



The Gates Scholar

University of Cambridge



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The Gates Scholars' Society includes all current and past holders of a Gates Cambridge Scholarship. Its membership is represented by two bodies: the Gates Scholars' Council and the Gates Scholars' Alumni Association.

The Gates Scholars' Council is the governing body of scholars elected by their peers. A conduit among the community of scholars, the alumni and the Gates Cambridge Trust, the Council represents the interests and needs of Gates Scholars in Cambridge.

The Gates Scholars' Alumni Association (GSAA) was created in 2005 to represent the needs of over 500 Gates Scholars who have left Cambridge. Through regional events and social gatherings, it strives to maintain communication between former scholars and the Trust while creating a worldwide network of former Gates Scholars.

Welcome!

Golden Gate Bridge always takes my breath away. Completed in 1937, this marvel spans nearly 2000 meters and serves close to 150,000 people each day. The red color of the bridge - 'international orange' – was chosen both for its aesthetic blending with the landscape as well as its utility of being visible through San Francisco's thick fog. But its location, I find, serves as the most unique aspect of the bridge's character. To the east lies the safety of the San Francisco Bay and home to a diverse collection of cultures, cuisines, academic institutions, and modern history. To the west lies the open Pacific, the largest of earth's oceans, untamed, unfathomable, but pathway to an infinite number of destinations.

During our time as Gates Scholars, our position is often similar. The possibilities that await us are on the horizon, but as we leave the safety of University life, the immediate path can be as intimidating and unpredictable as the open waters. And it is inevitable that the waters will throw up at least a storm or two during our journey. The current economic crisis is a good example. Job offers dry up, academic placement becomes more challenging, and we are forced to alter our plan forward. Around the world, academic institutions, philanthropies and charitable trusts have all been impacted by this downturn. The Gates Cambridge Trust is no exception. This year, economic uncertainties increased the Gates Scholar applicant pool while decreasing the number of scholarships, making this the most competitive application cycle to date.

It is in these times, however, when both people and organizations can show their true resilience. In eight short years, the Gates Scholars have built a community that has become one of our defining characteristics, rivaling the communities of much older scholarships. Every single one of us was chosen not only for our academic potential, but because we each have something unique to contribute to the growing Gates Scholar network. As we mature as an institution, the Gates Scholars' Council and Alumni Association will work to expand our community through regional events, publications and virtual platforms. This community will continue to grow during the hard times, and will continue to distinguish the Gates Scholarship as a top international education program.

In this issue of the Gates Scholar Magazine, you'll see evidence of the vast creativity that exists in the Gates community, from beautifully written fiction and poetry to examples of our efforts to contribute to the global community through humanitarian efforts, technological advancements and the application of science to deepen our understanding of past cultures.

Finally, I will note that this year marks the first time a former Gates Scholar sat as a full member of the Gates Board of Trustees, a sign of confidence in our increasing ability to self-govern. From the December meeting in Seattle, I found it clear that the Trustees are looking to us, the scholars and alumni, to define the nature and direction of our community. I first found this as a frightening thought, as we now clearly hold the responsibility in identifying our core mission, goals and principles. But now, as we leave for the open waters ahead of us, part of me is pretty excited to see what destinations we find.

ANDREW S. ROBERTSON
Class of '01, PhD in Molecular Biochemistry
Trustee, Gates Cambridge Scholarship

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Editor-in-Chief

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The Gates Scholar is the publication of the Gates Cambridge Scholars' Society. Articles and photographs may be submitted on any topic relevant to the Gates community. In keeping with the Society's goal of representing current Scholars and Alumni from around the world, individual issues of the Magazine usually include articles on a variety of subjects from a number of authors.

Articles that offer a window into the lives and work of current or past Gates Scholars or articles that tackle large interpretive questions relevant to the Gates mission are particularly encouraged. Highly focused contributions are welcome, but preference will be given to submissions that are of interest to a diverse cross-section of readership in more than one discipline of study. Finally, because there is limited space in any one edition of the Magazine, contributors should understand that any article submitted for publication may be subject to editorial approval and/or truncation.

An Ancient Vintage

Hellenistic winemakers

Using archaeological methods even tiny grape seeds can open a window into the economy, agricultural practices and lifestyles of the Hellenistic countryside.

Archaeobotany is the study of plant remains that have been preserved in archaeological sediments. These can vary in size from microscopic plant remains, such as seeds, to large wood pieces. The remains of seeds, fruit stones and nut shells can tell us about land-use, diet, gathering strategies, forms of cultivation and processing of plants. Hence, archaeobotanical studies can shed light on the interaction of humans with the environment and can assist in reconstructing human decisions about farming practices and choices about food consumption.



Exploring a Hellenistic Farmhouse

In Greece, the archaeobotanical remains are normally preserved by carbonization -- the conversion of the seeds and other plant parts to carbon -- which happens through heat exposure (e.g. during cooking). The plant remains can be retrieved from excavated contexts using a flotation system, which passes water through a soil sample and separates tiny seeds and wood fragments, using a sieve as small as 300 microns (0.03 cm). The plant remains are then examined, identified and analysed using different microscopes.

I have been involved in the excavation of a large Hellenistic farmhouse called Komboloi in southern Pieria, Greece, as both an archaeologist and an archaeobotanist. The farmhouse consists of living quarters located around a courtyard and a storage area and various roofed corridors outside of the complex. The majority of the plant remains retrieved from Komboloi were grape remains, including thousands of grape pips accumulated at the bottom of huge storage vessels (pithoi). The rest of the archaeobotanical material recovered consisted of moderate quantities of cereals, pulses, olives and figs. These remains provide information about the economy

and agricultural regimes of the Hellenistic countryside.

Interpreting the accumulation of grape remains at the site required ethnographic analysis and experimentation concerning traditional winemaking practices in Greece. This work suggested that it is possible for grape pips to escape the sieving process-- as the grapes are tread upon in order to separate the pips and grape skins from the flesh of the grape--and end up at the fermentation vessel. If the wine is not

transferred to a different vessel, then the pips can remain here. This can be the case especially when the pithos is very large. Two of the pithoi at Komboloi have estimated volumes of 2,200-2,300 litres each. In a recent attempt to approximate and to standardize the volume of various amphorae, the traditional ceramic vases with two handles that were used to transport liquids in ancient Greece, a study proposed a mean value of 21.6 litres for Mendeian amphorae and 25.9 litres for Rhodian ones. Taking these measurements as a starting point, the two large pithoi of Komboloi could hold a quantity of wine that equals the capacities of 170 to 204 amphorae, not to mention the holding potential of the other 22 pithoi located in the storage area of the farmhouse.



