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Across the country, there are calls for universities to limit speech that could offend or traumatize students. What's happening here? By Christopher Shea '91

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Finding Love

Did you meet your spouse or significant other at Princeton? Share your story with PAW at paw.princeton.edu. A selection of alumni love stories will be featured online in January.

Radio Days

Gregg Lange '70 highlights archival audio clips from WPRB.

Tipping Off

Previews and schedules for the 2015-16 Princeton basketball seasons.



Tech Biopic

Professor Michael Littman on the new Steve Jobs film.

New Data about Campus Sexual Assaults

hen I travel around the country to meet alumni, they often ask me about my biggest concerns. "What," they want to know, "keeps you up at night?" These days the answer is all too plain. Like most other college presidents, I worry about campus sexual assault rates and how to keep our students safe.

As you may recall, Princeton's faculty approved several important amendments to the University's sexual misconduct disciplinary procedures last fall. The changes were necessary to bring Princeton into compliance with federal statutes as interpreted by the Office for Civil Rights (OCR) of the Department of Education.

At the same time, I appointed a student-faculty committee to examine what the University could do to reduce the incidence of sexual assault and ensure that our disciplinary procedures were as fair, effective, and compassionate as possible. The committee is co-chaired by Deborah Nord, the Woodrow Wilson Professor of Literature, and Michele Minter, the vice provost for institutional equity and diversity.

Last spring, the Nord-Minter committee surveyed Princeton students — including graduate students as well as undergraduates — about their experiences with sexual misconduct in the last academic year (52 percent of our students completed the survey). Other colleges and universities did likewise. We now have the results, and they are heartbreaking.

You can find a summary of Princeton's statistics, along with a link to the full report, here: www.princeton.edu/main/news/archive/S44/35/32C48/. One of the most disturbing numbers — one that keeps me up at night — is that 8 percent of female undergraduate respondents reported that they had experienced "nonconsensual sexual penetration" — in other words, rape — within the last year.

That number is shocking, as are many of the statistics. Some discussions about these numbers — at Princeton and nationally — have focused on questions about the data. How exactly did survey respondents interpret "nonconsensual"? How do we compare to national averages, or to the Ivy League?

The answer to the last question is that variations are small, and they are hard to interpret. But does it really matter? The only acceptable number of rapes on a college campus is zero. And there is no way to look at the data from our survey without concluding we are too far from that goal.

We need to do better. Much of the national conversation has focused on collegiate disciplinary procedures for sexual assault cases. What standard of proof should apply? Who should investigate? Should the students have legal counsel to represent them?

Disciplinary procedures are important. We must make sure that complaints are taken seriously, that all students are treated fairly, and that the punishment fits the offense. The job is a difficult one. Our deans, investigators, and Title IX officers handle these cases with exceptional care and conscientious judgment. I am proud of the work they do.

Yet, even if disciplinary procedures are handled well, they come too late. We need to change the culture that makes sexual assaults all too common. Alumni understand that point, and they often ask me whether we train students about sexual assault. We do. Entering students must complete an online program about sexual misconduct. Freshman orientation includes a mandatory, and memorable, session on sexual

misconduct. Every residential college adviser receives instruction about how to respond to sexual misconduct issues, and the office of Sexual Harassment/Assault Advising, Resources, and Education (SHARE) trains student peers who can answer questions and facilitate access to available resources.

Like other colleges, Princeton is implementing bystander intervention programs. SHARE, led by Director Jackie Deitch-Stackhouse, is working with eating club officers and other campus leaders to increase the number of students who are ready to step in if they see trouble brewing.

With support from the Nord-Minter committee and Vice President for Campus Life W. Rochelle Calhoun, a team of students, faculty, and staff led by University Health Services recently launched a UMatter campaign to help our campus community prevent and address issues pertaining to interpersonal violence, high-risk drinking, and mental health. The program focuses not only on conveying information but also on teaching skills that students can use to help themselves and others. You can learn more about it here: umatter.princeton.edu.



Banners on the Frist North Lawn publicize the launch of the University's UMatter campaign in late September.

Will these steps alone solve the problem? Almost certainly not. All the evidence we have indicates that sexual assault is a pervasive and deep-seated problem — not just on college campuses, but throughout our society. In 2014, for example, the federal Centers for Disease Control reported that nearly one in five American women had been raped during their lifetimes — and for more than 40 percent of those victims, the first rape occurred before the age of 18.

As one Princeton trustee said to me recently, sexual assault is a public health crisis in America today, and we need to treat it like one. That means, among other things, collecting data and using it to identify what works to prevent this violence. So far, unfortunately, we have no clear answers. The survey results collected at Princeton and elsewhere have, however, revealed the depth of the problem and compelled our community to start talking about it. That conversation is an indispensable first step toward the kind of culture change that we need — change that demands the participation of everyone on the campus.

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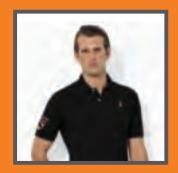
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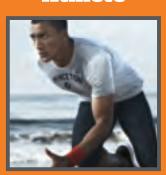
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By Jonathan Calvert, Princeton '53

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The Urge to Know is a record of his adventures told through memoir, journals and photographs. Calvert has climbed the

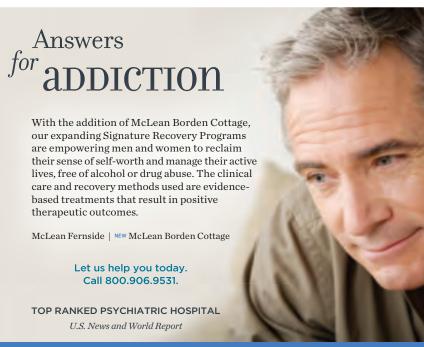


world's most challenging mountains in Alaska, Argentina, France, Switzerland, Austria, Kenya, Tanzania, Turkey, Russia, and Nepal. He has trekked in many of the same countries and Tibet, Mongolia, Bhutan, Sikkim, and Pakistan. He has kayaked in Greenland, Spitzbergen and South Georgia Island.

Jonathan C. Calvert, was born in Boston, and moved to San Antonio, TX, at an early age. He graduated from Princeton in 1953, majoring in history and received the American History Prize. Calvert worked in the investments business in NYC and Chicago and many years in San Antonio.

Do not be afraid to fail. Because if you are, you will be afraid to risk. And if you are afraid to risk, then you will miss out on some of life's greatest experiences. --- Jonathan Calvert





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PRINCETON ALUMNI WEEKLY

An editorially independent magazine by alumni for alumni since 1900

November 11, 2015 Volume 116, Number 4

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Inbox

BREAKING A SILENCE

It is difficult to find words to express the relief and gratitude I felt upon reading "Sexual Misconduct: The New Rules" (feature, Sept. 16). It has been difficult, for more than 20 years, to find words to articulate my relationship with Princeton, and with who I was, and what I encountered, while a student there. I encountered — and survived - depression, sexual assault, alcohol abuse, and a deep silence, powered by shame. To hear and feel that silence breaking over the past few years in the culture at large, at Princeton, and in myself, has been nothing short of wondrous. I am deeply grateful to all the Princeton students, current and former, of all genders, who are using their voices and bodies to protect and heal. I am also grateful to Dean Deborah Prentice for her strong words: "What we can do going forward is make Princeton the place it should have been" for students in the past. May all beings be safe to live and speak truthfully. May we all grow and learn.

Amy Elizabeth Robinson '94 Santa Rosa, Calif.

PLANNING PRINCETON'S FUTURE

I would like to offer two suggestions for those involved in the current planning process (President's Page, Sept. 16).

First, I see that there are two planning horizons envisioned, 10 years and 30 years. These make eminent sense, but I would encourage the planners to add a 100-year horizon

(10)

as well. Princeton is 269 years old, but much of the campus we know, including the Chapel, is less than 100 years old. A 100-year plan would allow the more detailed 30-year plan to be developed within a defined context. The grandchildren — and indeed the children — of today's Princeton students will live to see the 100-year horizon of this strategic plan.

Please value the walkways and lawns, the landscaping, the vistas as you turn a corner. ...
Consider the cast of light.

My second suggestion is for the planners to value the in-between spaces of both the historic campus and any newly developed areas. Please value the walkways and lawns, the landscaping, the vistas as you turn a corner or spy a building through the trees. Consider the cast of light, both natural and artificial. Envision the sights at dawn, in daylight, at dusk, and at night. Imagine the experience as people walk or bike through the campus, and how the visual landscape changes in each of the four seasons.

Much of what attracts those who have a choice to choose Princeton — whether students or faculty or staff — is the opportunity to fill their lives with such moments. So you can consider the in-between spaces a strategic asset for attracting and retaining the best

FROM PAW'S PAGES: 9/23/60

Princeton Stereotype

Dear Sir:

Is answer to Herbert H. Ward Jr. '12, in his letter concerning Princeton stereotypes, he might be interested to know what the Princeton student of 1936 thought about himself as compared with the opinions of Harvard, Yale, and Dartmouth students, with Smith girls (where I happened to have a girl friend at the finer) as a "control group," Out of a list of 50 adjectives (with write-ins possible), Princeton men labeled themselves, in rank order, as "Gentlemanly, college-loyal, style-setting, athletic, and broad-minded," a rather flattering self-appraisal. Harvard considered Princeton men as "College-loyal, style-setting, rab-rab type, smooth, socialites," still somewhat flattering even if the word "intellectual" is never included. The eternal rivalry with Yale perhaps colored its choices: "Prep-schoolish, rab-rab type, girl-crazy, socialites, conceited, smooth," and Smith described us as: "Prep-schoolish, smooth, style-setting, socialites, typical college type."

World War II is believed to have made great change in college undergraduates. They are said to be more serious, more conscientious, more mature. Possibly this effect was only apparent directly after the War when so many veterans returned to finish college, and therefore were older than other undergraduates. In any case, it would be interesting to repeat this experiment to see what changes there have been in the college stereotypes of the Big Four. We set out to prove that such stereotypes do not exist, but discovered by our results that they certainly do, and freshmen tend to adapt themselves to the stereotypes as they see and hear about them (smoking pipes, gesting crewcuts, wearing tweed jackets, and all the rest, behavior new to many and indicating a desire to identify with the University, to feel a closer part of it by acting like the others they see around them).

HARRID KENNETH FINE '38

Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

* The Collegiate Stereotype as Frame of Reference," J. Alm. & Soc. Psychol. 32: 352-6, 1937.

talent. But also value them for their own incalculable worth.

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

In the Sept. 16 President's Page, President Eisgruber '83 says that in Cambridge, he was "immediately taken by the resemblance to our picturesque campus," as though somebody there asked for a campus, as James B. Duke

PAW TRACKS

LIVE FROM HOLDER HALL:
WPRB alumni Sally Jacob '88
and John Shyer '78 talked with
PAW about their on-air experiences
and how getting involved with the
radio station shaped their time
on campus. Listen to their stories
at paw.princeton.edu.



FROM THE EDITOR

A Name Behind the Speech

Last spring, the Princeton campus was in turmoil over questions of racism and freedom of expression. While things have been quieter this year, the big question — is speech of all kinds permissible at Princeton? — remains. Writer Christopher Shea '91 spoke about that with students, professors, and free-speech advocates for an article that begins on page 32. Princeton is not the only university dealing with this issue; other campuses have seen protests that were more widespread, as well.

The University is continuing to explore ways to promote unfettered discussion while, at the same time, keeping debates civil and productive. Because social media have been used to post anonymous racist comments, one Princeton initiative, Own Your Words, encourages students to look classmates in the eye while conducting difficult conversations. Though anonymous commenting can open the door to constructive postings by those who otherwise would not speak out, it is also more likely to be uncivil and less likely to change anyone's mind, some research shows. University of Houston professor Arthur Santana compared thousands of online comments posted by anonymous and named users and found that 53.5 percent of the anonymous comments included language that was "vulgar, racist, profane, or hateful," compared to 28.7 percent of non-anonymous comments.

Since PAW began publishing comments on our redesigned website in 2008, we have required writers to sign their posts. We also will not post comments we view as uncivil or threatening. No doubt, some alumni feel these policies limit discussion, but we feel that there is no shortage of unpopular and dissenting views in PAW.

What do you think about limitations on speech and commenting? Let us know — but remember to include your name. — *Marilyn H. Marks* *86



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did at Duke, "that looks like Princeton."
Let's put something in perspective:
Cambridge is a university of breathtaking beauty, including several works
by Christopher Wren and the astonishing
chapel at King's College. Princeton's
campus is nice, with some fine examples
of collegiate gothic, such as Blair Arch,
but some dreadful pseudo-gothic
buildings, such as Firestone Library
and Whitman College. Princeton's
campus as an architectural whole
cannot hold a candle to places such as
Jefferson's campus at the University
of Virginia.

John Brittain '59 Lewistown, Pα.

IN CUBA, YEARS AGO



I read with fascination the Oct. 7 cover story, "Princeton in Havana." In the fall semester of 1999, I was a preceptor for Professor Paul Sigmund's "Latin

American Politics" course. My precept students read with some disbelief articles comparing public health in Cuba and the United States, showing that such a poor country had lower infant- and maternal-mortality rates than in much of the United States. We discussed at length the benefits and costs of Castro's brand of communism.

At some point I suggested that we go to Cuba and see for ourselves. Several students leapt at the idea, although travel to Cuba was tightly restricted. Not knowing what to expect, I promised to take them to Cuba if they did the hard work of obtaining visas and State Department approvals, which they accomplished with the aid of the Program in Latin American Studies.

Eventually, some 12 to 15 students and I flew into Havana for a 10-day "spring break," studying at the University of Havana each morning, followed by free time to explore Havana in the afternoon and evening. It was a great trip, and what we assumed would be the start of a long-term "Princeton in Cuba" program. Alas, the next year turned out to be the last,

Inbox

due to additional restrictions imposed by the Bush administration. Thankfully, President Obama has made an opening to Cuba a signature achievement of his second term. And my congratulations to Princeton for establishing a study-abroad program in that much-misunderstood neighbor of ours.

R. William Potter '68 *Princeton, N.J.*

DIRECTING THE MIKADO

When the New York Gilbert & Sullivan Players recently canceled their scheduled production of The Mikado over concerns about Asian roles being played by Caucasian actors, I remembered that when I directed it at Princeton in 1973, some Asian students complained about that very thing. I remember disregarding their complaints. After all, I thought, it's just Gilbert and Sullivan; the butt of its satire is really Victorian England and not Japan; two of the company members were Asian; and the other cast members' makeup was more a gesture toward Asian-ness, and not full-out "vellow face."

But now I see that I was wrong to be so dismissive. At Penn (where I have taught for the past 36 years), I regularly teach courses about the politics of race and theatrical representation.
And I often employ cross-racial and "colorblind" casting in productions I've directed with my students. I'm not suggesting that *The Mikado* never should be performed, nor am I suggesting that I shouldn't have directed it back in '73. But I wish I had had the tools back then to better deal with its politics of





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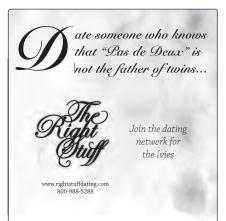
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THE CANNON HOAX OF 1969

The Conversation Online



the digging, the cannon-hoax crew

The PAW Tracks podcast posted Sept. 11, in which three members of the Class of '70 described their roles in the great "cannon hoax" of 1969, drew appreciative comments from alums at PAW Online.

"Both the hoax and the telling of it are classics," wrote George Bustin '70. "Congratulations to the co-conspirators then and now."

As a campus tour guide, Matthew Frakes '13 said, "I would always tell the story of this prank as we passed Cannon Green and Whig Hall, and without fail it was always a big hit. A great addition to campus lore, right up there with the 'Yale' bulldog on the Chapel."

Tom Swift '76 described the prank as "brilliant" and added: "For all those who gazed upon the hole, and pronounced the cannon taken, the words of Holmes come to mind: 'You see, but you do not observe.' "

Aaron Laden '70 listed all who took part in the hoax's planning, digging, sentry duty, and publicity "to complete the record": Jim Anderson '70, Greg Hand '76, Brian Hays '70, Luis Hernandez '70, Ken Homa '70, Ed Labowitz '70, Laden, Jim McElyea '70, Peter McLaughlin '71, Rich Stafford '70, Dale Stulz '73, and Rich Weikel '70. •

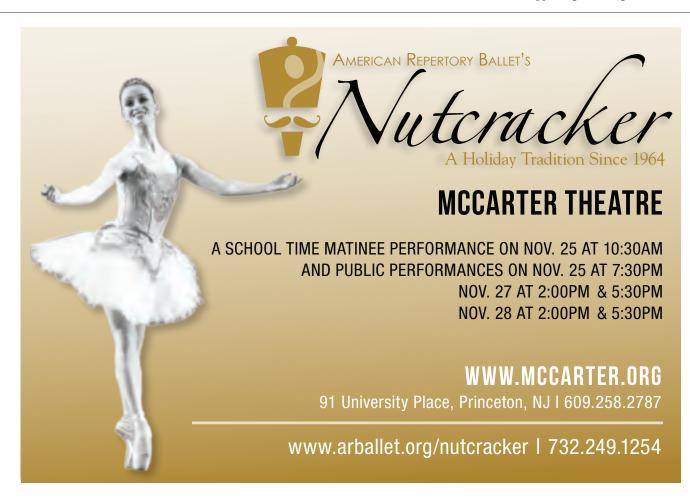
representation. I wasn't a teacher yet, so I can't be blamed for not having made it a "teachable moment"; but it still could have been a "learnable" one, an occasion for dialogue and engagement.

If you were one of the students who registered their objections, I ask you to accept my apology.

Cary Mazer '74 Associate professor of theatre arts and English The University of Pennsylvania

LESSONS FROM NADER '55

I wrote my senior thesis on Ralph Nader '55 (Princetonians, Oct. 21) after interviewing him for a publishing project a couple of friends and I were involved in. Nader told us a story about being an undergraduate and visiting the offices of The Daily Princetonian, where he presented the editor on duty with a bird that had been killed by the spraying of the DDT pesticide on campus. He told the paper it should be investigating what was happening. Nothing came



of his efforts that day.

After that interview we were inspired to do our jobs as reporters better, and to train the next crop of editors to be equally critical.

Re-reading Marc Fisher '80's piece ("Ralph Nader '55's Paradise Lost," Dec. 6, 1989) now, I wonder how the nation has managed to ignore or forget so much of the Reagan legacy as it pertains to the growing power of our corporations at the expense of individual and environmental protections. The recent recession resulted in financial ruin as millions of Americans became long-term unemployed. Yet most of Wall Street and corporate America survived intact. Indeed, not a single criminal conviction has been recorded.

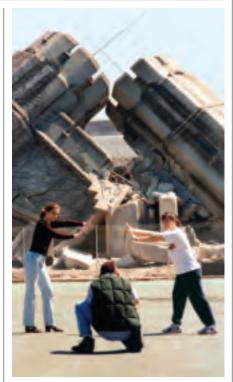
Rather than needing to imagine what Nader would think of all this, I am pleased to have the opportunity to read what he really has thought. I hope some of the reporters covering the current presidential campaign take the time to read his recent book, *Return to Sender*, as well. Perhaps it will help inform them on topics they should be questioning the candidates about.

Jack Goodman '89 *Mosman, Australia*

The destruction of Palmer Stadium in 1997 marked the final dismantling of a oncegreat football tradition.

FROM THE ARCHIVES

The destruction of Palmer Stadium in 1997 (From the Archives, Oct. 7) marked the final dismantling of a once-great football tradition. It made me sad because I had attended many games there since the 1950s with my father, Robert Sr. '36. I had met some of the stars of his time, like Pepper Constable '36 and Chick Kaufman '37. Between 1869 and 1969 the football program was remarkably successful, compiling one of the best overall records in the nation. Many of the games were played in a sold-out Palmer Stadium. Since 1970 the program has foundered, with a few exceptions like Coach Bob Surace '90's undergraduate teams of 1987 to 1989,



and has lost more games than it has won. The fans have vanished. My question is: Why are the people in the photo smiling? (I get the joke, but the photo still makes me sad.)

