UNARMED AND DANGEROUS

Attorney Alinor Sterling ’89 is winning judgments for Sandy Hook families and changing the gun-violence debate
At Princeton, we’re speeding up reactions, in the lab and in life, and making audacious bets on what’s possible.

David MacMillan, the James S. McDonnell Distinguished University Professor of Chemistry, is a first-generation college student and a Nobel Prize winner for his breakthrough research on catalysis.

FORWARD THE CONVERSATION:
#VentureForward #ForwardTogether
alumni.princeton.edu/venture

Venture Forward is a mission-driven engagement and fundraising campaign focused on Princeton’s strengths in the liberal arts, pushing the boundaries of knowledge across disciplines, and collaborating to champion inclusion, science, public policy, the humanities and technology.

Photos: Courtesy of David MacMillan; Sameer A. Khan/Fotobuddy; Ben Chang (MacMillan with Syukuro Manabe)
Women Who Lead

On the heels of her new book about women in leadership, PAW asked Julia Boorstin ’00 to recommend three more books that inspired her.

Pay for Pain

They were supposed to be unwinnable cases, but Alinor Sterling ’89 and Sandy Hook families have scored major blows against the gun industry and a conspiracy theorist.

The New Look of Legacy

Is the University’s recent approach to naming buildings and spaces on campus adding to the racial, gender, and historic diversity of Princeton or blurring history?

A Combustible Mix

Maitland Jones, an emeritus professor of chemistry at Princeton, has thoughts about the state of teaching after his controversial dismissal from NYU.

Defending the Underdog

Barbara Roper ’77 is continuing her work protecting average investors, this time as an adviser to the SEC chairman.

On the cover: Attorney Alinor Sterling ’89 in her New Haven, Conn., office. Photo by John Emerson.
Princeton’s Tradition of Institutional Restraint

When I was a Princeton undergraduate, University departments communicated via letters, flyers, and bulletin boards. Today, websites, social media, and e-mail allow for the instantaneous and widespread dissemination of messages to the campus and beyond.

In this new media environment, University officials regularly face sensitive and difficult questions about whether to comment upon social and political controversies.

Some people believe that at a time when basic principles of democracy appear to be in jeopardy, universities and their leaders have a responsibility to make their voices heard on a wide range of issues. Others worry that universities may thereby create orthodoxies that discourage open discussion and debate.

I recently asked a faculty committee to consider whether Princeton should have a policy regulating the discretion of academic or administrative units to publish opinions on behalf of the unit. I expect the committee to make recommendations to the faculty in the spring semester.

Whatever the committee and the faculty decide about official statements, individual members of the University—including administrators and academic leaders—will retain broad freedom to speak in their own name.

When I consider whether to speak on an issue, I begin from the recognition that my principal responsibility as president is to ensure that the University remains an impartial forum for vigorous, high-quality discussion, debate, scholarship, and teaching. I therefore have a presumption against commenting on social, moral, or political topics.

This presumption is not, however, absolute, and there are occasions when I choose to reaffirm or elaborate values that are fundamental to our community or mission.

In pursuing this approach, I take guidance from my predecessors, especially the balance of ethical commitment and institutional restraint demonstrated by Robert Goheen. Goheen served as Princeton’s president from 1957 to 1972, a period that encompassed the social upheavals of the 1960s, coeducation of the University, and the Vietnam War.

He believed, as do I, that the University must protect “fully the freedom to search, to hear, to disagree, to test our ideas against others” so that it remains “a place for untrammeled, rational inquiry and debate.”

Goheen also regarded it as essential to speak up for what he called “the basic tenets” of the University. For example, when students invited Mississippi’s segregationist governor, Ross Barnett, to speak at Princeton in 1963, Goheen simultaneously defended Barnett’s right to speak and condemned the invitation as inconsistent with the University’s commitment to “the fair and equal treatment of all persons.”

One of Goheen’s greatest tests came years later, when American college campuses erupted in sometimes violent protest over the Vietnam War. On May 4, 1970, Goheen presided at a meeting of more than 4,000 students, faculty, and staff in Jadwin Gymnasium. A majority voted that the University should go on strike to protest the American invasion of Cambodia. The University suspended final exams, allowing students to complete their work in the autumn.

In her 2008 commencement address, delivered a few months after Goheen’s death, President Shirley Tilghman praised him for “[h]is calm willingness to listen at University gatherings where students and faculty vented their fury and frustration at events outside of their control.”

Goheen led Princeton through an exceptionally difficult period by creating and respecting processes that permitted the community to deliberate about and express its values. “Many attributed the wisdom and flexibility of President Robert Goheen’s administration as the reason that Princeton was able to avoid the turmoil and violence on campuses elsewhere,” according to a short history by the University archives.

Some other universities attempted to pursue a policy of strict “institutional neutrality” with regard to strikes, divestment, or other official actions, though perhaps not with regard to presidential statements. Princeton instead adopted a posture that Goheen’s provost and eventual successor, President William G. Bowen, called “institutional restraint.”

Bowen distinguished “restraint” from “neutrality.” In 1985, Bowen said: “[P]rinceton is a value-laden institution, and it is for that reason that I avoid using the word ‘neutrality’ to describe its aims. … But the University’s core values emanate from its character as a university. In this setting, the unrelenting, open-minded search for truth is itself the highest value; it is not to be sacrificed to anything else.”

This notion, of the University as simultaneously value-laden and committed to institutional restraint, captures the balance that Bob Goheen achieved as he led Princeton through the 1960s.

It has also guided the University during other major controversies, including divestment issues pertaining to South Africa in the 1970s and ’80s and the fossil fuel industry today.

A strict policy of neutrality would preclude any divestment decisions. Princeton has taken a different tack.

In 1978, the University trustees affirmed the basic principle of institutional restraint with regard to matters of divestment, saying that “there is a strong presumption against the University as an institution taking a position or playing an active role with respect to external issues of a political, economic, social, moral, or legal character.”

The trustees have also recognized, however, that this presumption can yield in “very unusual situations” involving a “direct and serious contradiction” between an investment and a “central value” of the University.

As our faculty committee considers policies to guide or limit messaging on behalf of University departments or units, it will add another chapter to Princeton’s distinctive tradition. While there are no easy or simple answers to the questions confronting the committee, I expect that Princeton’s history will provide useful precedents for it to examine.
Inbox

DIVESTING AND DISSOCIATING
“Princeton will have the most significant impact on the climate crisis through the scholarship we generate and the people we educate,” said President Eisgruber ’83 in the University’s Sept. 29 dissociation announcement (On the Campus, November issue).

Princeton should be proud of the determination of undergrads, grad students, and alums over the last five years who have advocated for divestment from fossil fuels — who wouldn’t let “no” stand, who called out delay tactics and literally educated administration and trustees on the inextricable link between Princo investments and the intellectual products of academia. The president, representing the administration, should acknowledge and celebrate the role of Divest Princeton, and that of changemakers at an institution that generally presents its decisions as top down. Such acknowledgement wouldn’t weaken the decisions of the administration; it would reinforce and strengthen them.

As an alumni supporter of this group, I have been floored by the intelligence and moral dignity of members as they have researched, proposed, partnered, informed, called out, and dragged this institution forward to do what it has known for far too long that it must do. They are the best Princeton has to offer to a world that is standing at the brink. Without smart, moral, loyal, and determined students, Princeton trustees would not have moved forward on divestment and dissociation. And yet in its formal statement the administration said not one word about Divest Princeton. Let’s hear the administration sing their praises. Divest Princeton is still working — there is more to do.

Cory Alperstein ’78
Newton, Mass.

Editor’s note: A longer version of this letter appears at bit.ly/calperstein.

I would like to see a discussion on the unintended consequences of divestiture in fossil fuels and the impact on all of the other industries that rely on this product — perhaps a discussion on what happens when you require an entire industry that supports 10.3 million jobs in the U.S. and accounts for nearly 8 percent of our GDP to scale down, as opposed to an industry that typically scales up to achieve economies. Can we assume in other industries that rely on this product their dependency on this industry will remain the same? Some might argue that with a greater supply, the price of this industry’s product would decrease. We should see the math.

Once you go down this path, you’d better have a plan in place when a natural disaster wipes out your solar or wind farm, servicing homes and businesses for millions of people.

Richard Byer ’82
Farmington, Conn.

Your October 2022 Inbox published three letters by alumni dismayed by the University’s decision not to divest from fossil fuels. These writers are believers in what I call “Climate Change Catastrophism,” the belief that civilization is doomed unless we ban fossil fuels. What they fail to understand is that fossil fuels have been the overwhelming reason that life on Earth has improved in the developed world over the past 150 years. For the less developed world, the improvement has not been so impressive. More than 80 percent of the world’s population (roughly 6 billion people) would love nothing more than to have greater access to energy, which is today overwhelmingly provided by fossil fuels.

By declaring fossil fuels to be evil, our alumni advocates are saying that these 6 billion people should wait the decades it will take to replace fossil fuels with renewables before they are entitled to consume more energy. This is an unbearably elitist mindset and explains much of the disconnect between the Left and the Right in our country today.

Robert H. Braunohler ’68
Washington, D.C.

Editor’s note: The October letters calling for Princeton to divest were written prior to the University’s divestment and dissociation announcement in late September.
I was encouraged to see that Princeton can provide more free tuition, room, and board for even more students (On the Campus, October issue). But I was sad to see Princeton divesting itself of the means to pay for these positive programs. Fossil fuels are necessary for at least another two decades, and Princeton should continue to reap this industry’s profits until fossil fuels are replaced by secure nuclear and renewable power sources. That should be possible soon, but not now. Why should Princeton shoot itself in the foot without reason? The future of Princeton and future Princeton students deserve sound decision-making based on facts and not on emotion.

David Goetz ’72
Williamsburg, Va.

**EQUITY IN PANDEMIC RESPONSE**

I was dismayed the profile of Dr. Lucy McBride ’95 (Princetonians, October issue) lacked any critical analysis of her “Urgency of Normal” activities. While many selflessly rose to the challenge presented by the COVID pandemic, others like Dr. McBride have used it as an opportunity for self-promotion far beyond the scope of their expertise. Media-savvy physicians like Dr. McBride have provided politicians cover to eliminate the few remaining public health precautions, but low-income and minoritized children and their caregivers continue to carry the greatest burden of disease and death. Though the current hyperendemic state of COVID is very different from the early pandemic in 2020, reverting to “normal” disproportionately harms the most vulnerable members of society. I encourage PAW to highlight alumni who are tackling the pandemic in evidence- and equity-based ways, rather than those who have been most successful at chasing the spotlight.

Rebecca Thorsson ’13
Providence, R.I.

**ADLAI’S LEGACY**

I write in response to the article on Adlai Stevenson 1922 by Mark Bernstein ’83 that appeared in the October issue (“Still Madly for Adlai”). As I remember it from a magazine I read in the 1950s, the exchange between Stevenson and a shout from an onlooker took place in 1952 and went like this: “Governor, all the thinking people are for you!” To which Stevenson shouted back, “Yes, but I need a majority.” There was no hint of condescension. It was not part of his character.

Adlai Stevenson was my political hero. I turned 12 two days before he was crushed by Eisenhower’s landslide. It was far more crushing for me than for Stevenson. The day after, he quoted words spoken by Abraham Lincoln after he lost an election. Lincoln compared himself to a 9-year-old boy who had stubbed his toe in the dark: “It hurts too much to laugh but I’m too old to cry.” When it came time for me to apply to college, I hoped to follow in Stevenson’s footsteps. He was to me the very epitome of what an educated person should be — the very model of eloquence and humility.

C. Thomas Corwin ’62
Naples, Fla.

I’d like to share with your readers my personal interaction with the illustrious Adlai Stevenson 1922, featured in your October issue. I was just over 11 years old when my father and I went to hear him speak during his second campaign against Ike on a fall evening in 1956 at the University of Virginia’s Memorial Gym. My dad encouraged me to go up afterwards and say, “I want to shake hands with the next president of the United States.” I dutifully waited in line, delivered my little speech, and shook the great man’s hand. Adlai responded, “Son, I wouldn’t take any bets on that.”

Richard Hevener *72
Columbia, S.C.

Your generally fair article on Adlai Stevenson 1922 omits a salient but uncomfortable truth about his career. In 1952 he chose an avowed segregationist, Sen. John Sparkman of Alabama, as his vice-presidential running mate, an act for which history would refuse to forgive a Republican nominee, if any had done so. The free ride that acadeeme has given the Democratic Party for its segregationist past, when other
American institutions are berated for far more remote racial sins, continues to puzzle me.
George W.C. McCarter '71
Little Silver, N.J.

The slang term “egghead” has been used since the beginning of the 20th century. It refers to a man who is either an intellectual or who has intellectual pretensions. Such an individual is thought to have a deeply receding hairline, i.e., a “high brow.” This tall forehead does indeed give the face a sort of egg shape. The term was not originally applied to Adlai Stevenson 1922 but to those who would vote for him.

Stephen E. Silver ‘58
Chevy Chase, Md.

Editor’s note: While the Oxford English Dictionary traces “egghead” back to 1907, its listing also shows that use of the term picked up significantly in 1952, with citations specifically referring to supporters of Stevenson’s first presidential campaign.

BILLIONAIRE MINDSET
The mindset described in Douglas Rushkoff ’83’s new book (Princetonians, November issue) is like a bad imitation of an already bad novel, Ayn Rand’s Atlas Shrugged, the libertarian gospel. If you’ve never read it, it ends with the powerful, rich technocrats abandoning society, the entire world descending into chaos, billions of regular people left to their fates and dying, and the elite few who control entire industries holed up together in a safe, remote location, planning to rebuild the world according to their own ultra-capitalist, anti-democratic ideals. For a sardonic recent look at this mindset, I recommend watching the movie Don’t Look Up, with special attention to the character played by Mark Rylance.

The mere millionaires among us, if they embrace this worldview, might do well to consider that the billionaires consider them also to be disposable collateral damage on their journey to Rand’s utopia. After all, there won’t be enough seats on the spaceship for everyone, and in their world, those who have the most gold rule.

Katherine Brokaw ’82
Atlanta, Ga.

OVERTIME’S IMPACT
I certainly agree with E.B. Boyd ’89’s opening comment, “Dan Porter ’88’s latest project, Overtime, is changing the way teens play and watch sports and perhaps upending an entire industry” (“The Ball Is in His Court,” October issue). Overtime might very well be a financial 3-pointer as a startup success, but it seems to me it is likely to be a disincentive for participation in team sports, and that is not good.

If I can make $100k sending digital images of my amazing and entertaining dunk shots to Overtime, why risk not making the school team? Social media has already lured our grandchildren to the couch to text friends instead of talking to them and playing with them. Overtime would seem to encourage further isolation and reduce the life-learning experience of being a part of a sports team.

Fred Churchill ’64
Vienna, Va.

NO CONTACT ORDERS
Princeton’s no-contact orders (On the Campus, November issue) are extralegal and thus should not exist in an institution that should follow the rule of law. No university has the right to act as judge and jury because it is neither.

Either charge the student with an offense under federal or New Jersey law or cease and desist with any no-contact order.

James Stewart ’58
Tucson, Ariz.

COLLEGE RANKINGS
Princeton’s U.S. News No. 1 ranking is an excellent achievement (On the Campus, October issue). Not so excellent is the 2022-23 College Free Speech Ranking from the Foundation for Individual Rights in Education (FIRE). Here, Princeton ranks No. 169 out of about 200 colleges. “The Overall Score combines seven unique dimensions to identify the top-ranked college campuses for student free speech and open inquiry,” FIRE explains. The No. 169 ranking speaks for itself.

Greg Nash ’68
Los Angeles, Calif.

PROPHETIC OUTLOOK
I appreciate Elyse Graham ’07’s portraits of James Madison 1771’s classmates Hugh Henry Brackenridge and Philip Freneau (Princeton Portrait, October issue).

I’d like to add that Brackenridge, Freneau, and Madison grew up in a culture of white American Protestantism, which was entrenched in Colonial Princeton. In this light, Brackenridge and Freneau likely had a blast mocking the Cliosophs as outside the Protestant America mainstream and Bombo as a fool for seeking redemption in the Muslim Middle East. To us, this humor is egregious, but Brackenridge and Freneau are writing within accepted standards of Protestant Colonial America.

Now let’s consider “The Rising Glory of America,” their 1771 student Commencement address. Unlike Father Bombo, which looks east and is bombastic, “Rising Glory” looks west and is prophetic. It sees a great civilization which will stretch from coast to coast. It sees America preparing for its role as the new thousand-year center of global commerce, culture, literature, and the arts. Although seemingly outdated, the notion of American cultural supremacy persisted for at least our nation’s first 200 years. Many would argue that it continues today, in the context of American exceptionalism.

Despite its chauvinism, “Rising Glory” contains an underlying vision and spirit. Princetonians everywhere can take ownership of that vision and spirit and help make the promise of America available to all Americans and, in the words of our informal motto, all humanity.

Wayne S. Moss ’74
Sitka, Alaska

Editor’s note: A longer version of this letter appears at bit.ly/wmoss74.

paw.princeton.edu

December 2022 Princeton Alumni Weekly 5
Samuel Fosso: Affirmative Acts
November 19, 2022–January 29, 2023

One of Africa’s most renowned artists considers the photographic self-portrait as a political act.

An Unforgettable Week among England’s Country Houses and Gardens

Travel to Derbyshire and Yorkshire with Museum Director James Steward
May 9–16, 2023

Details and registration on our website

Exhibitions and programs at Art on Hulfish are made possible in part by Annette Merle-Smith; Princeton University; William S. Fisher, Class of 1979, and Sakurako Fisher; J. Bryan King, Class of 1993; Rachelle Belfer Malkin, Class of 1986, and Anthony E. Malkin; the New Jersey State Council on the Arts, a partner agency of the National Endowment for the Arts; and other generous benefactors. Samuel Fosso: Affirmative Acts is organized by the Princeton University Art Museum in collaboration with The Walther Collection.
On the Campus

NEWS, SPORTS, AND RESEARCH • STUDENT'S DEATH ON CAMPUS • ENDOVEMENT DIPS • BLACK HOLE MATH

Students ride to class amid fall foliage near the Julis Romo Rabinowitz Building, with Washington Road and McCosh Hall in the background.
Princeton’s endowment lost 1.5 percent on its investments in the fiscal year that ended June 30, 2022, finishing with a value of $35.8 billion, according to a University release. The rare drop follows one of the endowment’s most successful years on record, a 46.9 percent return in 2020-21.

“I’m actually much more proud of this year than I was of last year,” said Andrew Golden, the longtime president of the Princeton University Investment Company (Princo). He pointed to lemons-to-lemonade investments like market-index hedges that helped to preserve the endowment’s value in a challenging economy.

In 2021-22, Princo fared better than most of its Ivy League peers; only one reported a positive return on investments (Yale, 0.8 percent). In August, Bloomberg reported that a Wilshire Trust Universe Comparison Service study estimated a median loss of 10.2 percent for U.S. college endowments in the fiscal year but a modest gain of 0.9 percent for the largest endowments.

Golden said that 75 percent of the new managers Princo has hired in the last four years are diverse, as defined by the Knight survey. “While we have to keep seeking to invest with already diverse firms, we have to make sure that we don’t lose sight of the need for not-yet-diverse firms to become diverse,” he said. “It’s going to be hard to achieve our goal of having our roster, let alone the industry, look like America if the focus is purely on already diverse entities.”

Princeton’s trustees in late September. “We are well underway,” Golden said. “Like a lot of things, the devil’s in the details, but we’re committed to follow through on this as fast as is practical.”

