Harvard Business School

2022 Alumni Achievement Awards

PATRICIA C. “TOSH” BARRON

SALMAN A. KHAN

NAINA LAL KIDWAI

ROBERT L. RYAN

ROBERT B. WILSON

Harvard Business School's mission is to educate leaders who make a difference in the world.

Every day more than 80,000 HBS graduates strive to make these words a reality in a wide array of organizations that affect the lives of millions of people around the globe. For more than 50 years, the School has selected a number of outstanding individuals to receive its most important honor, the Alumni Achievement Award. Throughout their careers, these distinguished graduates have contributed significantly to their companies and communities while upholding the highest standards and values in everything they do. As such, they represent the best in our alumni body. Exemplary role models, they inspire all those who aspire to have an impact on both business and society.

PATRICIA C. "TOSH" BARRON

MBA 1972

Former President, Engineering Systems;
Former President, Office Products Division,
Xerox Corporation

The decisions that shape a life stand out in especially sharp relief in the case of Tosh Barron. First, there's the moment the young Brit took the advice of her American upstairs neighbors and moved to the United States. Then, as a modern dancer interested in studying arts administration, she acted on the suggestion of a boyfriend and instead applied to HBS—an experience she describes as "the pivot of my life."

TIMELINE

1942 Born, Oxford, England

1964 Earns teaching diploma, Bedford College of Physical Education

1968 Joins Tufts University as lecturer in dance

1972 Earns MBA

1972 Joins McKinsey as Engagement Manager

1978 Joins Xerox as Manager, Multinational Markets

1987 Xerox Vice President, Corporate Information Technology

1992 Xerox President, Office Products Division

1997 Xerox Vice President, Business Operations Support

1999 Retires from Xerox

2000 Teaches at NYU Stern School of Business as Clinical Associate Professor

2013 Member of Board, Business Executives for National Security

2014 Named to Top 100 Board Directors by National Association of Corporate Directors

FROM TOP:
Barron catching up on world events; in her Manhattan apartment; going for a daily stroll in Central Park.

Between her first and second years as an MBA student, Barron worked on a project for McKinsey with the Tanzanian government where she met Rukia Hamisi, forming a bond with implications neither woman could imagine at the time. Barron continued to work for McKinsey after graduating from HBS; then, in 1978, she was hired by Xerox Corporation, a client at the time. Familiar with her abilities, Xerox lost no time tossing Barron a challenge: Could she help lead the company's expansion into China?

"Xerox was very forward-thinking," says Barron, who traveled frequently to Beijing at a time when it was still relatively rare to see Americans—particularly women—conducting business in China. "One of the first things I did was bring together people with a deep understanding of the country; I obviously couldn't do it on my own. It was early days, and it was completely fascinating." When Xerox Chairman C. Peter McColough (MBA 1949) announced the company's activities in China to the media—a move that made the Chinese uncomfortable and gave away the company's early-mover advantage—Barron called and chastised him. "Some of my senior colleagues were appalled, but he thanked me, apologized, and said he hadn't understood," she recalls. "I think he respected me for it."

"Situations came to me—and I suppose I was somewhat fearless."

Barron would stay at Xerox for two decades, moving into a series of senior management roles across a range of functional areas, including president of the company's Office Products Division, its largest unit. She cites sheer "luck" as a significant factor in her two decades of success at Xerox, a period when the company underwent enormous change in leveraging technology as a competitive advantage—a development Barron was amply qualified to lead with her blend of business expertise and appetite for learning. "Situations came to me," she reflects, "and I suppose I am somewhat fearless. I just moved—I just did it. And I actually think I was fortunate to be one of the early women at the company, because Xerox was very supportive in bringing along the few of us who were there."