Signs of a new rural culture

The archaeobotanical remains at Komboloi indicate very large quantities of stored wine with the wine dregs left in the pithoi and with wine dregs used throughout the complex as fuel and manure. Wine was stored not only in the massive pithoi in the storeroom but also in lesser quantities in the living quarters, indicating perhaps a wine of different quality for the owner's personal consumption.

It is certain that there was extensive cultivation of vines and major production of wine at Komboloi. The presence of vineyards has been regarded as the mark of a stable community due to the long-term investment required to reap the rewards of planting grapes as a crop. Wine production requires year-round work, with peak labour and resources during the vintage, and other maintenance activities such as digging, thinning the shoots and leaves and cutting the weak branches during other times.

Engagement in large-scale commercial industry such as at Komboloi required a specific type of intensified agriculture, more so than cereal or even olive farming. It required human and animal labour, time, scheduling and the application of newly developed skills to invest in the land in a more dynamic way than was the custom at the time. Such intensive work would have been

required on large areas of land. Therefore, Komboloi can be considered a chateau of the Hellenistic period in Greece.

EVI MARGARITIS
Class of '01, PhD in Archeobotany

Find That Bug

Detecting invasive species

My journey took a turn after Cambridge as I found myself enmeshed in a world of bugs...

After completing an MPhil in Economics during my Gates year, I changed the direction of my studies. My focus shifted from microcredit institutions and rural credit markets to environmental and natural resource economics, which brought me to the University of Minnesota (UMN), Twin Cities. My doctoral research centered on the impacts of invasive insect species on U.S. forests.

The term invasive refers to any species that is non-native to an ecosystem and causes ecological and economic harm. Globally, invasive species exact a massive toll on ecosystems as native species fall prey to these invaders who often out-compete them for food and habitat. It is considered the second largest factor contributing to the loss of biodiversity worldwide. The economic loss incurred from these non-native species is substantial. Damages to forests and agricultural lands can amount to billions of dollars annually in the U.S. alone. A well-known example is the gypsy moth (*Lymantria dispar*), which produces more than \$30 million in damages annually by causing tree mortality which produces direct costs (e.g., tree removal costs, replacement costs) and indirect costs (e.g., loss of ecosystem services such as water filtration, carbon sequestration, erosion prevention). And that's just one bug - the cumulative damages can grow exponentially depending on species and ecosystem. Furthermore, the very fact that invasive species are hardy enough to travel from abroad and survive in a new ecosystem means they are difficult to combat once established. With the support of a United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service grant, I researched the optimal strategies for managing non-native insects in U.S. forests.

So many bugs, so little money

The USDA Forest Service oversees the management of the 193 million acres of national forestland in the United States. Protecting forests ranks high among their many duties. Managing invasive insects involves monitoring

and controlling the several thousand non-native species already present while preventing new species from entering or establishing. This is no easy task. Insects enter the United States through several pathways. By far the largest vector for introductions is human-mediated transport either through travel or the movement of goods, especially through trade. Every year numerous insect species



journey to the United States inside cargo shipments. Inspecting cargo and removing any shipments carrying insects reduces the risk of new invasions. However, the resources needed to inspect the massive trade volume that enters the U.S. are not available - it would simply be too costly to search every piece of cargo.

The USDA Forest Service must answer several questions in determining the optimal way to spend their limited resources. Should we prevent new species from entering? Monitor existing ones? Eradicate spreading populations? Answering these questions, however, is quite complex. Along with a team of researchers and experts at UMN, I addressed these questions and identified optimal solutions by constructing bioeconomic models that combine the ecological and economic aspects of the invasion process. There is no universal panacea - the optimal strategy depends on the specific species, geographic region and stochastic elements involved.

Where's Waldo?

Working alongside a team of economists, ecologists and entomologists from the UMN and USDA, I researched the management of many species that have already successfully invaded the United States, a crucial component of daily operations for many government agencies. Existing research has tended to focus on species that are at the tail end of the invasion process: they are either entering the ecosystem or have become fully established. My research delved into the often overlooked phase following successful species introductions. These species usually have a lag before their populations explode, so if they are detected at low levels, they can be eradicated. The Asian Longhorned Beetle (*Anoplophora glabripennis*) poses serious threats to hardwood trees in the U.S. It was first spotted in New York City and Chicago but thanks to early detection, the areas were quarantined and the species was contained and removed. While finding the populations at their nascent stages has benefits, it is very costly. Looking for insects, such as bark beetles, is like playing the game "Where's Waldo," except expanded over millions of acres of forests. Identifying the best management strategies for detecting species is instrumental to efficiently managing and protecting our environment.

Taking care of our environment

The environment and its health are intricately woven into our lives and well-being. By understanding the impacts on our environment and appropriately investing in strategies such as invasive species management, we can move towards a more balanced relationship with our surroundings.

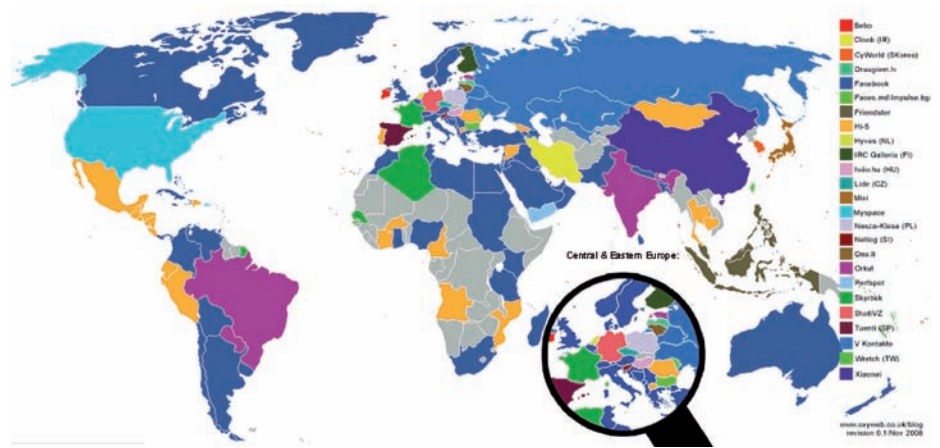
SHEFALI MEHTA
Class of '01, MPhil in Economics

A Large World

Social networks and globalisation

The common view of social networks as a homogenising global force is misleading. There is an incredible diversity of successful sites, and with it many users are tragically walled off.

Some Americans can recall a social network called Orkut attracting some curious early adopters after its 2004 launch, then drowning in a tidal wave of competitors. MySpace had its musicians, Facebook had its college students, but Orkut had no committed user base, and it wound up in the great Recycle Bin of forgotten websites. Brazilians remember it differently, with the wildly popular Orkut dominating online life, and starting the lesser-known Google search engine on the side. In truth, Orkut was created by a Turkish Google engineer in his spare time and failed miserably in its targeted US market. Yet, for reasons nobody understands, it became the premier social network in Brazil and India. It's a story that reflects a wider global disconnect in how we perceive social networks.



