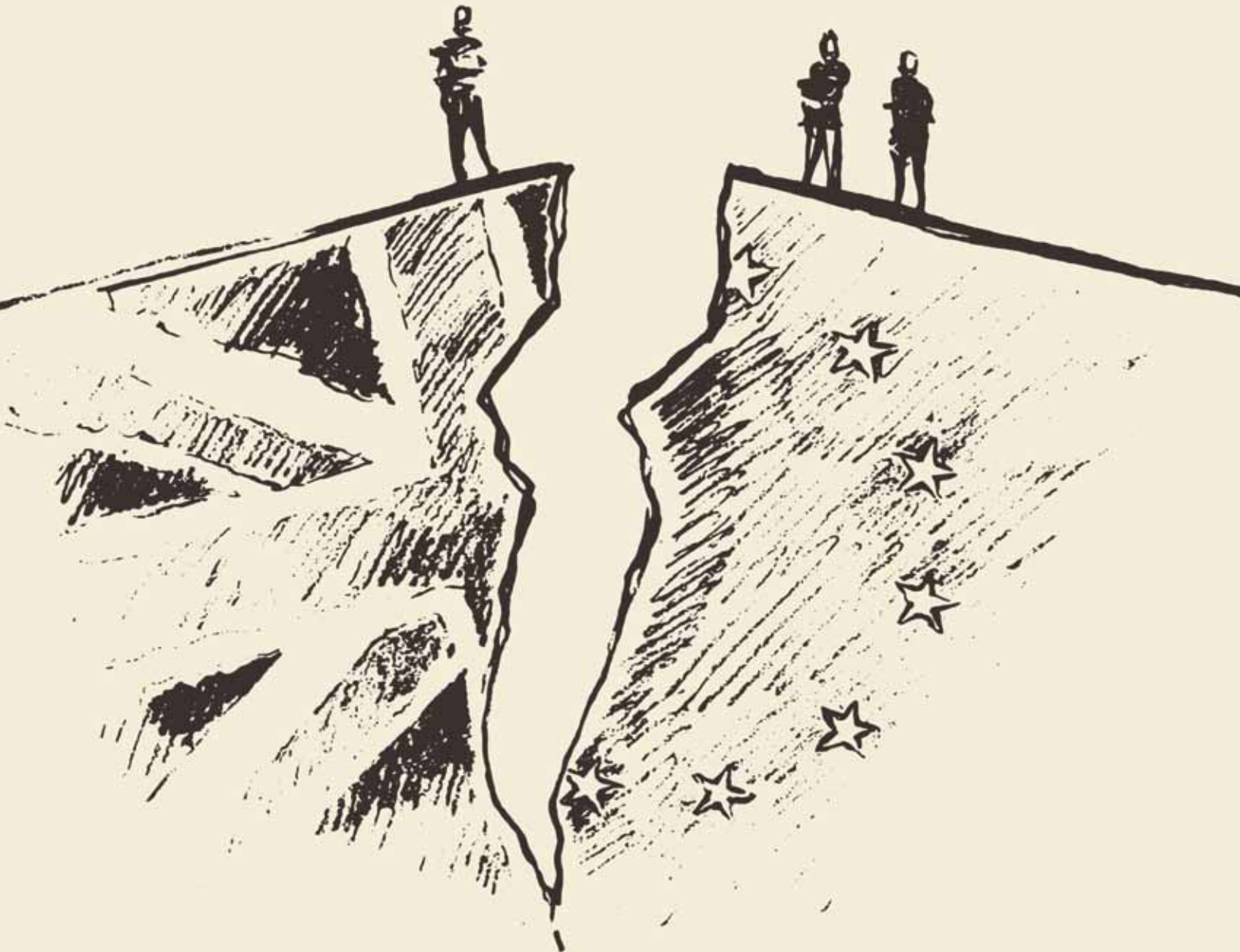


Marshall

Alumni Newsletter

Summer–Autumn 2016



Thoughts on Brexit from a former Ambassador,
current Scholars and the 2016 AMS Annual Meeting



Editor's Letter

As the Brexit vote was being counted I was on a golf course in the hills east of San Diego sneaking in a cheeky evening 18 after flying in for the AMS Annual Meeting. While I typically keep my phone away on the links, I couldn't help but constantly checking newsfeeds between shots. I use a two pound coin as my ball marker and as it became clear the pre-election polls had likely got it wrong I messaged a friend that "the value of my marker is changing wildly throughout this round!"

Indeed the surprise result and the associated uncertainty was a hot topic of discussion amongst alumni over the following days' events. In this issue you'll find coverage of the annual meeting, Brexit reactions from former UK Ambassador to the US Sir Christopher Meyer and current scholars, and many other excellent pieces that highlight the diverse skills, interests and careers contained within our growing community.

If you have a content idea for a future issue, recently published book you'd like to feature, or other news to share please get in touch with us at newsletter@marshallscholars.org.

Nicholas T. Hartman, Managing Editor



Nicholas Hartman

Managing Editor
(Pennsylvania State, BS 2003; Darwin College, Cambridge, PhD 2008)
Nicholas is a partner at the New York City office of CKM Advisors and lives in Westchester.

Editors



Ushma Savla Neill

Deputy Editor

(Northwestern, BS 1996, MS 1996, PhD 1999; Sherfield Postdoctoral Fellow, Imperial College 1999) After 11 years as a professional editor of biomedical research journals, Ushma is now the VP, Scientific Education and Training at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center.



Michael Aktipis

AMS News and Events Editor

(Northwestern, BA 2002; Diplomatic Academy Vienna, Fulbright Scholar 2003; LSE, PhD 2007; Harvard JD, 2010) After practicing law at the international law firm Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton LLP for several years, Michael is now an Attorney-Adviser in the Office of the Legal Adviser at the Department of State. Michael is also the Chair of the AMS DC Regional Event Committee.



Aroop Mukharji

Special Features Editor

(Williams College, BA 2009; LSE, MSc.; Kings College London, MA) Aroop is currently working on a history of the Marshall Scholarship and its impact on Anglo-American relations over the last 60 years. He is also a PhD candidate in Public Policy at Harvard Kennedy School.



Timothy Krysiak

Online News Editor

(Mercyhurst University, BA 2005; St. Andrews, MLitt 2006; St. Antony's College, Oxford, MSc 2007; Duke University MBA 2012) Tim pursues his interests in international affairs, strategy and finance through his career in the energy industry. He is a commercial project manager at Statoil focusing on exploration transactions in North America. He lives in Houston, Texas.



Diana Coogle

Profiles Co-editor

(Vanderbilt, BA 1966; Newnham College, Cambridge, MA 1968; University of Oregon, PhD, 2012) After writing a dissertation on Old English poetry, Diana is again teaching English at Rogue Community College in Grants Pass, OR. She lives and writes in a little house in the Siskiyou Mountains of southern Oregon.



Wallace Vickers Kaufman

Profiles Co-editor

(Duke University, BA 1961, Oxford MLitt 1963). Wallace started his career as an English professor and subsequently moved into business and economic survey work in E. Europe, Russia, and Central Asia. He is now based in the Oregon coastal wilderness where he is building a house, crabbing, fishing, and writing a sci-fi novel.



Teresa Lowen

Co-editor for Class Notes

(Kenyon College, BA 1993; School for Oriental and African Studies, MA 1995) Teresa combines her love of analysis with her foreign language capabilities while working for Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC) on government contracts.



John Thomas Nelson

Co-editor for Class Notes

(Princeton, AB 2010, School of Slavonic and East European Studies, MA 2012, London School of Economics, MSc 2013) John is a research associate specializing in US foreign policy at the Council on Foreign Relations in New York.



Nabiha Syed

Co-Editor for Class Notes

(Johns Hopkins, 2007; Yale, JD 2010; Oxford, MST Comparative Media Law 2011) Nabiha is a media lawyer with interests in transparency, surveillance, and emerging media technologies.

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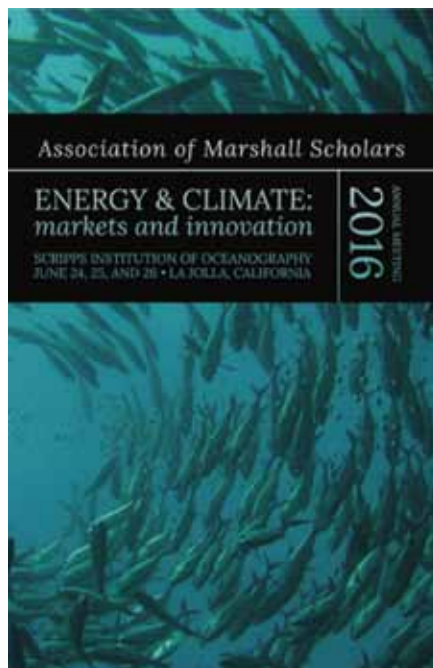
News from the AMS

Edited by Michael Aktipis ('03 LSE)

2016 Annual Meeting in La Jolla, CA

Marshall Scholar alumni from across the country gathered in an idyllic beachside venue on June 25th at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography for the 2016 AMS Annual Meeting. This year's theme was "Energy and Climate: Markets and Innovation."

Following an informal group dinner the preceding evening, the formal program kicked off with a women's networking breakfast and panel discussion moderated by Lauren Baer ('02 Oxford). British Consul General to Los Angeles Chris O'Connor welcomed the attendees and offered remarks on the freshly announced Brexit vote result—a hot topic of dis-



cussion amongst all in attendance.

Two panels probed a range of rapidly evolving topics within energy and climate from cap and trade to advances in carbon sequestration technologies. Jason Bordoff ('95 Oxford) moderated a discussion on 'Energy Markets in Transition' while Oliver Morton of *The Economist* moderated a follow-up discussion on 'The Future of Energy Innovation.'

During the break for lunch Aroop Mukharji ('10 KCL) provided an informative and amusing historical perspective around the formation of the Marshall Scholarship program. The text of his speech is re-printed later in this issue.



Annual Meeting attendees outside the symposium venue with the Pacific Ocean in the background



Panelists (from left) Megan Ceronsky ('01 Oxford), Dan Sperling, Nancy Sutley and Jason Bordoff ('95 Oxford)



Panelists (from left) Peter Styles, Alex Rau ('00 Oxford), Whitney Colella ('97 Oxford), Jim Watson and Oliver Morton

The afternoon kicked-off with a presentation by Paul A. Miller (aka DJ Spooky), moderated by Ayanna Thompson ('94 Sussex). Miller focused on the use of music and art to raise awareness of important scientific topics. The afternoon concluded with a screening of scenes from two-time Academy Award nominee Joshua Oppenheimer's ('97 University of the Arts) film *The Look of Silence* followed by tours around Scripps Institution of Oceanography.

The proceedings reconvened in the evening at the Birch Aquarium for cocktails and dinner with a beautiful sunset view over the Pacific Ocean. The evening's

guest of honor Megan Ceronsky ('01 Oxford), Special Assistant to the President of the United States, spoke on the Obama administrations work on energy and climate issues. AMS President Andrew Klaber then presented Nicholas Hartman ('03 Cambridge) and Ushma Neill ('99 Imperial) with the inaugural AMS Service Award for their work as the current and past managing editors of this newsletter.

Conversations with friends old and new continued late into the evening, with several informal gatherings the following morning for breakfast and sightseeing around the greater San Diego region before heading home.

DC Area Events

In April, British Deputy Ambassador Patrick Davies hosted former DEFRA Secretary of State Liz Truss and former Minister of State Hugo Swire for a reception bringing together Marshall Scholarship and Chevening Scholarship alumni from around the Washington, DC area. Throughout the evening, guests mingled with other alumni and enjoyed a selection of British food and drink. In their remarks to the audience, Truss and Swire hailed the tremendous efforts and support of Marshall alumni in promoting and embodying the special relationship between the United States and United Kingdom, and reiterated the government's strong support for the scholarship.

In July, Dr. Kurt Campbell ('80 Oxford), Chair and CEO of the Asia Group and former Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pa-



Liz Truss, UK Secretary of State for Justice and Lord Chancellor, and Sir Hugo Swire, Conservative MP for East Devon, speak with Marshall and Chevening Scholarship alumni in Washington (at the time of the event Truss was the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs)

cific Affairs, hosted a luncheon at the Asia Group for a group of a dozen Marshall Scholars from the Washington DC area. He talked about his experience studying at Oxford and how the Marshall Scholarship enabled him to deepen his interest in international relations. He led a discussion on US-Sino relations and the current Presidential campaign.