As Barron progressed in her career, she and her husband began a family. In 1985, soon to give birth to her first child, she received a phone call from Hamisi, who had been diagnosed with cancer. She had a request: If she died, could she count on Barron and her husband to adopt her two sons? Eight months later, Barron found herself the mother of three children: an infant, Thomas; Kay, 14; and Jamil, 13. "It was a different kind of family," she says with fond understatement, reflecting on the blend of ages, ethnicities, cultures, and religions the house suddenly held. "It was difficult to work in a demanding job and raise a family, but my sons—and now my granddaughters—bring me so much joy."

Barron redefined the meaning of "retirement" when she left Xerox in 1999. Having acted as lead director on the boards of five organizations, including Quaker Chemical and Teleflex, she continued to serve on a number of nonprofit and corporate boards in addition to teaching MBA courses in leadership and corporate governance at NYU's Stern School of Business. More recently, she's been involved with Business Executives for National Security, a nonpartisan, nonprofit organization that brings business expertise to bear on issues ranging from cybersecurity to talent management in the US armed forces. "I like to learn," Barron says with characteristic simplicity and directness. "And I like to do."

SALMAN A. KHAN

MBA 2003

Founder and CEO, Khan Academy

When Sal Khan began remotely tutoring his 12-year-old cousin Nadia in math nearly two decades ago, he wasn't planning to launch a tech-enabled education revolution. But those sessions planted the seeds of Khan Academy, a nonprofit online education platform that is changing the way students learn at home and in school. They also led Khan to his vocation: making a high-quality education available to anybody with an internet connection. "Our mission statement is a free, world-class education for anyone, anywhere," he says.

TIMELINE

1976 Born, Metairie, Louisiana

1988 Earns BS, Mathematics; BS and MS, Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, MIT

1999 Joins fintech startup MeVC

2003 Earns MBA

2003 Joins Wohl Capital Management, Analyst

2005 Registers domain name KhanAcademy.org and writes first software

2006 Records first YouTube video

2008 Registers Khan Academy as a nonprofit

2010 Receives philanthropic support from Google and the Gates Foundation

2012 Publishes *The One Room Schoolhouse: Education Reimagined*

2014 Founds Khan Lab School

2015 Delivers TED Talk, "Let's Teach for Mastery—Not Test Scores"

2020 Launches Schoolhouse.world

FROM TOP:

Khan at the bricks-and-mortar Khan Lab School; inspirational words at Khan Academy's offices in Mountain View, California; engaging a classroom of students.

A Louisiana native whose parents immigrated from India and Bangladesh, Khan earned three degrees from MIT and landed a job at a Silicon Valley start-up just as the first dot-com boom was coming to an end. When the startup faltered, Khan came to HBS, where he discovered an interest in capital markets. It was while working as a hedge fund analyst in Boston that he first began tutoring Nadia via phone and online.

The turning point came when Khan began developing practice problem software and posting video tutorials to YouTube for a small but growing coterie of cousins and their classmates. His young pupils universally preferred "virtual Sal" to the real thing—a reflection, he realized, of just how much they appreciated learning at their own pace, reviewing and practicing the material as much as needed to fully own it.

Khan was using an approach to education known as "mastery learning" that emphasizes skill acquisition over traditional metrics such as classroom seat time and letter grades—measures that can result in large gaps in student learning. Before long, Khan's video tutorials were garnering 100,000 views a month, total strangers were thanking him for helping engage their kids academically, and he was having trouble focusing on his day job. After incorporating Khan Academy as a nonprofit in 2008, he went all in on the new venture, living off his savings for the first nine months.

Khan later extended this approach with Khan Lab School, a mastery-based nonprofit K–12 school in Mountain View, California. Today, school districts across the country turn to Khan Academy for district-level support in math, science, and SAT practice. At last count, more than 280 districts across 45 states were working with Khan Academy, with a focus on districts that serve low-income communities and students of color. "We think we can supercharge the traditional system so that it can be less traditional and serve a lot more students," he says.

Eighteen years after those early tutoring sessions with Nadia, Khan Academy has more than 135 million registered users around the world and learning content available in more than 50 languages. Usage spiked threefold during the school lockdowns prompted by the coronavirus pandemic, as teachers and students turned to Khan Academy for an educational lifeline. Recently, Khan founded a third nonprofit, Schoolhouse.world, to provide free live tutoring via Zoom.