Map of worldwide social network

A Partitioned Web

As a cryptographer starting my PhD in the Computer Security Lab, I've spent this year wading through the morass of privacy and security issues ignored during a 5-year gold rush to build the next generation's on-line communities. I've seen poor privacy controls on MySpace and MyYearbook, clunky interfaces on Flixster and Friendster, and shoddy implementation on Badoo, Bahu, and Bebo. But social networks paint an even more interesting human picture of global power struggles and cultural segregation at the dawn of the Digital Age.

Idealistic technophiles describe social networks as an unstoppable force sweeping away old divisions. In reality, the web is surprisingly balkanised: over 25 different social networks can claim primacy in at least one country, and there are at least 50 services with a million members, double the number of European cities with a million residents. Economists have predicted that a 'natural monopoly' will emerge. With little technical variation, popularity should quickly overpower minor differences in design, sending an avalanche of users to any site which gets ahead. This theory of 'network effects' predicted the triumph of eBay, but has failed for social networks. The world is growing more divided, not less. Within the past two years, for

example, an upstart Argentine service named Sonico has bucked the established American competition's huge advantage in users to take hold in Latin America.

The Global Muddle

Some of the regional variation in popularity can be attributed to legitimate cultural differences. Japan, with its famously insular social customs, has eschewed foreign sites for Mixi, which is closed to foreigners and avoids the word 'friend' entirely. MySpace poured money into its own Japanese-language site for years before giving up on the market. Home-grown social networks similarly dominate South Korea (CyWorld) and Taiwan (Wretch). Most popular overall in Asia, though, is Friendster, another American ghost which has mysteriously found new life. Launched all the way back in 2002, Friendster is the grandfather of today's sites. It had millions of users, a buyout offer from Google, and coverage in Vanity Fair before MySpace and Facebook had registered their domain names. It soon lost its cachet in the US, but has found re-birth as the most popular network in the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore.

Europe is even more complex, with country-specific networks fending off foreign challengers in almost every market. There are winners,

like Finland's IRC Galleria and Spain's Tuenti, losers like France's SkyRock and Germany's meinVZ, and countries like Italy and Norway which have never had a local network catch on. Sociologists are excitedly trying to catalog the wreckage, but they'll need quite a fancy model to explain Iceland. The also-famously-quirky-island is the world's heaviest per-capita user of Facebook, which offers no Icelandic localisation whatsoever.

Chaotic Competition

I advocate two simple explanations for why some networks have flourished where others have failed: incidental effects of minor design decisions and initial popularity among critical groups of 'maven' users. MySpace owes its success to allowing users to paste raw HTML code into their profiles. This feature was drawn up to enable users to pick their own background colours, but also enabled users to embed video links into their profile. This became hugely popular with music fans, who catapulted MySpace to wider prominence. Facebook originally limited itself to students at a few top American universities to limit the initial awkwardness of explicit social-networking. This had the side effect of recruiting a vocal set of movers, shakers, and technology bloggers to Facebook, and word of mouth took over.

The Cambridge University Global Health Student Initiative

The chaotic process of social network adoption has favored America and its early glut of sites, with the Silicon Valley pushing its surplus social networks to the far corners of the globe. Friendster and Orkut can't compare with the bizarre success of Hi5. Based in San Francisco, Hi5 is unknown in the US but has become the top social network in a diverse set of outposts including Mexico, Romania, Angola, and Thailand. It's doubtful this represents a masterful marketing plan, just some translation effort and good fortune. America has no magic grasp of social networks, but it was there first, and now controls the 5 most popular global sites.

Hegemony or Fragmentation

American dominance sounds bitterly like an echo of centuries of Western imperialism, but the alternative could prove worse. Iran's government banned Orkut for violating local content rules, allowing a self-censoring Farsi-only site named Cloob to fill the gap. Teenagers in Iran are now stuck at a digital oasis, with the same features as the American peers but no means to connect. Within the West, over 20 million African Americans have joined BlackPlanet, a race-specific social network, inspiring similar platforms for Asian Americans and Hispanics. These are being followed by MyYearbook for youth, Eons for baby boomers, and sites built for Christians and Jews. Instead of connecting the billions of diverse Internet users together, we risk herding them into virtual ghettos.

If the murky past is any indicator, we can't predict which networks will gain and lose popularity, or if the market will consolidate or fractionate. But some signs point to Facebook turning the corner—it's adding about 750,000 users daily, the entire membership of Bulgaria's homegrown network Impulse. Facebook recently rolled out support, simultaneously, for Hebrew and Arabic. Perhaps a monopoly isn't the worst possibility.

JOSEPH BONNEAU
Class of '08, PhD candidate in Computer Science

The Cambridge University Global Health Student Initiative (CUGHSI) was developed to promote awareness of global health issues to the members of the University of Cambridge in a multi-disciplinary fashion and engage members in efforts to become involved with research pertaining to these issues within the institution. Despite high levels of cross-campus research and policy action for global health and development at Cambridge, institutional support for integrating these efforts has not been forthcoming. Our society aims to fill this void and serve as a foundation for a more strategic, long-term centre to be established at the University of Cambridge.

In light of recent growth and development of new funding schemes for global health initiatives, CUGHSI has proposed specific strategies for building capacity by providing a forum for scholarly dialogue and exchange and by promoting research and policy collaboration across faculties and with global development institutions, including the World Health Organization. Additionally, CUGHSI would also support curriculum development at appropriate faculties within the University of Cambridge, and raise the profile of existing global health activities by students and faculty. The organization would work actively and diligently, while procuring external financial support for these efforts.

Overall, CUGHSI aims to ensure the position of the University of Cambridge as a leading institution within this growing discipline. A range of global health initiative models already exist at other leading institutions throughout the world, including Harvard, Oxford, the London School of Hygiene & Medicine, and Yale. Moreover, through the Gates-Cambridge Trusts, the University of Cambridge possesses a unique relationship with the Gates Foundation. The connection with this foundation, which has been a leader in funding and promoting awareness of global health issues, notably those affecting the developing world, makes Cambridge an even more appropriate venue at which dialogue and research regarding global health efforts should be fostered, supported, and developed into a more cohesive and recognizable force.

Through regular term meetings, an annual research symposium, and other activities developed to promote global health awareness, CUGHSI will allow members to engage in discussions regarding global health issues and cutting-edge research. Furthermore, a collective of faculty members and students dedicated to addressing these issues will serve as a foundation for the development of a global health initiative centre critical to both the world and to the University as a whole.