Robert C. Lang Jr. '70 *Warren, N.J.*

FOR THE RECORD

An Inbox letter in the Sept. 16 issue incorrectly reported the two words that G.F. Lane '57 had confused in a paper submitted as a student. The words were "courtier" and "courtesan."

WE'D LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU

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News from the Alumni Association

The Alumni Association of Princeton University: over 85,000 served

aluminaries

Thank you to alumni, faculty, students and guests who shared their stories and experienced the power of coming together as a community at *We Flourish: Celebrating Asian and Asian American Alumni at Princeton University,* Oct. 15-17, 2015. Thank you to the speakers, panelists, performers, and participants in the focus groups and online survey, with a special thank you to the steering committee, pictured here, who made the weekend a success.



Denny Chin '75 Co-Chair



Sheryl WuDunn *88 Co-Chair



Doug Chin '83 Co-Chair



Jackie Hata Alexander '84



Connie S. Chan '76



YS Chi '83



April Chou '96



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Chris Lu '88



Thuytien Ngoc Nguyen '91



Tara Naoko Ohrtman '13



Charlene Huang Olson '88



Kathy Qu '13



Kavita Ramdas *88



Helen Zia '73







Come back to Princeton and be a part of the fun at the annual **Tiger Tailgate** on Fine Plaza on Nov. 14 when Tiger Football takes on the Yale Bulldogs.

To RSVP for the Tiger Tailgate, go to: https://events.princeton.edu/tigertailgate2015

For the Fall Football Lecture before the Tiger Tailgate, go to: http://alumni.princeton.edu/learntravel/events/football/







In New England the following week? Head to the Dartmouth game on Nov. 21 and join the PAA of New Hampshire for their tailgate prior to the game. Contact Lori Ferguson at **lorilferguson@comcast.net**.



Dear Fellow Alumni,

s the incoming President of the Alumni Association, I am honored to represent the 91,000 + dedicated alumni of this great institution. Over the next two years, we hope to engage with ALL alumni, not just those who have been involved since their graduation. We hope to make the alumni experience meaningful for all graduates of "the best place of all," through all of our programs – and there are many. Please let us know how YOU would like to be involved. Send me a note at wieser74@gmail.com.



Jeff Wieser '74

President, Alumni Association of Princeton University Chair, Alumni Council wieser74@gmail.com

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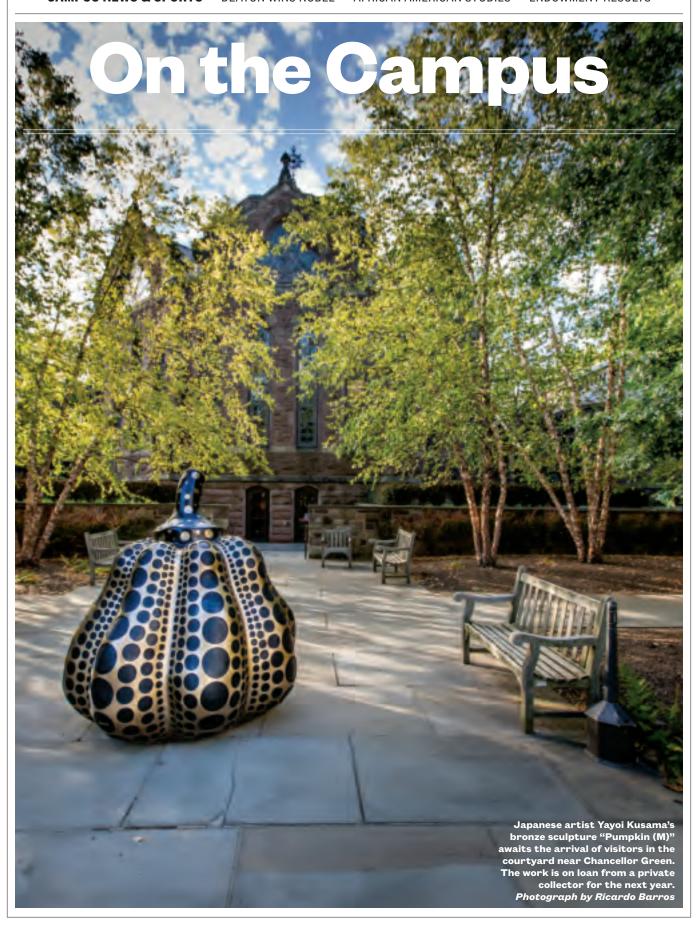
- The rejuvenated Tiger Tailgate will again occur this year. Initially conceived and supported by the Alumni Council, it is now an established tradition at the annual Yale or Harvard football games.
- Improvements to TigerNet will begin to roll out in March 2016. System upgrades will enhance how we communicate with alumni and how alumni communicate with each other, continuing TigerNet's key role in fostering connections and community that has been its hallmark since its introduction in 1996.
- The Alumni Council's Executive Committee, through its standing committees and task forces, tackles issues important to alumni and strives to ensure that the interests of ALL alumni are met. We have joined with the University in presenting annual conferences focused on the student and alumni experiences of many different groups, including Black alumni, women alumnae, LGBTQ alumni, and graduate school alumni. In 2015-16 two conferences will celebrate Asian and Asian American alumni and 100 years of Jewish life at Princeton.

(See http://alumni.princeton.edu/goinback/conferences/)

These are some of the many ways that your Alumni Council is

Calling ALL Tigers!







Deaton Wins Nobel

Optimistic economist cited for studies showing how personal decisions matter

lthough the 19th-century Scottish philosopher Thomas Carlyle called economics "the dismal science," Carlyle never knew his countryman economist Angus Deaton.

Deaton, the recipient of the 2015 Nobel Prize in economics, is affable and, by the standards of some in his field, an optimist. He believes that the trend of society has been upward. In his 2013 book, The Great Escape (Princeton University Press), Deaton, who is appointed jointly in the economics department and the Woodrow Wilson School, concluded that by almost any measure — income, life expectancy, health, or happiness — humanity is better off now than it has ever been.

President Eisgruber '83 said he frequently gives out copies of the book as gifts, and it quickly sold out at Labyrinth Books on Nassau Street. Deaton is no Pollyanna, though, seeing threats from rising economic inequality, slowing rates of economic growth, and global warming. "[T]here is a danger that the rapid growth of top incomes can become self-reinforcing," Deaton wrote in The Great Escape, "through the political access that money can bring."

Deaton, who has taught at Princeton since 1983, received the Nobel Prize in recognition of his groundbreaking work studying the ways in which the economic behavior of individuals influences broader economic patterns. Unlike many economists, he has relied on surveys of individual households rather than national economic statistics to gain deeper insights into the factors driving economic development.

As the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences stated in its announcement, "To design economic policy that promotes welfare and reduces poverty, we must first understand individual consumption choices. More than anyone else, Angus Deaton has enhanced this understanding."

He also is known for discovering an anomaly that sudden changes in income don't immediately lead to equivalent changes in consumption; consumption

Deaton's 2013 book, The Great Escape, concluded that by almost any measure, humanity is better off than it has ever been.

changes more slowly, a phenomenon that has come to be known as the Deaton Paradox.

At a press conference in Richardson Auditorium, Deaton, 70, wearing a bow tie and sweater vest and speaking with a light Scottish brogue, said he had received the news when his phone rang shortly after 6 a.m. and a "very Swedish voice" told him he had won the Nobel Prize. Aware that he had been mentioned in advance as a possible award winner, Deaton joked that he did not think the call was a prank until the caller kept reassuring him that it was not a prank at which point he began to wonder if it might be a prank after all.

Deaton also spoke about the importance of accurate economic data in his work. "I feel passionately about measurement," he said, "about how difficult it is, how much theory and conceptualization is involved in it, and indeed how much politics is involved in it."

Colleagues and former students were unanimous in their praise for Deaton as a teacher, colleague, and friend. Harvard professor Dani Rodrik *85 took a course Deaton taught on econometrics in his first year at Princeton. "He was a superb teacher," Rodrik recalled. "I have not learned as much from any other econometrics course."

Indeed, economist Bo Honoré canceled his morning class, suggesting that students attend Deaton's press conference instead. "I think that you will get much more out of going to that than of the marginal econometrics lecture," he emailed his students.

In his blog for *The New York Times*, professor emeritus Paul Krugman, himself a Nobel economics laureate in 2008, praised Deaton's "dogged, careful empirical work at the micro level, tracking and making sense of individual households, their choices, and why they matter."

Deaton becomes the 10th member of Princeton's current faculty to win a Nobel Prize and the eighth faculty member to win it in economics. He will receive a prize of eight million Swedish krona, equivalent to approximately \$962,000. Deaton is married to Anne Case *83 *88, a Princeton professor of economics and public affairs. • By M.F.B.

ECONOMICS LAUREATES

PRINCETON FACULTY:

1979: ARTHUR LEWIS, professor of political economy from 1963 until 1983, for his contributions to research on economic problems in developing countries.

1994: JOHN NASH *50, then senior research mathematician, for his work defining the Nash equilibrium, an important concept in noncooperative game theory.

2002: DANIEL KAHNEMAN.

professor of psychology and public affairs, now emeritus, for his work formulating prospect theory, which describes how people view potential gains and losses when making decisions involving risk.

2007: ERIC MASKIN, then visiting lecturer with the rank of professor of economics, for his work on the theory of mechanism design.

2008: PAUL KRUGMAN, professor of economics and international affairs, now emeritus, for his contributions to two theories related to international trade: new trade theory and new economic geography.

2011: Economics professor CHRISTOPHER SIMS and thenvisiting professor of economics THOMAS SARGENT, for their research on cause and effect in the macroeconomy.

ALUMNI:

1992: GARY BECKER '51, then professor of economics and sociology at the University of Chicago, for his work extending the application of microeconomics to a wide range of human behavior.

2000: JAMES HECKMAN *68 *71, professor of economics at the University of Chicago, for his contributions to econometrics and microeconomics.

2001: A. MICHAEL SPENCE '66, professor of economics and business at NYU, for his work on markets with asymmetric information.

2012: LLOYD SHAPLEY *53, professor of economics emeritus at UCLA, for his foundational work on the Gale-Shapley algorithm for stable

matching. • By Jennifer Shyue '17

NEW PUBLIC-SAFETY POLICY

In Emergencies, Access to Guns



Sworn campus public-safety officers soon will have access to rifles in emergency situations. Officers will not carry weapons as a matter of course, but in the event of a report of an active shooter or an individual brandishing a firearm on campus, responding public-safety officers will have access to the firearms, Executive Director of Public Safety Paul Ominsky, left, told the CPUC in October.

The announcement marked a change in

longstanding University policy against arming campus police officers. The reason, Ominsky said, is that national best practices now call for police to confront a shooter as quickly as possible. "Response time matters — even a few minutes can make a difference to save a life," he said.

Under the previous policy, the University relied on the municipal police department to provide an armed response when needed, with public-safety officers providing unarmed support.

"Campuses should continually refine plans for all types of emergencies," Ominsky said. "Although we have a safe campus and it's hard to imagine a situation like an active shooter occurring at Princeton, we still need to plan, prepare, and train our staff."

Only the University's 32 sworn public-safety officers, who complete the same training as municipal officers at the New Jersey State Police Academy and have the power to arrest, will have access to firearms, Ominsky said. The University's non-sworn security officers will not, he said. The role of the municipal police force in support of a campus emergency response will not change, Ominsky said.

Except at Columbia and Dartmouth, campus police officers have access to firearms at all other lvy League schools. • By A.W.

RESEARCH HAS CAMPUS ROOTS

Nobel Winners' Princeton Ties





Among this year's Nobel Prize winners were two scholars whose research has roots in their years at Princeton. Former physics professor **Arthur McDonald**, top photo, one of two recipients of the prize in physics, was recognized for his work in proving the existence of neutrino oscillations and showing that neutrinos have mass. McDonald is professor of physics emeritus at Queen's University in Canada. He taught at Princeton from 1982 to 1989, a period when he began developing the large experiment called the Sudbury Neutrino Observatory.

Tomas Lindahl, who conducted some of his doctoral research at the University in the mid-1960s, was one of three winners of the chemistry prize. He was cited for his contributions to studies of how DNA repairs itself. Lindahl is a researcher at the Francis Crick Institute and Clare Hall Laboratory in the United

Kingdom. At Princeton he worked with Jacques Fresco, now professor emeritus in the life sciences, publishing papers that became the basis for Lindahl's work on DNA damage. •



AFRICAN AMERICAN STUDIES

'A Historic Moment'

Faculty, students celebrate new status of African American studies department

rofessor Eddie Glaude *97 has taught "Introduction to the Study of African American Cultural Practices" on several occasions. The first day of class this year, however, was a little different.

"I opened up the course by announcing that this was the first time that it would be taught in the Department of African American Studies," Glaude said. "Students clapped and shouted and cheered."

The University's Board of Trustees agreed in May to turn the Center for African American Studies into an academic department. With Princeton's action, all the Ivy schools offer an undergraduate concentration in the field.

"It was a historic moment — it further solidifies the place of African American studies in higher education," said Glaude, chair of the new department. "It sends the signal very clearly that this area of inquiry should be taken seriously and that it should be thought of as making a significant contribution to the education of students around the country."

Although Princeton has had a program in African American studies since 1969 and launched the center in 2006, until now, students have been able to pursue only a certificate — not a major. During the last academic year, 839 students took at least one course in African American studies, and 21 students received certificates.

Glaude said the transition so far has been "seamless." He believes that student activism related to race and racial inequality on campus during the last academic year may have helped to hasten the path to departmental status.

"I didn't think it would happen while I was still a student, but I thought it was about time," said Destiny Crockett '17, a member of Princeton's Black Justice League, a group of students focused on promoting justice and equality on campus. "I think it symbolizes a larger message of academia caring about the histories and culture of black people."

Beginning this spring, sophomores will be able to declare a concentration in African American studies. In the

meantime, the department is looking to hire two additional faculty members to add to its roster of 14. A graduate program may be added in the coming years.

"Our unofficial goal has always been for each Princeton student to have some encounter with African American studies during their time here," said Joshua Guild, a member of both the history and African American studies departments. "Will we ever reach that? Who knows, but we have a broad reach and I think it will continue to build."

This fall, the department revamped its website (princeton.edu/aas) and added an "African American Studies Response Series." It features essays and posts by Princeton professors, faculty from other schools, activists, and artists as part of a national conversation on race. The first topic was "Black Lives Matter."

"The Department of African American Studies says to alums, particularly alums of color who struggled so mightily here during the early days of integration, that Princeton is changing, growing, and expanding its mission," Glaude said. "So it's not only an exciting time for those of us who are here now, but also for all of the folks who languished in the shadows when they attended Princeton, who didn't feel a possession of this place." • By A.W.

Sourtesy Department of African American Studies

On View, a Guercino With a Back Story



A painting of St. Sebastian. acquired by The Sopranos actor Federico Castelluccio, left, at a German auction for a reported \$70.000 and then confirmed to be a work from the 1630s by the Italian baroque painter Guercino, is making its U.S. debut through the end of

January at the Princeton University Art Museum. Castelluccio, an artist and art collector who played the character Furio Giunta in The Sopranos, purchased the painting on a hunch that it was a lost work by Guercino, as the artist Giovanni Francesco Barbieri was known. Based on the value of other paintings by the artist, it could be worth several million dollars, according to press reports. Castelluccio will take part in a Jan. 21 campus panel discussion about the painting. •

IN MEMORIAM



Denise Applewhite/Office of Communications; obits.nj.com

History professor emeritus CHARLES GILLISPIE, who established in 1960 what is now the University's Program

in History of Science, died Oct. 6 in Princeton. He was 97. Gillispie also was the founding adviser and driving force behind the Daniel M. Sachs Class of 1960 Scholarship, one of the highest awards given to Princeton undergraduates. He had been a mentor to Sachs, who died at 28, and played an important role in the program for more than 50 years. An expert in the life and setting of scientific and technological activity in 18thcentury France, Gillispie joined the faculty in 1947 and chaired the history department from 1971 to 1973. He retired in 1987.



Counterclockwise, from top:

HUGO MEYER, a professor emeritus of art and archaeology who specialized in Hellenistic and Roman art and sculpture,

died from an accident at his home

in Munich Sept. 12. He was 66. Meyer joined the faculty in 1988 and worked to rebuild the art and archaeology department's cast collection, which includes many examples of Classical sculpture and is still used for precepts. In the 1990s, Meyer published two books on sculptural art of imperial Rome, wrote dozens of essays and journal articles, and lectured widely. He retired in 2012.



E. ALDEN DUNHAM III '53, Princeton's director of admission from 1962 to 1966, died Sept. 26, in Hopewell Township,

N.J. He was 84. Dunham expanded the number of minority and publicschool students admitted to Princeton. When he admitted the fictitious candidate Joseph D. Oznot in 1964, it made national news and eventually resulted in Dunham's being named an honorary member of the Class of 1968. Dunham also played a role in creating the Carnegie **Commission on Higher Education** in 1967.

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'Satisfying' Results

Endowment records 12.7% return as long-ago investments pay off

he University's endowment enjoyed a 12.7 percent return for the year ending June 30, rising to an all-time high of \$22.7 billion, officials announced in October. After taking into account gifts and spending, the endowment increased in value by \$1.7 billion.

The performance was not as strong as in the preceding year, when the endowment had a 19.6 percent return. The decade-long average annual return of the endowment declined from 10.5 percent in 2014 to 10.1 percent in 2015.

Still, University officials say they are happy with the results, which outpaced the benchmark Standard & Poor's 500 index. The S&P 500 increased only 5.2 percent in the year ending June 30 — a period that saw substantial volatility in the global economy.

"The ball bounced our way a lot," said Andrew Golden, who manages the endowment as the president of the Princeton University Investment Co. (Princo). "There was a lot of good luck involved."

Golden said the returns were driven by long-ago investments that finally paid off and unexpectedly swift profits from recent trades. In particular, the University had put money into biotechnology and health companies, as well as venture capital-backed firms. Profits from those investments were realized this year.

"What's satisfying is that a very good portion of the portfolio involved ... realizations of past efforts, and a lot of work done by us and our external managers came to fruition this year,"



"The ball bounced our way a lot" during a volatile year for the global economy.

Andrew Golden, president of the Princeton University Investment Co.

Golden said. He noted that investors are starting to fully appreciate advances in the biotechnology field that will allow more personalized medicine, as well as the potential of the so-called technology "unicorns" — private startups that have received valuations of more than \$1 billion.

While some market commentators have warned that there might be a bubble in the startup market, he said Princeton is somewhat insulated from those concerns because it has begun to realize some of its big investments. But he also added that these unicorns enjoy substantial revenue and a degree of profit, unlike those of the infamous dot-com boom of the late 1990s.

Another source of strength last year were currency hedges. As global markets swooned, the U.S. dollar rose strongly against the euro and the yen. The University bought protection against those fluctuations, which paid off when markets stabilized.

The move was atypical, Golden acknowledged, because Princo long has argued against trying to time the market. Occasionally, he said, Princo will try to bet on market fluctuations — "when there is a very large opportunity. We say we'll shoot a very slow-moving duck."

This year's 12.7 percent return placed Princeton at the top of the Ivy League, with Harvard posting a 5.8 percent return and Yale marking an 11.5 percent increase. MIT was a leader among highly selective schools with a gain of 13.2 percent. For the past decade, Princeton and Columbia are tied for the highest average annual endowment return.

Since the end of the fiscal year, some of the gains have been lost as markets have been battered by developments in Europe and Asia. Golden said in early October that the endowment was down a few percentage points since June 30.