"Our mission statement is a free, world-class education for anyone, anywhere."

In time, Khan hopes to reach billions of learners around the world, establishing an educational safety net for all who need it—"something that makes the content and the tools of a world-class education available to everyone the way that clean drinking water and electricity are things that everyone should have in their lives.

"I think I've found a swim lane that is as perfect as I could have ever hoped for," he adds. "It feels sometimes too good to be true."

NAINA LAL KIDWAI

MBA 1982

Former Executive Director, Board of HSBC Asia Pacific;
Former Chairman, HSBC India

Founder and Chairman, India Sanitation Coalition

During her three-decade career in retail, commercial, and investment banking in India, Naina Lal Kidwai provided vision and leadership in an era of historic economic liberalization, overcoming long-entrenched gender barriers in the process. Today, she is leading what is, for many, an equally consequential transformation: the drive to establish universal access to safe and sustainable sanitation across India.

FROM TOP:

Kidwai at home with daughter Kemaya, and stepson Rumaan; in her garden outside New Delhi; taking some time for tea.

TIMELINE

1957 Born, Calcutta, India

1973 Finishes school at Loreto Convent, Shimla

1977 Earns BS, Economics, Lady Shri Ram College, University of Delhi

1977 Joins PriceWaterhouseCoopers chartered accountancy program; Articled Clerk

1982 Earns MBA

1982 Joins ANZ Grindlays Bank, Head, Western India Retail Banking; Investment Banking, Head

1994 Joins Morgan Stanley India, Vice Chairman and Head, Investment Banking

2002 Joins Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (HSBC), Chairman, India; Executive Director, Asia Pacific

2007 Receives Padma Shri Award from the Indian government for contributions to trade and industry

2013 Named first female president, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry

2015 Cofounds and chairs India Sanitation Coalition

2018 Publishes third book, *Survive or Sink: An Action Agenda for Sanitation, Water, Pollution, and Green Finance*

Always something of an iconoclast, Kidwai, who is the School's first Indian alumna, believes "doing something for the first time involves finding that little nugget which drives change." As a 20-year-old Delhi University graduate, she convinced PriceWaterhouseCoopers India to hire her and two other women for its chartered accountancy program. "I needed work experience before applying to US business schools, but the firm had safety concerns about women conducting factory audits in rural areas of India," she explains. "Today, over half of the firm's staff are women. We set them off on that journey, and there's been no looking back."

At HBS, Michael Porter's competitive strategy course and a related case writing project—along with the full spectrum of cases in BGIE—provided valuable learning. "Companies in socialist India were owned by the government," she notes, "so studying how governments and companies work in other economies was eye-opening."

Kidwai began her post-HBS career at British-owned Grindlays Bank, rising to head the investment banking business in the late 1980s, a time when the country's economy was still shackled by the tight regulations of the License Raj. Recalling the extraordinary opportunities and responsibilities she encountered after deregulation in 1991, she notes, "Almost overnight, I was in a position to have real influence in the new landscape." Early on, Kidwai helped develop key investment banking regulations, chaired the Capital Markets Committee at the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), and worked to launch a new National Stock Exchange.

In 1994, as head of investment banking for Morgan Stanley India, she led the first NASDAQ and NYSE listings of prominent Indian companies such as Wipro and Infosys. "We were marketing the equity of Indian oil and gas companies in the first disinvestment by the Indian government and listing IT and telecom companies globally," she says. "There was a lot of pressure since each deal had to set the stage for the next." In 1998, she initiated the merger of JM Financial and Morgan Stanley India.

In 2002, Kidwai joined the British bank HSBC with responsibility for capital markets, investment banking, and research and "a bit of a wish" that she would someday head the bank itself. Several promotions later, in 2006, she was named CEO of the bank, becoming the first woman to head a private sector bank in India. In 2009, she was appointed executive chairperson of HSBC in India, overseeing 34,000 employees in its banking, insurance, and asset management entities, as well as the IT and business processing units that serviced the rest of the world.

