There is a chill in the air in Washington, where I worked for the last 18 years, that has nothing to do with the season. Although policymakers and career civil servants may be reassured that the near term promises the continuity of a second term rather than a more thoroughgoing transition, the enthusiasm that usually accompanies the start of an incumbent’s second term is limited these days by the recognition of the government’s stark fiscal realities.

Congress and the White House found a last-second way to hit the brakes before careening off the fiscal cliff, so my former colleagues at the State Department, where I served as Coordinator for Counterterrorism were spared one crisis. But no sooner was that over than the specter of “sequestration” appeared, and now the process of automatic and deep cuts into government spending has begun. Even if Congress finds a way out of this bind in the coming months, across the policy spectrum in diplomacy, defense and domestic affairs, there is a palpable, unwelcome feeling that everyone will be asked to make do with sharply curtailed resources.

Calls for some kind of retrenchment, especially in foreign policy, are multiplying in the current issue of *Foreign Affairs* where an MIT professor argues for a new foreign policy of “restraint,” though he is ably rebutted by two scholars — Professors Stephen Brooks and Bill Wohlforth — from Dartmouth’s Government Department together with Princeton’s John Ikenberry. When *The New York Times* looked at what programs the public would like to see cut to restore the nation’s finances, it cited a 2011 poll that put foreign assistance at the top of list — the myth that such aid represents a significant percentage of the budget, when it amounts to about one percent of total outlays, is one of the most durable of modern times. For me, this is all too familiar. As a special assistant and speechwriter for President Clinton in the 1990s, I felt we were always at the barricades, trying to fend off budget cuts from a hostile Congress that wanted a post-Cold War “peace dividend” — and that was during years of robust economic growth.

I’m a strong believer in American “deep engagement,” as Professors Brooks and Wohlforth call it. After an early stint as a foreign correspondent in Europe following the fall of the Berlin Wall, and many years in government and Washington think tanks — traveling, along the way, to such disparate places as Yemen, the Sahel, the Persian Gulf, Pakistan and Southeast Asia — I couldn’t agree more with the sentiments of Dartmouth’s 12th president John Sloan Dickey. His staunch and principled internationalism was as eloquent and forceful as that of the giants with whom he served in Washington: Roosevelt and...
Generous Gift to the Hood and the Institute of Arctic Studies

The Dickey Center’s Institute of Arctic Studies has received a generous gift of Inuit contemporary art from Jane and Raphael Bernstein. The Bernsteins donated a number of valuable and distinctive pieces to the Hood Museum of Art, where they will remain in the permanent collection, but they have agreed to transfer eleven beautiful sculptural pieces to the Institute of Arctic Studies for display and use in teaching.

The pieces are carved from various types of stone and bone, including grey stone, serpentine stone, siltstone, and caribou antler. Many depict animals: a polar bear, muskox, whales, seal, and an otter. A few of the pieces are soapstone sculptures of people, including a sculpture of a woman with a papoose (left) and an Inuk hunter carrying a seal.

The artwork will be valuable teaching tools for students and faculty studying the cultures and lifestyles of Northern communities.

Our Spring 2013 Class of ’50 Fellow will be Maria Otero on April 10, 2013.

The continued Generosity of the Class of 1950

The Class of 1950 Senior Foreign Affairs Fellowship is made possible by the generosity of the Class of 1950, the first class to have president John Sloan Dickey for their entire Dartmouth career and who have been inspired by him to lead lives engaged in world affairs.

The public talk is typically the highlight of the visit to campus during which the Fellow meets with several student and faculty groups and guest lectures in appropriate classes. Classmates, wives and guests of the Class of 1950 are invited to a reception preceding or following the keynote talk. Our most recent Senior Foreign Affairs Fellow was James Nachtwey ’70, Photojournalist and War Photographer, who spoke on Wednesday, April 23, 2012, on “Witness to History.”

Over Homecoming 2012, several members of the Class of 1950 posed at the Dickey Center with the poster from James Nachwey’s visit. From left to right the members of the Class of ’50 Executive Committee are: David Taylor, Joel Leavitt, one-time President Jim Birney, retiring President Tom Ruggles, immediate past President, Jacques Harlow, one-time President Ray Devoe, Howard (Fizz) Nichols, Treasurer Bob Kirby, incoming Vice President and one-time President Jack Harned. And of course, Sandy McCulloch (portrait), one-time Dartmouth Trustee and long time benefactor of the Dickey Center. The Class of 1950 wrote, “We look forward to seeing the Crossroads article and coming to the next event!”