"The new fiscal year is off to a choppier start, and we've not been immune to that," he said.

The University has substantial exposure to global markets. It seeks to invest, on average over the long term, 9 percent of its money in domestic stocks, 6 percent in developed countries' stock markets, and 10 percent in emerging markets. It aims to place 25 percent in private equity; 21 percent in real estate, natural resources, and other "real assets"; and 24 percent in a category called independent return, generally funds with specialized strategies. It also puts 5 percent in fixed-income investments. The actual allocations can vary somewhat due to adjustments and market fluctuations.

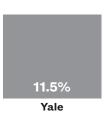
In the past year, domestic stock markets were the biggest winner in the portfolio, up 33 percent. That was followed by private equity at 22 percent, international emerging markets at

ANNUAL RETURNS OF THE LARGEST ENDOWMENTS, 2014-15

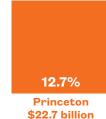
5.8% Harvard \$37.6 billion

3.5%

University of **Texas System** \$26.6 billion



\$25.6 billion







15 percent, developed-country stock markets at 12 percent, independent return at 5.5 percent, and fixed income at 1 percent. Real assets were down less than 1 percent.

The results were reported during a period of renewed scrutiny over how major universities are spending their money. Congress has been questioning whether wealthy universities are spending enough of their investment returns, while at the same time asking if too much is being spent on executive compensation and administrative costs.

Other questions about the nature of university endowments - and their taxfree status — have been raised because of mega-donations, such as a \$400 million gift by hedge-fund manager John Paulson to Harvard, and in writings by inequality economist Thomas Piketty suggesting that schools were benefiting from growth in their investments without expanding social mobility.

An op-ed piece in *The New York Times* by a University of San Diego law professor accused wealthy schools of "hoarding money," calculating that at the schools with the five largest endowments, private-equity fund managers are receiving more than students.

Golden said Princeton's goal "is to spend as much as possible consistent with two constraints, and those constraints are underappreciated." First, he said, the endowment is meant to last for centuries, and so the University has to be measured in how it spends. Second, the endowment pays for about half of the University's budget. "It's critical that the spending streams be stable," he said. "So in good years we're going to be spending less as a percentage of the endowment than in lean years." Princeton aims to spend 4 to 6.25 percent of its endowment each year, a goal it has been hitting in recent years.

Golden also took issue with those who might criticize the fees paid to outside managers for investing the University's money. "We have shown that whatever fees we are paying seem to be worth it, due to our returns," he said. "We always look for good value in fee structure and for aligned interest, and that does not necessarily mean minimizing fees." • By Zachary Goldfarb '05



STUDENT DISPATCH

Anscombe Society Marks a Decade of Standing Up for Traditional Values

Kevin Cheng '17



It's a Friday night, and members of the Anscombe Society, a student group dedicated to upholding traditional sexual morals and family values, are meeting to discuss the ethics of Princeton's hookup culture.

The society was founded in 2005, and its 10th anniversary coincided with the release of a campus survey in which 27 percent

of undergraduate women reported experiencing nonconsensual sexual contact.

"To us, the survey results were shocking and horrible, but not surprising," said Christian Say '17, the group's president. "The intersection of the hookup and drinking cultures at Princeton results in students having sex with people they don't know so well," added Thomas Clark '18, the society's vice president. "Bad things can happen pretty easily."

The University could do more to inform students about a range of behavioral choices, Say said. "The freshman-orientation program assumes that everyone going into college will be drinking and having sex," he said. "The kids who aren't comfortable with casual sex end up feeling alienated, and the kids who are on the fence see that that's what everyone else is doing and feel pressured to conform."

An Anscombe event last year titled "Gay Marriage? A Debate" was greeted with satirical posters placed around campus, but the group has been spared the forceful opposition that has taken place at some other schools. "At Stanford, speakers at Anscombe events have been shouted down by protesters," Clark said. "But I've never even received a threatening email."

Reflecting that tolerance, Peter Deffebach '17 said he respects the society's views, although he disagrees with them. "We should be open to a debate that our nation is experiencing," he said. "Princeton students shouldn't insulate themselves."

With about 15 students attending the society's weekly meetings, group members realize that most of their peers will never attend an Anscombe event. Instead, they have tried to influence the campus culture indirectly — on Valentine's Day, for example, members put up posters around campus with advice on how to ask someone on a date.

"In the past you would ask someone out on a date, and there was this whole idea of casual dating to express interest. And if you were both interested, you would become exclusive," Say said. "But we don't have that anymore." •

ESSAY

Remembering C.K. Williams: Lessons in Translation, and Survival

Ezra Fitz'00



Ezra E. Fitz '00, a writer and translator, wrote this essay about poet and professor C.K. Williams, who died Sept. 20 of cancer.

In the spring of 2008, C.K. Williams gave a public lecture titled "What Is It That We Teach in a Translation Class?" I had taken a seminar with him nearly 10 years before, so while I couldn't attend this event, I have an idea as to what he might have talked about.

The thing I loved most about his class was how he didn't want to study literary theory pedantically as it applied to translation. He wanted us to slather paint upon our palettes and brush it directly on the page. This, after all, was the Lewis Center for the Arts, not the Institute for Advanced Study. There were a dozen or so students in that workshop, and he was there to show us how to mix the many hues of all our different languages.

Instead of a color wheel, we had a confusion of tongues, from the Romance languages to German and even Russian. One of the poems he had us work on was Paul Celan's "Todesfuge," or "Death Fugue." What was this black milk? Do we drink it at "daybreak" or at "dawn"? At "sundown" or simply at "night"? About a year later, William H. Gass published Reading Rilke: Reflections on the Problems of Translation. In it, regarding the German schriee, he wonders, "Does the poet cry or shout or, again, cry out? Aloud? And do the angels fail to hear or heed or listen to him? How deep is their indifference? The cry is surely an inward cry. ... Why write 'cry out,' then?"

I didn't know the answers quite yet, but I knew one thing: C.K. had taught me to ask the right questions.

We also worked on César Vallejo's Los heraldos negros. I chose to translate the title as The Dark Riders instead of the more literal The Black Heralds, and C.K. seemed to like it. That's when he taught

me another important lesson about literary translation: You can go off the grid a bit from time to time if you can do one of two things — either be able to justify your decision, or submit to what P.D. Fawcett once called "the lordly, but completely unexplained, whimsy" of knowing that it just sounds right. C.K. told me that he himself preferred to take a line from that same poem, "Yo no sé"—literally, "I don't know" — and turn the declaration into an interrogative: "But why?"

Who better to know when and where to insert a bit of poetic license than a master poet himself?

That was the only class I took with him, but it was enough for us to keep in touch for the rest of his life. After I graduated, I managed to find work as a professional literary translator, which was news that he seemed to enjoy. "It makes my teaching of it seem a more reasonable activity than it often does," he wrote in one email to me.

A few years later, when he learned that I had been diagnosed with brain cancer, he sent me a poem (unpublished at the time) about his own experience with the disease. "I'm a survivor, too," he wrote, "with perhaps some of the same emotions you'd have experienced."

I read it over and over again in silent kinship. For us, the black milk we drank was chemotherapy. We drank it morning, noon, and night. Until it couldn't repair us anymore. Until all that's left is the coda of his poem:

Too late for me to be frightened of losing my pot-bellied unbeauty, or anything else except maybe things

like remembering when Erv Goffman was dying and I said, "What will I do with only one super-ego?"

and he laughed, and I laughed, and what can you do, with everyone plucked out of your life except laugh?

Or not laugh, not every day, but not cry either, or maybe a little, maybe cry just a little, a little. 🍁





IN SHORT



Shannon Julian '16 and François Charpentier '15, members of the Princeton BALLROOM DANCE Club, rehearse before taking part in a competition Oct. 18 in Dillon Gym. About 45 club members were among the 300 competitors.

The public-service papers of PAUL **VOLCKER '49, former chairman** of the Federal Reserve, have been donated to the University and will be housed at Mudd Manuscript Library. The collection primarily documents Volcker's time as Fed chairman; additional materials detailing his work with the World Bank, the UN, and President Barack Obama's **Economic Recovery Advisory Board** will be transferred to the library in coming months.



University Librarian KARIN TRAINER will retire at the end of the academic year. Trainer joined the library in 1996 and has overseen major

changes within the library system, including a 50 percent increase in the print collections, the construction of Lewis Library, and the ongoing major renovation of Firestone Library. Princeton's library system includes

10 buildings across campus and has more than 8 million printed volumes.

The University's highest honor for an undergraduate alum, the Woodrow Wilson Award, will be given to Gen. MARK A. MILLEY '80, the Army's chief of staff, on Alumni Day Feb. 20. JAMES J. HECKMAN *71, a University of Chicago economics professor and one of three recipients of the 1980 Nobel Prize in economics, will receive the James Madison Medal, awarded to a graduate alum.

Nineteen students were diagnosed with HAND, FOOT, AND MOUTH **DISEASE** between the start of the fall semester and Oct. 20, a University spokesman said. The viral illness usually affects children under 5 years old and is characterized by sores in the mouth and a rash on the hands and feet. It is spread through close contact with an infected person or contact with contaminated objects. During the 2014-15 academic year, only one case was reported. •









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WOMEN'S BASKETBALL

New Year, New Story

After 30-0, Princeton adds talented freshmen to an experienced roster

hen you win them all, people pay attention. Sure, Princeton women's basketball had won Ivy League titles before — four in a row, from 2009-10 to 2012-13. The Tigers had beaten teams from the power conferences. They'd even reached the AP Top 25. But the number that made Princeton a national phenomenon last March was zero — as in 30-0 at the end of the regular season.

Even after the team's second-round exit in the NCAA Tournament, head coach Courtney Banghart, the Naismith Coach of the Year, was in demand on the speaking circuit.

"It was such a great story to share,"

she said. "A lot of people wanted to hear more about it - how it began, what it was like, some of the challenges. ... Our Tigers worked really hard, they trusted the process, and they earned it. And my job is to share it."

Princeton's success may have added a few miles to Banghart's offseason itinerary, but the travels have not made a dent in her enthusiasm. At the start of her ninth season, she spoke with the same energy she had in year one. "We've got a long way to go," she said in October, "but we are big, we're fast, and we're strong - tough."

It's no surprise that Princeton should again be the Ivy favorite: Four starters

return, all seniors, along with Vanessa Smith '17, a versatile reserve guard who likely will join the starting lineup. The returning group includes two All-Ivy players, forwards Alex Wheatley '16 and Annie Tarakchian '16; and sharpshooter Michelle Miller '16, who is on pace to reach 1,000 career points early this season.

The Tigers' experienced roster is only part of the story. Six freshmen have joined the team, one of the largest and most talented recruiting classes in Banghart's tenure. The coaches have been particularly impressed by Sydney Jordan '19, a small forward from Manassas, Va., and Qalea Ismail '19, a guard from Bel Air, Md., and the

"We've got a long way to go, but we are big, we're fast, and we're strong — tough."

— Head coach Courtney Banghart

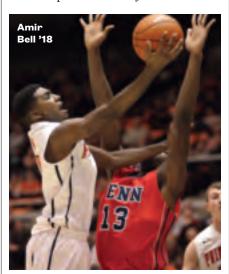
On the Campus / Sports

daughter of longtime NFL wide receiver Oadry Ismail. Banghart expects all six newcomers to compete for playing time. "You'll know who they are quickly,"

With aspirations for a deep NCAA Tournament run, the Tigers will play a schedule that befits that goal, facing five nonconference teams that played in last year's NCAA Tournament and five others that played in the Women's NIT. December will be particularly ambitious, with home games against Michigan (Dec. 6) and Pittsburgh (Dec. 12) and a road trip to Ohio State (Dec. 18) and NCAAquarterfinalist Dayton (Dec. 20).

While last year's first-round NCAA Tournament win boosted Princeton's reputation around the country, Banghart acknowledged at least one negative sideeffect: Other schools have been warning recruits that the coach of the year isn't likely to stay at Princeton for long. But as she spoke about her team this fall, she sounded fully invested in what she has built with the Tigers, beaming like a proud parent when she talked about the seniors and their lives away from the court — the service internships, job offers, med-school applications, and for one, a bid for the Rhodes scholarship.

"When I get them at 4:30, they'll be all mine — and that's an honor," Banghart said. "I get the best kids, and I get to try to help them learn what it's like to be a part of something. That's what I'm paid to do." ♦ By B.T.



READ MORE about the men's and women's basketball teams and view the 2015-16 schedules at paw.princeton.edu



Robbins '13, Once a Walk-On Rower, Finds Her Place On the World's Top Crew

When Heidi Robbins '13 was in fifth grade, she was asked to describe her "dreams, hopes, and aspirations" in a note to herself. She wrote that she wanted to represent the United States on the Olympic equestrian team.

As Robbins grew older, however, she found that she liked — and excelled at many things. In addition to horseback riding, there were lacrosse and Nordic skiing, science and the humanities. Deciding what to pursue became confusing.

After arriving at Princeton in the fall of 2009, Robbins felt like just another well-rounded minnow in a sea of talent. The science classes seemed intimidating, the dining halls unwelcoming, and the professors distant. She desperately wanted someone to take an interest in her development and show her how to make the most of her talents. And then she found rowing.

Princeton's coaches pulled her aside at the freshman activities fair in Dillon Gym, where they were scouting for talent, and told the tall, athletic Robbins that she was destined to row. She soon discovered that rowing was, in some ways, the perfect blend of lacrosse and horseback riding. From lacrosse, she had learned to communicate visually with her teammates, and from horseback riding, she had learned to intuit the movements of her horse. Now on the boat, Robbins found her teammates spoke with their backs and shoulders and stayed in sync by sensing each other's oar strokes.

Robbins became "a terror behind the oar," said Lori Dauphiny, head coach of women's open rowing. By 2011, the sophomore star was sitting "engine room" in the middle of the Princeton varsity women's eight when the Tigers upset California to win the main event at the NCAA Championships. "Heidi was a force in that boat," Dauphiny said, adding that her intensity "kept that crew honest."

As Robbins' commitment to rowing increased, so too did her confidence in other areas of her life. She said that science classes, for example, no longer seemed so intimidating. She chose to major in ecology and evolutionary biology, with an eye toward attending medical school.

Since graduation, Robbins has trained with the U.S. National Team, and last September she stroked the women's eight to an unprecedented 10th consecutive world championship. At the beginning, she was careful to avoid saying she was training for the 2016 Olympics, which seemed far away. Only recently, now that she's so close, has Robbins started acknowledging her fifth-grade dream again. • By Alfred Miller '11

Life of the Mind

AFRICAN AMERICAN STUDIES

Science of Racial Bias

Prejudices can shift, thanks to subtle social cues from others, according to Sinclair

acial and gender bias can seem deeply ingrained, but wearing your egalitarianism on your sleeve can help reduce biased behavior in others, according to Stacey Sinclair, an associate professor of psychology and African American studies. In her research, Sinclair has discovered that our behavior can shift dramatically, depending on how biased we believe another person to be. Prejudice and egalitarianism are both contagious.

Sinclair calls this phenomenon "social tuning." It's common, she says, in situations where people feel uncertain or want to be liked; they unconsciously shift their behavior to match the values of the surrounding group.

In one experiment, Sinclair and her team recruited African American students who thought they were trying out for an academic team. The students were divided into groups and given two different descriptions of the person conducting the tryouts one that made him seem like he held derogatory, stereotypical views of African Americans, and one that made him seem more egalitarian. Some students were told that the person evaluating them also was trying out, while others believed he was the team leader — in other words, someone who had power over them. Then they filled out surveys about their own academic performance. The students who were given the stereotypical description and believed that they were meeting the team leader downplayed their intellectual prowess. This "self-stereotyping," according to Sinclair, happens instinctively and can be

triggered by small social cues.

Sinclair's research on the nature of implicit prejudice — defined as prejudice that is mostly unconscious — can help explain why some people's social networks tend to be racially homogenous. White people with higher levels of implicit prejudice, Sinclair discovered, tend to avoid other whites they see interacting easily with African Americans, though those whites could broaden their social circle.

In a recent study, Sinclair explored whether instructors' implicit prejudice might influence the quality of their teaching. White undergraduates were recruited to teach some unfamiliar material to a peer — either a white or African American student — who later would be tested. The results showed that the more implicitly biased their instructor,

the worse the African American students did on the test. "If this turns out to be true with actual teachers in the classroom, we may have found a way to reduce the achievement gap," she says.

The good news, according to Sinclair, is that displaying values that don't support stereotypes can reduce implicit prejudice in others. She demonstrated this with interactions between a test subject and an experimenter who was wearing either a blank T-shirt or a shirt that said "Eracism," a popular slogan for "erase racism." Afterward, the subjects were asked whether they liked their partner and were given a test for implicit prejudice. Of those who reported that they liked the experimenter, the subjects paired with a partner wearing the "Eracism" T-shirt had lower levels of implicit bias — showing, Sinclair says, that interacting with a person refuting racism has a positive effect on others.

That's why Sinclair encourages people to intentionally broaden their social networks: "If you're clear that you value diversity, you really can change the minds of the people around you." • By Amelia Thomson-DeVeaux '11



Professor Stacey Sinclair's research on the nature of prejudice helps explain why some people's social networks tend to be racially homogenous.



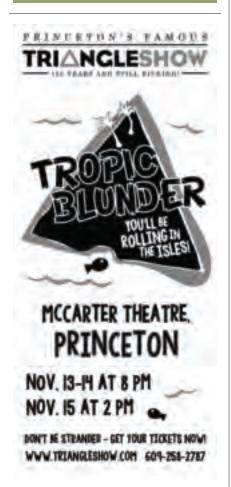
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Life of the Mind



NEAR EASTERN STUDIES

Unearthing Ordinary Life

MacArthur winner puts together the pieces of the lives of Jews in medieval Egypt

rofessor Marina Rustow studies the detritus of daily life — from shopping lists and tax-collection receipts to medical books and divorce deeds - of ordinary Jews who lived hundreds of years ago. The documents come from what is known as the Cairo Geniza, a cache of some 330,000 documents from the Middle Ages that were conserved inside a chamber used to hold sacred texts until they could be buried and allowed to decompose naturally. In the dry Egyptian climate, the centuries-old texts were preserved. While most of the documents were religious, thousands dealt with everyday life.

Rustow, who recently joined the faculty as a professor of Near Eastern studies and history, was chosen as one of 24 recipients of a 2015 MacArthur Fellowship, which comes with a nostrings-attached stipend of \$625,000. She hopes the award will help her find the time to go through the documents in a more leisurely way. Rustow, who has

a working knowledge of 10 languages, mainly uses Hebrew, Arabic, and Aramaic to decipher the documents.

The focus of her scholarship is Syria and Egypt from the 10th to the 15th centuries; she examines both Jewish and Muslim communities and their interactions. The Geniza is a valuable tool for scholars because Cairo in the years 1000-1250, the period of most of the Geniza texts, was "the center of the civilized world," Rustow says.

The documents shed light not only on religious observance, but also on how regular people interacted with the government and on the mundane details of daily life. In one case, Rustow examined Arabic script on the back of a pieced-together document and realized it was a government decree — written on a large scroll to make it official that had been cut up and reused for other writing by later scribes. "We can't answer the big questions," Rustow says, "unless we answer the small ones." • By Beth Kissileff

Eliminate Poverty, or Achieve Equality?



In 2005, late in his career as a philosopher, professor emeritus Harry G. Frankfurt attracted national attention for the publication of what he describes as "a book by an Ivy League professor with a transgressive title." On Bullshit ended up selling 600,000 copies. Ten years later, Frankfurt, now 86 and living in Santa Monica, Calif., has written On Inequality, which asserts that aiming for equality distracts from our moral obligation to address poverty.

Why is inequality getting so much attention today?

The increasing gap between the affluent and those who are not affluent has become very conspicuous, and many people feel there's a problem there to confront.

