oliver Cromwell as the most hated man in Ireland but was fondly called "King Billy" by supporters, including a few bearing the surname Wilson. Professors Cadden, Wills, and O'Toole, I know, are aware of King Billy's background. One can almost feel the pain they endure daily to hear and read the name Princeton. Undoubtedly, some students of Irish Catholic descent are inflicted with a similar hurt.

I believe that Scott Fitzgerald '17 never completed his degree because he was so embarrassed singing "Old Nassau," and Eugene O'Neill 1910's actor father, James, is known to have detested the color and fruit orange. I respectfully request that President Eisgruber ask Kathryn Hall '80, chair of the Board of Trustees, to appoint a committee to examine the possibility of renaming Princeton the College of New Jersey, as it was known between 1746 and 1896. President Eisgruber might also approach the town council about restoring the 18th-century name Stony Brook to the municipality. Nassau Street would become Route Two.

Leonard L. Milberg '53
Rye, N.Y.

My commitment to racial justice developed in part due to my experiences majoring in the Woodrow Wilson School and participating in Sustained Dialogue on campus. I'm concerned about the tone of reactions from many alumni about the request of student advocates to rename places on campus.

I encourage people who care about the future of Princeton, our nation, and the world to read James Loewen's *Lies My Teacher Told Me* and learn about the renaming of places in other countries. To understand the context of the discussions occurring, we must consider both the dominant narrative in America and the history of healing elsewhere after segregation, genocide, and colonization. For example, South Africans renamed places after apartheid.

As an educator, I hope the alumni community will interact respectfully with students who act as engaged citizens, regardless of whether we agree with their opinions. Let's listen with an open mind, model civil discourse, and always consider how we can support bending the arc of the universe toward justice.

Cindy Assini '04
Hillsborough, N.J.

PREVENTING SEXUAL ASSAULTS

I am pleased to see so much thoughtful attention being paid in the pages of PAW to the campus sexual-assault crisis over the last several issues. It's clear the University is making an effort to address the problem. Yet, in spite of the new layers of bureaucracy, changes in disciplinary procedures, and awareness campaigns, we are still far from making real progress.

These efforts aim less at preventing assaults than at reforming what happens after an assault. The University needs to be willing to bear more of the responsibility for prevention, even at the risk of seeming like a "wet blanket": Wouldn't it be better that 10 consensual sexual encounters be avoided than one non-consensual act be committed? Why not move toward practical changes like dormitory check-in counters with guards, single-sex dormitories, and/or dormitory curfews?

As a former SHARE adviser, who for three years led discussions with freshmen after the University's sexual-assault awareness play "Sex on a Saturday Night," I saw that the overwhelming message for many students was about the lack of boundaries, rather than about the need for consent. They were entering a world of sex and relationships (treated lightly, even crudely) in which they would be left to their own devices, lacking rules and adult guidance and intervention. The University would be there to comfort and punish, but otherwise was out of the picture. This lack of protective boundaries needs to be remedied if we are to see positive change in the campus culture.

Caitlin La Ruffa '09
New York, N.Y.

FROM THE ARCHIVES

Thanks for the 1976 photo, below, of Coach Pete Carril in the shower (From the Archives, Nov. 11). On the left is Frank Sowinski '78 (dubbed "the Polish Shotgun" by Carril for his shooting ability), and on the right is Barnes Hauptfuhrer '76. If you find out who the third player is, please let me know! These guys were my high school heroes, and I got to play basketball my freshman year at Princeton (alas, I was not good enough to continue beyond that).

Scott Willenbrock '80
Champaign, Ill.

Princeton University Archives

FOR THE RECORD

The date of a fire in Whig Hall was reported incorrectly in a timeline in the Dec. 2 issue. It took place Nov. 9, 1969.

The Oct. 21 article describing the tapestry in Firestone Library's third-floor reading room transposed the identifications of a Mayan shell and a Zapotec bone.

The Jan. 13 memorial for Robert B. Meese '44 incorrectly referred to him as "Don" in some references. His nickname was "Bob."

WE'D LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU

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

On the Campus

The women's squash team practices at Jadwin Gym in early January. The Tigers will travel to the Howe Cup national championship tournament Feb. 26–28 in New Haven. ***Photograph by Ricardo Barros***

Quest for Access

'Virtual locker' proposal sparks debate as path to attract underserved students

Princeton is among more than 80 leading colleges and universities working to develop a new application process that aims to make applying to college easier for low-income students.

The Coalition for Access, Affordability, and Success plans to launch an application portal this summer that will allow colleges to customize applications and let high school students begin planning for college in ninth grade by offering them access to a free "virtual locker" where they can upload examples of their schoolwork, extracurricular activities, and accomplishments. The hope, says Dean of Admission Janet Rapelye, is that by the time they reach their senior year, students will have amassed a collection of work they can draw upon in their college applications.

To join, coalition institutions must graduate at least 70 percent of their students within six years. Membership is restricted to private colleges that meet students' full financial need, and to public universities that offer affordable tuition and need-based financial aid for in-state students.

So far the coalition includes all Ivy League schools, Stanford, the University of Chicago; liberal-arts colleges such as Swarthmore, Oberlin, and Amherst; and public institutions including the universities of Virginia, Michigan, and North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Initial membership requirements were chosen, Rapelye said, to demonstrate to students that "if you apply to one of us and are admitted, you will have a very good chance of graduating and getting the funding you need."

The impetus for the coalition was widespread frustration when, in 2013, the Common Application — used by more than 600 colleges and universities — experienced a series of technical failures. (These glitches have been resolved.) But in designing an alternative application, coalition members wanted to reach low-income and underserved students more effectively, Rapelye said.

"Every year there are students that I wish we could have gotten to earlier to say, 'You need to be taking a more rigorous academic load to be prepared for Princeton.'"

— Dean of Admission Janet Rapelye

Research by Caroline Hoxby at Stanford University and Christopher Avery at Harvard's Kennedy School has found that most high-achieving, low-income students don't apply to selective colleges, even though these institutions typically offer the most generous financial aid. Instead, these students tend to apply to less competitive schools — a phenomenon called "undermatching" — and graduate with more debt. "Finding these students is difficult for us," Rapelye said. "You find them one by one by one."

Among the advantages of the coalition system, say members, is that it could open up lines of communication with students early in their high school careers, potentially putting greater numbers of underserved students on the path to a selective college.

As they build their online portfolio of work and achievements, students can request information from college admission offices and share portions of the digital locker with college counselors, teachers, mentors, and admission officers.

"Every year there are students that I wish we could have gotten to earlier to say, 'You need to be taking a more rigorous academic load to be prepared for Princeton,'" Rapelye said. The new system will allow college admission offices to advise students about courses they need before it's too late, she said.

The coalition has sparked debate and some criticism since it was announced in September. In a *Washington Post* opinion piece, Jon Boeckenstedt, associate vice president of enrollment and management at DePaul University, described the coalition as window-dressing elitism with "hollow promises," writing that "a group of America's most high-profile private colleges, already obsessed with prestige, are attempting to grab more." And both the Jesuit High School College Counselors Association and the Association of College Counselors in Independent Schools published letters questioning how it would help students without access to college counselors, and expressing concern that encouraging ninth-graders to begin online portfolios would increase anxiety and detract from learning.

Many worry that the coalition application might end up widening the gap between haves and have-nots. "When something gets more complicated, it makes it tougher on kids who don't have resources," said Christopher Reeves, a counselor at Beechwood High School, a small public school in Kentucky. "Kids who have people to support them, people to answer questions, people to go to, will understand it. For kids who don't have people like that, it will be a lot tougher to understand what's going on."

"If you are really interested in access, asking kids who don't have counselors to start putting lockers together in ninth grade makes no sense,

Brian Wilson/Office of Communications

and only enables those with counselors and wealthier resources to put more effective lockers together," said Katy Murphy, college counseling director at Bellarmine College Preparatory, a private high school in California. High school freshmen are too young to begin worrying about college admissions, said Murphy, who would like to see the coalition's lockers available only to 11th- and 12th-graders.

Several details of the new application system still need to be ironed out, said Rapelye, who emphasized that the coalition is still in its early stages. "Hopefully we can help the students who need the most help, and allow some balance for the students who are going to have a lot of help in the process," she said. The coalition plans to unveil the locker feature in April, and to launch the new application platform in July.

Princeton likely will wait until the summer of 2017 to implement the new system, Rapelye said. After its launch, Princeton will continue to accept both the Common Application and the Universal College Application (which Princeton adopted in 2013). "It's a challenge to develop a vehicle for application that is going to be used in the same way by every group," Rapelye said.

Meanwhile, she said, Princeton has adopted several other measures to help attract low-income applicants, including hiring an associate dean for diversity outreach and partnering with more than 300 community-based organizations that work with high school students. These efforts, together with Princeton's financial-aid policy, have helped the University increase the number of students it admits who qualify as "low-income" from 11.6 percent in 2003 to 23.8 percent in 2015. For the Class of 2019, Princeton defined low-income as a family income below $65,000.

While she hopes the application will make it easier for students to apply, Rapelye thinks it's unlikely to make it less nerve-wracking. "The reality of our country is that there are students in schools where not enough attention is being paid to the college process, and not enough help being given to students, and those students need a lot of help," she said. *By Paula Wasley '97*

Thomas Sully, "Rebecca Gratz" (1781–1869), 1831, courtesy The Rosenbach of the Free Library of Philadelphia

OPENS FEB. 13 AT THE ART MUSEUM

Exhibition Offers a Historical Look at Jewish Role in American Culture

Thomas Sully's 1831 portrait of Jewish educator and philanthropist Rebecca Gratz.

As Princeton prepares for its first gathering of Jewish alumni in April, a new exhibition at the art museum considers the role of Jews in early American life. Organized by the University Library, "By Dawn's Early Light: Jewish Contributions to American Culture from the Nation's Founding to the Civil War" explores the cultural achievements of Jews in the 18th and 19th centuries.

The 160 objects in the exhibition, which opens Feb. 13, include novels, paintings, maps, prayer books, manuscripts, religious objects, and scientific treatises. Among the oldest is a 1650 book, written for the New England Missionary Society, reflecting a belief that Native Americans were members of the 10 Lost Tribes of Israel. Another early item is a 1669 sermon by Increase Mather — Massachusetts Bay Colony Puritan divine, Harvard president, and father of Cotton Mather — on the "general conversion of the Israelitish nation."

The show casts an eye on Jewish life in the Caribbean, where the first Jewish settlements in the New World were located. A 1718 map shows the density of Jewish settlements in Suriname. As late as 1800, the Jewish population of Jamaica outnumbered that of the United States. A number of items in the exhibition, including a Jewish magazine launched in Kingston in 1844, reveal the vitality of Jewish cultural life there.

In the new republic, Jews were embraced by a number of prominent figures. The exhibit showcases an 1818 letter from Thomas Jefferson that denounces anti-Semitism and suggests that education could help the Jewish community fight prejudice. This acceptance allowed Jews to enter national debates on topics such as women's rights and slavery. Also on display is an address endorsing slavery that David S. Kaufman 1833, a U.S. congressman from Texas, delivered before the American Whig and Cliosophic societies in 1850.

Religion is a key theme of the exhibition, which explores "the multiplicity of ways that Jews sought to adapt Judaism or preserve tradition in a land of religious liberty," curator Adam Mendelsohn said. Among the items pointing to the development of Reform Judaism in the United States is an 1825 prayer book of the Reformed Society of Israelites that was aimed to make the Sabbath service more appealing to Americans.

"By Dawn's Early Light" spotlights 53 items loaned from the personal collection of Leonard Milberg '53, as well as 46 objects that he has donated to the University over the years. Milberg has made numerous gifts in support of the arts and history at Princeton, including vast collections of Irish poetry, theater, and prose.

Milberg's continued support of early American Judaica will have a lasting impact on the University, co-curator Dale Rosengarten said, noting that it has "made Princeton one of the great repositories" in the field. The exhibition runs through June 12. *By Allie Weiss '13*

Planning Ahead

Task forces offer ambitious proposals for humanities, civic engagement

As part of Princeton's strategic-planning initiative, President Eisgruber '83 has asked task forces to study more than a dozen aspects of teaching, research, campus life, and alumni affairs. The trustees will discuss each report before it is made public. PAW will summarize the reports as they are issued; here are two. Reports can be found at princeton.edu/strategicplan/.

PRINCETON'S FUTURE:
RECOMMENDATIONS

A task force called for "a profound recasting of the humanities at Princeton" and a new Humanities Institute to be located in Green Hall.

HUMANITIES

The task force called for "a profound recasting of the humanities at Princeton," highlighted by the creation of a new Princeton Humanities Institute (PHI) that would be located in a renovated Green Hall.

In this scenario, PHI would become the hub of a humanities "neighborhood" extending to the Andlinger Center for the Humanities. Green Hall has been largely vacant since the psychology department moved to its new home adjacent to the Neuroscience Institute two years ago.

Among the recommendations:

- Offer the option of a double major for A.B. students, which would be "the single most effective means" of increasing enrollment in humanities courses as well as the number of humanities majors. All of Princeton's peers except Harvard offer the ability to pursue a double major.
- Build a new home for the University's art museum, in place of or near the current museum at the center of campus, to provide more exhibition and classroom space.
- Create a new academic unit, Film and Media Studies, to focus on the history and theory of cinema and of media.
- Recognizing that graduate students in the humanities take the longest time to complete their studies, provide sixth-year funding and a program to replace a recently discontinued fellowship program that had supported students in their final year.
- Offer large gateway lecture courses as a way to attract more students to the humanities while offering more precepting opportunities for grad students.
- Create semester-abroad programs geared toward sophomores; incorporate travel to other countries into humanities courses over fall and spring break. Provide funding for travel abroad to first-generation students and those from low-income backgrounds.
- Change the academic calendar to complete the fall semester by winter recess, enabling a "January term" that could provide more opportunities to study abroad.
- Require all A.B. students to take courses in a foreign language, regardless of previous skill level or native proficiency; one course beyond the introductory level would be required.

SERVICE/CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

This task force recommended that service and civic engagement be seen as "a central defining commitment of what it means to be a Princetonian."

"Service should be viewed as a responsibility that is to be explored from as early as possible in the Princeton experience, that is a fundamentally shared experience, one central to the culture of the place, and one that is expected to be lifelong," the group said.

Among the recommendations:

- Learning why and how to serve should be part of every student's education — but it would be "counterproductive" to make it mandatory.
- Service "should actually have results," so the University should work to measure what students learn from service and what value their service creates.
- All students should be exposed to the meaning and value of service during freshman year; a group of courses called "Learning in Service" would offer reflection and practical experience in civic engagement.
- Rising sophomores should take part in summer service internships, and they should be "challenged to declare their service passion at the same time that they declare their major."
- Alumni should play important roles, ranging from mentoring to offering internships and full-time positions.
- The Pace Center for Civic Engagement would benefit from a visible central space on campus. *By W.R.O.*

READ MORE: A story in the Sept. 16 issue of PAW described the report of a study group on "Entrepreneurship the Princeton Way" at **paw.princeton.edu**

Icon: iStock.com; photo: Dreamstime.com

Sameer A. Khan

Q&A: DEBBIE BAZARSKY

Fostering Community

Former LGBT Center director sees dramatic changes on campus

In 2001, Princeton hired Debbie Bazarsky as its first full-time professional to support the University's lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) community. The LGBT Center opened its doors four years later, and she was named its director. Bazarsky recently moved into a new role as diversity and inclusion manager for the Office of Human Resources. She spoke to PAW about the evolution of Princeton's LGBT community.

What were your goals when you arrived at Princeton?
My goal was threefold. One was to provide education about LGBT issues, because in 2001 there were a lot of misperceptions and homophobia on campus. The second was to create community for the LGBT students on campus. The third was to really understand the needs of the LGBT community, and to address those issues and concerns.

Has much changed since then?
The campus has changed dramatically — and in that time, the country also has changed in terms of understanding of LGBT issues and support of LGBT people. When I started here, I could literally count the number of LGBT students on my hand. Now we have 50 to 70 incoming first-year students who have already come out of the closet, and many more who come out during their time here. When I started, there were no "out" transgender students and no asexual community.

What has the LGBT Center done well, and what remains to be done?
I think we've done a great job of creating community for LGBT students; of educating students, staff, and faculty about LGBT issues; of advocating for policy and procedural change around a whole host of issues. Left on that to-do list are alumni engagement and ensuring that transgender students have a seamless process on campus.

"I think we've done a great job of creating community for LGBT students."

How supportive have alumni been?
Alumni have been amazing — coming back to campus, engaging with students, coming to speak on panels. I would love to see that continue, and to see alumni support the center financially if they are able to. The "Every Voice" conference [for LGBT alumni] in 2013 brought about 600 alumni back to campus ... it was really a dream come true.

What have been the major issues for transgender students, and how much progress has been made?
Some students still experience negative comments, stares, ignorance. People maybe don't mean malice, but say things that are hurtful and offensive. Procedurally, we still have work to do, which the Transgender Advisory Committee has been working on.

Some of the successes are that we've helped get health-care coverage for transitioning students, staff, and faculty; we just had two gender-inclusive locker-room facilities installed in Dillon Gym; we've converted a number of bathrooms to gender-inclusive; and [we've] appealed to the State of New Jersey to change more of our restrooms and have been granted that.

What have you learned about Princeton?
The students are amazing; the alumni have a love for and commitment to the institution like no other campus I have ever worked at; the University really wants to do the right thing. In my second year, I was in a boardroom in Nassau Hall with senior administrators talking about transgender issues. Everybody around the table was trying to figure out what's the right thing to do — how can we support transgender students? I think there were very few institutions in 2002 where you could have sat with senior administrators and had that level of commitment and support. ◆ *Interview conducted and condensed by Tara Thean '13*

Signs outside Nassau Hall during the sit-in said: "We here." "We been here." "We ain't leaving." "We are loved."