Endowments also have been drawing scrutiny on Capitol Hill, where Rep. Emanuel Cleaver, a Democrat from Missouri, has introduced a bill that would require colleges and universities to report data on how much of their investment portfolios are managed by women- and minority-owned firms.

The Knight Foundation tried to gather this information for its own report on the diversity of asset managers in higher education endowments, reaching out to the top 25 public and top 25 private endowments. Princeton was one of just 16 institutions that provided data; in 2021, 26.8 percent of its analyzed assets were managed by women-owned, minority-owned, or diverse-owned firms.

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By B.T.
MOURNING A STUDENT’S DEATH

Campus Grieves Loss of Misrach Ewunetie ’24 as Questions Remain

As the University community mourned the loss of Misrach Ewunetie ’24, a junior who was found dead on campus Oct. 20 after first being reported missing by the University Oct. 17, questions about her mysterious death remained, with students expressing uneasiness about campus safety.

“[The University says] that they don’t think there’s a threat, but it’s still just scary, and [we] don’t know a lot about what happened to her,” Ariel Sylvain ’26 said.

Casey DeBlasio, a spokesperson for the Mercer County Prosecutor’s Office, told PAW via email that an autopsy was conducted on Oct. 21, the day after Ewunetie was found, but that “they will not rule on a cause and manner of death until all of the test results, including toxicology, are received. That will most likely be weeks.”

In a note to students on Oct. 23 and a follow-up sent Nov. 1, Dean of the College Jill Dolan, Vice President for Campus Life Rochelle Calhoun, and other University administrators reiterated that there was no suspicion of foul play but acknowledged ongoing concerns on campus. “While we know that our campus is safe, it’s important that you also feel safe,” the latter message said.

The Council of College Heads decided to lock common areas in all residential colleges and limit access to students and authorized faculty and staff in the hours between 9 p.m. and 7 a.m. According to a timeline compiled by The Daily Princetonian, Ewunetie was captured on video leaving Terrace Club at 2:33 a.m. on Oct. 14. She was last seen around 3 a.m. by one of her suitmates, who said Ewunetie was brushing her teeth. She was gone by around 4:30 a.m.

Few other details have been released. In an interview with The U.S. Sun, Ewunetie’s brother, Universe, said that his sister was found fully clothed and that “the area she was found makes us feel it was suspicious, some trees had to be cut when they were removing Misrach.” Universe also insisted that his sister wouldn’t have taken her own life.

A GoFundMe page that had raised more than $150,000 as of Nov. 7 stated that it was raising money “to support Misrach’s family by assisting with the expenses associated with a funeral, an independent autopsy, and significant travel.”

Mourners, including Ewunetie’s family, nearly filled the Chapel in a vigil Oct. 24 that was organized by the Princeton Ethiopian and Eritrean Students Association (PEESA) and open to the University community.

“We lost a really, really integral part of our community here with Misrach. We loved her very much,” said Joachim Ambaw ’24, PEESA co-president.

The vigil also included remarks by Ewunetie’s close friends and family, both in English and Amharic. There were laughs as well as tears.

“Misrach was always smiling,” said Jamie Feder ’23, who was introduced as one of Ewunetie’s two best friends. “She was a great friend, she was beautiful, she was smart and funny, and she will be forever missed.”

After a moment of silence and the singing of a hymn at the family’s request, Ewunetie’s father, as identified by The Daily Princetonian, said his daughter was a gift to the world. “I don’t know how I will survive,” he said.

According to The Daily Princetonian, the Office of Religious Life also organized an Oct. 24 vigil that was attended by about 120 students as well as New College West staff, Dolan, and Calhoun. The following night, Terrace Club, where Ewunetie was a member, hosted a candlelight vigil on its grounds.

A somber mood could be found around campus. Andy Tutuc ’24 told PAW, “I think a lot of people are sad. A lot of people are kind of shocked really.”

By J.B.
After Pandemic Cancellations, Princeton Students Return to Study Abroad

By Anna Chung ’24

Ben Fasciano was originally set to graduate with Princeton’s Class of 2021. Now, in the fall of 2022, he is finishing up his last semester of college in Milan, Italy. “It’s a little bit of a strange situation,” said Fasciano.

This is his second time at Bocconi University, but it will be the first full semester he will complete there. At the height of the pandemic in the spring of 2020, Fasciano was one of 160 Princeton students studying abroad who had to be recalled from universities around the world. All programs were put on pause through the summer of 2021.

Since then, Fasciano has taken one and a half gap years, and after another last-minute cancellation this past spring, he has finally returned to Milan to finish what he started. At Bocconi, Fasciano is continuing his studies in the economics department. Having completed his senior thesis and all but one of his departmentals, he says he feels a lot more freedom this time around to explore the city, practice his Italian, and travel around Europe.

Like Fasciano, many students abroad have had to grapple with pandemic-related obstacles. But Princeton’s study abroad programs are on their way to a complete return, with 43 students abroad this fall, according to Gisella Gisolo, director of the study abroad office. The gradual return began in the fall of 2021 with three students in Hungary and Denmark, and continued last spring, when 19 undergrads participated in the Semesters in the Field program at the University’s Mpala Research Centre in central Kenya.

“This is, I estimate, my third attempt to study abroad,” said Anne Wen ’23, a senior in the East Asian Studies department now studying at Doshisha University in Kyoto, Japan. “There were so many moments when I wanted to give up and felt like going back to the comfort of Princeton would have been better. And yet I know, being here two months into the country, that that would have been the worst decision I could have made.”

Visiting temples, climbing Mount Fuji, attending festivals, and painting lacquerware chopsticks, Wen says that no two days look the same. Although the initial adjustment to the country and language made the first few weeks difficult, Wen also spoke about the value of placing yourself in environments outside of your comfort zone.

“I can understand that someone whose entire college experience was decimated by COVID [would want] to be on campus because they haven’t had the full experience,” she said. But Wen feels she has had the opportunity to take advantage of Princeton to the fullest. “I feel very comfortable [at Princeton], and I very much believe that if you are too comfortable, you’re not learning as much.”

Unlike Fasciano and Wen, Kazuki Tojo ’24 has had less time to experience a normal Princeton. Though he ultimately decided to spend his junior year at Oxford, his choice was made more difficult by COVID — as a member of the Class of 2024, much of his Princeton career has been defined by the pandemic. Studying abroad “would have been a no-brainer” if he’d been on campus for all of freshman year, Tojo said.

Regardless, he doesn’t regret anything. As much as he enjoys his time at Princeton, he said that being in the same environment can get repetitive.

“I think it’ll be great to have a new challenge for a year, and then go back and spend one last really nice year with all my friends,” he said.

Oyin Sangoyomi ’23 was also planning to study abroad her junior year but had to wait until her senior fall. She is studying at University College London through Princeton’s English department.

Though the change means that Sangoyomi will have less time on campus for her final year, the timing worked out in other ways. For her thesis, she is writing a book set in Victorian London, and Sangoyomi has used her time abroad to help inform her work.

“I’ve enjoyed experiencing the streets that I’m writing about, walking down them like my characters will be,” Sangoyomi said.

From creative inspirations to cultural immersion, students all spoke of the ways in which their time abroad has broadened their perspectives.

“I’ve had some of the most meaningful cross-cultural conversations that lasted four to six hours each time,” said Wen. “And I don’t think those conversations can ever be replaced by experiences I would have at Princeton.”
The word origami likely conjures up thoughts of ancient Chinese or Japanese masters carefully folding paper for use in religious rituals or to create delicate art. Or maybe you think of a classroom full of small children making simple cranes or frogs.

But Glaucio Paulino, a civil and environmental engineering professor, can list many of the complex and modern usages of this age-old concept: “Space exploration, airplanes, deployable systems, robotics, architecture, aerospace engineering, mechanical engineering, now automobiles [for example, energy-absorbing crash boxes].”

“Origami is everywhere,” Paulino said. That includes Princeton, with the addition of Paulino’s course, “Origami Engineering,” which is new this fall, though Paulino taught it at Georgia Tech, where he worked before joining Princeton’s faculty last year. The course has both undergraduate and graduate sections.

On a Tuesday afternoon in late September at the Friend Center, Paulino began his undergraduate class by asking students to use paper, glue sticks, and pieces of interlocking plastic to construct collapsible egg boxes, similar to egg cartons found in grocery stores. It may seem like arts and crafts, but Paulino told PAW that “origami is very deceiving, extremely deceiving, because it looks easy until you try to do [it] by yourself.” The math that came next underscored that point. Quickly after the students finished their egg boxes, Paulino dove deep into complicated equations that examined the structures’ infinite configurations; by the end of class, every blackboard had been covered with derivations.

Mechanical and aerospace engineering major Liza Cotter ’25 likes the way that Paulino uses different methods to teach the same concept. “Sometimes the paper to me feels a little mysterious, but then you see the math, and you’re like, ‘OK. This is why it works,’” she said.

Paulino often encourages his students to use both sides of their brain and designed the class in a way that motivates them to do just that. He said he’s fascinated by the connection between art and engineering.

Aside from the twice-a-week lectures, the undergraduates also complete lab exercises each week overseen by postdoc Tuo Zhao.

Zhao said that “the theory’s quite involved,” but the labs provide a chance to get extensive hands-on experience. “Students can really see origami,” he said.

Looking ahead, Paulino is especially excited “to bring Japan to Princeton,” with a class visit by Tomohiro Tachi, a professor at the University of Tokyo. Paulino calls him “the Michael Jordan of origami,” pointing to the “amazing” way Tachi combines math, engineering, design, art, and the sciences all in one package.

For the final, undergraduates will work solo or in groups of up to four to design and prototype an origami-inspired solution to an engineering or societal problem. They’ll be asked to write a report as well as create a poster and present their engineering product at a “trade show,” which will be open to the public, during final exam period.

“Sometimes the paper to me feels a little mysterious, but then you see the math, and you’re like, ‘OK. This is why it works.’”

— Liza Cotter ’25, mechanical and aerospace engineering major

By J.B.
Genius Grants
Math Professor Huh, Alumna Wood ’09 Honored as MacArthur Fellows

Princeton mathematics professor June Huh and alumna Melanie Matchett Wood ’09 are among this year’s class of MacArthur Fellows, the MacArthur Foundation announced Oct. 12.

The 25 recipients in the 2022 cohort each will receive an $800,000 “no-strings-attached award” — a substantial increase from $625,000, which was the amount given since 2013 — over the next five years.

Huh is best known for his work in geometric combinatorics, which includes both algebraic geometry and combinatorics, or the study of finite or countable discrete structures. Earlier this year, he was honored by the International Mathematical Union when they named him one of four recipients of the Fields Medal — often called “the Nobel Prize of mathematics.”

“June Huh is a rare and distinctive talent with an inspiring combination of mathematical genius and creativity,” President Eisgruber ’83 said in a University article. “All of us at Princeton are thrilled that the MacArthur Foundation has recognized this extraordinary scholar, and we look forward to what he will do in the future.”

Huh joined Princeton’s faculty officially last year, though he previously had “a series of fellowships and visiting professorships, including multiple stints at the Institute for Advanced Study, during which he taught courses at Princeton,” according to the University.

Wood is also a mathematician. She is a professor of mathematics at Harvard, a role she’s held since 2020. According to her Harvard website, she studies number theory and is “interested in understanding the direction of number fields and their fundamental structures.”

“This award is associated so much with creativity and with people who have original outlooks,” Wood told The Harvard Gazette. “I feel like there is a lot of creativity happening in mathematics and that’s not always seen. It’s particularly important to me that this is recognizing that to solve hard math problems one really needs the kind of originality that this award celebrates.”

In 2018, Wood was named a Minerva Distinguished Visitor at Princeton and spent that fall in residence on campus. Previously, she taught at the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study, the University of California at Berkeley, the University of Wisconsin-Madison, and Stanford. She was also named an American Institute of Mathematics Five-Year Fellow in 2009, the same year she earned her Ph.D. in mathematics at Princeton. According to its website, the MacArthur Foundation honors “talented individuals who have shown extraordinary originality and dedication in their creative pursuits and a marked capacity for self-direction.” The awards are meant to “encourage people of outstanding talent to pursue their own creative, intellectual, and professional inclinations.” ♦ By J.B.

In Memoriam
Hildred Geertz, a cultural anthropologist who was Princeton’s first female department chair, died Sept. 30. She was 95. Geertz, who joined the faculty in 1971, was among the first women to earn tenure at the University. Her fieldwork and writing explored the cultures of Java, Morocco, and Bali, with a focus on art and artistry. Geertz chaired the anthropology department from 1973 to 1978 and served as acting chair from 1987 to 1988. According to a University obituary, she jokingly compared the job to raising male ducks: “You get only squawks and no eggs.”

Ignacio Rodríguez-Iturbe, an ecohydrology pioneer in the civil and environmental engineering department, died Sept. 28. He was 80. Rodríguez-Iturbe studied connections between plant systems and the water cycle. In 2002, he won the Stockholm Water Prize, informally known as the “Nobel Prize of water,” according to a University news story. Rodríguez-Iturbe taught at six universities, including two in his native Venezuela (the University of Zulia and Simón Bolívar University). He joined Princeton’s faculty in 1999 and transferred to emeritus status in 2016.

T. Leslie Shear Jr. ’59 *66, an archaeologist of ancient Greece who directed excavations at the agora of Athens, died Sept. 28 at age 84. Shear was born in Athens, where his father, also a Princeton professor, was leading excavations of the agora. From 1968 to 1994, the younger Shear expanded on the work his father had started, yielding new discoveries, including the building from which Stoicism drew its name and the portico where Socrates was tried and sentenced to death. Shear served on the faculty for 42 years, retiring in 2009. ♦
CAMPUS TRANSPORTATION

Princeton’s Bus Fleet: It’s Electric!

The first of the University’s new electric buses arrived on campus in mid-October, with 16 more scheduled to enter service by Commencement. Each bus contains a series of batteries that together produce 435 kilowatt-hours.

In a University release, Charlie Tennyson, director of Transportation and Parking Services, said that once the transition away from diesel is complete, “Princeton will be the first Ivy League institution to own and operate a fully electric transit fleet.” The University is also installing 10 charging stations that will be able to charge two buses each, though the primary charging station will be off-campus and use energy from PSE&G.

The buses will also feature state-of-the-art wheelchair positions that don’t require assistance from the driver, and spots for USB charging. ♦ By J.B.

IN SHORT

The University partnered with the Arts Council of Princeton (ACP) on an exhibit that features photographs by the late Romus Broadway of everyday life in Princeton’s WITHERSPOON-JACKSON NEIGHBORHOOD, home to much of the town’s African American community, from the late 1950s to the early 2000s. Beginning in August, 20 banners were displayed around the neighborhood and will remain up through May 2023.

In 2020, after Broadway’s death, the University Library purchased the collection — which includes 30,000 photographs — and is currently digitizing it (see bit.ly/rbroadway). ACP artistic director Maria Evans, who was a friend of Broadway, said that “he had such a passion for visual storytelling” and called the collection “truly astounding.”

Chemical and biological engineering professor Clifford Brangwynne was one of five researchers selected to receive the 2023 BREAKTHROUGH PRIZE IN LIFE SCIENCES. He will share the $3 million prize with Anthony A. Hyman of the Max Planck Institute of Molecular Cell Biology and Genetics. According to a Breakthrough Prize Foundation release, Brangwynne and Hyman “discovered an entirely new physical principle that concentrates cellular interactions between proteins and other biomolecules, in the absence of membranes.” These “membraneless liquid condensates” have advanced the field’s understanding of cellular organization and could lead to clinical applications in the treatment of diseases, according to the release.

The Breakthrough Prize Foundation also honored associate professor of electrical and computer engineering Jeff Thompson with its $100,000 New Horizons Prize for early-career contributions in physics and mathematics.

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From Camper to Captain

Julia Cunningham ’23, Princeton face lofty expectations and tough schedule

Julia Cunningham ’23 first came to Princeton a decade ago to attend Tiger Camp.

The girls’ basketball camp introduced her to then-coach Courtney Banghart and the women’s basketball program. Her camp coach, Alex Wheatley ’16 *20, made a big impression, and she returned to Tiger Camp the following year as well.

“It’s also when I started liking sports in general,” said Cunningham. Going to camp gave her “an outlet” for the competitiveness that she’d always had.

The New Jersey native also played softball, but basketball was more her pace. Cunningham came to watch Princeton games, and the Tigers watched as she developed into the career leading scorer at Watchung Hills High School, a feat recognized along with her commitment to Princeton by the town council with “Julia Cunningham Day” April 19, 2018. (Watchung’s mayor at the time, Stephen Pote ’84, presented a Princeton cap and pennant.)

Cunningham has continued to develop over the last five years at Princeton. Her transition to the speed and physical demands of the college game was typical, but Cunningham earned six starts in her first year. Her numbers jumped from her first to second season, and after she took a leave of absence during the pandemic-canceled 2020-21 season, her linear improvements in every statistic last winter earned her a first-team All-Ivy selection.

“She certainly works really, really hard on her game during the offseason, and in-season she’s always in the gym getting extra shots up and working on her footwork and her shot,” said coach Carla Berube. “It’s not a surprise that every year she’s elevated her game.”

Cunningham’s scoring jumped from 8.2 to 13.4 points per game, her rebounds almost doubled from 83 to 162 total, and her assists, steals, and blocks all increased. Cunningham credited being able to work out with off-campus roommates Ellie Mitchell ’24, Maggie Connolly ’23, Kaitlyn Chen ’24, and Chet Nweke ’24 during the pandemic while she took prerequisite classes toward physician assistant school, something she will pursue if she doesn’t get a chance to play professionally overseas next year.

“A lot of my COVID year I spent working on my finishing, getting a lot of shooting in, and just getting physically stronger and in really good shape to be ready to come back for the season,” Cunningham said. “That’s one of the most important things I did and where I saw the biggest statistical jump.”

The physical improvements were part of what enabled the 5-foot-11 guard to take on a larger defensive role on top of upping her offensive productivity. Cunningham became Princeton’s stopper for an opponent’s top guard, a nod to her development under the defensive-minded Berube.

“We joke back and forth that she probably wouldn’t have recruited me out of high school because my defense was not so great,” Cunningham said. “But then she was stuck with me so she had to make it work.”

Cunningham returns for her final year in a similar role at both ends, though expectations again are elevated for her and the Tigers. After graduating one starter, leading scorer Abby Meyers ’22, from last year’s 25-5 team that reached the NCAA Tournament’s second round, Princeton became the first Ivy women’s team to be ranked in the AP preseason poll when it was selected 24th. The Tigers were picked by the media as favorites to win a fifth straight Ivy League title. Princeton is preparing for Ivy play against a nonconference schedule that includes games at Texas Nov. 27 and UConn Dec. 8.

Those early games will “prepare us for the basketball we want to be playing in March,” Cunningham said.

Cunningham is part of a five-member senior class that is leading the charge. From camper to captain, she has improved every step of the way with the Princeton program.

“She’s a great role model,” Berube said. “The players, they see that in their leader and they want to get in the gym and get better. I’m just looking forward to watching her this season and seeing what kind of impact and legacy she’s going to leave here.”

By Justin Feil
**THE BIG THREE**

1. Quarterback **BLAKE STENSTROM ’24** led Princeton football to its eighth win of the season and its first over Dartmouth since 2018, completing 31 of 40 passes for 264 yards and running for a touchdown in a 17-14 victory Nov. 5. Through early November, Stenstrom, who transferred to Princeton from the University of Colorado, topped all Ivy League quarterbacks in completion percentage (69.7 percent) and passing yards (2,123) while tossing 12 touchdown passes and two interceptions. Princeton was the Ivy’s lone undefeated team heading into its final two games against Yale and Penn.