Please explain your argument.

Economic inequality — however undesirable it may be for various reasons — is not inherently a bad thing. To arrange for the members of a society to be economically equal is not in itself particularly desirable. What is bad is not inequality — it is poverty. Each person should have enough to support the pursuit of a life in which his or her own reasonable ambitions and needs may be comfortably satisfied. We are morally obligated to eliminate poverty, not achieve equality.

What are the other consequences of inequality for society?

Infrastructure, education, and research cannot be adequately funded when the



"To arrange for the members of society to be economically equal is not in itself particularly desirable. What is bad is not inequality — it is poverty."

wealthy control an extravagantly excessive proportion of society's combined social product. The evil of inequality lies in the superior political influence — and other competitive advantages — enjoyed by those who are especially well off. These advantages, when they are deliberately exploited, undermine a fundamental requirement of our constitutionally mandated social order.

Over the long term, are you optimistic or pessimistic about society being able to bridge the equality gap?

I'm not very optimistic. I think if we had campaignfinance reform, that would be a step in the right direction — not of eliminating inequality, but at least of controlling the advantages it confers to certain people. But you know how difficult it is to get campaign-finance reform passed. The people in a position to do it are the very people who are enjoying an unequal competitive advantage.

Anti-democratic tendencies — created by exceptional wealth — must be discouraged by legislative, regulatory, and judicial oversight.

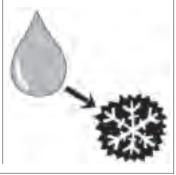
Now that you've raised these questions, what responsibility, if any, do you feel to suggest solutions?

I do not, as a philosopher, consider it incumbent upon me to suggest solutions to the problems at issue. • Interview conducted and condensed by Louis Jacobson '92

IN SHORT

Amid the campaign rhetoric about building a wall along the Mexican border, there's been little examination of current enforcement. A new study by professor of sociology and public affairs Douglas Massey *78 and Office of Population Research project manager Karen Pren explores how, in spite of 25 years of increasing border security, UNDOCUMENTED **IMMIGRATION** from Latin America has increased fourfold. The study, forthcoming in the Journal of Sociology, finds that enforcement has changed behavior, turning a flow of workers into and out of the United States into the permanent settlement of families across the country.

The moment at which water freezes has been difficult to calculate. But a study published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences in August has determined the speed at which FREEZING WATER forms a solid "critical nucleus" that will become ice. The study, conducted by postdoctoral research associate Amir Haji-Akbari and chemical and biological engineering professor Pablo Debenedetti, found that at negative 43 degrees Celsius, freezing took about a millionth of a second for every cubic meter of water.



Courtesy wprbhistory.org

OF PRINCETON AFTER 75 YEARS, WPRB IS STILL SENDING OUT MU YOU WON'T HEAR ANYWHERE ELSE

BY W. BARKSDALE MAYNARD '88

hen Apple rolled out a new music service earlier this year, it featured a live radio feed hosted by a DJ whose offbeat playlist, The New York Times said, would appeal to anyone who "would enjoy Princeton's very eclectic WPRB."

Far beyond

Princeton, WPRB — renowned for helping to introduce unfamiliar music that later became mainstream — is famous. This fall the station, heard at 103.3 on the FM dial and at wprb.com online, is marking its 75th anniversary, celebrating its achievements and considering its future in today's fastchanging digital age.

The story of WPRB is highlighted in an exhibition running through Reunions at Mudd Library, which features record covers from bands utterly obscure, scrawled with critical appraisals in ballpoint pen by student DJs. And the station has launched a history website with audio clips (www.wprbhistory. org) that illustrate an increasingly diverse musical landscape at century's end, ranging from indie rock to Texas border songs to the so-bad-it-just-might-be-good. "You had these DJs who were really smart and thoughtful and curious about music," says public-service announcer Peg Laird *02, who met her husband, Phil Taylor '00, at the station. "Whether it was free jazz or little punk bands, they really wanted to find new kinds of sounds and cared about what they were playing."

Founded in a Pyne Hall dormitory room as WPRU, an AM station, student-run WPRB is independent — a rarity among college stations: It's governed by a board comprising alumni and students. The station is commercial, licensed by the FCC well before development of the noncommercial and educational lower end of the dial.

For its listeners from the outskirts of New York City down through Philadelphia, WPRB is the source of new and littleknown music they can't easily find elsewhere. For the 50 Princeton students who work there, the station is that and more: a chance to run an independent, nonprofit business, and a campus activity unlike any other. An eclectic mix of students always has distinguished WPRB: "It attracted all types, from technicians, to people really into music, to those who wanted to make money selling commercials," says John Catlett '64, who has headed many stations, including Radio Free Europe. "All those types have to work together to make a radio station."

rinceton's radio station has been a great success story, perhaps because it draws from some of the University's strengths. Our musical enthusiasms run far back, to Triangle and the Glee Club in the late 19th century; the first radio appeared in a dorm room 102 years ago. The campus is crowded with engineers who enjoy the technical challenges of managing a student-run radio station. And our love of athletics guarantees a perennial demand for on-air sports coverage.

Radio was in its pre-television heyday — there were 800 stations nationwide — when Henry Grant Theis '42 founded WPRU in late 1940. He thought Princeton would be perfect for having its own station: A remarkable 94 percent of the affluent student body owned a radio, and local merchants would advertise eagerly, he figured. In those days, the FCC refused to license college stations because they shut down in the summertime, so Theis sought a non-broadcasting method of operation, finally settling on transmission through the University's underground electrical lines. Undaunted by setbacks, he and friends coupled an antenna to the transformer in the basement of Pyne Hall, with the hope that "signals may possibly penetrate as far as the Graduate College."

The WPRU studio occupied Theis' dorm room in 441 Pyne, with "rippled wall curtains" as soundproofing and a bed very much in the way. The cost of everything: \$500.

There were many naysayers, Theis recalled in an interview before his death in 2005. President Harold Dodds *1914 was "quite dubious" and feared advertisements on the station might risk commercializing Princeton's name; undergrads, too, were skeptical. But the station quickly proved popular









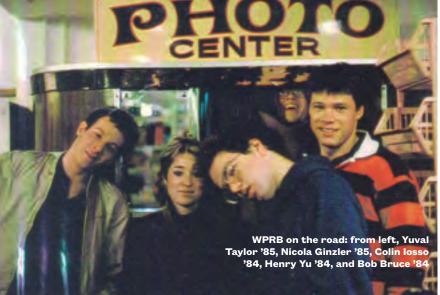


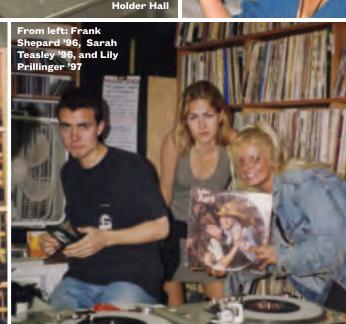












and gained national attention when radio-show writer Erik Barnouw '29 applauded its pluck in the Saturday Evening Post.

Thirty-five students were involved by 1941, including lively DJ "Flunks" Fales '43. Then as now, the station prided itself on the diversity of its offerings, everything from Beethoven's Fifth to "Scrub Me Mama With a Boogie Beat" — further alarming the administration. WPRU had an educational side, too, broadcasting a debate called "Can Hitler Invade America?" and even preceptorials. Socialist presidential candidate Norman Thomas 1905 and Eleanor Roosevelt both spoke to the station; during wartime, William Rusher '44, later publisher of National Review, commented on air about international relations. Theis noted with pride the success of his fledgling station, even as he went on to manage WXLC — part of the Armed Forces Radio Service — from a Navy Quonset hut in Alaska.

After a year-and-a-half hiatus prompted by a staff shortage during the war, WPRU was revived in March 1945 in the basement of Holder Hall. Its transmitter was war-surplus from

WPRU founder

Henry Grant

Theis '42

a B-17 aircraft; studio equipment later was brought from the atomic test site at Bikini Atoll, where a WPRU alumnus had been stationed. Yale students targeted the station in a daring prank, tying up the DJ during a request show and playing "The Bulldog Song."

WPRU soon entered its first golden age, with more than 100 staffers by 1954 and a collection of 4,700 records featuring hits by performers like Tony Bennett, Eddie Fisher, and Patti Page. The station expanded to seven underground rooms filled with equipment the students built themselves.

In 1955 the FCC changed its rules and offered the station the first commercial license ever given to a college outfit, which renamed itself WPRB and used a new FM transmitter to waft Elvis across much of central New Jersey.

On his show Spins 'n' Needles, Ward Sylvester '61 promoted early rock. "I didn't actually spin my own records," Sylvester recalls today. "I had to do hand signals to the engineer on the other side of the glass window." He credits WPRB for exposing him to "life in the entertainment business," where fame awaited: Just a few years after graduation he was managing the Monkees and teen idol Bobby Sherman, and later Led Zeppelin would cavort aboard his shag-carpeted Boeing 720B jetliner, the Starship, which Sylvester purchased with Sherman.

A signal boost in 1960 to 17,000 watts made WPRB the most powerful student-operated radio station in the world, reaching more than 5 million potential listeners in three states from a new antenna atop Holder Tower — an addition that the University administration worried was an eyesore. Three years later, students designed and built equipment that allowed WPRB to broadcast in stereo. It had entered the big leagues: "The announcers don't razz their roommates anymore," a journalist noted. Now WPRB featured Brahms to the Beatles in FM stereo. DJs of the decade claim having been among the first to play songs like "I Want To Hold Your Hand" and "California Dreamin."

"We were the leading edge of the Golden Age" of rock, says

John Platt '70, who is now communications director at WFUV, Fordham University. With its massive reach, WPRB was no typical college station, says Robert Orban '67, famous in the field of audio processing. "It was enormously important to my career, because I saw how professional FM radio was done."

Orban's colleague Boyd Britton '70 went on to become the radio personality Doc on the Roq on KROQ in Los Angeles. "I fell in love with broadcasting at WPRB and have done it ever since," Britton says, looking back fondly on his far-out college radio show of "alternative-style news with skits, sound effects, and weirdness."

WPRB always had a news division (today, the station airs its News and Culture program every Monday at 6 p.m.), training students like Charles Gibson '65, who would go on to anchor the evening news on ABC. Catlett recalls how a "white-faced freshman" burst in to announce on-air that President John F. Kennedy had been shot. When President Lyndon Johnson visited campus, Paul Friedman '66 undertook a live broadcast:

> "It was a major event in my life. I did the coverage and said to myself, 'I want to do this!" A decade later he was producing the *Today* show on television. At the height of the Vietnam War protests of 1969, WPRB microphones recorded hours of teach-ins and rallies; seven minutes of tape from that November — "moratorium coverage" — survive, a rare audio portrait of that tumultuous age. Covering a massive anti-war protest in Washington later that fall, WPRB's student reporters were able to talk to young demonstrators in a way that gave them a distinct advantage over older,

professional "establishment reporters."

Even as WPRB enjoyed a '60s heyday, the Holder facilities were famously inadequate. "We had professional equipment," says Catlett, "but it was kept together with rubber bands." The record collection was a shambles, soundproof tiles grew yellow from cigarette smoke, and a 1969 report complained that the below-grade studios were "laced with University plumbing" that provided "esoteric background noise" that puzzled listeners.

Floors were often wet after a rain, and the studios had no air conditioning. "To this day, the smell of mildew brings back memories," chief engineer Moe Rubenzahl '74 remembers. When, in the 1970s, a sodden rug from the main control room was laid in Holder Courtyard to dry in the sun, a little crop of marijuana plants sprouted. "It was not unusual to find shirtless DJs trying to avoid sweating on the LPs," Rubenzahl says. "Given the dampness, the mildew, and undergraduate hygiene standards, the place was sometimes ripe."

But in the age of the Beatles and Rolling Stones, record companies turned to college stations as a lucrative pipeline to the new generation. And these young people were avid about the airwaves: 82 percent of Princeton students were tuned in to WPRB at the '60s' end, a survey showed.

Wooed by big-city stations and industry professionals alike, a few WPRB DJs found themselves superstars. Jon Taplin '69 spent his weekends traveling from campus to campus as road manager for singer Judy Collins, getting back in time to host

Sunday afternoon's R&B and rock program *Dead Air* on WPRB: "We had no format we had to stick to, and we could play whatever we liked."

The youthful Taplin also managed The Band and swooped into Woodstock by helicopter weeks after graduation, landing right behind the stage. "Flying over the crest of the hill and seeing 300,000 people — it was like Cecil B. DeMille," he recalls.

DJ Platt, who had grown up pretending he was a radio host, making recordings on his father's Dictaphone, proved similarly fortunate. As WPRB program director, he regularly fished into the messy bin of new music that everybody called The White Rabbit, after the Jefferson Airplane psychedelic song. "It was funky," he remembers of the chaotic station, "but it was radio — there was nothing more exciting. We were doing what the professionals were." By junior year Platt had landed a job as DJ at Philadelphia's rock station, WMMR: "They put a 20-year-old on the air!"

"It was a very heady experience being involved with WPRB in those days," says Art Lowenstein '71, who interviewed James Taylor for the station. "We had more freedom and less constraints than anybody's ever had in radio, and there was nobody at the University looking over our shoulder." The sociology department even gave him permission to write his senior thesis as 13 radio broadcasts about "The Woodstock Generation," and Lowenstein traveled from music festival to music festival, gathering material on reel-to-reel tape.

Throughout the '70s, WPRB was a way of life for the students who volunteered there. "For better and worse, Holder was a very lived-in place," remembers John Weingart *75, who showed up in fall 1973 and announced, "I'd like to do a radio show." At first alarmed by the unheard-of intrusion of a graduate student, the undergrads granted his wish. Weingart's folk-and-blues show, Music You Can't Hear on the Radio, remains on the air today.

"We all bonded together in that one tiny, dank place," says Mimi Chen '79, laughing as she remembers. A classmate had dragged her to take the required FCC licensing test, but Chen soon discovered the thrill of "sitting there, broadcasting live," especially during the 1977 New York blackout when certain rival stations were disabled. Quickly she was lured away by WMMR, where the sophomore DJ rode in a limo with singer Tom Petty and met "the people who threw the furniture out of hotel-room windows" in those palmy days of rock 'n' roll excess. Today Chen is a DJ at KSWD, Los Angeles. "I owe my career to WPRB," she says. "That's where I learned how to do radio in a very free-form format."

"There was such a sense of freedom and experimentation," recalls Marc Fisher '80, a Washington Post editor and author of a book about the history of rock radio. "The great advantage was that you could take liberties and try new things. College radio today is much more pre-professional and serious." Fisher did an improvisational middle-of-the-night program called *The Magic of Radio*, where anything might happen: snippets of "classical Top 40," a country set (with only songs about drunks), a whimsical visit from a Trenton stripper. He occasionally was joined on the show by his friend David Remnick '81, a "radio fanatic" from childhood and today editor of The New Yorker who recalls, "It was a dump full of pizza boxes, and it smelled like the carpet at Dial Lodge, but it had a terrific record collection!"

■ hings are changing at WPRB. In 2004 the station moved to new studios in the basement of Bloomberg Hall, sending signals to a soaring antenna - 989 feet high near Quakerbridge Mall along Route 1 to blanket Philadelphia, the nation's eighth-largest radio market, and even beyond. The tidy, gray-carpeted rooms with neat wood trim bear no resemblance to the old shambles in Holder. But the station faces an altered landscape. "College radio matters much less now," says former DJ Taplin. "Bands use Internet platforms to get fans engaged."

College stations still abound — there are a dozen in New Jersey alone — but many are fighting to remain relevant. Radio has shed much of its cultural cachet for the high schooler: "All of us had grown up listening to radio," says Paul Dunn '58. "Undergraduates come in today with little knowledge of it." Yale's once-renowned WYBC now confines student shows to online: "Nobody at this school owns an FM radio," admits the office manager.

Those 50 students at WPRB today are down from more than 100 at its peak. (Partly to engage more of the campus, in 2009 WPRB purchased the Nassau Weekly.) And about 40 percent of the shows are hosted by outsiders, owing somewhat to waning student interest but also to achieve the ambitious goal of all-night broadcasting without relying on prerecorded programming, board members say. Though the station's financial health is ensured by a hefty endowment, advertising — which undergraduates sold industriously for years to cover operating expenses — has declined. Today's students sell public-radio-like underwriting spots instead, and there are onair community fundraising drives, as well as fundraising online.

But down in the Bloomberg basement studios, surrounded by glowing consoles, microphones, and taped-up notices affixed to glass walls, WPRB students remain passionate about the cause. "We like playing underground stuff," says Zena Kesselman '17. Things like music by Sneaks (described by WPRB's educational adviser as "a one-woman spoken-word/ rant project with primitive bass and drum") and "Peru Boom: Bass, Bleeps, and Bumps from Peru's Electronic Underground." "We are very much against the mainstream," Kesselman says.

"A lot of us struggle with, 'What are we here for?'" she says of the current staff. "Can radio become what it was in the '70s or '80s?" It has great advantages over the Internet, she believes: "It's still local and homegrown, and it can bring people together on a community level."

Many station alumni share her optimism. "I still think there's a role for radio," says former WPRB DJ Platt. In an age when soulless computers choose most station playlists, "WPRB can represent a noncorporate, opinionated, thoughtful point of view" and feature songs that are totally unexpected. From down in that Bloomberg Hall basement, the voice of Princeton endures. •

W. Barksdale Maynard '88 is the author of seven books including Princeton: America's Campus and The Brandywine: An Intimate Portrait.

LISTEN to archival audio from WPRB in Gregg Lange '70's Rally 'Round the Cannon column, along with reminiscences from station alumni John Shyer '78 and Sally Jacob '88 at **paw.princeton.edu**

Can We Say

Princetonians are questioning whether there are boundaries for campus conversations and who draws the lines

By Christopher Shea '91

It may seem strange that with street protests

raging around the country over the shootings of unarmed black men at the hands of the police, what roused the Princeton campus to racially charged debate last spring was a bunch of jocks in fake loincloths, painted vaguely as tribesmen, banging on makeshift drums. Yet it was also the national climate that helped turn the strange "Urban Congo" performance, by members of the swimming and diving team, into an incendiary event that set off debates over the limits regarding free expression and freedom of speech at Princeton: Are there, in fact, limits on what can be performed, spoken, or argued on campus? If so, where is that line, and who draws the boundaries?

Many students decried the Urban Congo event, with its strange, quasi-African, quasi-Tarzan vibe, as insensitive to people who actually have recent roots in Africa. Others retorted — in columns in The Daily Princetonian as well as on anonymous online forums — that these students were making a big deal of a goofy skit by performers who were, at worst, one-deaf.

When President Christopher Eisgruber '83 invited the campus to a discussion at the University Chapel in early April about issues inspired by Urban Congo and a concurrent controversy — should the rapper Big Sean be disinvited from performing

at Lawnparties because of misogynistic lyrics? he strived to balance the ideals of freedom and sensitivity. After noting in the invitation that the president of Urban Congo had himself called the performance "inexcusably offensive," Eisgruber wrote: "Comedy, satire, and stage performances inevitably transgress boundaries. The controversies they provoke may be genuinely painful, but they are also fundamental to the life of any great University."

In the eyes of some students, he failed the balancing act. Several members of the Black Justice League, a student group formed after the killing of Michael Brown by police in Ferguson, Mo., read a manifesto at the Chapel meeting that included: "Freedom of speech is not a license for the verbal assault and hate speech that black students endure on this campus on a daily basis."

Not just at Princeton but at college campuses nationally, a debate is underway about free speech and its discontents. This fall, students at Wesleyan sought to defund the campus newspaper after it published an opinion piece by a student skeptical of some aspects of the Black Lives Matter movement. In The New York Times, journalist and critic Judith Shulevitz argued that students are striving to shield themselves from "scary" ideas. At Brown



"For the first time in my adult life, I can honestly say that free speech is less available on college campuses than in what you might call 'the real world."