ESSAY

My Princeton: Are Race Relations on Campus as Bad as People Think?

Akil Alleyne '08

Akil Alleyne '08 is a graduate of the Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law and a former program associate at the Foundation for Individual Rights in Education (FIRE).

As a black Princeton alumnus, I'm disappointed by the quality of the debate over November's "Occupy Nassau" sit-in and the demands made by the Black Justice League (BJL). Much of the rhetoric employed by the BJL and its supporters has painted a rather gloomy portrait of a black and Latino student body brushed off by an unfeeling administration and seething with racial resentment. I, for one, don't buy this dismal caricature of race relations at my alma mater. My experience as a black Princeton student in the 2000s suggests that while many minority students do experience racism on campus and feel alienated from the school's cultural mainstream, many others don't.

Mind you, I'm glad that the BJL has succeeded in prompting Old Nassau to confront the issue of race relations on campus. As an undergraduate, I heard more than a few black students express dissatisfaction with Princeton life due to the occasional racial slur, feeling out of place or unwelcome at parties at Princeton's eating clubs, obnoxious racial attitudes expressed in campus publications, etc. Yet I knew at least as many black students who felt entirely at home at Princeton — and even those who felt alienated had a number of campus institutions to which they could turn for cultural succor. The Princeton that I attended was not the racial dystopia that many participants in the current clash make it out to be.

I did not struggle to find offerings of nonwhite culture at Princeton. The Princeton Caribbean Connection (PCC) kept me in touch with my West Indian roots through activities such as the annual "A Little Taste of Carnival" festival (where I performed on my brand new set of steel drums). I routinely broke bread with students from throughout the Caribbean islands and black diaspora, including two budding dancehall queens; I attended an annual Caribbean "Culture Weekend" with other PCC members in my hometown of Montreal; I saw — for free — reggae veteran Wayne Wonder perform at the Fields Center.

Offerings of black culture on campus abounded in my day, from the "Black & Brown Barbecue" that kicked off the school year to the "Soul Meets Seoul" dinner that united African American and Korean American students (and cuisine). The Black Student Union's Leadership and Mentoring Program matched black freshmen, myself included, with older students who helped us navigate the often-choppy waters of the Princeton experience. Among my favorite social events were the Black Men's and Women's Appreciation Dinners each spring, in which gentlemen treated ladies to a sumptuous formal banquet and vice versa, and saluted one another for the roles we had played in each other's lives. I never felt "pushed to assimilate into the dominant community by hiding

From top: Julio Cortez/AP Images; courtesy Akil Alleyne '08

important aspects of [my] identity," contrary to the BJL's assertion.

Of course, all was not copacetic; I never personally faced any ascertainable bigotry, but many black students reported not being so lucky. Student surveys over the years had shown that black students were not as satisfied with their campus experience as white students — at Princeton and at other elite colleges. With the University hoping to learn more about this, during my freshman fall, my academic adviser asked me bluntly whether I felt comfortable on Prospect Avenue. Taken aback, I told her that I felt fine on the Street; but it soon dawned on me that my experience was not universal.

I learned more about the alienation of many other black students after joining the Black Men's Awareness Group (BMAG) and Princeton's chapter of Sustained Dialogue, a group that organized weekly student discussions of racial and other identity issues. One of my Dialogue discussion group leaders stated that she'd been called a nigger on campus in the past. In BMAG's online "grapevine telegraph," members shared tales of rejection from parties on the Street. One member told us of the time he'd been accosted by an enraged, drunk white student who accused him of "wanting to screw our [white] girls."

Anecdotal or not, such claims of racism shouldn't be cavalierly dismissed. Peruse the comments below virtually any *Daily Princetonian* article concerning racial issues, and you'll find expressions of both latent and blatant contempt for African Americans and other racial minority groups. I'm sure that at least some of that demonstrable prejudice occasionally manifests itself in face-to-face encounters between students or in interactions with faculty and staff.

Nonetheless, the totality of the circumstances doesn't clearly support the narrative advanced by the BJL and its supporters. Based on my experiences and those of other black and Latino alumni whom I've consulted on this issue, I strongly suspect that a great many minority students have not found Princeton to be such an "oppressive environment."

So it should come as no surprise that I don't entirely agree with the BJL's reform agenda. I'm not opposed to renaming University institutions named after Woodrow Wilson. Yet I can't support this demand enthusiastically, because what practical good it would do is a mystery to me. Wilsonian nomenclature has no concrete impact on students' daily lives; it doesn't directly affect grades, job prospects, workloads, or classroom and social experiences.

I have grown sympathetic to the designation of a room for black students in the Carl Fields Center. As an undergraduate, I felt that the center already provided what the BJL says it wants for black Princetonians: "a place where [they] can have dignity and comfort and engage in self-healing with those who have had similar experiences." Yet it's been claimed that the Fields Center has ceased to cater to minority students the way it used to and no longer is the cultural center for African American students. If this is true, I can see how it made sense for the administration to agree to this demand.

"The Princeton that I attended was not the racial dystopia that many participants in the current clash make it out to be."

However, I totally oppose the BJL's call for the establishment of cultural affinity housing. Given my experiences, the implication that "students interested in black culture" currently have nowhere to go boggles my mind. The Black Arts Company regularly enthralled audiences with African American dance and theater; I thrilled to the acrobatic moves of the B-boy crew Sympoh; black students flocked in droves to Friday night "Black Box" dance parties (in the insidiously named Wilson College, no less!). The Sensemaya Afrobeat All-Stars were perennial crowd favorites at my beloved Terrace Club. I got to see the hip-hop group Jurassic 5 and pop songbird Rihanna perform (though I've always kicked myself for missing funk legend George Clinton's show); I even got to converse briefly with human beatbox Rahzel after one of his two gigs during my freshman year. I befriended a veteran of Spike Lee's films; I got to see Attallah Shabazz, Malcolm X's eldest daughter, speak on campus. I doubt that all those cultural opportunities (and many more) have completely vanished from Princeton since I graduated. I don't see why nonwhite students need to be able to live in racially dedicated dorms in order to feel at home on campus.

I support the addition of a diversity category to the undergraduate distribution requirements. I learned a great deal about many lesser-known dimensions of institutional racism in America through my freshman seminar on "The Ghetto as a Socio-Historical Problem" and my writing seminar on "The Race Debate in the Modern U.S." As long as the proposed courses are implemented as impartially and open-mindedly as these courses were taught, I'm confident that the caliber and tenor of discussion of race relations at Princeton will benefit.

Yet that benefit won't materialize as long as Princeton students continue to denigrate the value of free speech and cast aspersions on its advocates' motives; to refuse to substantiate claims of bigotry on campus; to dismiss arguments against the BJL's agenda with facile accusations of racism and race treachery; to scorn critiques of the BJL's tactics as "tone policing" and "respectability politics"; or to lump all black and Latino Princetonians into the same monolithically aggrieved category. I'm not convinced that Princeton is the bubbling cauldron of racial antagonism that the BJL's rhetoric suggests, or that it is a systematically "oppressive" environment where only white students can get a fair shake. This more nuanced perspective, too, must be a part of the discourse on the BJL's demands if Old Nassau is to emerge from the current controversy a better place.

One thing that certainly can be said for the BJL's ballsy maneuver is that it has prodded Princeton to face up to the race question in an unprecedented way. For that achievement, these students deserve their props. Now that that phase of the mission has been accomplished and the debate is afoot, however, I hope that cooler heads and more open minds will prevail.

IN SHORT

Given the stereotype of Princeton as a school for the affluent, a recent project by two student organizations surprised many on campus: a COAT DRIVE intended to give low-income students the gear they need for a New Jersey winter.

In a larger-than-expected turnout, the drive — conducted in the fall by the Undergraduate Student Government and the Princeton Hidden Minority Council — distributed 60 to 70 coats before the supply ran out, said USG Student Life Committee Chair Kathy Chow '17. Another 46 students emailed to inquire about receiving a coat in the following weeks, Chow said. She estimated that about 100 low-income students were in need of winter coats this year and that most received one before the temperature started to drop. Students did not have to show financial need to receive a coat.

"There's a complicated relationship between the money that [low-income students] are earning and what they're spending it on because they're coming in with monetary insecurity," said Dallas Nan '16, co-chair of the Hidden Minority Council, which provides support for low-income and first-generation students. "There's the decision-making process of 'should I take this money away from X to spend it on a coat when I could always put on a few more sweaters?' "

Robin Moscato, director of undergraduate financial aid, said her office constantly evaluates how to best meet the needs of students. Students on financial aid can draw from their personal-expense allowance or use money earned from work-study jobs if necessary, she said. ***By A.W.***

Denise Applewhite/Office of Communications

IN MEMORIAM TIM VASEN, director of the Program in Theater and a lecturer in the Lewis Center for the Arts, died Dec. 28 from injuries suffered in an accident at his home in Brooklyn, N.Y. He was 51.

After earning a master's degree from the Yale School of Drama in 1993, Vasen was hired to teach part time by Michael Cadden, then director of Princeton's Program in Theater and Dance, who said he was impressed by Vasen's "passionate commitment to working with students as artistic collaborators on the kind of work that demanded their full investment."

Vasen left Princeton a few years later to pursue directing in several professional theaters, but returned to the faculty in 2003. His courses were often cross-listed with other disciplines, and he was an authority on directing world premieres of unproduced Soviet-era projects. After becoming director of the Program in Theater in 2012, Vasen helped bring renowned theater artists to the University as faculty members. "Tim was everything you could want in a teacher, a mentor, and a colleague," said Lewis Center lecturer Robert Sandberg '70.

Farah Amjad '16, co-founder of Muslim Advocates for Social Justice and Individual Dignity

STUDENT DISPATCH

Students Hope to Teach Others About the Impact of Islamophobia

Brian Geiger '16

Muslims at Princeton have responded to increasing Islamophobia with two campaigns — one to dramatize to the campus community how Muslims are affected by anti-Islamic rhetoric, and the other to welcome non-Muslims to worship services, so they can better understand the faith and its practitioners.

A student group called Muslim Advocates for Social Justice and Individual Dignity (MASJID) has announced a campaign to take photos of people who mark an ID card to signify an aspect of their personal identity, said Farah Amjad '16, who co-founded the group. The action would draw attention to Republican presidential candidate Donald Trump's statement, in November, that he would consider requiring Muslim-Americans to register in a government database or to carry special identification cards noting their faith.

"We want more attention to be given to this issue," Amjad said. "We're also trying to reach out to administration and faculty members, because what people don't realize is that a lot of the students on campus are affected by what is being said and done to Muslims."

Meanwhile, the Muslim Life Program welcomed non-Muslims to Friday prayer services, called Jummah, in January. "With so much toxicity and negativity in the air these days, we want this to be an opportunity to build bridges of understanding and love between Muslims and all," the program announced on its website.

While the Muslim Students Association is the largest Muslim student group on campus, its constitution prevents it from engaging in political issues. Amjad said MASJID provides the estimated 150 Muslim undergraduates a chance to become involved in social-justice efforts.

The two groups worked together to turn the annual Eid al-Adha holiday in September into a benefit dinner for Syrian refugees, said Hajrah Hussain '18, and donated items for refugee families in Jersey City.

In December, MASJID published an opinion column in the *Prince* that recounted acts of violence against Muslims across the country and described how students are affected by Islamophobia. For example, Muslim students are asked about their views on women's rights during job interviews, and are questioned by other students about ISIS — "because you're Muslim," Amjad explained.

Nabil Shaikh '17 said the Muslim students are joining with students of other faiths "to speak up about unjust practices and social conditions."

From top: Mary Hui '17; courtesy Brian Geiger '16

Brett Harner '17, right, is ranked 12th nationally among 197-pounders.

WRESTLING

Under the Spotlight

With the East's main event coming, Princeton looks poised for big showing

Nearly a year ago, the Princeton wrestling team turned heads across the country by sending half of its starting lineup to the NCAA Championships, after sending just one wrestler the season before.

This winter, the question is not whether this season's squad will match last year's team, but rather how much further it can go. The Tigers outperformed their early-season results from a year ago, placing first at the Navy Classic in November and eighth at the prestigious Midlands Championships in December, the program's best-ever finish in the 53-year-old tournament. Returning eight of 10 starters from last season, Princeton's lineup may be among the deepest in school history.

The Tigers will be put to the test in February as they face the heart of Ivy League competition. They travel to New England Feb. 6–7 to face off against Harvard and Brown, and conclude their Ivy schedule at home the following weekend, taking on Columbia and defending-champion Cornell Feb. 13.

"This season has the potential to be a very special one," senior 149-pounder Chris Perez said in January. "We're a very dangerous team when we're at 100 percent, so we're very excited to have a full lineup heading into this part of the season."

"We're a very dangerous team when we're at 100 percent, so we're very excited to have a full lineup heading into this part of the season."
— Chris Perez '16

Captain Brett Harner '17, who competes in the 197-pound weight class, said the team's "overall intensity and motivation" enabled its impressive tournament results. If the Tigers continue to improve, he added, they can contend for the Ivy title — a goal that has eluded Princeton since 1986.

The Tigers have high hopes for the postseason as well. With Jadwin Gym hosting this year's Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association (EIWA) Championships March 5–6 and the NCAA Championships coming to Madison Square Garden two weeks later, head coach Chris Ayres and his wrestlers are hoping to make the most of the chance to compete in front of alumni and local fans.

"We have a good team that can make a lot of noise, and I'd like us to make a lot of noise in Jadwin," Ayres said. "We're in a good spot — eighth at Midlands is a good indicator that we can do well at [the EIWA meet]. I'm asking myself, 'Why can't we win it?' We have the firepower, and I am so excited. For where our team is now, it just seems fitting that we should have it here this year." *By Jack Rogers '16*

Beverly Schaefer

Nathan Crumpton '08 first tried skeleton after watching it on TV in the 2010 Olympics.

EXTRA POINT

Skeleton Racer Crumpton '08 Speeds Through the World Cup Circuit

Brett Tomlinson

Watching athletes in motion at Princeton can take your breath away: hockey players streaking across the open ice, a basketball player rising for a breakaway dunk, sprinters dashing to the finish line at a track meet — take your pick. Nathan Crumpton '08 tops them all.

Crumpton's sport, skeleton, sends him down an icy track at speeds of 80 mph or more on a 75-pound, bare-bones sled. In the sharpest turns, five Gs of force press against his body. And the whole time, he's lying headfirst, with his chin just inches above the ice.

"It feels a bit like a roller-coaster ride that I control," Crumpton says, "mixed with the sensation of flying."

It's not all thrills, of course. Even a subtle mistake can leave you with an ugly array of bruises. (He keeps snapshots of the worst ones.) But the upside keeps him coming back: If Crumpton continues to rank among the top U.S. skeleton racers, as he has this season, he could be competing in the Winter Olympics two years from now.

Crumpton, like many of his fellow "sliders," has a track-and-field background — he was an All-Ivy triple-jumper at Princeton — and his speed at the starting line allowed him to be competitive as he learned the subtle skills involved in steering the sled. This season, his fifth, brought a breakthrough: Just four months after undergoing knee surgery, Crumpton competed in the U.S. team trials and finished second, earning a coveted spot on the World Cup circuit.

When the ice thaws and the season ends, Crumpton will head back to an eclectic mix of day jobs, freelancing as a photographer, modeling, acting, and working part time in real-estate development. Leaving the workforce for six months at a time is a sacrifice, he says, but Crumpton makes that choice with a clear sense of the future in mind.

"As an athlete, I know that I have a limited window of time that I can use my body, when I'm going to be young enough and healthy enough to compete at that level," he says. "I want to make the most of it."

SPORTS SHORTS

MEN'S BASKETBALL opened Ivy League play with a dramatic 73–71 overtime win at Penn Jan. 9. The Tigers rebounded from a five-point deficit early in the overtime period, scoring the game's final seven points. Amir Bell '18 led Princeton with a career-high 28 points.

WOMEN'S BASKETBALL finished on the losing end of a two-point game in its Ivy opener at Penn Jan. 9. Princeton had two chances to take the lead with three-point attempts in the closing seconds but fell, 50–48, to the Quakers.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY won 10 consecutive games entering the January exam break, including six in a row at Hobey Baker Rink. Freshman Karlie Lund leads the Tigers in scoring with nine goals and 13 assists in the first 18 games of her collegiate career.

Karlie Lund '19

DENNA LAING '14, a forward on the National Women's Hockey League's Boston Pride, sustained a severe spinal cord injury during the Outdoor Women's Classic at Gillette Stadium Dec. 31. According to a statement released by her family, Laing had limited movement in her arms and no feeling in her legs. Pro athletes and college teams responded with supportive messages and photos on Twitter, tagged #14Strong in reference to Laing's uniform number at Princeton. Laing also communicated via social media, thanking her supporters and sharing updates from her rehab at Mass General Hospital.

From top: Christof Koepsel/Getty Images; Beverly Schaefer

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Life of the Mind

Q&A: JESSICA METCALF

Herd Immunity

The importance of vaccination, and how its effects can be undermined

Jessica Metcalf studies how human behavior affects the dynamics of infectious diseases, with the goal of improving vaccination programs. An assistant professor of ecology and evolutionary biology with an appointment at the Woodrow Wilson School, Metcalf spoke to PAW about herd immunity, immunization, and the resurgence of preventable diseases.

What is herd immunity?
If a large portion of a population is immunized by an infection or vaccination, this protects others from becoming infected. As a disease spreads or as vaccination is distributed, more and more people are removed from the susceptible population because they can't get infected again.

