

# BRIEFINGS

THE WATSON INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES BROWN UNIVERSITY SPRING 2005



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## Watsonblogs Go Live at the Watson Institute

Critical commentary from Watson Institute faculty and affiliates now extends beyond the printed page to the Internet through the Institute's new blogging initiative. Watsonblogs at [www.Watsonblogs.org](http://www.Watsonblogs.org) aim to create another venue for public outreach on pressing global issues and breaking news through which scholars and other Watson affiliates can share their thoughts and opinions.

Geoffrey Kirkman '91, associate director of the Watson Institute, commented that "The goal of Watsonblogs is to bring a new group of voices into the blogosphere around issues of international importance. As we inaugurate the project, I am eager to see what happens. Given the wide range of interests and expertise among our faculty, alumni, and other affiliates, I think we have the potential to create

a really lively and diverse forum for smart discussion and debate about international affairs that will highlight views and perspectives that cannot be found elsewhere. Already, in the very first stage of the project, we have seen blogging activity from as far away as Iran and Tunisia, not to mention the great contributions from within the walls of the Institute."

Blogging is one of the fastest growing means of interactive communication on the Internet, with an estimated 9 million blogs worldwide. In an article from the November/December 2004 issue of *Foreign Policy*, authors Daniel W. Drezner and Henry Farrell note that "blogs are becoming more influential because they affect the content of international media coverage." Journalists and pundits, they argue, read blogs to take the pulse of public

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*Geoffrey Kirkman*

**WATSONBLOGS.ORG**  
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opinion on “what matters.”

While blogs themselves have become an established means of communication and engagement, the Watsonblogs initiative represents a unique and unprecedented effort. Watsonblogs will create an institutional community for international affairs scholars, practitioners, and Institute affiliates to discuss and to disseminate their work directly and immediately.

For instance, the Institute’s Global Security Program has used its blog to challenge standing concepts of “security” through its “Global Security Manifesto,” which opens its blogging site. Introducing the GlobalSecurityBlog, Program Director James Der Derian states, “I have posted our [Manifesto]...in the hope that [it] will open a dialogue that might exhume, exhort, and hopefully exorcise the specter of terror that currently haunts international politics.”

The Manifesto states, “Global security—in the broad sense of how we understand, manage, and ameliorate an endangered world—is the most pressing challenge of the 21st century. No longer definable by discrete levels of analysis, bounded disciplines of study, and fixed configurations of power, the issue of security is being transformed by new globalizing forces.” (See also page 8.)

The *Brown Journal of World Affairs* (BJWA), which is edited and published by undergraduates at the Watson Institute, recently used their blogging site to review an Institute event featuring Daniel Levy, a lead drafter of the (2003) Geneva Accord. Levy spoke about the effects of the independent draft agreement on the peace process. In this entry, *BJWA*

highlights related work at the Watson Institute on the utility of simulations in negotiation processes and conflict management. From this entry, readers are taken to blog entry of a full interview that *BJWA* held with Levy.

In a personal commentary, Keith Brown, a Watson assistant professor (research) and anthropologist, notes in his first blog on March 14 that “The British anthropologist Nigel Rapport, inspired (as I recall) by E. M. Forster, keeps or used to keep a ‘commonplace journal’—a location for the scraps of quotations and observations, not necessarily part of an ongoing piece of research and writing, that nonetheless caught his eye.”

He continued, “Blogs, as I understand them, have some similarity with the commonplace book. Where they differ is in the emphasis in blogging on immediacy: the community that blogs conjure is biased towards those alive and on-line. The commonplace book, as Rapport relates it, reflects rather a sense of solidarity with the deceased and off-line.”

Watsonblogs, as such, will serve as an “alive and online” portal into the thoughts of Watson faculty and affiliates on wide ranging issues that challenge the global community. From it will grow an immediate and vital record of Watson activities beyond what appears on printed pages in books, journal articles, or research reports, reaching millions in this new virtual audience.

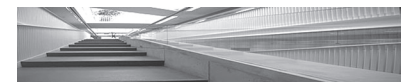
In addition to the Watsonblogs website, the latest postings are available on the homepage of the Institute’s website at [www.watsoninstitute.org](http://www.watsoninstitute.org).

## Friends of Watson Institute Program Set for Debut

The Watson Institute has long sought ways to build a broader and more cohesive community of supporters. To this end, it will launch this summer a program called the Friends of the Watson Institute (FOWI). The program will serve as a central component of the Institute’s ongoing effort to expand its outreach activities.

The Institute will host an inaugural dinner in June 2005 in New York City that will feature Director Thomas J. Biersteker’s and Senior Fellow Sue Eckert’s work on terrorist financing. Future dinners and events are also being planned, including a dinner this fall in San Francisco.

FOWI is designed to provide a venue through which alumni and friends of the University can reconnect to Brown through a shared interest in international affairs.



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Karen Elliott House

## Karen Elliott House Joins Watson Board

**K**aren Elliott House is the newest member of the Watson Institute's Board of Overseers. A senior vice president of Dow Jones & Company and publisher of all print editions of *The Wall Street Journal*, she is also a member of the company's executive committee.

Before being appointed to her current position in July 2002, House had been president of Dow Jones' international group since January 1995.

In 1974, she joined the *Journal's* Washington, D.C. bureau as a journalist, where she covered energy, environment, and agriculture. She was named diplomatic correspondent in 1978, moved to New York in 1983 as assistant foreign editor, and became foreign editor in 1984. In March 1989, she was named vice president of Dow Jones' international group.

## Watson Institute Receives Special Consultative Status from the United Nations

**T**he Watson Institute has received special consultative status from the United Nation's Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). This new relationship enables the Institute's research to reach a wider international policy forum and for the Institute to be an active participant in UN policy discussions and debates.

"Our new status at the United Nations deepens our existing relationships with the UN and should enhance the Institute's unique position as a leader at the intersection of academia and policy," said Institute Director Thomas J. Biersteker. "I look forward to greater interaction on issues of substance between our faculty and our counterparts at the UN."

ECOSOC is a 54-member council that serves as a vehicle within the UN for airing international economic and social issues and for formulating policy recommendations that are addressed to the organization and its Member States. The Institute was granted special consultative status along with three other nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) at a January meeting in New York. Only 2,534 other NGOs worldwide have been granted consultative status with the United Nations since 1948.

ECOSOC's broad mandates, include such measures as initiating

studies and reports; making recommendations on international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters; and promoting respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms. The council serves to strengthen cooperation within the UN system, coordinates the work of specialized agencies, and consults with NGOs.

It is in this latter capacity that the Watson Institute will interact with ECOSOC by attending and speak-

**"I look forward to greater interaction on issues of substance between our faculty and our counterparts at the UN."**

*Thomas J. Biersteker*

ing at council meetings, proposing items for its agenda, and circulating statements. This new status will benefit Watson Institute faculty who work on political economy and development, foreign assistance, and identity and cultural issues.

For many years, the Institute has interacted with numerous offices within the UN system. Recent initiatives include:

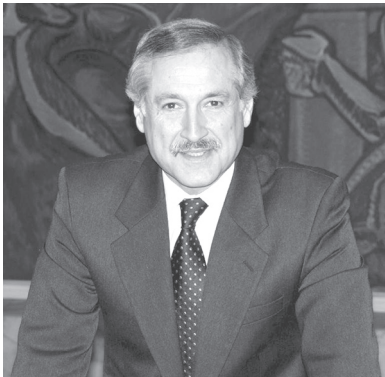
- a six-year relationship with the United Nations Secretariat and the Institute's Targeted Sanctions Project, resulting in key participation in three sanctions reform processes and two workshops held in Providence, and attended by representatives from the 15 current members of the UN Security Council to review and simulate these processes; and
- an invitation from the Human Development Report Office of the United Nations Development Programme to organize two panels for the January 2005 Third Forum on Human Development in Paris.

**"Our new status at the United Nations deepens our existing relationships with the UN and should enhance the Institute's unique position as a leader at the intersection of academia and policy."**

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## WATSON FEATURES

The Watson Institute's Directors Lecture Series on Contemporary International Affairs brings to campus leading public intellectuals to engage faculty and students in discussions about compelling global issues.