Retiring in 2015, Kidwai started the India Sanitation Coalition (ISC) with her late husband, Rashid Kidwai, to unite corporate, nonprofit, financial, and government stakeholders in a national effort to end open defecation, a leading cause of childhood diseases, pollution, and sexual assault. "You can't live in a country with so many have-nots without trying to make things better," says Kidwai, who previously worked on water resource and climate change issues through HSBC's global programs and at FICCI. Toilet usage in India has risen from 40 percent to 90 percent in recent years, she reports, but substantial sewage infrastructure and behavioral change hurdles remain.

In her work at the ISC and her service on numerous global corporate and nonprofit boards, Kidwai embraces the promise of sustainable investing to drive green initiatives in India and beyond. "To me, it's where finance and concern for the environment intersect," she says. "The world today is a confusing place. For companies that want to do the right thing, this is a clear opportunity for positive change."

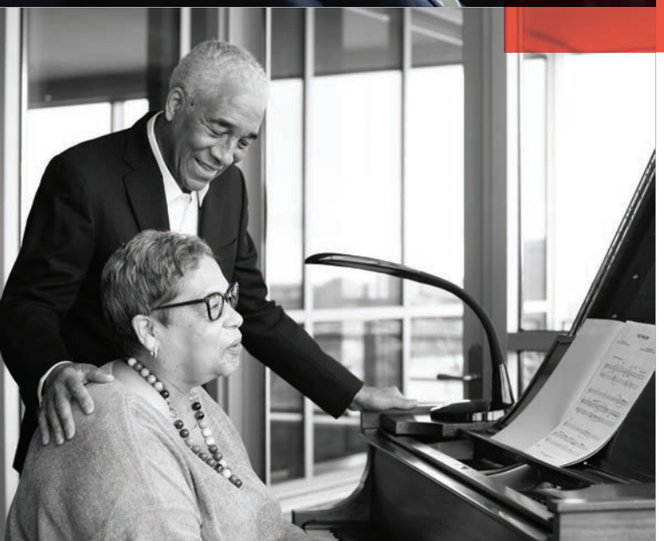
"Studying how governments and companies work in other economies was eye-opening."

ROBERT L. RYAN

MBA 1970

Retired Senior VP and CFO, Medtronic Inc.

Robert Ryan thought he had found his career path. After attending college—the first in his family to do so—the Detroit native enrolled in a PhD program in electrical engineering. The move promised a secure future, in addition to answering the space race call for scientists and engineers in the aftermath of Sputnik's launch.



TIMELINE

1943 Born, Detroit, Michigan

1966 Earns BS, Electrical Engineering, Wayne State University

1968 Earns MS, Electrical Engineering, Cornell University
Summers 1966–1968 Works as Plant Engineer at Detroit Edison Electric and Pontiac Motors

1970 Earns MBA

1970 Joins McKinsey

1975 Joins Citibank, rising to Department Head, Media Lending

1982 Joins Union Texas Petroleum; promoted to CFO, 1984

1993 Joins Medtronic as Senior Vice President and CFO

2000 Testifies to Congress, leading to creation of impairment test accounting standard

2004 Establishes Robert L. Ryan Fellowship at HBS in honor of his parents, Henry and Venicee

2005 Rings closing bell at NYSE upon retirement from Medtronic

2005 Continues board service for multiple organizations, including Stanley Black & Decker, General Mills, Hewlett Packard, Citigroup, and United Health Group

2014 Inducted into Financial Executives International Hall of Fame

2018 Leads revitalization of Estes Funeral Chapel, North Minneapolis

FROM TOP:

Ryan at home in Minneapolis; entertaining a guest; making music with his wife, Sharon.