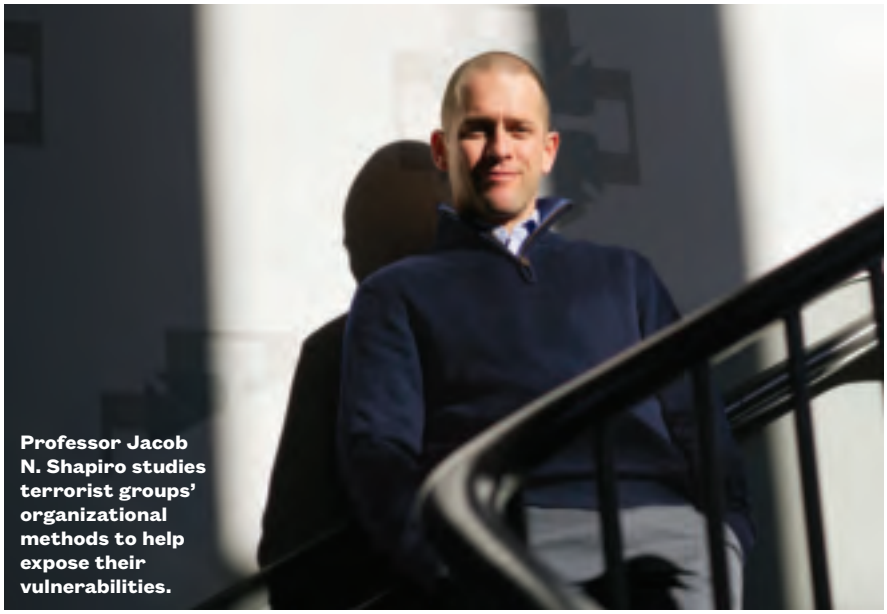
What are the public-health consequences?
Not everyone in a population needs to be immunized for an infection to no longer persist. For measles, in theory, about 93 percent of the population needs to be vaccinated for the disease to go extinct. But this theory relies on a lot of assumptions about vaccination coverage and people's movements that may not be true in the real world. We've been working to better understand the actual patterns of vaccination across countries. We found that across a range of African countries, children who live the farthest away from a population center had the lowest vaccine coverage. This means that measles can continue to circulate in remote, rural areas, even if the target vaccination coverage of 93 percent is met in urban centers. Achieving high coverage in both these areas is essential to eliminating measles.

Measles was essentially eradicated in 2000, but in 2014 there were 664 cases in this country, and there have been other instances of resurgence of diseases for which we have vaccines. How can we rid the United States of these diseases again?
As long as you vaccinate kids, you can prevent the spread of this infection — the spread of measles is limited to susceptible people, and vaccination will protect them from infection for their entire lives. If you have an effective vaccination program, only a few kids are being born every year that aren't vaccinated. It takes time to build up enough kids to have a sizable outbreak. We have almost eliminated measles, but to achieve and maintain elimination, we need to maintain coverage in every succeeding generation of children.

"Children who live the farthest away from a population center had the lowest vaccine coverage."
— Professor Jessica Metcalf

How are outbreaks controlled?
The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) do an amazing job controlling outbreaks. Whenever there are cases, they track them down, do contact tracing, and vaccinate anyone who may have had contact with those infected. This stops the outbreak really fast. And measles vaccination coverage is extremely good in the United States, partly because of school-entry requirements, but also the response of the CDC is extremely intense, which is not the case in many other settings, including Europe. ◆ *Interview conducted and condensed by Anna Azvolinsky *09*

Sameer A. Khan



Professor Jacob N. Shapiro studies terrorist groups' organizational methods to help expose their vulnerabilities.

Sameer A. Khan

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The Banality of Evil

Terrorist groups such as al-Qaida, says Jacob Shapiro, are 'surprisingly mundane'

Terrorist groups hiding deep in Afghanistan and other countries spend their time plotting attacks on their foes, securing weapons, and devising ways to stay hidden. But Professor Jacob N. Shapiro says they also devote lots of manpower to managing personnel records, filling out paperwork, and bookkeeping.

Shapiro, who teaches politics and international affairs at the Woodrow Wilson School, finds terrorist groups "surprisingly mundane and normal" in their organization and in the bureaucratic tasks that they perform. During the 1990s, al-Qaida had detailed job descriptions and employment contracts that described vacation policies, he says. "As the number of people in an organization increases, the more of a paper trail they will have," he says. "That's true if you're running a sales force, and it's true if you're running an organization of bloodthirsty terrorists."

ISIS has developed a sophisticated bureaucratic structure, Shapiro says: "On the surface, the Islamic State looks like it emerged and transformed itself into a state very quickly. But it was the administrative infrastructure that the group developed in 2006 through 2008 that gave it an initial advantage compared to other rebel groups when it moved forces into Syria from western Iraq in 2013."

Shapiro studies terrorist groups' methods of organizing to help expose their vulnerabilities. He became interested in the topic while serving as a surface-warfare officer in the Navy between 1998 and 2005. He has examined internal correspondence from terrorist groups such al-Qaida in Iraq and the Islamic State in Iraq, which was retrieved by U.S. forces and is publicly available. Shapiro's work was published in his 2013 book *The Terrorist's Dilemma: Managing Violent Covert Organizations.*

Terrorist groups are beset with problems, especially financial difficulties, Shapiro says. They must balance their need for secrecy with their desire for control over their members. The result, says Shapiro, is that these groups are neither as fearsome nor as invulnerable as they may appear. ◆ *By John N. McMurray '95*

BIOGRAPHY: JOHN CONWAY

A Mischief-Maker's Games in Math and Life

Famed mathematician John Conway, who began teaching at Princeton in 1987 and now is a professor emeritus, had no intention of allowing Siobhan Roberts to write a book about his life. But his ego — he says "Modesty is my only vice. If I weren't so modest, I'd be perfect" — led to a change of heart. After conducting numerous interviews with Conway and shadowing him at conferences and workshops around the world, Roberts wrote *Genius at Play,* a biography about his mathematical discoveries and idiosyncratic lifestyle.

Conway, 78, is a towering figure in mathematics, responsible for discovering surreal numbers and inventing the cult favorite Game of Life. He has won numerous awards, including the London Mathematical Society's Pólya Prize and the Frederic Esser Nemmers Prize in Mathematics. His nomination to The Royal Society described him as "a versatile mathematician who combines a deep combinatorial insight with algebraic virtuosity."

Roberts captures Conway's many personality quirks — he doesn't pick up the phone unless he is expecting a call, for example — and his extroversion, which he apparently honed after being "a terribly introverted teenager," she writes.

Conway was mathematically gifted from childhood, reciting the powers of 2 from age 4. He was cheeky to professors and did little work as an undergraduate at the University of Cambridge, relying on "intellectual charm" to continue as a graduate student there, according to Roberts. Nevertheless, Conway spent many years at Cambridge as a professor, working on mathematics "endlessly and everywhere," she writes.

Mathematics is Conway's haven from worldly problems — it once helped him escape a terrible toothache, he recounts. When he began his mathematics lecture, the pain was "gone! It's the analgesic power of thinking hard," he says in the book.

Despite his mathematical prowess, Conway does not believe he or anyone is born with particularly unusual abilities. Given the right environment, he says, anybody can be pretty good at anything — including mathematics. *By Tara Thean '13*

READ MORE: On Conway's lectures on free will for particles at **paw.princeton.edu**

Photo: Dith Pran/*The New York Times*/Redux; illustration: Peter Arkle

Mathematician John Conway in 1993.

IN SHORT

Is it better to stay unemployed while waiting for the right job or to take a lesser interim position? A study by economics professor Henry Farber has found that STOPGAP JOBS might hurt future employment prospects. Farber — along with UCLA's Till von Wachter and Arizona State's Dan Silverman — sent out 8,000 fake résumés for 2,400 administrative job openings, and found that those with stopgap jobs were called by employers 8.5 percent of the time, while those with no job at all were called 10 percent of the time. The study was published by the National Bureau of Economic Research in November.

As long as oil and gas are cheap, producers will have little incentive to switch to RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES, argues geosciences and international affairs professor Michael Oppenheimer. In a policy paper written with economist Gernot Wagner, the authors contend that fossil-fuel prices are kept artificially low by subsidies. The paper, published in *Nature* in September, recommends a carbon tax or cap and giving renewables greater access to the energy grid. *By Michael Blanding*

Nancy Sullivan '80, far right, in Papua New Guinea.

NancySullivan.Typepad.com

AN APPRECIATION

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 just a few of the people Princeton lost in 2015

MORE AT PAW ONLINE

Watch and read additional pieces that highlight the alumni featured in this year's "Lives Lived and Lost" essays at paw.princeton.edu

Nancy Sullivan '80 in 2007.

SEPT. 16, 1957 • JULY 16, 2015

Nancy Sullivan '80

In the jungle, she spoke out against exploitation

By Fran Hulette

Anthropologist Nancy Sullivan '80 went to Papua New Guinea to do research for her doctorate, fell in love with the country, and ended up living there for 24 years. She used those years to become an advocate for the country's indigenous people and their culture as well as a beloved mother figure to more than a dozen children from the jungle.

"Nancy had a compassionate concern for children and an aversion to the destruction of a beautiful environment and the inequality associated with large-scale developments such as mining and foreign-owned factories," says anthropologist Laura Zimmer-Tamakoshi, who hosted Sullivan on her first trip to Papua New Guinea and became her friend.

Her concern was not merely about policy; it was personal. Families living in the jungle sent their children to live with Sullivan in town, where they would go to school. "I believe nine children lived with her and there were others who didn't, but she paid for all of them to go to school," says her brother Jeffrey. "It was a better life than living in the jungle."

Sullivan formally adopted the first child who went to live with her. The boy, Christian Dominic, was given to Sullivan by his tribe when he was 14. Blind in one eye after being shot by an arrow, he traveled with Sullivan to the United States, where she arranged for an operation that restored his eyesight. Now 37, he was working as Sullivan's assistant in her anthropological-consulting business when she was killed July 16 in a car accident in New York state.

As warmhearted as Sullivan could be toward the tribal people — bringing them bolts of cloth and solar panels — she had little patience for those she believed threatened the local culture. Journalist Keith Jackson, based in Papua New Guinea, wrote on his blog that Nancy Sullivan was known for her "feisty and fearless approach" to the issues afflicting local residents, "often to the ire of the government and companies that she saw as not behaving in the people's interests."

She helped found NO PMIZ (Pacific Marine Industrial Zone), an organization fighting China's planned construction of a tuna-fishing and canning project near the town of Madang, because it could cause pollution and kill other fish. And through the efforts of Sullivan and her associates, more than 300 caves in the Karawari region containing stencils and images that may date back 20,000 years are under application to become a UNESCO World Heritage Site. "Conservation of the cave-art system was close to Nancy's heart," says Zimmer-Tamakoshi.

The daughter of a Wall Street executive, Sullivan studied art at Princeton, lived off campus, and marched against apartheid. After working as a film and television storyboard artist in New York for a few years, she began studying for a Ph.D. in anthropology at NYU. Then, at the urging of her mentors, she used a Fulbright to research film and television in Papua New Guinea. "If you really want to make a name for yourself as an anthropologist, it's one of the few places left where you can make first contact with people," her brother says.

Her colleague John Douglas says that she was "in many ways larger than life." Paraphrasing the words of poet Andrew Marvell, he adds, "She nothing common did on that memorable scene."

Fran Hulette is PAW's Class Notes editor.

NancySullivan.Typepad.com

Meredydd Evans *55, right, and Aled Hughes in the '60s.

BBC Photo Library

DEC. 9, 1919 • FEB. 21, 2015

Meredydd Evans *55

Welsh folk singer and activist for native culture

By Constance Hale '79

To those who love the English language, Welsh has special appeal. The oldest language in Britain, it binds us to our Celtic past, to words and sounds mostly wiped out of the British Isles by successive invasions of Vikings, Romans, Angles, Saxons, Danes, and Normans — and then by the incursions of the New World and new media. Our affection for Welsh may be enhanced by the language's stubborn refusal to go extinct.

But to Meredydd Evans *55, Welsh (or, as he would say, Cymraeg) was neither abstract curiosity nor source of sentimental interest. It was his life.

He was born in 1919 at Llanegryn in Merionethshire and brought up in Tanygrisiau in Blaenau Ffestiniog, near the slate quarry where his father worked. His mother bore 11 children; it was from her that he inherited his musical gift and his devotion to Welsh culture. "She sang all the time around the house, and in the evening — around the table or the fire," he once told a documentarian. "She sang because she wanted to sing, or she wanted to calm a child."

Hers was what he called "that familiar, unaccompanied voice" of true folk singing — "one person, singing as naturally as a bird." Like her, Evans expressed himself in Welsh; in his case the "unaccompanied voice" was a light tenor, at once clear and enveloping, haunting and reassuring.

Evans began singing seriously at the University College of North Wales, Bangor, which he attended after having been exempted from military service as a conscientious objector. He and two friends formed the close-harmony trio Triawd y Coleg ("The College Threesome").

He met his wife, the American opera singer Phyllis Kinney, in Britain in 1948. The couple married, moved to Princeton (where Evans enrolled as a graduate student in philosophy), and had a daughter. There, and "out of the blue," Evans received a letter from Moe Asch, of Smithsonian Folkways, who was curious to hear Welsh folk songs. An album was recorded; *Welsh Folk-Songs by Meredydd Evans* went on to be named one of the year's dozen best folk records by *The New York Times*.

From 1955 to 1960, Evans taught at Boston University. But he longed for Wales — and not just for himself.

"If you want to be part of Dad's life," his daughter Eluned said in a 2014 interview, "you must speak Welsh." The family returned, and all three Evanses immersed themselves in the language.

"All my life I've been unsure of which direction to go," Evans mused in 2014. "Philosophy held a great appeal — sharing and trying to understand. On the other hand, I was drawn to the business of entertainment."

Evans became a university lecturer in philosophy, but then, from 1963 to 1973, was head of Light Entertainment at the new BBC Wales. He produced popular television programs, including *Fo a Fe,* in which a beery, loquacious, Marxist collier from South Wales came into weekly conflict with a sanctimonious, organ-playing, Liberal deacon from the North.

Evans put his career in jeopardy with acts of civil disobedience and as a senior member of the Welsh Language Society (Cymdeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg). In 1979, he and two academic colleagues were found guilty of switching off a television transmitter to protest the government's delay in establishing a Welsh TV channel. Welsh speakers, Evans believed, had a moral right to full service in their own language, and a right to civil disobedience. The channel, S4C, was launched in 1982.

Evans and his wife settled in Cwmystwyth, a small village in the hills of Ceredigion, near Aberystwyth. Until just a few months before his death, Evans worked daily in his study, lined on all four walls with books and research files and journals. "I wonder sometimes what drives him," mused Eluned, when Evans was 94. "I feel that he wants to share as much of his knowledge as he can before he departs."

Journalist Constance Hale '79 is the author of Wired Style, Sin and Syntax, *and* Vex, Hex, Smash, Smooch.

Bill Zinsser '44 in 2013.

OCT. 7, 1922 • MAY 12, 2015

William K. Zinsser '44

An Ivy League rebel writing for 'everyman'

By Sandra Sobieraj Westfall '89

Credit Bill Zinsser '44, long before he became an Ivy League professor and best-selling author, with perhaps the lone instance of the word *omphalos* appearing in these pages.

It was 1967, and the born-and-bred New Yorker, then 45 and a freelance writer, was chafing at *TIME*'s "Man of the Year" title going to the 25-and-younger generation. In a *Horizon* magazine column reprinted in PAW, Zinsser quoted a bloated, bloviating passage on that generation's alleged merits — draped in terms such as *psephologists, sentience,* and *omphalocentric* that surely sent the average reader fumbling for a dictionary — and concluded in his quintessentially "Bill" style: "Frankly, friends, that kind of writing gives me a pain in the omphalos."

Though Zinsser studied at Princeton and later taught at Yale, he was not of the ivory-tower intelligentsia. "He wanted to be seen as a man of the people," says his son, the artist John Zinsser. "He was anti-academic. He rarely read literature, and he admired sportswriting most of all."

To hear her husband's "omphalos" passage read aloud months after his passing at age 92, Caroline Zinsser laughs. No, he wasn't one for navel-gazing, she agrees. "He always said, 'I have no inner life.' He didn't spend any time dwelling or analyzing. He just looked at life and thought, 'What can I turn this into in terms of words and writing?' "

And so the nonfiction-writing course he taught at Yale became *On Writing Well,* a textbook that sold more than 1.5 million copies. A family outing to the demolition derby with John and his sister, Amy, became fodder for Dad's column in *The New York Times* "Home" section. (Or maybe, John now wonders, it was the other way around, and the column decided the family's entertainment.)

Even Zinsser's 1954 honeymoon doubled as an assignment for the *New York Herald Tribune* — covering the Mau Mau war in Kenya. "I felt like all of New York was coming along on my wedding trip down the Nile and through Belgian Congo," remembers Caroline. "But it's hard to go through a tribal war and be a writer and not write about it."

Successful writers now perched everywhere from the *Times* to *The New Yorker* will testify to Zinsser's legacy as a teacher and a mentor, but he lived and died as a writer. He honed his craft of stringing together clean and simple sentences any way he could: film and theater reviews, 19 books (all nonfiction), song lyrics, wry essays for each major '44 reunion, and "clever, hilarious poems for every relative's various milestones," says Caroline. As glaucoma stole his sight in his final years, he announced to friends in 2012 his availability for consulting, coaching, anything to keep him busy. "No project too weird," he wrote to them. Zinsser even wrote his own *Times* obituary, Caroline adds, but the Gray Lady went with her own writer.

Yes, the man who famously wrote, "There's not much to be said about the period except that most writers don't reach it soon enough," could be persnickety, as his son puts it, about a lazy writer's clutter of words. ("I said 'actually' the other day and thought to myself, oh, Bill would hate that," says Caroline.)