Heraldo Muñoz

## Directors Series Hosts Former Head of UN Security Council's Al-Qaida/Taliban Sanctions Committee

Ambassador Heraldo Muñoz, Chile's permanent representative to the United Nations, delivered in March an address, "Sanctioning Al-Qaida and the Taliban: The UN Security Council Experience," at the Watson Institute's Joukowsky Forum. Muñoz recently completed a term as chair of the UN Security Council's Al-Qaida and Taliban Sanctions Committee. His lecture was part of the Watson Institute Directors Lecture Series on Contemporary International Affairs.

During his presentation, Muñoz discussed the evolution of the Security Council's sanctions regime against these two groups and related terrorist organizations and individuals. He assessed the successes and weaknesses of the council's actions and emphasized

the financial dimensions of the measures adopted against these terrorist networks.

For example, the main tool of the committee is a list of suspected terrorists. Once a name is placed on this list, the person is not permitted to exit or enter any country or to obtain any weapon or weapons material. His or her assets are immediately frozen.

Consequently, Muñoz had problems convincing countries to add names to the list because some do not want to acknowledge that they have a terrorist problem. Other countries keep names off the list as a bargaining chip so that known terrorists will provide information to investigators.

One of the most difficult obstacles facing the committee is how to enforce the list and its sanctions. Muñoz traveled to 21 countries during his 2 years on the Al-Qaida and Taliban Sanctions Committee and spoke to government ministers in each. He found that dialogue encouraged participation—and not creating noncompliance lists and trying to shame states into enforcing the sanctions.

"Some countries do not have the resources to effectively enforce the sanctions," Muñoz said, quoting a recent report by Kofi Annan that suggests, "the rich countries should help the poor ones with their poverty, and the poor countries should help the rich ones with their security." For Muñoz, the war on terrorism is not just military but also diplomatic and ideological.

Chile's President Ricardo Lagos named Muñoz as that country's UN permanent representative in May

2003. Five months earlier, Chile had begun its two-year tenure in the UN Security Council as one of the 10 nonpermanent members, which led to Muñoz's appointment as chair of the Al-Qaida and Taliban Sanctions Committee not long after joining the council.

Muñoz's other diplomatic posts have included Chile's ambassador to Brazil and its ambassador to the Organization of American States. Before going to the UN, he was Chile's deputy foreign minister and minister secretary general of government under President Lagos.

A prolific author, Muñoz has published more than 20 books and dozens of essays in academic journals such as *Foreign Policy*, *The Journal of Democracy*, *The Journal of Interamerican and World Affairs*, and *Latin American Research Review*. He holds a PhD in international studies from the University of Denver, Colorado, and a diploma in international relations from the Catholic University of Chile.

Among his nongovernmental and academic positions, Muñoz has been the president of the Economist Conferences, Chile, and president of *Latinanalyst Consultores*. He was a professor at the Institute of International Studies of the University of Chile. Muñoz founded and was director of the foreign policy institute, *Programa de Seguimiento de las Políticas Exteriores Latinoamericanas (PROSPEL)*, Santiago, Chile from 1983 to 1990. He has been a visiting professor or lecturer at several universities and diplomatic academies in the United States, Europe, and Latin America.



Barbara Bodine

## Former Ambassador to Yemen Barbara Bodine Addresses Governance in the Middle East

As a career diplomat in the Middle East, Barbara Bodine has served in some of the Arabian Peninsula's hot spots during the past 20 years. From this lens, Bodine, the former ambassador to Yemen, addressed the topic of "Governance in the Middle East: Iraq and Beyond" for the Watson Institute's Directors Lecture Series on Contemporary International Affairs.

She prefaced her talk at Brown with a comparison between democracy and governance, and noted that it is possible to have all the trappings of democracy without good governance. At the same time, it is also possible to have good governance without democracy.

Bodine also weighed in on the electoral developments in Egypt and Lebanon in the wake of the elections in Iraq. She argued that more credit should be given to indigenous activists and reformers rather than to U.S. foreign policy. She noted that the election in Iraq would not have been so successful without other precedents in the region.

In addition, protesters and demonstrators in Lebanon probably were more inspired by the Rose and Orange Revolutions than by the recent Iraq elections. "The U.S. needs to resist the temptation to become the cock who takes credit for the sun rising in the morning," she said.

Bodine highlighted three issues that U.S. policymakers should heed. First, the tone of U.S. rhetoric and policymaking should be more diplomatic.

Second, the United States should reexamine how to support reformers in Middle East countries. "You help your friends by doing what helps them, not what helps you," she noted. In many cases, it may be better for reform activists if the U.S. remained quiet and simply provided logistical and financial support.

Third, she worried about situations where U.S. concern for security may take precedence over U.S. concern for democratization. The Bush administration has already pressured some governments in the Middle East to adopt acts similar to the "Patriot Act" for security purposes, and this move has signaled a backslide in the democratic progress of those countries.

To clarify the role of the U.S. in facilitating reform in the Middle East, Bodine presented two basic premises.

First, most people prefer good governance to bad governance. Second, it is better to cooperate with the government and structures that already exist and work to improve them rather than to start anew.

Following these two basic principles, the U.S. ought to work with reformers within the existing governments as well as with activists outside the government. "Personally, I believe we should have diplomatic relations with every government," Bodine said. "No matter how repressive the government, it is important to have that dialogue. Ultimately, you always negotiate with your enemies, not your friends."

Bodine spent her 30-year diplomatic career primarily in the Middle East, including tours as deputy principal officer in Baghdad and deputy chief of mission in Kuwait during the Iraqi invasion and occupation in 1990. She also served as U.S. ambassador to Yemen during a period in U.S.-Yemeni relations that saw the terrorist attack on the USS Cole in 2000, as well as enhanced security cooperation and democratization. In 2003, she was appointed coordinator for postconflict reconstruction for Baghdad and the central provinces of Iraq.

She is currently the executive director of the Governance Initiative in the Middle East at Harvard University's Kennedy School. The initiative promotes executive training and academic research in emerging governance issues with regional scholars and leaders in cooperation with the new Dubai School of Government.

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*Barbara Bodine*

## GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT

“We are told that the report we produced, which determined that bacterial contamination of drinking water supplies continues to be rampant despite the widespread practice of boiling water in the home, is now helping to inform relief, reconstruction, and redevelopment efforts.”

*Jeff Albert*

## Watson Affiliates Help Provide Tsunami Victims with Drinking Water and Housing

The devastating results of the December 2004 tsunami in the Indian Ocean continue to reverberate nearly six months later. Countless international agencies, governments, and private citizens have poured vast resources into the affected areas. Two Watson Institute affiliates—Visiting Scholar Jeff Albert '92 and Research Assistant Thilakshani Dias '05—have made contributions that are providing basic needs to victims of this disaster.

Albert, a hydro-environmental scientist, has brought much needed assistance to Indonesia in the form of purified drinking water. Just weeks after the tsunami hit, Albert made a ten-day tour to Banda Aceh, during which he worked with a team from the relief group CARE and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to analyze drinking water conditions in the tsunami-affected region. The team also distributed household drinking water supplies, including the “Safe Water System,” a simple chlorine-based treatment pioneered by the CDC, and PuR©, an even more potent disinfectant-coagulant developed by Procter and Gamble.

Albert and a colleague, Steve Rhee, a Yale University graduate student, trained local Indonesian aid workers in the use of PuR and facilitated the distribution of some 12,000, four-gram PuR sachets to the

refugee camps in and around Banda Aceh, providing 120,000 liters of clean water. Meanwhile, their assessment of drinking water quality in the camps served as a basis for a much broader analysis of water in health.

“We are told that the report we produced, which determined that bacterial contamination of drinking water supplies continues to be rampant despite the widespread practice of boiling water in the home, is now helping to inform relief, reconstruction, and redevelopment efforts,” noted Albert.

In addition, they participated in a training program with nongovernmental officials on the purification process and also assessed the drinking water quality among the refugees and residents of the region.