There was just one problem: Ryan didn't enjoy his studies. "I was on autopilot," he says. Realizing he'd always been intrigued by finance, he put in a single application to business school. "It was a one-time opportunity to change the trajectory of my life. I was lucky enough to be admitted, so I sold my car to help pay for HBS. It seemed like a big risk at the time, but it would have been a bigger risk if I hadn't done it. I've always told my children that there are decision points in your life; you don't want to look back with regret on something you could have done."

Black students represented a small fraction of the student body at the time, but Ryan thrived. "The connecting point for me was really loving what I was learning," he says. "The case method teaches you that you may not solve every problem immediately, but if you ask the right questions and develop a hypothesis, there's much you can do."

After receiving his MBA, Ryan worked for McKinsey, then moved on to Citibank in 1975, eventually leading the organization's lending activities in the broadcasting and cable television industries. "These were rapidly growing companies, many with a negative net worth, yet the value of the business was growing by leaps and bounds," he recalls. "It was exciting and fast-paced, without many of the routine concerns of traditional banking transactions—everyone wanted to be on my team."

Ryan next joined Union Texas Petroleum, rising to CFO. In 1985, he helped put together financing for a leveraged buyout of the company, only to see oil prices crater. Ryan implemented cost-saving initiatives and traveled the globe to build an investor relations program and successfully strengthen the company's position. When the stock market crash of 1987 kicked off more ups and downs, Ryan capped his tenure with a restructuring effort to maintain the company's independence. By 1993, Union Texas was once again on firm ground. "Each year seemed to bring a new crisis, but with that came tremendous learning," he reflects.

"It was a one-time opportunity to change the trajectory of my life."

When Medtronic CEO Bill George talked to Ryan about becoming CFO, Ryan was still committed to finishing his work at Union Texas. George said Medtronic would wait, and Ryan reconsidered, intrigued by the potential of a medical device company that in 1957 introduced the first battery-operated pacemaker. From 1993, when Ryan joined the company, to his retirement in 2005, Medtronic revenues grew almost tenfold as the company built on its history as a health care pioneer, introducing other innovations such as implantable defibrillators. "I miss visiting the operating room and seeing how the technology benefits patients directly," Ryan says. "And from my perspective as CFO, we expanded to a much more global investor base, made a number of acquisitions and sales, and saw the stock split several times."

In any conversation about his career, Ryan is quick to mention the role his parents played in his success. "My father was the 15th of 16 children, went to school through fifth grade, and worked in a Chrysler plant for 43 years, but he was one of the smartest, most strategic people I've ever known. And thanks to my mother, I could write cursive and read before I started kindergarten. She also pulled me out of public school before I finished the first week and put me in Catholic school, which was a huge sacrifice for them." In the spirit of returning that opportunity, Ryan often serves as a mentor to others and has endowed fellowships at several schools, including HBS and Cornell. "My parents made sure I had a great education from kindergarten onward, which made all the difference to me," he says. "We don't get to where we are without some help along the way."

ROBERT B. WILSON

MBA 1961, DBA 1963

Adams Distinguished Professor of Management, Emeritus, Stanford University

2020 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences

Throughout his career, economist Robert Wilson has focused on pursuing his intellectual interests while encouraging his students to do the same. It's hard to argue with the results: Three of his former PhD students have won the Nobel Prize, with the last, Paul Milgrom, sharing the 2020 prize with Wilson for advances the two made in the theory and design of auctions.

FROM TOP:

Wilson at home in Palo Alto; with his wife, Mary; a rather special gold medal depicting Alfred Nobel.

TIMELINE

1937 Born, Geneva, Nebraska

1959 Earns AB, Mathematics, Harvard University

1961 Earns MBA

1963 Earns DBA; teaches at UCLA; consults for RAND Corporation

1964 Joins faculty at Stanford University Graduate School of Business

1967 Publishes first paper on game theory, auctions, and bidding

1979 Begins consulting with oil companies on bidding strategies and researching power-pricing strategies

1986 Receives first of three honorary doctorates

1995 Wins Leo Melamed Prize from University of Chicago for book on nonlinear pricing

2004 Retires but continues to teach and conduct research

2020 Shares Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences with Paul Milgrom for "improvements in auction theory and invention of new auction formats"

In a sense, auctions are in Wilson's blood: The descendent of farmers and mule traders, he witnessed more than a few cattle auctions as a child growing up in Nebraska. But it would be years before he developed a research agenda around the topic, with economic implications reaching well beyond the limited, linear, one-item-at-a-time approach used in typical auctions.