Kurt Campbell chairs the Asia Group luncheon



New York City

In April, Peter Orszag ('91 LSE), former Director of the Office of Management and Budget spoke with two dozen Marshalls alumni at law firm Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz, hosted by Marshall alumni Ron Chen ('96 Oxford), Kevin Schwartz ('01 Oxford) and Scott Grinsell ('04 Oxford). The informal conversation ranged from the economics of health care to working in the Obama administration and his experiences as a Marshall Scholar at the London School of Economics.

New York's Tenement Museum hosted the New York Marshalls in May. More than 40 Marshalls and guests met for evening tours of the Museum's historic former tenement building at 97 Orchard Street in Manhattan's Lower East Side, during which they heard the stories

of individual immigrant families and learned about the immigration history of the area and the country.

Continued on page 23



Andrew Klaber and Peter Orszag



Alumni on a tour of the Tenement Museum on Orchard Street in New York City's Lower East Side

Diplomas and Diplomacy

During the June AMS annual meeting in La Jolla, Aroop Mukharji ('10 LSE and KCL) provided a historical perspective on the scholarship including excerpts from his newly released book. The text of Aroop's talk is reprinted here.

Good afternoon everyone. I am so honored to be here. Thank you to all the folks who put this together and to those, past and present, who have contributed to the AMS through their volunteerism, leadership, and spare change.

I was on the Marshall Scholarship from 2010-2012, and I began working on the history just a year later in 2013. Though, I must confess writing a history of the Marshall was not originally my idea. It was my friend Conor Clarke's, class of 2009. It was his idea. And he would have written it too, if Yale Law School had not accepted him and snatched him away. So really, it's Yale Law School who is responsible for my presence here today. Thank you, Yale. Go Bull Dogs.

I started researching the history in 2013. I was really excited to return to London after having two fantastic years there on the Scholarship, but at the same time, I was a little concerned. At 25, the prospect of writing a book overwhelmed me. Even more daunting than the magnitude of the project, was the danger that I might spend countless hours into research and editing only to produce an irrelevant history, of no interest to anyone outside of the Marshall community.

Who cares what kind of boat the first several batches of Marshall Scholars sailed to the UK on after their US orientation? That 70% of scholars from the first decade were involved in academia? That 8% of Marshalls from 2003 have been involved in the arts?

That 10 pairs of siblings have won the Marshall, 19 sets of Marshalls have married each other, and that someone from the class of 1985 won the scholarship at the age of 17?

Few things inspire me to forsake a book for cat videos on the internet faster than bland statistics, and there I was, soon to be guilty of producing an offending volume. Sure, I reasoned, Marshall Scholars might care about such facts and figures. They add a sense of identity and self-awareness to our existence as a group. And perhaps it would have been worth it to simply report the numbers, the accolades, and the events. But it still gnawed at me to see whether there was something bigger—something we could tease out that says more than just “hey, this is what happened on the Marshall Scholarship from the years 1954 to 2014.” Any accountant could have done that. What I was interested in was history. What I was interested in were stories.

And I found them. I found them deep in the National Archives in Kew Gardens, outside of London. I found them in the middle of six-inch-thick binders of Marshall Commission minutes, stored at the ACU in Tavistock Square. I also found them from the hundreds of conversations with you all—members of the alumni community, Commissioners, former and current British officials, as well as other friends of the program.

So... who cares what boat Marshall Scholars traveled to the UK on?

Let's start with the facts. The first batch of Marshall Scholars came on the RMS *Queen Elizabeth* which was a luxury ocean liner that operated between NYC and Southampton in the UK. But there's more to the boat. Or, there's more to the boat *trip*.

The British government paid for each Scholar's boat fare, and paying for the boat journey was a sneaky way for the Marshall Scholarship to offer a higher

stipend than the Rhodes. You see, the Marshall was modeled after the Rhodes and it was planned in extremely close coordination with the Rhodes administration. Originally, Marshall Scholars and Rhodes Scholars were meant to be indistinguishable.

“You will see that we do not envisage any distinction between the qualifications required of a Rhodes Scholar and those to be expected of a Marshall Scholar,” wrote Roderick E. Barclay, a British Assistant Undersecretary of State, in 1951. A year later, it was even suggested that Rhodes Scholar selection committees just select an additional 12 recipients to their 32 and just call those extra 12 “Marshall Scholars.”

But mid-way through 1952, as the Marshall was developing its own sense of identity, a rift developed between the Rhodes and Marshall administrations. Much of this stemmed from the proposed stipend of the Marshall.

The Rhodes Scholarship at that time expected its recipients to supplement their scholarship stipend of £500/year with outside funds of £50/year, and they protested the UK government’s plans that the Marshall offer the significantly higher amount of £600/year. In fact the Rhodes feared it so much (because they didn’t want the Marshall to be considered a better scholarship) that they made an ultimatum: keep the stipends the same, or “don’t count on the enthusiastic cooperation of ex-Rhodes Scholars.”

So the Marshall folks were caught in a bind—they didn’t want to offend the Rhodes administration because they needed their help organizing and planning the scholarship program. But they also wanted their Scholars to be fully funded. They didn’t think it was appropriate to deliver a gift of gratitude for the Marshall Plan that was insufficient.

So UK Secretary of State Anthony Eden compromised. He cut the Marshall to £550 instead of £600, but allowed for £50 for emergency funds for each Scholar. But the Marshall also paid for the transatlantic voyages—the boat trip—which the Rhodes at the time did not cover for its scholarship recipients.

And the reason why this was such a big deal—why the Secretary of State got involved, why

the Scholarship’s minutiae were discussed by Churchill’s cabinet on three occasions, why that £50 mattered so damn much—was high politics, at least partly encouraged by the British rivalry with the French.

See, a few years prior, the French had given the US a very high-profile gift of gratitude. They were thanking the US for something called “The Friendship Train,” which was 700 train carriages of foodstuffs that the US delivered to France and Italy for post-war aid. As a thank you for the Friendship Train, the French sent over what was called “the Merci Train,” which was 49 train coaches (each gifted to a state of the union) filled with hundreds of thousands of gifts from French people. It arrived by way of a French freighter, accompanied by eight jets. The words “Merci, America” decorated the hull of the steamship, which was received by a welcoming crowd of 200,000 in New York City.

Gifts ranged from everyday dishes, dolls, and berets to ancient family heirlooms, Sevres vases, statues by Houdon and Taveau, the flag that flew over Verdun in 1918, and a 700-year-old bell from a chapel in the French Alps. Someone in Ohio received a bust of Marquis Jean Lafayette, and one lucky Nebraskan, a box of Saint Claude loose tobacco and a wooden pipe. A young French girl sent a painting of a single yellow heart with the inscription: “I know that Americans have hearts of gold.”

The British did not like this. Not one bit. One senior UK official described the Merci Train as a “silly ass” idea. Another called it “an indecent joke.” Another, “propaganda.”

But a few saw it as a challenge. A flurry of UK Foreign Office correspondence centered on how the Brits would respond, and how they could one-up the French with their own gift of gratitude for postwar aid from the Marshall Plan. One British ambassador wrote: “We are, with France, the largest recipients of [Marshall] aid. In view of some of the remarks being made here about the French being the only people to show any gratitude...We ought to be able to provide...something unique which would strike the American imagination... [It should] outdo anything that France or anybody else could hope to achieve.”

Now, this was a couple of years before the Marshall Scholarship was actually proposed, so it would be unfair to claim that the Marshall Scholarship was specifically designed to one-up the French. But the British response to the Merci Train—gifting the US an original copy of the Magna Carta, something they never followed through with—that was the original idea to commemorate the Marshall Plan. The issue was they couldn't find a copy anyone was willing to part with! Two years after the Merci Train, they revived the Magna Carta idea, failed to find one again, and *only then* proposed the Scholarship idea. The Merci Train and the Marshall Scholarship are in fact bundled together in the same file in the National Archives. They were related.

It was a time when the Anglo-French rivalry was in full swing. Britain had been in decline, the US was the new superpower on the world stage, and fears of Soviet expansion were widespread. The UK greatly wanted to cement closer US-UK ties. That's why Churchill came up with the phrase "the special relationship," and that's why NATO exists. There was never a region called "the North Atlantic." That was created in an attempt

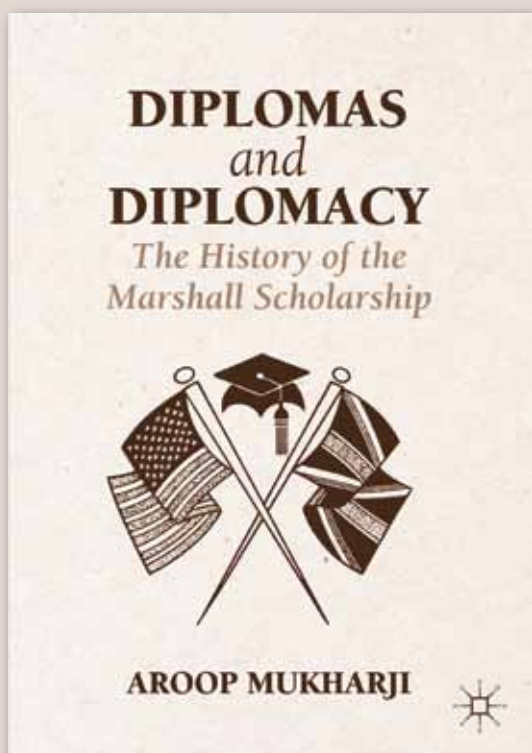
to secure a long-term American military presence in Europe.

So the last thing the British wanted was to give a gift that fell flat.

So the boat was important. And it was important well beyond the confines of the Marshall program. The boat was diplomacy in action.

And the boat is just the start. Narratives like this underlie every major moment and statistic in the Marshall and deepen our understanding of the eras it has spanned. The Marshall's history is as much about bureaucratic wrangling, individual vision and decision-making, and interagency politics as it is about grander international relations, like the Cold War, the Falklands War, and the more recent global financial crisis.

Indeed the most compelling history of the Marshall Scholarship is also a history of the times, which the Marshall helps to shape. And thus, the program contributes to a historic partnership and in doing so, it enriches the significance of the alliance today.



Aroop's book *Diplomas and Diplomacy, The History of the Marshall Scholarship* is now available from booksellers and online retailers.

A special discounted price is also available on the publisher's website (www.palgrave.com) using the coupon code PM16THIRTY.

About the book

The first published work to chart the history of the Marshall Scholarship, this book details the origins of the Scholarship in the British Foreign Office and subsequently traces the award's evolution through the careers and narratives of a range of Scholars. It further explores the complex and dynamic interaction between education and diplomacy through the broader lens of Anglo-American relations by way of extensive primary-source document research, interviews, and statistical analysis.

The Day After Brexit:

Reflections on the 2016 AMS Annual Meeting & Reunion

Andrew Klaber ('04 Oxford)

President, Association of Marshall Scholars

Marshall Scholars around the world watched the Brexit vote with keen interest. Prime Minister David Cameron announced his imminent departure from 10 Downing Street on Friday, June 24th—that evening the 2016 AMS Annual Meeting & Reunion kicked-off in La Jolla, California at Scripps. Nestled by dramatic cliffs that outline the Pacific Ocean, our venue brought forth a timely distinguished guest of honor: Chris O'Connor, British Consul General to Los Angeles.

In light of Britain leaving the European Union, O'Connor spoke emphatically that the Special Relationship between the UK and the US would now be more important than ever.

We, as Marshall Scholars, have an increasingly important role to play in building bridges between these two nations. As always, the Association of Marshall Scholars needs you! Plan an outing to the Tenement Museum or the Park Avenue Armory for a Martin Creed exhibition (two of the many 2016 NYC-based AMS events) or plan a dinner at a nearby British-inspired gastro pub or at your home. The AMS will help fund these endeavors, but the AMS relies on volunteer Marshall Scholars from disparate geographies and generations to come up with an idea and execute—bring your fellow Marshall Scholars together. Go to a baseball game, go to dinner and movie (perhaps the film takes place in the UK!), or hear the Bard's famous words performed at a nearby Shakespeare performance. The AMS needs you to make events like these happen. Contact me (president@marshallscholars.org) or Executive Director Nell Breyer (nell.breyer@marshallscholars.org) to get your upcoming event on the AMS calendar.