Thilakshani (Tilli) Dias '05, a Brown University development studies concentrator and research assistant at the Watson Institute, had a personal stake in the tsunami tragedy. Born in Sri Lanka, she had just returned to her home in Colombo, the capital, on winter break when the tsunami hit, killing 30,000 people and leaving thousands homeless. She immediately worked at refugee camps to offer assistance. While there, Dias spoke to victims, politicians, business leaders, and relief workers about small-scale reconstruction of permanent homes



A relief worker demonstrates the PuR© water purification process to residents in Banda Aceh, Indonesia. Photo by Jeff Albert.

as a possible relief project she could pursue.

She developed a plan to provide housing for six-to-eight families. Dias' efforts were different from others because she wanted to create a direct connection between donors and victims; reach out to those who might not receive funding from aid organizations, such as landowners; and use grassroots organizing principles for the project.

This winter and spring, she identified donors at Brown and beyond. She then helped the project's target families relocate from refugee camps back onto their land and begin construction of prefabricated houses. From there, the basic structure can be remodeled to suit the requirements of the family. Each house costs approximately \$1,250–1,500.

Her efforts have brought direct and immediate aid to families who would have fallen off the radar screen of mainstream international funding.

## GLOBAL SECURITY

## McNamara Returns to Brown for Vietnam War Anniversaries

Speaking to an overflow audience at Brown University, former U.S. Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara described the conclusions he has reached about war and peace in the twenty-first century. As a participant in some of the epochal events of the past 40 years, the former secretary of defense for Presidents Kennedy and Johnson has been on a mission to glean lessons from major crises in recent U.S. foreign affairs to prevent future missteps.

His April talk, “Reducing the Risk of Conflict, Killing, and Catastrophe in the 21st Century,” was the culmination of the Watson Institute’s observation of three milestones related to the U.S. war with Vietnam: 40 years since the introduction of U.S. combat troops; 30 years since the fall of Saigon to communist forces; and 10 years since the normalization of Vietnam and U.S. relations.

James G. Blight, principal co-investigator of the Institute’s Critical Oral History Projects, and the project’s other principal, Janet M. Lang, have collaborated with McNamara on reexamining key decisionmaking processes in policy crises such as Vietnam. McNamara and Blight summarized the results of their collaboration in *Wilson’s Ghost: Reducing the Risk of Conflict, Killing and Catastrophe in the 21st Century*.

Blight and Lang also were principal advisors to Errol Morris on his Academy Award®-winning film *The Fog of War: Eleven Lessons from the Life*

*of Robert S. McNamara.*

McNamara stressed to the many Brown undergraduates who attended his talk: “Conventional wisdom is that [you] don’t make the same mistakes twice; learn from your mistakes.... You can make mistakes with conventional weapons; there’s a learning curve with them. But with nuclear weapons, there is no learning curve. You make a mistake, and you are going to destroy nations.... Think about it, what can *you* do, what should *you* do to deal with the problem?”

In addition to McNamara’s appearance, Blight and Lang organized “The Vietnam War: Untold Stories,” a panel that brought together three personal perspectives on the war: Roger LeBrun, a combat medic and conscientious objector in Vietnam; Quyen Truong ’05, whose father, a South Vietnamese soldier, was impris-

**“Conventional wisdom is that we don’t make the same mistakes twice, learn from your mistakes....”**

*Robert S. McNamara*

oned in a reeducation camp after the fall of Saigon; and, Augustus A. White III ’57, a MASH unit surgeon in Vietnam. LeBrun, a photographer, and Truong, a painter, have transformed their experiences of the war into a joint art exhibition currently on display at the Watson Institute.



l-r: Abbott Gleason, James G. Blight, and Robert S. McNamara

Blight and Lang also invited National Security Archive Director Thomas S. Blanton and University of Toronto Professor David A. Welch to present a panel on “Kennedy, Johnson, and Vietnam: The Impact of the Presidential Transition on the War, and Its Implications for U.S. Foreign and Defense Policy.”

They shared the early findings of a research project that is analyzing new documents and audiotapes and bears on a single counterfactual question: What would Kennedy have done about Vietnam had he lived and been reelected?

These events were made possible through the support of Brown’s Francis Wayland Collegium for Liberal Learning, the C. V. Starr Lectureships Fund, the Watson Institute, Creative Arts Council, and the Arca Foundation.

**JAMES G. BLIGHT** and **JANET M. LANG** are the authors of a new book *The Fog of War: Lessons from the Life of Robert S. McNamara* (Rowman & Littlefield, 2005), which is a study guide for college students using the film, *The Fog of War*. It is available by visiting [www.rowmanlittlefield.com](http://www.rowmanlittlefield.com).

A joint exhibition, “The Vietnam War: Untold Stories,” with images by Roger LeBrun and Quyen Truong ’05, is on display through July 22, at the Watson Institute, 111 Thayer Street. Hours: Monday–Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.

## GLOBAL SECURITY

## Global Security Program Creates Two New Web Outreach Initiatives

In its continued efforts to engage the public and encourage open dialogue about evolving security threats, the Watson Institute's Global Security Program has created two new web outreach initiatives.

The first, the Security Matrix, is designed to represent visually a broad range of threats as they play out across several levels of analysis. The aim is to provide the essential knowledge, suggest the critical questions, and offer the technical tools that can enhance and enlarge an informed debate on the most pressing issues in global security.

The matrix lists threats that are reordered for each level of analysis to reflect the multiplicity and complexity of global threats. Many of these threats do not cause global conflicts themselves. Rather, it is the complexity and combinations—the phase-shifts—of the threats that often lead to violent conflict and global insecurity.

Featuring an expanded list of actors, a threat shuffle, and links to conceptual and descriptive essays, the Security Matrix addresses traditional issues and asks critical questions: Security is for whom, from what, and how? Who gives priority to what threat and why? In the hierarchical ordering of threats and vulnerabilities, how does one assess such factors as

immediacy and duration, perception and representation, ubiquity and lethality? How does the categorization of threat as well as the distinction of friend and foe produce and sustain the political identity of the actor? Is the greatest threat the one we cannot model?

The second outreach, the GlobalSecurityBlog, is also meant to be an interactive tool designed to encourage an open and informed debate about the current state of global security. The blog, part of the Watsonblogs community, will serve as a forum through which the Global Security Program can post original and innovative entries that call into question current global security discourse. Readers are encouraged to respond by adding comments and contributing to a critical discussion of

contemporary world politics.

According to James Der Derian (*see pages 1 and 2*), the director of the Global Security Program, the first entry, titled “A Global Security Manifesto” is meant to “open a dialogue that might exhume, exhort, and hopefully exorcise the specter of terror that currently haunts international politics.”

To view the Security Matrix, visit its webpage at [www.watsoninstitute.org/GS/Security-Matrix](http://www.watsoninstitute.org/GS/Security-Matrix); to read and comment on the GlobalSecurityBlog, visit [www.watsonblogs.org](http://www.watsonblogs.org). More information about the Global Security Program is available at [www.watsoninstitute.org/program\\_detail.cfm?id=4](http://www.watsoninstitute.org/program_detail.cfm?id=4).