There are many ways in which Dartmouth classes can support the Dickey Center and help perpetuate John Sloan Dickey’s legacy. If you are interested in learning more about what we do, please be in touch. We look forward to hearing from you!
A meeting co-sponsored by the Institute of Arctic Studies of high-level international Arctic experts agreed that the major security issue facing the Arctic is not a new Great Game of military confrontation. Rather, the Arctic is a “zone of peace” where nations can enhance existing regional and international cooperation and manage economic pressures for resource development, while addressing the health and environmental concerns of all Arctic peoples.

The forum on “Euro-Atlantic Action Plan for Cooperation and Enhanced Arctic Security,” held February 11-12, 2013, in Washington, D.C., was convened by the University of the Arctic Institute for Applied Circumpolar Policy (IACP), which is co-chaired by the Dickey Center’s Institute of Arctic Studies and the University of Alaska Fairbanks, in partnership with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Dickey Center Director Daniel Benjamin and Myers Family Professor of Environmental Science and Director of the Institute of Arctic Studies, Ross Virginia, were among the experts who took part in the discussions.

“This meeting is an important continuation of the work begun in 2008 by IACP and the Carnegie in promoting an interdisciplinary dialog between the academic, policy, and indigenous communities who share interests in geopolitical and environmental security of the Arctic,” said Ross Virginia. “This forum sought to help improve Arctic governance by identifying priorities and pathways to action for decision makers.”

Forty scientists, academics, politicians, policy experts, military officials, and private sectors leaders in shipping and energy held wide-ranging closed-door discussions at the Carnegie Endowment. They agreed on specific Arctic policy recommendations covering environmental protections related to shipping and oil and gas development, health and societal issues faced by indigenous populations, security cooperation by Arctic nations, and innovations that strengthen governance arrangements, especially the work of the Arctic Council.

The forum opened with remarks by Alaskan Senators Lisa Murkowski (R) and Mark Begich (D). Senator Begich used the meeting to publicly announce a package of legislation addressing Arctic issues that he will be proposing to Congress. Both Senators emphasized the strategic importance of the Arctic to U.S. international interests.

Representatives from all eight Arctic Council member states (Canada, Denmark/Greenland, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russian Federation, Sweden, and the U.S.) attended the forum that included the Russian and U.S. Senior Officials to the Council, the Chair of the Inuit Circumpolar Council, representatives from international energy and shipping companies, the director of polar programs at the National Science Foundation, as well as U.S. State Department officials and members of the Coast Guard and military security from several nations.

The forum was made possible in large part through the generosity of Charles N. Bralver ’74, a member of the Dickey Center Board of Visitors. A report on the forum and recommendations supported by the participants will be released in the 2013 Spring prior to the next ministerial meeting of the Arctic Council.
Students Get a Taste of Foreign Relations Through Crisis Simulation  By Keith Chapman, Dartmouth Now

Dartmouth students recently got a glimpse of what a collapse of the North Korean government might look like: famine, thousands of refugees, and political standoffs.

Not to mention one other concern: “about a dozen nuclear weapons somewhere in the north—which might become ‘loose nukes’ when the regime collapses,” says Daryl Press, Associate Professor of Government.

About 50 Great Issues Scholars and War and Peace Fellows in January participated in a crisis simulation involving the collapse of the North Korean government. Fred Hill, who previously helped craft war games for the State Department, directed the simulation. Students were assigned to teams to represent countries, as they negotiated behind closed doors, participated in United Nations meetings, and tried to reach a joint resolution.

A goal for the annual project is to build community among first-year Great Issues Scholars and upperclassmen in the War and Peace Fellows program while they learn about international relations. Both programs are run by the Dickey Center for International Understanding.

“The simulation was terrific,” says Press, who coordinates the War and Peace Fellows program. “The dynamics of the game mirrored what I fear would play out in reality.”

When people imagine a disaster on the Korean peninsula, Press says, they usually think of a military engagement.

“A war on the Korean peninsula is not the hardest problem,” he says.

The collapse of the North Korean government could present many humanitarian and political challenges: widespread starvation, groups fighting for power, and refugees fleeing to China, South Korea, and other countries. Associate Professor of Government Jennifer Lind, an expert on East Asia, helped oversee the simulation. She says this sort of collapse could happen tomorrow, a decade from now, or not at all.

