Marshall Alumni Newsletter

Scholars Visit the Emerald Isle

Also inside:
- Alumni profile of Nancy Lublin
- Interviews with the Captains of Academia
As I write this the London 2012 Olympics are in full swing. Watching the games, and discussing their success with my British friends, has reinforced a strong sense of pride in what I consider to be an adopted second nationality.

This issue contains many more examples of such emotional, professional and personal ties between our alumni community and the United Kingdom. These connections pay a lifetime of dividends to US-UK relations and form the foundation of the Marshall Scholarship’s ongoing legacy.

This is my first issue as Managing Editor and I’d like to take a moment to thank Ushma Neill for her volunteered effort in this slot for the past three years. Ushma was key to the effort of revitalizing the alumni newsletter and transforming it into a quarterly hardcopy publication. We also welcome Aroop Mukharji onboard as the new Special Features Editor.

The newsletter team always welcomes your feedback and contributions. Please get in touch with us at newsletter@marshallscholars.org.

Nicholas T. Hartman, Managing Editor

Contributors

Ushma Savla Neill, Deputy Editor
(Northwestern, B.S. 1996, M.S. 1996, Ph.D. 1999; Sherfield Postdoctoral Fellow, Imperial College 1999) After 11 years as a professional editor of biomedical research journals, Ushma is now the Director of the Office of the President of Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center.

Bryan Leach, AMS News and Events Editor
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Suzette Brooks Masters, Profiles Editor

Aroop Mukharji, Special Features Editor
(Williams College, B.A. 2009; LSE, M.Sc.; Kings College London, M.A.) Aroop recently finished his Marshall tenure in August 2012, before which he was a Junior Fellow at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He now lives and works in Washington, D.C.

Andrew Klaber, Editor-at-Large

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(Mercyhurst University, B.A. 2005; St. Andrews, M.Litt. 2006; St. Antony’s College, Oxford, M.Sc. 2007) Taim currently lives in Oslo, Norway, where he works as CIO Advisor at Statoil. He is also a student in the Cross-Continent MBA program at the Fuqua School of Business at Duke University.
On June 22-23, over 100 alumni from around the country convened at Stanford University’s Arrillaga Alumni center for the 2012 AMS Annual Meeting. Another 100 attended the event virtually, via live streaming video. If you missed the events, several of the panels and presentations can be viewed on the AMS USTREAM channel (http://www.ustream.tv/AssociationofMarshallScholars).

The Annual Meeting kicked off with a reception on Friday evening attended by notable Marshall alumni and dignitaries, including Assistant Secretary and Head of Scholarship Administration Mary Denyer.

Saturday began with a panel on “Leadership in the 21st Century,” moderated by Nan Keohane (Oxford ’61), and featuring UK Ambassador to the United States Sir Peter Westmacott, Reid Hoffman (Oxford ’90), and Robert Berdahl (LSE ’55). The panelists opined on a wide range of topics, including leadership styles, the relevance of social media and disruptive technologies to today’s leaders, and leadership during times of crises.

The second panel was a discussion on Social Entrepreneurship moderated by Shalini Nataraj, Vice President for Programs for the Global Fund For Women. Panelists Stephen DeBerry (Oxford ’96), Byron Auguste (Oxford ’89), Zachary Kaufman (Oxford ’02), Andrew Klaber (Oxford ’04), and Julia Rafal (Cambridge ’06) spoke about innovating to create positive social change and the challenges involved in doing so.

The final panel, a roundtable with Marshall Women Leaders, was moderated by Lauren Baer (Oxford ’02). Panelists Nan Keohane, Lois Potter (Cambridge ’61), Frances Brodsky (Oxford ’76), Meena Seshamani (Oxford ’99), Marisa Van Saanen (Oxford ’02), and UK Consul General for San Francisco Priya Guha provided a candid discussion of their own paths to leadership.

Saturday evening featured a magical piano recital by Donna Stoering (York ’75) and nostalgic reflections from several alumni during the “Walk Down Memory Lane.” Master of Ceremonies Ben Heineike (Oxford ’02) presented along with Mike Campbell (King’s College ’10), Lisa Pruitt (UCL ’89), Patrick Byrne (Cambridge ’88), Jon Reider (Sussex ’67) and Wallace Kaufman (Oxford ’61).

On Sunday, Clark Freshman (Oxford ’86) hosted a brunch for LGBT alumni and others in honor of San Francisco’s Pride Weekend.

Alumni were active on the East Coast as well this spring. In New York, several alumni attended “A Conversation with the Rt. Hon. David Cameron, MP, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom,” hosted by NYU President John Sexton and NYU Stern School of Business Dean Peter Henry on March 15. Cameron fielded questions during the town-hall style event on everything from Keynesian economics to Britain’s human rights record.


In Washington, DC, the AMS hosted an April 26 reception at the British Embassy with Dr. Jeffrey Rosen (Oxford ’86). Dr. Rosen is a Professor of Law at George Washington University and Legal Affairs Editor of The New Republic. His dynamic presentation—“Should We Have a Right to be Forgotten on Facebook and Google?: The Future of Privacy in the Internet Age”—was followed by a lively question and answer session.

On July 17th, 35 Marshalls and their guests attended a private tour of the Churchill: The Power of Words exhibit at the Morgan Library & Museum in New York City. Guided by Declan Kiely, the Robert H. Taylor Curator and Department Head of Literary and Historical Manuscripts, the group explored Churchill’s fascinating speaking notes, correspondence, speeches and broadcasts. From wartime rallies to witty thank you notes for a gift of a live mountain lion, the exhibit demonstrated the deft prose and pacing that led Churchill to earn the (proudly displayed) Nobel Prize in Literature. Following the tour, the group toasted Sir Winston with drinks at the Churchill Tavern, which aptly played Churchill’s famous speeches in the loo, providing participants with yet another forum to contemplate the legacy of the legendary Prime Minister.
If you put the name Nancy Lublin (Oxford ’93) into Google, you will find numerous pictures of her with celebrities and young people and at podiums receiving awards and delivering speeches. You might wonder what it is that she does that looks like so much fun. She is a feminist and activist with two successful social enterprises to her name, Dress for Success and DoSomething.org. She is a dreamer and a doer who thinks big. Lublin is the product of a typical middle-class suburban upbringing in West Hartford, Connecticut. Although she grew up in a conventional Reform Jewish household in a community filled with professionals such as lawyers, doctors and dentists, Lublin knew she was not cut from the same cloth.

She sensed the difference early on – she was feisty and provocative and always looking for an unusual angle or path. She was fearless, independent and a natural leader. In high school she started numerous clubs and organizations, competed in debate club, captained the soccer, tennis and squash teams, lauded Attila the Hun in a 9th grade history paper about a world leader she admired (while others wrote about more typical role models like Kennedy or Churchill), and spent a summer abroad in Japan, the only white person in a rural Japanese town. As she put it, she was “genetically misaligned” with her family and felt pressure to conform to their expectations by attending Duke University (where several family members had gone) and becoming a lawyer (like her father). But she chose Brown University instead, reveling in the open curriculum and the activist student body. It was the right fit and she embraced her many different interests which characteristic intensity and drive: she led the largest student pro-choice group in the country, served as team captain of the varsity squash team, debated, and majored in political science. Her academic interests focused increasingly on what a citizen owed to his or her society, and that led her to explore the competing tenets of libertarianism and communitarianism. This, in turn, piqued her interest in studying political philosophy and theory in the UK.

