TAKING THEM HOME

Bridget Wright ’01 carries on a century-old family funeral business
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October 21, 2015   Volume 116, Number 3

On the cover: Photograph by Dale Ferrell

Tapestry in Firestone’s reading room, page 12

The Accidental Ethicist
For a few days, social media painted Kenneth Moch ’76 as a villain — and started a debate about experimental drugs.
By Katherine Hobson ’94

The Family Business
Bridget Wright ’01 left law to run her family’s century-old funeral home, a mainstay of her Southern town.
By Mark F. Bernstein ’83

Talking the Talk
Palliative-care doctor B.J. Miller ’93’s recent TED Talk has been viewed more than 1 million times. View a playlist of popular TED videos by Miller and other alumni at PAW Online.

Digital Dilemmas
If paper documents are history, Gregg Lange ’70 asks, what does that mean for the future of archives?

Tiger of the Week
Browse our weekly profiles of alumni and nominate your top Tiger.

C.K. Williams
Listen to three poems that the poet — who died Sept. 20 — read for PAW in 2006.
Utility Can Wait—Embrace Utopia

In PAW’s previous issue, I shared the speech that I made at Opening Exercises to welcome Princeton’s great Class of 2019 to campus. I thought that you might also enjoy reading the comments made during orientation week by our new dean of the college, Jill Dolan. Jill, who is the Annan Professor in English and professor of theater in the Lewis Center for the Arts, took office on July 1, and she is off to a tremendous start. I hope that you find her remarks as illuminating and insightful as I did. — C.L.E.

Since I became dean of the college, I’ve been thinking a lot about why people go to college. I’ve been a professor for a long time, but my new role demands that I have good answers to that question, for people who have made the cost and practicality of a university education such a flashpoint issue, and perhaps especially today, September 11, fourteen years after the World Trade Center towers crumbled to dust in New York City. One reason to go to college, in fact, is to recall our common history, as well as to prepare for and imagine the future. So why do people go to college? Why are you here?

In his recent New York Times op-ed piece, Kwame Anthony Appiah, who once taught on Princeton’s faculty, describes two opposing views of what college is for: utility and utopia. Appiah says, “As college grows more expensive, plenty of people want to know whether they’re getting a good return on their investment. They believe in Utility University.”

Appiah also reminds students getting a liberal arts education that “liberal” comes from the Latin liberalis, which means “befitting a free person.” “Here,” he says, “college is about building your soul as much as your skills. . . . College, in this view,” he continues, “is where you hone the tools for the foundational American project of the pursuit of happiness. Welcome,” he says, “to Utopia University.” Now, which version of Princeton have you just joined?

Your parents, as well as some of your new classmates or roommates or teammates, might urge you toward utility, even as your heart and soul tempt you toward utopia. I’d personally suggest that you give yourselves some time at Utopia before transferring to Utility—or perhaps vice versa. But try to cross-enroll in both.

Yes, your future beckons. But the present is rich—the present is awesome, in fact, and you won’t be able to relish it properly if you’re only thinking about how your choices now will get you a job when you graduate. You will get a job, even if you can’t yet imagine what it might be! Utopia University gives you space to map a route that might be much more circuitous and unpredictable than you’d think.

As someone who leans toward the utopian myself, I want to end with three exhortations.

First: Take time every day to reflect on your experiences here. Keep a journal in which you write—every day. Go for a walk by Lake Carnegie—every day. Sit in Murray Dodge Hall with a cup of coffee and nothing else in front of you—every day. They say it takes 28 days to establish a new habit. Make one of your new habits reflection, so that you can capture and curate your time here at Princeton.

Second: Spend part of that reflection time thinking about the meaning and purpose of your education. Regardless of what life circumstances brought you here, you are all privileged to attend Princeton. This opportunity comes with responsibility. How will you make the world a better place? How will your life and work, even now, in your first year, help and enrich others? How will the example you set in your daily life on campus inspire your family at home and friends and strangers here? I hope you bring curiosity, compassion, and kindness to your lives—every single day.

Finally, because I lean toward the utopian, I like to invoke the Jewish theologian Abraham Joshua Heschel’s notion of “radical amazement.” Heschel said, “Our goal should be to . . . get up in the morning and look at the world in a way that takes nothing for granted. Everything is phenomenal; everything is incredible; never treat life casually.”

So my third and final exhortation to you: Be amazed every day while you’re here. And in your choice between Utility University and Utopia University, I hope you’ll lean, like me, toward utopia, not because Princeton is perfect—it’s not perfect for any of us. But lean toward utopia because in your astonishment every day, you might find a way to make the world that much more amazing for yourself and for others.

Know that the faculty are here for you, and so are your terrific residential college deans, directors of studies, and directors of student life. Know that we have your backs. Know that all we wish for you every day is radical amazement and, of course, the best of luck.
Inbox

‘DELIGHTFULLY MADISONIAN’
Eveline Chao ’02 has introduced us to Professor Christopher Achen’s rather sour assessment of the American political process (Life of the Mind, Sept. 16). I am shocked, shocked at the professor’s shock at his discovery that “voters often select politicians based on their loyalties to political party, religious belief, or racial identity.” He apparently harbors an outsized faith in voters’ capacity for “thoughtful assessment.”

Here’s the truth: Most of us do cast our votes based not solely on a given candidate’s biography, policy views, or even hair. We elect (well, cast ballots for) candidates based on political philosophies that each of us has shaped — views acquired and modified over time from close observation and reflection (along with, of course, extensive indoctrination by family, friends, co-workers, spouses). Democracy works (albeit with varying degrees of efficiency) because every election is a dynamic encounter, indeed a collision, of these individually acquired “takes.” It’s all delightfully Madisonian.

Now the balance between what have become two competing philosophical camps may get tipped by a tiny slice of those who are either equipped with “the facts” or simply remain untouched by party lines to which most of us swear confident if undiscriminating allegiance. Well, of course, it is a hell of a way to run a country, but long-term success often confers its own imprimatur.

Jamie Spencer ’66
St. Louis, Mo.

RECALLING GEORGE WARFIELD
I was sad to read of the passing of Professor George Warfield (On the Campus, Sept. 16). Professor Warfield was my instructor in solid-state physics and my thesis adviser. As a graduate student in 1955, I was lucky and privileged to have been inspired by his teaching. He instilled in me an understanding of solid-state physics, always interpreting theory into a visual and physical image, making solid-state devices my chosen field, and eventually leading me to the creation of the monolithic silicon integrated circuit. As George Heilmeier ’62 put it so well, Professor Warfield has influenced a whole generation of electrical engineers.

Isy Haas ’57
Tempe, Ariz.

TIME TO END FOOTBALL
The tide is finally turning against football. It is now undeniable that this game is causing massive brain damage to its players, not only long term with chronic traumatic encephalopathy but also in the short term through diminished development of the hippocampus, a part of the brain that is critical to the formation of new memory, the control of emotion, and mental health.

Football is bad for players from peewee leagues to the pros. This is undeniable. Why does Princeton continue to play the sport? Surely, President Eisgruber ’83 must be aware of the damage that this sport is inflicting on students who are football players. I challenge President Eisgruber to make Princeton a leader on this issue and not a follower. Pull the plug on football. While it will be shocking to some, he will be vindicated and celebrated for his courage in a very short time.

If you are a football player, here is what I would recommend: Go in and quit — today. It’s not disloyal. Where will all of your fans be in a few years, when you are struggling with mental problems associated with your days as a football player? You already are damaged, sorry to say. So just walk in and quit. You will never regret it. No matter what kind of

PAW TRACKS

LOVING THE LAB: As a Princeton freshman, Laura Landweber ’89 began her first research project and immediately knew she had found her path. “I really experienced that art of being absolutely wrapped up in what you do,” she says. Listen to her story at paw.princeton.edu.

Denise Applewhite/Office of Communications
bull your coach throws at you, he won’t be there to help you down the road. No one will.

Fred Doar ’77
Mill Valley, Calif.

STANDING UP FOR BURR

I am writing to encourage alumni to join me in the Committee for the Rehabilitation of Aaron Burr (CRAB). I believe that a great wrong has been committed against the reputation of this member of the Class of 1772, and that Princeton has not played as important a role in defense of our colleague’s reputation as it might have.

As chairman of CRAB, I urge all alums to join me by 2017, the 245th anniversary of Burr’s graduation. I hope the president, the Board of Trustees, and the history department will assist in this overdue crusade.

I became skeptical of the treatment of Aaron Burr by historians while researching the medical problems of people in power in the U.S. government. It seemed to me that there was something peculiar about Burr’s life after 1800. He had become Jefferson’s vice president, having missed the presidency by a whisker in 1801; within a few years, his reputation was in tatters and he had

WEIGHING IN ON MISUSED WORDS

The Conversation Online

“Diction Slips,” David Galef ’81’s PAW Online essay on words that often are misused, inspired a number of readers to offer their own pet peeves.

The use of “dynamic” as a noun “drives me crazy,” said Dana S. Scott ’58. “I attribute the popularity to inappropriate precision.”

Herbert Kaufmann ’55 said the essay mentioned “many of the word confusions that bother my compulsive soul”; he added “notorious” where “notable” is the intended meaning.

Galef’s description of The Elements of Style as a “bastion of common sense” was questioned by Julian Hook ’83, who commented: “For an opposing view of that horrid little book, go read what the professional linguists and grammarians at the Language Log blog have to say about it.”

Robert Coxe ’69 wondered why so many people confuse “lie” and “lay” but not “sit” and “set.” He recalled the words of a professor who told him: “I realize there are individuals who misuse ‘lie’ and ‘lay’ who may be perfectly nice people, but I do not care to dine with them.”

Bruce Deitrick Price ’63 said the article “presents a wonderful array of things that students should take a few minutes to memorize. That way you won’t have to stop in the middle of a conversation and ask Google for help.”

“Treating the perfectly normal singular English word ‘data’ as a plural because it’s a plural in Latin” is the pet peeve of Steve Margolis ’81.

Galef’s essay and the reader comments, Ralph Nelson ’63 said, “demonstrate the need for a thorough revision of English to weed out overlapping shades of meaning, multiple meanings for the same (or similarly spelled or sounding) words, and the subtle allusions to exotic contexts of words derived from foreign languages.”

Steve Margolis ’81 recalled “the beauty salon that advertised ‘Cosmologist Wanted.’ All they needed to fix it was an ET.”
descended to the level of “traitor” — not much better than Benedict Arnold.

I was spurred to action when I discovered that historian Joseph Wheelan had been over the same material that I had and had come to many of the same conclusions in his wonderfully documented text, *Jefferson’s Vendetta*. My research resulted in a play, *Traitor! The Treason Trial of Aaron Burr — 1807*.

I hope that this appeal will hit responsive chords and that we might be able to change the way that Burr has been relegated to the dustbin of history. I can be contacted by phone at 518-399-0038 and by email at drjbm21@gmail.com.

*John B. Moses ’42
Rexford, N.Y.*

**SENDING MIXED MESSAGES**

I am saddened to find the mixed messages regarding alcohol usage at my beloved Princeton University. While the University emphasizes responsible drinking and repeatedly points out the danger of irresponsible alcohol consumption, I was astonished to read the Student Dispatch column in the Sept. 16 issue. Regarding alcohol usage in eating clubs, the students’ Real Talk Princeton blog is quoted as saying: “Everyone gets drunk before heading to the Street.”

This sends out the message that drinking is expected in Princeton since “everyone gets drunk.” What a terrible message regarding our University. Please be sensitive when publishing such statements.

*Bo Lin ’90 p’19
Richardson, Texas*

**ENDOWMENT QUESTIONS**

Each month I receive multiple appeals to contribute to Annual Giving, while the 2014 report on the University endowment puts its total at about $20 billion. I also read in Thomas Piketty’s book, *Capital in the Twenty-First Century*, that top schools with large endowments can afford to pay lavish fees to equity managers who bring the institutions annual returns unheard of for most individual investors. These facts were amplified in a recent opinion piece in *The New York Times*, “Stop Universities

**FROM THE EDITOR**

**One Alum’s Unusual Path**

One of the requests PAW often hears is to publish more articles about “alumni like me” — the vast majority of Princeton graduates who do important and satisfying work that has not yet resulted in a Nobel Prize or international renown, and probably never will. Can’t you find more stories about interesting people who lead normal lives? our readers ask.

Meet Bridget Wright ’01, on our cover. Wright is the proud owner of a century-old family business known throughout her South Carolina community. She’s a funeral director — perhaps the only Princeton alum now in that job. You might have been surprised when you saw the cover image of Wright, who posed at her workplace in vibrant green and spoke with a warm tone of welcome, not hushed solemnity. As writer Mark Bernstein ’83 notes, Wright is not the stereotypical undertaker.