Wilson first came to Harvard as an undergraduate on a General Motors National Scholarship, supplementing his meager stipend by working as a library page and selling milk and donuts in the residence halls. He bounced from physics to philosophy to math and wound up at HBS only because he wanted to pursue doctoral work with Professor Howard Raiffa, a pioneering figure in game theory and decision analysis. Before he could do that, however, Wilson had to complete his MBA, a degree that held little interest for a student more intrigued by theory than the boardroom.

One of the cases he analyzed involved competitive bidding for offshore oil and gas leases. "I was given a flunking grade," Wilson recalls. He'd relied on mathematics to solve the problem at hand rather than writing out a more managerial response. If the MBA program wasn't a good fit, however, his relationship with Raiffa was, sparking a lifelong interest in understanding conflict and cooperation among multiple parties.

When Wilson landed his first teaching job at UCLA, he was so broke that Raiffa gave him $1,000 to help move his wife and two-year-old daughter across the country. While there, he also consulted for the RAND Corporation, where he exchanged ideas with the renowned game theorist Lloyd Shapley, who later shared the Nobel Prize with Wilson's student Alvin Roth, now an HBS professor emeritus. The following year, Wilson secured a visiting appointment at Stanford's Graduate School of Business. He has been on faculty there since 1964, applying game theory—which Shapley once described as "the mathematical study of conflict and resolution"—to a wide range of business problems.

"It was a brief moment in my life, but it had an enormous impact."

In the 1970s, while he was mentoring Roth, Milgrom, and Bengt Holmstrom, who won the Nobel in 2016, Wilson consulted with the Department of the Interior on auctions held for exploration leases and with oil companies on their bidding strategies. Those experiences helped him understand how a lack of information on oil and gas reservoirs could influence bidding behavior and led him to develop the so-called mineral rights model of auctions that Milgrom would later refine.

While consulting for Pacific Bell, Wilson and Milgrom developed a model for bidding on broadcast spectrum licenses, an approach adopted by the FCC in 1994. Other countries soon followed, generating an estimated $1.5 trillion to date in worldwide government revenues. "It was a brief moment in my life, but it had an enormous impact," reflects Wilson. Always intrigued by the practical applications for his research, he also developed a novel method for pricing electrical power currently applied to interruptible sources of renewable energy such as wind and solar. When asked once what made Wilson such an effective mentor, Milgrom answered, "He was encouraging, and he has great taste in problems. He would discourage us from working on things that were either intractable or didn't matter."

Modest by nature, Wilson prefers instead to highlight the contributions of his collaborators, describing the great pleasure he took in working with his Nobel-winning students and the "enormous joy" he felt when Roth, Holmstrom, and Milgrom each won the prize. "I refer to them as my trifecta," he says.

