If we get the logistics on this issue right, the 2013 G8 should be in the news right now with Prime Minister David Cameron serving as this year’s host and summit president. We’re happy to have Dominic Martin, Director of the G8 Unit in the Cabinet Office, as a guest contributor to this edition. Dominic has been a longtime supporter and friend to the Marshall Scholarships, starting with his time at the British Embassy in Washington.

We’re also pleased to welcome Diana Coogle (Cambridge ’66) and Wallace Kaufman (Oxford ’61) to the editorial team. Diana and Wallace will be sharing the role of Profiles Editor in future issues of this newsletter.

The newsletter team always welcomes your feedback and contributions—indeed the expanded history of the AMS in this issue is the result of such feedback from an earlier edition. Please get in touch with us at newsletter@marshallscholars.org.

Nicholas T. Hartman, Managing Editor

Newsletter design: Lara McCarron
In early April, Marshall Scholars currently studying in Oxford were treated to visits by distinguished Marshall alumni Harold Koh (Oxford ’77), William Burns (Oxford ’78), and Thomas Friedman (Oxford ’78). Ali Hussain (Oxford ’13) reports that Friedman’s lively discussion of current events was “one of the best few days of [his] Marshall experience.”

Not long after, on April 14th, the AMS co-sponsored a gathering on the Thames for current Scholars, regional alumni, and invited officials connected with the Marshall Scholarship’s administration. AMS President Bob Gray OBE (Edinburgh ’71), AMS Board Member Wayne Lau (Cambridge ’79), and others were in attendance for an evening cruise down the River Thames, taking in views of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, and the Cutty Sark. The event spurred a lively discussion about the growing community of Marshall alumni living in the UK and elsewhere in Europe. Appreciations were also given to the Marshall Aid Commemoration Commission (MACC) and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) for their ongoing efforts to promote the vibrancy of the Marshall Scholarship experience.

On May 10th in Denver, Colorado, members of the AMS were paid a visit by His Royal Highness Prince Henry of Wales, who came to inaugurate the “Warrior Games,” a sporting competition involving wounded combat veterans from the United States and United Kingdom.
Harry was introduced by the British Ambassador, Sir Peter Westmacott, and the event was also attended by U.S. Olympian Missy Franklin, who was feted on the occasion of her 18th birthday. The Governor of Colorado and Mayor of Denver were also in attendance. Newly minted Marshall Scholar, William Berdanier (Cambridge '15), and Marshall alumni Bryan Leach (Oxford '02) and Ulcca Joshi Hansen (Oxford ‘04) had the pleasure of speaking with Prince Harry about the Marshall Scholarship, the AMS, and the origins of both.

A mere 7 time zones to the East, on May 13th, the departing class of Marshall Scholars convened at Stationers Hall in London for an annual rite of passage — the Leavers’ dinner. Scholars reminisced about their times in the UK and heard remarks from distinguished guests, including the Right Honourable Hugo Swire, Member of Parliament and Minister of State for the Foreign Office.

On May 20th, in Washington DC, a group of Marshall alumni held a reunion at the U.S. House of Representatives. Former Congressman Jim Moody (D-WI) gave remarks on the changing American political system to an assembled crowd of three dozen AMS members. Afterwards, there was an informal conversation and Q&A session with the Congressman over dinner at The Monocle Restaurant on Capitol Hill.

The Annual Meeting of the AMS is to be held on Saturday, June 22nd in Roosevelt House — Public Policy Institute at Hunter College, located at 47-49 East 65th Street in New York City. If you have not already registered, you may do so by contacting admin@marshallscholars.org or visiting: https://www.clevelandevents.org/marshallscholars/annual2013/rsvp_attendee.html.
Not that long ago, it was fashionable to predict the imminent demise of the G8. The financial crisis at the end of the last decade had shown – so the argument went – that the international institutions responsible for economic co-ordination and co-operation were no longer fit for purpose. It all needed a big shake-up. The G20 would step forward. Its moment had come. It was time for the G8 to retreat into genteel obsolescence – perhaps be put out of its misery altogether.

History hasn’t quite worked out like that. The decision at the Pittsburgh G20 Summit to September 2009 to designate the G20 as “the premier forum for ... international economic cooperation” wasn’t the death knell for the G8 that many predicted. Instead, the G8 has found a new lease of life. And it has done so by going back to basics.