But Zinsser was not a minimalist in life. Until the day he died, he received a steady stream of friends and former students in the Manhattan apartment he had packed with some 1,500 books and the sentimental stuff of nine full decades. On the bedside table, he kept a horseshoe once given to him for luck, an autographed baseball, a clay figure that John made as a little boy. "That wasn't clutter to Bill," says his wife, "but memories."

Sandra Sobieraj Westfall '89 is People *magazine's Washington bureau chief.*

Damon Winter/*The New York Times*/Redux

E. Alden Dunham '53 in 1993.

Courtesy Ellen Dunham-Jones '80 *83

JULY 9, 1931 • SEPT. 26, 2015

E. Alden Dunham '53

He helped build modern Princeton

By Allie Wenner

In the early 1960s, Princeton's admission office was facing what its director called a "college panic." Baby boomers were applying in large numbers — there were far more qualified applicants than could be admitted. Officials sought to admit more talented black and public-school students, and to push back against Princeton's country-club image in order to lure the very top students away from Harvard and Yale. Alumni were up in arms, worrying that their sons' chances to attend Princeton were dwindling.

In 1962, the director of 17 years, C. William Edwards '36, resigned. In his place, Princeton hired E. Alden Dunham '53.

Fresh out of Columbia University's Teachers College and not yet 31 years old, Dunham was determined to expand the applicant pool and ensure that young men offered admission to Princeton had earned that privilege. He focused more on admitting the "well-rounded class" than the "well-rounded boy."

Dunham "decided that we should aggressively recruit young African Americans," says Jim Wickenden '61, assistant director of admission from 1963 to 1967. "He knew it was controversial, and he was bright enough and strong enough to deal with the controversy."

Though the numbers look small in retrospect, Dunham's efforts succeeded: In his first year, only five African Americans matriculated, but by the time he left in 1966, 18 black students were entering Princeton. Young men from underrepresented states and rural areas were recruited, too. Meanwhile, the percentage of alumni sons accepted dropped from 59 percent in 1964 to 47 percent two years later.

Dunham's daughter, Ellen Dunham-Jones '80 *83, recalls that her dad sometimes would be called to Nassau Hall to explain his decisions. When President Robert Goheen '40 *48, who went on to open Princeton's doors to women, asked the director why he had turned down a prep-school boy whose letters of recommendation had come from powerful people, Dunham replied that "it was his experience that 'often, when the big guns are called in, it's because the little gun doesn't have any ammunition,'" she says.

Perhaps the best-known student to win acceptance during Dunham's tenure was Joseph D. Oznot, a high school senior who was admitted into the Class of 1968. *The New York Times* soon reported that Princeton had accepted a student who did not exist. Four members of the Class of 1966, along with accomplices, had fabricated a personal history (Oznot's birthdate: April 1) and high school transcript, taken the College Board exams in his name, and even sat for an interview.

"The headlines — I'll never forget this — said 'Oznot Is Not,'" Wickenden says. "Alden handled it well; he thought it was a terrific hoax."

After Princeton, Dunham worked for the remainder of his career as an officer at the Carnegie Corp., where he continued to play a major role in expanding opportunities in American higher education. He preferred the company of farmers and plumbers to New York City advertising types, his daughter says.

"He wanted to make sure that my siblings and I didn't grow up as Princeton kids, with the expectation that everybody is ... well-educated and has all these opportunities," Dunham-Jones says. "[He made sure] we had a chance to meet and learn to love people who had a lousy education and limited opportunities, but were wonderful and smart people. He always wanted us to be aware of that."

Allie Wenner is a writer and memorials editor at PAW.

John Nash *50 in 2002.

Imke Lass/Redux

JUNE 13, 1928 • MAY 23, 2015

John F. Nash Jr. *50

'This man is a genius'

By Sylvia Nasar

When John and Alicia Nash got married a second time in 2001 after divorcing in the 1970s, I asked Nash to kiss the bride again so I could take a picture. He looked up and quipped, "A second take? Just like the movies."

The 20 years after he won the 1994 Nobel Prize and enjoyed a remarkable remission from schizophrenia were an extraordinary second take for someone whose life seemed to be over at age 30.

Nash *50 was a legend by the time he turned 21. Introduced to Princeton with a one-line letter of recommendation — "This man is a genius." — the Ph.D. student went on to become one of the greatest mathematicians of the 20th century.

His 26-page doctoral thesis sparked a revolution in economics. Before Nash, economists had no way of thinking systematically about situations involving multiple players whose interests partly overlapped and could either compete or cooperate. He made game theory a practical tool for analyzing strategic behavior whether of corporations, countries, or honeybees.

A Southerner with movie-star looks and a wicked sense of humor, Nash was thought of as a bad boy, but a great one. "He was obnoxious, immature, a brat," recalled a fellow student. "What redeemed him was a keen, logical, beautiful mind." As a young academic at MIT, Nash made seminal contributions to several fields of pure mathematics. Each time, he simplified hopelessly complex problems by pursuing strategies that the "experts" dismissed as impossible. A colleague recalled: "Everyone else would climb a peak by looking for a path somewhere on the mountain; Nash would climb another mountain altogether and from a distant peak would shine a searchlight back on the first peak."

At the pinnacle of a brilliant career, Nash was betrayed by his beautiful mind. For three decades, as his work became more and more influential in fields as disparate as geometry, economics, and biology, Nash sank deeper into illness, poverty, and obscurity, a sad wraithlike figure that generations of students knew only as The Ghost of Fine Hall.

When I met Nash for the first time in 1995, he had recovered from his illness but still had that ghostlike quality. He mumbled, avoided eye contact, wore mismatched clothes. Then something extraordinary happened: He got his life back, including all the ordinary things others take for granted: a driver's license, a passport, travel, invitations to academic conferences. Once, for a *New York Times* story, I asked Nash what difference the Nobel Prize money had made. He replied that he now could afford to buy a cup of coffee at Starbucks. "Poor people can't do that," he said.

After director Ron Howard screened *A Beautiful Mind* for Nash, I asked him what he thought of it. He liked the fast pace and the humor, he said, before adding, "And I think Russell Crowe looks a little like me."

The film made Nash a celebrity. When I tracked down the reclusive Russian genius who had solved the Poincaré Conjecture a few years ago, his first words were, "I didn't read the book, but I saw the movie with Russell Crowe." A 9-year-old girl wrote, "You are my roll (sic) model for a lot of things. I think you are the smartest person who ever lived." A letter from a homeless man who had been an editor at the *Times* before he was diagnosed with schizophrenia ended: "John Nash's story gives me hope that one day the world will come back to me, too."

Recognition is a cure for many ills, but love gave Nash something to come back to: a home, family, a reason to live after the delusions of being what he himself referred to as "a figure of great but secret importance" receded. Alicia was the rock on which he rebuilt his life. Together they experienced the extremes of human existence: genius and madness, obscurity and fame. Together they cared for their disabled son, renewed family ties and friendships, savored what author Joan Didion calls "life's bright pennies." The two died in a car accident as they were returning from Norway, where he had received the Abel Prize, one of the most prestigious awards in mathematics.

It's a story for the ages ... tragic, sublime, and, now, suddenly, over.

Sylvia Nasar wrote the book A Beautiful Mind.

Don Oberdorfer '52 in Vietnam in 1980.

The Washington Post via Getty Images

MAY 28, 1931 • JULY 23, 2015

Donald Oberdorfer '52

A journalist who knew his stuff

By Marc Fisher '80

Don Oberdorfer — he eschewed using his full name as a byline because it was just too long — was nobody's stereotype of a journalist. He was not cocky, flashy, superficial, or speedy. Friends described him as sober and contemplative, rumply and kind. Over four decades at *The Washington Post, The Charlotte Observer,* and the *Saturday Evening Post,* he was a phenomenon that today is very much in danger of fading away entirely: a journalist who was an expert in his own right. He cultivated and maintained sources for decades, specialized in a small handful of topics, and bridged the worlds of journalism and academia, becoming something of a colleague to the scholars and government officials who shared his fascinations with Korea, Vietnam, the Cold War, and the art of diplomacy.

Oberdorfer spent the bulk of his career at *The Washington Post,* where he covered the White House, the State Department, and foreign policy, and served as the paper's Tokyo bureau chief. Rare is the reporter whose notebooks are worth saving, let alone becoming part of Princeton's Mudd Manuscript Library, where 17 boxes of Oberdorfer's notes chronicle his time as what legendary *Post* editor Ben Bradlee called "a foreign-affairs expert who could and did peg even with the very best foreign-affairs experts."

He covered superpower summits and ministerial meetings, conducting long, detailed interviews with the principals — presidents, secretaries of state and defense, foreign ministers, intelligence sources. He was a master of the art of playing one side to win over the other; for Oberdorfer's book on the end of the Cold War, *The Turn,* Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze gave him the only book interview he ever provided while in that position. Oberdorfer's book on the Tet offensive, the turning point in the Vietnam War, remained in print for decades, becoming a standard college text.

Oberdorfer grew up in Atlanta and landed at Princeton because a good friend in high school was eager to go there. Oberdorfer had "no idea what I was getting into," he told C-SPAN interviewer Brian Lamb. "I was scared to death. All the people around me had come from, I thought, the best prep schools in the United States."

He flourished. He'd known since third grade that he wanted to be a newspaperman, and he went from editor of a neighborhood newspaper in grade school to editor of his high school paper to editor of *The Daily Princetonian* and on, after a stint in the Army in Korea, to the paper in Charlotte, N.C.

In 1995, Oberdorfer, who returned to Princeton three times to teach, wrote the coffee-table book commemorating the University's 250th birthday. In *Princeton University: The First 250 Years,* Oberdorfer called Princeton "a national institution before there was a nation."

On Oberdorfer's first day at the *Post,* in 1968, Bradlee summoned him to breakfast and asked how he'd feel about covering any of the presidential candidates: George Wallace, Hubert Humphrey, and Richard Nixon. "Fine," Oberdorfer responded in each case. Several of the *Post*'s national political reporters couldn't stand Nixon, and Bradlee was determined to have a reporter without pre-fixed notions on the beat. Later that day, Bradlee put Oberdorfer on the Nixon campaign. "Fine," the reporter said.

Marc Fisher '80 is senior editor at The Washington Post.

Robert Curvin *75 in July 1967.

Bettmann/Corbis/AP Images

FEB. 23, 1934 • SEPT. 29, 2015

Robert Curvin *75

Advocate for a city that was home

By Katherine Hobson '94

The work of Robert Curvin *75 spanned activism, academia, policy, and journalism. But the common element was the city of Newark, N.J., where Curvin was born and spent all of his adult life except for his four graduate years at Princeton.

Curvin grew up in the town of Belleville, next to Newark. His first real job was operating the elevator at the city's Bamberger's department store. He went to college at Rutgers-Newark, becoming a civil-rights activist and founding a chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality. And on a July night in 1967, he became caught up in the racial violence that would erupt in Newark, leaving 23 people dead.

That night, talk spread among community members that a black cab driver had been dragged into a police station, appearing to be dead. Curvin went to the precinct to find out what had happened, he relates in his 2014 book, *Inside Newark: Decline, Rebellion, and the Search for Transformation.* A police inspector showed him to the cell where the cab driver was awaiting an ambulance — conscious, though badly beaten. Curvin went outside and told the crowd of several hundred that the man was alive. He urged them not to respond with violence. But rocks began flying, followed by Molotov cocktails, and then the police charged. Curvin later would characterize the conflict as a rebellion, not a riot, saying the motivating force of at least some participants was to change how the government worked.

In the aftermath of the unrest, Curvin was disheartened, saying in 2006 that "the destruction of human life that I saw in those very short few days, I will never get over." For the rest of his life he fought for civil rights and against poverty in urban communities.

"There is such a thing as 'Home is home,'" says Hugh Price, former president of the National Urban League, who served on *The New York Times* editorial board with Curvin. "He was deeply invested. It was an essential part of his persona." Curvin campaigned for Kenneth Gibson, who became Newark's first black mayor in 1970.

A social worker, Curvin got his master's degree and Ph.D. in politics at Princeton. He became head of the Ford Foundation's Urban Poverty Program and a dean at The New School in Manhattan. He daily rubbed shoulders with people who were unfamiliar with the city he went home to each night. As he wrote, "I am the guy who gets the Newark questions at a party in New York or on a plane ride to Washington."

He could have left Newark, recalls Curvin's daughter Nicole. "But he wouldn't budge. He thought that this was the place where he wanted to raise a family and feel connected and to continue to make a difference."

While the city has attracted new businesses and development, it still is beset by poverty and what Curvin described as "the dysfunction of the schools, the pervasive violent crime, and the reality of joblessness for thousands of people, many of whom are young and who have no legitimate options for a safe and crime-free livelihood." Politicians often made unfulfilled promises of renewal.

Yet despite the city's problems, her husband never slid into bitterness, recalls Patricia Curvin. He believed that positive change was coming, albeit slowly. He had to "be brutally honest about what is going on and what isn't going on," she says. "About what one has to do to move the calendar forward."

Katherine Hobson '94 is a freelance writer in Brooklyn, N.Y.

Nelson Doubleday '55 at spring training in Florida in 1985.

Lane Stewart / *Sports Illustrated*/Getty Images

JULY 20, 1933 • JUNE 17, 2015

Nelson Doubleday Jr. '55

He saved the Mets

By Brett Tomlinson

Frank Nelson Doubleday, the founder of Doubleday & Co., wrote in his memoirs that the company's reputation suffered "every time we put on our list a book which is unworthy." One can only wonder what the publishing patriarch would have thought in 1980 when his grandson, Nelson Doubleday Jr. '55, spent more than $16 million of company funds to buy a controlling interest in the New York Mets.

The Mets were, at the time, baseball's equivalent of a critical and commercial flop: a last-place team with dwindling attendance. Even their ballpark, Shea Stadium, was in decline. "It wasn't that old, but nobody had maintained it," recalls *New York Times* sports columnist George Vecsey, a Queens native. "Everything was drab and uncared for — it was just falling apart. And that was symbolic of the franchise."

But under Doubleday's watch, the Mets began to improve, adding competent front-office professionals, signing a handful of veteran stars, and drafting an impressive crop of young talent. By 1986, the team had become a hot property. It outsold the Yankees by half a million tickets and made a memorable run to the World Series title. Nearly three decades later, that remains the franchise's last championship.

Doubleday, who died in June of pneumonia, could be gruff and garrulous in private, but in public, he was understated — the obverse of his cross-town counterpart, the bombastic, meddling Yankees owner George Steinbrenner. "He stepped aside and let the baseball people run the franchise," says John O. Pickett, a friend of Doubleday and former lead owner of the NHL's New York Islanders. "He was a cheerleader, and the players loved him."

While Steinbrenner held court with newspaper columnists and fired managers with abandon, Doubleday spoke to the press only when necessary and helped the team in subtle ways. He borrowed the idea of deferred compensation from the publishing world to decrease the short-term costs of the Mets' free-agent contracts. He also tried to preserve the advantages afforded to big-market teams, opposing Commissioner Bowie Kuhn '48's efforts to increase revenue sharing in Major League Baseball.

Doubleday, an economics major at Princeton, joined the family publishing business after serving in the Air Force. He moved up the executive ladder, becoming president and CEO in 1978. But as the Mets thrived, Doubleday & Co. struggled. In December 1986, the 89-year-old publishing house was sold to Bertelsmann, a German media giant that in turn sold its shares of the Mets. Nelson Doubleday acquired half of the franchise, with Fred Wilpon buying the rest.

After '86, the Mets would reach the postseason three times during Doubleday's ownership, including a second World Series appearance in 2000. There were periods of turmoil in the clubhouse and losing seasons in which a high payroll failed to translate to many wins. But whether beleaguered or beloved, Doubleday's club maintained a healthy bottom line. When he sold his 50 percent stake to Wilpon in 2002, it was valued at $131 million — a worthy purchase after all.

Brett Tomlinson is PAW's sports and digital editor.

Bob Callahan '77 in the 1980s.

JULY 5, 1955 • JAN. 27, 2015

Robert W. Callahan '77

A coach, and more

By James Barron '77

Todd Harrity '13, who would go on to win the men's individual national squash championship as a junior, remembers a freshman-year team meeting before an early-season away game. The coach, Robert W. Callahan '77, implored the players not to steal towels from the hotels they stayed in.

"He said that over the years, in every hotel he had been at, hundreds of towels had gone missing, and now in post offices, they had his picture up in six different states as a hotel-towel thief," Harrity recalls. "I thought, what have I gotten myself into — and, oh my gosh, would that really go on a criminal record?"

Harrity soon realized that Callahan had a dry sense of humor and could use it to turn a mundane point about discipline into a memorable moment. Callahan, who died Jan. 27, 2015, led Princeton to 316 victories, 11 Ivy titles, and three national championships in 32 seasons. He set records, including one for longevity as the University's longest-serving squash coach. He coached individual national champions, including Harrity, 10 times.

Callahan had played tennis from childhood but realized his passion was squash at Princeton, where he was an economics major and a member of Cottage Club. A two-time all-American, he was the captain in 1977, when the squash team had its second undefeated season in three years, and played on three national championship teams (in 1974, 1976, and 1977).

In 1980, Princeton asked him to serve on the search committee looking for a new squash coach. Callahan attended committee sessions and fretted. "After a little soul-searching and a few sleepless nights," he wrote in his 25th-reunion yearbook, "I told them I knew just the right man for the job — me!" He took the job on what he said would be a sabbatical from his job at IBM, where he had worked since graduation. The team was undefeated in his first season. The sabbatical lasted another 31 years.

