

Marshall Update

NEWS FOR FORMER MARSHALL SCHOLARS

www.marshallscholarship.org

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Welcome

Welcome to the new-look Marshall Update. This newsletter will replace the old update circulated with the biennial directory, and will include not only updates sent in by former Scholars, but also news reports about the activities of former Scholars and about the Scholarship more generally. We hope you like the new format, and look forward to your suggestions for future editions. I would like to give special thanks to Kannon Shanmugam ('93), who volunteered to become editor of this newsletter and has done a terrific job of preparing the first issue. We owe him a large debt of thanks for his efforts.

Best wishes.

— Robert D. Kyle ('77)
President
Marshall Scholars Association

Powell Offers Thanks To British Government For Marshall Program

United States Secretary of State Colin L. Powell has issued the following message on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Marshall Scholarship Program:

“On this historic occasion, I wish to thank the British Government for establishing the Marshall Scholarship Program in 1953 and for continuing to support it so generously over the past fifty years. As I stated when I was a guest speaker at the George C. Marshall Lecture Series in November of 1991, I believe strongly in this program for two reasons. First, it fosters academic excellence among American scholars who participate. Second, it continually reinforces the strong ties between the United States and the United Kingdom across all sectors of our societies.

“The bonds that have developed as a result of this program continue the legacy that General George C. Marshall began with the Marshall Plan after World War II. Devoting his life to public service, General Marshall was a man who personified the ‘citizen soldier.’ Having served as Army Chief of Staff during World War II, and afterwards as Secretary of State, he drew upon his reputation and credibility to create one of the greatest war recovery plans the world has ever seen.

“In appreciation for this support, the United Kingdom established the Marshall Scholarship Program, which has provided generous financial assistance to more than a thousand American scholars since its inception in 1953. After completing their Marshall studies, many of these scholars have gone on to play an important role in their respective fields: Ray Dolby, a Marshall Scholar in 1957, invented the Dolby sound system; Bruce Babbitt (1960) became the U.S. Secretary of the Interior; and Stephen Breyer (1959) is now serving as a U.S. Supreme Court justice. Just

as important, the friendships Marshall Scholars developed while in the United Kingdom continue to strengthen the ties between our countries. With more and more bright, aspiring people applying for the Marshall Scholarship every year, I feel confident the program will continue to enrich both of our countries for many years to come.”

Scholars Meet Blair, Powell at Ceremony

Thirty Marshall Scholars joined with British Prime Minister Tony Blair and Secretary of State Colin Powell in London on Dec. 11, 2001, to commemorate the passage of three months since the September 11 attacks.

In a ceremony in front of 10 Downing Street, Blair and Powell reiterated their sympathy for the victims of the attacks on the World Trade Center and Pentagon three months ago. The two also pledged to continue the close cooperation that has characterized US-British relations in diplomatic and military efforts since the attacks.

During the brief ceremony that was attended by Prime Minister Blair, Secretary Powell, Foreign Secretary Jack Straw, and thirty Marshall Scholars, the band from the American School in London played patriotic songs, including *The Star Spangled Banner*. Shortly afterwards, at a press conference inside the Prime Minister’s residence, Mr. Blair said, “I was pleased to be able to participate in the short but moving ceremony to remember those who lost their lives on September 11 . . . in that ghastly and evil tragedy.”

The presence of the Marshall Scholars at the event underscored the continuation of a “special relationship” between Great Britain and the US, according to the Prime Minister.

While mingling with Marshall Scholars after the ceremony, the Prime Minister asked students how they were finding Britain, and teased them about making sure to study. “Not partying too much, I hope,” Blair playfully admonished.

Colin Powell remarked on the enduring significance of General Marshall, who, like Powell, went on to serve as Secretary of State after a distinguished military career.

“It is an interesting time to be abroad right now,” commented Jordan Wales, a scholar from Delaware now studying at the University of Edinburgh. “The British people have been very sympathetic and supportive. It was heartening to see the Prime Minister and Secretary Powell speaking together about our shared sense of loss, as well as a joint commitment to working together toward a foundation for future peace.”



British Prime Minister Tony Blair and American Secretary of State Colin Powell meet with the current Marshall Scholars to commemorate the September 11 attacks.

“Dr. Chris,” Beloved ACU Head, Dies

Dr. Anastasios “Chris” Christodoulou, who in his capacity as secretary-general of the Association of Commonwealth Universities was known to a generation of Marshall Scholars, passed away in May of last year. He was 70. He served as secretary general of ACU from 1980 until his retirement in 1996. He leaves his wife, Joan, and four children. For tributes to “Dr. Chris,” go to www3.open.ac.uk/events/2002530_59829_nr.doc. He will be greatly missed by all of us who knew him.