The story so far

The G8 – a bit like the Marshall Scholarship programme – is one of the great unsung transatlantic institutions. It has its roots in the oil crisis of the early 1970s. At that time, the leading industrialised economies recognised that the formal mechanisms for international cooperation on economic issues were failing. The post-War Bretton Woods system had ended in 1971 with the decision by the Nixon administration to end the convertibility of the US dollar to gold. Japan was the new, destabilising, kid on the bloc, with its extraordinary growth of the previous decades about to make it the world’s second biggest economy in the world (a status it would only lose to China in 2010). The big European economies – Germany, France, UK and Italy – were engaged in the most ambitious program of cross-border economic integration ever undertaken by sovereign nations, in what was then called the European Economic Community. Into this potent mix came the decision by OPEC to limit exports of oil following the Yom Kippur war, quadrupling oil prices almost overnight to the then unheard of levels of $12 dollars a barrel. Inflation – which was to become the bane of economic policy-making for the rest of the 1970s and throughout the 1980s – quickly followed, as did levels of unemployment last seen in the Great Depression. For many of those in high school in the UK in the 1970s – like this author – the abiding memory is of one of austerity and pessimism, and a sense that policy-makers were losing control. There are striking parallels with today.

Just like the G20 thirty-five years later, therefore, the G6 was born in a world of crisis and self-doubt. The “Six” (soon to become the “Seven”, when Canada joined in 1976) first met in the Chateau de Rambouillet near Paris, under the chairmanship of French President Valery Giscard d’Estaing. In the subsequent mythology of the G7/G8, Rambouillet was the archetypal “fireside chat”: a forum where Leaders, unencumbered by briefing packs and squadrons of civil servants in the wings, could say what they really thought and reach a degree of common understanding impossible in the formal confines of the IMF or United Nations. Or, as they put it in their own words, they had: “a searching and productive exchange of views on the world economic situation, on economic problems common to our countries, on their human, social and political implications, and on plans for resolving them”.

G8 Returns to the UK

By Dominic Martin

Dominic Martin, Director of the G8 Unit in the Cabinet Office, previews the 39th G8 Summit to be held on June 17th and 18th at the Lough Erne Resort in County Fermanagh, Northern Ireland.
That first meeting saw the release of a pithy, uncomplicated communique – at just over 1000 words, slightly shorter than this article. It reveals a touching faith in the power of dialogue to change the affairs of mankind for the better:

“To assure in a world of growing interdependence the success of the objectives set out in this declaration, we intend to play our own full part and strengthen our efforts for closer international cooperation and constructive dialogue among all countries, transcending differences in stages of economic development, degrees of resource endowment and political and social systems.”

Critics would argue that a tendency to fall back on highfalutin rhetoric – words rather than action – has been a systematic failing of G7/8 meetings ever since – though it hardly the only international grouping to suffer from this problem.

Fast forward to 2005 – the last time the UK had the Presidency. By then the G8 (now “Eight” because Russia joined the group at the 1997 Summit in Denver) had lost all pretensions to informality and brevity. This was international Summitry at its most ambitious. The spotlight of the world was on the upmarket golf resort of Gleneagles, Scotland. 200,000 people took to the streets of Edinburgh the week before to “Make Poverty History”. Bob Geldof put on “Live 8” concerts in eleven venues around the world, watched – claimed the organizers – by 3 billion people across the world. The original line-up of Pink Floyd played together for the first time in a quarter-century. The actor Will Smith led the audiences of the concerts in London, Philadelphia, Berlin, Rome, Paris and Barrie (Canada) in a synchronised finger click to represent the death of a child every three seconds, due to poverty.

No doubt conscious of the close attentions of so many, the G8 Leaders agreed an extraordinarily ambitious plan to cancel the debt of the poorest African countries, alongside a number of other far-reaching agreements to promote development in Africa. However, hopes of a similarly bold breakthrough on climate change didn’t bear fruit.

Many will remember the Gleneagles meeting for the tragic events on the streets of London which forced Prime Minister Tony Blair to leave the Summit venue for much of the first day. For Londoners, 7/7 is as much part of the lexicon of the modern struggle with terrorism as 9/11 is for New Yorkers.

But, for those who were there, the Gleneagles 2005 Summit will also remain the archetype for the pre-financial crisis model of a G8 Summit. The brevity of the Rambouillet communiqué was long gone. The summit documentation was 100s of pages.

The G8 today

Eight years on, the world seems very different. The financial crisis has undermined the G8’s claims to global economic leadership – by 2012, the G8 countries only represented 50% of world GDP in nominal terms, which equates to just 40% when calculated in terms of purchasing power. Africa, for so long the focus of the G8’s concern and aid, is now the fastest growing continent on the planet – a source of optimism and opportunity. Today, many of the world’s economic problems seem to have their origins within the advanced economies themselves. As Prime Minister David Cameron has said, one of the main tasks of the G8 today is to “get our own house in order”.