/ PREVIOUS

RECIPIENTS

1968
Robert S. McNamara, MBA 1939

1969
Charles F. Myers Jr., MBA 1935

1970
Joseph C. Wilson, MBA 1933

1971
Robinson F. Barker, AMP 30, 1956
Edward W. Carter, MBA 1937

1972
Alden W. Clausen, AMP 50, 1966

1973
Donald S. Perkins, MBA 1951

1974
Stewart S. Cort, MBA 1936

1976
Christiane Scrivener, AMP 66, 1973

1977
William M. Agee, MBA 1963

1978
Henry B. Schacht, MBA 1962
Charles E. Spahr, HBS 1939
William H. Wendel, MBA 1940

1979
Walter A. Haas Jr., MBA 1939
Samuel C. Johnson, MBA 1952
Lucius Theus, AMP 57, 1969

1980
John W. Hanley, MBA 1947
John L. Weinberg, MBA 1950
John C. Whitehead, MBA 1947

1981
Fletcher L. Byrom, AMP 21, 1952
Jaquelin H. Hume, MBA 1930
Rene McPherson, MBA 1952

1982
William H. Draper III, MBA 1954
James L. Ferguson, MBA 1951
Roy M. Huffington, AMP 76, 1977

1983
Andrew L. Lewis Jr., MBA 1955
Robert H. Malott, MBA 1950
Donald C. Platten, AMP 50, 1966
Julia M. Walsh, AMP 41, 1962

1984
Daniel Janssen, MBA 1962
Richard H. Jenrette, MBA 1957
Robert E. Kirby, MBA 1956
Burton G. Malkiel, MBA 1955

1985
Philip Caldwell, MBA 1942
William G. McGowan, MBA 1954
Kaneo Nakamura, AMP 50, 1966
John S.R. Shad, MBA 1949

1986
Edson D. de Castro, HBS 1963
Carol R. Goldberg, AMP 57, 1969
Peter Lougheed, MBA 1954
C. Peter McColough, MBA 1949

1987
Eneko de Belausteguigoitia, AMP 95, 1985
Arthur Rock, MBA 1951

1988
Luther Foster, MBA 1936
John J. Nevin, MBA 1952
C.D. Spangler Jr., MBA 1956

1989
Vincent L. Gregory Jr., MBA 1949
Christopher Hogg, MBA 1962

1990
Daniel B. Burke, MBA 1955
Alain M. Gomez, PMD 20, 1970
Thomas S. Murphy, MBA 1949
Jesse Philips, MBA 1939

1991
George B. Beitzel, MBA 1952
Robert M. Halperin, MBA 1952
Sandra L. Kurtzig, OPM 4, 1980

1992
Dennis F. Hightower, MBA 1974
K.J. Luke, MBA 1938
Dean O. Morton, MBA 1960
Robert D. Orr, HBS 1942
Frank Shrontz, MBA 1958
Harold Tanner, MBA 1956

1993
Elaine L. Chao, MBA 1979
Robert Cizik, MBA 1958
Walter Y. Elisha, MBA 1965
Charles D. Ellis, MBA 1963
Dean F. LeBaron, MBA 1960
Erling S. Lorentzen, MBA 1948

1994
Amos B. Hostetter Jr., MBA 1961
Richard L. Menschel, MBA 1959
Donald M. Stewart, AMP 91, 1983
William P. Wilder, MBA 1950
Richard P. Wollenberg, MBA 1938

1995
Jean Bernhard Buttner, HRPBA 1958
Charles R. Lee, MBA 1964
Bert N. Mitchell, OPM 10, 1985
Ratan N. Tata, AMP 71, 1975
Thomas C. Theobald, MBA 1960

1996
Scott D. Cook, MBA 1976
Marlene R. Krauss, MBA 1967
Andrew K. Ludwick, MBA 1969
Yawand-Wossen Mangasha, MBA 1956

1997
Matthew W. Barrett, AMP 85, 1981
Charles A. Coverdale, MBA 1971
Victor K. Fung, PhD 1971 (Harvard University)
William W. George, MBA 1966
Stephen P. Kaufman, MBA 1965
Ruth M. Owades, MBA 1975
John C. Waddell, MBA 1965

1998
Ralph M. Barford, MBA 1952
Frank Batten, MBA 1952
David J. Dunn, MBA 1961
Ann M. Fudge, MBA 1977
Ellen R. Marram, MBA 1970
Robert F. McDermott, MBA 1950

1999
W. Don Cornwell, MBA 1971
Bruce W. Ferguson, JD/MBA 1981
John F. Keane Sr., MBA 1954
Arthur C. Martinez, MBA 1965
David W. Thompson, MBA 1981
Jeanette Sarkisian Wagner, AMP 90, 1983
Scott L. Webster, MBA 1981