“I think what is quite clear, and what the simulation showed, is this would be a catastrophic event for security in East Asia,” says Lind, who wrote about the topic for the journal *International Security* and briefed senior leadership of the Korea-based Eighth U.S. Army about these risks in 2011. Whether an actual collapse happens or not, Lind says, students gain an appreciation for the many competing interests in the region.

Students did a remarkable job of internalizing each country’s national interests, according to Press, and learned that breakdowns in international negotiations are not always due to a lack of communication or empathy, but can instead be the result of significant differences in national values and interests.

Several students said they understood their countries’ perspectives better from taking and defending a position.

“No number of articles or essays is as effective for helping students learn as a full immersion into the region’s mindset,” says Hui Cheng ’16, who helped represent Russia.

Others were struck by how countries acted differently.
The summer before he came to Dartmouth, Dave Seliger ’12, had the unique fortune to intern at the Winchester, Massachusetts Fire Department. While the fire department was initially resistant to letting a high school student on their team, Dave claims that with persistence he was able to convince the fire house that he would be a great asset.

He regards the experience fondly. “My internship enabled me to come into Dartmouth with a direction. I knew I liked to help people and I have always had an interest in public safety.”

Inevitably, these interests led Dave toward an academic path in engineering.

“Most of my classes were project — based so I was able to tailor my projects to meet my interests. Not a lot of people graduate from Dartmouth and go into public safety, so I didn’t have an example to follow. It was fun to find projects and classes that met my interests,” he says.

This project-based approach to his studies paid off with multiple experiences that expanded his research, engineering design, and public safety skills.

When it came time to consider options for work after graduation, Dave was eager to continue on this specialized path. It led him to disaster response on a national scale and the Dickey Center’s Richard D. Lombard Fellowship was an ideal fit to support his initial work in the field.

Dave knew he wanted to work in New York City. What he didn’t expect when he began his fellowship, however, was the integral role he would play in the emergency response to one of the largest natural disasters the United States has seen in recent history—Hurricane Sandy.

Dave’s Lombard Fellowship placement was with New York City’s Emergency Operations Center, which works directly on things like utility infrastructure, public safety, heath and medical concerns. When Hurricane Sandy hit, Dave tells us that he realized, “This is what I was here for.”

Many people underestimated the power of the hurricane, but months later, Dave and his team are still doing recovery efforts. As Dave tells us, “This is the most unprecedented disaster in recent history for New York City.”

While Hurricane Sandy may no longer be in the news headlines, Dave and his team know that the relief effort will continue for many years to come. “Typically a week-long hurricane takes one year of administrative and relief effort,” Dave says. Hurricane Sandy in comparison raged on for two months.

Dave’s response work on emergency logistics covered everything from organizing safety shelters to putting plans into action for the delivery of water bottles, meals and blankets to coordinating with hundreds of different departments for all of those who were affected. Dave was integral to the effort of organizing over 75 hurricane shelters for displaced citizens. Most of the shelters were local high schools and some were temporary homes to thousands of displaced people.

In the heat of the disaster Dave went eleven straight days of working non-stop logistics on offside locations, at headquarters, and all over the city. “It was like nothing I’ve ever experienced before in my life.”

When asked about how certain he was that he had
Each Monday night, the chalkboard on the south wall of the Dickey Center for International Understanding’s Haldeman Straus conference room comes to life. The students present — representing majors ranging from chemistry to economics and all four class years — gather to discuss multiethnic states, environmental policy, and the role of social media in violent rebellions, among other “international” issues.

The latest issue of World Outlook Journal of International Affairs seeks to explore shifts in international power and the shortcomings of the current international system. Published this month, the journal features original undergraduate research such as an analysis of the trade creation and diversion effects of currency unions by Wills Begor, valedictorian of Dartmouth’s Class of 2012.

In addition to works by Daniel Bornstein ’14, Michelle Lee ’13, Michael Schwartz ’12, and Kelly Tropin ’13, the issue includes an interview with Government and Latin American, Latino, and Caribbean Studies Professor Lisa Baldez on the international state of women’s rights and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. It closes with a striking photo essay from Tangier, Morocco, by Elena Zinski ’15 and staff editorials on Israeli politics and oil in South Sudan.

Founded in 1984, World Outlook operates under a mission drawn from the famous words of President John Sloan Dickey. “Too often in speaking of such things as the world food problem, the world health problem, world trade, world peace, and world government, we disregard the fact that ‘the world’ is a totality which in the domain of human problems constitutes the ultimate in degree of magnitude and degree of complexity,” Dickey stated in his 1947 convocation address, underscoring the need for an “introduction to humility in curing the world’s ills.