Despite the family legacy, Wright did not leave Princeton intending to run a funeral home. But it’s easy to see how crucial aspects of her role must have been nourished on campus — and not just the skills that come in handy in running any business. She knows history and the role families and businesses like hers play. She understands community. She has learned how to deal with different kinds of people coping with different kinds of struggles.

Princeton alumni do many things. PAW covers the writers, the artists, the scholars, the activists, the leaders of nonprofits and businesses that aim to change the world. Like most alumni magazines, we don’t do as well finding graduates like Wright, who serve others in their most personal moments.

Families want Wright to bring a loved one home, and that she does, with the care and attention that can transform rituals of death into celebrations of life.

— *Marilyn H. Marks ’86*
Inbox

from Hoarding Money.” This leaves me wondering why I should direct any of my relatively paltry financial resources toward my alma mater.

I know that Princeton maintains a generous tuition-assistance and grant program, and that it spends lavishly on student facilities and support services — far more so than when I attended! It also pays very large salaries to attract “academic stars” to its faculty, while its administration is rewarded handsomely for its services. Nevertheless, the University’s endowment continues to grow prodigiously. I have to wonder: What is the purpose of ceaselessly agitating to increase the size of this colossal mountain of wealth?

After Princeton, I attended two public universities. I reckon that these institutions can benefit far more from my contributions than Princeton, dependent as they are on public funding and tuition fees. If the Princeton endowment serves some other function than bestowing bragging rights and plum contracts to a fortunate and select group of fund managers, I would like to know. I might reconsider my response to those endless solicitations for money.

Gary Ostroff ‘79
Teaneck, N.J.

AUTHOR’S QUERY

In 1910, while serving at the U.S. Legation in La Paz, Bolivia, Alexander Benson 1894 was involved in an attempt to identify two American bandits who had been killed in southern Bolivia two years earlier after robbing a mine payroll. Although Benson did not know it at the time, the two were Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid.

I’m looking for anyone, a descendant of his or of a classmate, who might know anything about Benson and whether he ever talked about his brush with outlaw history. I can be contacted at djbuckdc@cs.com.

Daniel Buck
Washington, D.C.

FROM THE ARCHIVES

Jeanette Kellogg (Wotkyns) ’73 and her father, John Stewart Kellogg ’38, were identified by PAW readers as the family in the Sept. 16 From the Archives photo.

FOR THE RECORD

An article in the Sept. 16 issue about faculty and alumni scientists who signed a letter supporting the nuclear deal with Iran omitted the name of Sidney Drell ’47. Drell is deputy director emeritus of the SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, senior fellow at Stanford’s Hoover Institution, and a recipient of the National Medal of Science, among other honors.

An article in the Sept. 16 issue on The Strand Magazine’s release of an unpublished story by F. Scott Fitzgerald 1917 incorrectly reported the assistance provided by the University Library. Strand managing editor Andrew Gulli knew the library had particular titles because they are listed online in the finding aid for Fitzgerald’s papers; the library provided photocopies of manuscripts he requested and did not provide a list of unpublished works.

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.
Six glass panels, 18 feet in length, add rich color to the front of the University Art Museum. The newly commissioned work by artists Doug and Mike Starn, titled “(Any) Body Oddly Propped,” was installed last month. Photograph by Ricardo Barros
On the Campus

‘Heartbreaking’
Inappropriate sexual conduct reported by 20% of students in campus survey

About 20 percent of Princeton students responding to a survey said they experienced some form of inappropriate sexual contact during the last academic year, while 8 percent of responding female undergraduates said they had been raped. Those are among the findings released Sept. 29 from Princeton’s “We Speak” survey on sexual misconduct.

The results — similar to those at other colleges, including Princeton’s peers — are “disturbingly and unacceptably high,” President Eisgruber ’83 said in a letter to the University community. “The findings at Princeton are heartbreaking,” he wrote. “We must create a climate in which all members of our community respect and care for one another; we must provide students with the information they need to get help and support if they are the victims of misconduct; and we must ensure that our disciplinary processes are fair, effective, and compassionate.”

The “We Speak” survey — considered Princeton’s most comprehensive examination of sexual misconduct on campus — was completed by 52 percent of nearly 7,900 undergraduate and graduate students last spring. (To view the report, go to http://bit.ly/wespeak2015.)

Among its findings:
• About 20 percent of the students — including 34 percent of undergraduate women, 14 percent of undergraduate men, 19 percent of female graduate students, and 6 percent of male graduate students — reported experiencing inappropriate behavior last year, including sexual assault, stalking, abusive intimate relationships, and sexual harassment.
• Nonconsensual sexual penetration — rape — was reported by 4 percent of responding students, including 8 percent of undergraduate women. If that figure is representative, it could mean that as many as 200 female undergraduates were raped last year.

“[The survey results] are extremely upsetting and grim, and it’s difficult to say if there is a straight path to making this all better.”
— Professor Deborah Nord, co-chair of the Faculty-Student Committee on Sexual Misconduct

• One in four undergraduate respondents experienced at least one form of inappropriate sexual behavior, while one in nine graduate students did.
• LGBT students were twice as likely to be sexually assaulted as students who identify as heterosexual. In total, 13 percent of responding students said they were sexually assaulted.
• Sixty-eight percent of students who reported being a victim of sexual assault said that alcohol was a factor when the assault occurred.
• Approximately 70 percent of male respondents agreed that Princeton is doing enough to protect the safety of its students, compared to 58 percent of undergraduate women and 52 percent of graduate women.

According to the University’s annual public-safety report, eight cases of rape were reported to Princeton officials in 2014, far fewer than the number indicated by the survey.

“That’s very concerning,” said Vice Provost Michele Minter. “We would like students to feel that they can fully come forward and use our disciplinary process, which uses a different evidence standard and is a much more accessible process than the criminal-justice system. But even so, many students don’t come forward.”

Surveyed students provided several common reasons for not reporting sexual misconduct. Some believed that the incident was not serious enough to report; some wanted to deal with the situation on their own; and some worried about staying focused on schoolwork. About 55 percent of students who experienced unwanted sexual contact did tell someone about it — most often a close friend, roommate, or romantic partner.

A day after the survey was released, the Faculty-Student Committee on Sexual Misconduct, co-chaired by Minter and English professor Deborah Nord, held an open meeting in McCosh 10 to allow community members to share their opinions and ideas.

Thomas Clark ’18, one of about 20 people who attended the meeting, spoke about being unsure of his role as a bystander when he saw intoxicated couples walking back to their dorms after a late night on the Street.

“You don’t know if real consent is there,” Clark said. “I don’t feel like we as undergraduate students have enough resources to intervene. There’s no protocol, no social script of what one should do in that situation, no phone number you can call. ... I think it would be helpful if the University had more guidelines about what you can do in those situations as a bystander.”

In his letter, Eisgruber cited the launch of Princeton’s UMatter health and well-being initiative to promote safety on campus, with a focus on addressing high-risk drinking, interpersonal violence, and mental-health concerns. (See story, page 10.)

Minter said the committee will consider additional programs and interventions on campus as it looks at ways to address issues raised in the survey.

While the survey results “are not surprising if you’ve been keeping up with the subject over the last several years,” Nord said, “they are extremely upsetting and grim, and it’s difficult to say if there is a straight path to making this all better.” By A.W.
Jill Dolan, Princeton’s new dean of the college, is many things—among them, feminist, blogger, and an expert on women’s and LGBT theater, performance, and popular culture. On campus, she’s probably best known as a professor of English and theater and as the former director of the Program in Gender and Sexuality Studies. Dolan spoke to PAW about issues that fall into her new role as dean the week after fall classes began.

The average GPA rose slightly across courses in all disciplines after the new grading policy was adopted a year ago [see story, page 13].

What does this say about the new policy’s impact?
I think it’s hard to generalize on the basis of one year of data. But the most important thing for me is that grading is something that we take seriously as a University and that we work with departments and programs in the context of their own cultures to figure out how they’re spelling out expectations for students.

What has been the effect on students? Are they becoming less competitive and more collaborative?
I think the [old] grading policy created some anxiety that I hope is slightly alleviated. But nonetheless, assessment is something that always makes people nervous, and rightly so, because we do it in a very rigorous way here. And it should be difficult to get an A.

There’s been discussion about whether Princeton should enroll more students and perhaps accept transfer students. What do you think?
I think that President Eisgruber is very keen to have as many students as we can manage take advantage of a Princeton education. And whether that’s through reinstating the transfer program or increasing the size of the student class — there are lots of ways that we could do this.

President Eisgruber has spoken about the importance of community service for Princeton students. What role should service play in the curriculum?
We have an opportunity to make a mark in this field by making this a curricular initiative and seeing how people across all four divisions of the University think about service learning as something they can make part of students’ coursework. I really hope we can expand how we knit service into curricular initiatives.

A task force is reviewing the University’s distribution requirements. What are some of the areas that may be looked at?
We’ve been charged to consider whether there should be a diversity requirement, whether or not there should be a computer science requirement, what should we do about language requirements, as well as [other] things. What about service? What about community engagement? What about entrepreneurship? There’s a host of initiatives that the University is embarking upon now that have some relation to the general-education requirements.

There has been discussion of a larger role for Asian American studies — do you anticipate any action in the coming year?
There’s a lot of energy around Asian American studies, gender and sexuality studies, American studies, Latino/Latina studies, and African American studies as interdisciplinary fields that can move forward together. There’s a lot of eagerness to really get them underway.

Given your new duties, how important is it to you to continue your blog, The Feminist Spectator (feministspectator.princeton.edu)?
Blogging is an aspect of my life that I really wouldn’t want to give up. One of the pleasures of writing that blog is that it exercises a different part of my brain and it lets me engage with the culture that I consume on a regular basis in an active and thoughtful way. ✽ Interview conducted and condensed by A.W.
The announcement could not have been more timely: Just four days before the release of Princeton’s sexual-misconduct survey, the University launched a program encouraging students to make healthy choices and intervene on behalf of others.

Called UMatter, the initiative focuses on three major campus concerns — interpersonal violence and abuse, high-risk drinking, and mental-health distress — and offers advice on taking action to prevent dangerous situations.

The issues that surfaced in the We Speak survey and those addressed by UMatter are tied to campus culture, said Kathy Chow ’17, chair of the Undergraduate Student Government’s student life committee.

“I think it’s all part of the Street culture, and that needs to be changed,” Chow said.

“Because our social life is so centered on the Street, I think students sometimes feel like they have to go out. It facilitates an environment in which a lot more drinking happens, and consequently we have sexual assault in some unfortunate cases.”

The UMatter website seeks to provide the tools to create a safer community. For example, students are told that being an effective bystander starts with noticing small things, such as offensive comments or controlling behavior in a relationship, to prevent harm before problems escalate.

A UMatter Facebook post Sept. 20 — the morning of Lawnparties — offered tips on how to “drink smart” (eat, hydrate, and pace), while pointing out that New Jersey law and University policy prohibit drinking alcohol by those under 21.

“I think too often these issues are brushed over,” said Grace Miles ’18, a member of the SHARE peer-advising group, “but as on any campus, there are problems where people do have depression, people do handle alcohol poorly, sexual assaults do happen.” She praised the UMatter initiative for addressing the issues “in an organized manner that’s a lot more public.”

Some students cautioned, however, that the problems would not be easy to resolve.

Aaron Yin ’17 said the student survey established a link between high-risk drinking and sexual misconduct, but that is only “the very first step.” Developing a series of techniques that students find helpful, he said, “will require a lot of work, and I’m hoping that the University will execute much more than it talks.”

StUDENT DISPATCH

UMatter Campaign Calls on Students to Get Involved, Keep Others Safe

Logan Sander ’18

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No Evidence of Bias

Lengthy federal probe of admissions finds no discrimination against Asian applicants

A federal review of Princeton’s undergraduate admissions that began nine years ago has ended, finding no evidence that the University discriminated against Asian or Asian American applicants.

The Department of Education’s Office for Civil Rights announced its findings in a letter to President Eisgruber ’83 that the University released Sept. 23.

The review was begun in response to two complaints that charged that Princeton was discriminating on the basis of race and national origin. One was filed by a student from China who was waitlisted in 2006, the other by parents of a student of Indian descent who applied unsuccessfully in 2011.

OCR found the University pursued “a broad definition of diversity,” for which race and national origin were among many factors that were considered in efforts to assemble a broadly diverse student body.

Looking at 15 years of data, the agency said it found no evidence that the University tried to limit the number of applicants admitted from any racial or national-origin group. Instead, OCR said, the percentage of Asian students admitted has risen steadily, from 14.2 percent of the Class of 2007 to 25.4 percent of the Class of 2014.