Additionally, there are an increasing number of opportunities to liaise with and help the British government. For example, the official title of the 2016 AMS

Annual Meeting & Reunion was: "Energy and Climate: Markets and Innovation". Multiple Marshall Scholar generations and leading UK and US energy and climate experts from across the private, public, and non-profit sectors discussed pivotal political, economic, and social issues that must be addressed if we are to successfully manage rising carbon emissions and receding ice caps. Thanks to Marshall Scholar Len Srnka ('68 Newcastle), a shared interest working group on energy and climate has developed coming out of the 2016 AMS Annual Meeting & Reunion and the Marshall Scholars and leading UK and US energy and climate experts involved intend to share their findings and recommendations with the Marshall community and the UK and US governments soon.

Looking toward the future of the Special Relationship, June 2017 marks the 70th anniversary of General George C. Marshall's commencement address at Harvard University, where he announced the outlines of what would become the Marshall Plan. To commemorate this auspicious occasion, the 2017 AMS Annual Meeting & Reunion will be held at Harvard on June 3, 2017. The AMS board has been working closely with Harvard President Drew Faust, Harvard College Dean Rakesh Khurana, and Harvard Law School Dean Martha Minow to ensure that we have the world's best and brightest minds (many of whom are Marshall Scholars) to speak on the topic of "The legacy of the Marshall Plan - Past, Present and Future: the role of aid and reconstruction in post-war recovery."

Given the yet to be fully understood impact of Brexit on the EU project and the Marshall Plan's development lessons learned in the context of aid to current refugees who are fleeing the Middle East for Europe, this is a Marshall gathering that you will not want to miss. Save the date on your calendar now!

Martin Gilkes ('97 Oxford)

After graduating from MIT, Gilkes set sail for Oxford to study semiconductor physics. While at Oxford, he played Blues basketball and contributed to one of the most successful seasons in Oxford history (losing only twice to professional teams, and once being sponsored by Coca-Cola to compete in Paris). He then consulted with the Boston Consulting Group for several years before attending Harvard Business School and then moving to Bain Capital. He is now Global Head of Strategic Planning & Vice President of Investor Relations at Mattel, based in Los Angeles.



Martin Gilkes and his son Jaden

Let's start with the tough questions. Do you have a favorite toy of all time?

My favorite toy is actually a Hot Wheels car, but not the 1/64th scale that everybody thinks of, which is the 99-cent car. It's the 1/18th scale line of Ferraris.

That's very specific. Why the 1/18th scale?

I'm a car guy, and Hot Wheels at that scale feels very sturdy, like a mantle-piece item rather than something you leave in a bin in the corner of a toy room.

Out of curiosity what car do you drive?

Right now I drive a Porsche. That replaced a Maserati.

Impressive. So what are the perks of working for a toy manufacturer?

Well, all the toys we buy, we buy at cost. So, especially with my four year-old son, that makes

Christmases a lot cheaper. The other perks are access, like seeing films before their public release, when we have to decide whether we'd like to support toy manufacturing for the film. There's also access to things like Disneyland and so forth.

Is there a VIP section at Disneyland?

Actually yes, well, VIP access. So we don't have to wait in lines.

When you're surrounded by this sort of stuff, does it reconnect you to childhood at all?

Absolutely. Just looking around my office right now — where most people have art on the wall and whatever, I have a Razor Scooter in one corner, Hot Wheels cars all around the window ledges. There's a Boomco (our counterpart to a Nerf dart gun) sitting on my desk in anticipation of the inevitable moment when someone walks into my office and tries to shoot me. It's a very fun environment here.

The offices sound like playgrounds.

Some more than others, but yeah, every office you go to, including those of the senior executives, is just littered with toys.

When you're hiring people, is that something you look for? "Fun"?

In my world of strategy and investor relations, we are generally trying to hire people who are ex-consultants or ex-investment bankers, because of the toolkits they bring. But finding people who also don't take themselves too seriously is absolutely part of the screening process.

How do you screen for that?

Mostly harmless questions like what people do with their spare time, what their favorite toy was as a kid, what the last animated movie they saw was.

Can you tell me a little more about what "strategy and investor relations" mean?

The strategy side is, most simply: we have an internal consulting firm of about 30 or so people and I run the firm. And we do projects that range from helping figure out how to drive more consumers to shelf at Walmart in Brazil to launching a new business in China. On the investor relations side, it's all the buy-side and sell-side communications associated with being a public company, so that means quarterly financials, running conference calls, reaching out to investors, answering their questions.

When talking about strategy and driving people to buy more of a product, do you have to think like a kid? How do you stay on top of what a kid wants?

You know, that is at the core of the ongoing training for members of the team. It involves all sorts of things, like I expect each head of a so-called "vertical of competency" (such as brand strategy or supply-chain strategy) to — at least once a month, if not once every two weeks — take time during their lunch hour, go to some nearby toy store, walk the aisles, and observe: who's in there, how they are shopping, what they are looking at, what the retailer has emphasized and de-emphasized. That's direct interface with the market.

The other way is a little more indirect. We have an internal consumer insights department that has kids come in multiple times a day to a lab here. And they'll watch the kids play with things, show them new products, get feedback — the "sit behind the double mirror" kind of stuff.

The last thing you've got to do is get out and go to things like Comic-Con. There are lots of things that aren't ready to be primetime toys yet, but you can see how much emotion and buzz there is around something. The classic example is 3D printing at Comic-Con about 3 years ago, with people like MakerBot putting out products that were \$4000, which will never sell as a toy. But here we are 3 years later, and we [Mattel] have brought to market a \$200 equivalent product that we call Thing-maker, and it's a 3D printer that executes toys. That's where you find stuff like that.

Do people still go to toy stores? What about Amazon?

There's a lot more Amazon than there used to be, but the toy aisle at Walmart and Target is no smaller than it was 5-10 years ago. The toy business is growing fast enough that Amazon hasn't impacted brick and mortar so far, but 10 years from now, it will be different. In developed markets there will be a lot more researching and purchasing online, and in emerging markets, they're just going to skip over brick and mortar almost entirely. In China, the vast majority of the market is an online business.

Has technology — things like 3D printing — changed the game? Do kids play with toys differently than they did 20 years ago?

Technology has definitely changed the game, but not in the way everybody thinks. So, if you interview kids and their parents about how they spend their time, the number of minutes per day spent playing with physical toys has not gone down in the last 15-20 years.

What has happened instead is the amount of time people spend watching traditional television has gone way down and instead they are watching iPads and they're playing with cell phones. An-

other place those devices get a lot of use out of the home, in the car, at a restaurant.

When parents are trying to mollify a screaming kid, out comes the iPad. Those use cases were never particularly strong use cases for physical toys anyway, so physical toy market is not only surviving, it is thriving. The toy industry grew,

I think, 6% last year.

What has changed though, to your point, is you now have the opportunity to have executions that are both physical and digital, simultaneously.

Like smart toys?

Exactly.



Steve Brusatte

Steve Brusatte ('06 Bristol)

Brusatte studies fossils and specializes in dinosaurs. He is a graduate of the University of Chicago and is one of the “British” Marshall Scholars, having returned to the UK after his Marshall Scholarship to pursue scientific research. He completed his PhD at Columbia University (and the American Museum of Natural History) and is currently a Chancellor’s Fellow in Vertebrate Palaeontology at the University of Edinburgh.

You discovered and named five new species of tyrannosaurs, but you didn't name a single one after yourself. Why?

You know, it's really a cool thing to work with people all over and to describe something, to name something that no human has ever seen before. It's really addictive, actually. But we can't name them after ourselves, it's against the rules. I don't think most of us would ever dream of doing that. I guess I can think of a few colleagues that would do it immediately if the rules for naming species changed. But, we can name them after pretty much anybody else or anything else. Just not ourselves.

What got you interested in paleontology in the first place?

I only got interested when I was about 14 or 15 years old, not when I was really young like a lot of the kids who are really into dinosaurs.

You didn't like dinosaurs as a kid?

No, not at all. I didn't care very much for science. It was probably my least favorite class at school. But I had a younger brother who was really into dinosaurs, and he got me interested through osmosis. His bedroom was a little dinosaur museum. He'd ask me to help him with things like science projects, so I quickly got interested in that whole world of science and mystery.

Do you have a favorite dinosaur?

Not really, I mean, it's like someone having a favorite kid. I think it'd be unfair on the dinosaurs. Though, if you really were to press me on it, I would say T. rex. They are just fascinating because they were so big, so much bigger than any sort of predators that are around today and it was a real feat of evolution to make an animal like that.

But they died out. Is there anything we can learn from them?

Most of them died out. Except one type did survive and those were the birds. But dinosaurs, like any sort of ancient extinct animal from times long passed tell us about how the world changes, how evolution happens, what happens when

there's a big asteroid that hits the planet, when there are big volcanic eruptions, or when sea levels rise. All of these things that we worry about in our world today have happened before. Fossils are the key to figuring out what happened, and how the world changes and endures.

An example?

Take the extinction of dinosaurs: they were around for over 150 million years. They ruled the earth for a long time, and then literally, one day they disappeared when an asteroid hit and over a billion Hiroshima bombs worth of energy was released. And then, really quickly, within generations, the world was different and our furry little ancestors made it through. It was in the seeds of that extinction that paved the way for us. So there's a great story there, to show how everything is connected, and a lesson that if this thing could happen to the dinosaurs, it could happen to us.

How did the birds survive but the dominant dinosaurs did not? Birds are so tiny.

Not all the birds survived. Most mammals and most birds died too, and only a few of each of those made it through. The smaller ones, the ones that were able to eat lots of different foods were the ones that had a better chance to make it. With birds it's really hard to know, there's some recent research to try to get to the bottom of that and it could be that those few birds that made it through were the ones that specialized in eating seeds, and seeds are things that can endure for many decades after wildfires and things like that. So when the asteroid hit and photosynthesis was shut down and food chains collapsed, seeds would have still been around. You know, it could have been any number of things. I think ultimately it largely came down to luck. It's like who walks away from a plane crash.

So are dinosaur experts becoming much more a part of the public discourse given the prominence of climate change?

It's not as crystal clear how to make the connection between what happened when sea levels changed 150 million years ago and today, but paleontologists studying the right kind of organisms are certainly having some influence and be-

coming more a part of the public discourse. There are a few in particular that are pretty outspoken and doing a very good job of telling those lessons from the past.

Where do you even look for dinosaurs?

The first dig I ever went on was when I was an undergrad and we went to Tibet. Since then, I've done my own work and led or co-led work in parts of the western US in New Mexico, in Portugal, Poland, and Romania, Lithuania, and, actually, here in Scotland.

Dinosaurs roamed Scotland?

We work quite a bit on the Isle of Skye, which is the only place here in Scotland that you can find dinosaurs. They are about 170 million years old and right from the middle of the Jurassic Period. A familiar cast of characters: big long-necked ones, stegosaurs, raptor-type predators, and larger meat eaters.

Did you ever travel to Scotland as a Marshall?

I did. We took a class trip to Scotland, when we visited the Scottish Parliament and the University of Edinburgh. I had visited once before, very briefly for a conference, but that Marshall trip was really my first time in Scotland. Little did I know then I would come back and it would be a big part of my life hereon.

Any standout stories from your time as a Marshall?

I did meet my wife while I was at Bristol. The other crazy thing that happened when I was there was I was invited to meet the Queen in the spring of 2007. It was a month before the Queen was going on a state visit to the US to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the founding of Jamestown, so she did this reception at Buckingham Palace for Americans living and working in the UK. I had just come back from a short trip studying some dinosaurs on the Isle of Wight and found a thick envelope — like cardboard



Steve Brusatte's invitation to Buckingham Palace

— in my cubbyhole, and an even thicker piece of cardboard inside. And it was an invitation to Buckingham Palace.