2. Field hockey’s **SAMMY POPPER ’23** scored Princeton’s second goal — her ninth of the season — to seal a win over Brown Oct. 30 and guarantee the Tigers an Ivy championship and a spot in the NCAA Tournament. With a 3-1 win at Columbia the following weekend, Princeton finished 7-0 in league games.

3. **ANTHONY MONTE ’24** placed third and three other Tigers finished in the top 10 as Princeton men’s cross country edged Harvard to repeat as champions in the Ivy League Heptagonal Championships at Van Cortlandt Park in the Bronx Oct. 28. Monte ran the 8-kilometer course in 24:11.6, 12.3 seconds behind individual winner Acer Iverson (Harvard), who set a Heps course record.

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Mathematicians Prove Stability of Black Holes

The groundbreaking research involves many Princeton connections

A group of mathematicians with strong Princeton ties has proven that black holes are stable — confirming long-held assumptions related to general relativity — through a series of papers totaling approximately 2,100 pages.

“Stability is a fundamental issue; in a sense you are proving that these things are real. It’s a test of reality, as I like to call it,” says Sergiu Klainerman, a mathematics professor at Princeton. Jérémie Szeftel — a former postdoctoral researcher of Klainerman’s who went on to be an instructor and visiting professor at Princeton and is now a researcher at the Sorbonne — and Klainerman led the project.

Together, the works prove that even if a black hole experiences a perturbation — a deviation in motion — it will eventually converge to a similar, nearby state.

“Mathematicians have spent decades trying to do what these collaborators have now accomplished. It goes back to 1915, when Albert Einstein proposed his Theory of General Relativity, which theorizes how gravity affects the fabric of spacetime, but it wasn’t until 1963 that mathematician Roy Kerr discovered one of the solutions to the Einstein equations: rotating black holes,” says Eliot Quataert, a professor of astrophysical sciences at Princeton who was not involved. “Kerr’s discovery gave mathematicians “a monumental task: to test the physical reality of these solutions.”

Since then, there have been incremental developments, including from Klainerman himself. (In 1993, he and collaborator Demetrios Christodoulou ’71 proved the stability of Minkowski space — essentially empty space.) The mathematicians are quick to point out that these new proofs represent a culmination of work by many people over many years.

In the meantime, physicists assumed that black holes are stable, but that didn’t necessarily mean they were right. “[Physicists] really only looked at some specific perturbations … and they showed that those perturbations were not exponentially growing in time,” says Giorgi. “But it doesn’t really prove that it’s stable,” as general perturbations weren’t taken into account.

She points to Minkowski space as an example of when physicists’ assumptions didn’t capture the whole picture. In that case, mathematicians “were able to find some effects that were not known before,” according to Giorgi.

“This is a nice … example of when mathematics can give back to physics,” she says. “Mathematics can actually help in understanding.”

And while the new works represent a big step forward, there is still a restriction that could be further expanded upon and developed: The solution only holds true for slowly rotating black holes of a certain type, called Kerr black holes (named after Roy Kerr).

“Essentially, the modeling of black holes is based on Kerr,” says Klainerman. He also notes that “in most of our work, we don’t need that [slowly rotating] condition.”

Klainerman expects that the stability of black holes will be definitively proven without this restriction within five years. “I think it’s a matter of time [before we] have the whole thing.”

With a chuckle, the 72-year-old Klainerman tells PAW, “I’m getting old. I’m not sure that I can keep up with all the young people in the field, but hopefully I can still work on this. I have other plans also. We’ll see.”

By J.B.
ICE FLOWING

Sea levels are rising because of ice melting in places such as Antarctica and Greenland. Scientific understanding of how ice flows is based on decades-old laboratory studies, but a block of ice in a lab may not behave the same way as ice shelves above the ocean that span hundreds of kilometers. Using satellite data that became available in the past decade, Lai uses an approach called physics-informed deep learning to understand the physical laws that govern the dynamics of glacial ice. Her project was one of nine selected in 2021 to receive support from Princeton’s Dean for Research Innovation Funds, awarded to early-stage projects.

GREENLAND BLISTERS

In Greenland, melting of the ice surface due to atmospheric warming causes lakes to form on the surface of the ice sheet. When they drain, they form large water-filled cavities known as blisters. Lai and other researchers discovered that the blisters push the surface of the ice upward, then cause it to gradually drop down as the water drains through networks at the base of the ice sheet. They created a model for measuring how much the rise and fall of the ice sheet is affected by the water networks that form between the ice and the bedrock. The findings could help explain the effects of climate change on Greenland’s frozen interior.

MACHINE LEARNING AND MATH

Lai’s collaboration with mathematics professor Tristan Buckmaster, who is now at the University of Maryland, came about when they met on Zoom to discuss an undergraduate math major who was doing a junior independent project with Lai. Buckmaster asked Lai about her work developing a machine-learning model; he thought the approach might help solve a centuries-old math problem related to partial differential equations and fluid dynamics. “It’s proven to be a very powerful method to solve the problem, and nobody has done it before,” Lai says. “It’s a great example of the value of talking to scholars in fields that are seemingly not connected to yours. It has turned out to be one of the most exciting projects I have.”

Lai’s Work: A Sampling

by J.A.

BEHIND THE RESEARCH: CHING-YAO LAI ‘18

Embracing a Multidisciplinary Approach in Geosciences

Ching-Yao Lai’s boundless curiosity has led her on an unorthodox career path. After earning a bachelor’s degree in physics, she switched to mechanical engineering for her Ph.D. at Princeton. As she completed her degree, she found herself longing to work in a field where she could study climate change. With the encouragement of her adviser, Professor Howard Stone, she took another sharp turn and secured a postdoctoral fellowship in earth science at Columbia University. “It was more fun than choosing the safe pathway,” Lai says.

Today, Lai is an assistant professor of geosciences and atmospheric and oceanic sciences at Princeton. Putting her expertise in physics and engineering to use, she takes a multidisciplinary approach to scholarly contributions on topics as varied as ice shelves in Antarctica and partial differential equations.

“My mother is on the technical staff in the materials science department at a university in Taiwan, and she told me a lot about the research in her department while I was growing up. It fascinated me that one’s job could be driven by curiosity,” says Ching-Yao Lai ‘18.
Freelance Writing: How To Make Money
Peter Schroeder ’62
“The business advice of other freelance writing books is wrong,” explains Schroeder, a 30-year freelance writer. He presents strategies for both beginner and established writers to fly free worldwide, increase article income 50-100 percent, get comped accommodations at top resorts, resell the same articles, and earn an income comparable to that of a corporate CEO.

Devoted to the Truth
Hugo G. Walter ’81
This book is a collection of great and insightful essays which discuss brilliant, exemplary, and inspirational investigators in literary masterpieces by Arthur Conan Doyle, Agatha Christie, and Dorothy Bowers. (Peter Lang Publishing)

How To Intern Successfully
Robert J. Khoury ’90
John Selby ’68
This book provides timely preparation and useful guidance to assist students in landing and thriving in an internship. Discover how to begin a career path on a trajectory that feels right for you. Available on Amazon.
Why Am I Here?
Jan Buck ’67 is back with his sixth book.

Mr. Buck’s *Why Am I Here?* tells the life story of Jim Ball, a good and earnest man who successfully faces one after another of life’s challenges and in each case becomes something new. But he wonders whether that one is the reason that he is here. The book through Jim’s gripping life episodes illustrates how all of life’s phenomena do not just happen. Rather they become. But what would be his ultimate becoming, the one that is his reason for being?

Jim’s final epiphany in this compelling story should hold meaning for us all. That is, why we are here.

Prepublication reviews have started to come in including one from a fellow author who exclaimed that *Why Am I Here* is Mr. Buck’s finest book, and that he couldn’t put it down. Also a fellow Princeton classmate has asserted that Mr. Buck’s work is one of the greatest post-graduation achievements of his class.

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**Squeeze Plays**
**Jeffrey Marshall ’71**
5-Star Reviews: Manhattan Book Review, San Francisco Book Review, Midwest Book Review

“Marshall has created a novel that is both satire and thriller, full of shady characters who are willing to do anything to maintain their beloved wealth and power.”
- BookTrib reviewer

**When Women Lead**
**Julia Boorstin ’00**

This book (Avid Reader Press) is groundbreaking, deeply reported work from CNBC’s Julia Boorstin ’00. She weaves together stories of dozens of exceptional women with academic research to reveal key skills and strategies that help leaders thrive as they innovate, grow businesses, and navigate crises—an essential resource for anyone in the workplace.
The Book of Record Regarding the WASP Aristocracy and its Legacy

...From the Medieval chivalric code of the gentleman to the Ivy-covered quads of Princeton, Harvard, and Yale.

"In a style that echoes the great John McFee, Hutter clearly explains the underappreciated importance of the WASP Aristocracy in the development and growth of the United States. Once you start reading, you won't stop."

Patrick Stack, Founder, Out of Pocket Films

"Virginia's Founding Fathers (Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe) are now under full frontal assault by global forces possessing outsized power and influence. Hutter's book outlines this fascinating story."

Henry Wheelwright, Virginian and descendent of George Washington

"The British Aristocracy, Boston Brahmins, Philadelphia Quakers, Virginia Cavaliers and the Ivy Big 3 (Princeton, Harvard, Yale) are key actors in Hutter's recounting of the rise and fall of WASP Aristocracy."

Frederic Rittenhouse, "Harvard Man"

DOWNTON ABBEY MEETS DAVOS MAN

Standing on the shoulders of famed University of Pennsylvania professor, E. Digby Baltzell, the author explores the evolution of the WASP Aristocracy and the "Genteel Upper Classes" from the arrival of the Mayflower in 1619 to the onset of the 21st century "Davos Man" in 2020. Starting with a comprehensive analysis of Western Civilization and its origins, he ushers the reader through the Protestant Reformation, the Enlightenment and the American colonial era, which was created by the WASP diaspora fleeing the English Civil War (1642-1649). ... As the WASP demographic cohort lost much of its power and influence to a post-WWII "Meritocracy of Talent", the 21st century has greeted it -- and the nation -- with unprecedented challenges. In examining this elite cultural history through the lens of 10 iconic Philadelphia families, the book serves as both a homage to a proud WASP past, as well as a warning regarding a fraught WASP future.

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Pete Carril Inspired Books

**TEAMBALL**
By Barnes Hauptfuhrer

This book discusses the shared core values of various leaders (including Pete Carril, Bill Bradley and others) who led their teams to extraordinary achievements, and emphasizes the importance of politicians, business leaders, and all Americans, re-embracing such core values to better unify America.

(Now available on Amazon and at the Princeton U-Store)

**COACH - The Players’ Book**
Edited by Barnes Hauptfuhrer and Friends

This book includes 30+ short chapters of memories of Coach Carril, primarily written by players across Coach Carril’s 29-year tenure at Princeton. Players include legends from the 60s and 70s (such as Chris Thomforde, Geoff Petrie, John Hummer, Brian Taylor and Armond Hill) through his final 1996 team led by current Men’s Basketball Coach, Mitch Henderson. (Expected to be available on Amazon and at the Princeton U-Store sometime during the 2022-23 basketball season)

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**Chain of Souls**
Dan Armstrong '72

It’s 1948. The partition of India has become a nightmare of ethnic strife. As the rage begins to ease, Gandhi is assassinated, putting the entire region on edge again. Roger Taylor, Princeton ’28, an expatriate working for British intelligence, is sent to Northeast India to defuse a divisive protest. What begins as a political mission for Taylor becomes a life-changing glimpse into the workings of the wheel of life and death.

For more about this novel go to madchypress.com.

Available at Amazon.com Paperback or Kindle

**Working Together: Is the Circle Broken?**
Charles M. Brock '63
Jim Brock

This book is a conversation between two brothers separated by time and geography.

One speaks poetry and the other painting.

It is a unique expression of our times.

Available on Amazon.
Let’s Be Frank
Frank J. Biondi, Jr. ’66
Jane Biondi Munna ’00
Let’s Be Frank is a business memoir chronicling Biondi’s career in the media business, running HBO, Viacom, and Universal. The book comprises stories outlining his approach to work, partnership, leadership, and living a good life. He passed away before it was completed, so his daughter finished it for him.

Code Name Delilah
Donald de Brier ’62
Code Name Delilah makes clear how the onset of World War II stopped civilization in its tracks. Readers are transported to Europe 1940 and introduced to an American lawyer named Robert Johnston as he dashes into one of London's designated bomb shelters. From that moment forward, deft storytelling and rich historical details retells the “Wizard War.”

Financial Times Business Top Title
Donald L Drakeman ’88
Lisa N Drakeman ’88 h ’35 & Nektarios Oraiopoulos
“A fascinating guide to the complex business of biotechnology....”
Sir Gregory Winter, Nobel Prize Winner
“Written with authority.” Financial Times
“This is a state-of-art analysis of the industry from two of its most successful entrepreneurs and a top business school professor.”
Dr. Richard Mason, CEO of Apollo Therapeutics

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Billy Aronson  Adam Gussow  Donna Hill Staton
Robert Goldberg  David Ayón  Marguerite Vera
David Michaelis  Stephen Riegel  Roberta Isleib ’75 -
Richard Smith  Joshua Hammer  (Lucy Burdette)
“[It] was certainly a challenge, but it also felt like, ‘What an opportunity.’ To be the lawsuit, like the first cigarette lawsuit, that actually succeeds in taking discovery from an industry that has shielded its secrets, my thinking was, ‘I want to do that.’”

— ALINOR STERLING ’89
PAY for PAIN

They were supposed to be unwinnable cases, but Alinor Sterling ’89 and Sandy Hook families have scored major blows against the gun industry and a conspiracy theorist

BY CHRISTIAN RED
MARK BARDEN SPOKE IN A SOFT VOICE AND FACED THE JURY
WHILE GIVING TESTIMONY OCT. 4. AT ONE POINT,
HE TURNED TO JUDGE BARBARA BELLIS
AND EXCUSED HIMSELF FOR THE GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION
HE WAS ABOUT TO DELIVER.

Barden was one of several witnesses to take the stand in
courtroom 3B of the Connecticut Superior Court building
that day, part of the proceedings in Lafferty v. Jones — the civil
defamation case brought by family members of the Sandy
Hook Elementary School shooting victims against conspiracy
theorist Alex Jones. Barden's son Daniel, a first-grader, was
educators were also fatally shot in the massacre.

Alinor Sterling '89, co-counsel for the plaintiffs, sat at a
table in front of where other Sandy Hook family members
were seated during Barden's testimony and throughout the
proceedings. Since 2014, Sterling and her colleagues at Koskoff,
Koskoff & Bieder have represented the Sandy Hook plaintiffs
in two landmark cases — Lafferty and Soto, et al v. Bushmaster,
et al, which took on Remington Arms, the manufacturer of the
AR-15 rifle used by the gunman.

Barden testified how his family — he, his wife, Jackie, and
the couple's two surviving children — had been the victims
of years of harassment and threats following Daniel's death —
including through a personal family website — and that the
family's ordeal was a result of Jones' lies. Jones, the owner of
the far-right-wing website Infowars, has claimed the Sandy Hook
shooting was a hoax and that Barden and other victims'
family members were actors.

"This was horror beyond anything we had, could ever
imagine, trying to deal with the fact that our little boy had
just been shot to death in his first-grade classroom," Barden
tested. "I had a picture of one of my little days at home with
Daniel. Just for fun we had a little bath in the kitchen sink. And
I had taken a picture of it because it was adorable.

"And somebody came on the website saying that that
picture was actually — excuse me — that was a picture of Daniel
after I had dismembered him and killed him myself. And that
picture was me mocking everyone else with the fact that I had
murdered my son and taken a picture of him in the sink. You
can't make this up. Somebody did.

"But this is what we were all trying to deal with."
The past eight years have been an emotional rollercoaster
for Sterling and the families, with gut-wrenching courtroom
moments and exhilarating legal triumphs.

"Just a very intense experience," Sterling tells PAW. "One
of the things that got me through that [Jones] trial is the sense
of purpose and meaning. I understood that [the families] were
under enormous pressure, emotionally, and that some of their
testimony would be retraumatizing."

Sterling says she looked forward to the 10 to 15 minutes each
day before the trial resumed. She would meet with the families,
offer hugs or words of encouragement and support. "One of
the ways to get through that is to just enjoy some of the softer
moments, too," she says. "We had laughs together and then
there was a lot of crying."

But Sterling's husband, Steven Mentz '89, says he saw
at home the emotional weight his wife has shouldered the
past eight years, an amalgam of joy and vindication with the
victories in court, but also wrenching sadness amid a grueling
work schedule.

"Watching Alinor negotiate the incredible stress and
intensity of these cases has been both amazing and difficult,"
says Mentz, a St. John's University English professor. "Given
the suffering of the [Sandy Hook] families, it's impossible not
to want to give them everything they deserve. But I also have
seen the toll on Alinor over the past almost-decade. It's worth
it, especially for the success against two industries [guns and
conspiracy theorists] that had previously seemed invulnerable.
But it's been a lot of work and a lot of intensity."

On Oct. 12, a jury awarded the plaintiffs $65 million in compensatory damages in the Lafferty case, and nearly a
month later, on Nov. 10, Judge Bellis granted them $473 billion
in punitive damages, bringing the total judgment against Jones
to more than $1.4 billion. In addition, earlier this year, nine
Sandy Hook families reached a $73 million settlement with the
Remington Arms Company in the Soto matter.

That Sterling arrived at this point is more unlikely given
her path following Princeton. A public policy major, she
moved to Moscow, later landed in New York City for a small
business opportunity, and completed a federal clerkship in the
early years of her professional career. The legal field was not
immediately on her radar, even though her late father, William
Wallace Sterling, was an attorney based in northern California.

"I had no idea that I'd be a lawyer. None," says Sterling.

Fast forward to 2014, when Sterling and her colleagues were
presented with a daunting, yet potentially historic opportunity:
representing the Sandy Hook families. Sterling says several
decisions — good and bad — were on her mind when weighing
perhaps the biggest decision of her professional life.

"At key moments, I said 'yes,' even though I really didn't

know where saying yes would lead. Some things that I said ‘yes’ to, like the job in Russian business [in New York City], were real disasters,” Sterling said in an email. “But some let me align my work more and more with my own personal true north.”

The first challenge was taking on the powerful gun industry and, by extension, the insurance companies that represent it.

“The accepted view was that it was an absolute nonstarter,” says Sterling, who likened the circumstances to taking on the big tobacco companies. The overwhelming sentiment among legal pundits, Sterling adds, was that “this case is doomed.”

But the litany of tobacco lawsuits eventually resulted in a massive settlement agreement in 1998 and underscored that a behemoth industry could be brought to its knees.

“At the time we brought the case, there was an immunity for the gun industry. The industry felt it was a perfect protection for them,” says Sterling, referring to the Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms Act (PLCAA), passed in 2005. The law prohibits individuals from filing suit against gun manufacturers, dealers, distributors, and firearms importers due to “misuse of their products by others.”

Sterling says the gun industry and the insurance companies asserted that PLCAA provided a shield against victims of mass shootings and their families.

“That was certainly a challenge, but it also felt like, ‘What an opportunity,’” says Sterling. “To be the lawsuit, like the first cigarette lawsuit, that actually succeeds in taking discovery from an industry that has shielded its secrets, my thinking was, ‘I want to do that.’”

One pivotal piece of the Soto case was how Sterling and her colleagues were able to demonstrate the ways Remington marketed the AR-15 in dangerous and reckless fashion by targeting young men. Remington’s aggressive tactics represented an unfair trade practice, the Koskoff legal team argued, and was in violation of Connecticut state law.