The OCR report described in detail the way the admission office reviews applications and said it found no evidence of separate processes or tracks by race. “Each applicant who was offered admission competed against all other applicants for admission,” the report said.

Reviewing more than 1,000 application files for the Class of 2010, OCR found that sometimes race or national origin received positive attention, and sometimes it did not. Each of the 17,000-plus applications that year was read by multiple staff members, the report said; final selections for admission usually were made by a committee of at least five people.

OCR said it was told by the University that Princeton “denied admission to literally hundreds of non-Asian applicants for the Class of 2010 who were valedictorians, and over 3,000 non-Asian applicants with a 4.0 GPA. These non-Asian applicants were not admitted despite the fact that many Asian students who did not have these academic credentials were admitted.”

OCR looked closely at legal standards and Supreme Court decisions governing the use of race by programs that seek diversity. Eisgruber said in a statement that he was pleased that the agency had found that “the University’s holistic review of applicants in pursuit of its compelling interest in diversity meets the standards set by the Supreme Court.”

The Supreme Court decided in June that it would once again take up a legal challenge to the admission policies of the University of Texas at Austin, providing an opportunity to re-examine its guidance.

The co-presidents of the Asian American Alumni Association of Princeton, Michael Chow ’04 and Chris Loh ’86, said in a statement that they were pleased with OCR’s findings. “Diversity in viewpoints and cultures enriches the University experience, and we are happy to know that students of Asian descent now contribute substantively to the diversity of Princeton’s student body,” they said.

A different reaction came from the Asian-American Coalition for Education, which found OCR’s conclusions “shocking, disappointing, and nonconvincing.”

OCR said the percentage of Asian students admitted has risen steadily, from 14.2 percent of the Class of 2007 to 25.4 percent of the Class of 2014.
On the Campus

New Firestone Tapestry Has a Common Thread

When Firestone Library’s third-floor faculty lounge was reconceived as a reading room as part of the library’s 12-year renovation project, University architects and library officials wanted to replace its imposing but fragile antique Belgian tapestry. California artist John Nava, left, was commissioned to design a new tapestry, and he proposed a design that “would represent the breadth of the library’s collections,” according to James Wallace of Princeton’s Office of Design and Construction. The result is a collage representing objects from the library’s Rare Books and Special Collections.

“The library is the heart of a university — a literal monument to a vast storehouse of collected human civilization,” Nava said in an email. “To particularize this idea in terms of Princeton, I wanted to fabricate the tapestry entirely out of elements from the Firestone collections and the architecture of the building.”

Nava visited campus several times and toured the library’s special collections to assemble the elements for the tapestry. After processing the images on a computer, Nava traveled to Belgium, where a custom palette of fiber and color was developed and the 17.3-by-16-foot tapestry was woven. ♦ By F.H.
GRADES rose slightly in the first year following the end of numerical targets for grades of A, a faculty committee reported. The average GPA across all courses and programs increased from 3.335 in 2013–14 to 3.390 in 2014–15. The smallest increases came in the natural sciences and engineering, while the largest came in the social sciences and the humanities. Under the new policy, departments developed their own guidelines for grading.

MARINA RUSTOW, who joined the faculty this summer as a professor of history and Near Eastern studies, was one of 24 recipients of this year’s $625,000 MacArthur “genius grants.” Rustow has used the Cairo Geniza — a collection of manuscript fragments found in a Cairo synagogue — to explore Jewish life and the broader society of the medieval Middle East, the foundation said.

Beginning next fall, ALL FRESHMEN will take part in an expanded orientation program that incorporates Community Action and Outdoor Action. First-year athletes will take part in a new program that offers workshops and discussions while also engaging in practice and games.

“The plan is to really get the freshmen moving through the same experience,” said Jill Dolan, dean of the college, noting that not all students participated in the “intense bonding experiences” of Outdoor Action and Community Action in the past.
IN MEMORIAM

History professor emeritus CARL EMIL SCHORSKE, a MacArthur “genius award” fellow, died Sept. 13 in Hightstown, N.J. He was 100. Schorske, who joined the faculty in 1969 and later established Princeton’s Program in European Cultural Studies, earned international recognition and a 1981 Pulitzer Prize for his book, *Fin-de-Siecle Vienna: Politics and Culture*, a compelling picture of Vienna at the turn of the 20th century. It remains a significant narrative of modern European intellectual history. Austria honored Schorske with its Cross of Honor for Science and Art, First Class.

A legendary lecturer, he was named one of the 10 “great teachers” in the country by *Time* magazine while at Berkeley in 1966. He retired in 1980.

Acclaimed poet C.K. WILLIAMS, retired professor of creative writing and adviser to hundreds of students, died of multiple myeloma Sept. 20 in Hopewell, N.J. He was 78. Williams, whose work often addressed war, social justice, and politics, won nearly every major award for poetry, including the 2000 Pulitzer Prize, the 2003 National Book Award, the 1987 National Book Critics Circle Award, and the $100,000 Ruth Lilly Poetry Prize in 2005. Williams served on the faculty from 1995 to 2013, and maintained a strong presence on campus after his retirement.

MAMDOUHA BOBST, whose $10 million gift to the University established the Mamdouha S. Bobst Center for Peace and Justice, died Sept. 10 in Manhattan at the age of 90. The Bobst Center opened in 2001 with the purpose of advancing peace, justice, and mutual understanding of and respect for all ethnic and religious traditions. Bobst’s philanthropy benefited hospitals, animal clinics, and universities.

On the Campus

SCENERY VS. SPEED

The Presidential Commute

Each fall brings a new class of students zipping around campus on their bicycles, and this year an unexpected cyclist has joined them — President Eisgruber’ 83. To discourage faculty members from parking on campus (parking is “expensive, takes up space, and isn’t pretty,” he said), Eisgruber has committed to reducing his own parking by 80 percent, and has taken up biking to campus instead.

“We have lots of people who live close to our campus, and then want to drive to our campus and park here,” he said. “We need to find ways to inspire people ... to take advantage of the smallness of our campus and to think of distances as smaller.”

At eight minutes, Eisgruber’s commute from Lowrie House, the official residence of the University president, sometimes takes him through Princeton Theological Seminary (the prettiest route) and sometimes down Mercer Street (faster, but more crowded). The challenge is getting to the edge of campus, he said; after that, the University pathways are easy and beautiful to ride. On top of that, he added, bicycling is a convenient way to schedule exercise into his day.

And of the colder months to come? “My colleague Jill Dolan [dean of the college] told the freshman class that it takes 28 days to set up a habit. ... I figure I’m on my way to 28 days with the bicycle, and hopefully by the time the weather gets worse, the habit will be ingrained and I’ll be craving the ride.” ◆By Tammy Tseng ’18

A FEAST OF ARTISTS

The 1906 watercolor “Still Life with Carafe, Bottle, and Fruit” is one of 24 works by French artist Paul Cézanne featured in an exhibition of Impressionist and Post-Impressionist works through Jan. 3 at the Princeton University Art Museum. “Cézanne and the Modern: Masterpieces of European Art from the Pearlman Collection” offers more than 50 paintings and sculptures by artists including Edgar Degas, Édouard Manet, Vincent van Gogh, and Amedeo Modigliani. The exhibition broke the museum’s opening-weekend attendance record Sept. 17-20. ◆

The 1906 watercolor “Still Life with Carafe, Bottle, and Fruit” is one of 24 works by French artist Paul Cézanne featured in an exhibition of Impressionist and Post-Impressionist works through Jan. 3 at the Princeton University Art Museum. “Cézanne and the Modern: Masterpieces of European Art from the Pearlman Collection” offers more than 50 paintings and sculptures by artists including Edgar Degas, Édouard Manet, Vincent van Gogh, and Amedeo Modigliani. The exhibition broke the museum’s opening-weekend attendance record Sept. 17-20. ◆
Chad Kanoff ’17 arrived at Princeton as one of the top recruits in the country, ranked No. 14 on one ESPN.com list of high school quarterbacks. But that fall, Quinn Epperly ’15 left little doubt about who was best equipped to quarterback the Tigers, earning Ivy League Offensive Player of the Year honors in a record-setting season while leading his team to a share of the league title. Kanoff’s only appearances came late in blowout wins.

Last year, an injury scuttled Kanoff’s hopes of getting more playing time. This season, after the graduation of Epperly and 2014 standout Connor Michelsen ’15, Kanoff earned the starting job — and played like a veteran in his first two starts. In nonconference wins over Lafayette and Lehigh, Kanoff threw for a combined 451 yards, completing 33 of 55 attempts with three touchdowns and one interception. The Tigers also ran for 552 yards in the two games and scored 92 points, the program’s most explosive start since 1950.

Kanoff attributed much of his early-season success to the mentorship that teammates provided. “Quinn and Connor taught me how to practice,” he said. “They taught me how to train like a college quarterback in the weight room, in the film room, and even in eating. They showed me how to act with the offense.”

Head coach Bob Surace ’90 said in the preseason that Kanoff “is probably as good a pure thrower” as any Princeton quarterback he’s seen in the last 30 years. “He just throws the ball very accurately,” Surace said. “He’s really gotten stronger, and he’s a good athlete.”

While Kanoff’s talent was apparent in the wins over Lafayette and Lehigh, he was far from the only star on the field. Tailback Di Andre Atwater ’16 ran for 186 yards, averaging 5.8 yards per carry, and fullback Joe Rhattigan ’17 muscled his way into the end zone three times. The Princeton defense also started the season with two promising performances, forcing four turnovers. Linebacker R.J. Paige ’17 returned an interception 36 yards for a touchdown against Lehigh.

For the Tigers, the biggest tests likely will come in the season’s second half, when Princeton faces the top three teams in the Ivy’s preseason media poll: Harvard (Oct. 24), Yale (Nov. 14), and Dartmouth (Nov. 21). ◆ By Jack Rogers ’16 and B.T.
**MEN’S GOLF** won its first two tournaments — the Navy Fall Invitational and the Cornell Invitational — for the first time in the team’s 118-year history. Quinn Prchal ’17, above, finished as the individual champion in a 14-team field at Cornell, shooting a 5-under-par 208 for 54 holes.

**WOMEN’S GOLF** finished second at the Bucknell Invitational Sept. 19–20, led by freshman Amber Wang, who tied for eighth in the individual standings.

**SPORTS SHORTS**

While Darrow’s story made headlines nationally, it wasn’t news in the Tigers’ locker room. He had started coming out to teammates two years ago, during his freshman year — an experience that in many ways made the Outsports feature possible. “It was definitely a lot scarier coming out to friends and family because there is that face-to-face contact, and you see the initial reaction,” Darrow says. But his team was so supportive — “better than I ever could have imagined” — that it gave him the confidence to consider sharing his story beyond the campus.

Darrow also drew inspiration from other gay athletes, including Michael Sam, a star linebacker at Missouri who was drafted by the NFL’s St. Louis Rams; Chip Sarafin, a former offensive lineman at Arizona State; and Konrad Eiring, a runner at Darrow’s high school in Barrington, Ill.

Now the once-anonymous tackle has his own opportunities to inspire. This year, Darrow is the president of Princeton’s chapter of Athlete Ally, an advocacy and support group for LGBT athletes on campus. But his greatest platform may be on the field each Saturday, where the 6-foot-5-inch, 285-pound junior stands tall in opposition to long-held stereotypes of what it means to be a football player. ◆
Life of the Mind

Mapping the Body

A new way to study how tissues function and what changes when disease strikes

Scientists have long sought a better understanding of how human tissues work in the body, but these processes are extremely hard to study. Recently, researchers have begun sampling tissues, then analyzing their components — genes, proteins, and RNA — using computers, then creating complex maps that provide an overview of how these components interact with each other. The maps provide insights into how tissues work and track what goes awry when patients develop cancer, diabetes, and other disorders.

But not all tissues are accessible, and many can’t be manipulated well in the laboratory. To fill in these knowledge gaps, the lab of computer science professor Olga Troyanskaya recently achieved an extraordinary feat — compiling 38,000 sets of genomic experiments done by others to create a tool that shows how the genes in 144 human tissues work. Putting together and analyzing this amount of information is a huge step forward — no one has been able to create such maps before.

Making sense of large, computer-generated datasets is Troyanskaya’s bread and butter. Her laboratory, part of the Lewis-Sigler Institute for Integrative Genomics, uses statistical and computational analyses to manipulate vast amounts of information generated by biologists. Her latest work is an example of an innovative and ever more computationally sophisticated way to make the most of the data. The sheer amount of data from both healthy and diseased samples that Troyanskaya studied allowed the team to deduce the gene maps for several difficult to study but important tissues.