Lublin survived what she described as a rough series of questions during her Marshall interview, questions that spanned Clarence Thomas and the Clintons. Happily, she ended up at Lady Margaret Hall at Oxford, where she earned an MLitt in Politics in 1995. Her research blended her interests in reproductive rights and political philosophy. She searched for a consistent framework to govern women’s bodies and appropriate intervention, a consistency she found lacking. She studied different approaches and spent time with prominent philosophers such as Ronald Dworkin and G.A. Cohen. Her thesis, Pandora’s Box: Feminism Confronts Technological Intervention in the Womb, was eventually published as a book in the US in 1998.

Lublin embraced all aspects of her life in the UK with gusto. She earned a Blue in soccer at Oxford and spent time getting to know other athletes. Her second year, she rented a flat to live and breathe British culture and have a more authentic experience. She describes her social life at Oxford as “great”, boasting that she owned eight little black dresses to attend the numerous parties and events. She also had the time to hone the art of conversation and formed deep friendships with...
many different kinds of people. She counts her Oxford friends as among her closest today.

After Oxford she returned to the US to attend law school at New York University in the fall of 1995. It’s during that time that she started her first non-profit organization, Dress for Success, with a $5,000 inheritance from her late great-grandfather. It’s no accident that she spent so much time engaged in extra-academic pursuits — as she notes she was miserable in law school.

She started Dress for Success because she knew that appearances were critical in the real world and that low-income women needed to “look the part” in order to get ahead. She wanted to help these women land and keep jobs. She connected with three nuns in Spanish Harlem, asked them to serve as her founding board of directors, and started her organization in the basement of a church right across the street from NYU law school. On the very first day, she suited more than a dozen Russian immigrants for interviews as bank tellers. She split her life between law school and Dress for Success for two years, but took time off for two summer experiences connected to women’s rights. In 1996 she worked on the women’s rights language for the new South African national constitution, and in 1997 she spent time in barristers’ chambers in London working on pregnancy-related cases. When she returned to the US in the fall of 1997, she dropped out of law school, disappointing her parents and grandparents, but knowing she made the right choice for herself.

Lublin then dedicated herself completely to Dress for Success. She raised money any way she could — she was scrappy and dogged. She explains, “that’s how real entrepreneurs roll. No fancy business plans and pitch competitions. It’s ugly, desperate, sleepless nights.” Over the next five years, she would grow Dress for Success into an international franchise organization active in 76 cities in four countries. During her tenure at Dress for Success, nearly 500,000 women were dressed and prepped for job interviews that would change their lives.

To supplement her meager salary, Lublin indulged in one of her few vices – poker. She played every Friday night in New York City poker clubs and when they were shut down, she ventured to Atlantic City on weekends. She attributes her success at cards to working against type, being unpredictable and reading people well, not to math or memory. She was careful not to take too many risks (in an inherently risky enterprise), never betting more than $200 a night.

When she left Dress for Success in early 2002, she had just turned 30, met her future husband, Jason Diaz, and had saved enough money to survive for a while thanks to her poker winnings. Diaz is an entrepreneur too, having developed the technology to put credit cards in taxis. Today his company, TaxiPass, enables 23,000 drivers nationwide to process credit card payments. Diaz and Lublin have two children, Sydney (7) and Houston (5). They live in the Meatpacking District in Manhattan.

Headhunters were calling Lublin but she was looking for the right opportunity to start or grow an organization that was young and fun. When she received a call in 2003 to take over the reins of an existing organization, DoSomething.org, that had let go 21 of 22 staff and had a mere $75K in the bank, she was intrigued. She found the turnaround aspect of the venture exciting and within six months had raised $500,000. DoSomething.org today has 50 employees, an 8 million dollar budget, a hip 12,000 square foot office buzzing with activity — and lots of young staff members. The organization engages millions of US teens in public service campaigns, ranging from book drives to jeans collections for the homeless.

Lublin’s insight was to reach kids through cell phone technology and popular culture directly, not through parents or teachers, and to enlist corporations to sponsor the campaigns that the teens chose to participate in. For example, Aeropostale underwrote the Teens for Jeans campaign that has collected over 2.5 million jeans in five years and Walmart sponsors a Tackle Hunger campaign that collected over 1 million pounds of food last November. She candidly admits that she prefers the business model of corporate sponsorship to “begging for individual donations.”

Her vision for DoSomething.org’s future is simple but ambitious — engage a large army of teens who take charge of issues they care about and change their world for the better. But to succeed, Lublin knows that trust is essential. Her recipe is clear: “Don’t try to be cool. Be authentic. Use the right language and work with the right celebrities.” She refers to herself, the CEO, as “Chief Old Person.”

Lublin is coy about her next steps, saying that there is still work to be done at DoSomething.org. But it’s clear that her restless entrepreneurial spirit will lead her to tackle new challenges. The same traits that made her a fearsome poker player, discipline, drive, people skills, and a high tolerance for risk, have also made her a formidable social entrepreneur, an author of several books, and a compelling public speaker. Whatever she does next is likely to be big, bold and high impact. Stay tuned.
Before his Marshall Scholarship, Graham Allison had never left the United States. Like his predecessors, he boarded the Queen Elizabeth in New York, and sailed the high seas until reaching Southampton. There, he and his Marshall peers were greeted by Ms. Geraldine Cully, who oversaw the stewardship of the Marshall Scholarship at the time.

During his Marshall tenure, Allison majored in philosophy, politics and economics (PPE) at Hartford College, Oxford, focusing mostly on philosophy. His academic experience on the Marshall Scholarship had a formative effect on his future work. “The first book I wrote, Essence of Decision” he explained, “reflects a philosophical frame of mind, a set of questions and insights that I would not have been able to write otherwise.”

Following Oxford, Allison completed a PhD in Government from Harvard University, after which he became a professor at Harvard. As a young academic, Allison desperately sought policy exposure in Washington and actually accepted a job in the Carter administration. However, Harvard’s president at the time, Derek Bok, rejected this prospect and persuaded a reluctant Allison that his duty lay with the institution to instead become Founding Dean of the renamed Kennedy School of Government in 1977. As Dean, he aimed to strengthen the three pillars of the institution: graduate degree programs, executive programs, and problem-solving research centers (similar to the think tanks of Washington D.C.).

“In retrospect, it was a fantastic opportunity and extremely rewarding,” Allison notes. “I had the opportunity to help to imagine, shape, and build an institution that I am a big fan of, and had impact beyond what one does as an individual.” He continues, “The nice thing about institutions, if they are good ones, is that they keep doing whatever they are doing for times after.”