“I knew [the Sandy Hook case] was tremendously important,” she says. “But I truly didn’t know what the outcome would be. What gave me the insight to say ‘yes’ to that case, and what put me in a position to craft the unfair trade practices argument we made, was all the open-ended ‘yeses’ that had come before.”

The plaintiffs forced Remington to make public documents that were presented in discovery and depositions. Those documents peeled back the curtain on business practices that would have never been exposed otherwise.

“One of our goals and the families’ goals, always, was to be able to make the discovery that we took in the Soto case public,” says Sterling. “In the late phases of the case, Remington went into bankruptcy. We did a lot of work in the bankruptcy and immediately afterwards to undermine their ability to claim confidentiality in the documents they produced to us. After [Remington’s] second bankruptcy ended and we were back in court, we basically forced a concession from them, on the record, in front of the judge, that they couldn’t claim confidentiality.”

The legal gains were crucial during the settlement negotiations, Sterling says. Not only were the plaintiffs able to settle for “every single dollar of available insurance coverage,” but “we wanted insurers who were writing policies for gun
companies to understand their exposure, and to preserve our clients’ rights and share these documents with the public.”

Sterling recalls she also imagined what it would be like to depose an executive, and to force individuals in those powerful positions “to sit down, look across the table at you, and answer these families’ questions.”

“For me it’s just so important,” she adds. “Maybe it changes the executive’s mind. Maybe sharing that deposition with the world changes onlookers’ minds. It’s an opportunity to change and change for the better.”

MENTZ SAYS HE FIRST MET STERLING over a hearts card game in a Dod Hall dorm room when they were juniors at Princeton. Classmate Robert “Robin” Traylor ’89 hosted.

“I didn’t know how to play at the time,” says Mentz. “That night was the only time in the past 30-plus years that I’ve ever beaten her at cards.”

Sterling and Mentz say they didn’t start dating until after graduation, when they were in New York City, and before Sterling attended law school at UCLA.

Sterling, who grew up in the Bay Area, says her undergraduate academic interests lay in “the intersection where life and literature and history meet.

“I learned Russian. I was the makings of a comp-lit major. I spoke French. I liked political science. I found out about the school of public policy,” says Sterling. “The only problem was, I was kind of a literature-and-languages person. I thought, ‘Maybe they’ll take me.’ And they did.”

Sterling wrote her senior thesis on Russian novelist Vasily Aksyonov, and after graduation she lived in Russia for a year on a fellowship. It was 1990. The Berlin Wall had just fallen, and Soviet president Mikhail Gorbachev embraced policies of “glasnost” and “perestroika.”

Sterling says she arrived in Moscow full of hope and optimism, but soon became dismayed with how the schools were entrenched in the past.

“There was this idea that there was an opening of literature, the great Russian literature, what they called dissident literature,” says Sterling. “I thought, ‘People are going to be reading this stuff. I can go over and see what it’s like to see it being taught in school.’”

“I got over there, and they were using textbooks from 10 years before that had Stalin as the great father. I had this imagination about what was happening, and it wasn’t that at all.”

Still, she remained hopeful that her Russian literature interests and studies would be put to good use in New York City, where she moved after completing her fellowship. She worked for a small Russian-U.S. business development firm, but that was short-lived.

“It was an awful space to work in, and there was an unbelievable amount of ugly sexism,” she says. “It wasn’t right for me. That’s when I said, ‘I better go to law school. This isn’t working.’”

The next stop was in her native California, although a few hundred miles south of where she was raised.

“It was the best thing ever, to go to UCLA law school and pay in-state tuition. It meant I didn’t come out with a huge load of debt,” Sterling says. “What a great law school. It’s small, the faculty are amazing. You get to live in L.A. It was great.”

Sterling says constitutional law proved to be challenging, and she instead gravitated toward tort law, which she says made “intuitive sense to me.” Her law school mentors included the late professor Gary Schwartz, a tort scholar, and she admits she was not driven then by a mission or cause.

“I’m much more motivated by individual people and their stories,” says Sterling. “I didn’t say, ‘I’m going to do gun activism.’ I wasn’t called in that direction. The development in that direction happened as I began to represent people. When you’re an individual as opposed to a corporation in the legal system, it’s much harder. It is so important to the individual person who puts themselves into the legal system that those systems work. That’s one of my main motivators.”

While Sterling was in California, Mentz was in New Haven, pursuing his Ph.D. in English literature at Yale. The long-distance relationship was made easier when, Mentz says, he convinced Sterling to come back east after graduating. The couple married in Sausalito, California, in 1996 — Robin Traylor, who hosted that card game years ago and is now an attorney in San Diego, was in the wedding party — and settled in Connecticut, where they’ve resided ever since.

Sterling says after law school and a federal clerkship, “when my classmates were going to big, prestigious law firms in Los Angeles and New York,” she decided to work for a small New Haven firm.

“In my very first year of practice, I defended a wrongful adoption case (I lost), wrote my first appellate brief, and got a taste for the creativity I could bring to a plaintiff’s law practice,” Sterling says. “I was absolutely hooked.”

Sterling later started her own practice. The switch allowed her independence and more time with her two young children — son Ian is now a senior at George Washington University studying international development, while daughter Olivia is a sophomore at Haverford College studying pre-med and English. But the drive to become involved in more meaningful and important cases began to grow, and Sterling says that although she did not know exactly how to fulfill those goals, “I knew I needed to work on cases that mattered.”

URING THE OCT. 4 PROCEEDINGS — which were interrupted by a fire alarm when Barden was on the stand — Sterling maintained an even keel while waiting outside the courthouse. Jones held two press conferences and bellowed about the injustices he was facing. “This is a kangaroo court. This is a show trial. This is a travesty,” Jones said that morning. “The legal system is on trial. This is the weaponization of the judiciary. And the whole thing is a fraud from end to end.”

Inside the courthouse, there was the gut-wrenching testimony from Barden, his wife, Jackie, and Francine Wheeler, who lost her son, Ben, in the Sandy Hook shooting.

“It’s very hard to be under that much media scrutiny,” says Sterling. “The amount of pressure is extreme. The only thing that rivals that is the sense of internal pressure that we [the plaintiffs’ counsel] had to do absolutely everything we could for these families.”
Sterling adds that with little hope of meaningful gun legislation, the Sandy Hook outcomes and others that may follow are the best way to effect change.

“It’s incredibly frustrating from many perspectives,” says Sterling. “There’s a logjam in Congress. It doesn’t look like that’s going to get better. Ever. The legislative solution — we just don’t seem to be able to achieve it. I’m a huge believer that the change has to come from a different place.”

And Mentz says he doesn’t think it was by chance that Alinor’s law career led her to the Sandy Hook cases.

“From my point of view, there’s nothing arbitrary and random about it,” says Mentz. “Alinor is the exact person to be in this position and represent these families. We’re definitely at a political impasse with gun legislation and the issue of gun violence throughout the country, and particularly on various state levels. These cases open the discussion, and make people see the harm being done with the proliferation of weapons of war with our youth.”

And Josh Koskoff, Sandy Hook co-counsel, says that with all the intractability in Washington over the gun violence issue, he finds the work that he, Sterling, colleague Chris Mattei, and the other Koskoff legal team members are doing in the Sandy Hook cases “restorative.”

“Both are very timely cases, in terms of the issues that are confronted by all of us, almost every day,” says Koskoff. “The issue of gun violence, the effect of the gun industry in America, is profound, and so too is the effect of disinformation. It’s restorative, in the sense that there is still a mechanism in America to level the playing field between industries like the gun industry and the individuals they harm or destroy through bad business practices.”

Following the jury’s award of nearly $1 billion, Koskoff predicted Judge Bellis would hit Jones with “robust” punitive damages, “because the conduct engaged by Jones was substantially inhumane.

“It combines a three-horsemen of terrible conduct: purposeful, targeted against individuals doing them harm, and based on greed,” adds Koskoff. “In terms of collectability, I’m very confident that we’re going to collect every dollar from Jones that the families are entitled to. As I’ve said before, we’re going to chase Alex Jones to the ends of the earth if we have to.”

Although she didn’t immediately follow in her lawyer father’s footsteps after graduation from Princeton, Sterling says William Sterling followed her law career closely and was often a sage legal voice she would turn to for guidance. When Alinor Sterling was consumed with conflicting thoughts on whether to take on the Soto case early on, her father imparted some powerful advice to his daughter.

“He said to me, ‘If not you, then who?’ That has always stuck with me,” says Sterling.

With an opportunity to be of service to the Sandy Hook families, Sterling says the “right thing to do” was take the case and never look back.

“That’s what all my education and training experience is for,” says Sterling. “It’s meaningful personally. In my view, that’s what the Princeton education is for — when presented with that question, I say, ‘Yes,’ because I’ve been given this advantage, and I have to give back.”

Now, she adds, her work in the Sandy Hook cases has already made an impact for the better.

Change from a different place.

“For the [Soto] gun case settlement, it was a tremendous success for these families, a vindication of their courage in going up against the gun industry,” says Sterling. “The legal theory that we developed is being used all over the country in cases involving mass shootings. There’s a group of gun owners and people who use guns recreationally who completely agree with my clients that the responsible use of guns, the careful marketing of guns, and improvement of gun technology, is an appropriate path for America in the future.

“There are some real common values here that could be rediscovered. I believe that one of the things that the release of the discovery from the gun case is going to help people understand is where that common path may lead,” Sterling continues. “The tradition of much more safe, conservative marketing is also part of our history, and something that could be recovered. We could reach societal agreement around that.”

Christian Red is a freelance writer based in northeastern Pennsylvania.
The New Look of Legacy

Are different names on buildings and spaces part of an evolving campus or blurring University history?

BY BRETT TOMLINSON
Laura Wooten, a dining hall employee at Butler College, was America’s longest-serving poll worker when she died in 2019 at age 98.

A Black woman born in North Carolina and raised in Princeton, she volunteered at local elections for 79 years, starting in 1939, when the town was still largely segregated, through 2018, when the area’s congressional district reelected its first Black representative, Bonnie Watson Coleman, to a third term.

Wooten’s contributions to democracy were mostly overlooked until late in her life — NBC News profiled her in 2018, shortly after the University shared an online interview that noted her record-setting string of Election Days — and after her death, when New Jersey’s legislature named its new guidelines for civics education “Laura Wooten’s Law.” Says Princeton professor Beth Lew-Williams, “It wasn’t something that she was fully recognized for by the community throughout her service.”

Lew-Williams, who chairs Princeton’s Committee on Naming, helped to change that this year. The committee recommended naming a campus building in Wooten’s honor, and the trustees approved the selection, changing the name of Marx Hall, which had been up for renaming since 2019, when the University said its donor had been unable to fulfill his pledge.

And so on Oct. 26, in a tent beneath tumbling autumn leaves, about 200 people — including four generations of Wooten’s family, Princeton administrators, Watson Coleman and a dozen local elected officials, and professors from the University Center for Human Values — gathered to dedicate Laura Wooten Hall. Yvonne Hill, one of Wooten’s daughters, said her mom “would be in disbelief that so much ‘fuss’ — one of her favorite words — was being made over what she believed to be her civic duty.

“Some might say she was a shining example of how ordinary people can do extraordinary things and make a difference,” Hill said. “But to us, she was an extraordinary person who did what she believed was ordinary.”

Extraordinary also describes the influx of newly named buildings and spaces around campus in the past five years. Traditional labels such as McCosh and Dickinson halls now neighbor new additions such as Laura Wooten and Morrison halls and Arthur Lewis Auditorium.

While public scrutiny of some of Princeton’s longstanding building names has stirred controversy, the change in the University’s approach to naming has added to the racial, gender, and historic diversity of Princeton. “It was clearly an idea whose time had come [and] probably should have come even sooner,” says Robert Durkee ’69, author of The New Princeton Companion.

Mention the word “naming” at Princeton and likely the first story that comes to mind is one of “renaming.” In June 2020, the Board of Trustees voted to remove Woodrow Wilson 1879’s name from the School of Public and International Affairs and a residential college. It was a decision that President Eisgruber ’83 called “wrenching but right” in a Washington Post op-ed published soon after the announcement, adding that “we cannot disregard or ignore racism when deciding whom we hold up to our students as heroes or role models.”

Examples of Wilson’s racist attitudes — including discouraging Black applicants from applying to the University — had been discussed on campus for decades, but a turning point came in November 2015, when students in the Black Justice League led a sit-in at Nassau Hall, demanding changes to Princeton’s racial climate and calling for the removal of Wilson’s name.

In 2016, an ad hoc committee of 10 University trustees, chaired by Brent Henry ’69, reviewed Wilson’s legacy and recommended keeping his name but providing a clearer view of his “failings and shortcomings.” A mural of Wilson in Wilcox Dining Hall was removed and a towering art installation, Double Sights, designed to be a visual representation of Wilson’s multi-sided legacy, was installed outside Robertson Hall in 2019. The Wilson name remained in place until that trustee vote in 2020.

John Milton Cooper Jr. ’61, a Wilson biographer and professor emeritus at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, freely acknowledges the former president’s “racial sins.” But, like many who objected to the renaming, he was irked by the process, which from the outside did not appear to have the same kind of deliberation seen in 2016. “I think the reexamination of race and Princeton’s role is all to the good and is very much overdue,” Cooper says. “But I don’t think laying it all on Wilson’s shoulders is the right thing.”

Cooper adds that the policy school and college appropriately reflected two of Wilson’s clearest priorities as president of Princeton: preparing students for public service and reorganizing undergraduate campus life around the “quad plan,” a vision that wasn’t implemented in his lifetime but provided a blueprint of sorts for the residential colleges.

To date, Wilson is the only honorific name removed from a University building because of the namesake’s legacy. In 2021, the trustees adopted a set of guidelines for any future renaming that says decisions to rename should be “exceptional.” Proposed changes must be judged on specific criteria,
including whether a central part of the namesake’s legacy is “fundamentally at odds with the mission of the University”; whether the namesake was “significantly out of step with the standards” of his or her time; and whether the building or program in question plays “a substantial role in forming community at the University.” (The full guidelines are available online at bit.ly/re-naming.)

But the issue of heroes and role models that Eisgruber raised remains open to scrutiny. Take, for example, three of Princeton’s major Alumni Day awards, named for Wilson, James Madison 1771, and Moses Taylor Pyne 1877. Anthony Romero ’87, executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union and the 2020 Wilson Award winner, devoted part of his Alumni Day speech to Wilson’s opposition to civil liberties. The same day, one of the undergraduate Pyne Prize winners, Emma Coley ’20, expressed her reservations about accepting an award named for someone whose fortune was tied to slave labor in the sugar trade. And the 2022 Madison Medal recipient, composer Julia Wolfe ’12, noted in her remarks that “Madison spoke eloquently about the evils of slavery, yet he kept slaves and even at his death [in 1836] failed to free them.” She said she’d asked University officials if they would consider renaming the award.

The University has said it will keep Wilson’s name on the Woodrow Wilson Award, in part because it has a legal obligation to do so under the terms of the gift that established it in 1956. University spokesman Michael Hotchkiss declined to say whether Princeton has considered renaming the Madison Medal or the Pyne Prize. “How the University considers questions that may arise related to naming was thoroughly considered by an ad hoc committee whose report outlined five overarching principles about naming, renaming, and changing campus iconography,” he said.

Another famous Princeton name came under fire in 2020, soon after the Wilson renaming at the University. The Princeton Board of Education voted to remove the name of John Witherspoon, an early president of the College of New Jersey and signer of the Declaration of Independence, from its middle school, because of Witherspoon’s history as a slave owner and opponent to abolition. Witherspoon’s name remains on a dormitory at the University, and a bronze statue in his honor stands on a stone pedestal outside East Pyne.

Setting aside the Wilson decision, the University’s approach to honorific naming has typically not been to remove names but to add them. Laura Wooten Hall is one in a series of namings announced in recent years that have recognized diverse individuals. Princeton’s trustees and the Committee on Naming are responsible for these changes, and the process — like the Wilson renaming — can be traced back to the November 2015 Black Justice League sit-in, when students’ demands included changes to campus naming and iconography.

The same trustee committee that reviewed Wilson’s legacy included a two-paragraph section in its report encouraging the administration “to develop a process to solicit ideas from the
University community for naming buildings or other spaces not already named for historical figures or donors to recognize individuals who would bring a more diverse presence to the campus.”

Durkee, the University’s vice president and secretary at the time and a member of the first Committee on Naming, says the Wilson legacy review was a catalyst for this new approach to honorific naming, which drew broad support around the University. “There was a lot of interest on the part of students, faculty, and alumni,” he says.

What began as a three-year, ad hoc committee under the umbrella of the Council of the Princeton University Community (CPUC) was renewed for three more years in 2019, and in September 2022, Eisgruber endorsed making it a permanent part of the CPUC. A formal vote was expected in November, shortly after this issue of PAW went to press.

When the committee formed in 2016, the University had only one building that specifically honored the contributions of a Black person: the Carl A. Fields Center, named for the longtime Princeton administrator and educator who was the first African American dean at an Ivy League institution.

In April 2017, a year after the Wilson legacy report’s release, the naming committee announced its first two selections, honoring a pair of Nobel laureates from the University faculty: West College was renamed Morrison Hall, for creative writing professor and novelist Toni Morrison, and Robertson Hall’s main auditorium was renamed the Arthur Lewis Auditorium, for the late economist who’d served on the faculty for two decades.

History professor Angela Creager, the committee’s inaugural chair, said that Morrison and Lewis added both racial diversity and a diversity of time period to the honorific namings on the central campus, where most named spaces date back a century or longer. They also elevated the presence of faculty. “There aren’t that many spaces on campus that are named after faculty members, so this was a way to really try to get at a core mission of the institution, honoring scholarship and scholarly achievement,” she says.

Names “become part of our vernacular” on a college campus, Creager says. Generations of Princetonians have attended lectures in McCosh 50 or passed under the jutting gargoyles of Dillon Gym. Now, when students visit the dean of the college, they pass a portrait of Morrison inside the building that bears her name. When they listen to a visiting ambassador speak, they sit on the curved tiers of Arthur Lewis Auditorium.

While the first two naming-committee honorees, Morrison and Lewis, represented the modern Princeton, the next year’s choices were drawn from the University’s history and the complicated legacy of slavery. Working with materials from the Princeton and Slavery Project, a multi-year research effort led by history professor Martha A. Sandweiss that included more than 40 undergraduate and graduate students, the committee chose to honor Betsy Stockton, a former slave of College president Ashbel Green who became a celebrated missionary and educator, and James Collins Johnson, who came to Princeton as a fugitive slave and spent 60 years working on campus, first as a janitor and later as a popular vendor of snacks and clothing.

Constance Escher, a local educator and historian who wrote the biography She Calls Herself Betsy Stockton, says that naming a garden next to Firestone Library for Stockton was appropriate because she had “a hunger for learning” and established schools during her travels to Hawaii and back home in Princeton.

For Lolita Buckner Inniss ’83, dean of the University of Colorado Law School and author of The Princeton Fugitive Slave: The Trials of James Collins Johnson, seeing Johnson honored in an archway at East Pyne reflected an “expansion in [Princeton’s] values and a willingness to articulate those changes.”

The latest work of the naming committee addressed another complicated piece of Princeton’s history. In October, the trustees approved plans to honor Kentaro Ikeda ’44, the only Japanese student on campus during World War II. The arch in Lockhart Hall, his undergraduate dorm, will now bear his name.