SECURITY MATRIX					
	Human	State	System	Network	Global
Warfare	-War hinders the fulfillment of potential for human life and livelihood.	-War can topple a regime, weaken government, infrastructure or result in economic and political failure or revolution.	-War disrupts state cooperation and forms of diplomacy thereby destabilizing the international system.	-Situations of warfare encourage various forms of surveillance and censorship that inhibit the growth of networks.	-War, especially the possibility of nuclear war, threatens the livelihood and existence of global human society.
Terrorism & Crime	-Terrorism and crime are increasingly targeting civilians, and may cause a state to roll back civil liberties.	-Terrorism and crime may cause severe infrastructural damage to a nation and weaken confidence in the state.	-Transnational illicit activities considerably alter the strategic international environment, undermining the system	-Cyberterrorism and hackers, for instance, may destabilize institutions based on vast transnational computer networks.	-A terrorist attack, especially a nuclear attack, threatens the livelihood and existence of global human society.
Failed States	-Failed states are unable to provide necessary social services and protection for individuals.	-Failed states provide a refuge for transnational terrorists groups, criminal organizations, which weaken the State.	-Failed States threaten linkages, which destabilizes the system, and forces a reconstitution of relationships between actors.	-Networked patterns of interaction between global actors rely heavily on the stability and maintenance of the state.	-The evolution of a global society is hindered by the fallout resulting from failed states.
Resource Conflict	-Resource conflict may deprive individuals of necessary goods, causing poverty, famine, and inequity.	-Resource conflict may ignite wars and erode the influence of the State.	-Increasing resource consumption in relation to dwindling reserves may lead to a shift of strategic interests.	-Networks rely on the continued provision of resources to operate functionally.	-Competition for resources pits global actors against one another, hindering the development of a global society.
Pandemics	-13 million people die annually from infectious diseases and 3.1 million die from AIDS related illnesses.	-The spread of diseases among citizens taxes the state's resources and limits the government's performance.	-Weakened states alter the security landscape forcing a shift in political and economic dynamics.	-Diseases force states to increase regulation of cross-border flows limiting the effectiveness of networks.	-Pandemics like HIV/AIDS and SARS affect individuals globally without regard for nation or state.
Environment	-Severe weather conditions can damage the health, home, and livelihood of humans everywhere.	-Environmental disasters may strain the economic and political resources of the State.	-Environmental disasters require a sudden shift in system priorities to respond to the global nature of the crisis.	-Environmental disasters may seriously destroy or disrupt nodes within the network.	-Significant climate changes may impact all aspects of human society including social and economic well being.
WMD Proliferation	-Nuclear, chemical, biological, and radiological weaponry can injure/kill countless numbers of people.	-WMD may destroy a large portion of a nation's populace, and weaken governmental institutions and apparatuses.	-Poles of power in the system may shift more actors greater acquire power through WMD.	-The crackdown on nuclear proliferation both targets networks and inhibits transnational flows.	-Multiple nuclear attacks may destroy entire continents of peoples.
InfoWar	-Attempting to control and regulate flows of information, states may roll back civil liberties.	-Infowar has the intended effect of causing a state to operate on disinformation.	-Infowar may lead to a "blow back," a systemic change caused by disinformation.	-Infowar targets networks of information, and states may respond by limiting their capacity and freedom.	-The mediated projection of ourselves and others is fundamental to our understanding of threat and security.



## POLITICS CULTURE &amp; IDENTITY

## Warren Turns Development Focus on Foreign Donors

When critiquing the outcomes of development, anthropologists have traditionally studied the restructuring of societies as a result of international financial organization initiatives, and the history of local and regional resistance to development projects. Anthropologist Kay Warren has pursued a research initiative that upends these previous models.

Warren, director of the Politics, Culture, and Identity Program, asserts that research needs to be conducted on international donors themselves, the social history of their engagements with different world regions, the ways state politics and bureaucratic culture structure development activities, and the meaning that transnational engagements have for professionals involved in implementing development policy.

She is now in the second year of what she calls a “study up” to understand how major international donors, such as the governments of Japan, the European Union, and the United States, create knowledge about important world regions and how they act on these understandings.

Warren has collected data, beginning with Japan, on Japan's considerable international aid to Latin American countries for the past two decades, from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) archives in Ichigaya. She also met with a variety of officials and academics at JICA; Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs;



Participants from the “Remaking Transnationalism” conference. Organizers David Leheny and Kay Warren are in the front row, sitting left and center, respectively.

and nongovernmental, intergovernmental, and research institutions; and universities.

In February, she organized a conference, with political scientist David Leheny of the University of Wisconsin at Madison, at the Watson Institute on “Remaking Transnationalism: Japan, Foreign Aid, and the Search for Global Solutions.”

This first conference in Warren's research project brought together nearly 20 scholars from Japan, Canada, and the United States and had several goals. First, it sought to explore the policies and practices of Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) program as a means to better understand the experience of transnationalism.

Second, the conference delved into the complexities of the ODA's work on the ground to focus on the regional geography of Japan's aid, which, as Warren stated, “has made certain countries icons of great success and others exemplars of great risk.”

Finally, the conference participants considered how transnationalism in the case of Japan affects the country's

domestic landscape from the influx of workers and refugees to trafficking in persons from Asia and Latin America.

Warren and Leheny are currently developing an edited volume from the conference, which is titled “Remaking Transnationalism: Japan and the Quest for Global Solutions.”

Warren sees her overall study as tackling an immense anthropological question in the development field: “What we are trying to do is to take a picture of transnationalism, which is remaking the social and political worlds we know and is introducing new political complexities and new kinds of inequalities....Outside or within [these donor countries], there is no escape from diverse economic globalization or from the transnational flows of people, politics, threats of terrorism, strategies of development, and international norms.”

She is analyzing her project findings for a new book titled “Politics, Culture, and Identity Abroad and at Home: A Multi-sited Ethnography of Japanese Social Development Policy and Practice.”

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*Kay Warren*

## CROSS-CUTTING INITIATIVES



Pierre Buyoya

## Former President Buyoya Aims to Make Peace and Unity a Reality in Burundi

His political life spanned two of the most tumultuous decades in the history of Africa's Great Lakes region, but now former President of Burundi Pierre Buyoya is working to help secure a more peaceful future for his country. Since January, Buyoya has been a Watson Institute visiting senior fellow, writing a book about and advancing work on peace and democracy in Burundi.

Buyoya led his country for two terms from 1987 to 1993 and from 1996 to 2003. At that time, the Hutu represented 82.5 percent and the Tutsi 14.5 percent of Burundi's population. Although he sought in Burundi to establish power sharing between the Hutu and Tutsis, ethnic tensions raged during the decade. He was in power during the negotiation of the Arusha Peace Agreement.

Recently, he discussed with Watson Institute writer/editor, Nancy Hamlin Soukup the Burundian peace process and the foundation he established. Excerpts from that interview, which is available in its entirety at [www.watsoninstitute.org](http://www.watsoninstitute.org), follow:

**NHS:** President Buyoya, you have been at the center of Great Lakes politics for nearly two decades. Since the signing of the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement five years ago, how has governance changed in Burundi?

**PB:** When I came into Burundian politics in 1987, we had a monoparty system; in fact, many African countries had similar styles of government. Despite attempts in the 1990s to create a more multiparty system, especially in Burundi, the Great Lakes region fell into terrific conflict and war.

The question for us has always been how to create a democratic system with two competing ethnic groups—Hutu and Tutsi—wherein one has a majority and the other a minority. The Arusha agreement is showing that two ethnic groups can engage in power sharing on all levels of government, from the parliament to the security system.

The system for doing this is very elaborate. For instance, the agreement dictates that when the president is a Hutu and the vice president is a Tutsi, no ethnic group in the parliament can have more than 60 percent of the seats. In the senate and security systems of our government, Hutu and Tutsi are represented equally, each with 50 percent. This aspect of power sharing is special to Burundi.

**NHS:** Could you reflect on the Rwandan genocide and the ethnic civil wars in your own country, and how the stark realities of these conflicts have shaped the political future of the Great Lakes region?

**PB:** In 1994, I was out of public life, working as a consultant with the World Bank, when the genocide occurred in Rwanda. It was the extreme manifestation of the Hutu-Tutsi conflict. In Burundi, we experienced killings and massacres in 1965, 1972, and 1993 through 1998. Yet no one could imagine—even in Burundi—that this could happen on such a scale. We also were frightened that the genocide did not cross over our borders, and that was possible.

Of course, the goal of the genocide was to eliminate forever every Tutsi, and what was most disturbing is that it was planned and carried out by the Rwandan state structures at that time. How could a state plan to eliminate one whole segment of its own population?

The Rwandan genocide was a terrible and dramatic lesson for Burundians, showing us if we don't deal with our own politics—our ethnic divisions—genocide could happen here.

**NHS:** Tell me more about your foundation to advance peace and reconciliation in Burundi.

**PB:** I am the president of the Foundation for Unity, Peace, and Democracy, which I founded in 1994. The foundation works in three areas. First, we are developing a study center for peace and reconciliation in

“The Rwandan genocide was a terrible and dramatic lesson for Burundians, showing us if we don't deal with our own politics—our ethnic divisions—genocide could happen here.”