Hence back to basics. In many ways, today’s G8 has much more in common with the G6 and G7 meetings of the 1970s than the G8 meetings of the first decade of this century. This reflects a growing recognition that a private, intimate conversation without vast crowds of hangers-on is a good way of tackling intractable problems.

This year, David Cameron has set the G8 the task of looking at some of the most challenging issues that face governments today: tax, trade and transparency.

Taxation, for so long an area reserved for specialists and accountants, has suddenly become one today’s biggest political hot potatoes. On both sides of the Atlantic, governments are focused on the twin challenges of aggressive tax avoidance (legal but frowned on) and tax evasion (very much illegal). The challenge: what do we need to do to re-organize the international system to make both much less easy? This is at the top of the agenda for this year’s summit in Northern Ireland.

International trade negotiations have been in the doldrums for a generation. The Uruguay Round – the last big multilateral trade deal – was concluded in 1994. Since then efforts to liberalize trade have moved at a glacial pace. Meanwhile, it is a tough world out there. 2008 saw the steepest fall in global trade ever and the deepest since
the Great Depression, and more than four years on trade has still not fully recovered. This year, the G8 will be looking at ways of increasing trade through bilateral deals and by helping developing countries enjoy the benefits of trade by reducing trade bureaucracy. At the centrepiece, we hope, will be the launch of a new EU/US trade negotiation. This has the potential of being the most important transatlantic political project for a generation or more.

**Transparency** is the core of all the conversations leading up to this year’s summit. This reflects a belief that by making the working of governments and companies – and the data they hold – more open to scrutiny by citizens, you’ll get better accountability, better decision-making, improved public services and new opportunities for economic growth. The US and UK have been leading international efforts in this area through the Open Government Partnership (www.opengovpartnership.org).

Now we are taking these ideas to a wider audience through the G8. The potential impact is huge.

**Conclusion**

Given its membership, the G8 will never be considered a transatlantic institution in the same way as NATO. But like NATO and the OECD, the G8 owes its success and endurance to the same impulse that underpinned the Marshall Plan a few decades earlier: a belief that, when the US and Europe work together, alongside other like-minded countries, we greatly increase our chances of successfully tackling the big challenges which confront us.

The global economy may have changed a huge amount since 1975. And the role of the G8 is certainly very different these days. But, as I hope the Lough Erne Summit in the beautiful Northern Ireland county of Fermanagh will prove in a few weeks’ time, the new slimmed-down G8 is still very much alive and kicking.

*The views expressed in this article are the author’s own. They should not be seen as an expression of official UK government policy.*

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Croeso i Gymru
Marshall Scholars in Wales

By Sophia Veltfort (Oxford ‘12)
Photos by Nicolas Altemose (Oxford ‘11)
Starting on Sunday 7 April 2013, Marshall Scholars travelled to Wales for a three-day immersive study of Welsh history, politics, economics, and culture. They had the privilege of hearing the First Minister of Wales, Carwyn Jones, speak about the formation of Welsh identity. He discussed the etymological tensions between the English word “Welsh,” the Germanic root of which connotes “foreigner,” and the Welsh word “Cymry,” which indicates “people from a common land,” as well as the important roles that rugby and the Welsh language play in Welsh self-identification today.

Heads of International Relations, Intergovernmental Relations, and Constitutional Affairs briefed Scholars on the contentious history of Welsh governance from the 1536 Act of Union annexing Wales to England to the 1998 and 2006 Government of Wales Acts granting power back to Wales. They spoke about the logistics and future challenges of Welsh devolution and the intergovernmental relations between Wales and the rest of the United Kingdom. Economic Advisor Thomas Nicholls explained the work of the Silk Commission in reviewing the transference of fiscal powers. Such considerations strengthened Scholars’ understanding of the web of relations within the UK and of the stakes involved in Scotland’s upcoming referendum year.

“Hearing from the Welsh government on the role of devolution in their country, how they view their relationships with Scotland and Northern Ireland, and what Scottish secession would look like for them was incredibly interesting and will definitely be informing my time at the University of Edinburgh,” said current Scholar Becca Farnum.