After the start of the war, the government identified Ikeda as an “alien enemy.” Thanks to a University sponsor, Dean Burnham Dell 1912 ’33, he was spared from the internment camps. But as Elyse Graham ’07 wrote in a March 2019 PAW feature, “Ikeda nonetheless found himself in a difficult situation: He was interned on Princeton’s campus, forbidden to move beyond a specified 5-mile radius or to contact his friends and family back home, not allowed to own a camera or shortwave radio, and subject to supervision by a faculty sponsor, with his bank accounts frozen. He spent the war in a gilded cage, wandering the campus but unable to leave it.”

Lew-Williams, who in addition to chairing the naming committee is a historian of race and migration, notes that Ikeda likely was Princeton’s only Japanese student by design: The University refused to participate in a federal program that allowed Japanese American students to leave relocation camps to attend colleges. And Princeton’s anti-Japanese sentiment went beyond the administration (students burned an effigy of General Tojo in front of Nassau Hall when the war ended) and beyond the war years.

“We chose to honor Ikeda in recognition of his endurance when he was confined to campus during World War II,” Lew-Williams says. “We wanted to not only recognize a more diverse group of Princetonians, but also to tell more complex and difficult narratives.”

Honorable names have had a place on campus from the College of New Jersey’s earliest days in Princeton, when the trustees proposed naming its grand new building for an influential patron, Jonathan Belcher, who had helped the College obtain its charter and donated his library to the fledgling institution. Belcher declined, suggesting instead that they name the building for the English royal house — hence, Nassau Hall.

Belcher “was not a person without ego,” says Durkee, who wrote about the naming as part of his work on The New Princeton Companion, published earlier this year. “But he also was a very skillful politician and figured that this young college was going to do a lot better if it’s tied to the British royal family than if it’s got [Belcher’s] name on it.”
The College of New Jersey was distinct among the Colonial colleges in that it was named for its location and not for a founder or benefactor, like William & Mary, Harvard, and Yale. As the campus grew, trustees began to name buildings for their function (Geological Hall, Philosophical Hall) or even more pedestrian qualities like their position on the quad (East College, West College). It wasn’t until 1873 that the College saw its first building named at the request of a donor: Chancellor Green, the new library, which John Cleve Green named for his brother, Henry Woodhull Green 1820, a chancellor in the New Jersey courts.

As the campus expanded, other donor-designated names followed, including Dod Hall (1890), Brown Hall (1892), Alexander Hall (1894), and Blair Hall (1897). In the same period, several buildings were named for past Princeton presidents (Dickinson, Edwards, Witherspoon). Durkee points out that several of Princeton’s greatest benefactors in this period were women, including Susan Dod Brown, Harriett Crocker Alexander, and Margaret Olivia Slocum Sage; each named buildings for male relatives who were alumni or faculty. By the start of the 20th century, nearly every named space on campus honored a white man — not surprising for an all-male institution that was still decades away from conferring its first degree on an African American student. The Isabella McCosh Infirmary was a rare exception.

Among Princeton’s devoted alumni, philanthropy became a source of healthy competition. At his 30th reunion in 1907, Pyne, a trustee and the namesake of the Pyne Prize, rallied classmates to raise enough money to build a new dormitory. “It took the class less than an hour to raise most of the funds,” The New Princeton Companion reports, with more than $77,000 (over $2 million today) pledged by the end of the night. Campbell Hall, named for class president John Campbell, opened two years later.

The days of the one-night fundraising blitz may be gone, but Princeton alumni continue to be generous in supporting the University’s growth. Witness the additions to campus that have opened this fall, each named for an alum or alumni family: In Yeh College, Hariri, Fu, Grousbeck, and Mannion halls; and in New College West, Addy, Aliya Kanji, Kwanza Marion Jones, and Jose Enrique Feliciano halls. In most cases, the University does not release the amount of these naming gifts, but a September 2020 announcement said that Kwanza Jones ’93 and Jose Feliciano ’94, who are married, contributed $20 million, Princeton’s largest gift by Black and Latino donors at the time.

Naming buildings might be seen as an act of vanity or ego, but that view does a disservice to donors, according to Kevin Heaney, the University’s vice president for advancement. “What inspires donors to make gifts of this magnitude is as varied as the donors are,” Heaney says. For some, naming may be a motivator, he says; others are not particularly comfortable putting their name above the doorway but do so out of tradition, loyalty, or “in the hopes of inspiring other people like them to step up and make gifts.” Several recent major gifts to Princeton’s Venture Forward campaign are anonymous for the time being, Heaney says.

The University’s recent push for diversity in honorific naming follows an earlier, more gradual shift in the donor-requested names on campus buildings and programs. Gordon Y.S. Wu ’58’s gift of Wu Hall, which opened in 1983, was a milestone for Asian alumni and international students more generally. It honored his heritage by displaying his name both in English and in Chinese characters.

The ensuing decades have included the opening of the first residential college named for an alumna, Meg Whitman ’77; another college named for Asian American alumnus James Yeh ’87 and his wife Jaimie; and the announcement that Princeton’s eighth residential college will be named for African American trustee Melody Hobson ’91, who made the lead gift along with the Hobson/Lucas Family Foundation. When the latter gift was announced in October 2020, Hobson, a first-generation college graduate, said in a University announcement that she hoped her name “will remind future generations of students — especially those who are Black and brown and the ‘firsts’ in their families — that they too belong. Renaming Wilson College is my very personal way of letting them know that our past does not have to be our future.”

Students were a driving force in the calls for Princeton to diversify its honorific naming and iconography, and for Lew-Williams, the naming committee chair, that makes perfect sense.

“They live here,” she says. “This is home. And a lot of things make up that home — the people, and hopefully the academics, and also the portraits and the names. Especially as our student body more accurately reflects the diversity of the nation and the world, it’s important that their home reflects that diversity as well.”

When given opportunities to reshape campus iconography, students have shown an eagerness to embrace the complexity of old and new legacies. In 2018, Butler College students and artist Will Kasso Condry collaborated on a 40-foot-long mural that included images of Toni Morrison and Sonia Sotomayor ’76 emerging between portraits of earlier University icons like James Madison, John Witherspoon, and Woodrow Wilson.

Those senses of complexity and “home” resonate with alumni as well. Inniss was a Romance languages major at Princeton and spent many hours in East Pyne, the department’s home. Now, when she visits that historic building, she can walk through the arch named for James Collins Johnson, whose story she first heard as a freshman, in conversation with an older alumnus who was visiting campus.

Johnson’s life was so compelling that Inniss returned to it decades later, poring through the archives to tell his story in a meticulously researched biography. It wasn’t easy to find written records for a former fugitive slave, but she pieced together a mosaic of researches and recollections, relying on unexpected sources such as student scrapbooks.

Inniss is encouraged to know that Johnson’s name and story will live on — and that Princeton is, in various ways, confronting its legacies of slavery and racism.

“I think it builds a lot of hope that Princeton will continue to reach out and to try to change in ways that help to reshape what has been, sometimes, an incredibly fraught reputation around things like race and gender,” she says. “I’m very hopeful.”

Brett Tomlinson is PAW’s managing editor.
Maitland Jones Jr., an emeritus professor of chemistry at Princeton, has thoughts about the state of teaching after his controversial dismissal from NYU.

**BY MARK F. BERNSTEIN ’83**

The culture wars are fought by volunteer armies, but like Vladimir Putin and the old British navy, they sometimes grab unsuspecting conscripts and force them into battle against their will. Maitland Jones Jr. is trying to avoid being one of them.

Jones, an emeritus professor of chemistry at Princeton, was on the front page of *The New York Times* in October after New York University, where he has taught organic chemistry since 2007, notified him that it would not renew his contract. That decision came after a student petition last spring accused him of being too demanding in his expectations and too harsh in his grading. (Jones, in turn, filed a grievance against the university, which was summarily dismissed.) Since then, his inbox has been flooded with interview requests. He has granted a few — to *The Chronicle of Higher Education* and PAW, among others — but turned down many, including Dr. Phil and Fox News. Not that those outlets got the facts of the story wrong, Jones says, “but it seemed to me that there was danger of things moving in a direction I didn’t want.”

Though he resists becoming a political football, Jones has strong views about what happened to him. “Teachers must have the courage to assign low grades when students do poorly without fear of punishment,” he wrote in an Oct. 20 op-ed for *The Boston Globe*. It is easy to see why the story has become so controversial. Depending on one’s perspective, he is either an old-school defender of academic standards or a relic out of touch with modern pedagogy, his students either snowflakes or discerning consumers taking control of their own educations. Despite its catnip quality for culture warriors, Jones’ experience does highlight several controversial topics, including the status of adjunct faculty, the alleged dumbing down of higher education, and the changing power structure within the academy. It also raises some central questions, among them: Should students be expected to meet a professor’s standards or the reverse? And should grades represent whether students learned the material or how hard they tried?
TERMINATED

Maitland Jones Jr.'s contract at New York University was not renewed following complaints from students.
Organic chemistry is a famously difficult course that nearly all premeds and chemistry majors take early in their academic careers. While Jones has always set high standards, he has also earned a reputation for seeking new ways to make the material engaging. He is the author of a popular textbook, now in its fifth edition, and is credited with introducing a new approach to teaching the subject that has students tackle problems in small groups rather than watch him diagram molecules on the board in large lectures.

Jones taught at Princeton for 43 years, becoming the David B. Jones Professor of Chemistry. “Colleagues have lauded him as the best science professor at Princeton, and one of the premier teachers in the country,” Samantha Miller ‘93 wrote in a 1993 PAW cover story that labeled Jones the “Orgo Master.” “Several premeds have been heard to exclaim, ‘Jones is God!’” In a phone interview with PAW, David McCune ’87, now an oncologist practicing in Washington state, recalls that Jones’ organic chemistry class “was the first really demanding class many of us had ever taken.”

Jones, who was known for his sense of humor and casual demeanor, was widely beloved by his Princeton students. He was the recipient of several practical jokes, including more than one pie in the face, according to PAW. In 2007, a group of about 20 students dressed as pirates interrupted his final lecture and marched him over to the School of Public and International Affairs, where they made him “walk the plank” into the fountain. Jones is also a noted jazz aficionado and, in his younger years, ran with students in an informal group called the Hash House Harriers.

Concerned that large lectures might not be the most effective way to teach organic chemistry, Jones decided to try a different approach, breaking students into small groups and setting them to work solving discrete problems. He introduced it as a freshman seminar in 1995 and 1996, and it proved so successful that Jones scaled it up to his regular organic chemistry classes. Many other universities have since copied Jones’ model, says John Hartwig ’86, a chemistry professor at the University of California, Berkeley.

Indeed, one of the reasons Jones began teaching at NYU following his retirement from Princeton, he says, was to prove that his small-group teaching approach worked outside the Ivy League. (He continued to offer a lecture-oriented section, as well.) From all indications, it did. In 2017, Jones was listed as one of NYU’s “coolest professors” by writer Nour Che on Oneclass.com. While acknowledging that Jones could be demanding, Che wrote, “[H]e’s really just tough love: Maitland will push you to understand organic chemistry radically and you will come out of his course having the best tools to use to become a chemist.”

Dissatisfaction with Jones’ classes seems to have coalesced several years ago. According to NYU, his student evaluations were the lowest of any undergraduate science course. In November 2020, during a year when NYU offered a hybrid of in-class and online instruction, students submitted a petition criticizing Jones for burdening them with an excessive workload, providing too little feedback, and showing a lack of empathy, particularly during COVID and a time of political unrest.

“I am so sick of mentally ill and financially disadvantaged and otherwise marginalized students being shoved out of pre-health and other fields because they don’t have the money and neurology and other privileges to make it through these unnecessarily difficult and frankly sadistic courses,” the petition read in part, adding later, “We shouldn’t have to cut back on working jobs, spending time with family/friends, and taking care of ourselves for this class.”

A second petition, signed by 82 of 350 students in the class, was submitted last spring. “We are very concerned about our scores and find that they are not an accurate reflection of the time and effort put into this class,” it read in part, adding that Jones was sometimes acerbic to those who performed poorly and “failed to make students’ learning and well-being a priority ...” The petition did not, however, explicitly ask for Jones to be terminated.

Nevertheless, in August Jones received a note from NYU’s dean for science informing him that his contract would not be renewed because his performance “did not rise to the standards we require from our teaching faculty.” NYU also allowed Jones’ students who were dissatisfied with their grades to expunge them from their transcripts by withdrawing from the course retroactively. In a statement to The Times, a university spokesperson added that NYU was reviewing all its classes with high failure rates and asked, “Do these courses really need to be punitive in order to be rigorous?” Several of Jones’ colleagues in the chemistry department expressed their support for him in a letter to the NYU science dean, writing that his dismissal could “undermine faculty freedoms and enfeeble proven pedagogic practices.”

Following the news of Jones’ termination, the NYU student paper approached several of his students, most of whom declined to comment for fear that it might hurt their medical school applications. One of them, however, told the paper that she had not availed herself of extra help because Jones “was not receptive to questions, and I didn’t want to open myself up for him to be rude to me.”

Jones, who turned 85 in November, says that students expected good grades in a rigorous course without putting in the effort necessary to earn them, even after he made some of his exams easier. Nor had they taken advantage of additional resources they had demanded, such as putting lectures online (which he recorded at his own expense) and offering additional office hours.

“They weren’t coming to class, that’s for sure, because I can count the house,” Jones told The Times. “They weren’t watching the videos, and they weren’t able to answer the questions.” Jones also noted that students were failing to read exam questions carefully, even when he tried to highlight potential
traps, a problem that had been growing worse for nearly a decade. Exams that should have yielded a B average began yielding a C-minus average, and some students even earned zeros, something Jones says had never happened before.

In Jones’ estimation, it is student skills that have diminished, not their intelligence. “The students aren’t dumber [today]. They’re not.” He cites several possible explanations, including the amount of time students now spend on their phones and the loss of in-class instruction during the pandemic, but does not posit an answer except to say, “If I gave the exams that I gave 20 years ago, people would be more unhappy than they are.”

After The Times story appeared, several of Jones’ former Princeton students took to social media to defend him. Joanna Slusky ’01, an associate professor of molecular biosciences at the University of Kansas, tweeted, “Maitland seemed to really care about student learning, and he was absolutely at the leading edge of pedagogy.” Sanjay Patel ’91, a physician in western Pennsylvania, called Jones “an engaging teacher and a fair grader with clear expectations ... Can’t believe NYU has done this!”

Although organic chemistry is often described as a “weed-out” course intended to deter students who are not capable of doing high-level work, Jones says he dislikes the term and disagrees with the sentiment behind it. “We have no intent to weed people out,” he told the Chronicle. Instead, speaking to PAW, he calls organic chemistry, “a learn-to-think class within the context of a new language.” And that, he believes, is important to anyone considering medical school, whether or not they actually use organic chemistry in daily practice.

“What we try to do is produce people who can look at a set of data on something that they haven’t seen before and draw logical conclusions, hypothesize about how you get from A to B,” he says. “That’s called diagnosing.” Furthermore, Jones believes, whenever the Nobel Prize is someday awarded to scientists who discover a cure for Alzheimer’s or some other disease, “I guarantee you that those winners will have had to think about that problem at a molecular level. That’s organic chemistry.”

Though Jones was already at the end of a long and distinguished teaching career, some have expressed concern that his dismissal illustrates the precarious professional status of adjunct faculty. In an interview with The Daily Princetonian, Jones defended his fellow adjuncts, saying, “If a person’s career exists at the peril of some disgruntled students writing to the deans, then he or she just can’t write real exams, can’t teach hard material — serious material.” The Academic Freedom Alliance, a group of college and university professors, also released a statement, saying, “NYU’s decision ... appears to be another example of the trend in higher education to devolve more academic authority from faculty into the hands of administrative entities whose backgrounds and expertise reside elsewhere than pedagogy, research, and the pursuit of truth.”

One of Jones’ teaching assistants, Zach Benslimane, suggested in an email to NYU officials that student complaints about Jones had less to do with his teaching methods and more to do with their low exam scores. Grade inflation has been a perennial concern in academia, including at Princeton, but it is the assertion in the NYU petition that student grades were “not an accurate reflection of the time and effort put into this class” that draws it to a fine point.

Flattening the grading curve causes several problems, Jones believes. For one, conflating accomplishment with effort demeans the work of those who excelled in the course. Indeed, following his dismissal, Jones apologized to his top students. “I didn’t stretch you,” he wrote in an email, “and thus deprived you of the chance to improve beyond an already formidable base.” Similarly, easy grading deprives less successful students of necessary, though painful, feedback. As essayist Freddie deBoer wrote in the online journal Persuasion, “I want to suggest that the students who launched the petition were denying themselves a central element of education: figuring out what you’re not good at.”

Ultimately, while effort should correspond to outcome, that is not always the case; certain material, including organic chemistry, comes easier to some people than to others. Jon Miller ’07, one of Jones’ former students, is now a recruiter for a pharmaceutical research company. From his vantage point, the purpose of grades in higher education is to indicate — to parents, graduate programs, potential employers, and the students themselves — whether they have mastered a particular body of knowledge.

So far as the outside world is concerned, Miller warns, “No one cares how much you tried. That’s for middle school.”

Mark F. Bernstein ’83 is PAW’s senior writer.
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CASTLE CULTURE: Inezita Gay-Eckel ’78 and her husband, Christopher, purchased the Chateau de Cherveux, a medieval French castle, last year after it was for sale for about 20 years. Built in 1470, the castle is classified as a historical monument. “We love stone walls, and feeling surrounded by history,” Gay-Eckel says of their love of French culture and history. “We want to protect, restore, and pass on this passion that drives us.” Major renovations lay ahead for the couple, including electrical work, creating a traditional French-style kitchen, and rehabilitating the dungeon. Their goal is to preserve as much of the building as possible.
Kelly Davis ’05 is used to speaking to people about abortion. As executive director at New Voices for Reproductive Justice based in Pennsylvania and Ohio, one facet of her job is to educate people about racism, misogyny, and other means of oppression that restrict health and well-being for Black people who can get pregnant.

On Oct. 22, she gave the keynote address at a place she credits with radicalizing her: Princeton University. Davis was one of a handful of alumni who spoke at the Princeton Virtual Panel & Fundraiser for Reproductive Justice of the work they are doing. The event was put together by a group of alumni who had been organizing around racial justice since 2020, and Princeton Progressives.

“People care about this. They want to talk about it, so why not try to get people to do more than just talk?” says Benjamin Levenson ’13, deputy director of the nonprofit Justice Is Global, and one of the event organizers. The June Supreme Court decision in Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization that abortion is not a constitutional right prompted them to create an event focused on abortion. The best people to speak at such an event, the group knew, were the alumni already involved.

That included Brooke Lansing ’14, who is currently working on a history Ph.D. at Johns Hopkins University with a focus on abortion and contraception. She spoke on abortion from the 1830s to 1850s, and connected women’s stories from then to people who can get pregnant today. “It’s a very normal thing for people to want to control their reproduction,” she says. “Being able to have some say over how big their family is or what their own body goes through is something modern people can resonate with, and is a really critical issue of reproductive rights and justice.”

Davis started her talk by reflecting on Princeton, where she was the only Black peer educator at the time and “saw the way the University failed to protect particularly women,” she says. In her role as a peer educator and student advocate, she pushed for changes at the McCosh Health Center, and knew that students did become pregnant, but didn’t stay that way. “The reason was abortion, but it was very hush-hush and not talked about,” she says. “People were scared to be stigmatized.”

Davis thought she wanted to get a Ph.D., but her senior thesis adviser steered her toward advocacy, telling her “you don’t want to study the past, you want to change the future.”