The map of the brain that the lab generated is helping Troyanskaya understand autism. “You can think of the brain network we generated from the big data as a molecular-level map of how the brain works,” she says. While many hundreds of genes likely underlie the neurodevelopmental disorder, only a few dozen are known. Using these established genes but no clinical samples that came directly from those with autism, the lab was able to predict new connections, creating a gene map that “appears to be very helpful in understanding the genetic basis of autism,” Troyanskaya says. “We now have a better idea of the relationship between genomic changes and biological pathways that are likely to underlie autism-spectrum disorders.” The long-term goal is to identify mutations in genes associated with autism to guide clinical diagnoses. But first, scientists will need to validate how these genes are linked to autism.

The extensive tissue maps generated are publicly available for other researchers to use. They will be helpful, Troyanskaya says, for drug development and studies of how diseases affect specific tissue types, which could guide new treatments. By Anna Azvolinsky ’09

Olga Troyanskaya has compiled 38,000 sets of genomic experiments to show how the genes in 144 human tissues work.
Sixty-eight years ago, Republican Sen. Arthur Vandenberg said that partisan politics should stop at the water’s edge — meaning U.S. politicians should support the president when it comes to foreign affairs — but the injunction frequently is ignored. Throughout American history, members of Congress, private-interest groups, and public opinion all have played an important role in shaping foreign policy, says professor of public affairs Helen Milner in her book *Sailing the Water’s Edge: The Domestic Politics of American Foreign Policy*, written with Harvard professor Dustin Tingley.

What did you learn about how presidents conduct foreign affairs?
We found that systematically, presidents are much more constrained by domestic forces when they are trying to use economic tools such as trade agreements, tariffs, and economic aid than when they use military force. The upshot is that presidents tend to use the military more because there are fewer domestic costs, relatively speaking.

**Wouldn’t the costs of using military force be greater, particularly after the Iraq and Afghanistan wars?**
Most presidents don’t plan to have a war go on for 11 years. They plan for the first six months. In that environment, the military tools often look less costly because the hope is that you get in, you fix the problem, and you get out. Nonmilitary approaches, such as diplomacy or sanctions, can take longer to implement and to bear fruit, which makes them less attractive. Even today, for example, I believe that if the president made the case to the American public that it was really in the national interest to send ground troops against ISIS, the troops would go.

**Have these domestic influences changed over time?**
The State Department has certainly grown weaker relative to the Pentagon.

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FACULTY BOOK: HELEN MILNER

How Politics Shapes Foreign-Policy Strategies

“Presidents tend to use the military more because there are fewer domestic costs, relatively speaking.”
— Helen Milner, professor of public affairs

One of the things we suggest is creating a civilian force under the State Department’s control that is trained in nation-building. We are involved with a lot of weak states now, including Afghanistan and Somalia, where the military just can’t help us anymore. We need to be able to deploy people who know how to build water systems, schools, and political parties.

**Is President Barack Obama more willing than his predecessors to use these nonmilitary tools?**
Obama has used them to some degree — for example, in negotiating the nuclear treaty with Iran or reopening the American embassy in Cuba. But notice how much domestic resistance he has gotten in a sphere — foreign policy — where presidents are supposed to be very powerful.

**Has increased political partisanship influenced foreign policy?**
Our foreign policy often doesn’t look bipartisan, but in some areas it is. Obama had to rely on Republicans to get his trade deals through Congress, for example. Partisanship is a constant part of American politics. The president always has to deal with it, but it tends to come more into play when he tries to use economic instruments.

**Sometimes it seems that Congress abdicates its responsibility to check presidential power.**
Congress will get involved, especially in areas such as immigration, trade, and foreign-aid allocation. It’s on the military side that Congress has been much more ambivalent. It sometimes looks as though Congress has abdicated its responsibility until a disaster has occurred, and then we are mired in Iraq and don’t know what to do.

Interview conducted and condensed by M.F.B.
In developing countries, treatable illnesses routinely go undiagnosed because of a lack of access to sophisticated blood tests that can be performed only in laboratories. Stephen Chou, a professor of electrical engineering, is working to change that. Earlier this year, he received a $500,000 award from the University’s Eric and Wendy Schmidt Transformative Technology Fund, established by Google executive Eric Schmidt ’76 to support high-risk ideas by Princeton researchers that could have a broad impact. Chou is working on a technology that would allow smartphones to diagnose medical conditions from one drop of blood or saliva.

Today, getting a blood test requires going to the doctor, then waiting days or weeks for the results. Chou’s technology would allow public-health workers in rural areas to perform the tests and transmit the results to a doctor via smartphone. “In developing countries, there often isn’t good access to medical testing, but everyone has a cellphone,” he says. “This technology will give us a way to monitor the health of large numbers of people.”

Other researchers and companies also are working to develop ways to perform blood tests more quickly and cheaply using mobile diagnosis, but Chou’s approach is innovative. He and his team are working to develop a sophisticated sensor that could detect biological indicators — called biomarkers — that indicate certain injuries or diseases. Using a chemical reaction with blood or saliva, the sensor would determine the presence of biomarkers for traumatic brain injury, which is Chou’s focus in the initial stages of the project. One obstacle is the size of the sample needed to identify biomarkers — today, lab tests typically require about a teaspoon of blood.

Over the next year, Chou and his team will work on a system for getting blood or saliva onto the sensor’s detection area and making the detection occur within a minute. Chou will write software that allows transmission of the results through the smartphone’s camera. The user would take a photograph of the sensor, and the software would respond with an analysis of the test’s findings. Chou is working on a filter for the smartphone’s camera and flash that can identify the chemical reaction.

If the project is successful, the technology should require no formal training for the user, which would be a big step forward for mobile personal health, Chou says. He hopes to broaden the research to include other diseases. ◆ By Amelia Thomson-DeVeaux ’11
he storm started with a single Facebook post from a desperate mom. “Please help us save our son,” it began. Josh Hardy, the writer’s 7-year-old boy, had contracted a deadly viral infection while being treated for cancer. A potentially lifesaving drug was in late-stage clinical trials, but the company developing the drug, Chimerix, had refused requests by Josh’s doctors to provide it. “Basically they are not going to save a child’s life for money,” Aimee Hardy wrote, urging people to share her post.

And with that, everything changed for Kenneth Moch ’76.

The drug, called brincidofovir, was the lead product for Durham, N.C.-based Chimerix. The antiviral had indeed shown some potential to treat the type of virus that had infected Josh, called an adenovirus. But the company’s ongoing clinical-trial program wasn’t an option for Josh, for several reasons. Chimerix was studying the drug’s ability to prevent — not treat — the reactivation of another pathogen, cytomegalovirus, in adults. That was the path that Moch, the company’s CEO since 2010, considered the most direct way to win approval from the Food and Drug Administration — and so the most worthy of the time, money, and resources necessary to conduct a significant clinical trial.

Josh’s doctors at St. Jude’s Children’s Research Hospital in Memphis, where the boy was in intensive care, wanted Moch’s company to provide brincidofovir under an FDA program — commonly called compassionate use — that permits companies to provide unapproved, investigational drugs to seriously ill patients under certain circumstances. Chimerix previously had run such a program for brincidofovir, but its dedicated government funding ran out in 2012 and the company stopped providing the drug, hunkering down to focus on FDA approval. The hundreds of requests for compassionate use of the drug since then were, like Josh’s, denied by the company’s medical-affairs department. Moch had never heard of Josh Hardy or his denial until his story started gaining traction on social media.

And boy, did it catch on. The original Facebook message was posted March 6, 2014. The next day, the family set up a Save Josh Hardy Facebook page. The Twitter hashtag #SaveJosh began to accompany tweets, many of them hostile, urging Chimerix to provide the drug. A retired trial attorney named Richard Plotkin took up the cause, reaching more than a million people through the social-media feeds of his childhood-cancer nonprofit, the Max Cure Foundation. “I decided I was going to get this kid the drug or I’d destroy Chimerix and Ken Moch,” says Plotkin, recalling his thinking then. The Hardys’ hometown newspaper, the Fredericksburg (Va.) Free Lance-Star, picked up the story. Then came the national media: CNN the night of March 9, Fox & Friends the next morning. A typical headline: “Company denies drug to dying child.”

By this time Moch was personally caught up in the maelstrom, trying to make Chimerix’s case to Plotkin and, through the media, to the rest of the world. “There’s an absolute moral dilemma here,” Moch says a year later, remembering his thinking during the crisis. “Let’s accept that as parents, we’d do what [Josh’s mother] did,” he says. Moch has known plenty of cancer patients, and he knew what Josh was going through. “It broke my heart,” he says. “You want to help these kids, but if you stop and help each person along the way,” fewer may benefit in the long run.

As CEO of a public company with 55 employees and limited resources, his job was to get the drug to market as quickly as possible, using the official clinical-trial process, so many more people could benefit. “It wasn’t about saving Josh Hardy; it was about saving many Joshes,” he says. His efforts to explain that, however, were no match for the story of the ailing boy in the ICU.

On Monday, March 10, Chimerix executives and board members received 15,000 emails and 3,000 phone calls, some of them threatening, says Moch. He felt he couldn’t give in to the external pressure. “It would have been a lot easier to just...
Kenneth Moch ’76 in his home in Chapel Hill, N.C.
give him the drug,” he says. “But if you say yes to one person, how do you say no to everyone else?”

The compassionate-use program Josh Hardy’s supporters wanted to tap grew out of the AIDS crisis of the 1980s, as desperately ill patients clamored for anything that might buy them time against the deadly new disease. Restricting the use of experimental drugs to double-blind clinical trials — in which neither the patient nor the treating doctor knows whether the new drug is being administered — wasn’t enough, said writer and AIDS activist Larry Kramer. The trials “are ludicrously inhumane when two-thirds of this room could be dead in less than five years,” he said in a 1987 speech. That year, the FDA changed its rules to allow for emergency or single-patient use of experimental drugs under certain circumstances. Now formalized by FDA policy, the programs allow for patients with serious or immediately life-threatening conditions to seek out treatments that have passed the first stage of clinical trials in humans when there’s no other good alternative.

But while the FDA is involved in the process, it’s not the gatekeeper. Before a physician goes to the FDA to seek approval for a drug’s use, the company must be willing to provide it. Once that happens, the FDA’s stamp of approval is all but assured; in fiscal years 2010–2014, the agency approved 99 percent of the requests it received. Still, there are many reasons a company might opt not to provide a drug. “The more I talk to people at companies, the more overwhelmed I am by what they’re overwhelmed by,” says Richard Klein, director of the FDA’s patient-liason program. The company may not have enough for compassionate use on top of the regular clinical-trial process. Or it may not have the personnel to dedicate to a compassionate-use program. Or it may be short on cash, as are many smaller biotechs with only one product. In theory there are ways to charge patients for certain costs associated with the drug’s manufacture and handling; in practice, companies give the drugs away.

The issue has become a big one for the pharmaceutical and biotech industries, as the number of requests has skyrocketed. Last year 1,882 requests reached the FDA, a 93 percent increase from 2013; scores more probably were denied by companies and never reached the agency. The Internet has fueled patients’ ability to check companies’ drug pipelines for potential treatments and to share information, and the right-to-try movement has advocated very publicly for the patients’ ability to check companies’ drug pipelines for potential treatments and to share information, and the right-to-try movement has advocated very publicly for the rights of terminally ill patients to access experimental drugs via state laws.

And then there’s social media, which can amplify a single patient’s request into a trending Twitter hashtag and recruit thousands of people to the cause. That social-media outpouring, Moch says, features a “staggering” rush to judgment and resembles a “public temper tantrum.” It leaves no room for a measured discussion of what even Richard Plotkin, Moch’s adversary in the Josh Hardy case, now admits is far more complicated than he first thought.

For one thing, experimental drugs are just that — experimental, notes Moch. While they may have potential, their effectiveness hasn’t been proven and their safety is a question mark. Only about one in 10 drugs that start the first stage of human trials ultimately wins FDA approval, according to a study that spanned 2004 to 2010. (The meningitis vaccine that Princeton students were given access to during the 2013–2014 campus outbreak was provided under expanded access, but that vaccine already had been licensed in Europe and Australia and was awaiting a final decision by the FDA. It was later approved.) The Josh Hardy case was rare in that case reports and earlier-stage trials actually suggested that brincidofovir might work for his circumstances.

“The question is, how high a bar, and what kind of a bar, do you want to have?” says Robert Klitzman ’80, a professor of psychiatry and director of the master’s in bioethics program at Columbia University. “If no patient can use a drug until it’s really proven to be safe, you’ll have people clamoring to try it.” And if the bar is too low, patients may be even less likely to get something that works, and more likely to be harmed, he says. Very easy access also opens the door to quacks who might seek to take advantage of desperate patients and their families, says Norman Fost ’60, professor emeritus of pediatrics and bioethics at the University of Wisconsin.