How did you know it wasn't Mary Denyer or Lizzie Clark playing a trick on you?

I thought it was a joke at first! But then I looked into it more and all the right seals were in all the right places and there was an email address for an RSVP, so I sent an email there and it came back and it all turned out to be real.

How did you get picked?

There was a civil servant who put together the list and he wanted it to be a diverse group. Apparently when he was making the list he went down the Marshall roster and looked for people who he thought would be interesting. But the funny thing is it wasn't actually the dinosaurs that made me interesting, which is kind of funny because nowadays, I am oftentimes this novelty character.

It actually had to do with where I grew up. The guy making the list was from the US State Department and he had grown up about 30 miles away from where I did, which is in the middle of nowhere in Illinois. So it was a totally random kind of coincidence.



Nell Breyer:

Breathing fresh air into the AMS

Introducing the new AMS
Executive Director

By Diana Coogle ('66 Cambridge)

Deepening knowledge. Empathy. Understanding. Imagination. Intellectual curiosity. Listening. As Nell Breyer repeated these words in all topics of our conversation, the image of the kind of person who is the new Executive Director of the Association of Marshall Scholars began to emerge.

Her view of Marshall Scholars and the Marshall Scholarship, reflected in those words, is a good foundation for her work with AMS. She knew many Marshall Scholars at Oxford, where she

earned a Masters degree in cognitive neuroscience as an Overseas Research Scholar, and she has met many more since. She sees Marshall Scholars as “listeners to another culture, part of an ambassadorial exchange. They are leaders in a unique way,” she says. “They have a humility in their expertise that is rare, and they are genuinely curious – they feel they can always learn more.” She sees them as an “exceptional body of people” who were attracted by the purpose of the scholarship, a purpose she sees herself building on as she leads the Association.



Dr. Nell Breyer, AMS Executive Director

From the time she started her new post in February 2016, what she wanted to do was listen to what people want. “I welcome everybody’s ideas,” she says, urging us to email her nell.breyer@marshallscholars.org or call 917-818-1267. She brings her intellectual curiosity and imagination to her vision for the Association: “What resources can we put in the world to reflect this remarkable cohort?” she asks. “How can we use the AMS to benefit the public? How can we share what we have and who we are with a larger audience? What are the ways we can ‘leverage the brand?’” She calls the Newsletter, currently the only vehi-

cle for conversation among Scholars, “the broadest touch – very retro.”

Her initial focus in her job is on bread-and-butter online things: a web site, an easily accessible online calendar of events, a Twitter feed. She would like the Marshall alumni, in all their intellectual and geographic diversity, to be able to talk with each other and share ideas. She wants to profile the deep and broad expertise reflected in the Marshall Community, using videos, podcasts, digital publications, lecture series, events, fellowships and partnerships. “Marshall Scholars are a unique group of people,” she says. “Developing partnerships with other institutions – including government entities, think-tanks, news and media outlets – will help us develop sustainable platforms that highlight the outstanding work and ideas of Marshalls around the globe.” She sees these potential Marshall-branded platforms as providing inspiration and insights that could have profound impact in the public domain.

Nell Breyer’s remarkably diverse background – neuroscience at Oxford; eight years of consulting in science and technology at MIT; extensive work in media and design; and a 45-year history of creating things: art, programs, departments, science, media – illustrates her capacity for deepening knowledge and an experiential, personal understanding of ideas, issues and institutions. Before taking this position, she brought her large quantity of creativity and imagination to her job of launching the Edward M. Kennedy Institute in Boston, for which she had to develop exhibits, public programs and departments, working with the US Senate, government officials, foundations, universities and corporations – skills and relationships she’ll put to good use in her new job.

Breyer has three children: a nine-year-old and twin six-year-olds. She travels a lot – already this year to England, Washington DC, San Diego (for the Marshall Scholars annual event); later this fall to Chicago. “I am used to crazy hours,” she says, “having done the Edward M. Kennedy Institute.” But when one of her children says, “Can you fix this for me?” she says, “Yes. Give it to me, and I’ll fix it.” She manages her complex life through her gifts: Imagination. Empathy. Listening. Understanding. Intellectual curiosity. Deepening knowledge.

A Tale of Two Marshalls:

Reflections of Scholars Linked 30 Years Apart

As Ryan Henrici ('15) starts his Marshall, his mentor Song Tan ('85) is back in Cambridge for a yearlong sabbatical



I found out that I had been selected as a Marshall Scholar during final examination week at Cornell in December 1984. I had returned from studying in the library to find a light blue envelope from the British Consulate-General in my pigeonhole. Surprised that the decision had been made only a few days after the interview, I retreated to my room, took a deep breath, opened the letter and read the words "It gives me great pleasure to inform you..."

That letter changed my life forever. The Marshall Scholarship opened doors for me, first in Cambridge at the MRC (Medical Research Council) Laboratory of Molecular Biology, and then at the ETH Zürich (Swiss Federal Institute of Technology) and my current home at Penn State. Thirty years later, I am back in Cambridge, this time to perform sabbatical research again at the MRC Laboratory of Molecular Biology, made possible by the professional relationships developed when I was a graduate student supported by the Marshall.

In many ways, I feel like I am on a second Marshall Scholarship. Thirty years ago, I came to the MRC Lab of Molecular Biology to learn how to determine the three-dimensional structures of gene regulation molecules by X-ray crystallography with my mentor Tim Richmond. I'm back at the same institution, but now to learn how to use cryoelectron microscopy to determine the structures of gene regulation complexes that are orders of magnitude more complicated.

Sabbaticals are wonderful, not in the least because they enable intellectual rebirth. I feel like a graduate student again, learning a new experimental technique and feeling inadequate much of the time. I work long hours in the lab troubleshooting my experiments, and am both exhilarated and frustrated by the process. It is a humbling experience to start from scratch and to have to earn respect through one's actions and not from one's position, and that is a good thing.

Another reason this feels like a second Marshall Scholarship is that my weekly routine mimics what I did when I was first in Cambridge. I still shop on Saturday morning, first to Cambridge's

Market Square for fresh produce, and then to the Sainsbury's on Sidney Sussex Street. And I still cycle everywhere. In fact, when I recently had to cycle down Hills Road with groceries in my backpack, the front bicycle basket and yet another grocery bag perched off my left handlebar, I realized I was doing exactly what I had done 30 years ago. Some things never change.

And yet, there are differences. For one, my accommodations are significantly nicer than I had as a student. More importantly, I have the benefit of perspective. Because I am here for only one year, I am painfully aware that any seasonal or yearly opportunity will be lost if not appreciated now. I have only one autumn, winter, spring and summer to experience here. And that has been a motivating force for me to go to concerts, to the theatre and on day-trips. In fact, I spent my first month of weekends exploring attractions of Cambridge that I always regretted I had not visited, including the Botanic Gardens, the American Cemetery and the Fitzwilliam Museum.

Since starting my faculty position in 1998, I have tried to inform and prepare Penn State undergraduates for the Marshall and other international scholarships. In fact, I first met Nick Hartman, Managing Editor for the Marshall Alumni Newsletter, when he was a Penn State undergraduate applying for a Marshall Scholarship in 2002. Ten years later, a 6'9" freshman named Ryan Henrici joined my lab to perform undergraduate research. He proved to be an exceptionally talented scientist, and as a sophomore in the lab, grew the first crystals of a gene regulation chromatin enzyme/nucleosome complex — something many labs around the world had tried unsuccessfully to do for more than a decade. You can imagine how thrilled I was when Ryan called me a little more than a year later to share the news that he had been selected as a Marshall Scholar. I knew that Ryan was about to embark on a wonderful journey and that the Marshall would open doors for him as it did for me. It has been an added bonus that my sabbatical has allowed me to keep in touch with Ryan these past few months.



Two Marshall Scholarship award notifications, 30 years apart

Ryan Henrici (15' LSHTM) writes

At the end of each flight when the plane breaks through the cloud layer and begins its final descent, I am always a little surprised yet comforted by the familiar sight of cars scurrying around on strips of roadway, buildings and landscape marking out the terrain, and humans, like ants, slowly moving around. However, I saw nothing but rain clouds until Virgin Air Flight 0022 was practically on the tarmac. And so began the adventure of a lifetime on a brand new continent: “Please mind the gap as you exit the aircraft. Welcome to London Heathrow.”

For much of my life, my plan for the future was straight and narrow: university, medical school, residency, clinical practice. I diverged from that path after I met Song Tan in his office at Penn State and joined his laboratory. Over the next few years, he would occasionally slip a comment about his training and experience as a Marshall Scholar and encourage me to consider postgraduate studies in the UK. I realized that, although winning a Marshall was a long shot, the UK was the ideal place to study global health and disease in preparation for a career as a clinician and researcher. About 2 years ago, like Song did nearly 30 years before, I submitted my application. Unlike Song, I was notified less than 4 hours after my interview. I had to ask the Commissioner to repeat himself

several times as I struggled to hear the committee’s decision on my iPhone over downtown Manhattan traffic noise. When I returned to reality, I realized my life would truly change forever.

I am now a doctoral candidate at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM) studying infectious disease. Because of the Marshall Scholarship and the AMS, I have the privilege of living and doing science in a capital of the world. London, with its rich cultural and scientific history, is an Atlantic gateway connecting nearly every continent. Consequently, it is an amalgamation of people from all walks of life who, like me, have arrived with their heritage and experiences in tow and were grafted onto a sprawling body to create something truly unique and fantastic.

In everyday life, this means I can try Eritrean food one day, Indian another day, and classic fish and chips and mushy peas on Friday. I’ve also been able to see excellent performances in the West End Theatres and the Barbican one weekend and explore any of London’s great museums the next. Importantly, I’ve found a group that organizes pickup (real) American football games every Sunday in Regent’s Park. We are a ragtag bunch hailing from everywhere from Serbia to South Lake Tahoe, and laterals often look like rugby passes, but we still come together and have great fun.

In my studies, this translates into being one of the only Americans in the Malaria Centre at LSHTM. Everyday I work elbow-to-elbow with researchers and experts from across the world, in particular from countries affected by tropical disease. While I am learning plenty of new science about parasitology and epidemiology, I am also learning the geopolitical and social reasons why science and medical practice often fail in the developing world, from those who were born and raised there.

This is not to say that there haven't been challenges adjusting to my new life in Britain. I've narrowly escaped death by double decker buses and black cabs because I looked the wrong way. I've certainly angered some Britons by breaking queue and escalator etiquette, and once, I flubbed a conversation about pants when I meant trousers. I have had my assumptions, habits, and preconceived notions challenged and in many cases, broken, in nearly everything from my lab techniques to my spelling. But these are not bad things. Navigating these cultural differences has shown me alternate ways of confronting problems and given me insights into other people's perspectives.

Although there are real struggles and I miss the United States dearly at times, my Marshall family has made it bearable. Days before I was

expecting to fly home for my first Christmas, my right lung collapsed. It was an unexpected consequence of my height that required emergency surgery. I came to England interested in observing the implementation of universal healthcare and wound up experiencing the NHS firsthand. Throughout the whole ordeal, my fellow Marshalls kept me company in the hospital and made sure that I could get to Wales with them so I wouldn't have to spend Christmas in London alone. The camaraderie in this great scholarship through trips abroad or to the countryside, potluck dinners or nights out is something special and has made all the difference.

When I first arrived, I often felt that I was in a weird city in the US where the cars drive on the wrong side and people speak strangely, but as the weeks turned into months, I have come to embrace London as my new home. Now, something will occasionally cause me to slam on the breaks and realize that I am living in the UK. Perhaps it's just as naïve as being surprised that there are cars and humans when descending into a new country from 30,000 feet — obviously I live in the UK. Or perhaps, it's that I never dreamed I would put medical school on hold to be here having an adventure of a lifetime. And I realize that the adventure has only just started.

Ryan Henrici and Song Tan outside the Noël Coward Theatre in London's West End, which featured Photograph 51, a play profiling Rosalind Franklin and her involvement in DNA research.