In her talk, she also stressed that reproductive justice as a movement isn’t new — it was started by 12 Black women in 1994. It’s also not only about abortion but also about maternal mortality rates, paid leave, child care, secure housing, infertility, and the physical toll of structural racism. “It’s not just about pink pussy hats and a woman’s right to choose. Abortion impacts almost every facet of society,” she says. “The need and urgency around abortion is a microcosm of how misogyny and other spheres of oppression converge to strangle the livelihoods of people who can get pregnant.”

Emily Schoeman ’23, a member of Princeton Students for Reproductive Justice, also spoke at the event. The planning process helped her learn some of the basics about organizing and connected her with alumni she didn’t know were working in this space. She is also fighting for efforts the group has pushed forward, such as educating students on sexual-health services available at the McCosh Health Center and enabling free access to sexually transmitted infection testing and emergency contraception.

“A lot of Princeton students in reproductive justice are very interested in going into the advocacy field but don’t necessarily know the path that they could take,” says the molecular biology major who has plans to become a doctor. Schoeman is also considering pediatrics or obstetrics and gynecology “because of this work,” she says. Either path she’d like to pair with advocacy work to reduce maternal mortality. Schoeman adds, “It’s inspiring to hear from alumni about what they’re doing in the space.”

By Jen A. Miller
MARIA RESSA ’86

JOURNALIST FACING PRISON
Activists sound alarm as Nobel winner Ressa’s case likely heads to Philippine Supreme Court

The legal battle between Maria Ressa ’86 and the Philippine government has reached a critical point. The Nobel Peace Prize winner will soon know whether she can continue to live as a free citizen, or if she will be sent to prison for her work as a journalist.

Since 2018, the government has brought 23 cases against Ressa and Rappler, the news organization she leads in Manila, and she is currently in the midst of defending seven cases on charges of cyber libel and tax evasion.

In the most pressing of the seven, a Filipino-Chinese businessman has alleged cyber libel for a 2012 article connecting him to illegal activities such as human trafficking and drug smuggling. The article was posted a few months before passage of the country’s Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2012, and the complainant filed his lawsuit five years after the article was published, alleging it had been updated in 2014 and he was not given a chance to comment and refute the allegations. Rappler said the update was made only to correct typographical errors.

Ressa and her former researcher were found guilty in that case in June, and appeals in lower courts have so far been unsuccessful. Her legal team had until Nov. 24 to file an appeal to the country’s Supreme Court, and if the conviction is upheld, she faces up to six years and eight months in prison. The Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) reports that if she is convicted in all of the cases that have been brought, Ressa could be sentenced to nearly 100 years in prison.

Ressa spoke with PAW but did not want to comment about the specifics of her case during this sensitive period. However, other parties around the world are encouraging action on Ressa’s behalf, including the CPJ, the International Center for Journalists, Reporters Without Borders, and the #HoldTheLine Coalition of more than 80 groups around the world.

One activist with ties to Princeton is Kathy Kiely ’77, a member of the University’s Board of Trustees and the Lee Hills Chair in Free-Press Studies at the Missouri School of Journalism, who launched a Substack in October called Princetonians for Maria. In her inaugural post, she encouraged Princetonians to contact their elected officials: “Ask your senators and your representative in the House to contact the Philippine ambassador in Washington, Jose Manuel Romualdez. Letting him know that U.S. legislators are concerned about this case and watching it could have an important impact.”

The Philippines has become an increasingly hostile environment for journalists in recent years as the government cracks down on any reporting perceived to be too critical of leadership. Rappler has been the target of political harassment and intimidation and has been forced to devote about a third of its operating expenses toward legal fees. Three journalists and media workers have been murdered in the Philippines in 2022 alone.

Ressa was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2021 for her reporting on the authoritarian administration of Philippine President Rodrigo Duterte. The Nobel committee called Ressa and co-winner Dmitry Muratov, a journalist in Russia, “representatives of all journalists who stand up for this ideal in a world in which democracy and freedom of the press face increasingly adverse conditions.”

For now, Ressa remains free from prison and has been given permission to travel in recent weeks. She has left the country dozens of times in the past few years, but she has always returned home and has committed to continue doing so.

She made a stop at Princeton in November to celebrate Theatre Intime’s 100th anniversary, and she plans to travel for her book tour. How to Stand Up to a Dictator went on sale Nov. 29. The book is part memoir and part democracy manifesto, in which Ressa encourages readers to recognize democracy’s fragility and not take it for granted. “You don’t know who you are until you’re forced to fight for it,” Ressa told PAW. “When that happens, the strongest pressure creates the diamond, right? Forged under pressure. And I think that’s what’s happened to us in Rappler.”

By Anna Mazarakis ’16

paw.princeton.edu

December 2022 PRINCETON ALUMNI WEEKLY 43
**Chun (Tracy) Liu *17 Blends Art and Science**

Chun (Tracy) Liu *17 didn’t have one set dream as a child. She developed an interest in art early in life. Her father was an antiques dealer and aesthete. He taught her how to paint. Liu was also interested in chemistry and had dreams of becoming a doctor. She had yet another talent: figure skating. She began training at age 6. Her multitude of interests has informed her journey through the arts and sciences. *By Aminah Olajide ‘15*

- **Liu majored in chemistry** as an undergraduate at the University of California, Berkeley. She fell in love with organic chemistry and decided to continue her studies at Princeton. She worked in the lab group of David MacMillan, who won the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 2021 for his groundbreaking work in the field. Despite her passion for science, Liu still felt drawn to the arts. After earning her Ph.D. from Princeton, she began a master’s in art conservation at the University of Delaware.

- **It was the perfect blend of art and science.** She actually had her sights set on the program for some time, but it’s a tough field to break into. There are only a few programs in art conservation in North America, Liu says, so it’s common to apply multiple times before acceptance. This precarity marks the professional field too. As part of her application to the program in 2017, Liu began a project conserving a painting by the French artist Paul Signac. His work features pointillism — using small dots of color to create a pattern that the human eye blends into a smooth and coherent image. Although she enjoys conservation work, Liu notes the paradox. “Anytime you do a treatment, it actually does damage to the object because you’re always introducing some chemical solvent [or] mechanical action, very delicate, but on a micro scale there’s damage that’s done to the original layers.”

- **Figure skating continued to be a major part of her life.** She was a competitive figure skater for seven years, reaching the novice level by the time she left the sport at 14. Liu trained alongside Olympian Sasha Cohen, and with the coach of Tonya Harding and Lu Chen. It taught her “resiliency to push through really tough events,” Liu says. Being in such an intense atmosphere “sets a high bar,” she adds. Liu still enjoyed the sport and joined the skating teams at UC Berkeley, Princeton, and Delaware.

- **Liu decided to leave art conservation.** She loved the work, but didn’t feel aligned with its purpose. Last year, she took a job with Janssen Pharmaceuticals, owned by Johnson & Johnson, and moved to Belgium. She focuses on organic synthesis, developing methods of bond formation to create new molecular bonds to generate libraries of compounds differing from one another by “small structural changes.” The goal of this work is to find cures for various diseases. Liu describes this work as “forward-looking,” and finds it rewarding.

**Lesson Learned:** “Always have self-confidence.”

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**Cavoli ’87 and Kahn *64 to Receive Top Alumni Awards**

The University’s highest alumni awards will be presented to Gen. Christopher Cavoli ‘87 and Robert Kahn *64 on Alumni Day, Feb. 25, 2023.

Cavoli, an Army officer with more than three decades of experience, will receive the Woodrow Wilson Award, presented annually to an undergraduate alum whose career embodies Wilson’s words, “Princeton in the Nation’s Service.” In July, Cavoli assumed duties as commander of U.S. European Command and NATO’s supreme allied commander in Europe.

He has held various leadership roles throughout his career, in combat and peacekeeping missions, and has worked with the intelligence and policy communities. “His dedication to defending democracy around the world exemplifies alumni service to the nation and to humanity,” President Eisgruber ‘83 said in the University’s press release.

Kahn, known as one of the “fathers of the internet,” along with Vinton Cerf created the Transmission Control Protocol and the Internet Protocol (TCP/IP), key components of the internet. He will receive the James Madison Medal, which is awarded each year to a graduate alum who has had a distinguished career, advanced the cause of graduate education, or achieved an outstanding record of public service.

Kahn and Cerf “laid the groundwork for a revolutionary leap in how society thinks, works, and communicates,” Eisgruber said in the release.

Kahn has served as adviser to Princeton’s Department of Computer Science and a speaker on various Reunions panels. He established the Robert E. Kahn ’64 Professorship at the University in 2007 to support the teaching and research of a tenured faculty member in computer science or electrical engineering. *By C.S.*
Join fellow alumni and President Eisgruber at upcoming Venture Forward events around the world.

**London**
December 6, 2022

Razia Iqbal
BBC News Anchor, “Newshour” and “The World Tonight,” and Ferris Professor of Journalism, Princeton University (Spring 2022)

**Boston**
February 2, 2023

Wyc Grousbeck ’83
Lead Owner and Governor of the Boston Celtics

**Chicago**
March 9, 2023

Craig Robinson ’83
Executive Director of the National Association of Basketball Coaches

**Washington, D.C.**
April 18, 2023

Katherine Brittain Bradley ’86
Founder and Chair of CityBridge Foundation

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**THE PRINCETON CAMPAIGN**

Venture Forward is a mission-driven engagement and fundraising campaign focused on Princeton’s strengths in the liberal arts, pushing the boundaries of knowledge across disciplines, and collaborating to champion inclusion, science, public policy, the humanities and technology.

Photos: Sameer A. Khan, © 2018 Fotobuddy (Iqbal and Robinson); Matt Cosby (Grousbeck); © Tony Powell (Brittain Bradley)
Online Class Notes are password protected. To access, alumni must use their TigerNet ID and password. Click here to log in: http://paw.princeton.edu/class-notes
MEMORIALS

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

THE CLASS OF 1946

John M. Peacock ’46
Born in Cleveland in 1925, John and his family moved to Flanders, N.J., shortly after, where he and his older brother David ’46 grew up on a dairy farm. John entered Princeton at 16 years old. He enlisted in the Navy V-12 program and was commissioned in 1945.

After war service, John returned to Princeton and graduated with an engineering degree in 1947. He and his brother returned to the family farm.

In 1953, he returned to engineering, holding key positions at Bell Laboratories. In 1971, John transferred to the AT&T headquarters, where he was involved with setting development priorities for Bell Labs and managing the introduction of new technology and network services into the Bell operating company networks.

John retired from AT&T in 1981 at age 55, at which point he and wife Meg spent a two-year “sabbatical” sailing in the Bahamas. He then took up a new career as an international consultant in telecom technology and management, working in nine countries.

John is survived by Meg, son John Jr., daughter Maggie ‘85 and her husband Todd, and three grandchildren. We will miss this extraordinary engineer and loyal Princetonian at class reunions.

THE CLASS OF 1948

Luther H. Hutchinson ’48
Luther died May 14, 2022, at age 98.

Known as “Hutch” to many, Luther graduated from Princeton in June 1947 with a degree in economics. According to our 50th-reunion yearbook, he served in the Navy between 1943 and 1946, which included 12 months in the Pacific.

Beginning in 1947, Luther enjoyed a 40-year career in sales and marketing with the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. At the time of our 25th reunion, he was living in Tallmadge, Ohio, and working nearby in Akron, where he was manager of industrial tire sales.

Luther and his wife, Eleanor, had three children — Luther Jr., Eric, and Ann — as well as eight grandchildren. In retirement, he and Eleanor lived in Pinehurst, N.C. Luther’s outside interests included golf, bridge, and travel.

The Class of 1948 sends its sympathies.

Edmund Keeley ’48
Edmund, widely known as Mike, was one of our most renowned and distinguished classmates. He died Feb. 23, 2022, at his home in Princeton due to complications of a blood clot.

The spate of memorials about Mike emphasize his myriad of accomplishments: that he was an eminent translator of Greek poetry, with particular focus on the works of C.P. Cavafy; that he wrote eight novels, most of them set in Greece; that he taught in Princeton’s comparative literature department and was the driving force behind the formation of Princeton’s creative writing program; and that he was devoted to free expression, which he supported with vigor as president of PEN America from 1992 to 1994.

Mike graduated from Princeton in 1949 with a degree in English literature. He roomed with John C. McMurray, Roger Saleeb, and Vox Wilcox and served as vice president of Campus Club. In 1952, Mike earned a doctorate in comparative literature from Oxford, where he met Mary Stathato-Kyris, an accomplished translator of poetry herself. They were married from 1951 until Mary died in 2012.

Mike began teaching at Princeton in 1954 — and stayed for 40 years. His final Princeton course, in 1994, was offered through Hellenic Studies and titled “Myth, History, and the Contemporary Experience in Modern Greek, English, and American Poetry.” It examined the translations not only of Cavafy but also of more modern poets, such as George Seferis and Yannis Ritsos.

Mike was at Princeton with his brothers, Hugh ’46 and Robert ’51. Mike was a frequent attendee at Reunions, most recently with his partner, Anita Miller, who survives him. He is also survived by a niece, Michal M. Keeley ’75.

The Class of ’48 sends its sympathies for the loss of our delightful classmate.

THE CLASS OF 1949

Warren G. Watts ’49
In 1947, Warren arrived at Princeton and joined the Class of 1949, following four years in the Air Force as a staff sergeant. As a married veteran, he lived off campus with his wife, Myrtlyn, for junior and senior years. He majored in economics, and after graduation worked briefly for Dictaphone Co. He then joined Jacobson & Co., an acoustical contractor, as a salesman, and remained with the company for many years, ending up in Camp Hill, Pa., as vice president.


Warren was handy; he built several homes for his family, plus furniture, chests, and even a treehouse for his grandchildren.

Warren died April 2, 2022. He was predeceased by Myrtlyn and is survived by his two children, Jennifer and Peter; two grandchildren; and one great-grandson. We offer our condolences and sympathy to the members of his family.

THE CLASS OF 1951

Willis Vincent Carpenter ’51
Will, who died April 8, 2022, in Denver, spent his life in Colorado except for his time at Princeton, Harvard Law School, and more than three years in naval intelligence. A graduate of East Denver High School, he majored in history, joined Elm Club, rowed crew, was active in the Pre-Law Society, and roomed with Ken Dake and A.P. Davis. Beginning with an established Denver law firm, he formed his own law firm in 1978 to become Colorado’s leading real estate attorney, specializing in commercial, farm, and ranch sales; conservation easements; and insurance issues until retirement in 2019.

President of the Denver Bar Association from 1978 to 1979, Will was a leader in numerous legal and community organizations and received many professional and community awards. He taught at a variety of law schools and forums, was a frequent lecturer on legal subjects, and wrote several papers on real estate law. He also was an avid gardener and a skilled guitar player.

Will is survived by his significant other and six children. His family donated a conservation
estate development work at Uris Buildings with Dewey Ballentine until he turned to real distinction. His fine career, with appreciation of his racquet’s class sends best wishes to his family on Cliff’s children, Brad, Todd, and Greg. The class offers them best wishes and congratulations to their father on a stellar career, with thanks for his military service.

Richard D. Donley ’52 Dick graduated from Gilman. At Princeton, he majored in history, joined Cap, played lacrosse and 150-pound football, and belonged to the Republican Club and the Advertising Forum. He roomed with Ben Moore, Larry Austin, and Phil Porter. He served in the field artillery, then had a long and successful career at L.R. McCoy & Co., a lumber-merchandising company. Dick died Nov. 22, 2020, and is survived by his three children, Anne, Douglas, and Diane.

THE CLASS OF 1954

John E.P. Barnds ’54 Jack died June 30, 2022. He prepared at Pontiac (Mich.) High School. At Princeton, he majored in geological engineering, was president of Tiger Inn, played varsity football and rugby, and was active in the Aquinas Society. His classmates voted him as the "most likely to be a great husband," an assessment that his wife, Sally, later endorsed. After Princeton, Jack was commissioned in the Navy, serving on active duty until 1958 and in the Navy Reserve until 1967. While in the Navy he took correspondence courses for an MBA from the University of Michigan that he completed in 1959. Jack joined the National Bank of Detroit in 1959, retiring in 1996 as first vice president. He married Sally Chenevert in 1964. Their sons James ’87 and Thomas ’90, as well as grandchildren Tom ’24 and Billy ’25 followed in his footsteps onto Princeton’s athletic fields. Jack served his community, faith, and church in official capacities for numerous charitable organizations and as a devoted caretaker to Sally in her later years. He enjoyed time with his children and grandchildren, reading, a good bottle of wine, summer trips across the United States, Canada, and Europe, and watching the Detroit Red Wings and Tigers. Sally preceded him in death on Good Friday 2020. He is survived by their sons James, Patrick, and Thomas; daughter Mary Beth; and 11 grandchildren.

Robertson Hatch ’54 Rob died June 18, 2022. He prepared at Phillips Exeter Academy, where he was active in debating. At Princeton, he majored in classics and the Special Program in the Humanities. He joined Dial Lodge, was a member of the freshman and varsity Debate Panels, and was active in the St. Paul’s Society. He earned a law degree at Harvard in 1957, and met Gabrielle von Buelow during a Fulbright fellowship in Cologne, Germany. They married in 1959. Rob’s career began in corporate law at Davis Polk and went on to Bankers Trust in New York, private practice in Setauket on Long Island, and finally as a senior attorney with Suffolk County. In the Three Village area of Long Island, N.Y., he served on the school board, as a Democratic committeeeman, and as a vestryman and lay minister at Episcopal churches. The Three Village Times named him “Person of the Year” in 1985.

THE CLASS OF 1952

Clifford Barr ’52 Cliff graduated from Poly Prep and came to study sociology, join Elm Club and WPRU, and play club sports. He went on to graduate from Harvard Law School in 1955 and practiced law with Dewey Ballentine until he turned to real estate development work at Uris Buildings Corp. and CI Realty in New York, then Metropolitan Structures in Chicago. In retirement, Cliff turned to sports and, remarkably, won the U.S. national championship in squash. Cliff died Aug. 18, 2022. We received this word on his returned dues card from his daughter-in-law, who added that he loved Princeton and his favorite colors were orange and black. Cliff is survived by his wife, Barbara; and their children, Brad, Todd, and Greg. The class sends best wishes to his family on Cliff’s fine career, with appreciation of his racquet’s distinction.

Peter Cartwright ’52 Pete graduated from Richmond Hill (N.Y.) High School. At Princeton, he majored in geological engineering, ate at Campus Club, and was managing editor of the Princeton Engineer. He roomed with Colin McAneny and Keith Dawson. After college he earned a master’s degree at Columbia and then did Navy service. He worked for four years at Princeton’s Project Matterhorn, thermonuclear research at the Forrestal Center. He then moved to GE in California until 1979, where he started Calpine, an independent power company. Pete died July 5, 2022. He is survived by children Virginia, Eric, and Barbara. The class offers them best wishes and congratulations to their father on a stellar career, with thanks for his military service.

Steve Conn ’54 Steve died Feb. 26, 2022. He prepared at Newton (Mass.) High School, where he was active in football, student government, and debating. A history major at Princeton, his senior thesis was titled “Yalta and the Luce Publications” — an early indication of his career interests. He joined Tiger Inn and participated in the Campus Fund Drive, the Pre-Law Society, the Republican Club, and the Senior Council. After four years as an officer in the Marine Corps, he became a foreign service officer in the Department of State. He was posted in Moscow, Bogotá, The Hague, London, Athens, Yugoslavia, and Washington, D.C. After retirement in 1990, he worked for corporations serving the government in defense and intelligence functions. Steve married Dianne Shea in 1986. They lived in Easton, Md., and he led discussions in the Foreign Policy Association’s Great Decisions program there and in programs of the Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum. He was a golfer, an avid reader, and followed Washington-based sports teams. He is survived by his wife, Dianne, and by daughter Sarah from a previous marriage. His son by that marriage, Brady, predeceased him.
Rob was passionate about his family, ancient Greek literature, social justice, the environment, Long Island wineries, good food, travel, and his collection of classical recordings. He moved to New Jersey to be closer to family in the last year of his life.