— Kannon Shanmugam ('93)

Alumni Photographs Available Online

Photographs of past year groups of Marshalls are now available on the Marshall Scholarship website at the following address: www.marshallscholarship.org/alumni.html. If your year is missing, and you happen to have a copy of your year group photo, please send a copy to the current Marshall Scholarship Assistant Secretary, Mary Denyer, at m.denyer@acu.ac.uk.

Patten Delivers Marshall Lecture

On October 4, 2002, European Commissioner for External Relations The Rt. Hon. Chris Patten, CH, delivered the George C. Marshall Lecture at Hudson's Bay High School in Vancouver, Washington. The text of the lecture follows:

“‘Let us now praise famous men,’ we are urged by the Book of Ecclesiastes, and the definition of fame first offered in this chapter of the Old Testament would certainly cover General George C. Marshall. ‘Men renowned for their power; Giving counsel by their understanding . . . Leaders of the people by their counsels, Wise and eloquent in their instructions.’ The career of this great soldier-statesman, the epitome of the American citizen, qualifies him for this Biblical Hall of Fame as a man of power and wisdom.

“But one reason why I and others have so admired him is for his qualities as a man and not solely for the chapters that he wrote into the history of his times. Read to the end of these verses in Ecclesiastes and we are reminded of those men ‘who have no memorial; who are perished, as though they have never been . . . But these were merciful men, whose righteousness hath not been forgotten . . . Their memory shall remain forever, and their glory shall not be blotted out.’

“In speaking of George C. Marshall today, I want therefore to suggest one or two things we can learn about how to handle the problems of our age from the way in which he handled the problems of his, but I also want to focus on some lessons we can learn for ourselves from the way that General Marshall ‘ran the race’ as a man.

“If Marshall had retired at the end of the Second World War we would have still had cause to celebrate an illustrious career. A military commander who rapidly built up America’s armed strength. A leader who managed with tact and authority, a glittering top brass of allied commanders — men like Eisenhower, MacArthur, Patton and Montgomery. He was hugely successful. In a written tribute when he stepped down the British Joint Chiefs of Staff quoted these lines of poetry:

Friend to truth! Of soul sincere,
In action faithful, and in honour clear;
Who broke no promise, served no private end,
Who gained no title, and who lost no friend.

“He was soon recalled to duty — first as President Truman’s point man on China, as war between the Nationalists and Communists tore the country apart, then as Secretary of State.

“In that post he shaped the world in which we have lived for the past 50 years and certainly helped to create the Europe in which I grew up.

“As Secretary of State Marshall based his foreign policy on three principles.

“First, he believed in the absolute indispensability of international cooperation to deal with global problems. He understood that this was a far more effective way of achieving American objectives than going it alone. He was one of the creators of new systems of global governance that gave the world half a century of unparalleled prosperity and — if not always peace — certainly greater stability. After the First World War Woodrow Wilson had been instrumental in securing the establishment of the League of Nations. It did not prove a success but George Marshall correctly drew the conclusion that the international community should improve on what had gone before, rather than abandon the attempt altogether. So he played an important part in the creation of the United Nations. The UN has had a mixed record since but over the decades it has acquired a growing legitimacy and moral force. And the current Secretary General Kofi Annan has strengthened these developments by the intelligent, tough minded and dignified way in which he has carried out his duties. UN resolutions may not always be complied with but countries are obliged to

take notice of them. In the case of Iraq, the fact that Saddam Hussein has breached so many UN resolutions has solidified world opinion against him and holds out the possibility of a broad measure of international support for action to force Iraq at last to comply with its obligations under those resolutions. Marshall also played a key part in the creation of NATO. And it was NATO which not only helped save Western Europe from communism but through its steadfastness helped free Eastern Europe just over a decade ago. Marshall was also clear on the benefits to Europe of joining together in what is now the European Union. A Union which has made a third European civil war literally inconceivable.

“As these examples show, his ideas are just as relevant today. I don’t believe it’s sensible or even possible to define the national interest without regard to the wider world. Remember those first pictures of the earth from space? I thought then that we would never look at our planet in the same way again. There’s no ejector module from spaceship earth — well not yet anyway! It is true, of course, that the United States is the only superpower but the case for working within international structures is, I believe, just as cogent for you as it is for less powerful countries. As President Eisenhower once put it: ‘no nation’s security and well-being can be lastingly achieved in isolation but only in effective cooperation with fellow nations.’ There are several reasons for this.