Founding Members: Towfique Raj (Gates '05), Kirstin Woody, David Stuckler. Others contributed to this effort: Hebe Gouda, Thomas Johnson (Gates '06), and Raliza Stoyanova (Gates '07)

Visit our website for more information: <http://www.cughsi.org>

TOWFIQUE RAJ
Class of '05, PhD in Genetics
KIRSTIN WOODY & DAVID STUCKLER

Digital Preservation

Preserving street fighter from a ‘Digital Dark Age’

Digital archiving keeps old programs and files useful as computers evolve at breakneck speed.

Do you ever dream of playing your childhood computer games today? Computer games like Super Mario Bros, Street Fighter I, Tomb Raider I, Mortal Kombat, and Motor Racing games are but a few that bring back great childhood memories. However the speedy growth of technology has quickly made these games obsolete and we no longer have the software and hardware to play them. What happens to an important word processing document you typed a decade ago in Word Perfect or Microsoft Word 97 that you can no longer open because current software does not support backward compatibility? These problems have necessitated a new IT field: Digital Archiving.

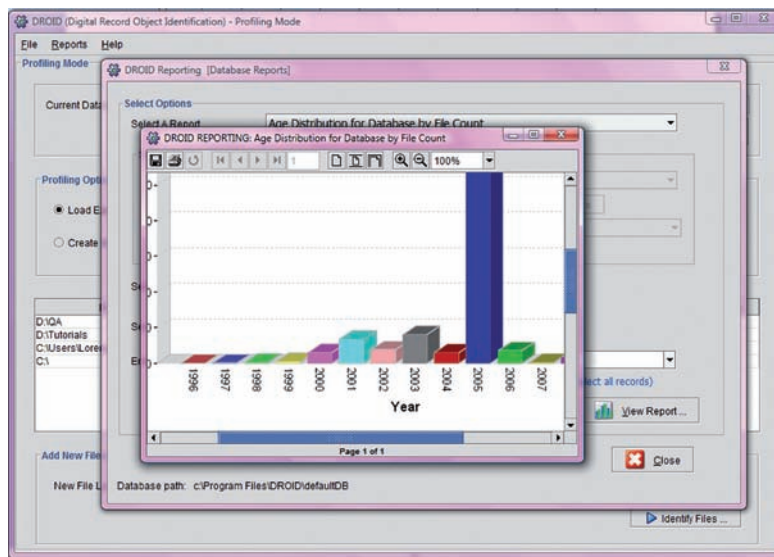
What A Decade Means To Your Current Digital Files?

Today’s society relies so much on technology that almost all documents that we create are stored digitally. In order to have access to all of our information, we have to manage a large quantity of digital records that potentially contain vital information for companies, communities and countries. This information comes in an ever-increasing number of file formats which become obsolete very quickly as improved hardware and operating systems, using new software, render these file formats unreadable. Here lies the danger: most digital information has a risk of becoming inaccessible after only a decade or less.

Digital Archiving aims to preserve the enormous knowledge base being stored as electronic documents. I am currently working for a UK software company called Tessella, a world leader in the provision of digital archiving solutions. My current work is in the archiving

division headed by Dr. Robert Sharpe, also a Cambridge alumnus. Tessella has developed a complete archiving system, the Safety Deposit Box (SDB), which uses an array of supporting

stored with the file data. My work involves making extensions to DROID to profile file formats and generate detailed reports on the information gathered.



DROID relies on detailed information about different file formats that is housed in an online repository known as PRONOM, which is constantly updated by TNA. Going back to the image file in Street Fighter I, using DROID to identify its file format is not enough to make sure that we can continue to access the file. This is where PRONOM fits in; PRONOM is an archive that holds information about many software tools that can be used to convert files from one format to the other. It can also identify if a file is at risk of becoming obsolete. Therefore, PRONOM can alert us if a file is at high risk of becoming useless and suggest tools to convert it to a more current and stable

tools to maintain access to outdated files. I have been developing extensions for two of these tools, Digital Record Object Identification (DROID) and PRONOM (which is its full name, not an acronym as one might expect).

A Rescue Plan

It is almost impossible to play old games like Street Fighter I on modern computers because newer computers no longer use the same file formats that the games were built on. For example, an image file in Street Fighter I will most likely be in an X-Windows Bitmap format, which is not supported by many current software products. To be able to preserve such files, we first need to know their formats. DROID, a free tool developed for The UK National Archives (TNA), can be used to identify the format of any file. In file format identification, file extensions can be misleading so DROID uses the file byte sequence to get additional information about the file that is

format. PRONOM can also identify emulation tools that can be used to recreate the original hardware and software on which games such as Street Fighter I were created to run.

With the help of PRONOM and DROID, the image file can be converted to a more current format. However, Street Fighter I is made up of a number of files with different file formats linked together in a complex way. To preserve collections of files such as websites and games, we need a whole suite of tools like DROID, PRONOM, and many others. The SDB web application my company has developed provides such a suite of tools so that files can be viewed decades later, when most of the file formats have become obsolete. With the help of SDB, our Street Fighter I game can be preserved for our grandchildren to try their hands on it.

LAWRENCE K OWUSU
Class of '07, MPhil in
Computer Speech, Text and Internet Technology

Black Sea Rivals

Captives, contacts, and reforms

Imperial Russia, it has been said, was “a place where things that do not happen, happen.” Except, it seems, across the Black Sea in the Ottoman Empire...

So What?

Why should we, in the 21st century, care about two empires which were both swept away in the aftermath of World War I? Because, I would argue, neither one is entirely gone; each has given way to numerous successor states, for whom the imperial past is either a source of pride - as with Russia and Turkey - or else a tale of oppression and liberation - as with, for example, Bulgaria, Syria, and Ukraine. The question of whether Turkey, in particular, is part of ‘Europe’ has important political implications today, in the debate over its admission to the European Union.

My research, at the Skilliter Centre for Ottoman Studies here at Cambridge, looks at the empires’ interactions during the eighteenth century, as each began to struggle with its political and cultural place in a world increasingly dominated by Western Europe. By 1914 the Russian Empire had secured a powerful position for itself in that world, while the Ottomans had not.

The Challenges of Comparison

Despite this divergence, there are important similarities between the empires, especially between 1700 and 1900. In that period, both embarked on sweeping reform programs, beginning with military and financial measures, and then moving into the realm of culture and society. Russian reforms, led by Peter the Great (ruled 1682-1725), Catherine the Great (r1762-1796), and Alexander II (r1855-1881), are relatively well known; but Ottoman efforts under Sultans Selim III (r1789-1807), Mahmud II (r1808-1839), and Abdülmejid (r1839-1861), are less famous in the English-speaking world.

Until recently there has been little Russo-Ottoman comparative work, largely because of the different language preparation necessary for research in the empires’ archives: the documents are on one side in Russian, French, and German, and on the other in Ottoman Turkish - a mixture of modern Turkish, Arabic,

and Persian. Clearing this linguistic hurdle has been a challenging part of my work so far.