The trip exposed Scholars to national efforts both to bolster respect for Welsh heritage, particularly the Welsh language, and to embark on novel cultural and scientific projects for the future. At Cardiff University, Scholars received a lesson in Welsh and endeavored to pronounce “Llanfairpwllgwyn-gyllogerychwyrndrobwllllantysiliogogogoch” (St Mary’s Church in the Hollow of the White Hazel Near To the Rapid Whirlpool of Llantysilio of the Red Cave). Professor Sioned Davies drew Scholars’ attention to linguistic controversies, such as the spatial hierarchies of English and Welsh on street signs, and explained her project to create a smartphone app that would render medieval manuscripts more accessible to readers. Professor Roger A. Falconer presented his cutting-edge work on the hydro-environmental impact of a barrage across the Severn estuary.

Other highlights of the trip included a tour of Caerphilly Castle, whose concentric walls-within-walls design presented an imposing stronghold for Baron Gilbert de Clare against Welsh leader Llywelyn the Last in the thirteenth century, and the Wales Millennium Stadium, whose retractable roof and pigeon-spooking Peregrine falcon present an imposing venue to anyone confronting the Wales national rugby union team today. Scholars explored the beautiful Wales Millennium Centre and the National Museum of Wales, where they discussed the successes and challenges of sustainable development and environmental governance,
as well as the Welsh Language Commissioner’s work to protect and promote the use of the Welsh language. Of particular interest was the Scholars’ visit to the Big Pit: National Coal Museum and their descent three hundred feet underground to explore the difficult history, mechanics, and working conditions of the pit.

In the evenings, Scholars explored the ins and outs of contemporary Cardiff and reconnected with each other to swap tales of adventure across the UK. “It was wonderful to be reunited as a class and to spend time with the class of 2011,” says 2012 Scholar Leah Rand. “It was a reunion of people both near and far.” The trip afforded Scholars the opportunity to share and discuss their experiences in the United Kingdom, as well as to hatch plans for future collaborative projects.

“This year’s trip to Wales gave us the unique opportunity not only to gain an appreciation of the rich cultural, historical, economic, and political fabric of the country,” says Scholar Allie Speidel, “but also to explore the more subtle and intimate aspects of what it means to be Welsh. It was inspiring to see the efforts of a country facing a complicated future with such openness to change while still remaining faithful to preserving its roots.” Scholars greatly appreciated the hospitality of the Welsh Government in offering this opportunity to gain new insight into the history and contemporary issues of Wales and the great diversity of the United Kingdom. They very much hope to return soon.
Everyone learns of the Marshall Scholarship in different ways. Some find out about it from professors, parents, or peers. Others, through social media, or “books.” Around 60 years ago, a young gentleman from Kentucky named Charles Whaley, who would go on to become a member of the original cast of Marshall Scholars, discovered the opportunity in the trash.

Whaley was a reporter for the Courier-Journal (then one of the nation’s top ten newspapers) in Louisville when he found a news release at the top of his editor’s wastebasket. He applied, interviewed in New Orleans in the Southern region, and then won the scholarship. In the fall of 1954, he and his 11 classmates boarded the Queen Elizabeth, just one year after the real Queen was crowned, in New York City.

The orientation program in 1953 may have partly taken place on a boat, but much of the experience has remained the same. In Whaley’s day, Marshall Scholars kindled friendships during their first few days together (undoubtedly bonding over collective seasickness), received a stately welcome in London, and then scattered across the United Kingdom to their various universities.

The cohort was greeted by Florence Horsbrugh, the Minister of Education, Mary Agnes Hamilton, a Labor MP from Blackburn, and a throng of BBC reporters who immediately interviewed them upon arrival. 1954 was a good year to win the Marshall Scholarship. The scholars dined at the Ambassador’s residence and then set off on their Marshall journeys.

Whaley went on to Manchester, where he studied English literature, after which he planned to return to the Courier-Journal. He took courses on Shakespeare and literary criticism, and wrote his thesis on “The Conception of Fate in the Novels of Thomas Hardy.” As a student, he was an avid theatergoer and spent additional time getting to know the writers at the Guardian, then headquartered in Manchester before its move to London. He also enjoyed the unique distinction of being an American on campus, as he estimates that he was “roughly one of eight.”