“‘No man is an island entire unto himself and therefore do not ask for whom the bell tolls, it tolls for thee,’ wrote one of England’s greatest poets, John Donne. In the modern world the concept of the purely national has become harder and harder to define. An essay entitled ‘Who is us?’ published in the Harvard Business Review more than a decade ago argued, for example, that efforts to protect national industry through subsidies and tariffs

were increasingly self-defeating because national labels bore less and less relation to the underlying economic realities. Such policies tend to hurt your own consumers as well those of your companies who depend on imports for their own production.

“There are many other reasons. Working with others is in your interest because, big as you are, you cannot do everything yourselves. For instance, the European Union has made and is making a substantial contribution to the essential task of post war reconstruction in Afghanistan without which the military victory over the Taliban would be short lived. So you need allies. They are not always comfortable. As Winston Churchill remarked, ‘In working with allies, they sometimes develop opinions of their own.’ But they are necessary — opinions and all.

“Indeed it is precisely because you are the biggest power that you need to work with others. Your very strength inevitably, if unfairly, provokes resentment and jealousy. So it is all the more necessary to avoid, if at all possible, going it alone in defiance of others.

“Perhaps most fundamentally of all, globalisation along with the good which it has produced has a darker side. I do not need to read the litany of horrors, from drugs trafficking, which has become a bigger industry than iron or steel or cars; to climate change and environmental degradation with its implications for poverty and security. From illegal migration, to the spread of AIDS and other communicable diseases. And of course terrorism with a global reach. As Kofi Annan said, ‘Only concerted vigilance and co-operation among all states offers any real hope of denying terrorists their opportunities.’ Your country needs and is receiving the full support of the European Union in our joint fight against Al Qaeda and other such organi-

sations. We may have ‘opinions of our own’ at times but we are your staunchest allies.

“The final reason why Marshall’s instinct for international cooperation was and is justified is that the multinational institutions that you helped to create are more than ever needed today if we are to enjoy a free and prosperous world. We need, that is, a United Nations; an International Monetary Fund; a World Bank; a World Trade Organisation. These are the organisations which provide a structure for the civilised resolution of global disputes and a civilised approach to the new global agenda. It is in the US national interest that they should be strengthened.

“Yet the credibility and legitimacy of such institutions is under threat. Democratic legitimacy is a fragile commodity, slow to build and quick to destroy. At the international level it is especially problematic because the concept of a world society is not one towards which people are naturally attracted by sentiment or tradition. Nationally, we have our flags, our anthems and our myths. At the international level, it is much harder to build loyalty and legitimacy, and more tempting to throw brickbats.

“If the US and the European Union do not support these institutions and try to give them deep democratic roots, they will lose their authority — and the world will be poorer for it.

“So Marshall was absolutely right about international cooperation. But his second guiding principle was a broad understanding of what constitutes power in the modern world. Of course, he always recognised the importance of military power to security. Not surprisingly, he resisted too rapid a U.S. disarmament after the Second World War. Under President Truman, he believed in dealing with Communism using a combination of military containment and economic and politi-

cal measures. But he also argued powerfully and persuasively against the ‘tragic misunderstanding that a security policy is a war policy.’ He recognised that power arises not just from economic strength but also from the strength of ideas. He emphasised: ‘the tremendous moral strength of the gospel of freedom and self-respect for the individual.’ That is just as true today as it was in his day. American power is not just military. It is also based on the strength of your technology, your culture and your universities. And despite recent challenges from terrorists, it is our shared ideals of democracy, the rule of law and due process which are in the ascendant.

“Marshall’s third principle was the importance of economic and social advance in the fight for security. This was at the heart of the Marshall Plan for Europe: ‘our policy,’ he said in his great commencement address at Harvard in 1947, ‘is directed not against any country or doctrine but against hunger, poverty, desperation and chaos . . . Its purpose should be the revival of a working economy in the world so as to permit the emergence of political and social conditions in which free institutions can exist.’

“On another occasion, he argued that ‘democratic principles don’t flourish on empty stomachs . . . people turn to false promises of dictators because they are hopeless and anything promises something better than the miserable existence that they endure.’

“His policy worked triumphantly in Europe. It was an astonishingly farsighted, generous and successful policy. In 1945 Europe was a bombed-out ruin living in year zero. Its economy was smashed and its institutions had been destroyed. Millions of displaced people were on the move looking for new homes. A generation of young men had been cut down in their prime. And people, not just in Germany, were having to come to

terms with the horrors of the Holocaust. Not a very good prospect for investment, you might have thought. Marshall thought differently. He understood that a stable peaceful Europe was in America’s interest. It was economic failure and political instability which had forced America into a World War and America wanted peace. And of course a prosperous Europe could be a strong trading partner for the U.S. Modern Europeans owe a huge debt to your country — to the brave soldiers who gave their lives on bloodstained Omaha Beach so that our continent could be free certainly, but also to George Marshall who helped us off our knees after the war was over. Our prosperity, our rebirth from the depths of despair, we owe in no small measure to his statesmanship.