Allison’s legacy at Harvard didn’t end with deanship of the Kennedy School. After serving in government as an assistant secretary of defense to the Clinton administration, Allison returned to Harvard and assumed the mantle of director of the Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs, one of the research centers of the Kennedy School. He continues to hold that post today.

Technically, Harold Koh, in his own words, “should never have been selected as a Marshall Scholar.” It’s not because he isn’t witty or intensely smart (or that his favorite superhero is Spiderman); Koh actually applied for the scholarship late by about 5 or 10 minutes due to severe traffic delays in Boston when he attempted to hand-deliver it to the consulate. He banged on the entrance with no answer. Then, suddenly, a woman at the consulate opened the door. She was thankfully sympathetic. She quietly took Koh’s application, and then, with the faintest hint of smile, said, “Hope you win!”
Hailing from Kansas City, Tom Everhart had the most gradual transition into academic administration of these seven. After graduating from Harvard, Everhart married, moved to LA to work for Hughes Research Labs, and simultaneously pursued a Master’s degree in applied physics from UCLA. While waiting in line for UCLA registration he chanced upon a poster for the Marshall Scholarship. Successful in his bid, Everhart and his wife Doris joined the other Marshall Scholars on the Queen Elizabeth to cross the Atlantic. They arrived in Southampton and continued to Cumbria, Koh returned and rented out his former host’s flat with six other friends for six weeks during term break, during which they studied, enjoyed the outdoors, and played lots of darts with the locals.

After his Marshall Scholarship, Koh returned to Harvard for law school. He practiced law for five years, but felt a strong pull toward academia. Having grown up in New Haven with two parents who taught at Yale, that realm was familiar. His first academic post was at Yale Law School and it “felt like coming home in lots of ways.”

Koh had been a professor at Yale for almost twenty years when he was named the fifteenth dean of the law school in 2004. As Dean, he had four major initiatives: globalization of the school, curriculum and students; promotion of public service; prioritizing the educational blend of theory and practice; and finally, a renewal of the faculty, administration, endowment, and space to address the challenges of the 21st century.

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After his Marshall Scholarship, he became a professor in the department of electrical engineering and computer science at UC-Berkeley, ultimately becoming department chair. After twenty years of being a professor, Everhart was presented with his first significant administrative opportunity. “Cornell asked me to be dean of their school of engineering,” Everhart recalled, “But I said, probably not. There’s about a 10% chance I will do it, but I will discuss it with you.” Cornell bet on those odds, flew him to New York for an interview, and within a few months, Everhart was moving to Ithaca. But, whereas Everhart was able to juggle teaching as a department chair at Berkeley, when he got to Cornell he found he had to relinquish those aspects of academe. “I felt I really had to learn a new institution ... I had to learn the finances of the institution, the ethos of the institution, and still try to improve it,” Everhart noted.

He moved on to become Chancellor of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign from 1984 to 1987, when he received another call from a faculty search committee at Caltech. “They were looking for a new president but didn’t know what to look for, so they asked if I would brief them on that. Interesting strategy. I told them I would talk to them on the condition that I am not a candidate,” he said.

A few months after that conversation, Caltech offered Everhart the presidency, which he accepted, serving from 1987-1997.
to be a professor.” After Oxford, Keohane returned to the US to pursue a doctorate in political science from Yale. Shortly thereafter, she became a professor at Swarthmore and later, Stanford, where she was elected to serve as the first woman chair of the Faculty Senate. Beyond that somewhat administrative post, administration was nowhere on the radar.

In fact, administration was something Keohane initially rejected. “At that time in the late 1970s, many institutions were looking for women to be deans and provosts because it was the thing you should be doing.” As the chair of the Stanford Faculty Senate, Keohane was a visible leader and received many institutional requests to serve as an administrator, so many, in fact, that she had a pre-written paragraph response that she would invariably print and send out, essentially saying “thanks but no thanks.”

On one occasion, she received a note from her alma mater. This time, the tug of those roots moved Keohane to meet with the search committee and then the full board, after which they offered her the presidency in 1981. Her deep commitment to feminism, loyalty to alma mater, and real curiosity about what it would be like to have power as an administrator swayed her decision. “I am an ardent feminist and cared about the future of women,” she said. “The chance to lead Wellesley College seemed like one of the very best ways to contribute to the future of women. But equally important, as a political scientist, I thought I’d be a better student of power and leadership if I’d actually had some experience of it.” At Wellesley, she aimed to develop a sense of mission and excitement about educating women in ways that were consistent with Wellesley’s historical feminist past.

Keohane found administration fascinating and demanding. It was dismissive in many ways to being a scholar-teacher, but she enjoyed developing those “different mental muscles.” The prospect of being able to do it on a bigger scale, coupled with a deep loyalty to the South, enticed Keohane to accept the thirteenth presidency of Duke University in 1993. Among her major initiatives at Duke were building many new buildings and renovating others, forging closer ties to Durham, relocating the first-year class, and reaching out to UNC Chapel Hill by beginning the Robertson Scholarship, a joint-scholarship program. Under Keohane’s watch, Duke also won a NCAA national championship in basketball.

Keohane has returned to academia and is currently a professor at Princeton University.

Marty Kaplan (Cambridge ’71)

Former Associate Dean of the Annenberg School for Communication and Journalism at USC, and Director of Annenberg School’s Norman Lear Center

Favorite British Drink: Lager and lime
Favorite tradition from his Marshall tenure: May Balls at Cambridge
Favorite Superhero: Superman

Kaplan’s first career swivel happened when he took up his Marshall Scholarship, switching from science to English. “I was grateful that the Marshall let me do a radical change in my academic work,” he remembered. The freedom between academic terms also allowed him to travel within and outside the UK for weeks at a time.

Following his academic training, Kaplan moved to DC to write speeches. There he began serving what turned out to be a 17-year term on the British Ambassador’s Advisory Committee for the Marshall Scholarship. He was also involved in the founding of the AMS, the namesake of this newsletter. Working with Kathleen Sullivan (Oxford ’76), Barbara Eachus, and Geraldine Cully, he was a part of the initial efforts to establish a network among our illustrious alumni.

Kaplan’s ascension to university administration happened, “mostly by timing and luck.” While he was at Disney, a close friend of his was named Dean of the Annenberg School for Communication and Journalism at USC and aimed to revamp the school. “He’s a person with infectious enthusiasm and a complete entrepreneur, and I caught the bug from him,” Kaplan noted. “Plus I was able to take my strengths in politics and entertainment and make them signature aspects of the school.” He did this by founding the Norman Lear Center at the Annenberg School at USC.

The mission of the Lear Center is to study and shape the impact of media and entertainment on society. “We are an academic research center, but we are also advocates and meddlers and interveners in areas where we want to promote social change,” Kaplan explained. Lear Center projects include efforts to improve the quality of campaign coverage on TV news, to increase the accuracy of public health issues in prime time entertainment storylines, to measure the impact of documentaries on audiences, and to identify best practices in interdisciplinary academic collaboration — a roster as impressively diverse as Kaplan’s vocational history. “My work at the Lear Center has enabled me to braid together all the strands of my career.”