Overall, I believe it is important to go beyond simple side-by-side comparison and to study how the empires shaped each other, through trade, diplomacy, and especially warfare. In particular, I am examining the ways in which conflict served, perhaps counter intuitively, as a means of cultural interaction.



Image of an Arabic script

Contact Through Conflict

Between 1710 and 1878, these empires fought no fewer than eight major wars with each other. Russian victories inspired that empire to view itself as the champion of Europe, the Enlightenment, and Christianity. At the same time, Ottoman defeats prompted innovative reforms which originated with Ottoman officials, but were inspired in part by Russian examples.

Through conflict, Ottoman intellectuals’ views of Russia, though always hostile, changed. Peter the Great, especially, evolved from a king crazed in his hatred of Islam - as he is described in one contemporary Ottoman manuscript - into an exemplar of modernizing, Europeanizing, military reform. The ways this happened, and what it reveals about changing Ottoman definitions of ‘reform,’ ‘modernity,’ and ‘Europe,’ are largely unknown. I hope my research will shed light on the issue.

At the same time, deserters, slaves and prisoners of war - the lines were not always clear - carried information and experiences with them, and may have played an important role in reforms. For example, the first modern Ottoman military unit - the direct precursor of the modern Turkish Army - was raised by Ottoman commanders from among Russian deserters and prisoners of war.

Furthermore, in the deals the two empires struck on the treatment and exchange of captives, I see a common understanding of ‘rules’ of captivity and conflict, which I am attempting to reconstruct. It seems that for the Russians and Ottomans, it was accepted - within limits - that some captives would switch sides, and work or even fight for their captor. Religious conversion could change captives’ legal status, a fact which both captives and governments used for their own ends. This arrangement offers a different perspective on the early development of international law and the ‘rules of war,’ before both empires accepted the 1864 Geneva Convention, based on Western European practices.

The Way Ahead

This year I have worked with sources available in Cambridge - especially the excellent Skilliter Centre Ottoman library - and the British National Archives. I recently presented my preliminary findings at a Gates Internal Symposium, and will soon give a paper at a conference at Bilkent University in Ankara, Turkey. Over the next year, I will continue my research in the archives and libraries of Ankara, Istanbul, St. Petersburg, and Moscow.

I hope that when I emerge from these piles of musty chronicles, reports, and imperial decrees, my work will help us better understand the questions of reform, conflict, and cultural exchange that have shaped the present in the former Russian and Ottoman Empires.

*WILL SMILEY
Class of '08, PhD Candidate
in Asian & Middle Eastern Studies*

The Manatee

On perpetual awkwardness

The abrupt transition to graduate work leaves this scholar stunned by her amateurism. In a semi-fictional essay, she reflects on academic slumps, the odyssey of humanistic studies, and manatees.

Part of studying the humanities means you’re always uncertain about something. I am most painfully reminded of this lesson when I stare at Greek texts.

Now, I don’t know how it is for real classicists, but when I do this, I never say I am going to go ‘read’ Greek, I say I will ‘do’ Greek. My training in the language was a haphazard, utilitarian affair, and still when I ‘do’ my Greek, the experience feels more tactile than visual. I have to trace the words with my fingers as I go; I have to remap everything against an English syntax – it’s as though I’m using feelers to grope around in the dark. And while I’m fumbling about with my hands, of course I can see the letters in front of me, but I still feel blind, nothing I see means anything yet and everything, everything seems to fall and fade into the same hollow rhythm:

Ἄνδρα μοι ἔννεπε, μοῦσα, πολύτροπον, ὃς μάλα πολλὰ
πλάγχθη, ἐπεὶ Τροίης ἱερὸν πτολίεθρον ἔπερσεν:
πολλῶν δ’ ἀνθρώπων ἴδεν ἄστεα καὶ νόον ἔγνω,
πολλὰ δ’ ὃ γ’ ἐν πόντῳ πάθεν ἄλγεια ὄντα κατὰ θυμόν,
ἀρνύμενος ἥν τε ψυχὴν καὶ νόστον ἐταίρων.

Strange, but the man who made the song was blind;
Yet, now I have considered it, I find
That nothing strange; the tragedy began
With Homer that was a blind man...

The end of Lent term heralded the arrival of spring – and though I spent these lazy days thinking I ought to do some Greek, my friends and acquaintances were busy leaving Cambridge for even warmer climates. Sure enough, just as I had resigned myself to work one day, I ran into H., who had just returned to England and was about to fly out again. We were, you know, talking about what we’d been up to and where, and all of a sudden, H. goes, “Hey, did I tell you the manatee story?” And I was like, “No, tell me the manatee story.”

So H. told me the manatee story. H.’s friend and his friend were on spring break in Florida, and H.’s friend’s family owned a yacht. So H.’s friend

and his friend were on their yacht one night – it’s really dark, there’s no wind, and they’re just relaxing, finishing a case of beer between the two of them. At one point H.’s friend looks overboard and there’s a manatee floating by. So he calls his friend and goes, “Dude, there’s a manatee down there.”



The friend doesn’t see it – it’s really dark – but then he bends over the railing and then he sees it: there’s something white in the water, and it’s right under them. So he tells H.’s friend, “Hey, I bet I can jump on that manatee.” And H.’s friend’s like, “Dude, you’re not going to jump on that manatee.” So his friend’s like, “I’m going to jump on that manatee. How much do you want to bet?”

And he goes, “I’ll give you five hundred dollars if you jump on that manatee.” His family owns a yacht and he’s drunk. So H.’s friend’s friend’s like, “Alright, for five hundred dollars I’m totally doing it.”

So he takes off his clothes and he’s down to his boxers. He gets up on the railing, he looks down, and he jumps. And he lands on the manatee, he goes through the manatee, and he’s stuck in the manatee. It turned out that the manatee had been dead for a few days. And some decomposing process filled the carcass with gas and it acted as a floatation device, so the guy couldn’t get out. He was stuck in the manatee carcass for three hours before coast guard arrived and got him out.

This, actually, happened.

After H. left to tell the manatee story to more people, I spent a good afternoon or two just thinking about manatees in general. Manatees have a special place in my heart because back in middle school, my friends and I used to play this game called Animal Sounds, and my animal sound was the manatee. Animal Sounds is a card game where all the players have a designated animal sound, like meow or moo or oink oink, and when you collect all four suits of the same number you have to make your animal sound before someone else does. Basically you have to pick a sound that will stump other people but not yourself, because the game moves really fast and as soon as you pick up your fourth card there’s a moment of blind panic before everyone goes, um..... TWEET TWEET!

Manatees, actually, have their own little corner in classical scholarship. In 1872, Sir W. published a groundbreaking paper proposing that

My Song

Reflections on home, identity, and self

This poem reflects both my personal and academic curiosities about origin, identity, and self especially in relation to the historical displacement of persons of African descent as a result of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade. It also dispels an essentialist view of identity and highlights the complexities and contradictions that have emerged as a result of the cross pollination of cultures despite its violent past.