Callahan always seemed to think that time was limitless. "After practice in his office, if you stopped in, you'd be there a while," Harrity says. "He would ask you questions: How are the classes going? He would remember if you had a test or you had a meeting with a professor. He'd ask you how that went." He also talked before practice sessions. "Often the preamble to each practice [took] a long time, players itching to get on court," James Zug wrote in *Squash* magazine. "At one point, his captains put a time limit on his pre-practice homilies."

Time caught up with Callahan in the cruelest way. Soon after his team beat Trinity to win the national championship in 2012, he felt tingling in his arms. After some medical tests, he was presented with the diagnosis: glioblastoma, a malignant brain tumor. He resigned as coach the next year.

Surgery followed by radiation and chemotherapy slowed him down only so much. One day about a month after the surgery, he and his wife, Kristen, turned up in the office of Dave Talbott, Callahan's opposite number at Yale. "My first words, which I remember clearly, were, 'What are you doing here?'" Talbott wrote after Callahan's death. "His response was, 'What am I going to do, sit at home and miss looking for some players who can help my team?'"

James Barron '77, a reporter and Metro columnist at The New York Times, *was the secretary of his class for 28 years.*

Courtesy Office of Athletic Communications

Robert V. Keeley '51 *71, center, following evacuation from Phnom Penh April 12, 1975.

Sal Veder/AP Images

SEPT. 4, 1929 • JAN. 9, 2015

Robert V. Keeley '51 *71

A diplomat who spoke his mind

By Louis Jacobson '92

Robert V. Keeley '51 *71 served more than three decades as an American diplomat — and to say his postings were volatile would be an understatement.

He served in Greece in the late 1960s, when a "colonels' coup" led to a military government; Keeley ruffled feathers by maintaining contact with pro-democracy groups. Later, Keeley managed to get out of Idi Amin-era Uganda with just hours to spare, while wearing a tuxedo. After that, he helped engineer a smooth embassy evacuation from Pol Pot's Cambodia.

"He was proud of the fact that in Cambodia, he and Ambassador John Gunther Dean managed to get everybody out safely, including the people who worked for us," recalls his widow, Louise Schoonmaker Keeley, of the April 1975 evacuation of the U.S. embassy in Phnom Penh.

For Keeley, at 85, diplomacy ran in the family. Born in Beirut to a diplomat father, he went to school in Canada, Greece, and Belgium. However, Keeley came to his own foreign-service career in a roundabout way. In college he was interested in writing and publishing; his thesis was to be published as a novel by Simon & Schuster until Keeley, a self-described "arrogant young man," refused to make changes requested by his editor. ("Actually, the novel was terrible — it was very experimental, with one paragraph and no punctuation," he recalled in a 2000 interview.)

Then he studied English at Princeton's Graduate School, thinking he might become an academic, but left after 18 months. (Years later, he returned to the Woodrow Wilson School as a mid-career fellow.) After a stint in the Coast Guard, Keeley took the Foreign Service exam "out of desperation."

Posted first to Jordan, he requested a reassignment to escape his father's shadow in the Middle East. Keeley headed to Africa, where new embassies were opening. He began in Mali, and his assignments quickly rose in intensity. "Evacuation from different postings did not affect Robert Keeley personally, but it certainly affected his family," says Dean. Louise was considered one of the most evacuated spouses in the Foreign Service.

Keeley's postings eventually became more relaxed: ambassador to the Indian Ocean island nation of Mauritius (from where he once smuggled 36 geckos into the United States for a friend), then to newly independent Zimbabwe, and finally to Greece, before he retired in 1989. His second tour in Greece offered the payoff for his strategy of maintaining ties to pro-democracy forces; by then, the Greek leader, Andreas Papandreou, was one of those forces. Years later, in 2010, Keeley recounted the struggles over democracy in Greece in *The Colonels' Coup and the American Embassy: A Diplomat's View of the Breakdown of Democracy in Cold War Greece.*

This isn't to say that Keeley's outspokenness was appreciated at the time, especially within his own country's diplomatic ranks. "He was always ready to look at things to see where the truth lay, and that can get you in trouble," says his brother, longtime Princeton English and Hellenic studies professor Edmund L. Keeley '48.

Indeed, in his retirement, Keeley took to handing out business cards with the title "Consulting Iconoclast." In 1995, he founded Five and Ten Press to publish short works "that were being either rejected or ignored by the media and mainstream publishers." For the series, Keeley collected reminiscences by almost three dozen distinguished diplomats.

Despite his hair-raising experiences in the Foreign Service, he was a "very modest" man, says Plato Cacheris, a Washington lawyer who was one of Keeley's closest friends. "He went in and did his job professionally, without bragging."

Keeley was "'Princeton in the nation's service' personified," adds F. Allen (Tex) Harris '60, a fellow diplomat and former president of the American Foreign Service Association. "He stood tall, always."

Louis Jacobson '92 interviewed Robert Keeley for PAW in 2000.

WILSON REVISITED

What the presidential portrait left out

BY DEBORAH YAFFE

A century after throwing out the ceremonial first pitch for Game 2 of the 1915 World Series, Woodrow Wilson, baseball in hand, smiles from the wall of the Wilcox dining hall — cheerful, confident, and twice as big as life.

A member of the Class of 1879, Wilson spent 24 of his 67 years at the University, as striving student, revered professor, and reformist president. He coined the unofficial motto "Princeton in the Nation's Service" in an 1896 speech and went on to serve as New Jersey governor and U.S. president, capping victory in World War I with the 1919 Nobel Peace Prize. Decades after his death, a grateful Princeton memorialized his achievements in the names of Wilson College and the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs. It's not only in that floor-to-ceiling photo-mural that he looms larger than life.

"He built Princeton," says James Axtell, retired professor of history at the College of William and Mary, who has written about Wilson's educational legacy. "He put it on the path to becoming the university it is today."

But the tumultuous events of last fall — a vocal advocacy campaign, a 33-hour student sit-in at the Nassau Hall office of President Christopher L. Eisgruber '83, and the establishment of a Board of Trustees committee charged with re-examining the ways Princeton commemorates Wilson — have highlighted a different aspect of his record, one that, although no secret to historians, is less familiar to the general public. Woodrow Wilson, activist Princeton president and eloquent leader of wartime America, also held repugnant racial views, strove to keep blacks out of the University, and presided over the segregation of the federal workforce.

"Just as our nation re-evaluated its bizarre attachment to the Confederate flag, it is time for our University to re-evaluate its blind veneration to its deeply racist demigod," Wilglory Tanjong '18, a member of the activist student group the Black Justice League (BJL), wrote in *The Daily Princetonian* in late September. Among the demands BJL made during its sit-in was that Princeton rename the Woodrow Wilson School and the Wilson residential college and remove the Wilcox mural.

Princeton's reassessment of Wilson comes as other campuses reckon with their own racial histories. At Yale, trustees will decide this semester whether to remove the name of John C. Calhoun — member of the Yale class of 1804, South Carolina senator, U.S. vice president, and defender of slavery as "a positive good" — from one of its 12 residential colleges. Georgetown plans to rechristen two campus buildings named for slaveholding university presidents. Both Harvard and Princeton have stopped referring to the heads of their residential colleges as "masters," calling the title a potentially offensive anachronism. Last spring, South Africa's University of Cape Town took down a statue of British colonialist Cecil Rhodes, and an Oxford University college is considering doing the same.

The Wilson controversy draws its energy from the confluence of several intellectual and political currents, scholars say. For the past decade or two, American historians have paid increasing attention

Thomas Ehretsmann

to the role of race in the years between post-Civil War Reconstruction and the 1960s civil-rights movement. More recently, the Black Lives Matter campaign has brought heightened scrutiny to issues of institutional racism, especially police treatment of African Americans. Undergraduates who grew up with the promise of equality implied by the election of a black president are reaching maturity in an unsettled world of economic crisis, violent conflict, and debased political discourse, and the ubiquity of social media connects them to all of it.

The intersection of these pressures, scholars say, helps explain why, nearly a century after his death, Woodrow Wilson is suddenly in play.

"It's all about the questions we ask. The questions have changed," says Nell Irvin Painter, retired professor of American history at Princeton. "I mean, the questions always change. That's why we keep writing history."

Born in Virginia in 1856, the son of a Presbyterian minister, Woodrow Wilson grew up in four Southern states. Although his family's roots in the region were shallow, and Wilson lived most of his adult life farther north, some scholars trace his retrograde views to a childhood immersed in the racial mythology of the pre- and post-Civil War South.

Whatever their origins, Wilson's racial attitudes — enshrined in scholarly writings about American history that can make uncomfortable reading today — were well-established by the time he became Princeton's president in 1902. The University enrolled many Southerners, and although Wilson appointed Princeton's first Catholic and Jewish faculty members, he showed no interest in challenging entrenched racial prejudice. "While there is nothing in the law of the University to prevent a negro's entering, the whole temper and tradition of the place are such that no negro has ever applied for admission," Wilson wrote in a 1904 letter to a University official. Five years later, when a black man from the South did inquire about attending, Wilson replied "that it is altogether inadvisable for a colored man to enter Princeton." The University would not award a bachelor's degree to an African American until 1947, decades after every other Ivy League school.

By the time Wilson was elected U.S. president in 1912, becoming the first Southerner in more than 40 years to hold the office, thousands of African Americans were working for the federal government. Four hundred had ascended to white-collar clerk jobs paying middle-class wages, says Eric Yellin *07, associate professor of history and American studies at the University of Richmond. "They're under a kind of magnifying glass for African Americans across the country," says Yellin, whose 2013 book, *Racism in the Nation's Service,* chronicles the Wilson administration's racial policies. "The numbers are relatively small, but they're incredibly prominent."

> "[Wilson] essentially resembled the great majority of white Northerners of his time in ignoring racial problems and wishing they would go away."
>
> **Historian John Milton Cooper Jr. '61, Wilson biographer**

> "It's not a sin of omission if he justified it, if he explained it, if he knew about it and then did nothing to stop it."
>
> **History and American studies professor Eric Yellin *07, University of Richmond**

The presence of black workers doing responsible jobs in unsegregated federal offices was a perennial irritant for Southern politicians and their constituents. Early in Wilson's administration, the Southerners he had appointed to head the Treasury Department and the Post Office, the government departments employing the largest numbers of black workers, proposed a formal separation of their black and white employees. Wilson, who typically let subordinates do their work without interference, concurred. Rows of lockers were erected to divide employees by race, racist middle managers were given implicit license to torpedo black subordinates' careers, and applicants for Civil Service jobs were required to submit photographs. In departments across the government, black workers were demoted or saw their careers stall.

"The government would remain, in different ways, the vehicle for a rising middle class for blacks," says Jonathan Holloway, a professor of African American studies, history, and American studies at Yale who also serves as the dean of the undergraduate college. "But there's no doubt that Wilson set back that process by decades."

African Americans and the liberal press protested the new color line, and in November 1914, black journalist and activist William Monroe Trotter headed a delegation that visited the White House to complain. Wilson defended segregation as a way to reduce friction between the races and clear a space for blacks to demonstrate their abilities. "Segregation is not humiliating, but a benefit, and ought to be so regarded by you," Wilson insisted. When Trotter asked Wilson if the "New Freedom" he famously had promised in his campaign meant a "new slavery" for blacks, Wilson lost his temper and ordered the delegation to leave.

Three months later, a former Wilson colleague named Thomas Dixon Jr. proposed a White House screening of a groundbreaking new film based on Dixon's novel *The Clansman*. Wilson agreed, and D.W. Griffith's landmark epic of the Civil War and Reconstruction, eventually known as *The Birth of a Nation,* became the first movie ever shown at the White House. Although two recent Wilson biographers, John Milton Cooper Jr. '61 and A. Scott Berg '71, conclude that words of praise later attributed to Wilson ("It is like writing history with lightning") almost certainly were fabricated, the White House screening seemed to put a presidential seal of approval on a work of art that denigrated African Americans, endorsed lynching, and helped inspire the 20th-century revival of the Ku Klux Klan.

Last fall, a century after the film's White House debut, Princeton's Black Justice League projected *The Birth of a Nation* onto the exterior of Robertson Hall,

From top: courtesy John Milton Cooper '61; Nicole Sackley

which houses the Woodrow Wilson School, as part of its campaign to highlight Wilson's racial legacy.

Historians generally agree that Wilson's racial attitudes were typical of his era and of his party, whose stronghold was the South. "He lived comfortably with the power that Southern Democrats had in Congress and in his party, and race relations were just not front and center in what he was going to do," says Julian E. Zelizer, professor of history and public affairs at Princeton. "Most Democrats at this period were like him."

Although Wilson did not share the rabid, obsessive racism of Sen. James K. Vardaman of Mississippi, who supported lynching, or Sen. Benjamin "Pitchfork Ben" Tillman of South Carolina, who spearheaded efforts to disenfranchise black voters, he "essentially resembled the great majority of white Northerners of his time in ignoring racial problems and wishing they would go away," wrote Cooper, a retired professor of history at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, in his 2009 Wilson biography. Even before Wilson became U.S. president, Cooper notes, the growth in federal jobs for blacks was slowing, as Republicans seeking the votes of white Southerners bowed to pressure from white supremacists, and the Republicans who followed Wilson into the White House did not reverse his administration's segregation policies. "If there's a sin, it's a sin of omission," Cooper says. "He sanctioned and oversaw a process that was ongoing."

But other historians note that Wilson, unlike other white racists of his era, had the power to turn his racial attitudes into segregationist policies that ruined the lives of thousands of black Americans — even if Wilson couldn't single-handedly enact such policies. "He's not the pivot point there. He doesn't have that much power," says Rebecca Rix, an assistant professor of history at Princeton. "But to say he's no worse than any other racist of his time is not getting it right, either. He is worse. He was in the place to do it, and he had the political motivation to do it, and he did it."

The rationalizations Wilson offered for segregation, which he justified as a way of promoting government efficiency and the long-term welfare of both races, provided a template for the discrimination that followed, says Yellin, of the University of Richmond. "That kind of talk, I argue, is much more powerful in the long run" than the fire-breathing racism of Tillman and Vardaman, Yellin says. "It's not a sin of omission if he justified it, if he explained it, if he knew about it and then did nothing to stop it."

But Wilson's case is more complicated than that of Calhoun, scholars agree, because his problematic racial policies constitute only part of a larger record of achievement that consistently lands him among

> "To say he is no worse than any other racist of his time is not getting it right, either. He is worse."
>
> **Princeton history professor Rebecca Rix**

Princeton religion professor Eddie S. Glaude Jr. *97, chair, Department of African American Studies

> "Even as one of the central architects of modern liberalism, he was nevertheless committed to white supremacy."

the top 10 presidents in surveys of historians and political scientists.

Wilson appointed the first Jewish Supreme Court justice, the anti-monopolist Louis D. Brandeis; spearheaded the creation of the League of Nations, the forerunner of the United Nations; and articulated principles of national self-determination that inspired oppressed peoples across the globe. His administration launched the Federal Reserve system, limiting the power of the banking industry; reduced tariffs that benefited big business at the expense of consumers; opposed child labor; restricted competition-stifling trusts; aided farmers; and established the progressive income tax. "A lot of those programs created the foundation for what followed," Zelizer says. "You wouldn't have the Great Society and the New Deal without the tax system, and without the Federal Reserve, and just without the belief that government mattered."

Long before the current controversy, Wilson's record of expansionist government and liberal internationalism made him anathema to some conservatives. But even liberal scholars note that Wilson's progressivism operated within circumscribed limits.

His domestic policies were designed to aid working-class whites but wrote blacks out of the story, while internationally he projected imperial American power in countries such as Haiti and Mexico, inhabited by black- and brown-skinned populations. "There's obviously a kind of Aryanism that informed his conception of the world," says Eddie S. Glaude Jr.*97, a religion scholar who chairs Princeton's Department of African American Studies. "Even as one of the central architects of modern liberalism, he was nevertheless committed to white supremacy. And to whitewash that, to disremember that, is to engage in a kind of willful blindness."

For Princeton, in particular, Wilson's legacy is sweeping, and re-evaluating it in light of his racial record is complicated. When he assumed leadership of the University, Princeton was more genteel country club than world-class academic institution. "Gentlemen, whether we like it or not," Berg's 2013 biography quotes Wilson's predecessor as telling the faculty, "we shall have to recognize that Princeton is a rich man's college and that rich men frequently do not come to college to study."

Wilson seized the opportunity to innovate and reform. With no tenure rules to stay his hand, he fired underperforming faculty and hired star professors. He instituted the preceptorial system and staffed it with dozens of dynamic young academics. He restructured the curriculum around a system of distribution requirements and major fields. He raised millions of dollars to fund his initiatives. And he tried — unsuccessfully — to dismantle the exclusive eating clubs and replace them with a system of residential

From top: courtesy Rebecca Rix; Sameer A. Khan

quadrangles. Unlike many other university administrators of his era, who saw their mission as character-building, "he believed in the intellect as the heart of a university," says Axtell, the retired William and Mary professor.

Under Wilson, Princeton began to acquire the reputation for intellectual rigor and depth that it enjoys today. "It's because of Wilson that people at Princeton are in a position to question and challenge his views and his legacy," says Cooper. "He set the ball rolling to becoming the kind of university, the kind of intellectual forum, that it is. That's his monument."

But Princeton also has more concrete monuments to its former leader, notably the public affairs school, named for Wilson in 1948, 18 years after its founding; and the residential college, established in embryo in 1957 by students who shared Wilson's vision of a Princeton without exclusive eating clubs. Whether buildings should be renamed is one of the questions to be addressed by the trustee committee, whose 10 members include Wilson biographer Berg. Eisgruber already has recommended that the Wilcox dining hall mural be removed, though he opposes renaming the residential college and the Wilson School.