Kaplan continues to direct the Lear Center, which he founded in 2000, and is also a featured columnist at the Huffington Post.

Marty Kaplan has done it all.

Kaplan studied molecular biology at Harvard, English as a Marshall Scholar at St. John’s College Cambridge, and then he completed a PhD from Stanford in Modern Thought and Literature. Soon after, Kaplan became the chief speechwriter for Vice President Walter Mondale, wrote and produced movies in Hollywood for 12 years, became a professor, and recently founded an academic research and advocacy center. “As far back as I can remember, I had ambitions in all those arenas,” Kaplan said. “There was always a part of me that was an academic, always a part of me that was show-business, and I was also very political. Different stages of my career offered opportunities to play out each of those interests.”
Robert Oden began his Marshall Scholarship in “old Cambridge,” one of shillings and, most importantly, real ale. “Proper British ale is the finest in the world, and in the ‘60s, it was disappearing, being replaced with stuff that tasted like Coors or Miller Light,” Oden wrote. Cambridge of 1969 was oddly enchanting to Oden, full of charmingly eccentric dons and students running to tutorials in academic gowns. He recalled one tutor who, whenever Oden made a mistake in his Hebrew assignments, wrote him a note with the pleasant greeting, “Dear wicked and abandoned youth…”

Oden studied languages at Harvard as an undergraduate and originally applied to read Classics at Cambridge on his Marshall Scholarship. Before arriving, however, he switched his degree to religion and also took courses in Arabic, Syriac, and Hebrew. During his time, Marshall Scholars were concentrated in Cambridge, and in addition to pubbing and studying together, they also made it to London close to three times a term. He met most of the Marshall Scholars on orientation on the SS United States from New York. Oden nostalgically recalled, “I’m not sure I’ve ever had a longer or more sustained uninterrupted series of academic discussions than that boat trip. We loved it.”

After leaving England, Oden became a professor of Near Eastern languages and religion at Dartmouth College. He taught there for fourteen years, wrote five books, and won Dartmouth’s first distinguished teaching prize. “Not for a moment at Harvard or on the Marshall did I think I’d go into administration,” he said. However, at 40, Oden desired a change. “A lot of people thought of administration as the ‘dark side’—as something less interesting or less intellectually demanding. But it just came to me. I liked running committees and I like something less interesting or less intellectually demanding. Furthermore, she has not yet had to entirely relinquish teaching, as she still teaches one course a year.

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Oden was a part of several college presidential searches before a headhunter approached him about becoming the headmaster of the Hotchkiss School in Connecticut. Oden jumped at the opportunity for more administrative experience and successfully ran the world’s first $100 million fundraising campaign for an independent school. In 1995, Oden became the twenty-second president of Kenyon College, and in 2002, the tenth president of Carleton College. At Carleton, he internationalized the student body, increased the size of the faculty, and executed several sustainability projects. Under Oden’s tenure, Carleton built the world’s first college owned and operated utility-scale wind turbine. Two such turbines now power most of Carleton’s electricity.

While president at both Kenyon and Carleton, Oden managed to teach as well. One of the highlights of his presidency at Carleton was taking a group of 32 students to Egypt for the winter term of 2008 to teach them language, history and religion. Trains became classrooms, and Oden ran the Carleton from afar by Skype in the evenings.

Oden served as Carleton’s president until 2010.

Ayanna Thompson began her Marshall Scholarship in “old Cambridge,” one of shillings and, most importantly, real ale. “Proper British ale is the finest in the world, and in the ‘60s, it was disappearing, being replaced with stuff that tasted like Coors or Miller Light,” Oden wrote. Cambridge of 1969 was oddly enchanting to Oden, full of charmingly eccentric dons and students running to tutorials in academic gowns. He recalled one tutor who, whenever Oden made a mistake in his Hebrew assignments, wrote him a note with the pleasant greeting, “Dear wicked and abandoned youth…”

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Oden served as Carleton’s president until 2010.
I don’t care what the skeptics say; Guinness tastes better in Dublin. Hues ranging from amber to inky black belie its clean palate and light mouth. Roasted barely with notes of cool milk make it arguably the world’s most recognizable tipple. With no offense meant to the good people of England and their wonderful, myriad varieties of cask ale, there is something about crossing the water that brings to bear a different point of view.

In late March this year, Marshall Scholars convened in Belfast for a bit of a fieldtrip. For five days we toured the North Irish capital as well as Derry and Dublin, crossing the border by both land and air. In the Belfast area, we visited the island’s oldest tourist attraction, the Giant’s Causeway, and its newest, the glittering Titanic Belfast center. In Derry, where the Civil Rights movement began, we met republicans and unionists divided by politics and history, but committed above all to peace and progress. And in Dublin, we were received warmly by both the Taoiseach and the British Embassy. It was a blitz tour of politics, economics, history, and—of course—Guinness that brought the dispersed scholars both closer together and closer to understanding the challenges that continue to face the divided island.

“We met republicans and unionists divided by politics and history, but committed above all to peace and progress”

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“We met republicans and unionists divided by politics and history, but committed above all to peace and progress”

“Experience Titanic Belfast!” is not one of the more promising tourism slogans I have come across, even in the British Isles with its love of ingenious place names. Still, the posters are ubiquitous, appearing everywhere from remote roadside advertisements to the walls of the Piccadilly Line. Without exception the politicians, developers, and tourism experts with whom we met had one central message for us: Northern Ireland is open for business, and the Titanic Belfast center is the proof.

This year marks the centennial of that ill-fated maiden voyage, whose vessel bore the stamp, “Made in Belfast.” Hoping
to capitalize on worldwide interest in all things Titanic, the city recently opened a Titanic-themed museum, which promises to bring tourists to Northern Ireland, revitalize the port, and provide a new economic engine for the city. Though the famed Samson and Goliath gantry cranes still dominate the Belfast skyline, the Belfast shipbuilders Harland & Wolff today employ only a small fraction of the shipwrights whose labor once dominated the local economy. By rebranding Belfast as a tourist destination, policy makers and developers want to diversify the city’s income away from an industrial preponderance whose future remains uncertain.

Our schedule was tight and our mission broad. Jarring sensorial contrasts were inevitable. Less than half an hour after leaving the reconstructed watery depths of the North Atlantic, we found ourselves in an entirely different Belfast. Bill Clinton is said to have praised the Stormont, home of the North Irish Assembly (NIA), as “nicer than the White House,” and indeed it is a beautiful building. Perhaps sensing that few of the scholars were experts on the workings of the NIA, Speaker William Hay offered a gracious introduction and historical sketch of the power-sharing arrangement in the devolved government. Still drowsy from the intoxicating effect of the Titanic Experience, we perked up considerably with the arrival of the Rt. Hon Peter Robinson, First Minister and deputy First Minister Martin McGuinness. Contemporary Irish history had flung its full weight upon us, and it was barely noon. I hope I do not disappoint when I say that the duumvirate did not take this occasion to discuss the merits of the ongoing legal battle at Boston College over the IRA oral history project. Also, none of us possessed the foresight to ask Mr. McGuinness if he would shake the Queen’s hand during her jubilee tour this summer. (He did so, to much fanfare, on June 27.) The flip side of this taciturnity about the past is a productive governing relationship and even a large degree of personal affection between the two leaders. In their unscripted remarks, the First Ministers elected to describe their joint initiatives in such fields as education, desegregation, and their international efforts at exporting the lessons of the Irish peacemaking process.