In a Marshall alumni newsletter from the 1960s, he reflects further on his experience:

“It was an experience that could be and probably is and has been duplicated by Americans at
The Autumn 1964 newsletter of the Association of Marshall Scholars and Alumni with Whaley's notes in the margins. Whaley was elected to serve as General Secretary, a position he held from 1965-71.
A November 1965 letter to Whaley from J.F. Foster, Executive Secretary of the Marshall Aid Commemoration Commission from 1953-70 and the headline resulting from the interview mentioned in the letter. In that article, which outlined the then brief history of the scholarship, Foster commented on one early alternative proposal for honoring the Marshall Plan in London by erecting a statue of George C. Marshall next to that of Franklin D. Roosevelt in Grosvenor Square. “Better counsel prevailed, however. London is a bit clutter up with statues, you know.”
other British schools. What makes it special for me is that I am the one who lived it; it is mine. It is perhaps too close, too personal, to try to define objectively.”

“The second year—when except for periodic consultations with my advisor I was at my Manchester home constructing my thesis—I could have worked in any town. And, as a matter of fact, I did not stay put. I roamed London, searched for Hardy material in the British Museum and in second-hand bookshops. In Dorset I spent some time with the curator of the Hardy Museum in Dorchester, visited the scene of which Hardy wrote, discovered a woman who had served as his secretary at Max Gate.”

“In his second year, Whaley spent most of his time living in Kensington, which was made possible by a triplet of financial support (the GI Bill for Army service during the Korean War, a Courier-Journal monthly stipend, and, lest we forget, the Marshall Scholarship). He continued to frequent the theater district, and, much like his successor Marshall classes, traveled extensively across the UK and the rest of Europe.

Following his time in England, Whaley returned to journalism in Louisville. There, at the Courier-Journal, he met his wife Carol Sutton, who eventually became the first female editor of a major US newspaper (earning her a spot on the cover of Time Magazine in 1976). Whaley served as the education editor until 1964 and covered the historical matriculation of James Meredith, the first African American student at the University of Mississippi, and survived a traumatic protest that left a French reporter dead just in front of him. He moved on to become the Director of Communications for the Kentucky Education Association, after which he spent 9 years as the Executive Director of the American Lung Association of San Francisco, before returning to Louisville in 1993.

Since his application sixty years ago, Whaley has remained impressively connected to the United Kingdom and the Marshall program. His activity over the years is a tribute to the program’s success in creating a genuine community of scholars from the outset. From 1965-1971, Whaley served as the Secretary-General of the Association of Marshall Scholars (in the last issue of this publication, I had mistakenly credited Lloyd Berry [Cambridge ’58] for being the first), and from 1966-1970 he served on the Mid-Eastern Region selection committee. More informally, he has attended annual meetings and kept in touch with a wide range of American friends, Brits, and fellow reporters whom he met during his time abroad. He was also the recipient of personal and high praise from Prince Charles, who, in 1989 at the 35th anniversary of the Marshall Scholarship, politely told Whaley that he “has aged very well.”

Whaley continued to write theater and book reviews and Op-Eds for the Courier-Journal for several years, some of were about the Marshall Scholarship itself. He still resides in Louisville.
1960

Patrick Henry
patrick1939@gmail.com

John Radner who recently retired from George Mason University has published Johnson and Boswell: A Biography of Friendship (Yale University Press) just in time to mark the 250th anniversary of the date when Samuel Johnson and James Boswell first met: 16 May 1763. The Choice review says that Radner’s “detailed immersion in this biographical portrait captures more fully than previous efforts the subtle nuances and dark recesses of this complex and creatively productive life-encounter. The Johnson-Boswell tandem has become archetypal, resonating seamlessly with the Don Quixote-Sancho Panza or Sherlock Holmes-Watson mythos. But Radner resolutely de-romanticizes our received ideas. His study ... traces the initial idealization of the friendship, an early level at once powerful but superficial, before plunging into sterner stuff, the temporal epochs within which the ‘friendship [became] strained, reconfigured, and significantly deepened.’” Among the friends John thanks for help with manuscript reading are Marshall classmates Patrick Henry and Judith Abrams Plotz.

David Morgan reports that he is living happily in retirement in Middletown, Connecticut, keeping busy with unlikely activities like writing databases for non-profits, including the Greater Middletown Chorale and the Food Bank of Alaska, and preparing taxes for low-income families through VITA, the IRS’s national volunteer tax assistance program. In addition, Patrick Henry discovered via the Wesleyan University website that the History Department awards the Morgan Prize “to a senior major or majors in History who best demonstrate the integrity and commitment to the community that characterized David Morgan’s thirty-seven years of service to his college, to his department and to the University.”

Class Secretary Patrick Henry uncovered that 17% of the 24 members of the Class of 1960 remained in England for all or most of their careers, three of them at Oxford: the late Gordon (Jerry) Baker, Fellow of St. John’s College; Keith Griffin, President and Fellow of Magdalen College; and Larry Siedentop, Fellow of Keble College (in 2004 Larry was invested with a CBE for services to political thought and higher education). Patrick is interested in knowing how this is similar to or different from other classes over time.