80% of the recurring sea-monsters in Greek nautical literature were actually manatees. This is all true, I'm not making this up. The theory was debunked in 1972 when C., an ancient meteorology scholar, proved that the Mediterranean climate in 8th century BC made it absolutely impossible for manatees to have lived there. But nonetheless, for a good century, people read Homer and Herodotus and Heraclitus imagining Atlantic and Mediterranean manatees posing as mermaids and leviathans and Sirens.

Of these, I especially thought a lot about Sirens. We all know the story of Odysseus and the Sirens. Odysseus and his crew are sailing near the Sirens. The Sirens are going to sing so beautifully that their song will steal your wits away, and before you know it you'll row towards them and your ship will get stuck among the rocks. So Odysseus blots his men's ears with beeswax, so they can't hear, and is himself tied to the mast so he can't move. Now re-imagine the story with manatees – and it's not all that different. The story remains a story about temptation: you see a manatee, and you just stop thinking and you go for it – you jump, and you're going to get stuck. It's also a story about fellowship: if you're going to have a painful memory from the past that involves any kind of manatee-song, your friends had better be part of that memory.

But most of all it's a story about disability. Sometimes, there's something to be said about being tied to the mast of your black pointed ship as it makes its way across the wine-dark Homeric sea. Or about being deaf for a few minutes, when you just press the mute but—

_ . . . _ . . . _ . . . _ . . . _ . . . _ . . . _ . . .

Then it passes, and everything's normal again. So when I say I spent my Cambridge spring stuck in a dead and decomposing body of text and I was lost and everything was dark and I could no longer hear the voice of my friend saying it's okay, it's going to be okay, and the only thing I could do was to float on, waiting for a light to appear in the distance – what I really mean is, it wasn't that bad.

TAE-YEOUN KEUM

Class of '08, MPhil candidate
in Political Thought and Intellectual History

Who am I?

I am the dialect of my mother's generation, the lyrics to the indigenous song of her womb that bellows through time.

Who am I?

I am the prodigal child of my people, an ex-colonized bastard that seeks to find self within His-story.

Who am I?

I am the exponential reincarnation of Du Bois' double consciousness, both African and Diasporan, one in many and many in one.

I am the product of Grimm fairytales and West-African folklore:

I left breadcrumbs on the Atlantic Ocean to find my way back home, breadcrumbs that were eaten by the ghosts of those overthrown by imperial conquest, enslaved by the witch of the west, fattened for the kill, so I befriended Ananci and spun a web of African solidarities to escape colonial captivity.

I am one in many and many in one.

I am that nameless character in Jack and Jill;

I too climbed that rugged hill as they went to catch a pail of water,
I like a skilled gymnast carried the pail on my head as I swayed my wide hips under Kente cloth and sang old plantation hymns

“Swing low sweet chariot coming forth to carry me home—
swing low sweet chariot coming forth to carry me home.”

And when I pushed them, they tumbled down the hill one after the other,
and I broke out in rambunctious laughter that type of laughter marked by madness,
sadness and gladness, all in one.

I am one in many and many in one.

I am Neo, weaving through the matrix of colliding and contesting identities seeking autonomy from neo-liberal strangleholds and ethnic pigeonholes:

First world or third world, Fanti or Ga, Trini or Black.

I am one in many and many in one.

I am Eutilda's granddaughter and Nkrumah's bastard son, an androgyny;

I defy classification because I am the exponential reincarnation of Du Bois' double consciousness, both African and Diasporan,

I am one in many and many in one.

RIA JN BOAFO

Class of '07, MPhil candidate in International Relations

Passion, Scholarship, Diversity

The Gates Scholarship and our larger lives

Being awarded a Gates Scholarship deserves both praise and responsibility. We have pursued our interests, made the most of our opportunities, and strived to achieve our best. We must actively engage new opportunities and recognize our role as ambassadors of not only the Gates Community but of all communities of which we are a part.

It is easy to take for granted the benefits of the Gates Scholarship, but we must never forget that its motivation and goals transcend Cambridge and the Gates Community itself.

The Scholarships bring together individuals with diverse interests and backgrounds into the intellectual and social playground that is Cambridge. We have the opportunity to discuss

and work on ideas and cultivate friendships that will last a lifetime. But the initial experience that began with meeting fellow Scholars during the retreat spills over into other groups: academic, college, sport, etc. Since there are Gates Scholars at nearly every college involved in numerous activities, our community has a strong influence on the University. It is important to foster the passion that brought us here and keep in contact with the Gates Community to support our mutual interests.

When we inevitably leave Cambridge, our responsibility continues to share our knowledge, experience, and passion with those around us. The Gates Alumni Association, whose membership increases each year, is a central hub that facilitates meetings, reunions, and has

the potential to organize larger projects, such as those with particular NGOs. As we go our separate ways, we remain united and have the Alumni Community to support us.

The Gates Community is unique because it possesses the quality of sameness in difference. We come from different backgrounds and have distinctive interests yet share similar broader goals. We congregate together yet disperse to make differences in our various worlds. We must never let our passion fade or our community rupture, and must continue to keep in touch while exploring and affecting the diversiform world that surrounds us.

MICHAEL DUYZEND

Class of '08, MPhil candidate in Computational Biology

Dutch in Cambridge

Language and the importance of small departments

My father came to the US from the Netherlands to attend secondary school and university and, while he did not teach me the language as a child, I always desired to learn it. The Dutch Certificate Course has not only expanded my Cambridge world but has also shown me the resilience and importance of the smaller Cambridge departments.

Early in Michaelmas Term I was thrilled to discover that the Department of German and Dutch offers a certificate course in the Dutch Language, equivalent to the Part IA ab initio language papers. There are 10 in the course preparing for either the Part IA, DUA5, or certificate papers, and all are undergraduate but me. We meet three days per week for dynamic sessions where we discuss grammar, translation, and short articles we have read.

The course has not only taught me a great deal about the Dutch language, but it has also vastly expanded my Cambridge world. I now have a



Michael Duyzend and Erna Eager, his Dutch teacher

better understanding of undergraduate life and academics here and have had the opportunity to meet students in a department other than my own. I have a biweekly lunch with a Dutch law student here where we converse entirely in Dutch. Many of my acquaintances, it turns out, have Dutch connections. Recently, I was speaking to a friend only to find out that he speaks fluent Dutch!

Experiencing Cambridge through the Dutch course is representative of what the University is all about. We have small classes with a dedicated teacher who we know both academically and socially. I have been invited for coffee and our class went to her house to celebrate Sinterklaas, the feast of St. Nicholas, a Dutch tradition involving reading of amusing poems and eating holiday treats. It is essential that Cambridge retains courses in what some might think of as obscure subjects, for it is through the synergy of diverse study that renders Cambridge the amazing place it is.