First Ministers Robinson and McGuinness also criticized the press for willfully overlooking the country’s civic gains since the Peace Agreement and compared the strident and hostile press to an “unelected opposition.” When pushed, however, they conceded that the charge strikes an odd note in a Parliament with no elected opposition. It is hard for me at least to imagine what a majority Sinn Fein government would look like in Northern Ireland, but it would certainly make for a lively Question Time.

A pessimist does not have to look far to find signs of unabated antagonism. Walls continue to divide unionist and nationalist neighborhoods. These barriers have a variety of names which range from the dryly functionalist “interface” to the truly Orwellian “peace walls.” Where law forbids flying flags, the locals mark off their pubs in sidewalk chalk. The tricolor or the Union Jack streaking along the curb tell you where and if you are welcome. Still, what motivated so many of the North Irish we spoke too, both nationalist and unionist, was not a sense of grievance but rather a conviction that the country was moving in the right direction, whatever challenges still remain. “It was incredible to see in almost everyone,” remarked Bo-Shan Xiang (St. Andrews ’11) “from the
First Ministers and the officers of the Taoiseach to the bus drivers and tourism planners, a cheery optimism in spite of a thorough appreciation of their history of conflict and dire economic circumstance.” Standing in front of a display of Ulster Unionist graffiti, a guide impressed upon a group of us: “The most important thing you need to know about the Troubles is that they are over.”

Derry, also known as Londonderry, was next on the itinerary. Cradle of the Irish Civil Rights Movement, the city still bears the scars of both bullets and economic disadvantage. There too, however, a beat of optimism prevails, not least because it has been named the UK’s inaugural City of Culture for 2013. Modeled on the European Capital of Culture designation that brought tourists to Liverpool in 2008, the UK City of Culture award is an experiment Derry is only too happy to host. Many of us were struck by the palpable excitement of the community and its eagerness to share both its history and its potential. “Derry/Londonderry was such an inspiring place,” remarked Allie Speidel (Imperial College ’11). “The entire city appeared to be experiencing a revival and embracing this change to the fullest.” It is a city that does not, “ignore its past turmoil,” but rather uses it as a source of “unifying strength to move forward,” she said.

On our second day in Derry, we took a stroll across the brand new Peace Bridge. Funded by the EU, this winding £14.6 million foot and cycle path across the River Foyle symbolizes a new era of connectedness and integration. Local officials anticipate that its considerable price tag will prove more than a symbolic investment, as the hoped-for increased pedestrian traffic across the river would mean greater access to local businesses downtown. En route to Dublin, we stopped at the Ulster-American Folk Park, an outdoor museum celebrating the history of Irish emigration to the United States in the 18th and 19th centuries. Actors in period costume played...
out the daily life activities of peat farmers, wool spinners, and animal herders in a tranquil setting of replica and original buildings. The park seemed particularly popular with school groups and young families, and indeed the free-range ducks and chickens provided much amusement to scholars accustomed to more urban diversions.

After a night on the town in Dublin, at prices slightly more reasonable than at the peak of the ‘Celtic Tiger’, we made our way to an early morning meeting at the Taoiseach. One did not have to be an economist to understand the gist of the argument, namely that things are not good. Presenters from Trinity University speaking at the British Embassy later that afternoon reinforced this message.

The economic crisis across the island is rapidly becoming the new pivot in Irish politics with profound implications for the broader conflict. While economic uncertainty has the potential to undermine communities and public trust, it can also be a strong argument for maintaining the status quo lest even greater chaos reign. New polling data suggests decreasing interest in reunification among key demographics on both sides of the border.

Our week in Ireland barely touched the surface of a profoundly complicated story that is still unfolding, but it nevertheless left strong impressions on many of us. The imprimatur of the Scholarship afforded us tremendous access and opportunities. To the Marshall Alumni Committee, our British sponsors, and our Irish hosts, we the scholars offer a sincere vote of thanks, and look forward to again visiting an Ireland rebounded.

Marshall Scholars rarely elect to study at Northern Irish universities, and while greater numbers look farther afield every year, most, myself included, think their great thoughts within the walls of ancient Oxbridge quads or swanky London labs. This is not without reason, of course, but it underscores the need for annual study programs of this kind lest we risk losing touch with the very people who have invited us to their country in order to better understand it.

Current Scholars Enjoy the 2012 Summer Olympics

In the lead up to the London 2012 Olympics, current scholars Johnathan Warsh (‘11 LSE / LSHTM), Liz Deutsch (‘11 Cambridge) and Andrew Ehrich (‘10 LSE) discussed their excitement for the summer games.

Watch the video on YouTube at http://youtu.be/WLFpx_TbtqY

Need to get in touch with the AMS? Contact Joan McCarthy with any questions about membership, updating your profile, or paying your dues.
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**Class Notes**

1954

Phyllis Tilson Piotrow
ppiotrow@jhuccp.org

Subsequent to studying economics at King’s College, Cambridge, as a Marshall Scholar and subsequently receiving a doctorate at MIT, Harvey M. Wagner was on the faculty at Stanford and Yale for 10 years each, including visits to Harvard and MIT for 18 months. Since then, Harvey has been on the faculty of the Kenan-Flagler Business School at UNC at Chapel Hill. His professional activities continue to center on academic pursuits.

A separate interest over all these years has been contemporary art, American in the earlier years, and Australian for the last 22. From September 15, 2012 through March 10, 2013 the Hood Museum of Art, Dartmouth College, will have on exhibition “Crossing Cultures: The Owen and Wagner Collection of Contemporary Aboriginal Australian Art.” The show is a selection of 100 works from the Owen and Wagner gift to the museum. More details are available at the website: http://hoodmuseum.dartmouth.edu/exhibitions/2012aboriginal/index.htm

Carol Edler Baumann has recently published *Journeys of the Mind — The Amazing Adventures of Ethel and William* . She is Professor Emerita at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and a former Deputy Assistant Secretary of State in the U.S. State Department from 1979 to 1982. The book interconnects twenty-seven episodes of the unusual experiences of Ethel Matson.

Tony Quainton and his wife Susan ('57) took a dozen students from LaRoche College, where they are both are Trustees, to Peru in May of this year. Later, in summer, they had a two-week holiday in Tunisia.