*Pierre Buyoya*

Burundi and greater Africa by sponsoring lectures, seminars, and conferences.

We have carried out studies on Burundian power sharing and our security systems, and we have engaged in a civic education program in Burundi's primary and secondary schools. Yet we need to investigate other areas more intensely, such as internally and externally displaced persons.

Second, we are helping orphans and poor children to receive an education. This year alone, we have helped 5,000 children by giving them access to school materials. The "transit center for street children" takes abandoned children, particularly those living on the streets of our towns and cities, and brings them to centers for rehabilitation and reintegration into the schools.

Finally, we are attempting to fight poverty through education by building vocational schools. Currently, three are under construction, and when completed, should enroll 500 to 800 students.

**NHS:** The foundation has an ambitious program.

**PB:** Yes, but I want to demonstrate that in Burundi—in Africa—if someone has been a president, he can step down and be useful to his country—to the society. I think this is the best way to promote democracy in Burundi. I hope that my activities and those of other former presidents will be a model to sitting presidents who are wondering what they will do when their terms are over.

## Watson Institute Partners with Library of Congress on Africa Reconciliation Seminar

The Watson Institute partnered in March with the Library of Congress (LOC) in Washington, D.C. on a seminar titled "Examples of Reconciliation: Africa's Contributions to the Global Community." This was the Institute's first collaboration with the LOC, which featured Institute Visiting Senior Fellow Pierre Buyoya, the former president of Burundi, who spoke to the seminar participants on justice and reconciliation processes in his own country.

An expert on institutional and judicial security, peace and reconciliation, and development, Buyoya also spoke about his role as the head of state for a country profoundly affected by violence in Africa's Great Lake region. He is the author of *Mission Possible* (Paris: L'Harmattan, 1998).

The LOC organized the event to address the dearth of research on the reconciliation processes in postconflict settings, especially Africa. The Institute for Development Studies has documented that during the last two decades of the twentieth century, 28 Sub-Saharan African countries had experienced violent conflict. In the 1990s alone, approximately 800,000 people died in Rwanda as the result of the 1994 genocide, and estimated

4.7 million died during 1990s in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

As these conflicts mounted with millions of combatants and noncombatants lost, processes of justice and reconciliation also emerged in several African countries that have since stood as models worldwide. Yet little research has been done to document the long-term outcomes of these processes, such as how reconciliation has changed reconcilers' lives, has shaped subsequent decisionmaking and management instruments forged by commissions, and has modeled new or renewed relationships within effected countries.

The seminar featured former heads of state, scholars, and nongovernmental and governmental officials to discuss specific postconflict reconciliation mechanisms from the lenses of religion and reconciliation, truth commissions, culture, and the media.

The LOC's Africa Section of the African and Middle Eastern Division and its Office of Scholarly Programs convened the seminar in collaboration with the African Presidential Archives and Research Center at Boston University, the Africa Society of the National Summit on Africa, the Nigerian Peoples Forum, the U.S. Institute of Peace, and the Watson Institute.

For more information about the "Examples of Reconciliation: Africa's Contributions to the Global Community," visit [www.loc.gov/today/pr/2005/05-060.html](http://www.loc.gov/today/pr/2005/05-060.html).

The Institute for Development Studies has documented that during the last two decades of the twentieth century, 28 Sub-Saharan African countries had experienced violent conflict.

## CROSS-CUTTING INITIATIVES



Ricardo V. Luna

### Ambassador Luna Reflects on Hemisphere Politics and UN Reforms

**R**icardo V. Luna, Peru's ambassador to the United Nations from 1989 to 1992 and the United States from 1992 to 1999, has spent this spring at Brown University as a Cogut Visiting Professor in Latin American Studies.

After a distinguished, 40-year career in the Peruvian Foreign Service, Luna has also been a visiting professor at Princeton and Columbia Universities. At Brown, he taught a seminar that provides a bicultural approach to the complex dynamics of inter-American relations.

Watson Institute writer/editor Nancy Hamlin Soukup recently asked his views on hemisphere politics and United Nations reform. Excerpts from that interview, which is available at [www.watsoninstitute.org](http://www.watsoninstitute.org), follow:

**NHS:** Tell me about the growing political crisis in the Andean region.

**RVL:** There is a slow process of state erosion and political instability in that region, which has similar components in all five countries—Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela. Most are experiencing a democratic governance crisis, and all five are severely affected by drug trafficking and political and nonpolitical forms of violence.

Theoretically, these problems can be addressed through a collective, multilateral approach. But we need to ask as a hemisphere: What are the governance elements of this crisis? Do key democratic and state systems work, and can their limitations be overcome? Is drug trafficking a symptom of these problems, or is it an intractable phenomenon? We need to approach these problems through a collective Andean strategy within a hemispheric context—not country-by-country.

**NHS:** How has the hemispheric relationship changed since the end of the Cold War, especially in light of 9/11?

**RVL:** The window that opened immediately after the Cold War and before 9/11 was one in which you really had a chance to explore points of consensus among the members of the western hemisphere without ideological compulsions, such as

concrete U.S.-Latin American convergence on democracy and markets. But, terrorism is the distorting phenomenon since 9/11. I see a danger that policymakers will evolve toward an antiterrorist ideology that could undermine the analysis of practical problems, such as market reforms and their unintended consequences. Many of these have been put on hold because of 9/11, and despite recent efforts to bring them back to the fore, the momentum is gone.

**NHS:** You spent considerable time at the United Nations at the end of the Cold War, what are your views on Kofi Annan's proposed reforms?

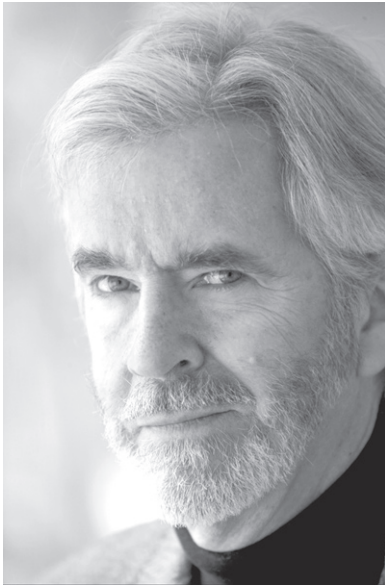
**RVL:** Beyond a bureaucratic decline, the UN now reflects more clearly an underlying disequilibrium in the post-Cold War, balance of power system. At the end of the Cold War, the UN system moved toward a relatively smooth transition with some measure of multipolar balance because it carried out mandates established by the principal powers, particularly in the substantial reduction of regional conflicts.

The system now is unipolar—in the hands of the United States—making it more difficult to tackle an agenda reflecting varied political perspectives. These problems can be fixed, but we need a clear architecture for the reorganization of the UN's political, developmental, and humanitarian priorities.

Kofi Annan's report reflects well on these problems and is really based on consensus within the UN system, which is a good step forward.

“Terrorism is the distorting phenomenon since 9/11. I see a danger that policymakers will evolve toward an antiterrorist ideology that could undermine the analysis of practical problems.”

*Ricardo V. Luna*



Christopher Lydon

## Lydon Taps into Institute for "Open Source Radio" Show

Well-known public radio personality Christopher Lydon, a newly appointed visiting senior fellow at the Watson Institute, will launch with his longtime producer and business partner Mary McGrath a new nationally syndicated public radio program, "Open Source Radio," which debuts on May 30.

For more than 30 years Lydon has been a distinctive voice in print, television, and radio journalism. He covered presidential campaigns for *The New York Times*, anchored "The Ten O'Clock News" on WGBH-TV in Boston, and founded "The Connection" on national public radio, which has been cited as "the most original, varied, and inclusive 'smart'

public radio talk show in America."

Following "The Connection's" success, with Lydon's voice as its centerpiece and broadcast to more than 70 radio stations with 400,000 regular listeners, he spent several years experimenting and exploring the potent combination of radio and the Internet.