After all, the only real way to know if a drug works is to do the clinical studies. And a series of individual patients accessing a drug via compassionate use doesn’t equal clinical research, says Moch. “The more I talk to people at companies, the more overwhelmed I am by what they’re overwhelmed by,” says Richard Klein, director of the FDA’s patient-liason program. The company may not have enough for compassionate use on top of the regular clinical-trial process. Or it may not have the personnel to dedicate to a compassionate-use program. Or it may be short on cash, as are many smaller biotechs with only one product. In theory there are ways to charge patients for certain costs associated with the drug’s manufacture and handling; in practice, companies give the drugs away.

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randomized trials but don’t want to risk being assigned to the control group that does not get the new treatment, says Robert Maguire ’72, a pediatric oncologist who spent about 30 years at both big pharmaceutical and small biotech companies. “That is a real issue,” he says.

A separate question is how a compassionate-use program should divvy up a limited supply of drugs in an equitable way. Before Josh Hardy’s request, Moch and others at Chimerix had received emails asking for the drug, including requests from people who pulled in politicians or other influential backers to plead their case. “What are the parameters of access?” wonders Moch. As Art Caplan, a New York University bioethicist and one of the few people to publicly support Chimerix during the crisis, wrote at the time: “Josh is cute as can be. He owns a puppy. He is getting his care at a famous hospital ... where the hospital knows all about what is in the drug pipeline. His parents are young, vocal, and good on television.” But what about older patients, or those not familiar with social media, or those whose doctors aren’t well connected?

Even as Moch was defending Chimerix’s decision, his company was working behind the scenes with the FDA to find a solution — something it couldn’t discuss publicly. In less than 36 hours, the agency approved the creation of a brand-new trial for brincidofovir, with Josh Hardy as its first enrollee. It would be open-label, which meant everyone would get the drug and no one would get a placebo. Chimerix announced the move in a press release on the evening of March 11. Still, that night, Moch and his wife checked into a hotel using assumed names and under guard, because the threats against him had grown credible.

Chimerix’s solution seemed like a win-win for the company. Josh Hardy got the drug, and the company provided it in the framework of a clinical trial, so data would be collected. Though the trial was sparked by the social-media frenzy, Chimerix didn’t give in to the demand under compassionate use, meaning it hadn’t set a precedent for granting other one-off requests. On its Save Josh Facebook page, his family celebrated and thanked Chimerix, “especially Kenneth Moch, whose skill, dedication, and expertise developed and made available this life-saving drug.”

Less than a month later, there was another Chimerix press release: Moch was out as CEO.

If that mystifies you, you’re not alone. A company spokesman says in an email that Chimerix cannot comment on an employee’s resignation. Moch says it was not his choice to leave but that the board, too, was traumatized by the social-media frenzy. He remains in North Carolina, where he had moved from New York to lead Chimerix. He’s consulting and planning his next professional move. But he’s also spending time on the compassionate-use issue, which is a hot one. After becoming “a lightning rod,” he now says he’s become “the accidental ethicist.”

At conferences and panels, representatives of the drug industry and government agencies are talking with patient advocates and ethicists to discuss potential changes to current policies. In addition to Moch, frequent participants include Richard Plotkin, whose Max Cure Foundation fueled the social-media pressure during the Hardy crisis. He’s come to realize, he says, that “as a pediatric-cancer advocate, I had a duty that runs not only to the child that I agree to help, but to the hundreds or thousands of children whose receipt of the drug might be delayed or made impossible if I’d put Chimerix out of business.” He and Moch have become unlikely friends.

In May, Johnson & Johnson said it would try something new: a pilot program involving an independent group of 10 medical experts, ethicists, and patient advocates to evaluate individual patient requests. The committee won’t have the final word — J&J still has decision power — but it will attempt “to make the process of listening to and processing requests much better than it was,” says Caplan, who will lead the new group. “We have two simple principles already: to try to anonymize the requests” to avoid social media and other pressure, and to have some kind of standardized policy online so patients can easily find information on a company’s program, he says.

But companies will face many questions as patient demand grows. Princeton professor Marc Fleurbaey, an economist who writes about theories of justice, suggests that pharma and biotech companies should have incentives to set aside a certain percentage of their drugs for expanded access. And of course, notes Klitzman, there’s the question of who will pay for compassionate-use programs if they become bigger. Should companies continue to foot the bill? The government? Health insurers? Individual patients, raising money via Kickstarter? Who will be liable if the drug does kill someone?

“There is no cookie-cutter solution,” says Moch. As he wrote in a Wall Street Journal op-ed in March, "Each drug is different, the testing and data required for FDA approval are different, and patient populations are different.” And it won’t always be as simple as implementing the Josh Hardy fix.

As for the little boy whose plight kicked off this discussion, he was regaining strength and working to rebuild his immune system, according to a March 12, 2015, Facebook update. (Family representatives didn’t respond to requests for comment.) The Save Josh Facebook page now advocates for St. Jude’s funding and raises awareness of compassionate use and pediatric cancer.

Brincidofovir is still moving down the path to potential FDA approval, Chimerix says. In August, the company said it had enrolled 200 people in the trial begun with Josh Hardy. It also said that preliminary results from the first 85 patients showed a mortality rate of less than 40 percent, compared to reported mortality rates for the infection that were as high as 80 percent. And Moch? He’s not happy with leaving Chimerix, but that’s about it for regrets. He’s at peace with the decisions he made during those frantic few days in March 2014. “Over a year later,” he says, “I wouldn’t change a thing.”

Katherine Hobson ’94 writes about science and medicine.
Bridget Wright ’01 is a lovely woman, but you do not want to meet her. At least not professionally. At least not yet.

She is the owner and director of the Wright Funeral Home in York, S.C., and seven years ago, she left the practice of law to take over a now century-old, family-run business that is a cornerstone of York’s African American community. Death makes many of us uncomfortable, but death is her business — and not in a stereotypical way. In popular imagination, funeral directors are somber, sonorous, and solicitous. True, much of Bridget Wright’s work wardrobe is black, but dour she is not. Her drawl is honeyed and her speech is peppery.

The funeral business is a mix of the planned and the unplanned, in all cases calling for patience and care. Families often come to her “a ball of guts and grief — and I get that,” she says. Most of those she serves had been living in the area when they died, but she also cares for those who had moved away decades ago to New York, Chicago, or even the West Coast, part of the exodus of African Americans from the rural South.

“I get a fair amount of Great Migration ship-ins,” Wright explains matter-of-factly. As one York native living in Los Angeles told her: “When I go home, bring me back home.”

York is a town of about 7,700 people, now something of a bedroom community for Charlotte, N.C. Historically, it has been a place people passed through — most famously, according to a marker, Jefferson Davis in his desperate flight after Appomattox.

As far as the funeral home goes, Wright explains, “We just kind of fell into this business.” The pun is intended. Still, Wright’s family has been in the area since shortly after the Civil War. Her great-great grandfather was a stagecoach driver from Virginia and met her great-great grandmother, a freed slave, who wanted to leave her plantation not far from York. Their daughter married Ike “Bub” Wright.

Recently emancipated slaves often were too poor to afford a decent burial, Bridget Wright explains; many were simply wrapped in a sheet and laid in the ground without a service or marker. Bub Wright, a master craftsman, began building pine caskets for those who wanted to send their loved ones off with dignity, eventually opening the funeral parlor in 1914. That building still stands next door to the new funeral parlor, which was built in 1985.

Providing consolation at a time of emotional and financial vulnerability, funeral parlors have long been important in the African American community. The first black-owned funeral home opened in Savannah, Ga., in 1876. Just a few decades later, Booker T. Washington wrote, “It is a curious fact that with the exception of that of caterer, there is no business in which Negroes seem more numerously engaged or one in which they have been more uniformly successful.”

The rise of African American funeral homes owed much to the persistence of segregation after Reconstruction. Most Southern towns of any size had at least two funeral homes, one to service the white dead and one to service the black dead. Black-owned funeral parlors also offered the type of service that many African Americans wanted, one with deep African roots.

“Historically,” writes George Mason University professor Suzanne E. Smith in her 2010 book, To Serve the Living: Funeral Directors and the African American Way of Death, “death in the African American cultural imagination was not feared but rather embraced as the ultimate ‘homegoing,’ a welcome journey to a spiritual existence that would transcend the suffering and injustices of the mortal world.” Such homegoings, Smith writes, included a wake, “a highly emotive and usually lengthy funeral service punctuated by spirited gospel music and numerous eulogies,” and a sumptuous post-funeral banquet.

These are features of many funerals Wright provides today, but she believes that the demand for them is as much regional as racial. For both blacks and whites, she says, “there is a Southern idea of what a funeral is that just doesn’t match what happens up North. There is a certain idea of respect for the dead that is not exercised everywhere else.”

Princeton Alumni Weekly
Bridget Wright ’01 with her fiance and co-worker, Duane White, in the cemetery across the street from her funeral home.
ub Wright died in 1919, but Wright’s great-grandmother continued to manage the funeral home as well as the family’s 125-acre cotton farm while sending 11 children to college. Wright’s grandfather, the ninth of those children, was named Fine because his mother pronounced him “the finest baby I ever birthed.” A Marine who fought on Iwo Jima, Fine Wright earned a master’s degree from Boston College and taught biology at Stillman College in Tuscaloosa, Ala., before he, too, took over the family business, eventually passing it on to Wright’s father, Ike.

Like her father and grandfather, Ike Wright insisted on helping anyone who came in, sometimes bartering services for farm animals or eggs. His children were drafted at an early age. Wright’s older brother, who now serves in the Air Force, was called upon to play “Taps” at burials, and both children were pressed into service driving the hearse and limousine. Some mornings, Wright would drive the limousine to high school, go to class, and then take it to a funeral after school. “As soon as we got our driver’s license, we were funeral-ready,” she says, laughing.

She aspired to go to Duke, but a high school teacher advised her to aim lower. “It really just ticked me off,” Wright recalls. “Why would you say that to a young teenager who had studied hard and worked hard? It lit a fire under me, so I said, ‘I’ll show her.’”

Wright applied to as many top colleges as she could; her father, who was even angrier about the slight than she was, cheerfully paid the application fees. She chose Princeton, where she majored in English with a certificate in African American studies and worked at the CVS pharmacy on Nassau Street to help support herself. After graduation, she went to law school at Wake Forest University and began practicing law in Atlanta.

Although Wright obtained her funeral-director license while she was in law school in order to assist her father, she had no intention of following in his footsteps. She was determined to run away from York and the family business — “I’m talking roadrunner fast” — but her father’s declining health brought her back home in 2008. By the time he died five years later, Wright had taken over.

Although race relations in South Carolina are much better these days, there were some bad times in York. Wright readily acknowledges this, though she hesitates to discuss them in detail. The South Carolina branch of the Ku Klux Klan was founded in York in 1868 and still exists, she says, although it is now disdained by most York residents, both black and white. In family lore, Wright’s grandmother once hid a young black man accused of accosting a white woman and scared off a Klan lynch mob with a shotgun. The funeral home sits less than a block from Rose Hill Cemetery, which long was segregated and in June was the subject of protests over the practice of placing Confederate flags on some of its graves.

If Wright is bitter about this legacy, she does not express it. “My grandfather lived while Jim Crow was the rule,” she recalls, “but he still had white friends and people in the [white] community who would seek him out and ask his advice about things.” Today, she estimates that 80 percent of her business is African American, largely because of the pull of tradition. Funeral homes don’t get repeat customers, of course, but they do get repeat families. Particularly when death takes them by surprise, the easiest phone call for a grieving family to make is to a place they know, the place that buried grandpa.

“And you want that,” Wright says. “That’s reputation, that’s business you can bank on.”

Death is expensive, though. A stripped-down service with a fiberboard casket — the legendary pine box is considerably more expensive — costs about $7,500. A lavish funeral can run $20,000 or more. (Wright says cremations, though cheaper, are unpopular among African Americans, particularly in the South and in small towns, where families still seek the comfort of a traditional funeral service: “Got to see them in the casket to know they’re dead, right?”) Still, more families want personalized touches — such as a slide show at the viewing and the release of doves at the graveside. “Everything now is about ‘Have it your way’ — like Burger King,” Wright observes.

Across the country, local funeral homes are going the way of the local drugstore. National chains are buying them up. Wright has received several such offers and admits that they are tempting. She could sell, stay on as a licensee, and let the home office worry about all the headaches, admits that they are tempting. She could sell, stay on as a licensee, and let the home office worry about all the headaches, she concedes. “But you’d have to follow their rules.”