MICHAEL DUYZEND

Class of '08, MPhil candidate in Computational Biology

LENDING A HELPING HAND



Young Education Entrepreneurs

Improving education for the poor in Argentina

Argentina's education system, once among the best in Latin America, is failing. While most Argentine children attend primary and secondary school, national and international tests show that most students can barely perform basic tasks in key subjects such as math, reading and science - especially in public schools serving the poor. The situation has worsened in recent years. Student learning in Argentina is now among the lowest in the world, even when compared with that of other Latin American nations and with that of countries with similar incomes.

The dismal state of education in Argentina brought me and three outstanding graduates from top universities to start an organization to involve youth in improving the quality of education of the poorest children in our country. Educar, Integrar & Crecer (Educate,

Integrate & Grow - EIC) recruits talented college students and alumni to work in four areas: raising student achievement, providing information communication technologies, supporting teachers, and reinforcing early childhood education. We do this through short-term projects and long-term programs in shantytowns in Buenos Aires, hoping to soon expand to the rest of the country.

Two of our most exciting programs right now are a student learning center, where roughly 200 children go after school every week to work on their math and reading skills, and a community computer lab, where about 100 children go on the weekends to keep improving those same skills through open-source learning software. Both programs are coordinated by our staff members and made possible by our vibrant corps of young volunteers.

In 2008, we set standards of quality for these projects and began to systematically evaluate whether children are performing at these standards and how effective our volunteers are at helping them improve. This year, 2009, promises to be even more exciting as we gear up to launch new initiatives. One of them will be an 'Idea Bank', through which college students in Argentina will be able to receive seed funding from EIC to implement their own projects to improve the quality of education for the poor. Check out our website at www.eicargentina.org.

Photos above: EIC staff and students work and play at the Villa La Cárcova, Buenos Aires , learning center.

ALEJANDRO GANIMIAN
Class of '06, MPhil in Education

LeapFrog

Launching the world's first microinsurance fund

After studying Development Economics at Cambridge in 2004, I returned to New York to work in the private sector (at McKinsey and Bain Capital), where I learned useful business skills that I have used in volunteer roles with various development organizations (such as Endeavor Global). A very meaningful role began in the Fall of 2007, when I was introduced to a fellow Cambridge alum, Dr. Andrew Kuper, who was looking for help in structuring a nascent social investment fund.

Following a conversation over breakfast, I spent over a year working with Andy and the LeapFrog team to help bring to life a pioneering vision that uniquely combined my interests in investing and development. The result was LeapFrog Investments, a microinsurance fund that will provide 25 million low-income people in Africa and Asia with insurance and financial services products, while affording private

sector returns. People on low-incomes will at last have the ability to recover from shocks, take worthwhile risks, and escape poverty.

LeapFrog (www.leapfroginvest.com) is led by experts in several fields, including social entrepreneurship, microinsurance, developing country distribution, actuarial valuation, and emerging markets asset management. However, the idea's scale and pioneering nature created a pressing need for rigorous financial modeling to help prove its feasibility; my role was to develop the financial models to show investors the potential opportunity of LeapFrog's vision.

I worked with life and health insurance companies and actuaries working in Africa and Asia to refine their models and integrate them with a model for the LeapFrog fund to help investors frame potential returns. While the work itself was similar to my day job, the

key difference was the double bottom line: LeapFrog was seeking both financial and social returns. Capital investment is a key part of development, but many investments – especially in the poorest countries – are deemed too risky to make. Yet plain-vanilla capitalism can miss opportunities with enormous social value and financial returns, especially during times of high uncertainty such as today.

Having started from a blank sheet of paper, LeapFrog was recently launched at the Clinton Global Initiative by former President Clinton alongside several heads of state and has reached commitments of \$50 million that will benefit millions of low-income people in developing countries globally.

DAVID BARD

Class of '03, MPhil in Economics and Development

Mothers For All

So no child's left alone

Grace is a grandmother. She has no formal education, and her earning power has been limited to unskilled menial jobs. Now though, she is too old for such work. Besides, she has no time. She is looking after four orphans. Her stiff fingers are slow to roll the elongated triangular strips of paper. When the paper forms the shape of a bead, she smears the tip with glue, holding it down tightly. Her young grandson hands her another strip, which resembles a cutout from a backgammon board. Grace does not know how to use a ruler, so the boy measures for her. He is one of Botswana's more than 100,000 AIDS orphans. She is one of thousands of women caring for the children of dead children, siblings, and friends. The tragedy is staggering. But so is this woman's sacrifice and courage, which inspired me and a small group of family and friends to try to help her, and others like her.

We did not know what we might achieve when we started Mothers for All; we lived on three



different continents, had little directly relevant experience, and were providing the seed funding ourselves. A year on, Grace is one of

sixty women - supporting around 200 children - who have been making the beautiful recycled paper bead jewellery. There are new groups of women in South Africa involved in the project, as well as, in a bizarre twist, male maximum security prisoners. Recently, Barclays Bank gave us a large grant to expand further. The jewellery is being sold in America, Australia, and Europe.

We began poorly resourced in all but conviction and a network of helpful, energetic friends, and I am constantly astounded by just how far these can take you. I would encourage anyone considering something similar not to be deterred by the barriers, but to be guided by the tremendous possibility that is to be found beyond them. www.mothersforall.org

ROBYN SCOTT

Class of '04, MPhil in BioScience Enterprise

CLASS NOTES

2001

Luis Briseno-Roa - I somehow managed to convince the most beautiful and charming girl to marry me. The fiesta took place in Mexico City last April, and we are now living in a cosy flat in Paris (with a boulangerie just half a block away).

Jo Guldi - I received my PhD in history from the University of California, Berkeley, in 2008. My book on how the transport revolution caused strangers to stop speaking is due from Yale University Press. I am currently the Mellon postdoctoral fellow in digital history at the University of Chicago and a fellow at the Commonweal Institute in Pasadena, and in 2009-10 I will be a member of the Harvard Society of Fellows.

2002

Lina Barrera - In the last year my husband and I have been lucky enough to move to Boulder, Colorado, where we are happily settling into the beautiful surroundings and enjoying the many opportunities to be outdoors. I continue to work as a policy specialist for Conservation International, now from the comfort of my home in Colorado.

Daniela Canestrari - After completing my PhD at the Zoology Department of Cambridge University (2002-2005), I moved on with a postdoctoral fellowship at Granada University (Spain), developing the research line on the evolution of social behaviour in birds pursued during my PhD. I am currently one of the leaders of a research group including several PhD students and international collaborators. The advances of our research activities can be followed on our web page: www.cooperativecrows.com.