2000
Gordon M. Binder, MBA 1962
Peter A. Brooke, MBA 1954
Orit Gadiesh, MBA 1977
Robert L. Louis-Dreyfus, MBA 1973
Thomas G. Stemberg, MBA 1973

2001
William F. Connell, MBA 1963
T.J. Dermot Dunphy, MBA 1956
Richard B. Fisher, MBA 1962
Amy Schiffman Langer, MBA 1977
Bert W.M. Twaalfhoven, MBA 1954

2002
Raymond V. Gilmartin, MBA 1968
Orin C. Smith, MBA 1967
Marjorie M.T. Yang, MBA 1976
Egon P.S. Zehnder, MBA 1956

2003
James E. Burke, MBA 1949
Howard E. Cox Jr., MBA 1969
William Elfers, MBA 1943
Daniel S. Gregory, MBA 1957
Lillian Lincoln Lambert, MBA 1969
Henry F. McCance, MBA 1966
Charles O. Rossotti, MBA 1964
Daniel L. Vasella, MD, PMD 57, 1989
Charles P. Waite, MBA 1959

2004
D. Ronald Daniel, MBA 1954
Barbara Hackman Franklin, MBA 1964
A.G. Lafley, MBA 1977
Minoru Makihara, AMP 75, 1977
Donald P. Nielsen, MBA 1963

2005
Rahul Bajaj, MBA 1964
Nancy M. Barry, MBA 1975
Louis V. Gerstner Jr., MBA 1965
Judith R. Haberkorn, AMP 111, 1992
Joseph J. O'Donnell, MBA 1971

2006
Sir Ronald M. Cohen, MBA 1969
William H. Donaldson, MBA 1958
Ann S. Moore, MBA 1978
Philip L. Yeo, MBA 1976

2007
Donna L. Dubinsky, MBA 1981
A. Malachi Mixon III, MBA 1968
Sir Martin S. Sorrell, MBA 1968
Hansjörg Wyss, MBA 1965
Jaime Augusto Zobel de Ayala, MBA 1987

2008
John Doerr, MBA 1976
Jeffrey R. Immelt, MBA 1982
Anand G. Mahindra, MBA 1981
Meg Whitman, MBA 1979
James D. Wolfensohn, MBA 1959

2009
William K. Bowes Jr., MBA 1952
Kathryn E. Giusti, MBA 1985
Robert F. Greenhill, MBA 1962
Jorge Paulo Lemann, AB 1961
Henry M. Paulson Jr., MBA 1970
Carlos A. Sicupira, OPM 9, 1984
Marcel H. Telles, OPM 10, 1985

2010
Susan L. Decker, MBA 1986
James Dimon, MBA 1982
Allan W.B. Gray, MBA 1965
James A. Lovell, AMP 62, 1971
Marvin S. Traub, MBA 1949

2011
Peter Harf, MBA 1974
Seth Klarman, MBA 1982
Robert Kraft, MBA 1965
Karen Gordon Mills, MBA 1977
Hüsnü Özyegin, MBA 1969

2012
Cynthia Carroll, MBA 1989
Franklin P. Johnson Jr., MBA 1952
Hiroshi Mikitani, MBA 1993
E. Roe Stamps IV, MBA 1974
Andrew H. Tisch, MBA 1977

2013
Joanna M. Jacobson, MBA 1987
André R. Jakurski, MBA 1973
Thomas A. James, MBA 1966
Thai Lee, MBA 1985
Roger W. Sant, MBA 1960

2014
Gerald Chertavian, MBA 1992
Ashraf M. Dahod, MBA 1981
Sheila Lirio Marcelo, MBA 1998/JD 1999
Jonathan M. Nelson, MBA 1983
Wendell P. Weeks, MBA 1987

2016
Mary Callahan Erdoes, MBA 1993
Alan F. Horn, MBA 1971
W. James McNerney Jr., MBA 1975
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