His travels led him to inaugurate local and global Web/radio conversations broadcast from Singapore, Jamaica, and Ghana, where he searched to bring unheard voices and themes to the forefront of radio journalism.

In 2003, he hosted and produced "The Whole Wide World," a seven-hour radio series on globalization for Public Radio International (PRI). The new venture, "Open Source Radio," will explore through dynamic format topics, personalities and trends that are not covered in other media.

As a visiting senior fellow at the Institute, Lydon intends to tap the Institute's faculty and visitors as a resource for the show's international themes. He will also turn to them for current intellectual trends in international affairs, possible guests, and opportunities to bring new voices and methods to how international issues are dealt with on the air.

Institute Associate Director Geoffrey Kirkman welcomes the association and collaboration with Lydon. "I think that Chris Lydon's appointment at the Institute is very exciting. He has been a pioneer in broadcasting and adds a dynamic new element to life at Watson," he said.

"We are excited to be able to help shape Chris' approach to international affairs on the radio and online, and to

improve the Institute's contribution to vibrant public discourse on contemporary global issues."

According to Lydon, "Open Source will be the first radio program truly fused to the Internet and it will have a lively Web presence. We expect to create a community online that can take part in the production process before, during, and after the program, helping us to surface new views and new voices. You could say that the radio program is just one broadcast hour from a mini-network that is live 24/7. 'Open Source' will also be a destination for bloggers and for people wanting just one place to go on the Web to discover the best of the daily blogosphere. 'Open Source' will also be a blog of blogs, a 'best of the Web,' as well as a blog itself."

Lydon has been credited with the first of the widely discussed "podcasts." Moreover, he has posted a long series of original interviews on his website, "Christopher Lydon Interviews" (<http://blogs.law.harvard.edu/lydon/>). *Vanity Fair* described his "Blogging of the President" 2004 website ([www.bloggingofthepresident.com/](http://www.bloggingofthepresident.com/)) as "the smartest coffee-house conversation on the presidential campaign."

The new nightly show is broadcast from Boston's WGBH radio weeknights from 7:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m., and is syndicated through PRI, with underwriting by the University of Massachusetts at Lowell. The show will also stream live on the Internet and be available for "podcasting."

See also, [http://www.wgbh.org/program-info?program\\_id=2271985&parent\\_id=984](http://www.wgbh.org/program-info?program_id=2271985&parent_id=984).

"Open Source will be the first radio program truly fused to the Internet and it will have a lively web presence. We expect to create a community online that can take part in the production process before, during, and after the program, helping us to surface new views and new voices. "

*Christopher Lydon*

Paulo Sèrgio Pinheiro hosted two human rights initiatives at the Watson Institute this spring for important consultations—the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) and the Expert Consultation on the Draft Principles on Housing and Property Restitution for Refugees and Other Displaced Persons.



l-r: Paulo Sèrgio Pinheiro and IACHR Chair Clare Kamau Roberts

## Human Rights Commission Examines Violence against Children

In March, Paulo Sèrgio Pinheiro, a Cogut Visiting Professor in Latin American Studies in residence at the Center for Latin American Studies, hosted a one-day retreat for the commissioners and secretariat of Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), an autonomous body of the Organization of American States (OAS).

The commission was reviewing cases presented to it in Washington, D.C., and the trip to the Watson Institute presented an opportunity to review the work of the IACHR's rapporteurship system, which represents a special way to report on specific populations at risk.

The commission operates in three main areas: cases, precautionary measures, and thematic rapporteurships, which investigate the human rights conditions of Latin America's most vulnerable peoples.

During the retreat, the commissioners and the secretariat discussed the advantages and limitations of rapporteurship system as one tool for achieving its objectives.

The commission examined the findings of the Rapporteurship on Child Rights and explored its challenges, emphasizing the problems of urban violence and repressive policies against youth in Latin America. Representatives from the Center for Justice and International Law (CEJIL), the Children's Rights Division of Human Rights Watch, and the Casa Alianza also joined their consultation.

Pinheiro summarized the proceedings, noting that the success of the reporting system required funding, needs, and opportunity. He reiterated the importance of cooperation among different rapporteurships, and the need to implement a number of resolutions.

"We don't need new paperwork," he said. "We need the application of the existing ones." He also emphasized a regional strategic approach to the IACHR's work.

Finally, Pinheiro stressed that despite advances in overall governance, democracy greatly lagged in issues concerning the rights of the underprivileged, such as the poor and children. "Silence in the face of injustice, domestic violence, forced labor—this defines our societies," he said, and then added, "We still have a very long way to go."



l-r: Alessandra Sudbrack da Fonseca, CLAS Administrative Coordinator Susan Hirsch, and Rafael Porsani

## CLAS Hosts Citigroup Brazil-Brown Exchange Students

For the second year, two Brazilian students came to the Center for Latin American Studies (CLAS) to participate in the Citigroup Brazil-Brown Exchange Program. The program also brings Brazilian economists and visiting professors to the CLAS to conduct seminars and teach courses on contemporary economic issues in Latin America.

Rafael Porsani is from São Paulo, Brazil, and is presently in his third year as an undergraduate student at the Faculty of Economics, Administration, and Accounting at the University of São Paulo. He had been in a marketing internship program at Novartis Pharmaceuticals in 2004.

Alessandra Sudbrack da Fonseca is from Porto Alegre, Brazil. She is currently enrolled in the School of Management at the Pontifical Catholic University (PUCRS) in Porto Alegre. She also interns in the customer service/business and corporate accounts for Citibank S.A.

## INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAMS

## Congratulations to the 2004–2005 IR Honors Degree Recipients

Undergraduate student concentrators in international relations (IR) distinguish themselves each year with outstanding scholarship when they research, write, and present their theses to graduate with honors and awards. The IR recipients this year, listed in the order they presented their theses at the Watson Institute in April, are:

### INTERNATIONAL LAW, JUSTICE, AND PEACE

#### JINHEE CHUNG

“Explaining Interstate Relations in East Asia: The Persistence of the Korean Comfort Women Issue”

#### \*WILLIAM HUNTINGTON

“Seizing the Bomb: An Analysis of Non-State Actor Nuclear Weapon Acquisition Scenarios”

#### EMILY KANSTROOM

“Justifying Torture: Explaining Democratic States’ Noncompliance with International Humanitarian Law”

#### \*STEPHANIE MORIN

“The Price of Peace: Sierra Leone’s Transitional Justice Model on Trial”

#### CHRIS ROBERTS

“International Responsibility: Global Normative Order and International Responses to Human Suffering”

#### LOUISE SHERMAN

“Compliance without Ratification? The United States, the European Union, and the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea.”

### DEMOCRATIZATION

#### MELISSA BARKIN

“Outside the Ivory Tower: Intellectual Contributions to Civil Society during Democratic Transition—Case Studies of Argentina and Chile”

#### MARY ANN BRONSON

“Economic Reforms, EU Accession, and the Problem of Judicial Reform: Does the EU Export Good Governance?”

#### SARAH BUCHWALTER

“Democratic Consolidation and Agenda Setting: Muslim Civil Society Organizations and the State in Senegal”

#### BEN CLARK

“Exporting Democracy: A Deontological Investigation of Legitimacy”

#### SLAVINA ZLATKOVA

“Democratic Deficit Proliferation: The EU vs. Bulgaria on Domestic Agenda-Setting.”

### ETHNIC CONFLICT, NATIONALISM AND DEVELOPMENT

#### EVAN GILL

“The Effects of Foreign Aid on the Causes of Civil Conflict: A Case Study of Uganda 1962–1986”

#### \*ALEXANDRA HARTMAN

“A Veiled Threat: Ethno-Religious Mobilization and the Culture of Fear in France”

#### CATHERINE HAY

“Bermuda at the Threshold: The Meaning of Sovereignty for a Non-Self Governing Territory”

\*Designates award winners—see next page.

#### ARJUN IYENGAR

“An Assessment of Federalism and Its Ability to Accommodate Ethnic Nationalism: A Case Study of Kashmir.”