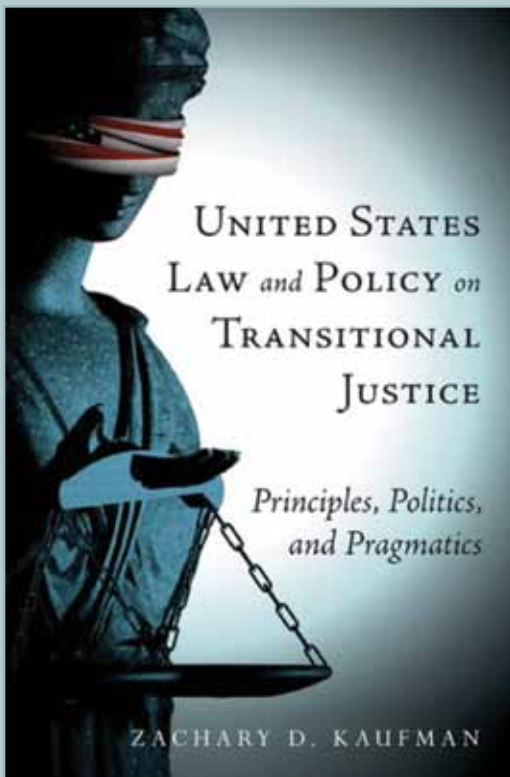
We've had several opportunities to meet up and explore England since arriving last autumn. In November, we saw the play *Photograph 51* with Nicole Kidman as Rosalind Franklin whose X-ray diffraction work led to Watson and Crick deducing DNA's double helix structure, and after the holidays, we toured Bletchley Park where the German World War II Enigma code was broken. Along the way, we've compared notes about our experiences here in the UK. Between us, we have traveled from Seven Sisters in the south to Wales in the west and Edinburgh in the north. Although the cost of living has risen since 1985 and some Scholars may need to take on part-time jobs to supplement the

stipend, the Marshall Scholarship remains an amazing experience for all, and current classes are better connected to each other than ever before because of subsidized events throughout the year. We love the insights into British people and culture that living here for an extended time allows, and we have both made many new friends. We are so grateful for the opportunities made possible by the Marshall Commission and the Association of Marshall Scholars as Tan wraps up his "second Marshall Scholarship" and Henrici continues into his second year.



United States Law and Policy on Transitional Justice: Principles, Politics, and Pragmatics

By Zachary D. Kaufman ('02 Oxford)



In *United States Law and Policy on Transitional Justice: Principles, Politics, and Pragmatics*, Zachary D. Kaufman explores the US government's support for, or opposition to, certain transitional justice institutions. By first presenting an overview of possible responses to atrocities (such as war crimes tribunals) and then analyzing six historical case studies, Kaufman evaluates why and how the United States has pursued particular transitional justice options since World War II.

This book challenges the "legalist" paradigm, which postulates that liberal states pursue war crimes tribunals because their decision-makers hold a principled commitment to the rule of law. Kaufman develops an alternative theory – prudentialism – which contends that any state (liberal or illiberal) may support bona fide war crimes tribunals. More generally, prudentialism proposes that states pursue transitional justice options, not out of strict adherence to certain principles, but as a result of a case-specific balancing of politics, pragmatics, and normative beliefs. Kaufman tests these two competing theories through the US experience in six contexts: Germany and Japan after World War II, the 1988 bombing of Pan Am flight 103, the 1990-1991 Iraqi offenses against Kuwaitis, the atrocities in the former Yugoslavia in the 1990s, and the 1994 Rwandan genocide.

Kaufman demonstrates that political and pragmatic factors featured as or more prominently in US transitional justice policy than did U.S. government officials' normative beliefs. Kaufman thus concludes that, at least for the United States, prudentialism is superior to legalism as an explanatory theory in transitional justice policymaking.

Recently published a book?

Let us know by writing to newsletter@marshallscholarship.org so we can feature it in a future issue of this newsletter.

After the tours, Tenement Museum board member Suzanne Brooks Masters ('81 Cambridge) spoke about the organization's history and vision, before the museum's Director of Programs Annie Polland gave a preview of the newest exhibit, scheduled to open mid-2017. Afterwards, Marshalls had the chance to chat and catch up over snacks from local eateries reflecting the immigration history of the area.

In July, the Marshall community held a celebration of Britain in the arts. The evening began with a reception at the residence for the British Consulate, where Marshalls and invitees from the New York arts world were welcomed by Deputy Consul-General Nick Astin and Tom Eccles, Executive Director of the Bard Center for Curatorial Studies. Afterwards, attendees received a private viewing of Martin Creed: The Back Door, an ongoing exhibition at the Park Avenue Armory, organized with the help of Avery Willis Hoffman ('00 Oxford), a second-generation Marshall and program director at the Park Avenue Armory.



The Tenement Museum's Director of Programs Annie Polland gives Marshall alumni a preview of the Museum's next exhibit, planned to open in mid-2017.



Park Avenue Armory program director Avery Willis Hoffman (upper left photo) and other attendees at the arts reception and exhibition viewing in July.



Mentoring The Next Generation

By Lionel Foster ('02 LSE)

Last year, British Embassy staff and AMS members met to develop ways to better reach communities that have been underrepresented among Marshall Scholarship applicants. They focused on the DC region. As part of the outreach effort that followed, alumni made themselves available to students and advisors in the area.

Lionel Foster ('02 LSE) was one of those volunteers when Joel Rhone ('16 Manchester), an English major from Howard University and a Marshall finalist, asked for advice. They spoke a few days before Joel's interview and again after he won, this time about the significance of the award and the role race can play in accessing and navigating opportunity.

A transcript of that second conversation follows. It has been edited for space and clarity.

Foster: Where did you grow up?

Rhone: California. I lived in Pomona until I was seven. Then we moved to Orange County. Those were two very different experiences.

Foster: Different in what ways?

Rhone: In Pomona there are a lot of black people and Spanish speakers. In Orange County, all of our neighbors were white or Asian. There were undertones of racism, people making us feel unwelcome.

Foster: What types of things did they do to make you feel unwelcome?

Rhone: For example, a neighbor would make a noise complaint against us. Police officers would show up and say to my dad, "Okay, we need the owner of the house." My dad was like, "I'm standing here." But they'd ask, "Who's the real owner of the house?"

Foster: What was high school like?

Rhone: High school was hard. It was a private, Christian high school, so there were a lot of wealthy white kids. I think the school's motto was "Teaching from a Christian perspective." I had to take a world views class where we talked about the problem with affirmative action, the problem with abortion. When Obama won in '08, we had chapel and the guy leading chapel was like, "We have a new president today." Everyone starts booing. He's like, "But God is still in control." It was really an intense, hard-line, religious right perspective in addition to the fact that I was one of only seven or 12 black kids.

Foster: In the entire school?

Rhone: Yeah. Out of 800 students. I kept running into moments of intense otherness. People said things like, "You're the whitest black guy I know."

Foster: Were these black or white people calling you white?

Rhone: Oh, these were white people. There were tons of black jokes too. It was hard, because I didn't have any kind of influences to help me think through that. It really wasn't until going to Howard that I was able to begin to sift through those things to make sense of them. I felt a lot of anger, anxiety, and sadness, because I had tons of friends, but they just had no idea the kind of harm they were causing.

Foster: What drew you to literature?

Rhone: I was very fortunate to be exposed to great

literature during high school. For example, I had great teachers for Advanced Placement Literature and Advanced Placement Government. Classes like that developed the arts-and-letters kind of thinking for me.

That interest was something I tried to make sense of with my interest in law, I guess. I came to Howard as an administration of justice major. I was econ for a semester. Then, when I was reading *Catch 22* in the fall of my sophomore year, I went on this long tangent with one of my friends about themes and the ideological work that the book was doing. That turned into a discussion about what I should really be doing with my life.

Foster: You participated in something called a Leadership Alliance research fellowship. What was that?

Rhone: The Leadership Alliance tries to maintain a pipeline into PhD programs for students of color. It's an eight-week program where you have a faculty advisor, and you're pretty much working one on one with your advisor on a mock dissertation for an entire summer. It happens at a number of universities, including the University of Chicago, Princeton, Yale, and Harvard. There's a conference at the end where you present your work, and they paid for a GRE course. It's pretty much like a pre-PhD program.

I think there's so much academic lingo and a lot of abstract things that otherwise would have taken me a long time to pick up. It's hard when you're not already inside those spaces. Learning what it takes to be successful in that environment, I got that from the Leadership Alliance.

Foster: How did you learn about the Marshall Scholarship?

Rhone: Through the honors coordinator at my school, Dr. Kari Miller. I knew I wanted to do a PhD program when I graduated, but I kind of wanted a year off. I had my heart set on the Fulbright. I actually told Dr. Miller, "I really haven't heard of the Marshall. Everyone knows the Rhodes and the Fulbright, but no one knows what the Marshall is." It wasn't until I became a finalist and the president of Howard called me that it suddenly became this huge thing that I had accomplished.

Foster: How were you and I put in touch with each other?

Rhone: Through Dr. Miller.



Lionel Foster (left) and Joel Rhone

Foster: Do you remember anything about our conversation?

Rhone: Yeah. I remember you telling me to embrace my role as a black intellectual. That's hard to talk about because over the decades, Howard has gotten a rap for it's kind of aristocratic black upper-classness. That whole conversation about being a black whatever is something that we kind of shy away from at Howard.

So hearing that that was okay to talk about and elaborate on was something that I think I needed.

Foster: I was pulling for you as a young guy who seemed to want to do some great stuff for the right reasons and as an African American. I've just been so incredibly blessed to have people go out of their way to help me and tell me how proud they are of me. I've been the beneficiary of more generosity than most people could ever dream of. I think

seeing your resume and personal statement helped me realize why all those people helped me.

I wanted to do one thing when we spoke: validate how great I thought you were and give you the confidence to just be yourself and relax.

I remember you called after you found out you won. This might sound like an obvious question, but why? We'd never met. We spoke for 30 minutes on the phone. That was the extent of our interaction, so why call? Our conversation meant a lot to me. Still, in some ways I'm a little surprised you even remembered that we talked.

Rhone: I had to say thank you and just—I think I carry my own chip on my shoulder about delivering. I just wanted to show everyone that I had lived up to this thing.

Foster: You feel a burden of expectation?

Rhone: Yeah. I internalize that very heavily.

Foster: Is it other people's expectations or your own?

Rhone: I think both. So many people had written letters, helped me through the process, made phone calls, and just invested time in me. I wanted to make sure I capitalized on all of that and that people got a return on that investment.

Foster: I want to stop and think about a broader political, social, and economic context. We know that too few African Americans get the opportunity to go to college, let alone to be embraced by a school the way you and I both were, then pushed and supported to elite opportunities. I know that by the time I got to London, I felt like I was bringing a few thousand people with me in some spiritual sense. I know an important part of your identity is your racial identity. Are you thinking about your award with this larger social context in mind?

Rhone: Not anymore. Coming from Orange County, I had this very ignorant kind of self-identification as one of the few talented black men who aren't in jail, who aren't selling drugs, blah, blah, blah. I think Howard is really helpful for helping me think outside of the binary of black exceptionalism on one side and being a statistic on the other. Something I'm really glad to have come to realize is that there's a number of opportunities that some people are well positioned to walk into and that a number of other people could achieve if they weren't denied the opportunity. The potential's all there.

I see myself as someone who's been afforded a ton of opportunities. I've also had some very good luck, so I think I'm not as anchored in that whole vector of race and statistics and politics.

I'm really grateful to be outside of that. There was a time when I would have carried this kind of black burden. I don't internalize that as much anymore. That's been really good for my mental health and for how I govern myself in these heavily white spaces and communities.

Foster: It sounds like part of what being at a predominantly black school, a historically black university, allows you to do is to be your whole self, not just your black self.

Rhone: Exactly. That's probably been one of the most important things about being here. It was

hard, because in Orange County, all I did was show up and I was cool. I was the coolest accessory you could have had: I was the black kid.

Foster: Let me just make sure I heard you correctly. You said "the coolest accessory you could have had?"

Rhone: Yeah. That's how I was treated.

Foster: Wow.

You and I first spoke a few days before your interview. What was the interview like?

Rhone: It was bad. I think there were six or eight interviewers. I was so thirsty because I had just brushed my teeth before I left. After the second question I was like, "Oh my god. I could really use some water." They all had drinks, but I didn't know what that would look like, if I asked for water. Does that say I'm nervous? My mouth was so dry.