1965

Cathey Grant Parker
CWeir@coloradocollege.edu

Bill Janeway writes: To begin with, I received a doctorate in Economics from Cambridge University in 1971. I joined the private investment banking firm of F. Eberstadt & Co., where I became Director of Investment Banking and played a substantial role in the evolution of the firm towards venture capital investing. In 1985, F. Eberstadt was acquired by Robert Fleming, a London merchant bank. After two years at Flemings, I joined Warburg Pincus to lead its Technology Investment Group. In 2006, I retired as a Vice Chairman of Warburg Pincus, where I remain a partner and senior advisor. I serve on the boards of Magnet Systems, Nuance Communications, O’Reilly Media and Roubini Global Economics.

Over the past fifteen years, I have become increasingly re-engaged with Cambridge University. In 2001, my wife and I established the Cambridge Endowment for Research in Finance. I served as co-Director of the 800th Anniversary Campaign for Cambridge, which raised $2 billion. In 2006, we became residents of Cambridge during the academic year, and I have become a Visiting Scholar in the Economics Faculty. I am also director of the US Social Science Research Council and a co-founder of the Institute for New Economic Thinking.


Linda David (née Utz) writes: I stayed on for a third year in London and many memorable talks with Dr. Charles Peake, my PhD advisor at what was then Queen Mary College. His understanding of Joyce helped me understand Ezra Pound better than anything I ever read about Pound. Perhaps it was Lyndon
Johnson’s deciding not to seek a third term; perhaps it was the cover of Paris Match with a black child staring up at the rifle of a Guardsman; or perhaps it was just news from home. I wanted to be there. The muscle and nerve disease that has stayed with me into old age (?!)—are we all 70?—made the walk up Parliament Hill harder every day. So I came back to the wreck of the 60s in the spring of ’68. I marched, married, and soon there was our son Benjamin. I didn’t return to London until 1979 for my defense and degree conferral.

Of the projects I liked most, the collaboration with Erlene Stetson that produced *Glorying in Tribulation: the Lifework of Sojourner Truth*; and *Children’s Books Published by William Dar- ton and His Sons*, a catalog for a great exhibition from the early 19th century Society of Friends printer-publishers, are my favorites. For sheer pleasure, hourly enrichment, and guides through tough times, my husband and son and my wonderful daughter-in-law are my best all-round project. We now live near each other in Portland, Oregon. I’ve often thought of the remarkable students I met through the Marshall Scholarship. I send best wishes to you all.

*From the Class Notes Team:*
Finally, many thanks to outgoing class secretary Cathey Grant Parker! We wish her all the best! So now the class of 1965 is looking for a new secretary. Please indicate your interest in serving your class by emailing Joan McCarthy at: admin@marshallscholars.org

**1970**

Ted Gorton
ted@gortongroup.com

Betsy Sargent continues as Professor of English and Director of Writing Studies 101 at the University of Alberta. Besides teaching and developing teaching materials such as an innovative writing text, *Conversations about Writing* (US Edition out soon), she just completed two years as President of the DH Lawrence Society of North America, “an auspicious time to be involved with the DHLSNA, during the 50-year anniversary of the Lady Chatterley trial as well as the 100-year celebration of Lawrence’s elopement with Frieda and arrival in Gargnano.”


In other news, this spring term Al was nominated for a College-Wide Teacher of the Year Award for the fifth time in his career at the University of Florida (he has won the Award twice).

**1976**

Carol F Lee
cfldjs55@gmail.com

After being out of communication for many years, Rachel Roiblatt finds it hard to know where to begin. She recently retired from the faculty of the Grace Abbott School of Social Work at the University of Nebraska at Omaha. Rachel and her partner Rita Magnan, a massage therapist, now live in Pepin, Wisconsin, an historic village of 880 year-round residents (and thousands of summer sailing enthusiasts) on the Mississippi River. In 1991, Rachel founded “Diversity Resources,” a consulting company that provides research, training, and evaluation services to private and public agencies, universities, and governments. With a primary focus on mental health and addictive disorders, DR launched the first Minnesota model-style inpatient rehabilitation center in France and the first family program for relatives of substance misusers in Israel. Rachel has conducted field research and process evaluations
Bert Wells
bwells@cov.com