Through a website, wilsonlegacy.princeton.edu, and through on-campus conversations planned for this spring, the trustee committee is collecting the opinions of scholars, biographers, and members of the University community.

Although the Black Justice League's demands go beyond the symbolic memorialization of Wilson, encompassing matters of curriculum, faculty training, and student housing, symbols also matter, says BJL member Olamide Akin-Olugbade '16. "Princeton has admitted black students now but hasn't fully confronted its founding and the way that it has been run, particularly relating to black students," she says. Seeing Wilson's name on a building "contributes to me not feeling completely at home on this campus."

Chiseling Wilson's name off a wall or two wouldn't mean erasing him from the University's history, notes Painter, the retired Princeton historian. "Woodrow Wilson really has gotten his due. He's been really appreciated," she says. "His footprint could shrink without his disappearance."

But others wonder where to draw the line when assessing historical figures whose real achievements coexist uneasily with their flaws. Should the town of Princeton rethink streets named for slaveholders George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and John Witherspoon? Should the University reassess other honorees in light of their views, not just on race, but on gender, religion, or sexual orientation?

"We can all agree Woodrow Wilson is a racist," says Josh Zuckerman '16, a member of the Princeton Open Campus Coalition, a student group opposed to the BJL's demands. "On the other hand, when you look back at history, there's very, very, very few people of significance who are going to live up to modern standards of morality."

> "Woodrow Wilson really has gotten his due. He's been really appreciated. His footprint could shrink without his disappearance."

Princeton American history professor emerita Nell Painter

READ MORE: Browse news reports, letters, and comments on the Wilson legacy issue and the Nassau Hall sit-in and share your views at **http://bit.ly/PAWupdates**

Problematic names can provide salient reminders of work that remains to be done, suggests Martha Sandweiss, a Princeton history professor who teaches a seminar on the University's historical involvement with slavery. "I don't think we do ourselves a service if we erase all trace of these people or their actions," says Sandweiss, who takes no position on the question of whether Wilson's name should remain on University buildings. "It's important for us to be mindful of what happened so that we can understand it, so that we can prevent it from happening again."

Holloway, the Yale dean, who is African American, served as master of Yale's Calhoun College for nine years and says he found "mordant humor" in the incongruity of heading an institution named for a white supremacist. "It did not cause me pain to walk into the building because I was running the damn thing, and it gave me plenty of opportunity to talk about this," he says. And, he notes, removing symbols of racial injustice, from the flag of the Confederacy to the name of a building, can never substitute for more concrete progress in remedying institutional racism and discrimination.

"I'm not unhappy the flag came down, but my concern is the flag coming down does not mean that racism ended in South Carolina," Holloway says. "It did not mean that people now had the equal access to job opportunities that had been denied. It did not change the strength or resilience of the social safety net." Expunging racists' names from places of honor may be appropriate, but "if that's all a university does, then I think universities will have failed in their mission," he says.

In the fall of 2017, Sandweiss plans to launch a website, based on her students' work, that will lay out the evidence for Princeton's long entanglement with slavery. The findings make clear that Wilson is not the only Princetonian with a problematic racial record.

"Our campus has many monuments on it to people who held slaves. People who earned money from slaveholding contributed to our university and taught at our university and were trustees of our university," Sandweiss says. "But that makes our university just like the United States of America. Liberty and slavery, liberty and racism, have always been intertwined in this university. Princeton is not unique. Princeton is exemplary of the national story."

Deborah Yaffe is a freelance writer based in Princeton Junction, N.J. Her most recent book is Among the Janeites: A Journey Through the World of Jane Austen Fandom.

Robin Holland

PRINCETONIANS

MAKING FINE WINE: Ten years ago, Larry Tsai '79 and his wife, MaryAnn, started their own winery as a "fun little project," he says. Today, they are full-time vintners at Moone-Tsai Wines, which produces a variety of Bordeaux-style wines in Napa Valley, Calif.

Suzanne Becker Bronk

Capt. Ryan Scholl '87 on the aircraft carrier USS *Harry S. Truman.*

PROFILE: RYAN SCHOLL '87

A NAVY PILOT TAKES THE HELM OF THE USS TRUMAN

Capt. Ryan Scholl '87 is sitting back in the captain's chair on the bridge of the aircraft carrier USS *Harry S. Truman* in the Atlantic Ocean, with a crew of about 5,000 running checks ahead of a deployment. It's a summer night, almost fully dark, and Scholl is watching fighter jets take off and land on the deck below. The bridge is quiet, with only the crackle of radios and crew members calling out navigation directions. Deep in the bowels of the ship, a team produces steam for the catapults that fling the planes off the ship. Sailors on deck communicate plane weights to air crews who calculate catapult pressures. Too little or too much, and a plane could end up in the ocean. "There are a lot of things that have to happen in synchronization," says Scholl, who took command of the *Truman* in February 2015. Last November, the ship began a seven-month deployment to the Middle East to fight ISIS.

Inspired by the movie *Top Gun,* Scholl, an electrical engineering and computer science major, joined the Navy right out of Princeton. He trained as a fighter pilot and eventually flew with the Blue Angels, the Navy's elite flying demonstration team. In 2004, he led a squadron over Iraq. Four years ago, he took command of his first ship.

Scholl joined the Navy for the adventure — "I was looking for something more exciting" than a traditional career, he says — but over time, the leadership and mentoring aspects of the job increasingly called to him. "You see all these folks who sign up to serve," he says. "They're signing up to make a difference, to serve a greater cause." Scholl demurs when asked whether he'd like to go on to become an admiral. Those decisions are made by the leaders above him, he says. "I will do my best at whatever they want me to do."

By E.B. Boyd '89

RÉSUMÉ: Commander of the USS *Harry S. Truman.* Three tours of duty in Afghanistan and Iraq. Electrical engineering and computer science major.

FOLLOWING: TASTETHETRIANGLENC.COM

Blogger:
ASHLEY MILES '10

The Search for the Perfect Brunch

During the week, Miles works in pharmaceuticals, but her weekends are spent exploring the culinary options offered by the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill restaurant scene, sampling cocktails, and interviewing chefs.

"I have to start by saying that I am a butter-worshipping, bake-every-weekend, and make-all-my-friends-fat kind of baker. As such, I am annoyingly picky when it comes to baked goods."

From top: E.B. Boyd '89; Alexandru Panait

UPDATE: ROBERT VENTURI '47 *50

PRIZED ACHIEVEMENT

Denise Scott Brown honored after an alumna helps lead effort to secure an overdue honor for the architect

A top architecture award for the husband-and-wife team of Robert Venturi '47 *50 and Denise Scott Brown has provided overdue acclaim for Scott Brown and a statement on gender equity in the profession. The American Institute of Architects gave its 2016 Gold Medal to the pair for inspiring a generation of architects through their scholarly writings and postmodern designs.

The prize comes two and a half years after Caroline James '05 and Arielle Assouline-Lichten, then architecture students at Harvard's Graduate School of Design, posted an online petition to convince the judges of another prestigious architecture award — the Pritzker — to retroactively recognize Scott Brown, Venturi's partner in the firm Venturi, Scott Brown, and Associates. Scott Brown was excluded from Venturi's 1991 Pritzker Prize. The petition quickly garnered thousands of signatures, including Venturi's. "Denise Scott Brown is my inspiring and equal partner," he declared on the petition's website.

In June 2013, the Pritzker committee declined to retroactively recognize Scott Brown. But the AIA changed its bylaws that year, opening its award process to allow nominations for a single architect or pair of collaborating architects who produced a singular body of work. The couple is the first duo to win AIA's top honor, and Scott Brown is the first living woman to receive the award.

"Leaping for joy!" James posted on her Twitter account when the AIA honor was announced.

Venturi and Scott Brown's notable works include the Sainsbury Wing at the National Gallery in London, Franklin Court at the Independence Historic National Park in Philadelphia, and more than 70 academic projects around the country, including Princeton's Wu Hall, the Lewis Thomas Laboratory, and the Frist Campus Center. *By Maria LoBiondo*

Robert Venturi '47 *50 and Denise Scott Brown received the American Institute of Architects' 2016 Gold Medal.

Clockwise, from left: Matt Wargo; courtesy U.S. Army; Rolf Seyboldt

Alumni Day Events Planned

Gen. MARK MILLEY '80, chief of staff of the U.S. Army, will receive the Woodrow Wilson Award, the highest honor given to an undergraduate alum, when he returns to campus for Alumni Day, Feb. 20.

JAMES HECKMAN *71, a Nobel laureate in economics who is on the faculty of the University of Chicago, will be honored with the James Madison Medal, the University's top award for a graduate alum.

Alumni Day annually draws about 1,200 Princetonians and guests to campus for lectures, special activities, exhibits, and a luncheon in Jadwin Gymnasium.

Heckman's talk will begin at 9 a.m. in Richardson Auditorium, followed by Milley's lecture at 10:15.

Returning events include Dean of Admission Janet Rapelye's talk on college admission and the 3 p.m. Service of Remembrance in the Chapel honoring deceased alumni, faculty, students, and staff. To register and view a listing of events, go to alumni.princeton.edu/alumniday.

Subscribe to Princeton Books, PAW's monthly email newsletter about alumni and faculty authors, at paw.princeton.edu

CLASS NOTES

Online Class Notes are password protected. To access, alumni must use their TigerNet ID and password. Click here to log in: http://paw.princeton.edu/issues/2016/02/03/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 1935

Walter F. Keenan III '35 *36 Pete died July 15, 2015, on Hilton Head Island, S.C., at the age of 102.

Born in Pelham Manor, N.Y., Pete came to us from Pelham Memorial High School. At Princeton he earned a bachelor's and a master's degree in mechanical engineering. Pete ate at Elm and was a member of the Catholic Club and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. During his senior year, he roomed with Joe Hazen, J.D. Sylvester '37, and Tony Rytina.

After graduation, Pete worked for Union Carbide in West Virginia for 25 years before relocating to New York City. He was an early visionary of how the computer age would affect the business world. Retiring in 1976, he and his wife, Tee, moved to Hilton Head, where he owned a computer company that created a program for solving Sudoku puzzles, in which he took great pride. Pete was an avid golfer and sailor as well as an active Princetonian and classmate — he was the oldest returning alumnus in the P-rade in 2014 and 2015.

Tee predeceased Pete in 2005. He is survived by his two sons, John and James, and their families, which include five grandchildren and several great-grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1940

John A. Valentine Jr. '40 John died in his sleep May 15, 2015, in Durham, N.C., at age 96.

Born in Staten Island, N.Y., he came to Princeton from Curtis High School. At Princeton he majored in psychology, graduated with high honors, and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He took his meals at Dial and was in the band and the Student Tutoring Association. His senior-year roommate was Huntley Stone.

After graduation, John earned a master's degree and a Ph.D. in social psychology at Syracuse University. He taught and chaired the Department of Psychology and Education at Middlebury College, and then spent the rest of his career with the Educational Testing Service and the College Entrance Examination Board, which brought him back to Princeton. While with ETS, he was executive secretary of the groundbreaking Commission on Non-Traditional Study.

John loved tennis and playing his banjo. He was a devoted Princetonian and classmate, attending reunions and games regularly with his children and grandchildren. His son John said, "His battle cry was 'Forward with '40!'"

John retired in 1987, and he and his late wife, Nellie, relocated to Durham in 1999. He is survived by his sons, John and Tim; daughters Susan and Megan; and three grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1943

Robert H. Feldmeier '43 Bob died peacefully July 2, 2015, at his home in Fayetteville, N.Y.

He prepared at the Taft School and was a member of Cottage Club at Princeton. Bob left the University in 1942 and entered the Marine Corps, where he served in the parachute troops and later as a second lieutenant. In 1951, he founded Feldmeier Equipment Inc., which he expanded to six locations across the country. Among his professional achievements are 19 patents, most of them for food-processing equipment.

Bob's wrestling achievements began in 1938 when he won the New York State High School Championship in the 125-pound weight class. Wins continued through his time at Princeton and through his entire life, culminating with his election to the Wrestling Hall of Fame. Bob also received the Meritorious Service Award, given by the National Wrestling Coaches Association.

He is survived by his wife, Peggy Lou; children Jeanne Jackson, Jake '70, Lisa Clark, and Robert E.; their spouses; six grandchildren; and nine great-grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1945

Andrew Perrine Monroe Jr. '45 Perry died peacefully April 10, 2015, at his home in Sarasota, Fla., surrounded by family.

Perry entered Princeton from Choate following in the footsteps of his father, Andrew Monroe 1911. He joined Cottage and lettered in track and cross-country. After a medical discharge from the Navy V-12 program, Perry graduated in 1947 with a bachelor's degree in engineering and election to Phi Beta Kappa.

He joined the Army Reserve during the Korean conflict and served a year of active duty in California. He married Mary "Betty" McCoun in 1948 after being introduced on a blind date by classmate Jim Mills, and entered into a lifelong career in the printing-equipment industry.

Moving to New Canaan, Conn., Perry founded his own firm, Monroe Product Services. Eventually he and Betty retired to Longboat Key, Fla., where they enjoyed a retirement full of international travel, artistic endeavors, tennis, dancing, bridge, community service, good friends, and visits with grandchildren.

Betty predeceased Perry. He is survived by his children, Bill, Steve, and Meg '78; and nine grandchildren. Perry was very proud that his grandson, Stephen GS, represents the fourth generation of Monroes at Princeton. The class expresses its sympathy to the family on the loss of this loyal and effective Princetonian.

THE CLASS OF 1947

David S. Chapin '47 Dave died June 27, 2015, in Avon, Conn.

He prepared at Kingswood School in West Hartford, Conn. Dave entered Princeton in the summer of 1943 and served with naval aviation during World War II, including a six-month stretch in Panama. He returned to Princeton in 1946 and graduated with a bachelor's degree in economics in 1948.

Dave joined the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co., working in marketing in the Hartford, Syracuse, Philadelphia, and New York branches. In 1961, David was loaned to the American Foreign Insurance Association in New York to help establish the facilities for underwriting boiler and machinery insurance risks overseas. In 1970 he served as secretary/treasurer of the Casualty and Surety Club of New York. His last assignment was handling development, communications, and technical underwriting in the home office before retiring in 1990.

Dave is survived by his three nieces, several in-laws, and his fiancée, Marian Hurlbut.

John Sawyer '47 John died July 9, 2015, in Hyde Park, Ohio.

He graduated from the Lawrenceville School in 1943 and enlisted in the Air Force shortly after, where he became a B-17 pilot. John entered Princeton immediately after his

discharge in November 1945 and graduated in 1949 with a bachelor's degree in economics.

John had a very interesting and distinguished career — he started the J. Sawyer Co., a multifaceted agricultural and real estate firm. He was a pioneer in the aerial application of crop pesticides and was inducted into the Ohio Agricultural Hall of Fame.

John was a founder of the Cincinnati Bengals and acted as the team's president from 1968 through 1993. He was part of a trio that represented Cincinnati during the city's bid to gain an American Football League franchise, and also was a former part owner of the Cincinnati Reds. He served on the leadership team that helped construct Riverfront Stadium. John gave generously to many organizations and charities. He was unassuming and approachable and had an ability to make people feel special.

His wife, Ruth, predeceased him. The class extends its deepest sympathy to John's four daughters, 13 grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren, who survive him.

THE CLASS OF 1948

Norman Thomas Gilroy '48 Tom died suddenly May 2, 2015, of a heart attack in Sleepy Hollow, N.Y. He was 88.

Tom, who was known to many of us as Norman, was born in San Francisco in January 1927. He graduated from Princeton in 1949 and earned a law degree at Columbia in 1952. Tom spent his entire professional career with the New York firm of Hughes Hubbard (now Hughes Hubbard & Reed). A longtime senior partner in the firm and an eminent specialist in securities law, he was a prolific writer and a well-known lecturer and teacher in that legal field.

Tom and Margaret, his wife of 35 years, met when she was on the staff of the consulate of the Netherlands in New York — in the nick of time, just before she was about to be transferred to the Dutch consulate in Trinidad.

Margaret survives him, as do his children from a previous marriage, James T. and Catherine Eby, and a grandson.

John M. Williams '48 Jack died Aug. 5, 2015, at age 88.

He was a native New Yorker, and one of several Choate School alumni in the Class of '48, along with John Vennema, Joe Hixson, and Cyril Nelson. Before college, Jack spent a year in the Merchant Marine "teaching small-boat handling." On campus, he was on the editorial board of *The Daily Princetonian* and a competitive tennis player. At Dean Godolphin's suggestion, he left for a while at the end of his junior year and came back to graduate in 1950 cum laude in politics, winning a thesis prize.

The Army decided that Jack's poor vision was not a handicap to military service, so he spent 14 months "in frozen Korea" as a radio operator. His subsequent business career was in public relations and advertising, first at Lever Brothers and at Dun & Bradstreet, where he worked for 17 years and became director of corporate communications.

Meanwhile, on Long Island, he was the founder/president of Friends of the Bay, which worked to save the Oyster Bay Wildlife Refuge, and also served as mayor of Centre Island, "beating back overdevelopment."

Jack's survivors are Joan, his wife of 58 years; their daughter, Maris Baker; son Roderick; and three grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1949

Don Depew '49 Don died Jan. 7, 2010, in Wexford, Pa.

He was born Dec. 17, 1927, in Washington, D.C., and came to Princeton from Katonah and Bronxville high schools. He was an English major and earned highest honors in the divisional program in the humanities, high honors in English, and a Phi Beta Kappa key. He belonged to Court Club, the Players Guild, and the University Orchestra.

After college Don had three successive careers: corporate writer and editor, freelance writer, and forensic photographer. Don loved to read good books, listen to good music, and walk quietly in the woods.

He leaves behind Nancy, his wife since 1958; and two sons, David and George. To all of them, the class extends its sympathy.