He is survived by his wife of 62 years, Gabrielle; sons Michael and John ’84; daughter Barbara; two granddaughters; one grandson; his brothers; and numerous nieces and nephews. He was predeceased by daughter Elizabeth ’88.

James C. Hormel ’54
The Class of 1954 lost James twice: when he left Princeton after his freshman year, and when he died Aug. 13, 2021. James had come to us from Asheville School. Transferring to Swarthmore College, he majored in history, graduated in 1955, and married classmate Alice McElroy Parker. They had five children and remained close friends throughout his life after their divorce in 1965. He came out as gay in 1967.

James earned a law degree from the University of Chicago Law School in 1958. Grandson of the founder of Hormel Foods, James was a fervent philanthropist, devoted to the advocacy of fundamental human rights, social justice, and public service. He served on numerous U.S. delegations, corporate, and nonprofit boards concerned with HIV and AIDS, LGBTQ, and human rights; received many accolades; and held three honorary doctorates. In 1999, President Bill Clinton appointed him as ambassador to Luxembourg, the first openly LGBT person to be an ambassador, a sign that American diplomatic roles would be determined by demonstrated leadership and merit, not by how or whom you loved.

James was a talented musician, a witty companion and speaker, and a lover of small animals. When asked to share his greatest regret, he replied, “You can’t have them.” He is survived by his five children, Alison, Anne, Elizabeth, Jimmy, and Sarah; 14 grandchildren; seven great-grandchildren; and his husband, Michael P.N. Araque, a fellow Swarthmore alumnus.

THE CLASS OF 1957
John W. Bittig ’57

Coming to Princeton from Nyack (NY) High School, where he was a track and cross-country runner, he continued on the track team at Princeton, receiving varsity letters in 1955 and 1956. Jack was a member of Elm Club, where he played intramural football and basketball. His senior-year roommates were Bill Booker, Fred Greear, Paul Gwyn, and Jim McCutchan. He majored in aeronautical engineering, and after graduation worked at McDonnell Aircraft in St. Louis and the General Electric Missile and Space and Military Programs divisions (later Lockheed Martin) in Pennsylvania, where he became a senior systems engineer.

Jack was active in church and community service, achieving the Silver Beaver Award for leadership in the Boy Scouts, and the position of district governor in the Lions Club. He also served on the township planning commission, where he proudly declared that a local attorney called him “an obstructionist” as he voted to preserve the semi-rural nature of his town.

Jack and his wife, Ruth Ann Chadwick Bittig, spent many hours restoring their Revolutionary-era stone house in the Valley Forge area, before retiring to Royersford.

Continuing a lifetime of travel after retirement, he and Ruth visited most U.S. states and 55 foreign countries.

He is survived by Ruth, his wife of 62 years; two daughters, Lisa B. Moeser and Kristen B. Troutman; son Mark; and several grandchildren.

Kent C. Simons ’57
Another of our best class athletes, Kent (winner of the William B. Nash ’51 Trophy for outstanding freshmen swimmers and team captain as a senior), died of cancer July 13, 2022.

Born May 13, 1935, in Detroit, Kent was the son of Orton and Lucille Cobb Simons (both teachers). He came to Princeton from Cooley High School, where he was class president and a great swimmer. Kent majored in the Woodrow Wilson School, and he was a member of Tiger Inn, the 21 Club, and the Right Wing Club. After graduate school at New York University, he worked for many years and became a partner at Neuberger Berman, investment managers. He was mentored by Roy Neuberger, co-founder of the firm and art patron, both in finance and art appreciation.

His many friends and relatives admired him for his cooking skills, his photographic works, his poker playing, and his conversational ability, honed by his travels with Princeton Journeys. As a philanthropist he established a needs-based scholarship for Detroit-area students, as well as the David T. Simons Fund for Energy and the Environment in honor of his deceased son.

Twice married, Kent had five children, four of whom survive, and 10 grandchildren.

Thomas G. Soper ’57
As a doctor’s son, Tom knew his future profession as soon as he came to Princeton. He roomed first with Chuck Acree, Bob Bolgard, and Tom Magill, his classmates from Evanston (Ill.) Township High School, but after joining Quadrangle Club he roomed with some older clubmates. Taking pre-med courses at Princeton and in the summer at Northwestern University, Tom left Princeton after junior year to attend Northwestern University Medical School. He became a general surgeon in Evanston, remaining there for the rest of his life.

At Princeton, he hitchhiked on many weekends to Mount Holyoke College to visit his childhood friend, Julie Ann Kelly. The two married while Tom was in medical school. They had three children, Tom, Carolyn, and Steven. The family spent summers at their cottage near Minocqua, Wis. Young Tom, who was also a doctor, died there in a diving accident. Julie died of cancer not long thereafter.

Tom then married Joan Todd, the former wife of one of his friends. They traveled widely and enjoyed outdoor sports together. Tom especially enjoyed wind surfing. After retiring to the Mather Home in Evanston, Tom became known as “King Pong” for his pingpong play. He also bred monarch butterflies, releasing about 80 into the air each year.

Tom died Dec. 17, 2021, of complications of dementia. He is survived by Joan, his two children, and three grandchildren.

Samuel Sykes Williams ’57
Sam saw himself as a simple man. He was gentle, reflective, and quietly grateful for all he had, including friends who were drawn to his thoughtful but palpable appreciation of life.

He wrote of attending Central High School in Charlotte, N.C., where “Knowledge Is Power”; of the “too-distant memory of those glorious times at Princeton,” where he belonged to Ivy Club and sang tenor with the Glee Club; of “basking in memories” over 43 years of his wife and “co-adventurer in life,” Sherry; of their home in Charlotte, where Sam was raised and to which he returned after law school at the University of North Carolina; of time spent with Sherry in their garden; of three children and 11 grandchildren; of his seven dogs over time; of the “truly good” clients he served during a half-century practice of what might be called family law in Charlotte; of singing with Sherry in their Baptist church’s choir; of basketball and tennis and bass fishing; and of taking up running in his 40s, including finishing 10 marathons, including one each in Chicago and Atlanta.

Sam died July 23, 2022, relatively quickly at home, of late-diagnosed pancreatic cancer. “If love could save him,” Sherry said, “he’d still be alive.”
THE CLASS OF 1958

Henry F. Olds ’58

Henry died July 18, 2022, in Lexington, Mass. He was 85. He came to Princeton from Phillips Exeter Academy, where he wrote for the school yearbook. At Princeton, Henry was the sports editor of *The Daily Princetonian*, the vice president of the Chapel Choir and the Glee Club, majored in English, and was a member of Charter Club. He married in 1957 and moved off campus.

After graduation, he earned both a master’s degree and a Ph.D. in education from Harvard. Whether it was working from the inside-out with students, teachers, and learning materials, or from the outside-in via designing educational environments, Henry strived to create multi-dimensional opportunities to inspire educators and kids to open their minds, explore outside-the-box possibilities, and try out new things. He was always singing his way through each stage of his life. He was a talented photographer and in the last decade of his life, he and his wife traveled to many countries.

Henry was a perpetual optimist, and even in his journey with Alzheimer’s, found every way to cling to life, determined to keep his mind and body in shape, sing, and share his photographic images, as he prepared for the road he knew was before him.

Henry is survived by his wife, Jane, and three daughters. The class extends its deepest sympathy to them all.

THE CLASS OF 1959

William R. Barnes Jr. ’59

Bill, born in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, was preceded at Princeton by his father, William Barnes Sr., of the Class of 1928. Bill prepared for Princeton at the Hillfield School in Hamilton, Ontario, where he was in the debating and drama clubs, boxed, and belonged to the football and track teams. At Princeton, he was a member of the freshman fencing team and Theatre Intime, and he volunteered at the Jamesburg School for Boys.

Bill left Princeton midway through sophomore year to attend Queens University in Kingston, Ontario, where he studied in an honors program in geology, including doing geological work in northern Canada during his summer breaks. In 1961, he requested no further contact with Princeton, and we only recently learned that he had died Jan. 7, 2018.

David C. Humphrey ’59

Dave, who came to us from the George School in Newtown, Pa., took his meals at Dial Lodge; roomed with Bingler, Bodman, Burkehart, Crofton, and Schumacher in his senior year; and majored in history, died Dec. 20, 2021. Dave had a three-part career: 11 years teaching and writing about the American past, writing the first of his four books, and earning a master’s degree in teaching from Harvard and a Ph.D. from Northwestern; 16 years at the LBJ Library in Austin focusing largely on Vietnam and other foreign policy issues of the 1960s; and seven years as a historian at the Department of State working on documentary histories of the Johnson and Nixon administrations. Although he retired in 2000, he continued to work periodically on contract with the State Department, and wrote his fourth book, a biography, on a little-known but fascinating 19th-century Texan entitled *Pig Leg: The Improbable Life of a Texas Hero*. Still infected by the work and research bug, he took a “half-time” job in 2008 with the Historical Office of the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

Dave was a fan of the Pittsburgh Steelers, Texas Longhorns, and Washington Nationals, and his light-hearted sense of humor was a hallmark with his golf partners and poker group.

He is survived by his international traveling companion and wife of 54 years, Janet; two sons, Justin and Doug; and four grandchildren. We have sent condolences.

Rhett Murphy ’59

A friend described Rhett as a friendly, kind, fun-loving family man, and the description was apt. This engaging gentleman died July 13, 2019.

Born in Mineola, N.Y., Rhett attended Exeter Academy before coming to Princeton. He selected economics as his major and joined Charter Club. With many friends at Princeton, he left at the end of sophomore year to enlist and proudly serve in the Marine Corps. Following his tour with the Marines, he embarked on a long and rewarding career with the Aviation Administration in the Maryland Department of Transportation, and settled with his wife, Carolyn, in Sparks, Md., later moving to the Broadmead Retirement Community.

He loved his dogs Murphy and Buddy and his past dogs Tippi, Bridey, Bellie, Jubi, Jasper, and RB.

Rhett is survived by his wife, Carolyn; sons Keith and Jim; daughter Mimi and her husband Rob; sister Judy and her husband Robert; and several nieces, nephews, and grandchildren. He was preceded in death by his sister Sally.

Adrian V. Woodhouse ’59

On March 29, 2022, pancreatic cancer took Woody, one of the class’s and the University’s most engaging and faithful members. A year at King’s School Cambridge following the Lawrenceville School locked in Woody’s British accent. He majored in politics, marched with the Band for four years, enrolled in Army ROTC, announced for WPRB, and somehow found time to serve Terrace Club as its president.

Following two years as an Army artillery officer, a long career in aircraft finance took Woody and his family all over the world from Saudi Arabia and the Middle East to Asia and Africa. Ultimately, Woody settled in Anaheim, Calif., rising through several corporations to vice president of aviation equipment at Bank of America, overseeing its worldwide operation.

A June 2000 retirement led to his Reno, Nev., years as managing director of his own aviation-consulting company and some parttime work with the Chamber of Commerce.

In addition to all that, Woody made it to 57 of 61 Reunions (more than any other classmate and more than most alumni), worked decades for the Alumni Schools Committee, and served ’59 as AG regional class agent, treasurer, and vice president.

Woody is sorely missed by all who knew him, and the class extends its deepest sympathies to his wife, Sybil; and daughter Sheryl.

THE CLASS OF 1960

Peter H. Gray ’60

An Indianapolis native, Peter graduated from Carmel High School there on his way to Princeton. Here, he majored in religion and literature, joined Terrace, was active in the St. Paul’s Society, and served in Navy ROTC. Upon graduating, he served three years in the Navy aboard the carrier USS *Randolph*, chasing off a Russian submarine during the Cuba Missile Crisis and recovering several of the early astronauts in the Atlantic.

Determined on a life in faith and human service, Peter earned a Master of Divinity in 1966 and served several Episcopal parishes in Michigan, where he helped found a school for troubled teenagers and added social service and related public services to his ministry. Peter moved to Northern Virginia in 1976 to serve as associate rector at St. Thomas Episcopal Church, McLean, where he continued these three callings, retiring formally in 2004, but remaining active until his death June 3, 2022.

Peter contributed to a 2013 PAW article, “*Hidden Lives,*” that examined the difficult gay experience here in the ’50s and ’60s, and long after. At St. Thomas he added support for gay people to his other ministries. Peter was able to acknowledge his situation publicly upon his retirement. He is survived by his
longtime partner and husband since 1929, Rick Michaelson, to whom we send our sympathy.

Rob Roy MacGregor III '60 At Glen Ridge (N.J.) High School, Rob Roy stood out as captain of the football team, student council president, and an active chorister. At Princeton, he sang in the Glee Club, the Chapel Choir, and with the Tigertones. He added Chapel deacon, a biology major, and membership in Cap and Gown to that busy schedule.

Rob Roy's graduate education began at Harvard Medical School. Posing to marry Peggy in 1964, he went on to internship and residency at Boston City Hospital and then to a two-year fellowship at the National Institutes of Health in Washington, D.C. During that time, they both became committed to their Christian faith and resolved to apply it in their efforts on behalf of others.

Completing his residency and studying infectious disease in Seattle, Rob Roy joined the Penn School of Medicine in 1971. He co-founded the Division of Infectious Diseases there and made important contributions to the treatment and care of HIV patients. He founded Penn's Infectious Diseases Clinic in 1988. It was renamed in his honor in 2006, after his retirement in 2005. Rob Roy was honored many times during his career for his medical, social, and cultural achievements.

Rob Roy died of kidney failure May 12, 2022. He is survived by Peggy, their three children, and their families, to all of whom we offer our sympathy.


Bob entered industry with Crown Zellerbach Corp. in San Francisco, and after training worked in industrial sales. His early interest in microcomputers led him into data communications, which led to a position with Pacific Telephone (now AT&T after several changes of name and structure). Bob served there in rising capacities until his retirement in 2000.

Woodworking, stone landscaping (on his steep residential lot), garage (literally) winemaking, numerous supernumerary roles at the San Francisco Opera (from a private in Radames’ army in Aida to many others), plus extensive European travel with wife Betsy, made for an active and diverse retirement life. Bob died Sept. 25, 2020. He is survived by Betsy, his three children, a stepdaughter, and three grandchildren. Our condolences to them all.

THE CLASS OF 1961

David Howard Gordon '61 David died in his sleep July 15, 2022, in Westchester County, N.Y.

Born in Brooklyn, he came to us from Jamaica High School. At Princeton, he majored in chemistry, ate at Court Club, was a member of the University Band, and played tennis and squash. He roomed with Marty Fechner in his senior year. David earned a medical degree at SUNY Downstate Medical Center and, after serving in the U.S. Public Health Service during the Vietnam War, embarked on a career in radiology at Downstate Medical Center in Brooklyn, where he worked for almost 30 years, retiring as a full professor in interventional radiology and CT and acting chairman. He was proud of having helped to create several new fields of medicine in CAT scanning, endourology, and interventional radiology.

David continued working for the next 14 years as a professor of radiology at the Jacobi Medical Center in the Bronx. His lifelong commitment to squash and tennis having been complicated by orthopedic challenges, he was active in table tennis in his later years at the national level.

A New York resident for most of his life, he and his wife retired to Lake Worth, Fla., in 2016. He is survived by Rosalind, his wife of almost 61 years; daughter Padma; sons Eric and Jeffrey; and three grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1962

Joseph Bruce Nelson '62 Bruce died June 24, 2022, in White River Junction, Vt., of Lewy body dementia.

Coming to us from the Choate School, Bruce majored in religion and dined at Cannon Club, serving as president in his senior year. He played freshman football and freshman and varsity lacrosse.

Following graduation he moved to California, married Donna Robinson, and attended San Francisco Theological Seminary. He eventually left the seminary and later earned a master's degree in 1965 and a Ph.D. in 1982, both in history. The gap in his studies was devoted to working in the anti-war and labor movements.

After receiving his doctorate Bruce taught at UC Davis, Middlebury College, and Dartmouth, where he won several teaching awards over 24 years. Clubmate Mike Devine remembered him as serious and respected. Teaching colleagues described him as friendly, warm, and fierce with a voice of conscience and fairness.

While in California he brought his passion for lacrosse to the Bay Area, and soon Oakland Youth Lacrosse was born. The first teams used equipment that he purchased.

Surviving Bruce are his wife, Donna; daughter Ellen van Bevers and her husband Derek; son Chris and his wife Caroline; and six grandchildren. The class extends sympathy to all.

THE CLASS OF 1963

Charles P. Campbell Jr. '63 Chuck, a retired top executive for major pharmaceutical companies, died July 12, 2022, in his home by the lake that he loved in Pottosboro, Texas.

Chuck came to us from Hackensack (N.J.) High School, where he won letters in football and track and was president of the Varsity Association. At Princeton, he played on the freshman football team, majored in economics, and wrote his thesis on “Minimum Wage Controversies.” He was a member of Tiger Inn and was secretary-treasurer of the Semper Fidelis Society. A member of the Naval ROTC, he joined the Marine Corps in 1966 after earning an MBA from Abilene Christian University. A proud and committed Marine, he achieved the rank of colonel in the reserves in 1985.

In our graduation yearbook, Chuck forecast “a career in public relations.” That came true, with significant success. Among other things, he served as managing partner at Page-Wheatcroft & Co. Texas, a senior-level executive-search firm based in Dallas. In addition, he served as director of human resources for pharmaceutical companies including Pfizer and Eckerd Drugs (currently Rite Aid).

Chuck is survived by sons Douglas and Peter; daughter Christie Campbell Loveless; and two grandchildren; and brother Daniel ’68. He was predeceased by spouses Caroline O’Connor Campbell and Elizabeth Fox Campbell and his father, Charles P. Campbell ’33.

David H. Ibbekeken '63 Dave died June 27, 2022, in hospice in Charlottesville, Va., of non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma.

Soft-spoken, solid, and unfailingly polite, he led the University of Virginia Law School Foundation for 28 years, then worked there 12 more as president emeritus.

A gifted athlete, Dave came to us from Haddon Heights (N.J.) High School, where he was on the football, basketball, and track teams.
At Princeton, Dave majored in politics and was a member of Tiger Inn, the Chapel deacons, and the Army ROTC. He played on the freshman football team, then three years as a back on the varsity. He also played baseball for one year, track for one year, and lacrosse for still another. His senior-year roommates included Tony DiVincenzo, Dan Terpack, Bill Merlini, Pete Wardenburg, Don Fudge, and Ken Bordner.

After college, Dave served in the Army’s 77th Field Artillery Regiment at Fort Lewis, Wash. He then taught and coached at Mergusersburg Academy in Mergusersburg, Pa., worked in Princeton’s admissions office, and married and started a family with his childhood sweetheart, Sunny — all before attending the University of Virginia law school from 1968 to 1971.

After law school, Dave worked as general counsel for a title insurance company. Then in 1979, the UVA law school asked him to lead its still-new Law School Foundation. For the next 28 years, the foundation’s endowment grew from $5 million in 1979 to more than $100 million in 2007. Dave retired as president and CEO in 2007, but in all spent more than 40 years working at the foundation.

In addition to Sunny, his wife of 59 years, Dave is survived by their two children, G. David and Suzanne; and five grandchildren.