Jefferson Gray writes that, after finishing Masters degrees at LSE and the School of Slavonic and East European Studies, he returned to the US for law school at Harvard, along with fellow 1978 Marshalls Karl Brooks, Jeff Leeds, and (somewhat later) Tom Carothers. During law school, a first-year elective on federal criminal litigation introduced him to what became his field of specialization. Over the course of his career, Jefferson has switched between big firm criminal defense work and federal criminal prosecution several times, finding the different challenges of each to be thoroughly enjoyable. For the last decade he has been with the US Attorney’s Office for the District of Maryland (a return engagement), primarily prosecuting fraud, tax, and securities offenses. He lives with his wife Beth – a nurse practitioner who oversees several departments for the Maryland Visiting Nurses’ Association – and their two children Olivia (18) and Austin (15) in Baltimore County, “out among the horse farms, McMansions, forests, and ever-expanding deer herds.” Professionally, he writes regularly on topics related to white-collar crime and legal history; avocationally, he has written articles and book reviews for history magazines on subjects ranging from ancient Greece and Rome to medieval Islam and eighteenth century America.

Dan Ortiz writes that he feels very lucky. He’s happy, he has a job he loves, teaching law at the University of Virginia, and he has been happily partnered for nearly 23 years. In addition to his regular teaching, he started up and has continued to help direct a clinic at the law school that litigates before the United States Supreme Court. He had his third argument right after Thanksgiving and asks everyone to keep their fingers crossed for a victory. The case asks, “Who’s your boss?” under federal employment discrimination law. His hope is that the Court simply adopts The New York Times editorial board’s opinion on the issue. But he admits that’s unlikely to happen.

He’s been keeping his head active by trying to learn Italian and hopes finally to go native for a few months next winter. As a hobby, he says, it far beats collecting stamps. If nothing else, the wine and food, not to mention the art, architecture, and people, never disappoint. He’ll be spending two weeks this June in Umbria at immersive summer school. He still swims and cycles obsessively but the tolls of age, fear of the sun, and just getting a little soft have brought him indoors. On the lifecycle, he notes, you can read a lot of really fascinating trash.

Suzette Brooks Masters
sbrooksmasters@gmail.com

Bob Scherrer is finishing up his tenth year as chair of the department of physics and astronomy at Vanderbilt. He is using his new “expertise” as a science fiction writer to teach a seminar at Vanderbilt on science and science fiction and to develop the seminar into a book. Jan Aart Scholte is taking up a post in August 2013 as Faculty Chair in Peace and Development at Gothenburg University in Sweden. He has spent many years at the University of Warwick in the Department of Politics and International Studies. Along with husband, kids, dogs and far too many local market purchases, Jennifer Adams just returned to the US after 14 years overseas in Beijing, Brasilia, Dakar and Almaty, Kazakhstan. She is now in DC, still working for USAID.

Steve Solnick was inaugurated this April as the 7th President of Warren Wilson College in Asheville, NC. And Paul Liu writes from Boston, “I just got back from my 30th Gaudy at University College, Oxford. Saw some old friends, made some new ones, and confirmed that I am really grateful for central heating!”
Bryan Schwartz  
bschwartz@beneschlaw.com

Ambassador Daniel Benjamin is the Norman E. McCulloch Jr. Director of the John Sloan Dickey Center for International Understanding. Prior to this, he served as Ambassador-at-Large and Coordinator for Counterterrorism at the State Department, where he was the principal counterterrorism advisor to Secretary Clinton. He was the longest serving coordinator of that office since its establishment. Earlier in his career, Daniel served as a foreign policy speechwriter and Special Assistant to President Bill Clinton before leading numerous think tanks and policy groups. He is the co-author or editor of four books, mostly recently *The New Attack: The Failure of the War on Terror and a Strategy for Getting it Right* (2005).

Dave Von Drehle continues writing cover stories for *Time*, the latest being the March 2013 story on gay marriage.

Song Tan  
sxt30@psu.edu

After 20 years at Johns Hopkins, most recently as a professor of ophthalmology and public health, Nathan Congdon (Cambridge MPhil Oriental Studies) “returned to his roots,” moving his family to southern China 7 years ago. He is a professor at the largest eye hospital in China and a senior advisor to ORBIS for rural eye health programs in China and South Asia. Nathan’s work focuses on NGO program design and research to improve program quality, with international and Chinese government funding. “We’re pretty integrated here: my clinics, teaching and research are all carried out in Chinese, and the kids (13 and 8) are in Chinese public schools. Happy to have visitors any time in Guangzhou!”