#### SUSHIL JACOB

“The Peaks of Power: Women and Development in Himachal Pradesh, India”

#### TATIANA PULIDO

“Agricultural Development and EU Integration: The Polish Case from a Comparative Perspective.”

### THE POLITICS OF IDENTITY

#### \*DIANA DIZON

“Constructing the National Interest: The Case of the Philippines”

#### KEIKO HAYAKAWA

“New Identities, New Needs: A Theoretical Analysis of Sino-Russian Military Relations.”

She is also the recipient of the Watson Institute's second annual Ralph Bunche United Nations Internship Grant, which supports a three-month internship for a graduating senior at the UN's Department of Peacekeeping Operations Best Practices Unit

#### ANNA LAMUT

“Elements of ‘Brotherhood and Unity’ Abroad: Ethnic Attachment and Amicable Relations amongst Immigrants of Different Former Yugoslav Ethnicities in the United States”

#### AMANDA NAGAI

“Selective Memory: Post-Asia-Pacific War Conservative Japanese Identity as the Barrier to Japan-Asia Reconciliation and Apology”

#### ANUSHA VENKATARAMAN

“Cosmopolitan Spaces, Cosmopolitan Selves: Hybrid Narratives of Territoriality in Nepal.”

## INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAMS



Diana Dizon

### 2005 Prizes in International Relations Awarded

#### MARK AND BETTY GARRISON PRIZE

Awarded for the best thesis in international relations, foreign policy analysis, or diplomatic history, in honor of Mark and Betty Garrison who helped create the Center for Foreign Policy Development (CFPD) at Brown University in 1981:

**DIANA DIZON**



Alexandra Hartman

#### SAMUEL LAMPORT PRIZE

Awarded for the best thesis on international understanding, with an emphasis on cooperation and tolerance:

**ALEXANDRA HARTMAN  
STEPHANIE MORIN**



Stephanie Morin

#### ANTHONY RICCIO PRIZE

This prize in international relations is given to that graduating senior who has a curiosity about another part of the world, a commitment to learning a foreign language, a pursuit of study abroad, and a pride in his University and in his country. The prize is in memory of Anthony Brian Riccio, Brown Class of 1996, who lost his life in Moscow on September 20, 1994:

**WILLIAM HUNTINGTON**



William Huntington

### 2005 Smoke and Ringer Internships Announced

The Watson Institute, the Office of International Programs, and the Swearer Center for Public Service are supporting five internships for the summer of 2005.

The Richard Smoke Summer Internships are open to undergraduate students currently enrolled at Brown, and must relate to contemporary global problems. The students may be involved in research, advocacy, service, or any combination thereof.

The intent is that the student will involve him/herself in the work being done by professionals in a foreign setting or that, if the internship is in the U.S., the student will work with others who have the same dedication to global issues.

Awardees for the Smoke Summer are:

**BETH ADLER '06**, Development Studies, will intern at Healthwise in South Africa;

**LEE GILMAN '06**, Development Studies, will intern with the Pachama Alliance in Ecuador;

**JULIA McDOWELL '06**, Development and Latin American Studies, will intern with UNESCO in Quito, Ecuador;

**CAROLINE MAILLOUX '07**, Development Studies, will intern with the Ghana Health and Education Initiative in Humjibre, Ghana;

**CYNTHIA WISE '07**, Biology and Development Studies, will intern with the Community Agency for Social Enquiry in South Africa.

The Jack Ringer Summer Internship, administered by the Watson Institute, is made possible through the generosity of Jack Ringer '52, who served in Burma after graduating from Brown.

The award provides Brown students with unique opportunities to work or do research in Southeast Asia. The awardee for the Ringer Internship is:

**THUY NGUYEN '05.5**, Human Biology, will intern at the Thien Binh Orphanage in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam.

### Middle Eastern Studies Awards Honors to 2005 Grads

The Middle Eastern Studies concentration awarded honors degrees to the following seniors for their research and scholarship in topics relating to Middle Eastern studies:

**ARTA KHAKPUR**

“Nationalism in The Works of Sadeq Hedayat”

**HANNAH WEITZER**

“Ethnic Identity and Cultural Recognition: Patterns of Berber Mobilization in Algeria and Morocco.”





l-r: Liana Paris '07, Karabekir Akkoyunlu '05, Peng Wu '05—their reports are available online at [www.watsoninstitute.org/past\\_events.cfm](http://www.watsoninstitute.org/past_events.cfm).

## Brown IR Concentrators Take Pen to Paper as Watson Student Rapporteurs

This past year, the Watson Institute offered Brown undergraduates the opportunity to serve as student rapporteurs, recording and summarizing the more than 100 events that the Institute sponsors from September through May. The new work-study positions came about as the Institute strives to offer its website audience rich content about its activities.

Four students, all international relations (IR) concentrators, were hired to cover seminars, panel discussions, symposia, conferences, and workshops, ranging on topics from international political economy to global environmental governance, and

from restorative justice to Tsunami relief.

The students commented at year's end that covering such diverse events reinforced their coursework but also gave them wider exposure to topics they may not have considered studying while at Brown.

The Student Rapporteurs for 2004–2005:

### KARABEKIR (“KARA”) AK-

KOYUNLU '05 wrote his senior thesis on the socioeconomic life in Istanbul during the Battle of Gallipoli. Next year, Akkoyunlu will teach in Indonesia as part of the Princeton-in-Asia Program (PiA).

LIANA PARIS '07 has a particular interest in the Middle East and Arabic language. Beginning in the fall, she will spend the year in Paris studying at Sciences Po.

LAUREL RAPP '06 served as a rapporteur for the fall semester before spending the spring in Lyon, France. She was also a research assistant for Professor Keith Brown's study of a political assassination in Marseille in the 1930s.

PENG WU '05 will pursue a career in publishing after graduation because of her experiences in Simon and Schuster's editorial department and the U.S. Department of Commerce.

## Development Studies Graduates Receive Honors

The Development Studies (DS) Program is designed to provide students with a comparative perspective on the long-term social, political, and economic changes that have accompanied industrialization and the growth of the modern state in Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Middle East, and in the historical experience of European countries.

The program awarded this year honors degrees to the following graduates for outstanding scholarship in their honors theses:

PATRICIA AGUILO  
 THILAKSHANI DIAS  
 ELIZABETH FEARON  
 PABLO GASTON  
 ALEXANDRA GROSS\*  
 JANET LAWSON  
 KATHARINE MOULDING  
 LINDA NGUY  
 FAYE REIFF-PASAREW  
 LUMINA SATO  
 MAIA SIEVERDING  
 MARGARETA  
 SWEITZER-HAMILTON  
 RAY SYLVESTER  
 TALAH TAMIMI  
 LAURA TILGHMAN  
 RACHEL VAN CLEVE  
 JORDAN WINKLER\*

\* Designates '04.5 graduates.

## INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAMS &amp; STUDENT PUBLICATIONS

## Honors Awarded to CLAS 2005 Concentrators

The Center for Latin American Studies (CLAS) awards honors each year to those undergraduate students who have demonstrated outstanding scholarship in Latin American Studies.

CLAS offers a flexible, multidisciplinary undergraduate concentration that promotes an understanding of the culture, history, and contemporary problems of Latin America. The center also works closely with Brown's language programs, especially Hispanic Studies and the Department of Portuguese and Brazilian Studies. This year's CLAS honors and award recipients are:

### KATHERINE DEAN

"The Politics of Reform: Ideology and Education in Nicaragua, 1990-2005." She also received the William Gaston Award for excellence in an honors thesis.

### ELISA JUÁREZ

"La heroína trágica en el cine contemporáneo español y mexicano"

### JESSICA MALKIN,

"Education Policy Diffusion in Central America: A Case Study of School-Based Management Reform"

### NICHOLAS NOON,

"Developing Sexuality Across Borders, Revolutions, and Time: Chicanos and the Legacy of Colonial Latin American Gender Politics."



l-r: BJWA editors Barron Youngsmith and Seema Vora. For more information about BJWA, visit [www.watsoninstitute.org/bjwa/](http://www.watsoninstitute.org/bjwa/).