Gene Seymour '49
Gene died Sept. 16, 2013.

He came to Princeton from Salamanca, N.Y., and left the University after a short time. For a number of years he had an insurance agency in Salamanca and then became regional director of the New York Commission for Human Rights. Gene later relocated to Florida and entered the real-estate business. He married Betty J. Schubert on Sept. 9, 1950, and they had two children, Katherine and Morse.

Gene did not keep up with the class, so our knowledge of his later years is incomplete. But we extend our condolences to the family of a man we wish we could have known better.

THE CLASS OF 1950

Marcus Aaron II '50
Marcus, better known as "Pete," died May 28, 2015, in San Francisco. He had moved there from his native Pittsburgh to be near family when he retired in the early 2000s.

Educated in Pittsburgh public schools, Pete was chairman of the Hillel Foundation, a history major, and a member of Court Club at Princeton. His father was in the Class of 1920. Pete earned his law degree from Harvard and used his legal background during two years in the Army.

He returned to Pittsburgh in 1956 with his bride, Barbara, whom he married the year before, and began a 40-year legal career. He first practiced with the city solicitor before entering the private sector.

Pete joined the board of Homer Laughin China Co. in 1967, which his family co-owned for four generations, and was its president from 1989 to 2001. Pete was a leader of many community organizations and served as president of the Princeton Alumni Association of Western Pennsylvania, establishing a Princeton scholarship in his name.

Pete enjoyed tennis, travel, and photography. He was an enthusiastic fan of Pittsburgh's professional sports teams.

He leaves behind his daughters, Judy, Susan '80, and Barbara; and six grandchildren. Barbara predeceased him.

J. Elliott Blaydes Jr. '50 Elliott, known to us as "Razor," was a competitive man with a strong faith that sustained him in his personal and professional life. He died May 19, 2015, in his hometown of Bluefield, W.Va.

Before Princeton, Razor served in the Navy. In college he played JV football and basketball, belonged to Cottage, and majored in biology. He earned his medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine.

After an internship, ophthalmology training, and chief residency at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, Razor returned to Bluefield in 1958 to practice ophthalmology with his father. He not only brought the latest advances in eye care to his patients, but developed new suture materials, surgical instruments, and techniques for cataract surgery.

Razor was widely recognized for his research and educational seminars. His outreach included a humanitarian mission to Honduras, the China Vision Project, and coordination of the Rural Health Care Symposia in Appalachia. The Blaydes Clinic, formed in 1969, continues to serve the Bluefield area.

He was a leader in local and national health and educational organizations. Razor was an avid sportsman who enjoyed hunting, fishing, golfing, and playing tennis. He authored a biography and a hunting memoir.

He is survived by his wife, Anita; and children Elizabeth, Jaime, and Stephen '81. Razor's sons James and William predeceased him.

William H. Nixon '50 Bill died May 22, 2015, in Tuxedo Park, N.Y. His ability to connect with many people and his humor were strengths he fostered daily.

He graduated from The Manlius School, where he captained the undefeated football team. At Princeton, Bill played varsity football, ate at Cap and Gown, and majored in psychology.

After service in the Army, he began work at the Hoyt Corp. Bill went on to own the company, building it to 50 employees and establishing it as a reliable and quality manufacturer of electrical contacts and contact assemblies.

He parlayed his athletic ability into recreational sports, including skiing, sailing, and biking. Also, Bill was fascinated by fast cars.

He married Rita Acanfora in 1951, with whom he shared passions for the New York Jets, golf, and travel. Her death in 2014 left a void in his life.

Bill is survived by his son Nick, daughter Sue, and five grandchildren. His son Scott preceded him in death.

Robert Roth '50

Bob died June 7, 2015.

He graduated from Mamaroneck (N.Y.) High School and served in the Navy before entering Princeton. Bob was on the swimming team and was a member of Charter. A few months after graduating with a civil engineering degree, he married Jean Kronfeld, whom he had known since he was 12.

Bob held a variety of engineering positions in New Jersey and New York until 1961. During that time he took classes at NYU at night and earned a master's degree in civil engineering. He spent the next five years in Florida, working for Dade County and teaching at Miami-Dade County Junior College. Seeking a change, he entered the federal service in Athens, Ga., as a training engineer at Southeast Water Laboratory, where he specialized in pollution control. In 1972, Bob transferred to the Environmental Protection Agency office in Atlanta and worked there until retiring in 1989. After a brief consulting stint, he fully retired in 1995.

At our 50th reunion, Bob reported that he had entered a master's swimming program and was back in the pool "where [he] always belonged." Bob and Jean were active in their church and shared many hobbies before her death in 2010.

He is survived by his children, Laurel and Robert; and two grandchildren.

Paul A. Stavrolakes '50

A dedicated pediatrician and philanthropist, Paul died March 20, 2015, on Long Island.

He graduated from Trinity (N.Y.) School. At Princeton he was a member of Campus Club and majored in chemistry.

After completing his residency in pediatrics at Flower Fifth Avenue Hospital in New York, he started a solo pediatric practice in Port Jefferson, N.Y., and continued there until his retirement in 1999.

Paul prided himself in maintaining close contact with Greece and his Cretan roots. His first wife, Niki Scoufopoulos, was an archaeologist. After Niki's death he ran the Aegean Institute, a college-level summer program in Greek studies for American students that she founded.

Paul leaves his wife, Jean, whom he married in 1991; daughters Kim, Georgi, and Dora; son Yako; four stepchildren; and 15 grandchildren. Our condolences go to his extended family.

THE CLASS OF 1951

Clifford J. Heath Jr. '51

Cliff was born Oct. 4, 1925, in Englewood, N.J.

He graduated from Teaneck (N.J.) High School in 1943 and served in the Army during World War II in Europe. Upon his return, Cliff attended Lawrenceville, Princeton, and Columbia. Many of us remember his lively piano-playing at Reunions.

In 1951 he married Barbara Mannhardt, who died in 1974. He and Susan Conroy were married a year later. His business career included home-building in New Jersey in the early 1950s. Cliff then went on to serve as president of Precipitation Associates of America from 1958 to 1992, executive vice president of SWK Engineering Inc. from 1993 to 1996, and executive vice president of the New Jersey Alliance for Action from 1996 to 2012.

Cliff was also a member of the American Society of Highway Engineers, the American Society of Testing and Materials, the American Association of Paving Technology, the Transportation Research Board, and the New Jersey Society of Municipal Engineers.

He died July 29, 2014, at the age of 88. Cliff is survived by Susan; children Stuart Heath, Gary Glaser, Steven Heath, Deborah Glaser Henry, Daniel Glaser, and Matthew Glaser; and 13 grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1952

Joseph E. Murphy Jr. '52

One of our high performers, Joe died Aug. 10, 2015, in his hometown of Minneapolis.

He graduated from the Blake School. He majored in history and joined Quad at Princeton. Joe belonged to the World Federalists and the Minnesota Club, served as president of the Mountaineering Club, and was an announcer on WPRU. His roommates were Matt Loufek and Jim Wright.

After graduation, Joe served as a lieutenant in the Army and took classes at the University of Minnesota. He had a banking career at Northwestern National Bank, where he led the way in use of computers for financial analysis and later wrote *Stock Market Probability* and *The Random Character of Interest Rates*.

He led three American expeditions to Tibet, including one to Everest, and skied to both the North and South poles. Joe became chair of Midwest Communications, a television and radio company. His activities included service on the boards of a number of prominent institutions in the Twin Cities and writing of some books.

Joe leaves his wife, Diana, and sons Michael and John, to whom the class offers its sympathy on the loss of our prominent classmate and its thanks for his military service for our country.

THE CLASS OF 1956

Robert Jack Doub '56

Jack was born Jan. 19, 1935, and came to Princeton from McDonogh School along with classmates Charlie Elliott and John Finney.

He was an avid sports fan and athlete, enjoying success in football, basketball, and lacrosse in high school. As a Tiger, Jack competed in football, rugby, and lacrosse. He majored in economics, was a member of Cottage Club, and roomed with Jim Harvey.

He served in the Army and then started a sales career at IBM. In 1969, he purchased BR Smith, a power-distribution company. In 1979, a rather fortuitous chain of events led to his founding Baltimore Therapeutic Equipment Co., where he served as president and CEO. The company was the world leader in occupational therapy.

Jack's fondest memories were of the times he spent at Princeton. He was fortunate to attend every reunion from his junior year on and maintained close ties with many of his classmates and teammates.

Jack died April 7, 2015, at his home in Baltimore. He leaves behind Rita, his wife of 58 years; sons Brian, John, and Bruce; and eight grandchildren. Jack is remembered as a superb athlete, loyal friend, and the proud captain of his yacht, *Tiger Stripes*.

Harry A. Hoffner Jr. '56

Harry died March 10, 2015.

He was born in Jacksonville, Fla., and attended the Hill School in Pottstown, Pa. Harry earned a bachelor's degree in modern languages and literature at Princeton and went on to earn a master's degree in theology from Dallas Theological Seminary, followed by a Ph.D. in ancient Mediterranean studies from Brandeis University.

Harry's academic career included positions at Brandeis, Yale, and the University of Chicago, where he served as the John A. Wilson professor of Hittitology and executive editor of the *Chicago Hittite Dictionary*, which he co-founded with professor Hans Guterbock in 1976.

Harry was an internationally known expert on the Hittite language. He was the author of many books and articles, including a

comprehensive grammar of the Hittite language.

In addition to his extensive work in ancient Near Eastern studies, he had a great interest in biblical studies and sacred music, teaching numerous Bible study classes and serving as a member of the Chancel Choir of College Church in Wheaton for two decades. His final work was a commentary on the biblical books of Samuel I and II, soon to be published.

Harry is survived by his wife, Winifred; two sons; and a daughter.

THE CLASS OF 1958

William J. Dean '58

Bill died June 23, 2015, in Doylestown, Pa.

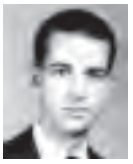
A graduate of Phillips Andover Academy, he majored in economics and was a member of Tiger Inn. Bill was head football manager during his junior year and a member of the Navy ROTC. He roomed with Dick Cowen and Frank Carpenter during his last two years at Princeton.

After graduation, Bill attended Naval Postgraduate School, Emory University, and the University of South Carolina, where he received his law degree. He became a partner in the Greenwood, S.C., firm of Burns-McDonald.

While in the Navy, Bill became a lieutenant commander and served as the naval attaché under Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara in President Lyndon Johnson's administration.

Bill was an independent lawyer and later a real-estate broker with Coldwell Banker Hearthside in its Solebury/New Hope, Pa., office. He enjoyed cooking and gardening and was an avid Phillies, Flyers, and Eagles fan.

Bill is survived by his daughter, Shannon Joseph; grandchildren Peyton and Caroline; his brother, Edward '56; nieces Deborah and Nancy; nephew Edward; and his former wife, Penny Dean. The class sends its deepest sympathy to them all.



Norris B. Lankford '58

Norris died July 1, 2015, of natural causes.

Norris prepared at the Gilman School, where he had been president of the political club. At Princeton, Norris's major bridged the fields of electrical engineering and physics. He was a member of Prospect and roomed with Ted Bromley, Dennis Day, John Heckscher, Duncan Van Dusen, and Ed Wrenn during his senior year.

After graduation, Norris attended the University of Virginia's Graduate School of Business for one year until the draft caught up with him. After his military service, he joined the 29th Division of the Maryland National Guard and attended Officer Candidate School, where he finished as a first lieutenant.

Norris initially worked as a salesman for IBM, then in computer engineering at Westinghouse, and finally in telephone transmission at Western Electric and AT&T. He retired in 1989.

Norris lived in the family house where he had grown up and oversaw a suburban farm. He was a member of the Yacht Squadron at Gibson Island, Md., where he raced his Star sailboat. In his early years, he enjoyed mat surfing at Ocean City, Md., and later enjoyed the same activity on the North Shore of Oahu. He belonged to the Eastern Shore Society of Maryland and the Ancient and Honorable, the oldest civic organization in America

To Dorothea, his wife of 41 years, the class sends its deepest sympathy.

Charles Moran III '58

Charlie died June 21, 2015, in Amherst, Mass., from the effects of acute myeloid leukemia.

Upon graduation from St. George's School, Charlie came to Princeton, where he majored in English. He took his meals at Tower Club, where he was elected chairman of its bicker committee and then vice president of the club during his senior year. Charlie was also captain of the 150-pound crew.

After graduation and several years of teaching at St. George's and Choate, he earned a Ph.D. in English from Brown in 1967. Later that year, he joined the English Department at UMass, Amherst and served there until his retirement in 2005.

Among his professional honors were the UMass Distinguished Teacher Award, the University President's Award for Public Service, the Outstanding Teacher Award from the Massachusetts Council of Teachers of English, and the Outstanding Innovator Award from the National Committee on Computers in Composition and Communication in 2003.

Until his recent illness, he always was physically active. Charlie ran a number of marathons, including two Boston marathons. In his early 60s, he switched to cycling. Charlie competed in the 2011 National Senior Olympics cycling events in Houston and placed second in his age group in the Northeast Masters Cycling Association in 2013.

Charlie is survived by Kay, his wife of 51 years; son Seth and his wife, Elisa; daughter Amy and her husband, Peter; and three grandchildren. The class extends its sincere condolences to them all.

THE CLASS OF 1961

Robert C. Reed '61

Bob died May 27, 2015, in Rock Hill, S.C.

Born in Glen Ridge, N.J., he prepared at Kent School. At Princeton, "Reedo," as he was known to many of us, majored in biology,

played football, and took his meals at Tiger Inn. Bob was a member of the Glee Club, the Tigertones, Triangle Club, the Right Wing Club, and the Parachute Club. He roomed with Jerry Sullivan, Jack Sullivan, Charlie Morgan, John Clark, and Jim Wickenden, and died only a few weeks before their first-ever all-roomie reunion.

After earning his medical degree at Temple, Bob was in private practice in Alliance, Ohio, where he co-founded the Good Samaritan Medical Clinic. He was a trustee of the Alliance Community Hospital and a member of the Ohio State Medical Association and the Alliance Country Club. Bob received the Stark County Medical Society Lifetime Achievement Award in 2000. In 2014, he and his wife, Sally, relocated to South Carolina.

He is survived by Sally, his wife of 51 years; his children John, Jennifer, and Collin, and their families, which include nine grandchildren; and two sisters.

THE CLASS OF 1963

Donald F. Crowley '63

Don died July 23, 2015, at home in Johns Creek, Ga., after a brief battle with bladder cancer. He had lived in the Atlanta area since retiring in 1999 from a successful career in human resources.

At Princeton, Don majored in psychology and was president of Cannon Club. He was student manager of University Cleaners and a member of Orange Key's steering committee. Don lived at Cannon during his senior year with Asher, Heffernan, Hyland, White, and Greg Riley.

A generous and affable man with a robust sense of humor, Don had a wide circle of friends and was broadly respected. He worked for Citicorp, Chemical Bank, and Xerox, and chaired a lobbying group for employers' flexible-compensation plans.

Deeply religious, he cherished his Catholic faith. Don helped construct a church in Georgia and was a director of the Academy of Our Lady of Mercy in Milford, Conn., and of the Howard School in Atlanta.

"Don was one of the finest men I ever knew," said Ed White. "He was always a loyal, honest friend who was full of compassion and understanding."

The class offers condolences to his wife, Natalie; daughters Maureen Crowley, Christine Roenitz, and Eileen Balderas; seven grandchildren; and brother Michael.

THE CLASS OF 1964

Douglas M. Herron '64

Doug died suddenly May 7, 2015, in New York City. He was 72.

He was born in Denver and spent several years living with his family in Wyoming and Utah. They eventually settled in Wheat Ridge, Colo., where Doug was a student leader and baseball player at Wheat Ridge High School. At Princeton, he majored in Slavic languages and literature, was a leader of the Rocky Mountain Empire Club, manager of the baseball team, and a member of Campus Club.

Doug went on to earn his master's degree in Slavic languages at the University of California-Berkeley in 1967, studying Russian and Serbo-Croation literature. In 1968 he married Anita Rhodes, a graduate of Cornell. For Doug and Anita, those years at Berkeley during the height of the free-speech movement were truly memorable.

He taught Russian literature for several years at Reed College in Portland, Ore., then moved to New York City in the mid-1970s while Anita pursued her doctorate in clinical psychology at Adelphi University. Doug then began a long association with the Robert Louis Stevenson School in New York as a teacher, chief financial officer, and headmaster. Their daughter, Natasha, is a psychiatrist in New York City and the mother of their three grandchildren.

To Anita and Natasha and her family, the Class of 1964 extends sincere condolences.

THE CLASS OF 1965

G. Warren Daane Jr. '65
Warren died June 11, 2015, in Oakland, Calif., where he had lived for many years.

The son of G. Warren Daane 1932 and Mavis Daane, Warren came to us from Shaker Heights (Ohio) High School. He and Clark Graebner, a future Davis Cup winner, won the Boys Doubles National Championship in high school, along with a number of other tennis titles in the United States and Canada.

Warren was tennis captain senior year and played for all four years on our highly ranked team. He majored in history and wrote his thesis on "Tom Johnson and His Fight for Three-Cent Fare." Warren took his meals at Charter and roomed with John Shirk and Jeff Gorin, who remained lifelong friends.

Thereafter he moved to the Bay Area and had a successful career, first at Crocker Bank and then at his own firm as a mortgage banker. Warren never lost his love of or skills in tennis, and was club president of the Berkeley Tennis Club and was twice named "Member of the Year."

He is survived by his son, David; daughters Maria Daane and Megan Daane Lawrence; brothers Charles Daane '74 and Robert Daane; six grandchildren; and his life partner, Eileen Ingenthron.