- HARVEY A. SILVERGLATE '64. chairman of the **Foundation for Individual Rights** in Education



University, she noted, some students had responded to the presence on a panel of a libertarian woman who argued that the notion of "rape culture" was overblown, by creating a "safe space": a room with cookies, coloring books, pillows, and other comforting items — plus counselors — for students who might be traumatized by the speaker's remarks. In The New Yorker, a Harvard law professor wrote that criminal-law professors across the country are dropping discussions of rape law because some students claim such discussions can be traumatic "triggers" for rape victims.

Harvey A. Silverglate '64, a co-founder and chairman of the Foundation for Individual Rights in Education, or FIRE, sees an alarming nationwide trend. "For the first time in my adult life, I can honestly say that free speech is less available on college campuses than in what you might call 'the real world," Silverglate says. "Even though speech in the real world has gotten better, campuses have taken a radical course of their own toward censorship." FIRE gives Princeton's code of conduct a failing grade because, the group argues, it defines harassment in ways that could be interpreted to encompass offensive speech protected by the First Amendment.

Nonetheless, Silverglate believes Princeton has preserved an open forum of ideas better than its peers, an opinion echoed by others. He cheered, for instance, when the Princeton faculty endorsed, in April, a statement on freedom of speech that included the right to voice views even if most or all of the community considered those views "offensive, unwise, immoral, or wrong-headed."

Some professors and students argue, however, that the rhetoric of free-speech absolutism is disconnected from the reality of living in a community like Princeton. "There are absolutely ways in which we can't say anything we want to say," asserts Carolyn Rouse, a professor of anthropology. "As an anthropologist," she adds, "I think a lot about culture. We have this ideal about free speech, but in most cultures you also have notions of civility, notions of taboo - what you can and can't do."

In day-to-day life, as opposed to in Supreme Court briefs, "you need to figure out what the boundaries are, what the taboos are," Rouse says. "So we push the boundaries, and the boundaries change, and we're in a new place. That's all part of an ongoing debate about what constitutes civil speech." That's the dynamic she saw playing out last spring.

Eddie S. Glaude Jr. *97, chair of the Department of African American Studies, makes a similar point about the difference between abstract ideals and lived experience. "Ideally, the overriding value of universities is free and unfettered exchange of ideas," he says. "But that's not to say that there aren't constraints on the nature of that exchange. There is a presumption of civility, even if that

presumption is not rigid or binding. There is an assumption that people are accorded dignity and standing."

ome of the topics being argued about have been causing uproars on campuses since at least the late '80s — remember Dinesh D'Souza's Illiberal Education? but there are new developments. One is a focus on "microaggressions," a term coined in the 1970s by a Harvard Medical School professor but only recently popularized. Microaggressions have been defined as slights by often well-meaning but unaware people that trivialize the struggles of minority groups. The academic author of one key article on microaggressions includes on a list of examples obvious gaffes like "You don't sound black" but also more debatable examples, including "America is a melting pot," which is said to denigrate people who wish to maintain their ethnic heritage. Princeton students sporadically have maintained a Facebook page called Tiger Microaggressions, cataloging slights that, at least in some cases, not all students agree are slights.

Another new development is the increasing anonymous debate through online platforms and commenting. When the Founding Fathers drafted the First Amendment, they could not have foreseen Yik Yak, an anonymous forum that played a large role in last spring's controversy. Both sides of the Urban Congo debate used it to trade bite-sized arguments and put-downs.

At public universities, students possess all the rights under the Supreme Court's interpretation of the First Amendment: Neo-Nazis are permitted to distribute pamphlets and make speeches, and only direct and narrowly targeted incitements to violence can be banned (along with a few other categories of speech). But those rights are not always enforced in practice. Last academic year, when a video surfaced of Sigma Alpha Epsilon members at the University of Oklahoma singing a racist song, the university's president shut down the fraternity and expelled two students. (Several commentators said the university had made itself vulnerable to a First Amendment lawsuit, but none came.) At the University of Maryland, when a flagrantly racist and sexist email by a fraternity brother was exposed, the university made a different decision, concluding that this was protected speech.

As a private entity, Princeton has considerable leeway to restrict speech. The faculty pronouncement on free speech amounts to a commitment not to do that, but other University documents may point in a different direction. To free-speech activists, the anti-harassment policy fails to adequately make clear where the line falls between possessing and expressing racially or sexually insensitive views

(permissible) and harassment (punishable). An "FAQ" on Princeton's website suggests that, depending on their severity, microaggressions can fall under the University's anti-harassment policies. The University has offered training sessions to help faculty and staff identify microaggressions and understand how they can make students feel unwelcome.

From one perspective, you could say that the marketplace of ideas resolved the Urban Congo controversy, just as John Stuart Mill might have wanted. Some people blasted the group, others defended it, the group apologized and disbanded. (The other controversy, involving the rapper Big Sean, basically fizzled.) But Glaude suggests that the Urban Congo incident showed that the marketplace of ideas doesn't always work without outside intervention like a nudge from activists: "There was institutional involvement in that there was a meeting called of the community," he says. "There were protests. There were concerns that some things had been broken that needed to be repaired, in terms of the ethos of our community. It did not resolve itself by a simple retraction."

There remains an underlying sense that the rules of free speech are rigged against some populations. "The majority defines freedom of speech as meaning they get freedom of speech and not anyone else," says Asanni York '17, a Woodrow Wilson School major and member of the Black Justice League.

"When people in the minority speak their truths, when they point out what they deem to be oppressive, things get turned on them," he adds. "They risk their livelihood and well-being." In the Urban Congo case, it was the arguments that the performance was offensive that were characterized as violating an unspoken speech code, he says. In the midst of the controversy, one student posted on Facebook: "To the PC police and all other butthurt parties — the rest of the world is not here to cater to you." To which a black student replied: "Why I feel unsafe @Princeton."

Like some other students, York has a relatively expansive view of hate speech: "A lot of people think hate speech means statements like, 'I want to kill you because you are ... ' — and here you insert race, or gender, or another personal quality," he says. "But I think the term encompasses more than that. Being told that if you are upset with the status quo, you can leave - knowing that the status quo is oppressive — that is a form of hate speech that a lot of black students at Princeton are familiar with." (York also has experienced the more direct form of hate speech: During an angry dispute at a party at Princeton, he says, he was called a "nigger.") Of the Urban Congo case, he says: "I do think it was unfortunate for President Eisgruber to use freedom of speech as a kind of blanket term to let students off the hook for being racist."

n many campuses, it is often conservatives who argue that their views are considered outside the bounds of respectable thought. Tal Fortgang '17 has felt a touch of that ostracism. "I have a lot of offensive opinions," he says, almost cheerfully. Fortgang wrote a muchnoted piece in April 2014, for The Princeton Tory, protesting students' use of the phrase "check your privilege" to "strike down opinions without regard for their merits" because the speaker is white, or male, or both. Such identity-based attacks, he says, are deployed only against people with rightof-center views: the "wrong" views. Off campus, he says, it would be unremarkable to suggest that one contributing factor in poverty — in addition to racism and other structural forces — might be patterns of behavior by the poor themselves. But say that at a Princeton lunch table and "all hell breaks loose," he says.

Fortgang's views on free speech have evolved since he wrote the *Princeton Tory* piece. "I really think there is a distinction that has to be made between banning speech and discouraging certain kinds of speech," he says. "All of us Americans have the right to speak our minds. But I don't really think that discouraging particular kinds of speech is the worst thing in the world." Still, he stands by what he wrote: "The principle of categorically rejecting what people have to say based on how people have been born is the same prejudice that leads us down some unspeakable roads."

Not everyone feels pressure to hide unpopular views. Robert P. George, a politics professor for 30 years, director of the James Madison Program in American Ideals and Institutions, and an outspoken social conservative, has argued — to mention just one hot-button issue — that laws limiting marriage to one man and one woman are grounded in sound reason, not irrational prejudice. Yet, George says, "I have never had the experience of being shouted down or not permitted to speak. I have been able to speak my mind freely — but more than that, my students and faculty members have done me the honor of engaging me."

"Reasons and arguments, I think, are the currency of academic discourse, and all should be prepared to do business with someone who is prepared to give reasons and arguments," George says. "People will ask, 'Don't there have to be some limits? Would you entertain the speech of a Nazi or of a white supremacist?' I don't think the University necessarily has to entertain abuse and profanity, but if someone comes along and has a view that I abominate and think is evil, but is willing to give reasons and arguments, I think it is valuable for me to listen and engage."

That view of engagement is not universal. Glaude, for instance, says he would have nothing



"The majority defines freedom of speech as meaning they get freedom of speech and not anyone else."

- ASANNI YORK '17. member of the Black **Justice League**

"If David **Duke came** here to make the argument for white power in the sanitized way in which he makes it, I see no problem in students engaging in an action to shut it down."

- EDDIE S. **GLAUDE JR. *97,** chair, African **American studies** department



to do with Charles Murray, the author of The *Bell Curve*, the 1994 book that argued that black Americans have lower IQs than white Americans and that this purported fact helped to explain socioeconomic inequality. "I can disagree with someone on affirmative-action policy, but I couldn't stomach someone making a case that I was intellectually inferior, no matter what the sophistication of the statistical derivations," Glaude says.

He would not seek to ban Murray. But the only sensible response to an argument like Murray's would be a terse profanity, Glaude says, so he would prefer not to engage.

Some students, however, would entertain the idea of banning people with views like Murray's. Destiny Crockett '17, an English major getting a certificate in African American studies, notes that, in 1973, a Harvard Law School group invited — then disinvited under pressure — William Shockley, a Nobel Prize-winning Stanford engineer who had become a zealous proponent of the idea that blacks were mentally inferior to whites. Princeton's Whig-Cliosophic Society then agreed to host a debate between Shockley and Roy Innis, director of the Congress of Racial Equality. Crockett thinks Harvard made the right call, Princeton the wrong one.

In fact, Crockett says, there was something very much like a Shockley speech on the campus just last year. She means a debate about diversity at Princeton, in December 2014, that included Russell K. Nieli *79, a senior preceptor in the James Madison Program. The topic of that discussion, moderated by bioethics professor Peter Singer and including President Eisgruber, Woodrow Wilson School Dean Cecilia Rouse, sociologist Alexandria Walton Radford *09, and Nieli, was: "What Kind of Diversity: Is Princeton Too Narrowly Focused on Race and Ethnicity Rather than Economic Diversity?" Nieli made familiar arguments: that "diversity" was basically a code for enrolling a certain proportion of black students; that affirmative action harmed race relations by causing white and Asian students to assume black students could not get into Princeton without an artificial boost; and that the practice taught black students that they always would be held to lower standards than whites. Preferential admissions for athletes produced similar stereotypes, he said.

In an unusual form of silent protest, a group of students waved pamphlets marked with blue Post-Its whenever someone — usually Nieli — made a point they disagreed with. Nieli says, "They were protesting the very existence of this debate."

Crockett, who helped plan the protest but couldn't attend, affirms that interpretation: "We don't think it should have been allowed. And we think that if it was allowed, there should have been a statement noting that President Eisgruber does not agree, and that he believes that black students

should feel safe on campus."

"One thing President Eisgruber is right about is that the role of a university is to allow the exchange of scholarly ideas," she says. "But saying things like 'Black students are only here because of affirmative action' is not scholarly thought, because it is mired in the false stereotypes that black people are dumb and lazy."

Singer, the moderator, did not find the protest threatening to free-speech values. "I thought the use of the cards was in itself an exercise of free speech," he says by email, "and preferable to more vocal expressions of opposition that could have disrupted the event to a far greater extent."

What about the nuclear option — shutting down a debate or a speaker? Glaude says he can imagine situations in which it might be appropriate—"to create the conditions for a broader conversation," he says. "If someone brought neo-Nazis here, and students shut it down, that would make sense to me. If David Duke came here to make the argument for white power in the sanitized way in which he makes it, I see no problem in students engaging in an action to shut it down."

Historically speaking, if students had never protested in such a manner, "I wouldn't be a professor at Princeton," he says. "The University would have stayed the same, as an insulated, predominantly male, white heterosexual space." That such protests are less likely to occur at Princeton than at Berkeley or Brown speaks to "the culture of the place" — genteel politesse — not to an exceptional commitment to free speech, he says. Indeed, such protests "are a part of the American tradition."

he idea that certain types of speech directly affect students' safety is another new twist in today's freespeech discussions. In debates last spring and in interviews with students, the word "safe" comes up frequently. Asked to clarify if she means literal physical safety or some kind of metaphorical safety, Crockett says: "In some ways I do mean physical safety. A friend of mine heard a group of white guys, at night on campus, saying the N-word. She didn't feel comfortable confronting them about it. It was dark, at a time when there was so much violence in the country against black bodies."

But there is also a different kind of safety, she says: "If your professor doesn't think that you should be at Princeton, or thinks that you are inherently lazy, that's not necessarily someone you want determining your grade — I would feel unsafe in that situation." At Wesleyan, the editors of the student newspaper, the Argus, apologized for "the distress" its Black Lives Matter piece "caused the student body," recommitting the paper to being "a safe space for the student-of-color community."

(Wesleyan's president, Michael Roth *84, seemed less apologetic in a three-paragraph statement defending the newspaper: "Debates can raise intense emotions, but that doesn't mean that we should demand ideological conformity because people are made uncomfortable. As members of a university community, we always have the right to respond with our own opinions, but there is no right not to be offended.")

Hannah Rosenthal '15 has experience in both fostering debate among students and discussing the limits of debate. As a junior, she founded Club Nom - "nom" is slang for eating - which sponsored discussions in the eating clubs for members and non-members. Among the discussions she brokered was one about whether certain kinds of speech should be limited. She says she is not qualified — "as a white person" — to judge what kind of statements might make a minority student at Princeton feel unsafe, but she is sympathetic to the testimony of her peers who say that is their experience. "The word 'safety' is deliberately used," Rosenthal says. "It's not a question of comfort, it's a question of not being targeted. When your safety is weighed against someone else's academic freedom, it seems like a clear answer to me."

Nieli sees unsettling implications in the line of argument that equates intellectual discomfort with physical harm, not to mention inconsistencies. "Some people on the left believe that they have a right not to be offended, and offense-takers have a veto power over those who offended them," he says. "But it's not everyone who can make these claims. The InterVarsity Christian Fellowship can't complain if someone says something to offend them. Football players can't complain if they are offended. It's mainly feminists and black groups."

Yet the specific history of oppression and exclusion experienced by black students and members of other minority groups makes that comparison a false one, says Rouse, the anthropologist. Athletes and Christians are unlikely to feel the same sting in insinuations that fewer of them belong on the campus.

Issues of student safety and anonymous speech came together during the Urban Congo controversy last spring, when students mocked student protesters on social media and mentioned them by their initials, which some found intimidating. Michele Minter, vice provost for institutional equity and diversity, emailed students that such behavior "has no place in our community," and her office is sponsoring an initiative called "Own Your Words," encouraging students to conduct debates in spaces where they can look their opponents and interlocutors in the eyes.

As president of Colgate University from 2010 to June 2015, Jeffrey Herbst '83, a former Princeton professor, faced protests from minority students,

including a sit-in in the main administration building last year. (He says he largely sympathized with the goals of the protesters, if not every tactic.) Now president and CEO of the Newseum, in Washington, D.C. — dedicated to the press and the First Amendment — he says he views posting anonymous comments as antithetical to the spirit of a university community. But he also is insistent that Princeton, as a private university, should not create a different standard for free speech than exists at public universities. "That would do the students a disservice," he says. "Part of what colleges and universities should be about is preparing people to enter that raucous and complicated public square."

So far, students and professors say they have not seen unpopular views shut down in class. "Trigger warnings" - advance notice to students before they are exposed to discussions about, or literary representations of, subjects like rape, abuse, or racism — have not been part of Princeton classes, several told PAW. But one humanities professor, who asked not to be named, said the concerns underlying trigger warnings, and the attendant vocabulary, increasingly were "part of the culture here." He teaches modern works that sometimes deal with difficult social issues. "Most of the time, in the past, when I've been challenged by students over content on my syllabus it's been on the angle of 'obscenity,' or a religious objection," he says. But today, he says, those who object speak in terms of the possible infliction of "some version of trauma."

Already, Carolyn Rouse, the anthropology professor, worries that restrictions on speech, whether self-imposed or otherwise, are having an impact, causing students on both the left and the right to fail to develop their debating skills. Students, she says, are failing to engage each other as the result of apathy, or fear of giving offense, or fear of being offended, or because it's just more fun to post "clever" one-liners to Yik Yak. "As an academic institution, we can do better," she says. "If you are right-wing, you'd better be able to debate, on facts, students who are progressive. If you are progressive, you'd better be able to debate, on facts, this person who is conservative — and not just spew emotionally on anonymous social media."

Though a great proponent of civility and respect, Rouse dislikes "this sort of centrist 'let's all get along' ethic," believing instead that students must learn to engage their ideological adversaries. "We don't all think the same thing. We never will all think the same thing," she says.

"The question is: How do we talk to each other so that we can understand where each other is coming from?" •

Christopher Shea '91 has written for The New York Times Magazine, The Wall Street Journal, and other publications.



"If you are right-wing, you'd better be able to debate. on facts. students who are progressive. If you are progressive, vou'd better be able to debate, on facts, this person who is conservative."

- CAROLYN ROUSE. professor of anthropology



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ASIAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE

FLOURISHING ALUMS RETURN

Celebrating gains and challenges for Asians and Asian Americans, who feel like 'outsiders and insiders'

Approximately 730 Asian and Asian American alumni from across the decades and around the world returned to campus Oct. 15-17 for "We Flourish," the first conference for them at Princeton.

"I am excited about what this group can do together," said Provost David Lee *99, the University's highest-ranking Asian American administrator, as he welcomed the attendees, who were resplendent in Reunions jackets and other orange and black attire. "Because when you flourish, Princeton flourishes."

"Without your being ambassadors for Princeton, and as role models for future students, today's students would not have seen Princeton as a place to aspire to and about which to dream," Lee said.

A 16-minute film shown to attendees outlined the history of Asians at Princeton, starting in 1876, when Japanese student Hikoichi Orita became the first to receive a diploma. (The film can be viewed at the Alumni Association's website at alumni. princeton.edu/goinback/conferences/ aaac/.) Asian and Asian American enrollment, which has surged in recent



Judge Denny Chin '75 said the event brought to campus many **Princetonians** who had not been connected with the University recently.

years, accounts for 22 percent of this year's freshman class.

President Eisgruber '83 reiterated his desire to deepen the field of Asian American studies, saying that the University continues to recruit faculty "who can make a difference" in the area, but did not commit to a timeline. He announced the appointment of a task

force, to be chaired by professors Anne Anlin Cheng'85 and Hendrik Hartog, to look at the future of American studies at Princeton with specific emphasis on the role of Asian American studies within

"I think we should do something really special here that will matter intellectually, not only to our own students and not only to our own campus, but to the world," Eisgruber said.

At a panel discussion later in the weekend, Cheng called the lack of an Asian American studies concentration "simply a glaring omission in our otherwise excellent liberal-arts curriculum."

Over three days, the alumni had a chance to sample a wide variety of events and forums, from a conversation with businessman Gordon Wu '58 to an exhibition of sushi making to a Scotch tasting with Sanjeev Kulkarni, dean of the Graduate School.

Several current students shared their perspectives on being Asian or Asian American at Princeton today, including the burdens of being seen as a "model minority." Chex Yu, from China, said non-Asian students in her graduate classes at the Woodrow Wilson School expect her to be an expert in all matters of Chinese policy: "After a while I kind of liked it because of the contribution I could make."