Tom and Doris Everhart and Robert Berdahl attended the Marshall Annual Meeting at Stanford University June 22-23. Berdahl was asked to be a last minute substitute for William Burns ('78), Deputy Secretary of State who had to withdraw. He was on a Panel on Leadership in the 21st Century, chaired by Nan Keohane ('61). Others on the panel were Sir Peter Westmacott, UK Ambassador to the U.S., Reid Hoffman Executive Chairman and co-founder of LinkedIn, and Robert Berdahl a distinguished scholar of educational systems. Enlisting ample support from history, Nan said that the nature of leadership had not changed — defining goals and inspiring and mobilizing the energy to achieve those goals.

As a participant in the panel “Marshall Woman Leaders” Nan, former president of Duke University and her alma mater, Wellesley, said that her principal professor at Yale “didn’t believe women should be in the field [political science].” However, she said she never felt she had to outperform to be accepted. She gave credit for her fund of self-confidence to the all-woman undergraduate experience at Wellesley. She now teaches political philosophy, leadership and feminist theory as a Laurence Rockefeller Distinguished Visiting Professor at Princeton.

Potter distinguished herself among classmates even as they sailed on the Queen Mary by her prodigious memory for and understanding of English poetry. Fifty-one years later at the annual meeting she was signing her new, meticulously researched and very readable critical biography of William Shakespeare (Wiley-Blackwell, 2012). Potter looks into unsuspected cranies of the writer’s life and takes on the major debates and questions about his origins, life and work. On the panel of “Marshall Woman Leaders” Potter said women “need to find out if they want a 9 to 5 job or one that consumes their

1955

Robert Berdahl
Berdahl143@aol.com

Jane Kopp reports that she has now joined the faculty of the Women’s College at the University of Denver.

1961

Wallace V. Kaufman
prax39@gmail.com

While the Marshall Alumni Association’s annual meeting at Stanford University June 22-23rd welcomed 7% of all Marshall Scholars, 13% of the class of 1961 attended—Nan Overholser Keohane, Lois Potter, and Wallace Kaufman. Nan’s moderation of “Leadership in the 21st Century” was a mini-demonstration of leadership. On her panel sat Sir Peter Westmacott, UK Ambassador to the U.S., Reid Hoffman Executive Chairman and co-founder of LinkedIn, and Robert Berdahl a distinguished scholar of educational systems. Enlisting ample support from history, Nan said that the nature of leadership had not changed — defining goals and inspiring and mobilizing the energy to achieve those goals.

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Stephen Schneider, 1956
Pen name: Samuel Klonimos

Society divides into those who become inspired, even reverent, when asked, at a stand-up drinks fest, ‘and what do you do?’ and those who, like me, flinch, not so much at the beating one’s responses have taken from repetition, incompren-
hesion, or stammering, but at the presence of a sleazy twin, an impostor, sculpted and pastel-tinted by worldly expectations, eager to charm, impress, persuade and otherwise betray: to voice the man you are expected to be in place of the man you have been and are.

That is a grumble rather than a proper beginning. When did our passel of Mar-
shalls last exchange news? Had I already quit academe? I did, in 1959, and washed ashore in Paris, the first French ‘chapter’ of several. A novel and a play later (nei-
ther successful) I drifted into the Bor-
ddeaux wine trade, in those times an old-
fashioned milieu but volatile. Volatile not only in its fortunes but in obliging un-
healthy amounts of travel and what today seems a terrible amount of chatter amidst too many faces and places. I haven’t space here to describe the charm or interest of this nigh-medieval trade, a professional-
ism or objectivity paradoxically built from a myriad subjective evaluations and remembered blunders.

During these years, issues con-
tingent on fine wines — issues of craft, expectation, comparison of quality, reception of quality, representa-
tion of quality, what the critic of artisan or artist can and cannot usefully say — interested me sufficiently to write about. Of these publica-
tions, magazine articles perished young — those were pre-digital times — but copies of at least one of two books linger among second-hand vendors.

In retrospect, certain turns in a life resemble refraction, the crazy bend in a stick where it immers-
es in the pond. In a cottage on Kassandra Peninsula, southwest of Thessalonica, in a summer night’s dream, a crowd of people approached me, faceless but eager, as if pilgrims and suppliants. Does this Bib-
lical Hebrew phrase mean, they asked, “to include the sojourner who dwells among you” or “to exclude the sojourner who dwells among you”? The dream me replied with authority: it means, “include the sojourner”. Buzzing with pleasure and relief, the dream crowd gestured in deference and vanished. I woke feeling ridiculous, an impostor. Me, a rabbinici-
al authority? I never saw a line of He-
brew in childhood, no less the inside of a synagogue; all that seemed merely an-
cestral: Odessa, Budapest, Warsaw, An-
twerp, Thessalonica. And yet, somehow, with this dream, moonlighting study of Judaism began.

The Bordeaux Jewish community was annihilated during WWII. Arab, Persian and Ottoman Jews repopulated it, with some scant survivors of the ‘Portuguese Nation’, as the community had been termed since the 16th century. These new Sephardis were a warm-hearted lot, perfectly gentle in addressing a fellow of fifty possessed of less knowledge than one of their eight-year olds, but I was too old a dog for the rote-learn-
ing method they practiced. Somehow one always finds teachers: eccentrics, arab-
bists, century-old lexicons.

Some eight years later I gave the first lecture at the College Universitaire St Dominique, in Bordeaux, on la taxonomie juive d’un parabole des évangiles synoptiques. This lecture recon-
structed Hebrew theological and historical ele-
ments subjacent in the Greek terminolo-
y and narrative surviving as the Good Samaritan pericopes in the syn-
optic gospels.

As age, familiarity, repetition, and lack of a successor worked their ways, by the 1990s I had left the wine trade almost entirely. A seaside cottage on the small island of Alderney facing the Nor-
mandy coast transformed from part- to full-time home. Without plan I began writing fiction. One might say ‘came out’. Some impulse — filial piety or superstition — pushed aside the name Schneider, imposed in childhood by a foster-parent and replaced it, above all in published work, by a properly ances-
tral ‘Samuel Klonimos.’

An important relationship prompted return to France, in 2005, then Cy-
prus for three years, and France again. In one of those sinuous patterns that cannot be explained or denied, I write this in Bordeaux in Spring 2012, hav-
ing bought a high-ceilinged flat, doubt-
less my last, overlooking a short avenue stillled by chestnut trees, the Garonne River at its foot, at its upper end, the Public Garden. Pacing off the distance from the front door to the 19th century building where, in 1963, I began in the wine trade, discovers it just above a hundred meters. A lawyer now has the offices, ground floor rooms inviting a brass plate beside the street door. There isn’t a brass plate. Instead, a tumultu-
ous white plastic sign rather suiting a shop. Her first name is Marie, this law-
yer. Her speciality — obtaining money on account of personal injuries.

I muse on long-ago conditions of friendship, those great expanses of time adults once allowed for truly knowing each other-house visits of three months, or dining together every Tuesday for twenty-six years. Such exist-
tential connections, which concern, I am quite sure, all or nearly all of us, are hinted at in poems. Whitman urges on us lives “no longer taken at second or third hand”; Constantin Cavafy warns against mixing in with whatever comes along, lest thy life become, μια ξένη φορτική (a burden-
some stranger). And the prose artist Solzhenitsyn: “it takes imagination to see things as they really are.” What one tries to do.
whole life.” She stayed on at Girton College, Cambridge to top her M. Litt. with a PhD, then stayed in England most of the next 30 years to teach at University of Leicester where she also wrote and produced drama.