My dad's a pastor, so I told a story about how, when I was 10, we were on a cruise ship, and I woke up and couldn't find my family. I thought the Rapture had come. I got one laugh.

I was banging my head on my binder the whole way home.

Foster: How did you feel when you won?

Rhone: I almost cried when I got the call. I went home for Thanksgiving ecstatic. I was calling everyone, my mentor from Chicago and other professors, just letting everyone know that I made it. I had a flight that day. I was on the plane joyful.

One of the best things about it is that when you go home for Christmas or Thanksgiving with a major in English, people are going to say, "Oh, what are you going to do with that?" I suddenly had the best response of all time.

It was a big move from showing people potential to showing proof of what I can do. After winning the Marshall, I felt like I could win anything.

The AMS has recently formed a committee of board members, current scholars, and other prominent alumni to explore how the organization can best support the Marshall Aid Commemoration Commission in selecting classes of Scholars that reflect the full diversity of America. If you are interested in learning more, contact AMS Executive Director Nell Breyer at nell.breyer@marshallscholars.org.

Letters from the UK **Brexit**



It's hard to talk about anything regarding the UK these days without the subject of Brexit poking its head into the conversation. While the exact details of Britain's exit from the European Union may take years to finalize, the vote had an immediate impact on global markets, the value of the pound and led to a swift change of power at 10 Downing Street. Needless to say it's a very interesting time to be a Marshall Scholar.

On the following pages several current scholars share their views and observations from the ground in the UK. These he notes and observations were recording in the hours immediately following the referendum result in June.

Hope Bretscher ('15 Edinburgh) writes:

I think my sentiments yesterday morning were shared by many that I talked to. When I woke up to read the news that the EU Referendum had resulted in a leave vote, I was surprised.

I knew the polls were closed, and the margin of error could put it either way, but still—I thought that remain had clinched it. With all of the news describing possible financial impacts, the atrocious killing of MP Jo Smith, and the final push for polling, I thought that remain would surely win. And yet, leave has won.

The overall response in Scotland is of both shock and determination. All regions in Scotland voted to remain, and everyone I have spoken with was stunned by the results, but also quick to say that Indyref2 will come.

However yesterday, the climate also felt almost like everyone was in mourning. I think many conversations I had went like,

“Hi, how are you?”

“I’m okay—given the results...”

One friend, a 6 foot tall Englishman, spent most of the afternoon in our study room speaking with others, unable to concentrate and nearly in tears over the racism and isolationism that his country has shown. He’s worried about future job prospects, about his parents’ savings that have disappeared, and about how migrants are feeling physically unsafe in a country that he calls his own.

Another friend from London, says many of her friends were panicking—fearing that their jobs in corporations or financial institutions will soon leave London and seek other financial markets in Europe.

In the Marshall community, we have been speaking almost constantly online (or in person I think for those that are in the same city), sharing news articles, experiences, and emails from our universities that profess that all European students are a welcomed and vital part of the climate.

Friday evening, I went to a march/rally hosted by the Migrant Solidarity Network. A crowd of hun-

dreds gathered in front of St. Giles Cathedral, then marched down High Street to the Holyrood Parliament. It was a short-minute planned rally, and so the leaders gave a bullhorn to anyone to speak. Speakers, who hailed from all over the world, all called Scotland home. Everyone voiced how migrants are an essential part of Scotland, and that they have made the country a stronger and more vibrant place. Speakers encouraged the crowd to show solidarity and support for migrants, and to pressure the government in Holyrood and Westminster to retain open border policies. It was comforting to see that so many people were voicing support—including many families and children.

I also want to share a few personal thoughts on the decision.

First, I am scared for my personal future. I am beginning a PhD in Physics at Cambridge in the fall, and am worried about the state of Science in Britain, where funding is now uncertain, and restricted borders may weaken the international nature that has helped UK science rise to the top. I also fear because my partner (who is European) was planning on moving to the UK after completing his PhD (in the US). We figured that he’d easily be able to find a job in the UK, but I think this too may become much more complicated.

Second, I was surprised at how the referendum affected me emotionally. The UK right now is my home, and though I have been here for less than a year, I am amazed at the sense of community in being European, and saddened that that has suffered a blow. I think the decision also scares me because I see many echoes of the same battles occurring in the US. Similar calls against migrants and flow of borders are made, and similar arguments of the economics—how migrants are taking American jobs—are claimed. I think the differences and diversity make us stronger, and also should give us a sense of pride in the country we have and all that it has to offer. Being in Europe has reinforced this view. I do not think that violence is increased by open borders, but

is instead cultivated by hatred and misunderstanding that can too easily spread when people dehumanize others.

In the UK, as in the US, I think a lot of misinformation is spread (probably by both sides of the political spectrum). My current degree is called Science and Technology in Society. In short, it is the social science study of science. One topic heavily covered in this degree is “expertise.” What makes someone an expert? What forms of expertise exist, and how do experts influence and shape the things we believe, or the way that policies are created?

In the face of the EU decision, these discussions of expertise have made me reflect. How do we effectively communicate information? A lot of the responses here to the people that voted to leave, are that they are all idiots, and do not understand economics. I have heard similar claims for the people that have voted in support of Donald Trump.

But, calling other people stupid does little to change the situation, or create sustainable change. I disagree with many people’s perspectives, and am frustrated by the numbers that Boris kept throwing around, or the fact that many Leave supporters have already mentioned that closing borders may not even be a viable option. It feels that some people who have been granted ‘expert’ status have used that to manipulate others. On the other hand however, since so many people voted leave, means that we also

need to listen to them. Their form of expertise may be different than other—but it is a type of lived expertise that means that they are upset for some reason, and are trying to voice that to the government. I don’t think that calling people stupid or claiming them racist will solve this problem. Instead, we need to determine why they are so frustrated, and try to foster conversation about what problems exist and how they can be solved. We can understand that people are upset at the lack of jobs — and try and direct this to pushing for better education systems, rather than hatred toward migrants that may be ineffective in solving root causes of joblessness. In the UK as in the US, people are upset with the political establishment. Regardless of where we fall on the political spectrum, I think we need to listen to the root problems of where that distrust comes from, and what types of solutions can mitigate problems. Expertise comes in many forms.

Overall, I am scared for the future, as no one knows what the coming years will bring for the UK, the EU, or Europe as whole. I am scared for the people who now feel unwelcome or threatened, for those that have lost their pensions, and for those who voted out of hate. Yet, at the same time, because we don’t know how this will play out, I still have to hope that there could be more positive eventual outcomes, and perhaps parliament’s eventual decision will not reflect the vote Thursday. At this juncture, no one knows.

Dillion Liu (‘13 Oxford) writes:

Being in Oxford, my perspective is biased as it voted 70-30 to stay (also biased because I strongly disagree with Leaving). Like some, I didn’t take the prospect too seriously until Sunderland came in, at which point I realized Leave would possibly win. My British friends and colleagues were/are shocked and disappointed—lots of uncertainty about how the whole process will unfold. It does, though,

explicitly bring to light just how many people are angry and unhappy around the UK and it’s hard not to look for (admittedly, quite scary) parallels in the US election. Selfishly, I worry about what it means for science in the UK as the support for EU students/post-docs is currently a massive benefit and it’s not obvious that this won’t drastically reduce research capacity.

Shea Houlihan ('13 Oxford) writes:

I and everyone I know here in Oxford were stunned, but we probably shouldn't have been. I now realize we willfully ignored polls that demonstrated how close it would be and frankly didn't appreciate what a bizarre corner of the world we live in. I was working late in my department and turned on the BBC around 1AM and had expected to go to bed soon after. But after surprisingly poor early returns the news just got worse and worse, and from the way the obviously gobsmacked David Dimbleby began talking I could tell it was over. Around 6 in the morning I walked back to my house—the BBC had called it—and I remember wondering how everyone up and about in the early morning could still behave so normally. Our world had just tilted.

Yesterday evening I was on a pub crawl—originally titled “Oxfords’ End”, changed to “The Kingdom’s End”—and no matter how many times we tried to shift the conversation we returned again and again to what Brexit could mean. We did this for hours.

It's easy to be flippant—there was a quote circulating yesterday that goes, “Well at least David Cameron knows what the first line in his obituary is going to be. That's always a nice feeling.”—but mostly we're sad and worried. Scientist friends don't know what this will mean for their European Research Council funding. European friends who've settled here are anxious about their eventual residency status.

Ben Daus-Haberie ('15 Oxford) writes:

One of my friends works for UKIP. He argues that this is a return to British sovereignty and believes that it will reinvigorate the UK.

I became close with a 70 year old sheep farmer in Wales, whose family has been on the same land for 300+ years. He's dispirited, because his industry depends on being able to export sheepskins and wool cheaply and easily to Europe.

One of my friends works in the UK finance sector, as does her dad. Her feeling is that the vote does not change the UK's fundamentals, and that it will rebound after brief period of turmoil.

Frankly, I'm in shock. This is a historic blow

to the European Project. However, the European Project and the Special Relationship are not one and the same. As far as I'm concerned, this changes little, either for the Marshalls or for the US-UK relationship. Our funding from the UK government will be secure, as will any European funding for the two year negotiation period. The great educational institutions of the UK have weathered far greater storms than this, from the Reformation to the World Wars. My only concern is whether Scotland leaves. I also view this as a sign that it is time for Europe to get its house in order. The project of integration may proceed more smoothly now too, with reluctant Britain out.

Becca Farnum ('12 East Anglia) writes:

I live with a family in London. The American mum moved to Wales as a Rotary Scholar several years ago, married an Irish Welshman, and recently celebrated her joint American-British citizenship. We've been close since I first moved to the UK as a Marshall Scholar four years ago. Thursday morning, I went with the couple to our local polling place to celebrate the vote. Both cheerfully voted for Remain, confident about the prospects — as most people I have spoken with were.

I stayed out in London all Thursday night, mates regularly checking numbers. Cheery jokes quickly became greater and greater shock and surprise. Worry from some, slight excitement from others.

Finally walking into my front door at 7 AM on Friday, the decision made, I found the mum crying. She—and the other parents I have spoken with—are saddened and worried, wondering about their children's future and fearing that the nation has just handed the younger generation far fewer opportunities than they have had.

My housemates have already started an Irish passport application for their five-year-old. He's eligible via his paternal grandparents and will be able to maintain some European connection regardless of what happens. But many others may not have that luxury. And the future is entirely uncertain for his best friend from school, whose Bulgarian family recently moved to London. They work as a nurse and computer engineer, two skillsets England is sorely in need of.

But putting aside the individual impacts on me and my British family and broader questions of economic security, freedom of movement,

and international peace, there is something that greatly saddens me. As I watch these families' reactions, talk with our neighbours, overhear conversations in the shop, and browse Facebook, I am overwhelmed by the incredibly divisive nature of this issue. I have always greatly enjoyed the fact that Britain, home to a multi-party coalition government rather than America's two-party system, has had greater nuance in its elections and political discourse than I grew up with. That nuance has been lacking on Brexit, with Remainers and Leavers using increasingly vitriolic and hateful language to describe the other side. The mood is ugly, with assumptions about voters' motivations and accusations flying from all corners. Far too many Remain supporters are attacking Leave supporters rather than truly engaging in conversation and seeking positive forward action. What the UK's potential departure from the European Union looks like is far from decided. The future of Europe, England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, and Ireland is still very malleable. And I hope that both Remain and Leave supporters are able to see that and work together to ensure that the positive potential of all these countries—and this global change—is seen.

There is work to be done. Work on economic equality. Work on political violence and refugees. Work on intercultural understanding. Work on education, and housing, and climate change. And so much more.

This referendum has launched an unprecedented number of conversations in Britain and around the globe about these issues. And regardless of the vote outcome, those conversations are creating windows of opportunity. I hope we use them well.



Sir Christopher Meyer On Brexit

Ted Leinbaugh ('75 Oxford)

Sir Christopher Meyer, KCMG served as the British Ambassador to the United States (1997–2003), Ambassador to Germany (1997), and chairman of the Press Complaints Commission (2003–2009). He is now chairman of Pagefield Communications and a director of the Arbuthnot Banking Group.