“That same farsighted generosity is needed more than ever today. Poverty does not excuse or cause violence and terrorism. But just as in rich countries higher crime tends to be concentrated in places where there is poverty and hopelessness, so rogue states, violence and terrorism tend to flourish where swamps of misery and human degradation exist. It is morally unacceptable — and politically and economically destabilising — that so many millions of our people attempt to scratch out a miserably inadequate existence from their immediate surroundings. It cannot be right that more than a billion of our fellow human beings live on less than a dollar a day. Nor that so many young children die of hunger, of diarrhoea caused by lack of access to clean water and of childhood diseases for lack of access to vaccines. Even if, which we can never do, we ignore the moral case for overseas aid we have to recognise, as Marshall always did that poverty is toxic. Aid programmes have not had a good enough record in alleviating poverty since the war, but that is a reason for improving their effectiveness, not abandoning our responsibilities. Governments in the developed world have a huge re-

sponsibility to do more to remove the stain on all our consciences which is world poverty. And let's never forget that one of the best ways of doing so is to open up our markets to the goods from poorer countries.

"As I said before, we can take personal lessons from Marshall's career, not just political ones.

"The U.S.A. is above all a country of opportunity, and all of you have great opportunities ahead — greater than exist in any other country. But there is a price. You have to put back into the community some of what you take out — otherwise the community loses the bonds that hold it together, bonds of generosity, understanding and duty. Many of you, I'm sure will want to serve in the Peace Corps or the U.S.A. Freedom Corps or help others in different ways. President Bush's father referred to the 'thousand points of light'; the countless acts of selflessness carried out by volunteers every day. Material success is not enough; doing things for yourself alone is not enough.

"Senator Russell said of Marshall, 'Most men are slaves of their ambition. General Marshall is the slave of his duties.'

"Why is that a particularly onerous challenge for you?

"I said before that you live in a land of incalculable opportunity — open, free, rich, blessed by nature, blessed by history and the endeavours of past generations, blessed by present power and might. 'E pluribus unum, is your country's motto inscribed on the presidential seal and you have been unswervingly true to it. Emma Lazarus's wonderful poem located on a plaque in the museum under the Statue of Liberty describes perfectly the values which lie at the heart of your republic:

Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tossed to me.
I lift my lamp beside the golden door.

"Over the centuries you have opened that golden door to freedom and opportunity for millions of people from all over the world and when I look around this room today what a rich harvest you have reaped. In Europe too often we have tried to throw up walls against those seeking a better life for their families. As a result the Old Continent is getting older. Your country knew better. I was my country's last governor of the last colony of our former empire, Hong Kong. It was a privilege to work with its people; a people teeming with talent who created the most astonishing economic success story ever known. All I had to do was cut taxes every year and watch revenues rise; a politician's dream. Many years ago two young people left from Southern China for America. They had a son who lived for many years in a housing project and worked in his father's restaurant and grocery store. He learned the importance of hard work and made it to one of your top universities, Yale. Today that Chinese American is your governor. From Jamaica came two other young people who settled in your country. They too had a son, Colin Powell, your Secretary of State, a man I respect as much as any statesman I have ever met. So you are truly blessed to be growing up in the U.S. But with those blessings comes a responsibility to live up to your nation's ideals and hand them on strengthened to generations to come.

"I've addressed groups of people of your age all over the world. Many have not had your good fortunes. Let me tell you about one such group. It was about 15 years ago. I was Britain's Minister for Overseas Development — our equivalent I guess of running USAID.

I was visiting Ethiopia — a country I'd visited many times during its famine years. But this time the purpose of my visit was to see not Ethiopians but Sudanese.

"The Sudanese were refugees from the terrible civil war raging even then between the Islamic north of their country and the Christian south. We should perhaps remember that that war is still being fought all these years later despite the present — I hope successful — efforts by the United States and the international community to end it.

"The Sudanese refugees that I was going to visit were assembled in two camps on the edge of the Nile River flood plane in the scrubland of Southwest Ethiopia. You had to be pretty desperate to seek refuge in those days in a country as poor as Ethiopia. Typically these refugees from the Christian south had trekked for weeks across the parched landscape of their country to find a haven from the war. The majority of them were young men and boys who had left their schools with their classmates and had been led on this terrible odyssey by older pupils.