Now, as student staff members assemble to review and edit submissions, coordinate events, and outline budgets, they operate under the understanding that “almost every large problem today is, in truth, a world problem,” pregnant with contextual nuance but relevant beyond the scope of national or cultural borders.

According to staff editor Feyaad Allie ’16, “reviewing papers for publication … allows me to learn about topics that I am interested in.” The process of developing and publishing an opinion piece exploring South Sudan’s oil practices has also permitted “me to work closely with other staff members, which was a very helpful experience,” he said.

“The very fact that I was able to publish an op-ed in a peer-reviewed journal as a freshman shows just how much Dartmouth College and the Dickey Center care about undergraduate education and involvement,” Axel Hufford ’16 said. “Working on World Outlook has been a tremendous experience so far this year.”

The recent launch of World Outlook’s blog and social media initiatives has facilitated direct interaction between the organization and the Dartmouth community, with Facebook updates reaching hundreds of students and interested readers. Blog entries — accessible via a recently redesigned website — provide a less formal outlet for staff members and contributing writers to unpack the concept of “international relations” through thoughtful analysis and personal anecdotes from campus and abroad.

The organization’s close internal ties with faculty members and Dickey Center representatives have made possible events like a panel on Iran’s future that featured War and Peace Studies Professor Daryl Press, History Professor Emeritus Gene Garthwaite and Sociology Professor Misagh Parsa, as well as a staff luncheon with New York Times correspondents. Looking beyond Hanover, staff editor Ryan Smith ’14 has recently led the organization in soliciting content and building relationships with institutions worldwide; the result is a rich body of work from young scholars at universities like Georgetown, Oxford, and the National University of Singapore.

The organization looks ultimately to engage Dartmouth students, faculty, and visiting scholars in an ongoing dialogue by encouraging debate and the juxtaposition of distinct perspectives. As the senior staff states in its Editors’ Note, the 42nd issue represents an outstanding collection of original scholarship and provides a window into up-and-coming research regarding the state of global affairs.
Dickey Student Group

World Outlook by Grace Afsari-Magagni ’13

Photo: Lars Blackmore
For the last six months of 2011, the Dickey Center’s Global Health Coordinator, Lisa Adams, M.D., was based in Kigali, Rwanda, as part of a partnership between the Rwandan Ministry of Health, Dartmouth’s Geisel School of Medicine and a handful of other universities interested in improving health care and medical education in Rwanda. She returned with a renewed sense of connection to clinical care, and new insights into health care delivery in dynamic, emerging systems. She is currently teaching one of the core courses in the Dickey Center’s International Studies Minor, Global Health and Society (INTS 18), giving Dartmouth students the benefit of her experience.

“I absolutely loved the work in Rwanda, and everything about it – the challenges as well as the rewards and successful moments,” reports Adams. As the Internal Medicine Specialty Liaison of the Human Resources for Health (HRH) program, she had the additional responsibility of orienting and supporting US faculty selected to partner with local faculty in order to reform medical education in Rwanda. The goal of HRH is to build an effective and sustainable residency education program that will ensure a robust physician population and continuing education opportunities for Rwandan doctors. A key challenge, Adams discovered, lay in the ever present clinical needs – patients needing care – that siphon off the time of the Rwandan medical faculty from educating new doctors. This tension, she discovered, was apparent on a professional as well as personal level.

“Seeing our Rwandan colleagues who have many responsibilities and are pulled in many different directions was one of the challenges,” she says. Adams and her fellow US clinicians struggled to resist the temptation to simply step in and fill the human resources gaps. “I had to constantly remind myself that we were there as faculty extenders and not faculty replacements,” she says. At the same time, “I enjoyed being back in the trenches of frontline patient care. It was gratifying to be able to put my expertise in tuberculosis care to use in diagnosing and managing these patients, who occupied about one-half of our Infectious Disease ward beds at any one time, many of them co-infected with HIV and other co-morbid conditions.”

Despite the demands of patient needs, the Rwandan faculty were avid partners in the program. “As an educator,” Adams explains, “there is nothing more rewarding than teaching learners who are motivated and eager to acquire new knowledge and improve their skills. This was always true of the Rwandan students and residents that I worked with,” recounts Adams. In order to achieve the revolution that will transform the medical education system in Rwanda, she explains, it is necessary to let Rwandan medical faculty prioritize and drive the changes needed to achieve sustainable change.