Linet Frey-Toompere - I wanted to share that on September 6, 2008, I married Ragnar Toompere in Saku manor, Estonia. Ragnar and I went to high school together and met again many years later when I was doing a PhD in Cambridge and he had moved to the UK for work. I am currently working as a data analyst for a software development company but looking to go back to academia and do a postdoc.

Yaacob Dweck and Juliana Ochs - We are delighted to announce the birth, to two Gates alumni, of our twins, Harry Sidney and Emanuella Natalie, on November 19, 2008. We all live in Princeton, New Jersey, where Yaacob is a postdoctoral fellow in the Society of Fellows at Princeton University and Juliana is consulting for museums in New York and Philadelphia.

2003

Nathan Arrington - I am still (yes, still) a graduate student at the University of California, Berkeley in Classical Archaeology. This year I followed my wife to Tokyo, where I am working on a dissertation on military casualties in ancient Greece. The comparative material from Japan is fascinating.

Just Schatzmann - I left academia last year to move to Berlin and join McKinsey. Life in Berlin is great and work has been really fun so far! Hope you are all doing well!

2004

Seth Goldstein - I am graduating from the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine this May and will be staying at Hopkins for general surgery

residency. My wife Lee and I are also the proud parents of a 10-month-old son named Jared.

Sarah Tierney - I graduated from Stanford Law School and joined Morrison & Foerster LLP as a Technology Transactions attorney. I am engaged to be married to Somrat Niyogi this summer.

Steven Kreeger - Since my return from Iraq, I have returned to the military classroom. I am currently attending Maneuver Captains Career Course in Kentucky, and will follow on to North Carolina for Civil Affairs and language training.

2005

Alastair Green - I am currently completing my first year at Harvard Law School. I divide my time between the required first-year classes, human rights work, salsa lessons and pub trivia nights. I am preparing to spend the summer working for TechnoServe in Dar-es-Salaam, where I will help implement IT solutions to help develop the Tanzanian cotton industry. I also have a new email: alastaig@gmail.com.

Rebecca Wexler - I'm living in New York and working on a four hour PBS documentary special on "forgiveness." We're looking at the recent upsurge of political apologies, transitional justice movements around the world, and some intimate, more personal stories from the US. It will broadcast nationally in the fall - keep an eye out!

2006

Lance Owen - After graduation, I returned to my undergraduate alma mater (University of Arkansas) to work for the Honors College as a post-graduate fellowships and grants advisor. Helping students learn about and compete for opportunities for graduate study and research (such as the Gates) has been quite rewarding. While I do not necessarily plan to have a career in higher education administration, giving back to an institution that gave me so much has been immensely fulfilling.

Alejandro Ganimian - I have recently been admitted to the Harvard Graduate School of Education to pursue a doctoral degree in education (Ed. D.) with a concentration on Education Policy, Leadership, and Instructional Practice. I have been awarded a Presidential Scholarship, the school's highest academic honor, and I will be working under the supervision of Fernando Reimers, a leading scholar on education in Latin America.

2007

Lawrence Owusu - I received my MPhil degree from Cambridge and got married to a lovely lady last summer. I started a new and exciting job with a UK software company, Tessella Plc.

Ariana Green - I write newspaper and magazine articles for the New York Times and other publications. If you have story ideas, thematic or precise, I am always keen to listen! Please do email me at ac.green@gates scholar.org. I live in Cambridge, MA. Much Love!

CORRECTION: In the winter 2008 newsletter Dr. Sally Louise Gras was listed in the Class Notes as a member of the Class of 2006. She is actually a member of the Gates Scholars Class of 2002 and was awarded her PhD in 2006.

Upcoming Events

Mark your calendar

Cambridge events

Easter Term Internal Symposium

Date: 2 June 2009, 4-5.30 pm
Venue: Gates Room, University Centre

Come hear current Gates Scholars discuss their current research.

Annual Dinner

Date: 3 June 2009
Venue: Wolfson College

Reception and Dinner for Gates Scholars, Trustees and Officers, starting at 7 pm. Bill Gates, Sr. will give a Q&A session after the Dinner.

Honorary Degrees for William H. & Melinda Gates

Date: 12 June 2009
Venue: TBD

It is hoped that Bill and Melinda Gates will hold a Q&A session with Gates Scholars between 9.30-10.30 am. More information to follow.

Global Scholars Symposium

Date: 24-26 June 2009
Venue: Murray Edwards College, Cambridge

Gates Scholar Garden Party

Date: 30 June 2009, 5.30 pm
Venue: Cripps Court, Magdalene College

All scholars are invited for drinks and canapés and are welcome to bring a guest. If you would like to attend the Summer Garden Party, please RSVP as soon as possible, and no later than 1 June 2009, by email to twb29@cam.ac.uk.

New Gates Scholars' Orientation

Date: 27-30 September 2009
Venue: Lake District

All new scholars are invited to attend a memorable retreat and an exciting kick-off to the new academic year as Gates Scholars.

Worldwide events

10th Anniversary Weekend

Date: July 2nd-4th, 2010
Venue: Cambridge

In 2010, the Gates Cambridge Scholarship celebrates an important milestone – its 10th Anniversary! Since its inception, the scholarship has developed into a full fledged community of scholars, comprised of experts (or soon to be experts!) in a diverse array of fields and all committed to giving back to their communities.

To mark the occasion, the Gates Cambridge Trust and the Gates Scholars Alumni Association (GSAA) invite you to join us from 2-4 July 2010 for a weekend of reconnecting with old friends and meeting new, while discussing some of the challenges facing our communities. The weekend will consist of panel discussions led by experts from all over the world, keynote speaker dinners and, of course, the odd pub outing or two!

Further details, including how to register, can be found at www.gatesscholar.org. The Trust has generously offered to cover the costs for the weekend, including accommodation and food. Participants will be responsible for their own transportation to/from Cambridge. There are a limited number of need based subsidies available for those who feel the cost of a flight will prohibit them from coming.

A draft programme for the event can also be found on the website and a list of speakers, panels and venues will be announced in autumn 2009. If you have suggestions for speakers (Gates Alumni/Alumnae or international experts) or ideas for the programme, we would love to here from you. Please email 10thanniversary@gatesscholar.org.

We hope to see everyone there!

Alumni Reunions

Three regional reunions of Alumni are planned for later in 2009. For more information contact s.mehta@gatesschoalr.org or j.piscopo@gatesscholar.org.

London: July 2009, Oxford Cambridge Club. Please contact Jennifer Gibson (gibson@cantab.net).

Chicago: late September/early October 2009

Los Angeles: late October/early November 2009

Front cover: Şeytan Sofrası (or Sheytan Sofrası), Ayvalik, Turkey

Photo courtesy of Will Smiley, class of '08, PhD candidate in Asian and Middle Eastern Studies