"It was indeed a terrifying journey and many died on the way — no food in their stomachs, armed groups hunting them down, the African sun scorching overhead. I remember asking one young boy — he was about the same age as my teenage daughters at the time — how he had managed to lead his group of younger companions through the countryside to security. How had they found the way? 'It was quite simple,' he replied matter-of-factly, 'we just followed the dead bodies.'

"About 12,000 of those who had got to the camps were of school age and the UNHCR had organised some rudimentary schooling for them. They had built mud classrooms and provided a few blackboards and pieces of

chalk. Every young person who had matriculated in the camp was dragooned into teaching in the school. I had taken two or three footballs to present to these rather unusual pupils and they asked if I would present these small gifts at a meeting of the whole school and if I would say a few words to them.

"Well, all 12,000 were drawn up in a great circle around me, and I stood on a box with a megaphone and an interpreter and shouted a few words of encouragement. At the end of my remarks, the head teacher who was a Lutheran Pastor asked if they could say 'thank you' by singing the Lord's Prayer in their own language, Dinka. I smiled my agreement and they sang their hymn. And then, under the broiling midday sun, they asked if they could also sing to me a verse from Isaiah. It sounded wonderful, though of course I had no idea what it was. I rather assumed they might be singing that passage about beating swords into ploughshares. Anyway, I said goodbye and flew back to the capital of Ethiopia, Addis Ababa. In the same plane that crashed a couple of weeks later, killing a distinguished member of the U.S. congress and the officials who were with him.

"Lying in bed that night, in the comfortable bungalow residence of the British Ambassador to Ethiopia with the fans spinning slowly overhead, I noticed there was a Gideon bible on my bedside table. I picked it up to find the passage whose chapter and verse I had been given in the book of Isaiah. I leafed through the pages and found the text. The young Sudanese who had experienced that journey from hell had been singing to me 'the people that walked in darkness have seen a great light: they that dwell in the land of the shadow of death, upon them hath the light shined.'

"You have not lived in darkness, you have lived in the light. The light shone on you

without you having to make that cruel passage through any valley of darkness.

“But that puts an especially onerous burden on you — the burden of duty to see that others who are not quite as lucky as you get their share of the light, get their chance of a marginally better life.

“And don’t ever believe that you — a single individual — can’t make a difference. Unless you try to make a difference through your own life, no one else’s life will change for the better. Progress depends on a thousand and a thousand more individual acts by often silent and unrecognised men and women. You can change the world.

“One of my favourite novels, George Eliot’s ‘Middlemarch,’ ends with these words ‘the growing good of the world is partly dependent on unhistoric acts; and that things are not so ill with you and me as they might have been, is half owing to the number who lived faithfully a hidden life, and rest in unvisited tombs.’

“So you may not grow up to be a General and Statesman like George Marshall, memorialised by lectures and monuments and chapters in history books. But you can grow up to be a Citizen like George Marshall, certain that your righteousness will not be forgotten, that your memory will remain forever, and that your glory — an American citizen and a citizen of the world who has done his or her best — will never be blotted out.”

2003 Marshalls Announced

The 2003 Marshall Scholars have been announced, and are as follows:

Michael Aktipis, Northwestern University, London School of Economics, International Relations

Justin Anderson, Occidental College, Kings College London, War Studies

Nicholas Baker, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Liverpool John Moores University, Computer Games Technology

Alexander Billieux, Northwestern State University of Louisiana, University of Oxford, Molecular Medicine

Sarah Catherine Blackmar, Auburn University, Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine, Aeronautical Engineering

Mark Bradshaw, University of Kansas, London School of Economics, Cities, Space and Society

David Brogan, Vanderbilt University, King's College London, Medical Imaging

Rachel Brule, Mount Holyoke College, University of Oxford, Forced Migration

Annina Burns, Pennsylvania State University, University of Oxford, Comparative Social Policy

Tomas Carbonell, North Carolina State University, University of Oxford, Economics for Development

Samidh Chakrabarti, MIT, University of Oxford, History of Science: Instruments, Museums and Technology

Samuel Charap, Amherst College, University of Oxford, Russian and East European Studies

Lindsay Crawford, University of California, Davis, University of Oxford, International Relations

Mark D'Agostino, University of Massachusetts Boston, University of Nottingham, Pharmacology

Kiera Driansky, Yale University, University of Cambridge, BioScience Enterprise

Fulton Christopher Eaglin, Morehouse College, University of Oxford, Development Studies