Now, if someone asks to have a document notarized, she’ll do it. If someone wants basic legal advice, she’ll offer it. If someone needs to spread their payments over a few months, they can try to work something out. Legacies are hard to find these days, but her business is into its fourth generation and Wright hopes to pass it down to a fifth. Of course, her 7-year-old son doesn’t have his driver’s license yet. “But you wait ‘til he does,” she says.

“When you’ve got over a century of legacy sitting on your head and that legacy is, ‘Help the people, help the people,’ you’ve got to help the people,” Wright insists. “Because if no one else out there will help, they know that they can come right here.”

The phone rings. Another customer is on the way, so it is time for Wright to get back to business.

“I might never be rich, moneywise,” she says as she leaves, “but I certainly think there are more ways of being rich and living a fulfilling life.

Even if you’re doing something slightly weird.”

Mark F. Bernstein ’83 is PAW’s senior writer.
ROCK RADIO:
Tune in to “Peace, Love, and Sunday Mornings” on KSWD in Los Angeles, and you’ll hear Mimi Chen ’79 “preaching” peace and love via music,” as she puts it. Chen got her start at Princeton’s WPRB, which she calls “a great place to learn and make all your mistakes.” In her spare time, she works as an actor, writer, and music producer.
There are more than 35,000 museums in the United States dedicated to subjects as varied as barbed wire, bananas, and hammers. But there was no museum exclusively about the American legal system’s tort law until Ralph Nader ’55 opened one.

The Museum of American Tort Law — located in a 6,500-square-foot former bank in Nader’s hometown of Winsted, Conn. — threw open its doors Sept. 26 to several hundred people with a ceremony featuring lawyers, professors, and rocker Patti Smith, a longtime Nader supporter, who sang “People Have the Power.” The museum has been a passion project for the 81-year-old consumer advocate, who spent more than 17 years raising nearly $3 million for the project.

The law of torts — the term for a legal wrong that can become the basis for a civil lawsuit — does not easily lend itself to museum treatment. But Nader believes that tort law is inherently interesting because it is so closely tied to daily experience: Everyone has ridden in a car, played with a toy, or drunk a hot beverage. By learning how people have sought redress for wrongful injuries, he says, “you can carry these ideas of civil justice out the door” and become a more engaged citizen.

The most prominent display is the symbol of Nader’s most famous crusade: a 1963 Chevy Corvair, the car with dangerous design defects that became the focus of Nader’s 1965 book Unsafe at Any Speed. The rear of the car is jacked up above a mirror so visitors can see its faulty suspension.

There is a lathe similar to the one involved in a landmark 1963 case establishing the rule of strict liability for defective products and a Fisher-Price toy school bus with removable figures that later were found to be choking hazards.

A large display explains Liebeck v. McDonald’s Restaurants, the 1994 New Mexico case in which a jury awarded the plaintiff $2.86 million after she was scalded by hot coffee. Colorful, cartoonlike drawings explain other landmark cases. The gift shop sells refrigerator magnets depicting the Ford Pinto bursting into flames and a 1,200-page torts casebook. Eventually, says executive director Richard Newman, the museum plans to add a mock courtroom where visitors can watch re-enactments of famous tort cases.

The museum’s motto is “The Law Works,” which may be the most succinct summation of the personal creed of a man known as a modern Jeremiah railing against the depredations of greedy corporations. Wearing his trademark dark suit and tie, Nader said people don’t know enough about the civil-justice system and don’t appreciate their role in it and their responsibility for maintaining it. He scorned those who try to get out of jury duty, for example, calling service “an honor.”

A court of law, Nader said, is the closest we come to direct democracy — a case decided by a jury of one’s peers, open to the press, with an appealable verdict and a public record. As Nader repeatedly told his audience at the dedication, the poorest citizen can go to court and force the mightiest corporation to account for its actions. ◆ By M.F.B.
Three elite climbers try to conquer the most technically difficult peak in the Himalayas in the film Meru.

PROFILE: ELIZABETH CHAI VASARHELYI ’00

‘MERU’ CAPTURES A DEATH-DEFYING EXPEDITION

The new documentary film Meru follows three elite mountain climbers on their quest to conquer the 21,000-foot summit of Mount Meru, the most technically difficult peak in the Himalayas. The movie — which captures the extraordinary risks of a death-defying expedition into sub-zero temperatures — was co-directed and co-produced by Elizabeth Chai Varsarhelyi ’00.

“I’m not a climber, so I was always more interested in the human relationships in the film,” says Varsarhelyi, whose husband, Jimmy Chin, is a professional alpinist who co-directed the documentary and is one of the climbers depicted. The film won a Sundance Audience Award and is distributed by Music Box Films, which is owned by William Schopf ’70.

Two of Varsarhelyi’s earlier films explore how the West views Islam. Touba, which documents the annual pilgrimage of Sufi Muslims in West Africa, won South By Southwest’s Special Jury Prize for Cinematography. Her second film released this year, Incorruptible, covers the violent 2010 presidential elections in Senegal.

All of her projects have been dangerous to film, but “I was willing to take certain risks as a journalist,” she says. “If you believe in the subject matter, if you think it’s worthwhile, if you think you have a way to bring this story to light, it’s worth it.”


A comparative literature major at Princeton, Varsarhelyi did an internship at ABC News, after which she decided to go to study the conflict in Kosovo. “It was naïve,” she says. “It was a very idealistic premise: to figure out what was going on for ourselves.” The result was her first film, A Normal Life, co-directed by Hugo Berkeley ’99, which premiered at the 2003 Tribeca Film Festival and won Best Documentary.

By Jeanette Beebe ’14

FOLLOWING: CIDERSNOB.TUMBLR.COM

Blogger: WILLIAM L. LYON ’81

Everything You Need to Know About Cider

Traditional cider — the kind made from 100 percent fermented apple juice, as it has been for hundreds of years — was Colonial America’s most popular drink, according to Cider Snob Notes, where Lyon, who co-owns an apple orchard in Washington state, shares news about cider, with the occasional cider-related poem thrown in.

“Cider is just as interesting and complex as beer and wine — if not more.”

paw.princeton.edu

October 21, 2015 PRINCETON ALUMNI WEEKLY 29
Online Class Notes are password protected. To access, alumni must use their TigerNet ID and password. Click here to log in: http://paw.princeton.edu/issues/2015/10/21/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 1938
He prepared for Princeton at Choate School, where he played football, hockey, and baseball and was stage manager for the Dramatic Club.
At Princeton, he majored in economics. Chape was on the freshman hockey team and a member of Cottage and the 21 Club. During his freshman and sophomore years, he roomed at 92 Blair with J. Christopher Meyer Jr. During junior year, he lived at 51-53 1879 Hall with Meyer, J.C. Pogue Jr., and W.R. Barrett. Chape left Princeton in the winter of his junior year and took a job with Campbell-Ewald Advertising in Detroit.
Chape eventually became advertising director for Time Warner Inc., a position from which he retired in 1978. No further information was available about family survivors, to whom the class normally would extend its sympathy.

THE CLASS OF 1942
Thomas A. Quintrell '42
Tom died March 3, 2015, in Gates Mills, Ohio. He was 94.
He prepared at University School, where he excelled in academics and athletics.
At Princeton, Tom majored in SPIA, was managing editor of The Daily Princetonian, ate at Cottage, and graduated with honors.
In World War II, he received the Bronze Star for his service as a captain with the 7th Infantry Division. Upon return to the U.S., Tom attended Harvard Law School, graduating in 1948.
He started his legal career in 1948 with McKeehan, Merrick, Arter & Stewart and then George William Cottrell, later known as Arter & Hadden. During Tom’s long career, he served on several boards, including the Cuyahoga Savings Association and the Central National Bank (now Key Bank).
After his retirement, he became active in land conservation and served on several boards and committees. Tom was proud that the Gates Mills Land Conservancy was accredited in 2013 by the Land Trust Alliance Accreditation Commission.

THE CLASS OF 1943
Robert B. Horner '43
Bob died March 25, 2015, in Louisville, Ky.
He prepared for Princeton at Phillips Exeter Academy and at Los Alamos Ranch School, where he was active in football and school publications. At Princeton, he majored in engineering and ate at Cap and Gown.
Upon graduation Bob served in the Navy as a lieutenant on the USS Overton in the Pacific theater. Following his service, Bob’s business career led him to the presidencies of Kosmosdale Portland Cement Co., Louisville Builders Supply Co., and Fisher-Klosterman Co. He spent time as a hospice volunteer and served on numerous community nonprofit boards.
Bob spent summers on Nantucket, where he was an invertebrate sailor and a passionate tennis player. He loved farming and was a member of the Louisville Country Club.
He was preceded in death by his wife, Marion. Bob’s survivors include his children, Mimi, Robert Jr., and Ellen; seven grandchildren; and three great-grandchildren. The class sends sympathy to them all.

THE CLASS OF 1944
William C. Lakeland '44
Bill died Jan. 23, 2015, in Berkeley, Calif.
Bill graduated from Baldwin (N.Y.) High School. He majored in philosophy at Princeton, was vice president of Prospect Club, and roomed with Bob Sands and Lee Martin. He chose to accelerate and got his degree in June 1943. One week later, he was serving in the Marines at the Parris Island boot camp.
In late 1944 he was in the Peleliu Island invasion, where he lost an eye. Bill received a Purple Heart and joined the State Department shortly after the war. His career took him throughout the world — to Quebec, Ankara, Munich, and Cairo, where he served as second secretary. In all, he worked in 15 countries.
Bill once wrote his travels gave him “a feeling for the fragile beauty of the cosmolically insignificant and precious planet Earth.” He noted that he had been on every continent except Antarctica.
Notwithstanding his worldwide services, Bill attended six class reunions, including four majors from the 15th to the 50th.
His sons, William R. and John C., predeceased him, as did his wife, Mary Jo. Bill wrote lovingly of his five grandchildren, Dan, Megan, Max, and twins Diana and Fiona. The class sends sympathy to them all.

THE CLASS OF 1947
Wilhelmus B. Bryan III '47
Bill died April 12, 2015.
At Princeton, Bill majored in psychology, was a member of Tower, and was involved in Triangle Club and WPRU.
His studies were interrupted by World War II. Bill served two years in the Merchant Marine, spending 13 months in the European theater. He earned the Merchant Marine North Atlantic ribbon and the Merchant Marine combat bar for his service. Upon completion, Bill returned to Princeton, graduating in June 1948.
After graduation he worked as an account executive for several advertising agencies, including Benton & Bowles and McCann-Erickson Inc. In 1961, he joined U.S. Borax and Chemical Corp., where he worked in marketing and product development. In due course, Bill entered the executive-search business; in 1971, he became affiliated with William H. Clark Associates Inc., a leading domestic and international executive-search firm.
In 1984, he joined Korn/Ferry International, where he became a vice president and partner. In 1996, he began his own executive-search practice, which went exceedingly well.
Bill loved Princeton and the Class of 1947. In 2006, he became a class executive-committee member and served in that role until his death.
The class extends its deepest condolences to his wife, Charlotte; son Bill and his wife, Christina; grandson Will; and Bill’s sister, Mrs. James Bulkley w’49.

THE CLASS OF 1948
Terry M. Johnson '48
Terry was born Jan. 11, 1927. He grew up in Chicago and prepared at Wayland Academy in Wisconsin. While in the Navy V-12 program at Princeton, he married Mary Baltzer at age 21.
The newlyweds moved to Tucson, Ariz., and Terry finished a degree in economics at the University of Arizona. Then they moved to California where, at Hughes Aircraft, Terry...
became a member of the project team for Surveyor 1, the first unmanned spacecraft to land on the moon.

About two decades later while on vacation, Terry and Mary stopped to visit their son, Terry Jr., then attending the University of Oregon. Within five weeks, the family moved to Salem, Ore., and Terry became a stockbroker. This provided much time for fishing, camping, and international travel with family.

After Mary died in 2008, Terry moved back to Tucson, where he died of heart failure Feb. 3, 2015, while recovering from hip surgery. Terry and Mary’s survivors are their sons, Terry Jr. and Keith; daughter Cathleen Miller; four grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.

Edward H. Owlett  ’48

Ted was born Jan. 23, 1927, in Williamsport, Pa., and died April 7, 2015.

At Princeton, he was in Colonial Club and president of the Republican Club. His father, G. Mason Owlett, was a member of the Class of 1914. Ted was a Navy veteran.

Ted became a partner in the family law firm of Owlett & Lewis in Wellsboro, Pa. Also a local business owner, he was active on a number of company boards and in community and charitable organizations. He was a director of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers Association and the Commonwealth Telephone Co. For 30 years, he was either chairman or on the board of the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hospital. Ted was also a Mason and a member of the American Legion for 70 years.