Matthew Saal  
msaal1@gmail.com

Jonathan Feng lives with his wife and two kids, ages 5 and 9, in Irvine, California. He and his wife are both on the faculty at UC Irvine. Jonathan’s research is in particle physics and cosmology. His work leverages the ability of powerful particle colliders to recreate conditions that existed in the universe just a fraction of a second after the Big Bang, providing a window on the early history of the universe. One of Jonathan’s main interests is to determine the identity of dark matter, which is required to hold galaxies together, but can’t be made of any of the known particles. Jonathan has served on DOE/NSF/NASA advisory committees for physics, astronomy and astrophysics, and received a number of awards,
including a 2012 Simons Fellowship in Theoretical Physics. He has also worked to make frontier research accessible to the general public through a number of publications, including a cover story for *Scientific American*, and by narrating “Dark Matters,” a PhD Comics animation. In the last year, Jonathan started “What Matters to Me and Why” at UC Irvine, a series of talks in which speakers share their life stories and explain how both the highs and lows have shaped their beliefs, values, and motivations.

On May 7, Simon & Schuster will release *The Emerald Mile: The Epic Story of the Fastest Ride in History Though the Heart of the Grand Canyon* by Kevin Fedarko (Russian History, New College, Oxford). Kevin was a staff writer at *Time* magazine from 1991 to 1998, where his work helped garner an Overseas Press Club Award for a story on the assassination of Yitzhak Rabin. His freelance writing has appeared in *Esquire, Outside* (where he worked as a senior editor), and other publications, and has been anthologized in *The Best American Travel Writing* in 2004 and 2006. Kevin lives in northern New Mexico and works as a part-time river guide in Grand Canyon National Park.

1993

**Loren Siebert**
loren@siebert.org

Michelle Mello, in her 13th year at the Harvard School of Public Health, is working on projects that aim to get hospitals and malpractice insurers to admit medical errors and offer compensation without waiting to be sued. She has also become an accomplished diaper jujitsu master who can pin a 2-year-old to the mat in less than 4 seconds.

Loren Siebert and his wife Abby Pease welcomed twin daughters Amie and Samantha to the world on March 28. Mom, dad, and the girls are all recovering nicely from the big day. Loren took a few weeks break from work to learn how to change diapers, swaddle, and burp.

1998

**Sewell Chan**
sewell@nytimes.com

After nearly seven years as a senior aide to Senator Charles E. Schumer, Democrat of New York, Katie Beirne Fallon was named in April to be deputy communications director at the White House. In her new role, she will work on message coordination and long-term communications planning around President Obama’s second-term policy agenda. She writes that her “immediate...
priorities will be to assist the administration in developing a winning game plan around gun safety, immigration reform, and deficit reduction.”

Since 2011, Katie had been the staff director for the Senate Democratic Policy and Communications Center, which is chaired by Mr. Schumer. From 2008 to 2011, she was Mr. Schumer’s legislative director. She got her start in the Senate as deputy staff director for the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, in the run-up to the financial crisis.

1999
Tad Heuer
tadheuer@gmail.com

Paul Oppold is enjoying healthcare equity investing at Perceptive Advisors, a mid-sized New York City hedge fund. He, his wife Jennifer, and their daughter Madeline (2) welcomed William Thorsten McIntosh Oppold to the family on Feb 15th, 2013.

2006
Daniel Weeks
dmweeks@gmail.com

Our resident dinosaur hunter, Stephen Brusatte, and his lovely English bride Anne recently returned to the UK after Steve completed his PhD at Columbia last November. Steve is now a Chancellor’s Fellow in the School of GeoSciences at the University of Edinburgh and is happy to finally be earning a real paycheck – in the birthplace of geology no less (did you know that Edinburgh is built on an ancient volcanic landscape?) He’s keeping busy doing the “usual suite of research on dinosaur anatomy and evolution, and teaching geology, geological field skills, and paleontology to undergraduates.” Speaking of busy, Steve had an academic book, Dinosaur Paleobiology, published by Wiley-Blackwell last year, a go-to source for students and researchers that “summarizes the current state of what we know about dinosaur biology and evolution and the methods that we use to study these topics.” The next step up for those precocious Marshall kids who’ve already memorized every dinosaur species in the book...

2009
Emma Wu Dowd
wudowd@gmail.com

Sally Liu Baxter is currently entering her final year of medical school at the Perelman School of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. She plans to pursue residency training in ophthalmology. She and her husband Michael are happy to announce the birth of their daughter, Maria Catherine Baxter, who arrived on April 23, 2013 at 8 lb 7 oz. She joins her older brother Raymond (age 2).