David Foxe, MIT, University of Cambridge, History and Philosophy of Architecture

Nicholas Hartman, Pennsylvania State University, University of Cambridge, Biochemistry

Michael Hoffman, University of Texas at Austin, University of Cambridge, Genetics

Seth Johnston, United States Military Academy, University of Oxford, European Politics and Society

Cynthia Kinnan, University of Pittsburgh, London School of Economics, Global Market Economics

Jessica Kirkpatrick, Occidental College, University of Sheffield, Particle Astrophysics

Christopher Richard Laumann, Harvard University, University of Edinburgh, Computer Science and Electronics

Eugenia Levenson, Harvard University, University of Cambridge, Social Anthropology

Brian Lutz, Arizona State University, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Environmental Epidemiology and Policy

Aaron MacLean, St John's College, Annapolis, University of Oxford, Oriental Studies and Classics

Bryan McClaughlin, Oklahoma State University, University of Cambridge, Electronic System Design

Bre Millard, United States Military Academy, University of St Andrews, International Security Studies

Vikram Mittal, California Institute of Technology, University of Oxford, Engineering Science

Collin O'Mara, Dartmouth College, University of Oxford, Philosophy, Politics and Economics

Collin Raymond, Arizona State University, London School of Economics, Global Market Economics

James Rigby, University of Mississippi, University of Oxford, Environmental Geomorphology

Carolyn Snyder, Amherst College, University of Oxford, Environmental Change and Management

Eric Tucker, Brown University, University of Oxford, Education Research Methodology

Nathaniel Van Valkenburgh, Stanford University, University of Cambridge, World Archaeology

Anna Vaninskaya, University of Denver, University of Oxford, English Literature

Paul Vronsky, University of Washington, University of Oxford, Economics

Kristina Weaver, Yale University, University of Cambridge, Social Anthropological Analysis

John Woodruff, University of Georgia, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Immunology of Infectious Diseases

Adam Zimbler, University of Pennsylvania, University of Oxford, Politics

Class Notes

1954

Carol Edler Baumann has published an article, "Global Governance," in the Winter 1999-2000 volume of the *Wisconsin Academy Review*. She has recently traveled to Tibet, Nepal, Bhutan, Mexico, Alaska, and Canada.

1955

Tom Everhart was awarded the Founder's Medal by the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE) in Toronto in June, and the Okawa Prize in Tokyo in November.

1956

Richard Cooper continues to teach international economics at Harvard University, and has published a book (edited with Richard Layard) entitled *What the Future Holds* (published by MIT Press). A son, William Chen Cooper, was born to Richard and Jin on June 18.

Robert Faulkner continues to teach political philosophy at Boston College. He is currently working on a book on political ambition.

1958

John Blass continues to serve as a professor of neurology, neuroscience, and medicine at Cornell Medical School. His e-mail address is jpbl@mail.med.cornell.edu.

Laurie Hoagland is the vice president and chief investment officer of Hewlett Foundation. He previously served as president and CEO of Stanford Management Company, Stanford University's \$10 billion investment and real estate organization.

1959

Jim Bernhard recently returned from a reunion in London of the University of Birmingham Guild Theatre Group. The gathering was organized by Michael Freeman, general manager of University College London's Bloomsbury Theatre, and Ralph Wilton, retired BBC producer. Attendees included Baroness Doreen Massey, opera singer Dame Josephine Barstow, theatrical directors Terry Hands and Peter James, actors Geoffrey Hutchings, Bunny Reed, and Norman Comer, and Shakespearean scholar John Russell Brown.

1960

Gordon Baker has passed away.

Gary Hufbauer continues to be affiliated with the Institute for International Economics, a thinktank in Washington. His specialties are international trade, finance, tax, and sanctions. The Institute's website is www.iie.com. He recently returned from a High Sierra camping trip with some Boy Scout friends, repeating a trip first made 50 years ago.

1961

Stanley Bates is serving as a visiting research fellow at Harris-Manchester College, Oxford University for Micheltmas Term.

Lois Potter continues to teach at the University of Delaware. She has just published a book on the stage history of Othello in the University of Manchester Press' *Shakespeare in Performance* series (published in the U.S. by Palgrave).

1962

Stuart Cohn is a law professor at the University of Florida. He recently completed a one-week, 11-nation workshop in Zimbabwe on Capital Market Development in Eastern and Southern Africa, sponsored by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research.

1965

Phil Straffin is teaching mathematics at Beloit College. He is on sabbatical this year and is currently updating his 1993 book *Game Theory and Strategy*. His new address is 413 Gay Street, Longmont, CO 80501.