Kaufman ended the final dinner meeting’s “Walk Down Memory Lane” by reading 1962 journal entries about picking hops with a microcosm of English society. That experience, he said, put him in the role of the outsider, a blue collar American accepted as a member of the upper class, landed gentry. The family’s candid and patronizing view of laborers and their treatment of field hands gave Kaufman greater empathy for minorities everywhere, including America’s black community.

Only 40 years after he had spent time reading Wordsworth manuscripts in the Lake District, he discovered his great grandmother had been born in a country cottage only 12 miles north of Wordsworth’s Ambleside home. She might well have seen the poet or his friends who often traveled in her area. He concluded, “It’s impossible, however, that she read Wordsworth’s work.

One hundred and five years after the 24-year-old house servant Ann Vickers signed her marriage certificate with her X, thanks to a Marshall Scholarship that recognized no gender, caste or class, I signed my thesis at Oxford with my full name, ‘Wallace Vickers Kaufman.’”

1964 is looking for a Class Secretary. Email your interest in serving your class to Joan McCarthy at admin@marshallscholars.org.

1966

Diana Coogle
dcoogle@uoregon.edu

On June 16, 2012, Diana Coogle graduated from the University of Oregon with a PhD in English. “Graduate school in your sixtieth decade?” she is asked. She responds by saying that the rigors of academia were never more demanding. People asked if it weren’t better to be a student as an adult? “Maybe for 40-year-old adults”, she said. The social uprootedness was intense.

Decades older than her colleagues and not socially inclined to begin with, especially after 35 years of remote mountain living, she floundered in social isolation. The studies were invigorating. In every class she thought, “Why wasn’t I a Latin major?” “Why wasn’t I an art history major?” “Why am I not writing a dissertation on Spenser?”

She loved the dissertation she was writing, a series of short essays on Old English poetry geared towards the general educated public. She says it was fun to write and she was sorry when it was finished. She loved teaching UO students. At the same time she was studying and teaching at UO, she held onto her part-time position at Rogue Community College with a four-hour class every Friday.

For six years she spent four days a week in Eugene and three at home in Southern Oregon, making a three-hour commute twice a week. It was worth it on one end just to be at home and on the other end because she rented from a wonderful family.

Nor did life stand still for graduate school. Two years ago she acquired a new house (with electricity, as opposed to the old house). Four years ago her granddaughter was born, expanding the joy of her life. She can’t say she loved every minute of graduate school (her oral exams were a nightmare, for example), but she can say that she treasures having made this venture. She wore her hood proudly on June 16.

1967 is looking for a Class Secretary. Email your interest in serving your class to Joan McCarthy at admin@marshallscholars.org.

1969

William Lee
leewill@yu.edu

While getting a PhD in the Psychology Department at Edinburgh, Ellen Gurman got a temporary job in the Linguistics Dept, where she had done her Marshall M.Litt., and she’s still there.

1970 is looking for a Class Secretary. Email your interest in serving your class to Joan McCarthy at admin@marshallscholars.org.

1976

Carol Lee
cfldjs55@gmail.com

Jonathan Marshall’s fifth book was published in May of this year — The Lebanese Connection: Corruption, Civil War and the International Drug Trade (Stanford University Press). It relates the history of Lebanon’s development as one of the first “narco-states” — and one of the world’s leading suppliers of drugs.
of hashish and opiates — and then as a “failed state” when it plunged into civil war in 1975. The drug traffic played a key role in financing the rival militias that laid waste to the country for a decade and a half, a harbinger of some of the drug-linked violence we are seeing today in Afghanistan and Mexico, among other places.

Marshall’s professional interest when he took up the Marshall Scholarship was in becoming an American historian. He got sidetracked and went into journalism instead for many years, and then into corporate communications. He promised himself that he would try to find time for scholarly writing on the side — no easy task, but he managed to publish a couple of books with University of California Press, one on the origins of the Pacific War with Japan, and one on the CIA and the cocaine traffic in Central America (with Peter Dale Scott). Three years ago he finally got around to publishing some of the fruits of his research in France while on the Marshall, as an article in the Journal of Intelligence History: “Jean Laurent and the Bank of Indochina Circle: Business Networks, Intelligence Operations, and Political Intrigues in Wartime France.”

Roger Ward remained in the UK for graduate study and completed his PhD in 1982 at the Courtauld Institute of Art, London, on the Florentine artist Baccio Bandinelli (whose gigantic Hercules and Cacus statue you may have seen in the Piazza della Signoria, across from the David). After working for museums in Kansas City and West Palm Beach, Ward is now an independent curator and consultant to private collectors and is occupied with Nazi-era Restitution cases.

Last November, Girolamo Romanino’s painting of Christ Carrying the Cross, which had been confiscated from a Jewish family in Paris and sold in 1941, was seized by agents of Homeland Security from the museum in Tallahassee, Florida, where it had been exhibited for five months. US authorities called upon Ward to provide a positive identification of the painting, verification of its authenticity, and an evaluation of its worth. The painting was subsequently returned to the owner’s heirs, in April of this year, and sold at auction in June for $4.5 million. Ward is also a principal guest curator for the Museo del Bargello’s international exhibition of — what else? — Baccio Bandinelli in 2014.
1991

Stanley Chang
sschangca@yahoo.com

Before joining the faculty at Yale in 2001, Tim Snyder held fellowships in Paris and Vienna, as well as an Academy Scholarship at Harvard. He is the author of a number of books on European history, including his recently published work: Bloodlands: Europe Between Hitler and Stalin, a history of Nazi and Soviet mass killing on the lands between Berlin and Moscow. It has received a number of honors, including the Leipzig Prize for European Understanding and the Ralph Waldo Emerson Award in the Humanities.

1996

Caroline Lombardo
caroline_lombardo@yahoo.com

Ben Kleinman (Edinburgh) will marry Leah Green, with the gracious blessing of her 4-year old daughter, Lily, on October 6, 2012. They live in the San Francisco Bay Area, where Leah runs a family business selling earthquake detectors for elevators and Kleinman continues to develop his intellectual property law practice at Manatt, Phelps & Philips, where he focuses on computer and internet technologies and patent litigation.

1999

Tad Heuer
tadheuer@gmail.com

David Roberts writes that he and his wife Elaine recently celebrated their 12th anniversary, and that after several years at the UN, Elaine has switched course and decided to focus on her artistic side. Roberts notes that he also made a switch a couple of years ago, “going from the research lab to public policy.” He is stationed in Tokyo as the science advisor to U.S. Ambassador to Japan, John Roos, until September 2012. He can be reached at Dcroberts1@gmail.com.