The author of several books, Ambassador Meyer now writes regularly on international affairs for a variety of newspapers and publications. He has presented several television and radio documentaries on diplomacy for the BBC and other news organizations.

For the past several years Ambassador Meyer has been teaching a course ("Epic, Empire, and Diplomacy") with Professor Ted Leinbaugh ('75 Oxford) at the University of North Carolina. Students from UNC and several Marshall Scholars have recently asked about Sir Christopher's views on Brexit and he shared the following remarks in a recent Q&A with Ted Leinbaugh.

Beginning on page 28, you'll find reactions written by current Marshall Scholars in the UK.

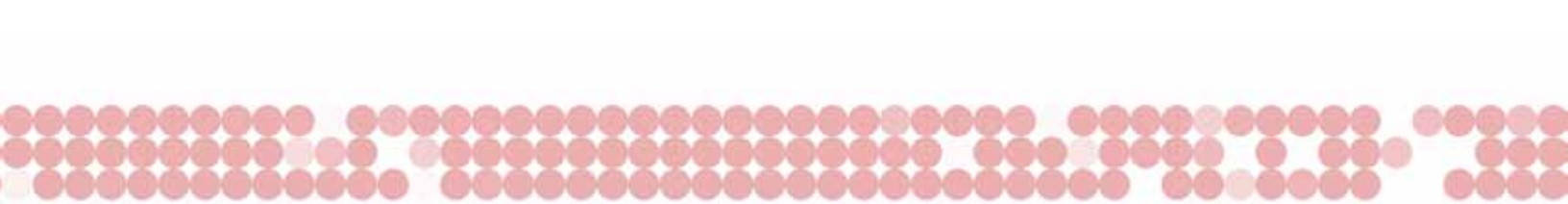
In our class this past spring semester at the University of North Carolina Chapel Hill you reported on polling trends on Brexit over a period of several months and noted that the polls were tightening in the final weeks. In the end, even the bookies got it wrong, with many thinking that the Remain camp would win.

What did the final polling suggest to you and

why did the pollsters get it so wrong?

Where to begin? 10 out of 15 polls wrong. The pollsters, having failed to foresee Cameron's victory in last year's general election, were supposed to have refined their techniques so as to avoid another debacle. Until the last few days they had certainly seemed to have got the broad trends right.

For weeks and weeks Remain were in a comfort-



able lead. But the campaign's smug complacency, immoderately reliant on heavy-hitters from around the globe emitting dire warnings about the dangers of Brexit, generated a counter-reaction. A few weeks out and the polls started to veer sharply towards Leave. They stayed that way until just before the vote when the wind changed once again, putting Remain in the lead. The last two polls of the night had them winning.

Everyone who went to bed before midnight expected a Remain victory. I stayed up till 2am at ITV Studios and saw the air go out of the Remain balloon and most pollsters' reputation.

How would you characterize the main divisions post-Brexit?

UK divides between London, Scotland and Northern Ireland versus the rest, EU panicking (especially France and the Commission) with French and German elections next year and the Right on the rise. The ramifications are endless and we are still trying to digest them.

Underlying the Referendum result is a revolt of the "pissed-off" against the "elites." Sound familiar? With hindsight the inept Remain campaign's reliance on experts and grand international figures from Obama to the OECD backfired.

Is there any legal room for wriggling out of the Brexit vote?

The Referendum result is not legally binding but "advisory." Parliament, where there is a majority for Remain, could technically repudiate it. But, of course, it won't. At least I don't think it will. There is nothing straightforward about the situation. A petition is currently running, engineered by Remainers, which, as I write, has acquired 4 million signatures to do the referendum again. A number of Brexiteers have publicly recanted. Parliament is required to debate any petition presented to it with more than 100,000 signatures.

How do you envisage the EU relationship with Britain in the coming months? What are the chief advantages and disadvantages for a leaving state?

Of course, today and probably for years ahead, we will continue to be a member of the EU. We don't finally leave until after the completion of the so-called Article 50 procedure, for which the Lisbon Treaty stipulates an initial period of two years. This procedure establishes the formal negotiating process by which the departing state negotiates its exit on the most favorable terms possible (since no country has done this before, there are no precedents).

The disadvantage for the leaving state is that, the negotiations once concluded, it is absent from the final meeting at which the remaining 27 countries finalize, by qualified majority vote, the departure package to be presented to the Europe Parliament for approval.

The advantage for the leaving state is that it alone can trigger the Article 50 process. It is perfectly possible in principle for the leaving state to tuck the referendum decision in its pocket; and — forgive the mixed metaphor - use it as a Sword of Damocles to extract further concessions from the EU27, such that it does not have to leave after all. That is an option under discussion here right now (it is one that I personally think should be taken seriously).

What are the pros and cons of an immediate triggering of article 50?

Several EU governments are demanding an immediate triggering of article 50 (but not Merkel). Their motive is to get Brexit out of the way as fast as possible before the big French and German presidential elections next year and to avoid fanning the flames of anti-EU sentiment which is strong and growing across the continent.

The Brexiteers like the idea of taking things steadily because they need to decide policy, strategy and tactics. This points possibly to a phase of informal negotiation between the UK and EU27, which might, just might, be tantamount to a second renegotiation of the terms of our membership. The EU27 have rejected the notion of informal negotiations because they know the clock would favor the UK. Once Article 50 is triggered with its 2-year deadline they believe the negotiating clock would favor them.

In truth we are still at a stage of opening bargaining positions in which significant differences of emphasis have opened between the EU27, notably France and Germany; and, of course, in the UK we don't yet have a government competent to draw up a negotiating position. But I can see no way in which our negotiations with the EU27, formal or informal, will not cast a shadow over Italian elections this year and French/German in 2017, so giving succour, one assumes, to Beppe Grillo, Marine Le Pen and Die Alternative.

What is the role of Scotland in the coming weeks and months?

Scotland? The canny Nicola Sturgeon has said a second referendum for Scotland is "on the table" and she has been in Brussels to find out whether an independent Scotland would be welcomed as a member. Despite a hug from Juncker, she got a firm "no" from the Spanish Prime Minister. With oil around \$49 a barrel, far less than the \$100 the Scots had planned on, Scotland going independent should not be an automatic assumption, especially as the Tory party there has risen from the dead.

More worrying perhaps is the realization that, if the UK does leave, there would need to be a frontier between Northern Ireland and the Republic. This could trigger a referendum in Ulster on unification with the Republic.

"But now, in the division of the kingdom"? And who is likely to replace Cameron?

So, the worst outcome could be a UK out of the EU and shorn of Scotland and Northern Ireland. But if Cameron can be replaced by someone with the skills to negotiate toughly and astutely, I have a feeling it will never come to this. Of the candidates to replace Cameron, Theresa May is by far the best equipped. Though she is one of the favourites she is not a shoo-in. Boris is starting to lose some of his gloss.

Editor's note:

This interview was conducted two days prior to the shock withdrawal of Boris Johnson from the Tory leadership race, but Sir Christopher had presciently

hinted that Johnson was starting to lose luster and sent an email update noting that Johnson had been "*knifed in the back by his fellow Brexiteer and campaign leader, Michael Gove, who has now entered the leadership race. Et tu, Brute? Theresa May the clear favorite.*"

What is the fate of Jeremy Corbyn?

Just to add to the mirth a coup is in train against the Labour leader, Jeremy Corbyn, for failing to rally Labour voters to the Remain cause. It pitches the largely anti-Corbyn Labour parliamentary party against the largely pro-Corbyn (and hard-left) party membership in the country. He hangs by his fingernails.

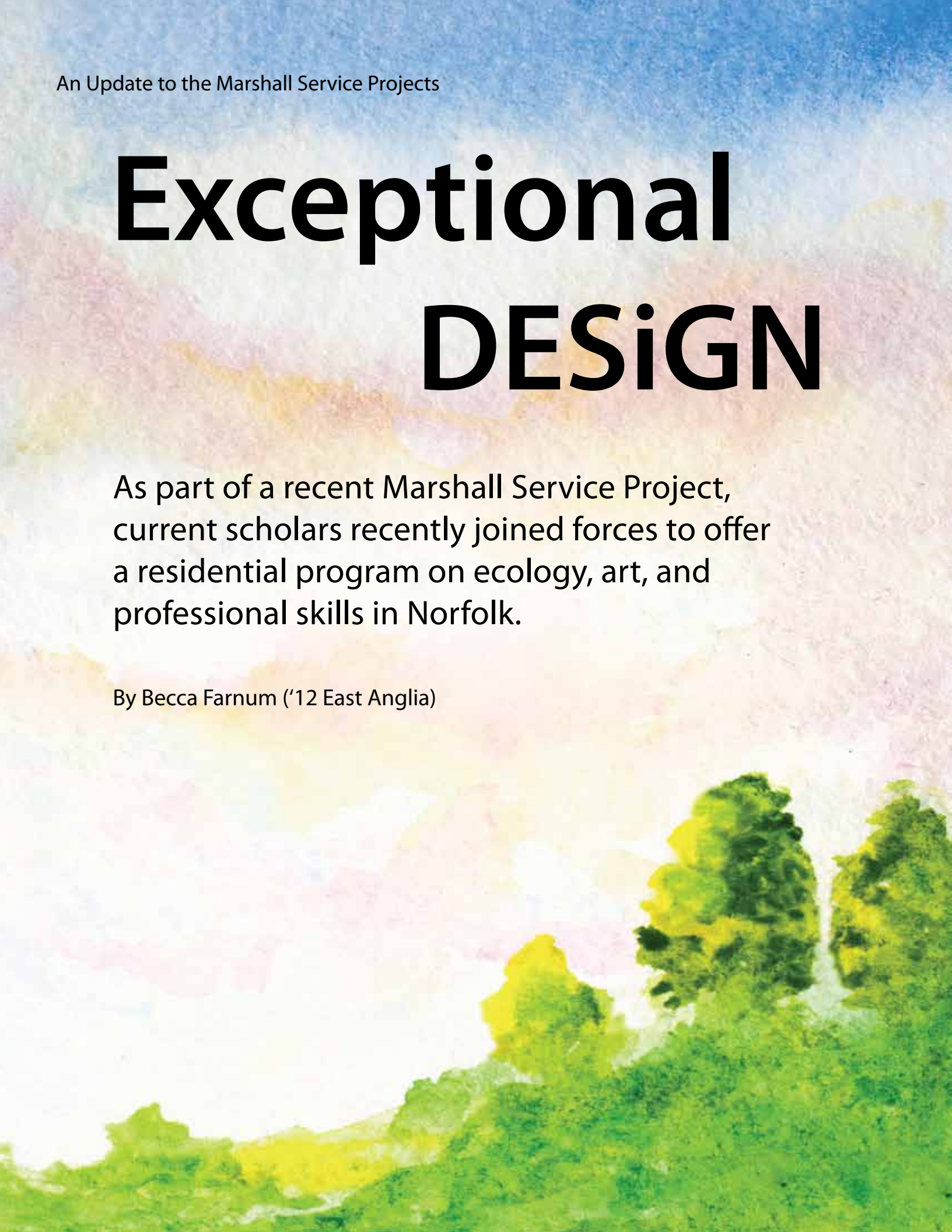
Finally, could you give us some historical perspective on these events?

In 1739, on the eve of the War of Jenkin's Ear against Spain, greeted with great enthusiasm by Londoners by the ringing of church bells, the prime minister, Sir Robert Walpole, said: "Now they are ringing their bells; soon they will be wringing their hands." I have something of the same feeling about Brexit. It may never happen and Article 50 never be triggered. But there is much hard pounding to be had before we reach that stage.

Ted Leinbaugh OBE:

Professor Ted Leinbaugh teaches medieval literature at The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and works on educational exchanges between the US and the UK. A Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Yale University, Leinbaugh received a Marshall Scholarship to study at Oxford University, where he received an MPhil. He holds MA and PhD degrees from Harvard University. He has previously served as Chair of the Marshall Scholarship Selection Committee at the British Consulate General's Office in Atlanta and as President of the Association of Marshall Scholars. For his work on behalf of the Marshall Scholarship, Leinbaugh was awarded an OBE by Queen Elizabeth II.