HRH is not about a transfer of knowledge – that could simply be accomplished with textbooks or online resources – and frankly the Rwandan medical professionals I have worked with are already competent both clinically and technically in their respective fields. At the heart of it, the HRH program is about culture change – changing from a culture focused on service and provision of care to an educational culture so that trainees are developed to their full potential as academic clinicians with a devotion to lifelong learning that will allow them to become the next leaders in health care, not just in Rwanda, but internationally.

Culture change takes time. But Adams returned from Rwanda optimistic that HRH is the ideal means to achieve the desired transformation of the medical education system in Rwanda.

In the meantime, she is engaged in other transformations. Students in Global Health and Society are transforming their understanding of health systems. And Adams herself is undergoing a transformation of sorts – to Associate Dean of Global Health at the Geisel School of Medicine. In this capacity, she is heavily involved in starting the school’s new Center for Health Equity. So committed is she to making this new endeavor a success, that within weeks of returning from the warm clime of Rwanda, she joined Dartmouth students in the annual Winter Carnival polar bear swim, plunging into Occum Pond’s icy waters to raise funds for the new Center.
The "land of a thousand hills" and an infamous past is blessed with spectacular landscapes, incredibly fertile soil and home to a proud, defiant nation of about eleven million people. In the decades following the '94 genocide Rwanda has been a darling of foreign aid donors, praised for its efficiency, vision, and refreshing lack of widespread corruption. The country is currently one of the fastest growing economies on the continent, with extremely ambitious plans for its future. But the most densely populated nation in Africa — tiny, landlocked and resource-poor — also faces significant challenges. Key among those challenges is the delivery of adequate basic services like health care to eleven million people, almost half of whom are under 15. The Geisel School of Medicine at Dartmouth is a partner in the Rwandan Ministry of Health's Human Resources for Health Program, an ambitious seven year project intended to significantly increase both the capacity and skills of Rwandan medical professionals with the help of American medical school faculty.

The pictures on display at the Russo Gallery through the end of April are impressions from a six month stay in Rwanda in 2012 as the spouse of one of the first Geisel faculty members seconded to the Rwandan Ministry of Health. More photos may be found at gallery.ameridane.org/rwanda.

Marshall, Truman and Acheson. Indeed, reading through Dickey’s speeches and writings, it is evident that he was consciously importing and translating the new internationalism of the early postwar years into American higher education. He understood as clearly as anyone that America’s global aspirations required that its elite youth train for and embrace the international challenges of the day.

Today, I couldn’t be more delighted to have taken over the stewardship of the Dartmouth center that bears his name and has done so much to imbue the college’s students with his philosophy of deep engagement. Since arriving at the Dickey Center on January 2, I’ve been struck by how ingeniously and effectively it has been achieving its goals.

One of the first experiences to illuminate this for me was the Student Forum on Global Learning program on Martin Luther King Day, a daylong series of events in which the highlight was hearing students present to their peers key lessons from their experiences abroad. In many cases, these discussions demonstrated how effective the Center’s work to place students in internships around the world has been. This co-curricular dimension of the Dartmouth experience represents a leap forward that even John Sloan Dickey might have been hard-pressed to imagine.

In the short time I’ve been on campus, I’ve seen other ways in which the Center is pursuing its own global engagement on many levels. We’ve had a number of first-class speakers visit, including Canadian water activist Maude Barlow and former National Security Council Middle East expert Steven Simon. Undergraduates in War and Peace Studies modeled the consequences of state collapse in North Korea in a sophisticated simulation exercise. At the research level, Professor Ross Virginia, Director of the Institute of Arctic Studies, co-led a fascinating conference with the Carnegie Endowment, the University of Alaska Fairbanks and the University of the Arctic that explored the changing nature of the Arctic in a period of dramatic climate change — an interdisciplinary effort that I am certain will have practical impact and help drive the international community’s Arctic agenda.

Under the leadership of my predecessor, Ambassador Kenneth Yalowitz, and Acting Director Christianne Hardy Wohlfarth, the Dickey Center has made extraordinary accomplishments in serving Dartmouth’s students and in advancing the work of Dartmouth’s scholars. Over the coming months, I look forward to speaking with students, faculty and administrators to see how we can build on this success. It’s a terrific challenge and a worthy one — I am grateful to have been entrusted with it.
In Memory: Eugene M. Lyons, Senior Fellow

It is with sadness that we report the passing of a longtime supporter of international understanding and a good friend, Eugene M. Lyons. Gene passed away January 10, 2013, at the age of 88.