2001

Megan Ceronsky
mceronsky@gmail.com

After Oxford, Talia Karim continued her research on Ordovician trilobites in North America, completing her PhD at the University of Iowa in 2009.
John Hewko, 1979

My first year as General Secretary and CEO of Rotary International and The Rotary Foundation has been exciting, challenging, and rewarding. My main priority is to continue the efforts that were started in 1985, when Rotary International took on the goal of eradicating polio. In 1988, Rotary teamed up with the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), and the US Center for Disease Control (CDC). A few years ago the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation joined us in this effort.

The results of this public-private partnership have been remarkable. In 1988, polio was present in over 100 countries. Today, there are only three countries — Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Nigeria — where the transmission of the wild polio virus has never been stopped. Since taking on the challenge of eradicating polio, Rotary has contributed $1.2 billion to buy vaccines, has provided thousands of volunteers for vaccination campaigns and social mobilization programs (where local Rotarians work with community and other leaders to support the vaccination efforts), and has advocated with governments to provide the necessary funding.

Only once in history has a disease been completely eradicated and that was smallpox. We are now on the cusp of making history for the second time. However, to finish the job we need two things: increased funding from the G-8 and G-20 and increased political will and focus from the governments of the three remaining polio countries, particularly Nigeria.

My second priority is to strengthen Rotary’s brand and image so that we are more relevant and attractive as an organization to today’s young professionals, particularly in North America. Rotary was started in 1905 as a means of serving club members’ professional and social interests. It has since evolved into one of the world’s largest humanitarian and service organizations. One of the wonderful things about Rotary is that it is both local and global at the same time. Our members can see the immediate impact of their service work locally, while at the same time be involved with efforts on a global scale and of fantastic historical importance, such as the eradication of polio.

We offer community business and professional leaders the unique opportunity to network and at the same time to give back to their communities. But we need to do a much better job of telling our story. For example, many people think Rotary is for men only, which is not the case. Approximately 25% of members in North America are women and this number is growing. Often, people say they have heard of Rotary but they are not sure what we do. We need to change this perception because the Rotary story and the good work we do around the world are incredible.

I spent my first year on a listening tour, traveling throughout the world to various Rotary clubs and meetings and service events, getting a feel for what the organization is all about. My father was a Rotarian for over 35 years and I was a charter member of the first Rotary Club in Ukraine, so I knew a fair bit about Rotary. However, as I get to know the organization better, I am simply in awe of the scope of the humanitarian and service work done by Rotary around the world.

I have talked about the polio eradication program, but Rotary also supports and finances programs in areas such as water and sanitation, literacy, disease prevention and treatment, maternal and child health, and micro-finance. We fund 60-100 full scholarships per year to graduate students earning an advanced degree in Peace Studies. We have one of the largest student exchange programs in the world. Of all the high school students that leave their country for longer term study, approximately 10% of foreign students coming to the US and 50% of US high school students going abroad do so under our student exchange program.

I am very grateful for the Marshall Scholarship – it changed my life, setting me on a career path that has been almost exclusively international in focus. Much of my professional life has either been spent overseas (working as an attorney in Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Russia, Ukraine, and the Czech Republic) or working in the US on international projects (at the Millennium Challenge Corporation, where I completed the negotiation of assistance agreements totaling $6.3 billion to 18 countries). I estimate I have now traveled to over 125 countries and my love of international travel began during my years as a Marshall Scholar.

We are on the verge of making history by eradicating polio from the planet. I would like everyone associated with the Marshall Scholarship to know that you can help by donating, volunteering, or advocating. The Gates Foundation has pledged $355 million with the requirement that Rotary members raise $200 million. I am pleased to report we have exceeded that requirement, having raised $225 million over the past year. The efforts of Rotary to eradicate polio are best described as tenacious, focusing on one goal for over 20 years. If you are interested in being a part of this historic campaign, contact your local Rotary Club or write to me directly at john.hewko@rotary.org.
Karim’s research is focused on trilobites from western Newfoundland and the Great Basin (Utah, Nevada, Idaho), and she has collected trilobites from both regions. She is currently serving as the Invertebrate Paleontology and Paleobotany Collections Manager at the University of Colorado Museum of Natural History. She reports that she has developed a serious addiction to rock climbing and over the past eight years has climbed all over the states (including Lumpy Ridge, Indian Creek, Vedauwoo, Boulder Canyon, Joshua Tree, Red Rock Canyon, Horsepens 40, Rock Town, Horseshoe Canyon Ranch, and Eldorado Canyon). One year ago, in Eldorado Canyon, Karim married Jaro Lepic. They are currently a family of four with cats Henrietta and Valentine, neither of whom rock climb.

2006

**Daniel Weeks**
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It's wedding season again for ‘06, with at least two more hitches to note in this edition. Out on the Left Coast, **Lau-ren Schuker** “took a few hours off” from writing for *The Wall Street Journal* (where it appears she’s the emerging real estate guru) to marry Jason Blum. Blum, a respectable gent in his own right, is owner of a film production company, Blumhouse, of “Paranormal Activity” fame in LA.

Back East, **Yusufi Vali** tied the knot in an Islamic *nikah* with Tamanna Ahmed in Wellesley, MA.

Vali has spent the last three and a half years organizing in communities that don’t often get heard in politics through the Greater Boston Interfaith Organization. His lovely bride is pursuing her MBA. Both happy couples were hitched on Saturday the 14th of July. Heart congrats and many happy returns!

**Grant Belgard**

Functional Genomics Unit at Oxford and the National Institutes of Health outside Washington, DC. He’s now living on the West Coast for the first time, working as a postdoctoral fellow in neurobehavioral genetics at the UCLA School of Medicine and playing on a sailboat in Marina del Rey.

**Alice Sverdlik** is finishing her first year of a PhD in urban planning at the University of California Berkeley, hoping to focus on developing cities and infrastructure in informal settlements. She’s very happy with classes, and somehow the adjustment from foggy London to foggy Berkeley hasn’t been too hard. She’ll be staying in Berkeley for most of the summer to get ahead on dissertation research, but plans to return to Nairobi, Kenya for a few weeks in August to catch up with colleagues at the non-profit she volunteered with before taking up her Marshall. Otherwise, she enjoys volunteering at a housing organization, where she spends a few hours a week chatting with formerly homeless adults.

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Jeffery Gettleman (Oxford ‘94 ) Wins Pulitzer Prize

1994 Marshall Scholar Jeffrey Gettleman, the East Africa bureau chief for *The New York Times*, won the Pulitzer Prize for international reporting April 16. His citation for the $10,000 award reads: “Awarded to Jeffrey Gettleman of *The New York Times* for his vivid reports, often at personal peril, on famine and conflict in East Africa, a neglected but increasingly strategic part of the world.”

Jeffrey covers 12 countries for the Times. His work has focused on internal conflicts in Kenya, Congo, Somalia, Sudan and Ethiopia. He previously worked for the Times in New Jersey, Baghdad and Atlanta. Jeffrey has also been a reporter for the *Los Angeles Times* and the *St. Petersburg Times*.

Jeffrey held a Marshall Scholarship at Balliol College Oxford where he read for an MPhil in Social Anthropology.

*As reported on marshallscholarship.org*