He was predeceased by his wife, Janet; their son, G. Mason Owlett; and Ted’s sister, Ann Wilcox. Survivors include sons Edward, Steven, and Thomas; and seven grandchildren. All three of Ted’s sons are practicing attorneys; two are in the family firm.

Harry Alexander Smith Jr.  ’48

Alex died April 25, 2015, after a lengthy illness. He was 89.

He was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., June 19, 1926, and prepared at Wyoming Seminary. After Navy service, Alex graduated from Princeton in 1949. His medical training was at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, and then in orthopedics at Massachusetts General Hospital and the Lahey Clinic in Boston. He returned to Wilkes-Barre to partner with his father in a medical practice, retiring in 1998. He was an ardent gardener and fisherman — for trout near home and for blues off Nantucket.

Alex is survived by his wife of 54 years, Lillian; his sister, Barbara Bollman; brother Robert; daughters Rebecca Smith, Amy Johnson, and Terrell Juth; and three grandchildren.

The Class of 1949

Justus F. Lowe Jr. ’49

Justy died Sept. 29, 2014, just two days after celebrating his 87th birthday. He had had a stroke in 1992, but never lost his resolve to avoid “canes, walkers, and wheelchairs,” as his son Judd remarked at his funeral service in Wellesley, Mass.

Justy came to Princeton from the Blake School in Minneapolis, his hometown. He majored in SPIA, belonged to Charter Club, and graduated cum laude after serving one year in the Army.

He earned an MBA from Harvard, worked for several technology firms (and was quoted as saying he “started out selling flour in Minneapolis”), and by our 25th reunion, he was general manager of Control Data Corp. in Boston. He ended up as CEO of Softech, a major computer-software firm in Waltham, Mass. An affectionate and active father, Justy loved family tennis, ski trips to New Hampshire, and summers on Martha’s Vineyard, where he had a summer home. As Judd said, “He loved the water, from Lake Minnetonka to Vineyard Haven.”

Justy’s wife, Mary, predeceased him. His children, Justus III, Meredith, Cynthia, and John, survive him, as do six grandchildren. To them all, we offer our sincere condolences.

The Class of 1951

John N. Pike ’51

The son of Arthur T. and Susan Nazarian Pike, John was born Feb. 13, 1929, in Boston. He graduated from College High School at Montclair State Teachers College and went on to major in physics at Princeton. John roomed with David Downs, was a member of the Wesley Foundation, and played in the band. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and graduated magna cum laude.

In 1958, John earned his Ph.D. in physics and optics at the Institute of Optics at the University of Rochester. While writing his thesis, he joined the National Carbon division of Union Carbide. He and Margaretta Horner were married in 1957, and for many years they lived in Pleasantville, N.Y.

John retired from Carbide as a senior scientist in 1985. Thereafter he formed J.J. Pike & Co. Inc. (named after his great-grandfather, the formulator of Fels-Naptha soap) and for 20 years designed and patented optical instrument innovations for industrial automation.

John died March 22, 2014; Marg predeceased him. He is survived by their daughters, Sally K. Pike and Susan H. Pike; four grandsons; and a great-granddaughter.

Donald A. Scott ’51

Don was born Oct. 17, 1929, to Grace Nevin Scott and Garfield Scott 1903. He prepared at

The Class of 1952

Edward D. Gregory Jr. ’52

Ed prepared for Princeton at Episcopal High School and majored in economics. He was in Elm Club and wrote for The Daily Princetonian. Ed died April 11, 2015, leaving his own obit, which follows (abridged and edited):

“Ed Gregory did the best he could — which wasn’t too bad. He was born in rural Virginia. Unathletic and insecure, he was your typical nerd as a boy. But he had a couple of things going for him. He was a good student, and he had parents who were able to have his teeth straightened and to send him away to a good school. Ed graduated from Princeton University and received an MBA from Harvard. Shortly after, he got married (later divorced) and served as an officer in the Coast Guard, where he thought he was least likely to get shot at. The Coast Guard turned out well, as he spent his entire tour on the beaches of Florida and Puerto Rico.

“Ed’s next enlistment was with the DuPont Co., where he served faithfully, if not always happily, for 35 years. Along the way, he got the break of his life when he married Kathie Gray.

“Ed died after a long battle with leukemia, which he, of course, lost.”

The class, Kathie, and their five children must say goodbye to one of our finest wins. The class extends condolences to Ed’s family.

William V. Healey Jr. ’52

William Penn Charter School and Deerfield Academy, earned his degree from the Woodrow Wilson School, and graduated from Princeton with honors. Don was captain of the squash team and belonged to Cottage. He roomed with John Davis, Ed deConingh, Bill Dwight, Clint Gilbert, Don Mathey, Gerry Meyer, Neil McConnell, Ralph Peters, and John White.

After graduation he served for two years on the USS Corregedor. Don earned a law degree in 1956 from Harvard, where he was on the law review, won the Harvard squash championship in 1954, and graduated magna cum laude. In 1955, he and Jeanne Cooper were married.

After serving for a year as law clerk to Judge Learned Hand, Don joined the Philadelphia law firm of Morgan, Lewis & Bockius in 1957 and became a partner in 1964. The firm had 60 lawyers when he first joined, and by the time he retired in 1998, there were 1,000.

Don died April 14, 2014, and is survived by his children, Allison ’78, Andrew, Jack, and Lindsay; nine grandchildren; son-in-law Michael Stein ’78; and niece Laura Scott Caputo ’98. His wife, Jeanne, and brother Hugh ’50 predeceased him.

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John N. Pike ’51

The son of Arthur T. and Susan Nazarian Pike, John was born Feb. 13, 1929, in Boston. He graduated from College High School at Montclair State Teachers College and went on to major in physics at Princeton. John roomed with David Downs, was a member of the Wesley Foundation, and played in the band. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and graduated magna cum laude.

In 1958, John earned his Ph.D. in physics and optics at the Institute of Optics at the University of Rochester. While writing his thesis, he joined the National Carbon division of Union Carbide. He and Margaretta Horner were married in 1957, and for many years they lived in Pleasantville, N.Y.

John retired from Carbide as a senior scientist in 1985. Thereafter he formed J.J. Pike & Co. Inc. (named after his great-grandfather, the formulator of Fels-Naptha soap) and for 20 years designed and patented optical instrument innovations for industrial automation.

John died March 22, 2014; Marg predeceased him. He is survived by their daughters, Sally K. Pike and Susan H. Pike; four grandsons; and a great-granddaughter.

Donald A. Scott ’51

Don was born Oct. 17, 1929, to Grace Nevin Scott and Garfield Scott 1903. He prepared at
The Class of 1954

Charter School. Leigh's major was economics, journals and recently had published a organizations. He was published in medical professional medical associations and in private Bill received many honors and awards in later married to Celia Ann Powell. He was New York, as well as at the Greenwich (Conn.) Hospital in the town where he lived with his then-wife, now Mrs. Reginald Roome Jr. He was later married to Celia Ann Powell. A high achiever in every venue he entered, Bill received many honors and awards in professional medical associations and in private organizations. He was published in medical journals and recently had published a novel, Osprey. His children are William V. III ’80, David ’81, Hilary ’87, Peter, and Michael. Bill died April 30, 2015, ending a life lived fully and with benefit to numbers of others whose lives he touched. The class’s condolences go to his family.

Paul D. Piret ’52

Paul came to Princeton from Westfield (N.J.) High School. He majored in biology, joined Campus Club, and was business manager and a board member for WPRU. Among other affiliations, Paul was a member of the Student Christian Association, the Republican Club, and Home Precept Committee. He roomed with Walt Bass, whom he called his lifelong best friend.

Paul interrupted his studies at Harvard Business School to serve in the Navy as a lieutenant, and returned to finish in 1958. After working in leading ad agencies, he joined the Marriott Corp., where he held executive positions until 1992. He then worked at the Navy Coastal Systems Station in Panama City, Fla., for some years.

Paul married and was later divorced from Gloria Gardner. His son, John, died in 1993, Gloria remarried and is now Gloria Lemay. Paul died April 9, 2015, leaving a sister, Arlene Piret Dunphey, to whom the class offers its sympathy, with appreciation of Paul’s service to our country.

THE CLASS OF 1954

R. Leigh Duemler ’54

Leigh died May 4, 2015, in West Palm Beach, Fla., after a brief illness. Born in Philadelphia, he graduated from William Penn Charter School. Leigh’s major was economics, and he was a member of Charter Club and the Pre-Law Society.

Robert continued his education at Columbia Law School, graduating in 1957. He began his law career as an associate in the corporate department of Sullivan & Cromwell, and later became a partner at Carter, Lane & Mittendorf. An avid sailor, he and five shipmates crossed the Atlantic on a 40-foot American sloop in 1967. Leigh is survived by his wife, Catherine; daughter Merrill; and two grandchildren. The class extends its condolences to them.

Joseph A. Sugar Jr. ’54

Joe died May 7, 2015, surrounded by his family. Born in Columbus, Ohio, he graduated from Culver Military Academy. At Princeton, he majored in history, was a member of Ivy Club and the undergraduate council, and served as vice president of the class during his senior year. He also played varsity golf and was appointed captain of the team. Most notably at Princeton, he inspired the famous “Joe Sugar Riots” of 1953, which remain part of campus lore to this day.

After graduation, Joe served in the Army before returning to Columbus and opening a series of restaurants. His entrepreneurial spirit eventually led to his founding of Sugar Food Corp., which is still operating today as the SYGMA Network Inc., a company with annual sales exceeding $5 billion.

Joe’s career as an amateur golfer was highlighted by competition in the 1958 USGA Amateur Championship and the 1984 U.S. Senior Open. He was also a leading owner of thoroughbred horses in Ohio for many years, winning Horse of the Year honors with Major Adversary in 1995.

Joe found great peace in his Catholic faith and always cherished the time he spent with his family. He is survived by his wife of 54 years, Mimi; his children, Susan, Joe III, and David; and seven grandchildren. The class is honored by his service to our country and extends condolences.

THE CLASS OF 1955

Edwin W. Semans Jr. ’55

Born April 26, 1924, in Philadelphia to Edwin Semans 1924, Ed beat polio and became a high school athlete at Lawrenceville. He majored in sociology and joined Cap and Gown at Princeton, graduating magna cum laude.

Ed passed the Pennsylvania bar and joined the Social Security Administration in 1958. He was cited three times for extraordinary public service and won the Equal Opportunity Achievement Award and several Sustained Superior Service awards.

His lively intellect and dry sense of humor were well known to family, friends, and countless checkout clerks throughout the Bethesda, Md., metropolitan area. After retiring in 1987, Ed focused his considerable management skills on his vegetable garden, issuing meticulous crop reports; his golf game, which required notes on swing and grip; and his piscatorial accomplishments, with weather reports, lures, types of fish landed, and travel to locations such as the Thousand Islands, where he and wife Mary Lou took the family on annual fishing trips. Proudly displayed were Ed’s trophies from competitions sponsored by Labatt’s Beer.

On March 6, 2015, Ed lost his beloved Mary Lou, and on April 13, 2015, he died of pneumonia. He is survived by his daughter, Linda; son Edwin; and three grandchildren. The class sends sympathy to them all.

THE CLASS OF 1956

Richard E. Clark ’56


At Princeton, Dick majored in chemical engineering and ate at Cap and Gown. He completed pre-med requirements and entered Cornell University Medical College after graduation.

Undertaking surgical training at the University of Virginia while also completing a master’s degree, Dick served in the Navy and later as a professor of cardiothoracic surgery at Washington University in St. Louis. There he developed research interests in heart valves and circulatory support systems, including an implantable assistive device for cardiomyopathy patients. After serving as chief of surgery at the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, he moved to Pittsburgh to develop a cardiovascular research center at Allegheny General Hospital. In 1998, he accepted a position at Oxford University largely to test his implantable device, saving a young student who continues to thrive.

Dick published more than 300 scientific papers, headed many professional organizations, and especially enjoyed creating the national databases for the Society of Thoracic Surgeons, now the gold standard for prospective clinical data.

In addition to his wife, Nancy, he is survived by four children and nine grandchildren. Dick is sorely missed.

THE CLASS OF 1957

John A. Futhey ’57

John died March 1, 2015, of ALS and congestive heart failure.

He was a brilliant and easygoing person. John played quarterback, excelled in track, wrote music, and majored in physics. He left Princeton and joined the Marine Corps, returning to graduate in 1960.
During that period he married, earned a master’s degree in physics from Michigan State, and had three sons.