1967

Carl Cowen has stepped down from the headship of the Mathematics Department at Purdue University. He is currently on sabbatical at the Mathematical Biosciences Institute at the Ohio State University. He can continue to be reached at cowen@math.purdue.edu. His website is www.math.purdue.edu/~cowen.

Scott R. Sanders continue to direct the Wells Scholars Program at Indiana University. His latest book, *The Force of Spirit*, came out in paperback from Beacon Press in 2001. His

wife, Ruth, who shared his years of study in Cambridge, continues to work as a biochemist in the medical science program at Indiana. He will take a sabbatical during 2003-04 and then return to his position in the Department of English.

1969

Ellis Tinios is retiring as a lecturer at the University of Leeds.

Frederick G. Whelan and his wife, Peggy, are "entering the empty nest phase" after their youngest child, Robbie, went off to college at Johns Hopkins this fall.

1970

Peter D. Kramer's first novel, *Spectacular Happiness*, is now available in paperback (published by Scribner). The novel draws on Peter's experiences while studying literary theory at UCL on the Marshall Scholarship with Frank Kermode.

Matthew H. Wikander has written a new book, *Fangs of Malice: Hypocrisy, Sincerity, and Acting* (published by the University of Iowa Press).

1975

Harold Hongju Koh continues to teach international law at Yale Law School. He has been elected an honorary fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and taught at a human rights program there this summer.

1978

Marilyn Booth is serving as a visiting associate professor of comparative literature at Brown University for the 2002-03 academic year. Her book *May Her Likes Be Multiplied:*

Biography and Gender Politics was published last year by the University of California Press. In addition, she has published a number of literary translations from the original Arabic over the last two years. Her e-mail address is Marilyn_Booth@brown.edu, and she can be reached at 401.863.3640 (W) and 217.417.5296 (M). She recently had a visit from **Susan Bianconi**, who lives in New Haven, Conn.

Karl Brooks recently returned to the University of Kansas, where he teaches environmental law, environmental history, legal history, and the history of American environmental policy and thought, after spending a year as a Supreme Court Fellow in Washington. While there, he assisted the federal judiciary in preparing an analytical history of federal criminal sentencing since 1987, which is due to be published shortly by the U.S. Sentencing Commission. He is currently working on his second book, a historical account of the emergence of American environmental law after World War II. His first book, on the postwar controversy over hydroelectric dams in Hell's Canyon on the Snake River in the Pacific Northwest, will shortly be published by the University of Washington Press. He is divorced and has taken up running. His children, Jenni and Dylan, are in the eighth and fifth grades, respectively.

1979

Jose Berrocal has passed away.

John Hewko has joined the Washington office of Baker & McKenzie after 12 years of practicing in Moscow. He recently took a yearlong sabbatical to teach at Georgetown Law School and work as a visiting scholar at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

1980

Michael Pakaluk is spending a year at Harvard as a visiting scholar while on leave from Clark. He can be reached at 27 Peabody Terrace #31, Cambridge, MA 02138, 617.868.8786. He now has eight children, most recently Joseph, age 2, and Nicholas, age 1, with his second wife Catherine Ruth (nee Hardy), a graduate student in economics at Harvard. His first wife, Ruth, passed away in 1998 after a seven-year battle with cancer. Michael is currently writing an introduction to Aristotle's *Nicomachean Ethics* in the fall for Cambridge University Press, and a commentary on Plato's *Phaedo*.

1981

Richard Cordray is of counsel with the law firm of Kirkland & Ellis.

Joanna (Yopie) Prins is associate professor of English and comparative literature at the University of Michigan, where she specializes in nineteenth-century poetry and the reception of Greek literature. Her book, *Victorian Sappho* (Princeton University Press), received honorable mention from the Modern Language Association for an Outstanding First Book and the Sonya Rudikoff Prize for First Book in Victorian Studies. She lives in Ann Arbor with Michael Daugherty and their 14-year-old daughter, Evelyn Prins Daugherty.

1982

D. Cameron Findlay continues to serve as Deputy Secretary of Labor.

Kimberly Marshall was recently promoted to full professor and given an endowed professorship in the School of Music at Arizona State University. She is also the Associate Director for Graduate Studies. Her CD recording of the ASU organ, entitled *Bach*

Encounters Buxtehude, was released to critical acclaim earlier this year and she made the premiere recording of Chen Yi's organ concerto with the Singapore Symphony in October.

1984

Raj Bhala is serving as the Associate Dean for International and Comparative Legal Studies at The George Washington University Law School. He is finishing a textbook entitled *Trade and Development* for Foundation Press. He, his wife Kara, and their daughter Shera recently returned from Cambodia.