**THE CLASS OF 1964**

**Richard W. Brewster ’64**

Richard died July 15, 2022, after a courageous battle with mesothelioma from asbestos exposure on 9/11.

He grew up in Glen Cove, N.Y., and came to Princeton from St. Paul’s School. He majored in classics and was a member of Colonial Club.

Following graduation, he attended Harvard Law School, after which he embarked on a long and successful law career in New York City. He initially worked in private practice for Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy before joining the U.S. Attorney’s Office (Eastern District of New York), where he served as chief of the criminal division. In 1979, he returned to private practice as a litigation partner at Moses Singer for 12 years, pursued an active mediation practice thereafter.

His well-reviewed family work included the karate club and the Engineering Council. Tom was a member of Dial Lodge and lived at Dodge-Osborn his senior year with roommates Bob Gershon, Tom Blejwas, Jay Sarton, and Bo Benica.

Richard was a true gentleman: humble, compassionate, and genuine.

Our class extends its condolences to his wife of 31 years, Barbara; their three children; and two grandchildren.

**THE CLASS OF 1967**

**Bruce E. Speidel ’67**

Bruce died June 15, 2022, in Portland, Ore. He grew up in Royal Oak, Mich., and graduated from St. John’s Military Academy in Delafield, Wis., where he won the English Prize, was senior class president, and played varsity hockey and baseball.

At Princeton, Bruce majored in English, wrote his senior thesis on the British dramatist John Osborne, and belonged to Cap and Gown. He roomed at 327 Walker with Jim Avery III and participated in Theatre Intime, the Concordia Society, Orange Key, ROTC, and won numerals for freshman baseball and played club hockey. After graduation, Bruce served in the Army for two years as a first lieutenant, Adjudant General Corps. After discharge, he entered and graduated from Duke Law School. He began a 25-year career with Pacific Power and Light Corp. specializing in labor-relations law, becoming the head legal counsel and chief labor-relations attorney for the company. He also served as manager of the human resources department and three other departments during his career.

Bruce married wife Alice in 1983 and the couple had a son, Colin, in 1991. In our 50th-reunion yearbook he said he decided to retire at age 56 to enjoy life free of consuming business demands, enabling him to pursue activities too often sacrificed for work, including swimming, skiing, hiking, hockey, golf, baseball, and voluminous reading.

Seven years before his death Bruce lost his eyesight due to disease, but he courageously continued to keep engaged. He kept up strength training, cardio exercise, and participation in a book club he had founded almost 30 years before. He also had 15 years involvement in a Bible study club. He is survived by son Colin and the Class of 1967, for whom he was a deeply respected member.

**THE CLASS OF 1968**

**Thomas R. Cory ’68**

Tom died May 28, 2022, in Salem, Ore.

He came to us from Phillips Academy, where he was active in cross country, track, and the newspaper, after having lived all over the world as a child due to his father’s diplomatic service.

While at Princeton, Tom majored in aerospace and mechanical engineering. His activities included the karate club and the Engineering Council. Tom was a member of Dial Lodge and lived at Dodge-Osborn his senior year with roommates Bob Gershon, Tom Blejwas, Jay Sarton, and Bo Benica.

After graduation, Tom earned a law degree from UCLA. He started his law career with the firm of Adams, Duque & Hazeltine, where he focused on business litigation. He later became in-house counsel for Bank of America, then California Federal Bank. Tom’s greatest joy in life was long-distance running. He completed countless marathons, multiple 50-milers, and the Western States 100.

Tom is survived by his daughter, Stephanie Cory Gorris; and by his longtime companion, Carol Cohen. The class extends its deepest sympathies to his family and friends.

**William McG. Gibby ’68**

Bill died July 4, 2022, of respiratory failure in Califon, N.J.

Bill came to us from Deerfield Academy, where he was on the football and lacrosse teams and in the Glee Club. At Princeton, Bill majored in economics, was active in the Nassoons, and was on the lacrosse team. He was president of the Nassoons his senior year. Bill ate at Tiger Inn and lived in Lockhart his senior year. His graduation followed those of his grandfather William D. Gibby 1890, great-uncle Edgar Gibby 1899, and father Robert F. Gibby ’35.

After graduation, Bill worked at various federal, state, and local government agencies before deciding to be an automobile mechanic for six years. He then transitioned to the business world. He earned an MBA from Rutgers and later was licensed as a CPA. He worked at Bell Systems for three years before working as an accountant for a time. He later joined and subsequently retired from Oricon.

In retirement, Bill liked to putter in his yard and build stone walls as well as volunteer with his church and the local historical society. He did not leave any immediate family. The class extends its deepest sympathies to his friends and loved ones.

**James Cory Ledyard ’68**

Jim died June 25, 2022, peacefully in Annapolis, Md., of a long-term neurological disorder.

He came to us from Bellarmine College Prep in San Jose, Calif, where he played tennis, was a cheerleader, and worked on the school newspaper. While at Princeton, Jim majored in English. He was involved in the sailing club and cheerleading and was active in student government. He was a member of Ivy and roomed in Patton Hall with Dave Tundermann, Henry Waszkowski, and Dave Larsen his senior year.

After graduation, Jim became a commissioned Naval officer out of ROTC. He served on board an ammunition ship stationed in the Mediterranean.

After mustering out in 1971, Jim earned a graduate degree from Stanford and began
MEMORIALS / PRINCETONIANS

Barry began teaching at Centenary College of Louisiana and C.W. Post before joining the faculty at Hofstra University in 1987. He taught Shakespeare, medieval literature, and Holocaust studies until 2016, when a debilitating stroke cut short his career. He served as chair of the English department and associate dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences. Barry also co-authored a textbook, *Lit: Literature and Interpretative Techniques.* He was an extraordinary educator with high standards for his students and himself. Barry loved literature, the theater, and the arts and used his signature wit and smile to charm friends and strangers alike. He spent many hours in his beloved Prospect Park and enjoyed fly fishing, fine wine, and food.

He is survived by his wife of 33 years, Ann Powell; two sons, Jacob and Eli; and a brother, Frank. Donations in his memory can be made to the Kane Street Synagogue or the Prospect Park Alliance.

THE CLASS OF 1975

Craig D. Smith '75

Craig, a kind and generous man remembered for always having a smile and a positive attitude, succumbed to complications of lymphoma April 26, 2022.

A native of Brooklyn, he came to us from his beloved Regis High School in Manhattan. Craig was a disciplined student, majoring in psychology. In addition to having a campus job as a Student Center manager, he played freshman basketball and was active in the local Big Brothers program. He served as president of Dial Lodge senior year.

After receiving his A.B., Craig earned a Ph.D. in clinical psychology at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, where he met his wife of 40 years, Celia Routh Hooper. He worked with children and adolescents in Cleveland and completed a postdoctoral fellowship at the Menninger Foundation. The rest of his professional career was in Pittsboro, Chapel Hill, and Asheboro, N.C. In retirement he finished a professional textbook for new psychologists and lay people on current psychological theory.

In addition to Celia, Craig is survived by their two sons, Daniel and Thomas; their granddaughter, Kayleigh; and his sister, Stephanie Nicholson. We join them in mourning the loss of this good man.

THE CLASS OF 1986

Brian MacFarlane ’86

Brian, history major, sportsman, and Crown prosecutor in Vancouver, died July 6, 2022, while body surfing off the Outer Banks in North Carolina. He was 57.

Born in Montreal, he was educated at

THE CLASS OF 1974

Peter P. Blanchard III ’74

Peter died Aug. 7, 2022, in his Manhattan apartment with his wife, Sofia, and son, Theo, at his bedside.

After Princeton, Peter earned master’s degrees from the Yale School of Forestry and the Teachers College at Columbia. Early in his career, he taught at the Chapin School, the Masters School, and Hardwood Island. Peter was passionate about nature and conservation, involving himself in causes from the coast of Maine to New Jersey and the Caribbean.

He served on many boards involving his passions, including the Frick Collection, the Helen Clay Frick Foundation, and Greenwood Gardens, the New Jersey estate where he grew up, which he transformed into a magnificent public garden. He was also a council member of the Maine Coast Heritage Trust.

Peter was an elegant writer, a prolific reader, a lover of poetry, and a talented landscape painter. He married late in life and took great joy in his life with Sofia and Theo, and will also be sorely missed by his cori Ginnie. Donations in his memory can be made to Greenwood Gardens or The Frick Collection. A memorial service will be held at a later time.

THE CLASS OF 1969

William H. Sydnor '69

Described by classmates as "the consummate Southern gentleman," Bill died July 19, 2022.

A proud lifelong resident of Richmond, Va., Bill attended St. Christopher’s School, graduated from Lawrenceville, and followed his father, Eugene B. Sydnor Jr. ’39, and brother, Eugene B. Sydnor III ’68, to Princeton. He played rugby, was a member of Whig-Clio, and ate at Cottage.

The Little Hall fire early in our senior year led to Bill and a group of classmates being moved to the Theobald Smith House on Route 1. The University made a fortuitous exception to its no-car rule so that the exiles could commute, and happily their route to campus frequently took them by the Kings Inn.

Following Princeton, Bill joined VISTA and became a tenant-union organizer in Kalamazoo, Mich. He was always fiercely loyal to his country and enlisted in the Army Medical Corps, serving in Vietnam at Long Binh Hospital. Later an award-winning writer and historian, Bill’s proudest achievement was writing and producing a nationally aired PBS documentary about the life of an extraordinary African American woman, Maggie Lena Walker.

Sadly, Bill suffered from Alzheimer’s for the last decade of his life. He is survived by his wife and love of his life, Wendy, and two brothers. Bill also leaves a host of Princeton and Richmond friends. He will be remembered especially for the notable Christmas and July Fourth parties that he and Wendy hosted at Dancing Point, his family’s home.

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

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Selwyn House School and Bishop’s College School, both in Quebec. At Princeton, he bonded with roommates and neighbors, forming a group called “Da Dude Ranch” that still lives on. He considered becoming an engineer before settling on history.

Brian moved back to Canada, where he studied law at McGill University Law School and married Leah van der Voort ’88, who was introduced to him by his brother Tom ’88. They started a family, raised three girls (and several guide dogs), and reveled in skiing, golf, tennis, squash, and of course, hockey. He was affectionately known as the last person at every cocktail party, and he never missed a polar bear swim in the St. Lawrence River.

In court he was a diligent counselor, devoted to the principles of justice and fairness, who chaired committees and planned continuing legal education throughout his 28-year career. In the 5th-reunion yearbook, he wrote, “Seems weird for a prosecutor to say this, but ‘can’t we all just get along!’” Let’s listen to each other, and effect change to alleviate inequality and exclusivity.”

Brian is survived by Leah; Tom; daughters Kathryn, Carolyn ’19, and Zoë, and countless family members and friends. The Class of 1986 extends its deepest gratitude for his unique gift of lifelong friendship.

**GRADUATE ALUMNI**

**George H. Duffey ’45**

George died in Brookings, S.D., June 2, 2022.

He was born Dec. 24, 1920, in Manchester, Iowa. He earned a bachelor’s degree from Cornell in 1942 and a Ph.D. in chemistry from Princeton in 1945.

His academic career was as a professor of both chemistry and physics at South Dakota State University. He spent a year as a visiting professor at the University of Mississippi, and a year as a visitor at the University of Western Australia.

George’s books included *Applied Group Theory for Physicists and Chemists* and *Quantum States and Processes: Based on Symmetry Considerations*. He was the recipient of the Western Electrical Fund Excellence in Teaching Award. George’s numerous memberships in scientific associations included the Societa Italiana di Fisica. Predeceased by his former wife Helen and his daughter Mary, George is survived by his wife, Joan Morgan; his children, Ann and James; three granddaughters; and three great-grandchildren.

**H. Don Cameron ’62**


Born Aug. 8, 1934, in Pontiac, Mich., Don earned a bachelor’s degree in classical studies from the University of Michigan in 1956. At Princeton, he completed a Ph.D. in classics in 1962, writing a dissertation on Aeschylus’ tragedy, *Seven Against Thebes*. While at Princeton, Don took a lead role in Ben Jonson’s *The Alchemist* while he was supposed to be studying for his general exams, to the delight of Princeton audiences, but to the detriment of his Horace special author examination.

Don spent his career at the University of Michigan. He began as an instructor in classics in 1959, achieved the rank of full professor in 1978, and retired in 2010. He was a visiting professor at Lawrence University (Wisconsin) and Dartmouth. In Ann Arbor, he performed in productions of works by Shakespeare and Gilbert & Sullivan.

Don was also an associate curator at the UM Museum of Zoology. He wrote an etymological dictionary of spider names in *Spiders of North America*. The spiders *Tapinohpa cameroni* and the frog *Orophryne cameroni* were named for him.

Don is survived by two sisters and numerous devoted friends.

**Fred K. Manasse ’62**

Fred died in Boston June 2, 2022.

Born in Frankfurt, Germany, July 27, 1935, Fred and his brother were on a Kindertransport that sent Jewish children out of Nazi Germany. After being hidden in five countries, he and his brother arrived in New York City in 1946 and lived in multiple foster homes.

He graduated from the City College of New York. After working at Bell Labs, Fred earned a Ph.D. in theoretical physics from Princeton. His dissertation was on black holes.

Fred held academic positions at Princeton, Dartmouth, Drexel, and the University of New Hampshire, where he served as assistant dean.

Inspired by President Jimmy Carter’s call for developing renewable energy sources, Fred launched a solar-energy company. Later he worked in the defense-electronics industry. A noted physicist and a trailblazer in the solar-industry field, after retiring in 2002 Fred became an award-winning artist and sculptor. His works, widely exhibited and collected in Israel and New England, include Judaica and pieces that reflect his Holocaust survival. He was active in the Jewish Holocaust Survivors of Greater Boston.

Predeceased by his eldest son, Fred is survived by his wife, Annette; four children; and four grandchildren.

**Henry Currie Palmer ’63**

On July 30, 2022, Currie died of undetected cancer in Washington, D.C.

Born in Pontiac, New Brunswick, Oct. 25, 1935, Currie studied geology at St. Francis Xavier University in Antigonish, Nova Scotia. After graduating he entered Princeton’s Department of Geosciences and earned a Ph.D. in 1965. Subsequently Currie took a postdoctoral position at the University of Western Ontario in the Department of Geophysics (now Earth Sciences). He joined the faculty there and remained until his retirement at the age of 65.

While at Princeton Currie found a lifelong friend in Bill MacDonald ’65, a professor at SUNY Binghamton. These fellow paleo-volcanologists’ research collaborations included drilling holes in rocks in Nevada and camping in the high desert. Currie’s fieldwork experience around the world included sleeping in the Atacama Desert, where the stars felt howled all night.

Having learned to fly, Currie bought a Cessna: GGVL and joined the London Flying Club. He volunteered to drive for the Canadian Cancer Society for almost 15 years.

Currie is survived by his wife, Marguerite Kane; and stepchildren Rowan and Ildi.

**Martin D.D. Evans ’87**


Born Oct. 20, 1960, in Woking, England, Martin earned a bachelor of science degree in economics from Bristol University in 1983. Following the advice of his professor, Angus Deaton, Martin came to Princeton to pursue a Ph.D. in economics, which he completed in 1987.

His first academic position was at NYU’s Stern School of Business, after which he moved to Georgetown’s economics department. He was also a professor of finance in the McDonough School of Business from 2006 to 2012.

Martin held visiting positions at Michigan, Wharton, the London School of Economics, and Princeton. He was an adviser to the research department at the International Monetary Fund, and he made influential contributions to international finance, particularly in the study of market microstructure of exchange rates. His textbooks *Exchange Rate Dynamics* and *Studies in Foreign Exchange Economics* are widely used in doctoral programs and by researchers around the world.

Martin held editorial positions at several economics journals. At the time of his passing, he was a research economist at the National Bureau of Economic Research.

Martin is survived by his wife, Liz; daughter Sophie ’19; and son Jeremy ’22.

Graduate memorials are prepared by the APGA.

An undergraduate memorial appears for Barry N. Nass ’74 ?78.
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United States, Northeast
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Stone Harbor, NJ: Beachfront, 4BR, upscale. 570-430-3639, Stoneharborbeachhouses.com, radams150@aol.com

United States, Southeast
Sarasota/Bradenton, Florida: Condo at Lakewood National, 2bed/2bath, membership amenities, golf, tennis, swimming, beaches, sunshine. Contact information: vrbo.com/2190356, cn83087@gmail.com ’15

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He Became a ‘Folk Hero’ After Being Shunned

By Elyse Graham ’07

In 1998, when a reporter from The New York Times, at work on a profile of the famous judge, poet, and civil rights champion Bruce Wright, had lunch in New York with Wright and the publisher Lyle Stuart, Stuart told her, “You should walk through the streets of Harlem with this guy. He’s a folk hero.”

Wright grew up in Princeton and New York City, attending the prestigious Townsend Harris High School. In 1939, Princeton University admitted him with a full scholarship without knowing he was Black. When Wright duly arrived at McCosh Hall in September to register for classes, a functionary pulled him out of line and took him to the admissions office, where the dean of admissions, Radcliffe Heermance ’1909, told him, “If you’re trying to come here, you’re going someplace where you’re not wanted.” Wright ended the day sitting on his luggage beside the road, watching for his father’s car to drive up and take him home.

“Princeton University does not discriminate against any race, color, or creed,” the dean wrote in a follow-up letter to the young man. “There are no colored students in the university and a member of your race might feel very much alone . . . My personal experience would enforce my advice to any colored student that he would be happier in an environment of others of his own race.”

Wright attended Lincoln University and New York Law School, pausing between them to fight with the 26th Infantry Regiment in World War II, where he won four medals for valor and participated in the Normandy landings. In the 1950s, he became the lawyer of the jazz drummer Art Blakey; throughout the late age of jazz, he was immersed in the world of musicians such as John Coltrane, Miles Davis, Mary Lou Williams, and Nina Simone.

In 1970, he became a judge in New York City’s lower courts. The way to rise through the ranks of the judiciary was to keep quiet and replicate the system’s preferred results. Wright didn’t do that. He spoke out about racial injustice in the justice system, and he made rulings that pushed against what he saw as system-level abuses. He declined to jail defendants before trial; he set no bail for a teenage defendant accused of shoplifting, though the district attorney requested a $25,000 bail. He reminded prosecutors, in court, of times they’d expressed racial prejudice. Hate mail poured in. One frequent writer kept telling him to “drop dead twice.” No matter. Reimagining law and politics without brutality from above, he said, was “the true meaning of the Constitution.” In 1979, his peers nominated him, and voters elected him, to the New York State Supreme Court.

Throughout his career, Wright wrote and published poetry. (“The law has not civilized America,” he remarked. “Poetry might.”) His poems contemplate parties in Harlem, Black expatriates in Paris, lessons at P.S. 89 on literature’s use of Blackness as a symbol of sin, clogged prisons, segregated army battalions, wall graffiti, the moon landings, the racial politics of United Nations cocktail parties: one man’s path through the 20th century. In 1954, he co-edited an anthology of poetry with an old friend, Langston Hughes.

In 2001, the graduating students made Wright an honorary member of the Class of 2001. We wound up trying to get a glow from the halo of his accomplishments, while he got none of his glow from us.

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In 2001, the graduating students made Wright an honorary member of the Class of 2001. We wound up trying to get a glow from the halo of his accomplishments, while he got none of his glow from us. He used a high office to do good instead of just doing well, he had a part in some of the biggest events and cultural shifts of the 20th century, and he lived as thoroughly and deliberately as a poet lives. If Princeton was a part of that story, we would never stop talking about it. Instead Wright will always be a point of regret for Princeton.
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