## BJWA Winter/Spring 2005 Issue in Print

The latest issue of the *Brown Journal of World Affairs* (BJWA), an interdisciplinary undergraduate publication housed at the Watson Institute, is now in print and available through BJWA's website. Former editors Priya Bindra '05 and Jesse Finkelstein '05 organized this issue into four primary subject areas: "An Urgent Challenge," "Global Cities?," "Illuminating the Shadow Economy," and "Organizing the NGO."

"An Urgent Challenge" features a lead article by Mary Robinson, former president of Ireland and United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, on "Contemporary Anti-Semitism in Europe." Robinson originally presented this article as a speech for the Watson Institute's Directors Lecture Series on

Contemporary International Affairs in November 2004.

Also in this issue is an interview with Ralph Begleiter '71, former CNN anchor and current professor of communications at the University of Delaware who discusses the "U.S. Media and the World."

Among the other contributors included in this issue are:

- Saskia Sassen, professor of sociology at the University of Chicago, "The Global City";
- Anna Kajumulo Tibaijuka, Jos Maseland, and Jay Moor from UN-Habitat, "Urban Future";
- Friedrich Schneider, professor of economics at the University of Linz, "Comparing Informal Economies";
- R. T. Naylor, professor of economics at McGill University, "The Fall of the Shadow Economy";
- Kumi Naidoo, secretary general and CEO of CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, "Global Civil Society"; and
- Helmet Anheier, director of UCLA's Center for Civil Society and Center for Globalization and Policy, and Nuno Themudo, assistant professor at the University of Pittsburgh's Graduate School of Public and International Affairs, "NGO Governance."

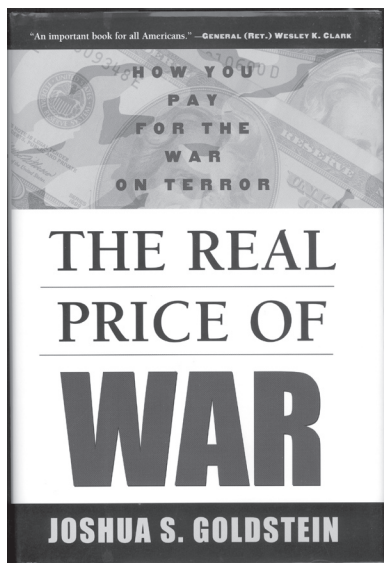
The BJWA's new editorial team for 2005-2006 are Seema Vora '06 and Barron Youngsmith '06, editors; Suzanne Smith '06, managing editor; Kenta Tsuda '07, Caroline Novogrod '05, Katherine Reiser '07, and Louise Sherman '05, associate editors.

## PUBLICATIONS

## Goldstein's Book Reveals "Real Price of War"

Most Americans are unaware what the War on Terror really costs, writes Joshua Goldstein in his latest book *The Real Price of War: How You Pay for the War on Terror*, New York University Press, 2004. Goldstein, Watson Institute adjunct faculty and professor of international relations at the School of International Service, the American University, also holds that Americans need to realize these costs as taxpayers and how they affect everyday life.

Why? The Bush administration's estimates and budget figures do not include all the costs of the war. Moreover, budget cuts, current taxes, further burdened by deficit spending and inflation, do not adequately cover them. The costs are not just limited to obvious military and security spending, they also include those of lost lives, veterans' extended medical care, and reduced income from tourism



and international travel, among others.

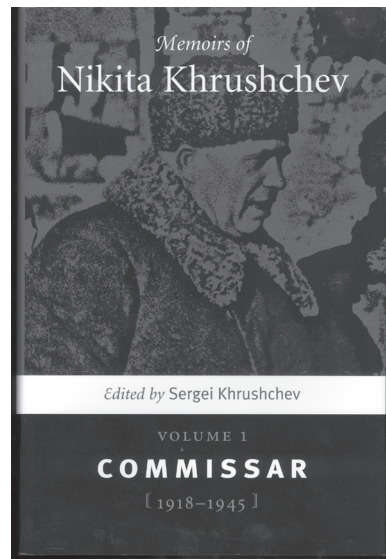
Continued unchecked, Goldstein argues, the cost of the war and paying for it will saddle Americans with a national debt for generations. Each American household now pays about \$500 a month toward the war's costs, but it is not enough.

To ensure against future terrorist attacks, Goldstein argues that the nation must fight and win the War on Terror, but he also reminds us, "The war is expensive. Someone has to pay for it." To help shorten the war, Americans must pay more—to the tune of an additional \$100 a month. He also advocates rescinding the Bush administration's recent tax cuts.

## Khrushchev Memoir Focuses on Early Career

Mention Nikita Khrushchev and many people will recall the Cold War and the image of the Soviet premier pounding his shoe on a table at the UN in 1960. But how did Khrushchev rise through the Soviet Communist Party ranks to the top? *Memoirs of Nikita Khrushchev: Commissar (1918–1945)*, (Pennsylvania State University Press, 2004), is the first of three volumes to be published in English. The memoir is Khrushchev's own account of his career from the early days of the Soviet Union to the end of World War II.

Edited by Khrushchev's son Sergei, a Watson Institute senior fellow and author of *Nikita Khrushchev and the Creation of a Superpower*, the memoir helps clear up some misconceptions about the former Soviet leader. For



example, what Khrushchev actually said at the UN was not "We will bury you," but rather "We will bury colonialism."

Especially compelling are Khrushchev's accounts of his role in Ukraine's party leadership and as a lieutenant general in the Soviet military during World War II.

This detail-rich, first volume weighs in at 935 pages, and was translated by George Shriver. Stephen Shenfield, a former Institute assistant professor (research), translated the supplementary material, which includes Sergei Khrushchev's "History of the Memoirs," and short biographies of key personalities mentioned in the book, among other information.

## Watson Institute Is New Editorial Home for SCID

For the next five years, the quarterly journal, *Studies in Comparative International Development (SCID)*, will be headquartered at the Watson Institute. *SCID* is an interdisciplinary journal that publishes a wide range of articles that deal with issues concerning political, social, and economic change in national, comparative, and international contexts.

Barbara Stallings, director of the Political Economy Development Program, is *SCID*'s new editor, and Fred Fullerton, a Watson Institute writer and editor, is the managing editor. An editorial committee consisting of Institute and Brown faculty, as well as two graduate student editorial associates, Daniel Schensul and Matthias vom Hau, will assist the editors in selecting and preparing

articles for publication.

"We look forward to building on the work of Ruth Collier and her collaborators at Berkeley to provide an exciting venue for cutting-edge articles on development issues. This focus fits well with other new Watson initiatives such as the weekly Colloquium on Comparative Research and the Graduate Program in Development. The editorial collective format also provides the opportunity to continue integrating colleagues from Brown and neighboring universities into Watson activities," Stallings noted.

Published since 1964, *SCID* was founded by Irving Louis Horowitz. Its editorial offices were most recently at the University of California at Berkeley, where Ruth Berins Collier served as editor and Reilly O'Neal as managing editor. Transaction Periodicals Consortium at Rutgers University will continue as the publisher.

## BRIEFINGS

A newsletter published by Brown University's  
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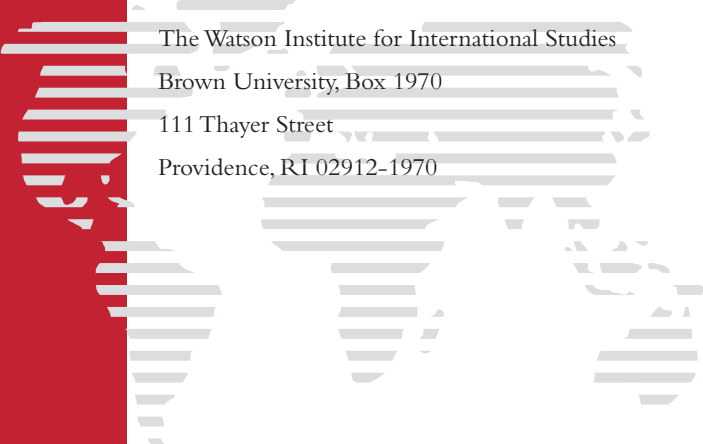
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