John had two professional careers: as an international educator and as a physicist. He was headmaster of a boarding school in Nigeria from 1965 to 1966. In 1967, he taught at a college in Maiduguri, but civil war eventually ended his work in Nigeria. He then returned to the United States as a teacher and administrator in California. His second career began in 1983 as a senior physicist for the JM Co. John worked for other companies and later as a private contractor, authoring 14 patents for his inventions.

His loves were backpacking and music. John sang in many groups and wrote folk songs, performing in clubs in San Francisco.

John is remembered by his dear wife, Judy Erickson; sons Kelly and Mark; seven grandchildren; and six great-grandchildren. His son, Christopher, preceded him in death, as did his first wife, Ann Webster.

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John D. Phillips '57

John died May 3, 2015, from complications of Parkinson’s disease. He was surrounded by his family members, who were sharing a bottle of John’s favorite beer in his honor.

He joined Cannon while at Princeton, majored in psychology, and roomed with Bill Hambrecht and Charles Sharp. John played seven different sports and won his freshman numerals in tennis and basketball.

John graduated from the University of Virginia Law School in 1960. He practiced law in West Virginia before moving to Colorado to join the firm of Yege, Hall & Evans. John last worked at the Denver office of Kansas City firm Shugart, Thompson & Kilroy.

A man of many activities, he loved skiing and was an instructor at Loveland Basin with his wife, Mary, for many years. Also a pilot, John enjoyed performing hammerheads in his Pitts Special aerobatic plane, and taught flying. He also played tennis, golf, and loved scuba diving. Most of all, John loved his dogs. He mushed his Malamutes around his home and kept a horse.

John is survived by Mary; his children Taylor, Hazel, and Milly; his niece, Melanie Dunn; and several cousins.

The class conveys its deepest sympathy to his family members, who described as the most fulfilling elements in his life — his wife, Ann; his children, Ramsay Jr. and Mary Murray Isgrig; and his grandchildren, Wyatt, Hazel, and Milly.

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THE CLASS OF 1959

Lawrence M. Blau ’59

Larry died April 2, 2015, in New York City, where he was born in January 1938. He grew up in nearby New Rochelle, attending high school there before coming to Princeton.

At Princeton, Larry’s athletic interests and aptitudes propelled him to the position of chairman of club sports for Dial Lodge, while he pursued a degree in physics and the hand of Judy Ravinet, whom he married in June 1959. He went on to garner his Ph.D. in physics from the University of Rochester, then spent four years as a research physicist at Columbia University.

Larry then took his skills to the Hospital for Special Surgery, the nation’s foremost orthopedic institution, where he served as attending physicist for nuclear medicine and as director of computer services. In 1988 he moved to Instinet Corp., a pioneering company in providing computer services and communications networks for the automated buying and selling of equity securities. He served there as vice president of database administration until his retirement in 2002, after which he kept himself occupied as an independent consultant.

Larry is survived by his wife of 53 years, Judy; his daughter, Laura; his son, Richard; and three grandchildren. We have sent condolences.

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David A. Dunn ’59 *66

David, who suffered from Parkinson’s disease, died March 14, 2015, in Alexandria, Va.

Coming to Princeton from Austin (Texas) High School, where he co-captained the tennis team, David joined Cloister Inn, serving as its undergraduate representative to the graduate board. As executive officer of his Army ROTC battalion, David received two Alexander Hamilton medals. He graduated summa cum laude, was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and earned a Rhodes scholarship. David became the first American-elected chairman of Oxford’s Junior Members Council (comprising the junior council presidents of each of the 30 colleges) and rowed with the Queens College crew.

After graduation from Oxford and three years in the Army (from which he was discharged as a captain), David returned to Princeton to earn a master’s degree in international affairs from the Woodrow Wilson School. He then joined the World Bank, where he made significant contributions to the bank’s efforts to address poverty in developing countries in Asia and Africa, serving for a period as chief of its Bangladesh division.

Following his retirement in 1994, David split his time between homes in Key West, Fla., and Provincetown, Mass., visiting his many friends in all parts of the country. He is survived by a niece, Melanie Dunn; and several cousins.

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THE CLASS OF 1963

Louis B. Frost ’63

Lou, a highly respected estate lawyer with the Manhattan firm of Davidson, Dawson & Clark, died May 6, 2015, of complications from squamous cell cancer. He had worked for the firm since graduating from the University of Virginia Law School in 1966, the year he and Anne married.

For more than 20 years he was the firm’s senior managing partner.

Born in Washington, D.C., Lou followed his brother, Tom ’59, to Princeton. He played freshman and JV basketball, majored in psychology, and worked on Orange Key and the campus fund drive. Lou ate at Cannon and roomed with Hal Williams, Carl Dreher, and John Towers. He arrived on campus with a love of life (“work hard but play harder”) that never deserted him. The day before he died, he announced, “Life is good!”

He proudly served his profession and his community. For the 42 years that his family lived in Pelham Manor, N.Y. (“not that I’m in a rut or anything”), Lou served as mayor, police commissioner, fire commissioner, public works commissioner, and as a town councilor. He also volunteered at many charitable organizations and competed in multiple sports, notching his third hole-in-one on his 70th birthday.

The class conveys its deepest sympathy to Anne; daughter Jennifer Garrow; sons Val ’93 and David ’99; and five grandchildren.

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THE CLASS OF 1969

Robert Bernard ’69 *84

Bob died March 19, 2015, after a multi-year struggle with lung cancer. After the initial surgery, he missed only one day of teaching, to which he was so dedicated.
THE CLASS OF 1970

Rex D. Hume ’70
Rex died of cancer April 26, 2015, at his home in Valparaiso, Ind. He prepped at Phillips Exeter Academy. At Princeton, Rex majored in politics and sang in the Glee Club. After graduation, he earned his master’s degree in political science from Indiana University.

His lifelong loves were public service and music. He served on the Bloomington Public Transit Board in addition to numerous Democratic committees, boards, and campaigns. Rex was director of the Institute for Research in Public Safety and information director of the Indiana State Democratic Central Committee, and held positions in state government — lastly for the Indiana State Board of Tax Commissioners. He became a private real-estate consultant, founding Innovative Property Tax Solutions.

His beautiful baritone voice graced the Bloomington Chamber Singers, the Indianapolis Symphonic Choir, the Northwest Indiana Symphony Orchestra Chorus, the Apollo Chorus of Chicago, and several church choirs. Rex served on the vestry of several parishes of the Episcopal Church.

A respected mentor of younger colleagues and a kind protector of the vulnerable, Rex was unashamedly romantic about his marriage, to the joy of his wife and the sometimes-amused appreciation of his friends.

To his parents, Ernest and Marilee Hume; his wife, Linda Richards; four stepchildren; and three grandchildren, the class extends its deepest sympathy.

Terence W. Toran ’70
Teran died suddenly Feb. 16, 2015.

He prepared at Uniondale High School in Baldwin, N.Y. At 6 ft 3 inches tall and weighing 250 pounds, he was one of the most physically imposing members of our class.

A chemical engineer, Terry was active with the Princeton Rugby Club, the crew team, Triangle Club, and his good friends at Cannon Club.

Drafted during his senior year, Terry joined the Navy and retired 20 years later as a commander. Four years of active duty included two deployments to Vietnam as department head of a guided-missile cruiser. Terry went to the Tuck School of Business at Dartmouth, where he earned an MBA in finance, played on the rugby team, and chaired the Tuck Social Club.

Terry worked in consulting, oil, and financial services before landing at Marriott Corp., where his projects included development and financing of eldercare facilities. He ended his career with Macau Capital Advisors/Nassau Advisors.

While Terry had a physically formidable appearance, he was a loyal and abiding friend who could offer the hard advice that only a friend can give. He was a teller of truth and ferociously loyal.

To his wife, Cathy; and his sons, Mike and Paul, the class extends its deepest sympathy.

THE CLASS OF 1974

Ken Beytin ’74
Ken died of a heart attack Feb. 21, 2015, in Tampa, Fla.

A native of Northport, N.Y., Ken epitomized Princeton’s scholar-athlete ideal as defensive tackle on our football team and first baseman on the baseball team, earning varsity letters and five scholar-athlete awards (McPhee, Clark, Kafer, Roper) including Academic All-American. After graduating with honors in psychology, Ken coached football in Tampa and later graduated with honors from Stetson Law School.

Ken was as big in stature as personality. His booming voice and expertise in medical malpractice made him a legendary litigator and partner of his own firm.

No one loved life more than Ken, from every Tampa Bay team he cheered for to every friendship he cherished. And no one had more friends who considered Ken their “best friend.”

Ken knew tragedy. He lost his beautiful wife, Nancy, in a horrific car crash in 2010, then his brother Freddie. Devastated, Ken persevered, a testament to his extraordinary character. His plans to retire, remarry, and become an usher for the Tampa Bay Rays were cut short.

We send condolences to Ken’s daughter, Michaele; son-in-law Matt Stein; grandson Smith; fiancée Maureen Valley (who attended our 40th); and brothers Jeff and Gary.

GRADUATE ALUMNI

Mereddydd Evans ’55
Mereddydd Evans, a noted Welsh folk singer, dedicated activist for the Welsh language, and a university lecturer in philosophy, died Feb. 21, 2015. He was 95.

Born in Wales, Evans’ interest in Welsh folk tradition became more fully developed at the University College of North Wales, from which he graduated in 1945. He began his career as a solo folk singer, and also performed with a close-harmony trio. They performed regularly on a radio variety-show broadcast in the 1940s on a local BBC station.

Evans married an American, moved to the United States, and earned a Ph.D. in philosophy from Princeton in 1953. Returning to Wales, Evans was a university lecturer in philosophy before he became head of light entertainment at the newly established BBC Wales. Here, from 1963 to 1973, he produced popular folk-music television programs and promoted the careers of many Welsh folk singers.

After leaving the BBC, Evans returned to his academic work and was very active in Welsh language campaigns, including civil disobedience against the British government.

Evans is survived by his wife, Phyllis Kinney, with whom he had collected Welsh folk songs and published three collections; and a daughter.

Anthony J. Scalora ’58
Anthony Scalora, a plastics engineer who had worked for Owens-Illinois Inc. for 31 years, died peacefully Feb. 7, 2015, at the age of 88.

Scalora graduated in 1949 from Lafayette College with a degree in chemical engineering. He then worked for Dixie Cup Co., Douglas Aircraft, and Hub International.

In 1958 he earned a master’s degree in plastics engineering from Princeton. That year, he joined Owens-Illinois and was with the company until he retired in 1989. He was a vice president for research and development and had 12 patented inventions in plastics manufacturing. From 1958 to 1972, he worked at company headquarters in Toledo, Ohio, after which he was a plant manager in Kansas City, Mo., until retirement.

Scalora then worked for several years with his son’s construction businesses. For more than 20 years, he was a volunteer at Habitat for Humanity in Florida. For his 7,500 hours of service, he was honored with two awards.

Scalora is survived by Blanche, his wife of 63 years; six children; and seven grandchildren.

This issue has undergraduate memorials for David A. Dunn ’59 ’66 and Robert Bernardi ’69 ’84.

Graduate memorials are prepared by the APGA.
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A Momentous Gathering — But Limited Success

John S. Weeren

The First World War — optimistically called “the war to end war” — killed millions, including 152 Princetonians whose names are engraved on the marble walls of Nassau Hall’s Memorial Atrium.

The carnage bred a hunger for peace that found expression in institutions such as the League of Nations, movements such as the Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom, and treaties such as the Kellogg-Briand Pact of 1928, which sought to unite “the civilized nations of the world in a common renunciation of war.” Arms control was one means to this end, and in November 1921 President Warren G. Harding convened the Washington Naval Conference to curb an incipient arms race among the Great War’s victors.

Princeton students, mindful that their generation would “bear the brunt” of any future conflict, embraced this nine-nation gathering. As the editors of The Daily Princetonian put it, “We take it for granted that every sane person favors at least some degree of disarmament. And if any beneficial results whatever are to follow, the coming conference must succeed.”

Just 17 days before the Naval Conference, on Oct. 26, the students held an Intercollegiate Conference on the Limitation of Armaments, attracting delegates from 40 Eastern colleges and universities. Speeches were delivered, resolutions passed, and a committee formed “to carry on the agitation,” prompting President John G. Hibben ’82 *’93 to declare, “Not in my memory or, as far as I know, in the history of the University has there ever been a meeting of students with such far-reaching significance as this.” The delegates conveyed to Harding their “entire sympathy” with the purpose of the conference he had called, while Harding expressed his pleasure that “the college thought of the republic is being exercised helpfully to commit the sentiment of our country and the world to real achievements.”

The Washington Naval Conference did have real, if limited, effects, constraining for a time the pursuit of military might that would convulse the world again in 1939. ♦

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