An Update to the Marshall Service Projects

Exceptional DESiGN

As part of a recent Marshall Service Project, current scholars recently joined forces to offer a residential program on ecology, art, and professional skills in Norfolk.

By Becca Farnum ('12 East Anglia)

Current scholars had two inspirations for a recent creative curriculum. First, the 2014 Marshall Scholar Service Project invited British secondary students to Holt Hall, an outdoor education and field studies centre in Holt in Norfolk, for three days of fun learning around environmental sustainability and personal development. “Developing Environmental Sustainability in Greater Norfolk (DESiGN)” was the brainchild of 2011 Scholars Kenzie Bok and Shivani Jain; 2012 Marshall Scholars Christina Chang, Alice Easton, Becca Farnum, Katherine French, and Michael Poll; 2012 Marshall Sherfield Fellow Jodi Lilley; and 2013 Scholars Alex Baron, Jerod Coker, and Jennifer Mills.

Beyond DESiGN, the scholars were motivated by a unique publication. During his undergraduate years at Michigan State University, 2014 Marshall Scholar Craig Pearson created *Exceptions*, an art and literary journal for individuals with visual disabilities. The publication blends Pearson’s passion for short stories and the humanities with his expertise in neuroscience and research on treatments for blindness. In 2015, *Exceptions* debuted an “Accessible Art” project merging poetry and painting. Original verse and tactile paintings inspired by the poetry were displayed in Michigan alongside Braille, print, and audio versions of the poems.

Inspired by *Exceptions* and building from the 2014 DESiGN project, 2015 Scholars recently lent their expertise for another programme at Holt Hall. Exceptional DESiGN offered Year 12 students from Norfolk and Norway a creative weekend exploring the links between science, poetry, art, and sustainability. Norwegian students attended thanks to a partnership with Norfolk County Council hosting several A-level students for a semester abroad to encourage intercultural exchange and language learning.

The teaching team included Hayden Dahmm, 2015 Scholar of sustainable energy technologies at Imperial College London; Becca Farnum, 2012 Class Secretary and EPA Scholar pursuing a PhD in Geography at King’s College London; Guitarist Michael Poll, 2012 Scholar at Guildhall School of Music and Drama; and Jackie Zavala, 2015 Schol-



Michael Poll ('12 Guildhall School) (right) brainstorms a poetic word map with students



Hayden Dahmm ('15 Imperial) (right) explores a piece of accessible art inspired by coastal erosion in Norfolk



Jackie Zavala ('15 East Anglia) works with students to create an educational animation on reviewing the forms of energy

During *Exceptional DESiGN*, high school students transformed original scientific poetry into accessible art. The poem below was inspired by a conversation with 2015 University of East Anglia Marshall Scholar Jackie Zavala. It and its accompanying canvas represent coastal erosion in Happisburgh.

Siege of the Sea

*The confusion, the pounding advance
What do they want? What do they need?
The ocean should stay as ocean and the land should stay as land
Why must one crumble into the other
and take my home with it
The constant attack!
I can't bare it
The noise at night, nature's gunfire
So hard to believe this ocean can be kind
We shall stand fast*

*I once had power but I am nothing now
I am so large no one can fit my problem
and there is no solution anyway
my dignity gone, my defenses fallen
my bones protruding
would it be better if I just admit defeat
and realise my only solace is with the sea
I hope this winter I my last
I surrender*

*Our power has been stolen
Reclamation is our only solace
We pound and pound at our foe
Until it is weak and breaks
Then we batter it some more
Unrelentless.*

*Danger.
The rocks shatter and we mock them
amused by their screams
"Stop" "STOP"
A building plummets
We triumph*

To learn more about Exceptional DESiGN and see all of the poetry, artwork, and videos produced that weekend, check out <https://sites.google.com/site/designnorfolk/exceptional-design>

For more about the Exceptions Magazine and original "Accessible Art" project, see <http://exceptionsjournal.com/content/accessible-art/>

ar researching environmental science at the University of East Anglia.

After a morning spent getting to know each other with outdoor icebreakers, Exceptional DESiGN participants worked in small groups to produce educational films teaching energy and sustainability concepts. The results include a cartoon stop-motion short explaining the energy needed to get lunch on the table, a mockumentary about unsustainable livelihoods, and a reflection on the need to blend cultural heritage with environmental action.

Students then gathered for a lesson on poetry. After interviewing ecologists about local environmental phenomena — including a discussion with 2015 Scholar Jackie Zavala regarding her research on coastal erosion in Norfolk and the 2012 storm surge — students wrote scientific poetry reflecting on those issues. Over the next two days, groups transformed their poems into visual and tactile canvases with the help of Marshall Scholar mentors and a local environmental artist. The weekend also included a campfire with s'mores, a lecture on energy physics from 2015 Scholar Hayden Dahmm, and a sustainable engineering competition.



Jackie Zavala (second from left) and Hayden Dahmm (right) pose with their created 'habitat' at Holt Hall

Jackie Zavala (left) learns about the monkey puzzle tree from Martin Redmore, Norfolk County Council Head of Educator Solutions





Returning to a second Home

Suzette Masters ('81 Cambridge) introduces here two daughters to the the places and people of her Marshall tenure.

Suzette and daughters Nina (left) and Julia (right) at Embleton

By Suzette Masters ('81 Cambridge)

In June, I took my two daughters, Nina (24) and Julia (22), on a trip down memory lane. I had not been to the UK in more than a decade, and had not visited Cambridge, where I studied economics at King's College from 1981 to 1983, in more than 25 years.

Our trip was bookended by reunions with Marshall friends and their families. We had a lovely evening in London with Michael Elias ('81 Cambridge) and his children. Michael met his first wife Claire at Cambridge while on his Marshall Scholarship, and has spent most of his post-graduate life in London working in venture capital at Kennet Partners. He has even become a UK citizen.

We also visited Anya Hurlbert ('80 Cambridge), who is a professor in visual neuroscience at the University of Newcastle, and lives at Blagdon, her husband's family estate in Northumberland. Like Michael, she too felt the UK pull, marrying Matthew Ridley, the English author and member of the House of Lords.

On our last family trip to the UK in 2002, we visited

Oxford, where my husband Seth Masters ('81 Oxford) had studied economics. It was now my turn to show off Cambridge and Kings College. But our visit this June fell during exams and there were no exceptions to the "no entry" signs, even for alumnae. So I had to content myself with beautiful vistas of the Kings College exterior.

Sadly, I could not show my daughters the college pub where I spent so much time getting to know undergraduates and graduate students alike, nor have them taste the (then quite mediocre) college fare or sit at high table with the dons (which they would have adored since they are so fond of Harry Potter), nor have them experience the challenges of washing long hair with separate hot and cold taps and no shower heads, nor have them listen to the beautiful choral service at Kings College Chapel at evensong. The city of Cambridge is bustling today, so much larger and sophisticated than it was 35 years ago, but the colleges and adjacent streets are still just as I remembered them.



Suzette and Michael Elias in London



Anya and Matt Ridley at Northumberlandia



Suzette and Anya Hurlbert at Blagdon



Suzette touring colleges at Cambridge

I am not sure how many former Marshalls have made this type of pilgrimage to their former haunts, but it was very meaningful for me. Although I enjoyed recounting stories to my family, I found myself longing to discuss my impressions with other Marshall scholars and reflecting on how our tenure in the UK changed our lives and our thinking. Perhaps, if there is demand for it, the AMS could organize group re-

turn visits for alumni across the scholar generations, providing us with both the vehicle and the camaraderie to reflect properly on the impact of the scholarship on us personally and professionally.



In Memoriam

Dr. Gene N. Peterson
(’76 Leeds)



Dr. Gene N. Peterson (’76 Leeds), Associate Dean for Patient Safety and Quality Care in the Virginia Commonwealth University School of Medicine and Chief Safety and Quality Officer for VCU Health, died November 20, 2015 at age 61 after a short, but aggressive battle with cancer. His role with VCU encompassed the traditionally separate areas of clinical work, academics and research. Previously, Dr. Peterson was Associate Medical Director and Co-director of the University of Washington Medical Center’s Center for Clinical Excellence and an Associate Professor at UWMC in the Department of Anesthesiology and Pain Medicine.

Upon his passing, Dr. Peterson’s VCU colleagues, John Duval and Dr. Jerome Strauss wrote: “Dr. Peterson

was a selfless leader who always challenged us to ask, ‘What is the right thing to do for our patients?’ His commitment to advancing the practice of medicine was the stuff of legend. He has touched thousands of lives with his care and his caring spirit; and, he has touched thousands more with his contributions to medicine and clinical education.”

He is survived by his wife, Sarah, and their two children, Andrew and Carolyn, as well by his parents, Dorothy and Harry, and his brother Duane. The Peterson family asks that memorial donations be made to the MCV Foundation for The Rainbow Society, an employee crisis program that assists VCU Health team members in times of need. Donations can be mailed to PO Box 980275, Richmond, VA 23298.

1976

Carol F. Lee

cfdjs55@gmail.com

Jeff Modisett completed his fourth year at his financial technology start-up, LOYAL3, which provides a platform for companies doing initial public offerings to distribute a portion of the offering to retail purchasers. LOYAL3 recently completed participation in their 18th IPO. The company has done retail distribution for IPOs such as GoPro, GoDaddy, Virgin America, and — most recently — Square, which was reported on by the *New York Times* on December 16, 2015. As of January 1, 2016, Jeff left one start-up for another. He became a full-time partner at Dentons US LLP, where he was previously working part-time, to head up a special tech project. On the personal front,

Jeff's oldest son, Hunter, graduated from Carnegie Mellon in spring 2016 and his youngest son, Haden, will be enrolling in Boston College in fall 2016.

1988

Matthew Saal

msaal1@gmail.com

Peter Haas joined the US Department of State as a Foreign Service officer in 1991 after completing master's degrees in Politics of the World Economy and Comparative Politics at the LSE. That kicked off a world-touring career: Berlin, Port-au-Prince, Washington, Rabat, London, Jakarta, Mumbai (as US Consul General), and now Paris, where Peter is the US Deputy Permanent Representative to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

Along the way, Peter participated in a Fellowship of Hope diplomat exchange program during which he worked in the European Union Directorate of the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office. He has also picked up several Superior and Meritorious Honor Awards from the State Department. Peter's wife Amy and sons Carsten (a junior at Macalester College) and Cameron (a junior at Bard College at Simon's Rock) have joined him around the world. Peter's work with the OECD puts Paris' 16th arrondissement in close competition with Harvard for having the highest concentration of 1988 Marshall Scholars in the world. Peter works within 200 yards of fellow classmate **Bill Tompson**, who is Deputy Head of the OECD's Regional Development Policy Division, while **David Laibson** and **Jan Rivkin** are both at Harvard, but on opposite sides of the Charles River.



PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA NARENDRA MODI AND PETER HAAS

CLASS NOTES

1991

Stanley Chang

sschangca@yahoo.com

Carl Vogel is a Fellow of Trinity College Dublin, a faculty member of TCD's School of Computer Science and Statistics and adjunct to the School of Linguistic, Speech and Communication Sciences.

1992

Christy Lorgen

christylorgen@gmail.com

After 14 years in the English Department at the University of Wis-

consin-Madison, **Caroline Levine** has accepted a new job at Cornell University.

1993

Loren Siebert

loren@siebert.org

Loren Siebert got certified in freediving with a 4 minute breath hold and a 20 meter freedive. His twin daughters Amie and Samantha are enjoying pre-school, inventing new words, and taking frequent dips in the ocean.

David Mengel has been appointed Dean of the College of Arts and Sci-

ences at Xavier University in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he has been a faculty member since 2003. He was also promoted to Professor of History.

Kannon Shanmugam continues to practice law at Williams & Connolly in Washington. He recently argued his 18th case before the United States Supreme Court, on the question of whether a federal judge can recall jurors after they have been discharged in order to correct an error in the verdict. Kannon's sons with wife Vicki are now 8 (Thomas) and 7 (William).



**Need to update your contact details
or have an idea for a future event?**

Contact admin@marshallscholars.org or
call +1-917-818-1267

**Have a submission or content idea
for a future issue of this newsletter?**

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Association of Marshall Scholars
474A 16th Street
Brooklyn, NY 11215

www.marshallscholars.org