Dawn DeWitt will be assuming responsibility as dean of the rural clinical school and associate dean of the school of medicine at the University of Melbourne this spring.

1985

Nathan Congdon remains on the faculty at the Johns Hopkins Schools of Medicine (Department of Ophthalmology) and Public Health (Department of International Health). His research is in the area of international blindness prevention. He is also pursuing a second career as a fine arts photographer. His daughter, Amelia, is now two years old.

1986

Anne Applebaum continues to write regularly in both Britain and the United States. Her "Foreigners" column appears more or less weekly in *Slate* magazine. Her second book, *Gulag: A History*, is due to be published this spring. The book narrates the history of the Soviet concentration camp system and describes daily life in the camps.

1987

Jeff Rhodes has published his latest book, *VBTrain.Net™: Creating Computer and Web*

Based Training in Visual Basic® .NET. His website is www.vbtrain.net/bookindex.htm

Deborah Yaffe covers state government for the Gannett newspaper chain in New Jersey. Her (British) husband, Alastair Bellany, is an assistant professor of history at Rutgers University. Their children are David, six, and Rachel, two. Her e-mail address is dyaffe@app.com.

1989

Melissa Lane continues to serve as a university lecturer in history and fellow of King's College at Cambridge. Her specialty is political philosophy and the history of ideas. Her latest book is *Plato's Progeny: How Socrates and Plato Still Captivate the Modern Mind* (published by Duckworth). Her husband, Andrew Lovett, is British and a composer.

1990

Paul Borgese has launched a new website to promote his children's books and recently released children's album, *Even the Monkeys Fall Out of the Trees*. The website is www.paulborgese.com.

Huy Tran has finished his residency in radiology at the Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology and is currently pursuing a fellowship in thoracic imaging. He and his wife have a daughter, Evelyn, age 2. His wife is finishing her residency in psychiatry at Washington University.

1991

Carlo Maley is currently a staff scientist at the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center in Seattle. He married Hyojoo Kang this past summer. **Stuart Rachels** was in attendance. His wife is a software engineer

working on microwave LANs. His website is www.fhcrc.org/science/phs/barretts/cmaley.

1993

Danielle Allen continues to serve as associate professor of classical languages and literatures, politics, and the committee on social thought at the University of Chicago. Her book, *The World of Prometheus: The Politics of Punishing in Democratic Athens*, was recently published by Princeton University Press.

Dan Barouch has completed his clinical fellowship in infectious diseases and is now an instructor in medicine at the Harvard Medical School. He continues to be actively engaged in AIDS vaccine research. He and his wife, Fina, live in Boston.

Jane Bocklage has joined the U.S. foreign service and is currently serving in the U.S. embassy in La Paz, Bolivia.

Josh Busby is currently in the Ph.D. program in Government and International Relations at Georgetown University. His website is www.georgetown.edu/users/busbyj.

Nancy Lublin is engaged to be married to Jason Diaz in March.

Michelle Mello continues to serve as an assistant professor of health policy at the Harvard School of Public Health.

Maria Sanchez has graduated from the Boalt Hall School of Law and has joined the law firm of Dewey Ballantine in New York as an associate.

Kannon Shanmugam is an associate in the Appellate Litigation group of the law firm of Kirkland & Ellis in Washington, where he works under former Independent Counsel

Kenneth W. Starr. With Judge Starr, he is representing Senator Mitch McConnell in his constitutional challenge to the recently enacted campaign finance legislation. This summer, he served on a panel on attorney-client privilege at the annual North American Meeting of the British Commercial Bar Association in Prague. He is due to be married in March to Victoria Reeves, whom he met while on the Marshall. His e-mail address is kannon@kirkland.com.

1995

Marcus Ryu has co-founded Guidewire Software, an enterprise software company based in San Mateo, Cal. Guidewire is a venture-backed, 22-person startup. Prior to that, he worked as a consultant with McKinsey in New York, and as vice president of corporate strategy at Ariba, a software company in Silicon Valley.

1996

Jonathan Peck is currently a second-year student at Columbia Law School, where he is a member of the *Columbia Law Review*.

1997

Victor Mair is spending the academic year at the University of Hong Kong.

1998

Ien Cheng is on assignment with the *Financial Times* in London and will return to New York in the new year.

— compiled by Kannon Shanmugam ('93) and Gemma Weeks

Missing out?

If you would like to be included in the Class Notes section, or have information about your classmates for inclusion, please send an e-mail to Gemma.Weeks@us.britishcouncil.org. Entries may be edited for length and consistency.