Aoi Senju '16 noted that there were few Asians in the upstate New York town where he grew up, but that he found many role models among fellow students in the Asian American Student Association, which he joined shortly after arriving on campus. "The reason that I want to work hard is to be that role model for the people who come after me," Senju said. Added classmate Ella Cheng '16, the USG president: "Princeton has made me even more proud of my Asian American identity."

Other panels during the weekend addressed topics ranging from "Creativity, Innovation, and Entrepreneurship" to "Educating and Parenting the New Generation" to "Breaking the Bamboo Ceiling."

During a forum on public service, Rose Li *92, who ran unsuccessfully for Maryland's House of Delegates in 2014, urged more engagement in government



Chef Zar Ni, center, gave a lesson in making sushi to Karthick Ramakrishnan *02, left, and Jaime An-Wong s'75.

and public affairs. "Asian Americans are one of the wealthiest and most educated populations in the United States," she observed, "yet they are one of the least involved civically."

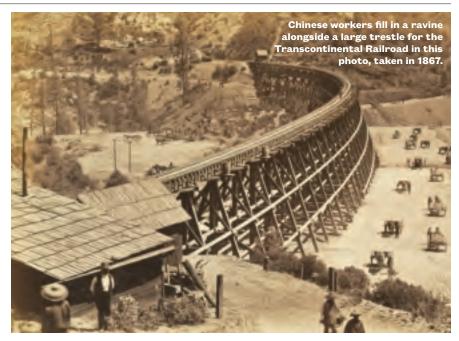
Daniel Jae-Won Lee '93, executive director of the Levi Strauss Foundation in Singapore, which advocates for human rights, said the weekend brought mixed emotions. "For many of us, it's a renegotiation and a reset of our experience at Princeton," he said, describing the feeling many Asian students have of being "outsiders and insiders at the same time." He suggested that the conference title, "We Flourish," could sound self-congratulatory. "If that's it, then throw it out the window," Lee said. "But if it's about empathy to raise up others in the community, then it is worthwhile."

Harold Y. Kim *93, who traveled from Hong Kong, called the conference "brilliant and long overdue." It follows several other conferences that the University has hosted over the last decade for African Americans, women, graduate alumni, and LGBTQ alumni. The Alumni Association will host a conference celebrating 100 years of Jewish life at Princeton in April.

In remarks at a closing dinner, Chris Lu '88, a former adviser to President Barack Obama and now deputy secretary of the Department of Labor, noted that "a gathering like this would have been impossible when we were undergraduates." Acknowledging the breadth of the Asian community, which stretches geographically from India to the Far East and from 10th-generation Chinese Americans to new immigrants, Lu concluded, "We need to continue this conversation."

Federal appeals court judge Denny Chin '75 was glad that the event brought to campus many Princetonians who had not been connected with the University recently. "I've seen people this weekend I haven't seen in 30 years," Chin said.

Huan Zheng '05 lives in New York, but had only been back to campus once since graduation. She gave the conference high marks. "This is the highlight of my Princeton career," she said, "and it happened 10 years after I graduated." • By M.F.B.



BUILDING HISTORY

Reconstructing the lives of Chinese workers who helped build the Transcontinental Railroad



The completion of the Transcontinental Railroad in 1869 changed America forever. It shrank what had been a three- to six-month journey from one coast to the other to a mere six days. An estimated 10,000 to 15,000 Chinese laborers helped build this feat of engineering, yet their role was unacknowledged for decades, and little is known about their lives.

Three years ago, Stanford professor Gordon Chang '70 co-founded the Chinese Railroad Workers in North America Project to collect materials related to the daily lives of the workers and

"construct a sense of their lived experience. Chinese railroad workers were essential in making [the Transcontinental] happen," says Chang, a professor of American history and director of Stanford's Center for East Asian Studies. But "there exists very little information on who the workers were, how they were recruited, how they lived and died on the railroad line, and what happened to them."

Chang has located payroll records, census rolls, and thousands of photographs and historical documents from archives and libraries around the country. More than two dozen descendants of the workers have shared oral histories. Archaeologists have offered items they stumbled upon while doing unrelated work — such as archaeological digs or site visits for utility companies — which include fragments of celadon teacups, bamboo-patterned rice bowls, and game tiles, all thought to have come from the workers. Chang is publicizing the project in China in hopes of finding material in the voices of railroad workers, such as diaries and letters.

The project will create a digital archive to make many of the materials available to the public. "The rail line was an epic moment in American history," Chang says, "but the role of Chinese workers in making that happen is very much neglected." • By Eveline Chao '02





PRINCETON, FOOD, AND ME

Katie Seaver '10



Katie Seaver '10 coaches people who struggle with their eating and weight, and writes at katieseaver.com

Here's a memory from Princeton: waking up at 8, pulling my scale out from under my bed, and weighing myself. And feeling my heart sink.

Here's another: sitting on the floor in my tiny bedroom in Henry, my finger covered in Nutella eaten directly out of the jar, and kicking myself because I'd ruined my eating. Again.

Before coming to Princeton, my approach to food mirrored the way I approached my schoolwork: My willpower can and will get me where I want to go. I did hours of homework for AP Chemistry, AP European History, and AP French, taking a short break

for a dinner of grilled chicken and raw vegetables. My discipline paid off: I got into Princeton, and I was thin. Once I got to campus, though, something started to break down. I'd come across leftover food from a study break in the Rocky common room and eat three brownies without thinking.

When I started gaining weight, I drew from my Type A toolkit and began keeping a food log to catalog what I was eating and the calories. If I ate too much, I vowed to have only chicken and vegetables until I had undone the damage. But when a friend's parents took me out to dinner, I ate in a "responsible" way, then ran to the dining hall to stuff myself with two pieces of pizza. I was weighing myself in the afternoon, at night, and again in the morning.

I saw fliers from McCosh about eating disorders, but never sought a clinical diagnosis or saw a therapist. I knew that

I obsessed too much, but I didn't know that I could ever stop feeling that way. But in the spring of my senior year, I stumbled on a book called Breaking Free From Emotional Eating by Geneen Roth. Roth talks about learning to eat when we are hungry and to trust our cravings. Her writing hit me hard. I had tracked, monitored, controlled, and obsessed in a million ways, but I had never thought of just trusting myself.

Warily, I bought a chocolate-chunk cookie from the Bent Spoon. I ate it slowly, noting how hungry I felt before and during, and paying close attention to the flavor. After a few bites, I realized something shocking: I didn't want any more sugar, and I wasn't actually hungry.

I started recording whether I was hungry when I started eating, how full I was when I stopped, and whether I enjoyed the food I chose. It turned out that I was rarely eating when I was hungry, and that I often ate past fullness. And I used food to console myself. When I needed a break from my thesis, I ate. When I was worn out from socializing at my eating club, I ate. When I felt not charming or funny enough with a group of friends, I ate.

I was never formally diagnosed, but I came to understand that I was emotionally and compulsively eating. Now that I speak openly about my ordeal, I am saddened by the number of women who confide similar experiences. Researchers at the University of Michigan found that 26 percent of undergraduate women reported worrying that they had "lost control over how much they eat," and more than 13 percent presented symptoms of eating disorders. Yet of those with symptoms, fewer than 10 percent ever received a diagnosis.

Several years after graduation, I learned to more consistently differentiate between when I was hungry and when I was experiencing moods and anxieties that need to be dealt with. I gained a stronger sense of self. I learned that it's OK for people not to like me or think I am impressive. I finally feel free and joyful around food.

I am immensely thankful to Princeton for what it taught me about the world, but it didn't teach me how to be myself in that world. I had to learn that on my own. •

CLASS NOTES

Online Class Notes are password protected. To access, alumni must use their TigerNet ID and password. Click here to log in: http://paw.princeton.edu/ issues/2015/11/11/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 1943



Norman J. Asher '43 Norm died May 12, 2015, five days after his 94th birthday. He lived most of his life in

Washington, D.C., where he attended St. Albans School.

At Princeton, Norm majored in aeronautical engineering and was a member of Tower Club. He also became an expert pilot through the civil aeronautics program on campus. After Pearl Harbor he accelerated his studies, finishing in December 1942. He spent World War II in the Army Air Corps as a B-24 pilot.

Norm's wide-ranging career included helping to start an airline in Colombia using retrofitted surplus Navy bombers; surviving the crash of a new helicopter model as a test pilot; flying combat operations with the French army in Algeria; and leading an economic analysis of our country's supersonic transport research and development program. His report, which predicted huge losses for the American taxpayer, was used to get the program killed in Congress.

Survivors include daughter Caroline Walker; sons Blaine, Norman '77, and John; and 10 grandchildren.



William J. Chapman '43 Bill died Aug. 20, 2014, in

Arlington, Texas.

He came to Princeton from the Gilman School. Bill left Princeton and later graduated

from the University of Colorado in 1951 with a degree in mechanical engineering. During World War II, he served in the Army Air Force.

As noted in our 50th reunion yearbook, Bill worked for Philco, Zenith, RCA, and Boeing. In 1969 he moved to Arlington and worked for what is now Vought Aircraft.

Although not a graduate with our class, he maintained a loyalty toward Princeton and attended several reunions.

Bill's survivors include his wife of 64 years, Edith; brother John '45; daughters Vicki Lee Turney and Katherine Anne Lewis; sons William John Chapman III and Robert Tower Chapman; and five grandchildren.



Frederick Bonsal Seggerman '43 Bonny died May 14, 2015, at home in Haddam, Conn., with his wife of 30 years, Isabelle, by his side. He prepared at the Pomfret

School, where he was on the squash and tennis teams. Upon graduation, Bonny entered the Army and served in the intelligence corps.

His business career involved the founding of Bonsal Seggerman & Co., an international wine importer, and then Frederick B. Seggerman Selections, known for fine wine and spirits. Bonny was also the inspiration for Bonsal-Douglas Antiques in Essex, Conn.

In addition to Isabelle, Bonny is survived by their children, Mary, Tim, Leigh, Julia Sage, and Eric; stepdaughter Isabelle O'Hara; sister Eleanor Campbell; five grandchildren; and one great-grandchild.

THE CLASS OF 1944



W. Henry Russell '44 Hank died May 13, 2015, in Redding, Conn.

He prepared at Choate. At Princeton he majored in biology, played soccer and

basketball, and was manager of Cap and Gown. Hank's roommates included Fred Hubbell, Tony Bernabei, and Jack Clemmitt.

Hank left in April 1943 to attend Penn Medical School. He and Frances McMillan. sister of Tom McMillan, were married in January 1946. Hank also received his medical degree in 1946 and served in the Army near Munich at the Air Corps fighter base.

Upon leaving the service, he became part of the Mount Kisco (N.Y.) Medical Group as an internist and taught medicine part time at Albert Einstein College of Medicine. He was active in Mount Kisco, serving on the board of education.

Hank retired after 36 years and became a trustee of a local hospital in Mount Kisco. He spent a lot of time surf fishing off of Nantucket.

He is survived by Frances; sons James, Peter, and Thomas; and four grandchildren. He was predeceased by his daughter, Julia. Hank was a

regular attendee at most of our class's major reunions.



Donald Scott '44

Don died May 28, 2015, in Fort Myers, Fla.

After graduating from St. Paul's School, he followed his father, a 1907 graduate, to

Princeton and majored in economics. Don was involved with The Daily Princetonian and was in Charter. His roommates included Roger Ward, Monty Peck, and Barney Holland.

He spent three years in the Navy on amphibious ships in the Mediterranean as a commanding officer of a rocket ship. Upon discharge, Don earned a master's degree from NYU and attended Harvard's advancedmanagement program.

He joined Chase Manhattan Bank, where he was associated with the oil industry and was a bank vice president. After that, Don joined Argyle Research Corp. He was a member of the Princeton Club of New York and attended 22 class reunions before retiring in 1983 and moving to Sanibel Island, Fla., and then to Fort Myers.

A man of great principle, he was buried in Arlington National Cemetery. Don is survived by three children from his first marriage, David, Hillary, and Lindsay; four grandchildren; his wife, Florence; her son, Philip Ruesch; and one niece. Preceding him in death were his daughter, Caroline; a stepson, Daniel Ruesch; and his sister, Dorothy Williams.

THE CLASS OF 1945



Frank R. Anderson '45 Frank Anderson died Jan. 4, 2013.

He entered Princeton from Des Plaines (Ill.) High School and joined Prospect Club.

Frank graduated magna cum laude in 1947 with a degree in economics and then served with the 104th Infantry. He was awarded a Purple Heart.

He married Doris Butler in 1946 and they moved to Chicago when Frank joined the investment firm of Duff Anderson & Clark. In 1959, Frank established his own firm, Anderson Research Associates. He switched careers in 1967 to join the educational publishing firm of Science Research Associates, of which he became president until his retirement.

In addition to Doris, Frank is survived by two daughters, Jill and Beth. The class expresses its sympathy to the family.



Arthur H. Selby Jr. '45

Art died Dec. 31, 2011.

He entered Princeton from Mercersburg Academy, joined Gateway Club, and was on the staff of The Daily Princetonian.

Art received a bachelor's degree in politics

in 1945 and served in the Army at Fort Dix from 1947 to 1950. He then joined the family millinery business as a merchandising manager and devoted his career to that endeavor.

Art married Evelyn Lesser in 1951, but she passed away in 1965. He then met and married his second wife, Jillian, who survives him. Arthur had a lifelong interest in tournament contract bridge, attaining the rank of life master at a very young age.

In addition to Jillian, Arthur is survived by his son, Frank; and stepdaughter, Christine. The class expresses its sympathy to the family.



Weir Stewart Jr. '45 Stew died Jan. 7, 2014, after a short illness.

He entered Princeton from The Hill School, following in the footsteps of his father, Weir

Stewart 1915, and ahead of his brother, Thomas '51. Stew joined Cottage Club, but his Princeton education was interrupted for service with the 10th Mountain Division. He saw combat in Italy and was awarded the Bronze Star and a Purple Heart.

Returning to Princeton, Stew received a degree in philosophy in 1947 and married Deborah "Dee Dee" Brockway in 1949. Stew joined the family shoe-manufacturing corporation in Auburn, N.Y., but moved to Connecticut in 1959 where he continued an investment career with a seat on the New York Stock Exchange.

In the 1970s, he started raising beef cattle and then settled into dairy farming in Copake Falls, N.Y. Stew was active in his community, and served on the board of Union Theological Seminary.

Dee Dee died in 2007. Stew is survived by daughters Deborah, Pamela, Margaret, and Penney; son Weir III; and by numerous grandchildren and great-grandchildren. The class expresses its sympathy to the family.

THE CLASS OF 1946



Charles Perry Ames '46 For 42 years, Perry practiced law in the Oklahoma City firm established by his grandfather in 1898. Earlier, he was awarded the Bronze Star and

the Purple Heart for his service as an Army lieutenant wounded by machine-gun fire in the Pacific theater.

A bachelor until 1969, Perry then married Bettye. "From that point forward," reported the obituary in The Oklahoman following his death April 28, 2014, "he transformed the lives of a single mother and three young boys and became their only real father and the light of their lives."

Perry and Bettye traveled widely in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean. Their fondness for pets, with always at least one beloved pet dog at home, was well known and included their longtime companion, "Handsome Hank," to whom they referred as "our foul-mouthed parrot."

Perry's father was Ben Allen Ames 1916, and his uncle was Longstreet Ames '31. Bettye predeceased Perry. Their sons, Scott, Brett, and Mack, survive him. To all them, '46 sends warm condolences in thanks for our classmate's life well lived.



Grant Kohn Goodman '46

At age 7, Grant was an avid collector of Asian stamps. By the time he graduated from high school, he was seriously pursuing Asian

studies. Following our freshman semester, in 1942, he was accepted by the Army's brandnew Intensive Japanese Language School for Military Intelligence.

By May 1945, as a second lieutenant in the Military Intelligence Service, Grant was in the Philippines interrogating Japanese prisoners. He then assisted in translating the Japanese Order of Battle and surrender terms delivered to Gen. Douglas MacArthur. Until his discharge, he served in the headquarters of the supreme commander for the Allied Powers.

Grant earned a master's degree in Far Eastern studies in 1949 and a Ph.D. in Japanese history in 1955, both from the University of Michigan. In 1962, the University of Kansas appointed him to help develop its Asian-studies program. There he became co-director of the East Asian Center. By his retirement in 1984, he had written nine books, edited or co-edited eight books, and published more than 45 articles. Known as an international scholar, he spoke fluent English, Dutch, French, Spanish, and Japanese.

When Grant died April 6, 2014, his only survivor was his brother, David.

John Henry Muller Jr. '46

A member of our Navy V-12 contingency, Jack earned a bachelor's degree in engineering at Cornell and an MBA from Harvard Business School in 1949. He then held senior positions in marketing and merchandising at R.H. Macy & Co. and Kraft brands at General Foods Corp.

With that 20-year background and recognizing the continuing growth in household economy, Jack founded General Housewares Corp. in 1969, which soon became a leading manufacturer of brands such as OXO kitchen products, Chicago Cutlery, and Colonial Candle of Cape Cod. By 1982 it was a New York Stock Exchange company, with Jack serving as chairman of the board and CEO until 1995.

Meantime, beginning when his son was an undergraduate at Babson College, Jack served as chairman of its board for 10 years and

spearheaded a capital campaign that raised more than \$122 million for development of facilities, faculty, and curriculum.

Shortly before Jack died March 18, 2014, his wife, Marie Sisk Muller, predeceased him. He is survived by his daughters, Marie Elliott and Ann Powers; son Stephen Muller; two grandchildren; and his sister, Mary Roller. To them all, '46 expresses warmest condolences.

THE CLASS OF 1947

William B. Chamberlin '47

Bill died May 5, 2015.

He matriculated in July 1943 after graduating from William Penn Charter School. Bill completed two terms at Princeton before being inducted into the Army. His tour of duty included 18 months with the combat engineers as a sergeant in the European theater.

Bill returned to Princeton in July 1946 after being discharged in May. He majored in economics and earned his diploma in January 1949. After graduation, Bill went to work for a fine old institution, The Philadelphia Bank, now Wells Fargo. It turned out to be a lifelong career, principally in commercial lending, where he served as vice president.

After retirement Bill and his wife, Elizabeth, lived on the family estate on the banks of the Delaware River. He played a very good game of golf and enjoyed reading, investments, and gardening. The class extends its deepest sympathy to Elizabeth.

Bertram Channick '47

Bertram died Dec. 9, 2014.

He entered Princeton in June 1943 as a member of the Navy V-12 unit and graduated with a degree in biology. After Princeton, Bertram went on to attend Boston University Medical School.

After earning a medical degree in 1949, he joined the Navy as a lieutenant for the Battalion Surgeon 5th Cavalry Regiment and served in the Korean War. Bertram was wounded in action and received the Purple Heart.

After discharge from the Navy, he completed residency training in internal medicine at Philadelphia General Hospital. Upon completion of his residency, he was appointed chief of endocrinology at Temple University Medical School, a position he held for more than 30 years. During his medical career, Bertram also served a term as president of the Philadelphia Medical Society and a term as president of the Temple University Medical Faculty Senate. He was a revered teacher, a sought-after clinician, and a pioneering researcher in hypertension and thyroid disease. In 2010, he retired as professor emeritus of medicine.

Bertram was preceded in death by his loving wife of 57 years, Beverly, and is survived by three sons and 10 grandchildren.

PRINCETONIANS / MEMORIALS



George Smoluk '47 *51 George died Dec. 13, 2014, in Pittsburgh. He was 88.

He prepared at Central High School of Philadelphia and entered Princeton in July

1943. George served with the Navy in the Pacific theater from July 1944 to 1946. Returning to Princeton, he majored in chemical engineering and earned his bachelor's degree in June 1949.

George began his career as a development engineer in the field of new plastic products. Before joining Bakelite, he held positions with General Electric and DuPont. During these years, he received a master's degree in plastics from Princeton.