Gene was a particular friend of the Dickey Center, having been part of the original faculty committee that submitted the proposal to the board of trustees in 1982 calling for the creation of the Dickey Endowment to honor Dartmouth’s 12th President, John Sloan Dickey. He subsequently served as Acting Director of the Center (1995-97) and was a Senior Fellow with the Center throughout its 30 year history. Gene was particularly passionate about international cooperation, and for most of his career his scholarship and professional activity was dedicated to the understanding and promotion of international cooperation, most notably through the United Nations system. He served as director of the Center’s United Nations Institute, helped create internship opportunities at the United Nations, and was co-founder of the Academic Council of the United Nations System (ACUNS), an international organization of scholars, teachers and practitioners dedicated to the work and study of the United Nations and related organizations.

Gene’s commitment to international cooperation was born of early, formative experiences with war and its aftermath. He interrupted his college education at Tufts to serve in the US Army from 1943-1945, where he fought on the western front during the Battle of the Bulge as an infantry soldier. His service won him the Bronze Star. Following the German surrender in May, 1945, he worked to repatriate East Europeans that had been captured by the Germans and used as slave labor. Several years later, after graduating from Tufts and earning a License in Political Science from the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva, Switzerland, he reprised his refugee work with the United Nations Refugee Organization, where he worked from 1948-1952. This was succeeded by four years with the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency in New York. Gene earned a PhD in Political Science from Columbia University and subsequently spent the remainder of his professional life at Dartmouth where he was a Professor of Government and the Orvil Dryfoos Professor of Public Affairs until his retirement in 1994. He was the author of numerous publications on international organizations and their role in shaping U.S. foreign policy.

Gene’s influence on students, colleagues and the Dickey Center has been profound. He was a passionate proponent of international cooperation, even during the darkest days of the Cold War and the most log-jammed periods of UN history. But he was never didactic. His passion was leavened with good humor and an infectious joie de vivre. Gene urged his students and colleagues to ask the important and interesting questions and not just the answerable ones; to set the standard high for ourselves and for our leaders; to reform and not forsake our international institutions, as the cost to obtain them was so high. He offered a moral education in the best sense, and led by example.

There will be a memorial celebration of Gene’s life on Saturday, May 4, 2013, at the Top of the HOP, Dartmouth College, organized by Gene’s three children, Catherine, Mark and Daniel Lyons.

A full obituary can be found at http://www.vnews.com/home/3894777-95/gene-college-nations-united
Crisis Simulation Cont.

in closed-door negotiations than they did in public forums. “During the behind-the-door negotiations, each delegation focused on its state interests and how to advance them,” says Ala’ Alrababah ’14. “However, the public statements did not reflect that. Instead, each delegation tried to portray itself as one whose only concern is saving human lives, rather than advancing its interests.”

Leehi Yona ’16, an environmentalist, says she had been skeptical of United Nations negotiations prior to the simulation. “But now that I’ve had the opportunity to experience them as a participant rather than as an observer,” Yona says, “I’ve come to realize that there’s much more to the complexity and politics of these issues than meets the eye.”

Lombard Post-Graduate Fellow cont.

accomplished the goals of his public service fellowship, he expressed a great enthusiasm for his continued learning and growth each day. He will wrap up his fellowship in the coming months and as Dave puts it, “has so much more to do.”

While much of the fervor surrounding the hurricane has long since died down, Dave and his team stay hard at work all over the city coordinating relief efforts. In a mere six months Dave has gained practical experience in almost every scope of relief work, and it all started on that fateful day, back at his hometown firehouse, where his persistence and resolve put him on an educational and innovative path towards helping others and making a tremendous impact. As Dave puts it, “I just followed my gut.”

What’s next for Dave? “Being in the New York City government is an experience unlike anything else. It’s confusing and complex, like a huge machine with tons of moving parts. Staying in New York City and emergency response is probably where I will be for some time,” says Dave. “All in all, it’s a great adventure and I’m enjoying making a difference.”

In April, the Dickey Center, in conjunction with the Tucker Foundation, will select the 2013 cohort of Richard D. Lombard Public Service Fellows. These recent graduates will undertake 6-12 month public service projects across the globe.