THE CLASS OF 1989

Milagros Mejias Arguello '89
Mili died Jan. 7, 2014, just three days shy of her 47th birthday.

She was born and raised in the Bronx. At Princeton, Mili majored in sociology and was a member of Mathey College, where she served as a minority-affairs adviser. She was also a member of Campus Club, secretary of Acción Puertorriqueña y Amigos, communications chair of the Chicano Caucus, student representative of the Latino Task Force, and vice president of Princeton Ballet Folklórico.

After Princeton, Mili lengthened her impressive list of accomplishments, earning a master's degree in education from Columbia University. Next, she took a position at Trinity University in Texas, where she met the love of her life, Arthur Arguello. Mili and Arthur were married for 16 years at the time of her death.

In addition to Arthur, Mili is survived by her parents, Ramon Otto and Gloria Mejias; her brother, George Mejias; and sister-in-law Denise Mejias. Our deepest condolences go out to her family and her many friends.

THE CLASS OF 1990

William J. Kilkenny III '90
Bill died Feb. 18, 2006, in Wilmington, Del., at the age of 38.

At Princeton, Bill lived in Wilson College as an underclassman and was a member of Cottage Club. He majored in economics and graduated with honors.

Bill also participated in ROTC and captained the award-winning Ranger Challenge Team. When Bill was battalion commander during his senior year, his unit won the MacArthur Award, recognizing it as the best ROTC unit in the country. The presentation of the award to the unit was made in the Pentagon's Hall of Heroes by Gen. Colin Powell. Bill was commissioned as a regular Army officer in the Armor Branch and began training at the Army Armor School immediately following graduation. Bill served with distinction on active duty in the 24th Infantry Division in Operation Desert Storm.

Following his Army years, Bill earned a graduate degree at Wharton. He served as a senior manager with Deloitte Consulting, and at the time of his death had recently joined the internal-consulting group at DuPont in Wilmington.

Bill is survived by his children, Ali and Jack; his parents, Betsy and Bill; his grandfather, William; and his brother, Robert Kilkenny '91. His former wife, Becky, also survives him.

Michael S. Motherway '90
Mike died May 7, 2015.

He was a beloved father, husband, friend, and classmate whose life was cut short by

ALS. As ALS slowly stole Mike's physical strength, his unshakable faith, courage, humor, and humility became a source of inspiration and awe to those around him. His spiritual transcendence is the legacy he leaves to his wife, Julia; their children, Billy and Cecilia; and countless others who knew and loved him.

After Princeton, Mike earned a master's degree in economics from the University of California, Santa Barbara and became a successful entrepreneur. But his greatest accomplishments were meeting the love of his life, Julia, and convincing her to marry him. After a wedding that featured a plethora of pranks staged by friends, the couple settled in Mike's hometown of Santa Ana, Calif., and raised their two children in a home filled with love, faith, and family.

"Keep in touch, boys," were Mike's final words in his 1990 yearbook profile. Mike was the ringleader of a group of roommates that first met at the infamous sub-zoo in Wilson College. Our time together was a blessing and our memories of him will never die.

Juan J. Pantoja '90
Juan died Dec. 6, 2010.

Born in Mexico, he came to Princeton from Alisal High School in Salinas, Calif. Juan was the seventh of nine immigrant children; his family members picked strawberries to support themselves. At Princeton, Juan lived in Forbes College, was a member of Campus Club, and majored in politics. Outside the classroom, he was a leader in Ballet Folklórico (helping to preserve his cultural heritage) and the Chicano Caucus, to which he committed countless hours of service.

After graduating from Princeton, Juan declined an offer to matriculate at Harvard Law School, and joined Teach for America instead. He became a teacher and mentor in an underprivileged and underserved community in South Central Los Angeles. Fully cognizant of the opportunities that a strong education provided him, Juan later obtained two master's degrees, one from Harvard's Graduate School of Education and a second from UCLA's Anderson School of Management. At the time of his passing, Juan was married to Nadya, and was a father to two young daughters.

Juan's most outstanding trait was always his firm sense of purpose. His personal trials left him with an unwavering commitment to lend a hand to those for whom life's circumstances made achievement appear distant and unattainable.

Lynne Haggard Rumney '90
Lynne died July 7, 2015, at home in Minot, N.D., after a long illness. She was 47.

Raised in Silver Spring, Md., Lynne majored

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

in English at Princeton and graduated *cum laude*, earning membership in Phi Beta Kappa. She was a member of Quadrangle Club and roomed with Jennifer Bates and Missy Larson Fox. Lynne was concertmaster of the University Orchestra and helped organize its first-ever tour. A gifted violinist, Lynne was also a soloist and chamber musician in countless performances both on and off campus.

After Princeton, Lynne earned her master's degree in violin performance from the Eastman School of Music and served as director of the honors program and as an instructor in humanities at Minot State University. She was co-founder and director of the Dakota Chamber Music Institute. Lynne continued her performing career as concertmaster of the Bismarck-Mandan Symphony Orchestra and the Western Plains Opera Orchestra. She was an active member of her church and loved spending time with friends over a cup of tea. Her warm smile and wit warmed hearts.

To Lynne's husband, Jon Rumney; daughter Danica; father Gale; and sister Loretta Haggard '86, the class sends condolences on the loss of one of our outstanding classmates.

GRADUATE ALUMNI

H. Fritz McDuffie Jr. *42

H. Fritz McDuffie, a chemist who had a long career with the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, died June 7, 2015, at age 98.

He graduated with a bachelor's and a master's degree in chemistry from Emory in 1938 and 1939. In 1942, Princeton awarded him a Ph.D. in chemistry. While holding a postdoctoral biochemistry fellowship at Cornell-New York Hospital, he attended NYU Law School for a year. Then, in 1943, he joined the patent department of the Allied Chemical Co. before transferring to research. He then worked for Bristol Laboratories, where he received a patent for making penicillin derivatives.

Early in 1950, McDuffie joined the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. He was a group leader in the chemistry division, associate director of the reactor chemistry division, and director of the information division. He also spent two years in India representing the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.

McDuffie excelled in swimming and held Tennessee state records for the 85-to-89 age group. Interested in music throughout his life, he sang in choirs wherever he resided, including the Princeton University Chapel Choir.

He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth; and three sons. He was predeceased by one son and a brother, Bruce '42 *47.

Gisbert H. Flanz *47

Gisbert Flanz, retired professor of political science at NYU, died April 26, 2015. He was 98.

Born in Czechoslovakia in 1916, Flanz earned a university degree in 1936 and a law degree in 1939 in Prague, immigrated to the United States, and enrolled in Princeton's Graduate School in 1939. At Princeton, he also taught politics from 1939 to 1943 and then served in the Army. From February to June 1946, he was a full-time lecturer while finishing his Ph.D. in politics.

Flanz began teaching at NYU in 1946 and retired as professor of political science in 1982. In the 1960s, he assisted in the drafting of a constitution for the Republic of South Korea and advised on legislation in South Vietnam.

In 1971, Flanz (with Albert Blaustein of Rutgers) created *Constitutions of the Countries of the World*, a reference work updated semi-annually. This was the culmination of his scholarly knowledge of the complexities of constitutional law. He continued to publish authoritative texts on constitutional law and comparative political science for more than 30 years.

Flanz was predeceased by Elizabeth, his wife of 72 years; and daughter Katherine. He is survived by three children, four grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

W. Howard Arnold *55

Howard Arnold, a nuclear physicist who worked in the United States power industry, died of a stroke July 16, 2015, at age 84.

Born in 1931, he studied chemistry and chemical engineering at Cornell, and in 1955, was awarded a Ph.D. in physics from Princeton. Arnold was then employed by Westinghouse Electric in Pittsburgh in the new field of nuclear engineering.

At Westinghouse, he wrote computer software for the analysis and control of neutron diffusion in a nuclear reactor. Westinghouse also assigned him to design NERVA, the nuclear rocket engine meant to take humans to Mars. In the late 1960s, he was in charge of developing the Mark 48 torpedo, a main weapon for United States submarines.

In later decades, Arnold worked on peacetime power uses. He was elected to the National Academy of Engineering, joined by his daughter, Frances '79, the only father and daughter in the academy. In his 80s, Arnold continued to work as a presidential appointee to the U.S. Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board.

He is survived by Josephine, whom he married in Princeton in 1952; five children; and 10 grandchildren.

William W. Fleming Jr. *57

William Fleming, the retired Mylan Professor of Pharmacology at West Virginia University School of Medicine, died April 29, 2015, at age 83.

Fleming graduated from Harvard in 1954, and then earned a Ph.D. in biology from Princeton in 1957. With a National Institutes of Health postdoctoral fellowship at Harvard Medical School, he studied autonomic and cardiovascular pharmacology. In 1960, he joined the pharmacology department at the West Virginia University School of Medicine as an assistant professor.

In 1966, Fleming was appointed full professor and chair of the department, positions he held until he retired in 1999. From 1986, he also held the Mylan Chair of Pharmacology. He was recognized internationally for his research and mentoring of Ph.D. students and postdoctoral fellows. In 2001, WVU gave him the Vandalia Award for outstanding service to the state.

In retirement, Fleming was an adjunct professor of pharmacology at the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, as well as an emeritus professor at WVU. He had been president of three professional pharmacological associations and published more than 130 papers.

Fleming was married to Dolores for 62 years. He is survived by three children; five grandchildren; and a great-grandson.

Daniel S. Barker *61

Daniel Barker, the F.M. Bullard Professor of Geology, emeritus, at the University of Texas at Austin, died May 21, 2015, at age 81.

Barker graduated from Yale in 1956, earned a master's degree in geology from Caltech in 1958, and then a Ph.D. in geology from Princeton in 1961. He went to the University of Texas at Austin in 1963, and retired in 1999.

He supervised seven doctoral students and 11 master's students and demanded that each come up with his or her own original research topic and write a proposal that competed with him for his endowed-research funds. Barker published a textbook and more than 50 peer-reviewed papers and book chapters. His geological fieldwork took him around the world.

At UT, he received the Knebel Teaching Award three times and the College of Natural Sciences' Teaching Excellence Award twice. He received the Jubilee Medal of the Geological Society of South Africa in 1994. Barker was a senior fellow of the Mineralogical Society of America, and received several research grants from the National Science Foundation.

Barker is survived by two daughters and two grandchildren. His marriage to Barbara Mackin lasted from 1964 to 1984, and they remained best of friends until she died in 2002. In 1994, he married Rosemary Brant, a happy union until her death in 2006.

*This issue contains an undergraduate memorial for Walter F. Keenan III '35 *36.*

Graduate memorials are prepared by the APGA.

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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.

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

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

Provence: Stunning views from rooftop terraces, french charm throughout apartments in restored medieval house. Sleeps 2-10. Vineyards, boulangerie, restaurants, hiking. $900-$1500/wk, www.chezkubik.com

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

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Stone Harbor, NJ: On beach, upscale. 570-287-7191. E-mail: radams150@aol.com

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Fundraising

A Request

I graduated from Princeton in 1968 with a B.A. magna cum laude in Art and Archaeology. After two years of writing art criticism in New York for Art News Magazine, I went on to devote my life to an independent inquiry into the role of the body in the transformation of consciousness. It was necessary to embark on this journey independently as there were no university departments at the time that I could join to pursue this inquiry.

Over the years I've written eleven books—many about the role of the body in Buddhist meditation, many others about the 13th century Sufi poet Rumi—several of which have been translated into multiple languages. Even though I am an "outlier" in both the academic and Buddhist worlds (I never affiliated myself with any one Buddhist tradition, but preferred to focus on the denominator common to all of them: the physical posture of sitting meditation), I am now routinely invited into Buddhist centers to help the students transform their experience of sitting meditation from one of struggle, pain, and bracing into one of grace, ease, joy even.

My wife and I are now wanting to move to Costa Rica to build a modest retreat centre where sincere meditation practitioners can come and enter into three week self-retreat that I can guide and monitor, completely on a donation basis. I'm looking to raise $250,000 to continue this next phase of my work, and I thought to share my story with a university community that has consistently valued independent and creative thought. If there is anyone out there interested in supporting this project, would you please contact me by email at will@embodiment.net or by phone at 250-746-7618. You may also want to look at my website www.embodiment.net.

Thank you for your consideration. Will Johnson '68

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A New Era At the Garden

John S. Weeren

Before YouTube, before VHS cassettes, before television, there were sound films, popularly known as talkies. Although *The Jazz Singer,* the first feature-length motion picture to include synchronized speech, premiered in the fall of 1927, it was not until the winter of 1929 that Princeton's Garden Theatre bid farewell to the age of silent films.

This involved the adoption of a new sound-on-disc technology — a marriage of the turntable and projector — called Vitaphone, whose arrival was anticipated with more than a few misgivings. In the words of PAW: "Some there are who aver that the movies at Princeton are loud enough already, others who assert that the sound reproducing contrivance is a vicious invention heralding the collapse of the spoken drama as practiced on the Theatre Intime stage, still others who fear that, when some goddess such as Greta Garbo opens her mouth, all their dreams will be shattered."

Warning that "history demonstrates that a synthesis of two arts is liable to early extinction," the editors of *The Daily Princetonian* questioned whether "the manager of the Garden has contemplated with due seriousness the step which he is taking. Is he giving aid and comfort to a species of art destined by its very nature to failure?"

Undeterred, the Garden Theatre announced its first talkie in the *Prince* Feb. 11, urging readers to "See and Hear" *The Singing Fool,* a "Warner Bros. Vitaphone Picture" released in 1928. Like *The Jazz Singer,* it starred Al Jolson, the most celebrated entertainer of his day, and it proved to be an even greater hit, moving *The Film Daily* to declare, "Here is complete vindication for the advocates of sound pictures." In paraphrasing Jolson's signature line in its advertisement, "Folks — You Ain't Seen Nothing Yet," the Garden Theatre was prescient: Talkies were here to stay.

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

The 1929 *Prince* ad for *The Singing Fool.*

The Daily Princetonian

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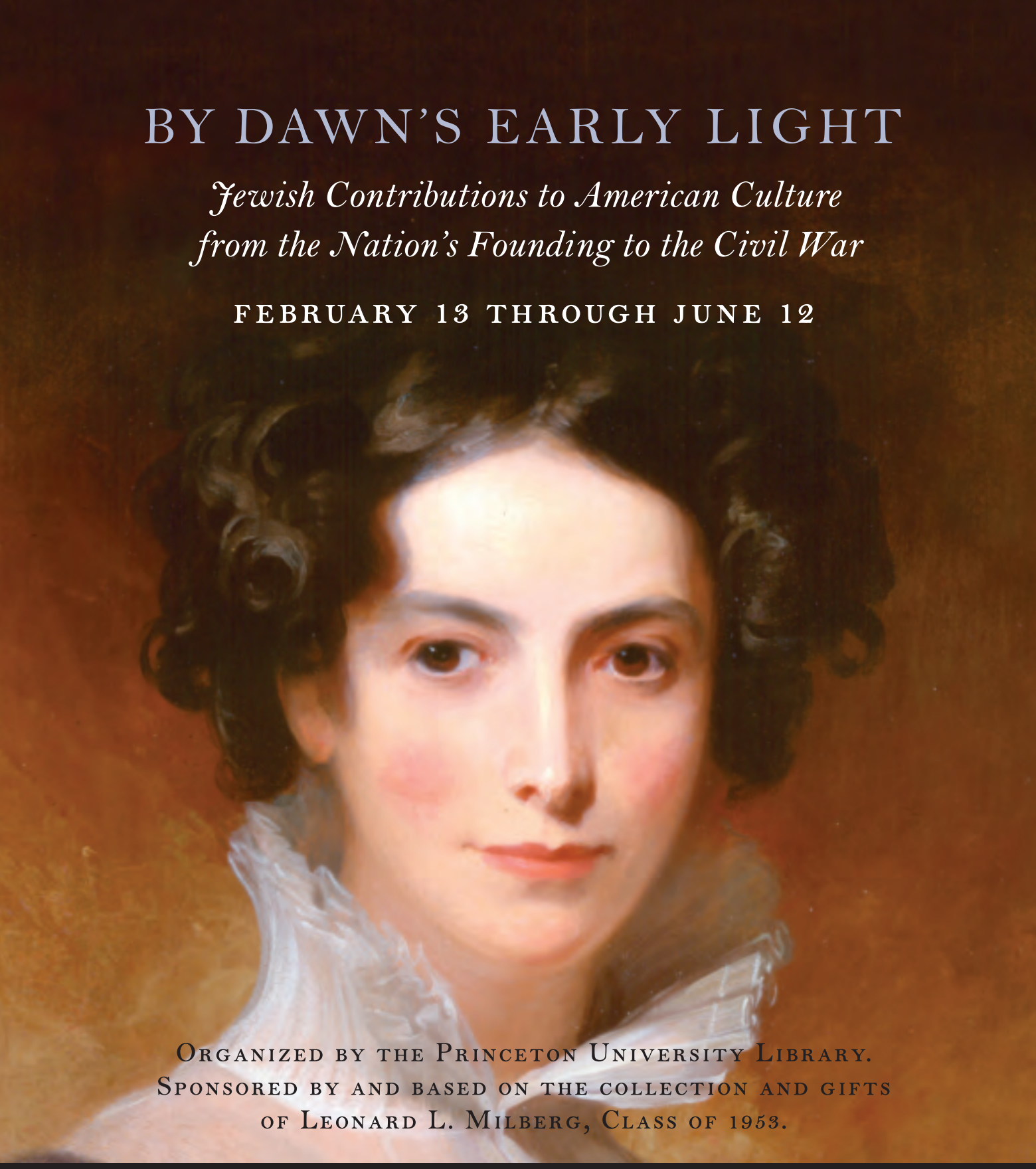

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