Most of his career was spent as an editor in plastics-industry trade, publishing mainly with Modern Plastics magazine, eventually retiring in 1991. George was an emeritus member of the American Electrical Society and had just been recognized for 60 years of service. He was also a member of the National Model Railroad Association for more than 50 years. George was a regular churchgoer in Fairfield, Conn., for 45 years and often attended the Metropolitan Opera.

George is survived by two daughters and three grandchildren. His wife, Dolores, predeceased him.

THE CLASS OF 1948



Edward H. Sipe '48 Ed died Feb. 28, 2015, in Easton, Md. He was 88.

He grew up in Pittsburgh, attended Shady Side Academy, and joined the Army Air Corps

in 1944. At Princeton, Ed majored in chemical engineering and graduated in 1949. Then he earned a degree in industrial management at Carnegie Tech (now Carnegie Mellon).

For 20 years Ed worked at Main, Hurdman & Co., which later merged into KPMG. For another 10 years he was on the staff of the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, specializing in health-care finance. Ed's varied specialties in business and in a number of volunteer organizations included accounting, inventory management, and financial-management consulting. (He passed a CPA exam without having had any actual auditing experience.)

Ed was an active churchman in the Pittsburgh area and on the Eastern Shore of Maryland in retirement. For 30 years he was a volunteer fireman in the Borough of Fox Chapel, a Pittsburgh suburb.

His first wife, Gwendolyn, died in 1992. Their two sons predeceased them, as did Ed's sister, Susan Nolan. Ed is survived by their daughter, Gwendolyn Hilger, and two Hilger grandchildren. He also is survived by his second wife, Nancy; her three daughters; and two grandchildren.



Andrew H. Solarski '48 *49 Andy died Sept. 20, 2014, at age 90.

He was born in 1924. After Marine V-12 service, he received a bachelor's degree

in aeronautical engineering from Princeton in 1948, graduating with high honors. Andy earned a master's degree in aeronautical engineering a year later and stayed on campus to join the faculty of that department.

Then came a varied engineering and business career at Republic Aviation, Cook Business Laboratories, General Electric, and finally with a small engineering firm and work as an independent consultant on airport planning and development.

During his quiet retirement in a Chicago suburb, Andy told us that he was working "mainly on the theory and practice of golf for the hopelessly inept." Also, in our 50-year reunion book, he reported that he and his wife, Marie, had two sons, Paul and Ralph, and four grandchildren.

James F. Whelan Jr. '48

We learned from Jim's widow, Ann, that Jim died March 31, 2014, in Chicago. He had been retired since 1989 from Nuveen Investments.

Jim's career was in marketing and public relations. On vacations and in his retirement, he did much hiking, backpacking, canoeing, and cross-country skiing with his family in inspiring locales such as Yosemite, Alaska, and Switzerland. They also made many trips with Elderhostel.

Ann reported that Jim is survived by five children, Alison, James F. III, Beth Zoufal, Melissa, and Chad; as well as eight grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1949



E. Robert Gallagher '49 Bob died Aug. 3, 2013, in San Francisco, having lived there since the mid-1950s. We know of no survivors.

Born Sept. 21, 1924, in Doylestown, Pa., Bob was president of his high school class during his junior and senior years. He was in the Army from August 1943 until May 1945, attended the University of Pennsylvania briefly, and joined our class in November 1945. Bob played in the band and the orchestra, majored in art and archaeology, and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

The only knowledge we have of Bob's life at Princeton is his report on spending the summer of 1947 in England, excavating blitz-damaged sites for archaeological research.

Little is known about Bob's life after college, but he lived in San Francisco from the mid-'50s until he died. At that time, he was reported to be a retired senior curator for the Oakland

Museum, which seems likely, given his high honors in art and his Phi Beta Kappa key.

Bob was a talented member of our class and we wish we knew more about him.



Harvey L. Smith '49

Harvey died Nov. 22, 2013, in Sun City, Fla. He had recently moved there from Somers Point, N.J., his home for more than 40 years.

A New Jersey native, Harvey came to Princeton from Penn Charter School and after service in the Navy, he matriculated in 1945. He played 150-pound football, and was a member of the Student Christian Association and the Republican Club. Harvey took his meals at Quadrangle Club and lived in Holder Hall with Boggs, Repp, Torrey, and others. He graduated with a degree in history, earned a master's degree in economics from Drexel University, and then worked for Boardwalk Bank in Atlantic City, where he became active in the political life of nearby Somers Point. Harvey served as mayor of Somers Point from 1976 to 1983 and was a member of the city council for 12 years, ending up as president of that body.

Harvey loved golf, skiing, and water sports. He was proud of his Princeton experience, his family, and his community.

He was survived by his wife, Martael; daughters Sharon Turner and Jennifer Smith; stepchildren Martael Reed and Robert Bernicker; and eight grandchildren. We send our condolences to all of them.

THE CLASS OF 1950



Paul N. Colby Jr. '50 "Nick," as we knew him, died March 7, 2015, in California. He graduated from the Pennington (N.J.) School. At Princeton, Nick majored in

mechanical engineering, played 150-pound football, and belonged to Elm. After graduation and a short work stint, he entered the Navy as an ensign and served as an assistant navigator on an aircraft carrier in the Pacific for 18 months.

Nick's New York Times obituary described him as "a plastics wizard." His career started in the early '50s, when he designed and built a plastic pontoon bridge for the Army. Most of his 60 years in the plastics industry were devoted to processing machinery. In 1978, he and his wife, Illene, founded the Spirex Corp. in Youngstown, Ohio, which manufactured and marketed machine components worldwide. Leaving their son to run the business, they moved to California in 2001.

Nick held seven patents for injection molding. He served as president of the Plastics Pioneers and was elected to the Plastics Hall of Fame in 2009. He was a skilled pilot, played

golf, and, by his own assessment, traveled "quite a bit."

Our condolences go to Illene; son Paul; daughters Gale and Sarah '90; six grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.



Walter F. Pittis '50

Walt died July 16, 2014, at his home in Ocean Grove, N.J. He prepared at Lawrenceville with his twin brother, Bertram '50. World

War II interrupted their education and both joined the military in 1943, where Walt served in the Army Air Corps.

After being discharged in 1946, he entered Princeton and the twins majored in mechanical engineering. While working as an engineer after graduation, Walt earned a master's degree in engineering from Columbia. From the mid-1950s to his retirement in 2002, he worked for Pittis Estates, a property-management firm in his birthplace of Plainfield, N.J.

In the early 1960s, Walt and Bertram realized that the carillon donated by their uncle to Grace Episcopal Church of Plainfield badly needed repair. With a restoration plan devised with Princeton professor and bellmaster Arthur Bigelow, they devoted weekends over the next 10 years to its restoration: reinstalling higher octave bells which were recast in France, replacing wiring that levered the clappers, and installing two additional octaves. Among carillonneurs today, it is known as "The Pittis Carillon."

Our sympathy goes to Lois, Walt's wife of 65 years; sons Arthur and David; daughter Elizabeth; brother Albert '52; and six grandchildren. Bertram died in 2011.

THE CLASS OF 1951



George M. Chimples '51 George was born Oct. 8, 1921, in Canton, Ohio, the son of Mark and Katherine Hines Chimples.

He served as an Army Air

Corps pilot in Europe during World War II and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, five Air Medals, four Oak Clusters, and most importantly, the Victory Medal.

At Princeton he majored in philosophy and was president of Cannon Club and the Interclub Council. George won the McCosh Prize in philosophy and went on to earn a law degree at Harvard in 1954, where he was class president.

George spent his entire career with the Philadelphia law firm of Stradley, Ronon, Stevens & Young. He became a partner in 1961 and retired in 1991. He was '51's president from 1956 to 1961 and a lifetime member of the class executive committee. George was also a member of the Army and Navy Club, the Royal Air Force Club, the Philadelphia Athenaeum,

the Philadelphia Club, and the Union League, among others.

He died suddenly March 18, 2014, at home. He is survived by his wife, Eileen Grumm Chimples; children Alicia, Mark, and John Chimples and Katherine Janas; three grandchildren; and his sister, Elizabeth Shook. His sisters Mary Thomas, Lucille, Helen, and Bessie predeceased him.

THE CLASS OF 1952



Robert R. Edsall '52 Bob came to Princeton from the Noble and Greenough School and majored in modern languages. He joined Campus Club, the Christian Science

Organization, the Outing Club, and Princeton Group Arts. Bob roomed with Jerry Boney.

After graduation he went to the Army Language School and served in Germany. Later he worked with Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. Using his considerable skills with languages, Bob worked in Europe, the Middle East, and Africa. He and his wife, Margarethe, lived for some years in Portugal.

Bob died March 10, 2015, leaving Margarethe and their sons, Peter, Christopher, and Mark, to whom the class offers its sympathy and gratitude for Bob's service to our country.



Duncan C. Stephens III '52

Dunc prepared at the Wooster School. At Princeton, he played freshman football and rowed crew. This left too little time for the books, so Dunc left at the

end of first semester.

He continued his education at Colorado College for two years, then switched to Harvard and graduated with the class of 1953. After Officer Candidate School, Dunc served in the Navy as a reservist until 1957.

He worked for McGraw-Hill, then went to Vermont to start a newspaper, the Lamoille County Weekly, in 1968. Dunc pursued other work, which he reported with a customary wit and good humor in his essay for The Book of Our History. He attended some reunions, where he was a welcome companion at all events.

Dunc was a leader in numerous volunteer organizations in the communities where he lived with his wife, Eileen Denver. He died May 30, 2015, leaving Eileen and Cameron, Duncan, Frederick, and Andrew, the children of his first marriage to Charlotte Doscher. To them all, we offer condolences and appreciation for Dunc's service to our country.

THE CLASS OF 1953

John C. Beck '53

The University lowered its flag to halfstaff following the June 3, 2015, death of emeritus trustee John Beck, who died from



complications of Parkinson's disease at his home in Vero Beach, Fla. He was 83. As a trustee, he had chaired the investment committee and created PRINCO (the Princeton

University Investment Company), which still manages the University's endowment.

Born in Mount Vernon, N.Y., John attended Exeter, graduated from the Wooster School, and was nicknamed "Boom" for Walter "Boom-Boom" Beck, a major league baseball player. A history major, he was vice president of Colonial Club and captained the 1953 varsity crew team that included some members who barely missed qualifying for the 1952 Olympics.

After three years in the Navy and earning an MBA at Harvard, John joined the investmentcounseling firm Beck, Mack & Oliver, which was founded by his father, Edmund '26. John became president, and his advice and investment acumen were sought by individuals and institutions. He retired in 1997 and was succeeded by his son, Robert C., who survives him.

Also surviving are his wife, Marilyn Plumb; children William F., Susanne '81, Christopher M., and E. Wells '91; 14 grandchildren; sister Susan Wasch; and brother T. Edmund Jr. '52. Daughter Susanne said of her father, "He bled orange and black."



Leonard C. Peters '53

Pete died March 8, 2015, at Bronson at Home hospice residence in Battle Creek, Mich.

He was born Nov. 5, 1930, to John C. and Marcella Peters in Wanamie, Pa., and graduated from Navy Preparatory School before entering Princeton.

Pete belonged to the Catholic Club and the American Institute of Radio Electrical Engineers and roomed in 11 South Middle Reunion. He planned to specialize in engineering but left campus at the end of freshman year and served in the Navy.

After his discharge, he worked as an engineering supervisor with General Motors in Milwaukee for 37 years and retired in 1990 from the Delco Electronics division. He then came to Battle Creek and was employed by Advantage Sintered Metals.

Pete married Priscilla Tutaj in 1951: she died in 1998. He then married Mary Helen LeMense, who passed away in 2008, and later was wed to Elaine Moore, who died in 2012.

He is survived by his son, Leonard C. Jr.; daughters Sandra Spalding, Donna Altobello, and Laura Perelli; 10 grandchildren; 10 greatgrandchildren; nine stepchildren; brother Bernard; and sister Christine.

We send our sorrow to Pete's loved ones and regret he left Princeton after one year.

THE CLASS OF 1954



John H. McChord Jr. '54 Jack died May 17, 2015.

Born in Louisville, Ky., he graduated from Middlesex School. At Princeton, Jack was in the Woodrow Wilson School

and a member of Whig-Clio and Key and Seal. He won the SPIA Summer Travel Scholarship and roomed in Witherspoon.

After graduation, he entered Harvard Law School and was drafted into the Army during his time there. Jack was stationed at the Frankford Arsenal in Philadelphia. After his two-year tour of duty, he returned to Harvard and graduated in 1949. He moved to New York City and worked as a lawyer at Carter, Ledyard & Milburn. In 1979, Jack was diagnosed with multiple sclerosis, which severely affected his vision and his ability to read. He continued to work until 1987, when he retired as assistant general counsel of ITT Corp.

Although his mobility became increasingly impaired, he and his wife, Ann, continued to remain very active and traveled extensively.

Jack was a member of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, where he was an elder, trustee, deacon, and treasurer. The Library of Congress Service for the Blind and the Physically Handicapped was an important part of his life for 25 years.

The class is honored by his service to our country and sends condolences to Ann.

THE CLASS OF 1955



Nelson N. Doubleday Jr. '55 Nelson died June 17, 2015, of pneumonia at his home in Locust Valley, N.Y.

The son of Ellen McCarter Doubleday and Nelson

Doubleday, he was born July 20, 1933, in New York City. Nelson prepared at Deerfield and majored in economics. He joined Colonial, was on the staff of The Princeton Tiger, and served three years in the Air Force after graduation.

In 1973, Nelson gained full control of the company stock in Doubleday & Co., the publishing company founded by his grandfather, Frank Nelson Doubleday, which was the largest in the United States. In 1978 he became president and chief executive.

A passionate baseball fan, Nelson purchased the last-place Mets in 1980 for \$21.1 million along with Fred Wilpon. They presided over a resuscitation, which culminated in 1986 with a World Series championship.

As the Mets' fortunes waxed, those of Doubleday waned; in 1986, Nelson sold the family business to Bertelsmann. In 2002, he sold his share of the Mets for \$135 million, the end of an era and a private dream in which Nelson's main motivation was to "give somebody some fun they otherwise couldn't have."

The class extends sympathy to Nelson's survivors, including his wife, Sandra Pine Barnett; two sisters; four daughters; two stepchildren; 13 grandchildren; and a greatgrandson.



William F. Faison II '55 Bill died April 21, 2015, of cancer at Avow Hospice in Naples, Fla.

The son of John Faison 1918, Bill was born April 7,

1933, in Jersey City and prepared at Newark Academy. At Princeton, he majored in English, joined Tower Club, and was a member of the Republican Club, Triangle Club, and Theatre Intime. Bill roomed with Jeremy Johnson, John Fenlon, and William Hendricks.

Bill was an alumnus of not only Princeton, but also Columbia University and the University of Virginia Law School. After two years of military service in Korea, Bill worked for more than 35 years as a corporate attorney for General Electric. Happiest close to the water, Bill spent his retirement splitting time between Naples, Fla., and his summer home on Great Sacandaga Lake in the Adirondacks. An avid sailor, Bill was a member of the Naples Cruise Club and Lakewood Country Club.

He leaves his wife of 55 years, Susan Preston Faison; their children, John Butler Faison II, Prudence Faison Farley, and Dulcie Faison Wilcox; his younger brother John Butler Faison; two grandchildren; and many close friends. To his survivors, the class sends condolences.



James Q. Griffin '55

Jimmy died June 2, 2015. From a left hand-hitting first baseman who once placed a rabbit in classmate Goose Easton's locker, Jimmy evolved

into a revered husband, father, grandfather, farmer, sportsman, and friend to many.

He was born Aug. 23, 1932, in Lock Haven, Pa., to Helen Quigley and Donald Warner Griffin 1923. Jimmy graduated from the Gilman School and majored in history at Princeton.

He served as an Army captain, rose to vice president in the international division at Citibank, then joined the Metropolitan Museum of Art as treasurer and vice president for finance in 1979. Jimmy later joined Patterson, Belknap, Webb & Tyler as treasurer. After 35 years of commuting to New York for work, Jimmy took a job at the investment-advisory firm of Wilmerding, Miller & Co. in 1992.

Deeply committed to Ivy Club, Jimmy served as its graduate-board president from 1982 until his death. He and his wife, Barbara, lived on a sheep farm in Hopewell, N.J., where he was a passionate amateur stonemason. Widely known for his gracious manner, his work ethic, and his unwavering values, Jimmy was a rare person

who inspired others to be better.

He is survived by Barbara; daughters Barbara '82 *85, Cynthia '86, and Sarah; son-in-law Chris Cole '81; and nine grandchildren. Jimmy will be sorely missed by his family and class.

THE CLASS OF 1957



J.B. Randol Carroll Jr. '57 Randol died May 24, 2015, in the presence of his loving family. He was 81. He was a descendant of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, one of

Maryland's four signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Randol graduated with a bachelor's degree in chemical engineering. While at Princeton, he joined Ivy and played varsity lacrosse. His senioryear roommates were C. Woodward, E. Faber, S. Emery, B. Verner, H. Wilgis, and T. Carey.

After graduating, he served as an officer in the Navy aboard the USS Stickell. Upon his discharge, he worked in chemical engineering positions in the Baltimore and Philadelphia areas. Randol retired in 1998 from the PQ Corp. in Valley Forge, Pa., where he was vice president of technology.

He lived in Chestertown, Md., pursuing his passion for sailing in the Chesapeake Bay, where he belonged to the Rock Hall Yacht Club and St. Paul's Anglican Church in Crownsville, Md.

To Anne, his wife of 54 years; sons James and William; and four grandchildren; the class extends its condolences for the loss of this fine man.

THE CLASS OF 1958



Charles F. Lapine '58 Chuck died on April 6, 2015, at his home in Oak Park, Ill. Chuck prepared for Princeton at Glenville High School in Cleveland. At

Princeton, he majored in philosophy, writing his thesis on "Bertrand Russell's Social Philosophy." He was active in the Orange Key, Hillel, and Campus Fund Drive, and was president of the Cleveland Club.

During his senior year, Chuck married his childhood sweetheart, Shirley Ann Joseph, whom he met in junior high. At the time of our 25th reunion, Chuck wrote, "Unquestionably our greatest accomplishment has been our children, Elisa and Craig '85, two of the nicest, brightest, concerned, and most decent kids we've ever run into." Unfortunately, Shirley suffered an early death.

In 1973 he moved to the Maryland suburbs of Washington, D.C., where he lived for 40 years. Chuck's professional life was in commercial real estate. He worked for several large shopping-center developers before going out on his own late in his career. Chuck was passionate about progressive politics,

serving on the board of the First Amendment Foundation (now Defending Dissent). He was a tennis competitor, a bourbon appreciator, and a compulsive crossword puzzler.

The class extends its sympathy to Chuck's children and grandchildren; sister Carolyn Goldfarb; friends Allan and Nancy Lerner; and his cherished companion, Carole Frederick.



Albert C. Lesneski '58 Bert died April 8, 2015, in Westford, Mass.

He came to Princeton from the Pingry School in Elizabeth, N.J., where his father was the

athletic director and a teacher. Bert joined Tiger Inn and majored in biology. He was also on the freshman and varsity swimming teams.

He married Mary Louise Moench in 1959 and received his medical degree from Columbia. Bert completed his four years of residency in surgery and medicine with a specialty in obstetrics and gynecology at Cornell New York Hospital Center in 1968.

After a three-year tour with the Air Force in England, Bert returned to Concord, Mass., where he practiced for 25 years and delivered more than 5,000 babies.

The Lesneski family summers were centered around Squam Lake in Holderness, N.H. Bert truly embraced the art of fishing — all styles - and often caught "The Biggest Fish" in the lake, a story he loved to tell.

In 1978, his wife, Mary, was killed in an automobile accident that nearly took Bert's life as well. In 1980 he married Carol Marie Schmidt.

To Carol; his children, Diane, Reid, Kathryn, and Connor; and grandchildren Samuel, Jessica, Erika, Zoe, and Emilie, the class extends its deepest sympathy.

Peter W. Tifft '58

Pete died May 10, 2015, in Buffalo, N.Y. He came to Princeton from the Nichols School in Buffalo, majored in psychology, and was a member of Tower Club. Pete rowed on the freshman 150-pound crew and roomed with

After college, he worked as a librarian trainee in the Buffalo and Erie County Public Library for about a year and a half. Pete then attended Syracuse University, earning a master's degree in library science in 1964.

Tom Posnansky, Steve Meloy, and Al Demaree.

He worked for the Buffalo Library in the cataloging department for 38 years and retired in 2002. He continued to volunteer at the library and was honored with the Presidential Service Award in 2011, which was created to recognize the invaluable time and dedication that an individual has served the community. His 4,000 hours of volunteer time was the equivalent of two years of service.

At age 31, after having been an agnostic, Pete became a Christian and found his faith had

become a very good thing in his life.

Pete never married. To his sister-in-law, Dorothy Black Tifft; his nephews, Webster Stone, Robert Stone, John Tifft, and Robert Tifft; and his niece, Isabel Tifft; the class extends its sincerest sympathy.

THE CLASS OF 1961

John T. Grove '61

John died Dec. 17, 2014, at his home in Mechanicsburg, Pa., after battling dementia for

He came to Princeton from Central Dauphin High School in Harrisburg, Pa. At Princeton, John majored in chemistry but left Princeton after junior year and completed his education at Elizabethtown College.

In our 40th-reunion yearbook, he wrote that "the stupidest thing I ever did was 'lazy' my way out of Princeton," but he went on to earn a master's degree at Shippensburg University and a principal certificate at Bucknell. John spent his entire career in education, retiring as principal of John Harris High School in Harrisburg after a 35-year career there.

In retirement, he taught troubled teenagers through Alternative Rehabilitation Communities. He was a member of the Harrisburg Bridge Club and St. Andrew's in the Valley Episcopal Church, where he served in the vestry as senior warden.

John is survived by his wife of 34 years, Patricia; three sons; a daughter; two stepsons; two stepdaughters; 11 grandchildren; and one great-grandchild. We send them our condolences and wish only that we had seen more of John over the years.

THE CLASS OF 1962



Raymond F. Oram '62 Ray died Dec. 4, 2014, in New Jersey.

Ray came to us from Middletown (Ohio) High School. At Princeton, he was

a keyceptor, participated in intramural sports, and ate at Dial. Ray majored in biology and decided that a career in secondary-school education was his calling.

He began his lifelong teaching career at Episcopal Academy, then joined the faculty of the Peddie School in 1964. He earned a master's degree in science and teaching from Union College. Ray remained at Peddie for 35 years, teaching and chairing the science department for more than 25 years.

Princeton awarded Ray its award for Distinguished Secondary School Education in 1976. He wrote a widely used high school biology textbook, Biology: Living Systems, which had eight editions and several foreign translations. Ray won many awards at Peddie, was an outstanding teacher, and inspired many of his students to enter the field of science.

Upon his retirement, the Oram Biology Prize was established at Peddie in his honor.

Ray married Diana Fox, who predeceased him. Together, they had two children, Jeffrey '89 and Lesley (a first-grade teacher). They survive him, along with seven grandchildren. The class sends its condolences to them all.

THE CLASS OF 1963



Jeffrey L. Benjamin '63 Jeff adored his retirement years in Montana's Bitterroot Valley, where he and his wife, Suzie, moved from Connecticut in 2005 after a highly successful

career in surgery. "This is paradise," he liked to say as he watched the sun slip behind the mountains. Jeff was a passionate outdoorsman, often fishing on the Bitterroot River. And it was there, in a shocking accident, that he drowned March 25, 2015, when his boat hit a sunken log and capsized. Two companions survived but Jeff was swept downriver.

Warmhearted, outgoing, and determined to live each day to its fullest, Jeff joined us from Erasmus Hall High School in Brooklyn. At Princeton, he majored in biology, wrote his thesis on tissue grafts, and roomed with Roger Eastlake and Bob Allen. Jeff joined the Glee Club and French Club and ate at Tower.

After earning a medical degree at NYU, he rose to lieutenant commander and head surgeon of a research team for organ transplantation at the Naval Medical Research Institute in Bethesda, Md. Then came surgical training back at NYU before he opened a private practice in reconstructive, cosmetic, and hand surgery.

The class shares its sorrow with Suzie; their children, Adam '89 and wife Anne-Marie, Teddi and husband Miguel Cebrian, and Sheppard and fiancée Hillary Palmer; and granddaughters Olivia and Agatha Cebrian.



Marshall T. Morgan '63 Marsh, a professor and chief of emergency medicine at UCLA, died April 16, 2015, in Los Angeles after being ill for several months. Praised by

patients and colleagues alike for his calming manner and gentle touch, he was credited with saving many lives and mentoring a host of emergency-room physicians.

"Despite working most of his career in tertiary medical centers," said his dean, Dr. John Mazziotta, "Dr. Morgan always had a bit of the country GP in him, putting patients first and technology second." Daughter Courtney Morgan-Greene told a newspaper that "I think of him in terms of a physician for everyone. He didn't distinguish between the homeless and the A-list."

A native of Okeana, Ohio, Marsh was

PRINCETONIANS / MEMORIALS

elected to Phi Beta Kappa and roomed with Charlie Mitchell. He belonged to Whig-Clio and the Glee Club and ate at Campus. French literature studies led him to a postgraduate year at the Sorbonne in Paris before medical school at Chicago. Marsh entered emergency medicine at UCLA in 1974.

Survivors include his wife, Jean Marie Campbell-Morgan; children, Marshall T. Morgan Jr., Shirl Monique Van Der Plas, Terrence Watson, John Watson, and Courtney; sisters Jennifer Sue Morgan and Elizabeth Jane Morgan La Frenz; 10 grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1964



Saul Agus '64

Saul died April 22, 2015. He arrived at Princeton from the Yeshiva of Flatbush in Brooklyn. Saul majored in biochemistry and was elected to

Phi Beta Kappa. On campus he helped establish the kosher kitchen that was the progenitor to the now-vibrant Center for Jewish Life.

While summering at the Weizmann Institute in Israel, he met Marcelle Appel and they married in August 1965. After Princeton, Saul attended medical school at NYU, which was followed by a residency at Massachusetts General Hospital and a fellowship at the National Institutes of Health.

In 1972, Saul and Marcelle moved to Englewood, N.J., and Saul developed a lifelong affiliation with Mount Sinai Hospital in New York City, where he remained a solo practitioner of gastroenterology.

Saul was a very active member of the Jewish community, often leading prayer services with his beautiful voice at synagogues in Englewood.

He is survived by Marcelle; son Raanan '89 and wife Nicole Schreiber Agus '89; Jonathan and Idit Agus; son Charles '94 and Estie Agus; son Richard Agus; daughter Alexandra; Michal and Natie Fox; and 19 grandchildren. Saul is believed to have started the first three-generation Orthodox Jewish family line at Princeton.



August Ronald Wilkoc '64

Ron died March 2, 2015, of congestive heart failure in North Myrtle Beach, S.C.

He prepared at Eastchester (N.Y.) High School and

majored in history, served as secretary of Terrace Club, and was a pitcher on the varsity baseball team. Upon graduation, Ron earned a law degree at the University of Pennsylvania and later received a master of laws degree in international law at NYU.

Ron began his career at Reid & Priest in New York, but quickly decided the law-firm environment was not for him. He took a couple of years off to travel with his wife, Barbara, a Pan Am flight attendant, whom he married in 1972. Ron then spent his career as general counsel at Clupak Inc., an international paper company, before retiring in 1998.

Ron enjoyed running, skiing, golf, squash, and tennis, and attended at least one Princeton football game each fall. He cared for homeless animals and was an active volunteer at local animal shelters and at his church. Known for his wisdom, humility, and gentle nature, Ron was loved and admired by many.

Surviving are Barbara; his sister, Diana Wilkoc Patton; and numerous nieces and nephews, to whom the class extends sincere condolences.

THE CLASS OF 1965



Charles F. Clement III '65

Charlie died Feb. 25, 2015, in Berwyn, Pa., after an extended bout with lung cancer.

Born in Baltimore, he attended the Gilman School

and St. George's School in Newport, R.I. At Princeton, he ate at Charter and earned a bachelor's degree in mechanical and aerospace engineering. After graduation, Charlie earned an MBA from Columbia and worked for 20 years on Wall Street as managing director of several leading financial institutions. He also ran two marathons during that time. Subsequently he moved to the Philadelphia area and provided educational seminars to major banks and financial institutions and also found time to author five textbooks.

Charlie's ancestors included one of the judges at the trial of Charles I who was later hanged, drawn and quartered for that act; the representative of the French government who handled the Louisiana Purchase; the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad; and his grandfather, Charles Francis Clement, president of the Winslow-Knickerbocker Coal Co.

He was an active member of several genealogical societies and the Merion Cricket Club, and served as a vestryman of the church in Rosemont, Pa., where he was baptized. Charlie was also an avid fly fisherman, constructing his own rods with painstaking care.

He is survived by his wife, Barbara, and son James '96. We will miss his effervescent good cheer, lively wit, and great gift for friendship.

THE CLASS OF 1966



Robert V. Greco '66

Bob died May 22, 2015. Born in New Hampshire, Bob graduated from Boston Latin School, where he managed the baseball and

basketball teams and belonged to the National Honor Society. At Princeton, he majored in politics, joined Cloister Inn, was a football team manager, and served in the Trenton Tutorial Project.

After graduating from Boston College Law School, Bob devoted his professional career to public service. He worked as an AmeriCorps VISTA volunteer, a public defender for the Massachusetts Defenders Committee, and assistant attorney general in the criminal division under two Massachusetts governors. He was executive director and general counsel of the Massachusetts State Ethics Commission, Framingham District Court judge, associate justice of the District Court Appellate Division, and chairman of the Committee on Judicial Ethics. He also served on the adjunct faculties of the New England and Boston University schools of law and as a trustee of Boston Latin School. After retiring from the bench, Bob joined the board of MetroWest Mediation Services.

Bob is survived by his wife of 39 years, Marjorie Cavicchio; son David '01; daughter Carolyn; and brother Richard. The class extends its heartfelt condolences to all of them.

THE CLASS OF 1978

Valerio Simini '78 *81

An exceptionally cultured architect and author, Valerio died Nov. 5, 2014, of an aneurysm at his home in Lucca, Italy.

Valerio, who spoke four languages fluently, was born in Istanbul and raised in Rome, Cairo, and Montevideo. He studied at the British School of Montevideo, then at Princeton, where he earned a bachelor's degree and a master's degree in architecture.

He and his roommates, Charles Dale and Carlos Touzet, were privileged to have a kitchen in their suite, and "often eschewed Cap and Gown fare in favor of multi-ethnic feasts 'chez nous' - sought-after commodities in then-culinary-bereft Princeton," recalls Dale.

After a stint with the Princeton Energy Group, Valerio opened a studio in Washington, D.C., with Peter Brock '76, who praised his encyclopedic knowledge and deep understanding of architecture and many other forms of culture, including Pink Floyd. His work won many national and regional awards.

In 1995, Valerio relocated to Lucca, focusing on private-sector projects of elegance, rigor, and harmony with the surrounding environment. He was widely loved in his adopted city, where he contributed a meticulously researched book about the historic church and square beside his son's elementary school. To his wife, Giuseppina Pesci, and son, Alberto, the class extends its deepest condolences.

GRADUATE ALUMNI

Milton J. Esman *42

Milton Esman, the John S. Knight Professor of Government emeritus at Cornell University,

died Feb. 7, 2015. He was 96.

Esman graduated from Cornell in 1939, and earned a Ph.D. in politics from Princeton in 1942. He enlisted in the Army in 1942 and studied Japanese at Harvard. As a young second lieutenant on Gen. MacArthur's staff, he participated in the writing of the Japanese constitution.

He was a United States foreign aid officer from 1954 to 1959, lastly in Saigon. In 1959, he joined the faculty at the University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Public and International Affairs, where he was director of the economic and social development department. From 1966 to 1968, he was the senior adviser for public administration to the prime minister of Malaysia. Esman went to Cornell in 1969 as the John S. Knight Professor of International Studies and director of the Center for International Studies.

Esman wrote or contributed to more than 10 books and many articles. He was one of the originators of the concept of institution-building in developing countries, and studied diasporas globally. He published his last book in 2013, titled The Emerging American Garrison State.

Esman is survived by Janice, his wife of 66 years; three children; and four grandchildren.

Jack W. Peltason *47

Jack Peltason, constitutional scholar, chancellor emeritus of UCal Irvine, and former president of the University of California system, died Mar. 21, 2015, of Parkinson's disease. He was 91.

Born in 1923, Peltason earned a bachelor's degree and a master's degree from the University of Missouri, and in 1947 he earned a Ph.D. in politics from Princeton.

He taught at Smith College and then at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. In 1952, Peltason co-authored Government by the People which, along with his Understanding the Constitution, became a standard political science text with numerous editions.

At Illinois, Peltason was dean of the college of liberal arts and sciences from 1960 to 1964. Then he joined the University of California -Irvine, where, as vice chancellor of academic affairs, he hired the first faculty members and helped shape its academic offerings.

After three years at Irvine, Peltason returned to Illinois and was chancellor there until 1977. Then he became president of the American Council on Education in Washington, D.C.

From 1984 to 1992, Peltason was chancellor of the University of California, Irvine and guided it to distinction and a one-third enrollment increase to nearly 17,000. From 1992 to 1995, he was the president of the University of California system and faced financial and policy strictures from the state legislature and the system's regents.

Peltason is survived by Suzanne, his wife of 68 years; three children; seven grandchildren; and eight great-grandchildren.

Clinton D.A. Dahlstrom *52

Clinton Dahlstrom, a retired executive with Chevron Corp., died Jan. 16, 2015. He was 89.

In 1947 and 1949, Dahlstrom earned a bachelor's degree and a master's degree from the University of Saskatchewan (Canada). In 1952, he was awarded a Ph.D. in geology from Princeton.

He then worked in mining in British Columbia. Persuaded by his friend, Gerald G. L. Henderson *53, Dahlstrom joined Chevron in Calgary and worked there from 1955 to 1970. He was then transferred to the head office in San Francisco to become vice president of the mining division. He retired from Chevron in 1990, and gave more time to his sport of internationally competitive longrange rifle shooting.

Dahlstrom was known for his clear descriptions of the structural geology of the eastern section of the Canadian Rocky Mountains. His 1970 paper on the Alberta Thrust Belt helped popularize many structural styles that are now viewed as common features of many thrust belts. For his work, he received honors and awards from the Geological Society of America and the Canadian Geological Society.

Dahlstrom was predeceased by Phyllis, his first wife. He is survived by his second wife, Patricia, to whom he was married for 23 years; two children; and two grandchildren.

David C. Chappelear *60

David Chappelear, retired vice president of research and engineering and director of new technology at Johnson & Johnson's consumer-products division, died peacefully Jan. 10, 2015, at 83.

Chappelear earned a degree in chemical engineering from Yale in 1953 and then served as a first lieutenant in the Army for two years. In 1960, he earned a Ph.D. in chemical engineering from Princeton. For more than 20 years, he was at Monsanto, where he supervised the development of various plastic products and received several patents. During that time, he also taught graduate courses in chemical engineering at UMass, Amherst.

In the early 1980s, Chappelear led polymer research and development at Raychem Corp. in California before relocating to New Jersey and joining Johnson & Johnson in 1983. He worked in the consumer-products division until retiring in 1995. Though an executive, he always enjoyed the technical, problem-solving side of his work. He was named a fellow of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers in 1986.

For Princeton, Chappelear was an APGA board member and officer and a member of the ABPA and the Advisory Council of the chemical engineering department.

Chappelear is survived by two sons, five grandchildren, and Dorothea Webster, his companion of more than 20 years.

Robert C. Peace *61

Robert Peace, retired vice president of Florida Rock Industries (FRI), died Dec. 5, 2014. He

Peace graduated as a civil engineer from the University of Houston in 1954. He joined the Navy in 1955, then attended Officer Candidate School, and later Princeton, where he earned a master's degree in civil engineering in 1961, and served in ports in Charleston, S.C., Spain, and Guam.

From 1970 to 1973, Peace was the director of the Port Authority in Jacksonville, Fla. Later, he joined FRI, from which he eventually retired. At FRI, he ran the aggregates division, then the sand mines, and then a special corporatesupport group. Peace considered his greatest successes at FRI to be his leadership of the Total Quality Management initiative and mentoring young employees.

Peace was a competitive golfer, enthusiastic fisherman, and avid photographer. In retirement, he continued to enjoy these activities in Virginia, first in Williamsburg and then for his last five years at Covenant Woods, a retirement community in Mechanicsville.

He was predeceased by his wife, Evelyn, in August 2014. Two daughters and four grandchildren survive him.

William H. Hess *63

William Hess, professor emeritus of classics at the University of Utah, died March 26, 2015, of natural causes. He was 81.

Hess graduated from the University of Texas in Austin with a bachelor's degree and a master's degree in 1955 and 1959 respectively. In between, he taught high school for one year and then served in the Army from 1956 to 1958. In 1963, he earned a Ph.D. in classics from Princeton.

From 1962 to 1968, Hess taught at the University of Texas, Austin. Then, from 1968 to 1998, he taught classics at the University of Utah, where he chaired the department of languages and literature from 1977 to 1983.

In 1954, Hess married Diane Debnam, and they had two children. Diane died in 1970, and he married Cheryl Potter Stevens in 1975. Hess is survived by Cheryl; two children; one stepdaughter; two grandchildren; and four step-grandchildren.

This issue contains undergraduate memorials for George Smoluk '47 *51, Andrew H. Solarski '48 *49, and Valerio Simini '78 *81.

Graduate memorials are prepared by the APGA.

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

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A Bonfire Fit for a **Perfect Season**

Iohn S. Weeren



"For the third time, is Nassau Hall burning down?" So asked PAW in early December 1964, when the magazine's cover featured Princeton's most famous building backlit by flames. Happily, the conflagration was a bonfire — the first to celebrate a perfect football season since 1951.

Coached by Dick Colman, who would lead the Tigers to four Ivy League titles, and captained by All-American fullback Cosmo Iacavazzi '65 *68, Princeton shut out four of its opponents and vanquished the other five by an average margin of 14 points.

Princetonians were euphoric. "Puffing five-inch stogies and quaffing California champagne, Princeton's undefeated team broke training with grandeur," The Daily Princetonian reported, following Cornell's defeat Nov. 21. Two days later, a mountain of combustibles, built around a 30-foot telephone pole and surmounted by an outhouse, was ignited on Cannon Green.

Not only sparks but toilet paper flew — so much that a proctor expressed the hope that students would henceforward have to "use their shirttails." The forces

of law and order had reason to be testy, for this was the 10th bonfire to be held within a week.

The other nine were kindled by the University's decision to cancel the official blaze that should have marked Princeton's victory over Yale Nov. 14. Dry conditions raised fears "that any flying ember would light up the whole town," but this did not prevent an outbreak of undergraduate pyromania. On Nov. 16, bonfires were lit across the campus, including one near Campbell Hall that "sent flames soaring 20 feet," thanks to "an impressive array of doors, bike racks, mattresses, and furniture." To the sound of dormitory fire alarms, exploding Roman candles, and shouts of "We're No. 1!" and "We want sex!" proctors struggled to disperse excited crowds.

Though damage proved minor, nine students were suspended. Addressing the thousands gathered on Cannon Green Nov. 23, Iacavazzi said, "I'd hate to see what would have happened if we'd lost." •

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

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