Institute Advances Climate Change Work

As global warming has moved to the top of the public agenda, the work of the Watson Institute’s Global Environment Program has come to the fore in new and important ways.

For nearly 10 years, the program has engaged in research, teaching, and collaboration with policymakers and practitioners around the world to advance the understanding of climate change, land-use change, and other environmental issues. The result is an established body of work, a wide and growing network, and an ambitious future.

Recent milestones include:

- The launch of a new Global Environmental Change Scenarios Project—catalyzed by a Global Environmental Futures workshop of leading scenarios specialists in the natural and social sciences
- Associate Professor Brian O’Neill’s participation as an author in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change’s influential new Climate Change 2007 report
- The graduation of the latest class of Watson International Scholars of the Environment, a project that now counts 48 scholars and practitioners from 36 developing countries in its alumni network
- The launch of a lecture series on China’s environment and its global impact
- A call for a new global climate change compact by former Brazilian President Fernando Henrique Cardoso, a Brown professor at large in residence at the Institute.

Program Director Steven Hamburg is emblematic of the program’s three-pronged strategy. He is not only a researcher and teacher but has been instrumental in changing corporate policy at Wal-Mart, encouraging the retail giant to launch a campaign to market energy efficient light bulbs. His work with Wal-Mart has been featured on the cover of the March/April issue of the Brown Alumni Monthly (at left), as well as by Fast Company, Good Magazine, Minnesota Public Radio, the New York Times, the Providence Journal, and others.

The Global Environmental Program’s projects are:

**CLIMATE CHANGE INITIATIVES**

This research involves scholarly analysis to inform policy processes related to climate change. The work focuses on three main areas: strategies
Environmental work includes scenario planning, population analysis, policy input, and more.

**Continued from preceding page**

for connecting short-term policies to long-term climate change goals, the role of the private sector in climate change policy, and regional initiatives on climate change education and policy.

**Global Environmental Change Scenarios Project**

Scenarios have become standard tools in the portfolio of techniques that scientists and policymakers use to envision and plan for the future. Despite their prevalence, systematic analysis of scenarios as scientific and social processes is in its beginning stages. This project will bring new perspectives to bear on the practice and politics of scenarios in environmental governance.

**Middle East Environmental Futures**

International teams have been examining environmental quality in Israel and the Palestinian Territories from an interdisciplinary and multinational perspective, to enhance environmental policy decisionmaking and catalyze public discussion.

**Population-Environment Project**

This research investigates interactions between the environment and demographic processes, such as population growth, aging, urbanization, and changes in living arrangements. Its work focuses on how demographic change influences energy use and land use (and associated pollutant emissions), as well as on the development of new population projections.

**Watson International Scholars of the Environment**

International scholars receive advanced training in land-use sciences and policies at Brown under this project, sponsored by the Henry Luce Foundation and endorsed by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). This year’s cohort has come from Brazil, Cameroon, China, India, and Nigeria, with guest participants from Tanzania and Sudan. Together with program alumni from prior semesters, they now form a global network of scholars, professionals, and NGOs dedicated to environmental research and policy in over 35 developing countries.

**Former Chilean President Joins Watson**

Ricardo Lagos Escobar, former president of Chile, begins a 5-year term in July as a Brown professor at large based at Watson.

Widely regarded as one of Latin America’s most important political leaders, Lagos served as president of Chile from 2000 to 2006. As professor at large, he will spend several weeks in residence during each academic year, delivering public lectures, working with students, and participating in research. Some of his time will be spent in collaboration with former Brazilian President Fernando Henrique Cardoso, also a University professor at large based at the Institute.

**Joining Gore’s Climate Team**

Benjamin Tchoffo, a Cameroonian and Watson International Scholar of the Environment, recently participated in one of Al Gore’s Climate Project sessions, designed to train activists to teach others about greenhouse gas emissions.

Tchoffo spent three days in Nashville, Tennessee, where he said Gore personally led the sessions on information seen in his film, *An Inconvenient Truth*. Upon returning to Cameroon, he will present data to policymakers showing that climate change is real and advise them to address a major local cause of greenhouse gases: the slash-and-burn approach used to clear land for farming.

Tchoffo is executive director of the African Center for Applied Forestry Research and Development and coordinator of the Consultative and Action Group, a network of 30 Cameroonian environmental advocacy groups.
New Center Targets Global Economy

A new William R. Rhodes Center for International Economics will be launched in September at the Institute. The center was made possible by a $10 million gift to Brown from Rhodes, a University alumnus and Watson overseer.

The Rhodes Center will promote path-breaking research in international economic policy. It will expand teaching at the undergraduate and graduate levels. And, it will bring scholars and policymakers together at Watson to address the issues and opportunities posed by today’s global economy. A Rhodes professorship in international economics is also being established.

The center reflects Rhodes’ distinguished career in international financial diplomacy. He played a leading role in managing the 1980s external debt crisis involving developing nations and their creditors worldwide. Rhodes is chairman of Citibank NA and of Citicorp Holdings, as well as senior vice chairman of Citigroup Inc.

Film Preview: Virtual JFK

Watching a rough cut of the documentary Virtual JFK: Vietnam, if Kennedy had Lived can be chilling—both for the memorable images of policymaking past and for the messages they convey about presidential decisionmaking today.

The film, which is being previewed as one of Brown’s 2007 commencement events, presents extensive historical footage of President John F. Kennedy and then Lyndon Johnson as they struggled to make decisions regarding the war in Vietnam. Presidential decisionmaking is important, as the narrator puts it mildly.

That narrator is Professor (Research) Jim Blight, who is working on the film with Adjunct Professor Janet Lang and Visiting Fellow Koji Masutani ’05.

Blight and Lang also acted as principal advisors on the Academy Award-winning Fog of War. In Virtual JFK, they are employing what Harvard historian Niall Ferguson calls “virtual history,” assessing the plausibility of counterfactuals—“what ifs”—and the outcomes they might have produced. Their research makes use of resources including newly declassified documents and tapes, and testimony from a 2005 critical oral history conference held with Kennedy and Johnson administration officials. The results, in addition to the film, will include a book and a high school teaching guide.

Masutani is a young filmmaker who has already screened previous films at the 2004 and 2005 Cannes Film Festivals. In directing his new documentary, he pulls together rough black-and-white cuts, including that of TV anchorman Walter Cronkite announcing Kennedy’s assassination, with insightful narration by Blight, and a soundtrack by Joshua Kern ’03.

Kennedy was under great pressure to go to war many times during his presidency, Blight says, including such critical moments as the building of the Berlin Wall, the Cuban Missile Crisis, and the early days of America’s involvement in Vietnam. On these and other occasions, however, Kennedy resisted pressure from his military advisors and others, showing his determination to prevent war.

The film ends by considering Kennedy’s successor, Johnson, and contrasting his actions with those of Kennedy.

The screening will take place on Saturday, May 26, at 1:00 p.m. in the University’s MacMillan Hall.

How does Kennedy’s legacy reflect on presidential decisionmaking today?
**Watson Event Broadcast Nationwide**

Taking its global media strategy to a new level, the Institute in May held an open debate on US foreign policy that was moderated by public radio host Christopher Lydon for broadcast nationwide on his program, *Radio Open Source*.

“Getting Beyond Terror: A Forum on American Foreign Policy” brought together two of America’s leading international relations scholars to present their views of a new US foreign policy—one that looks beyond terror as the determinant of security policy.

G. John Ikenberry, professor of politics and international affairs at Princeton University, and Stephen M. Walt, professor of international affairs at Harvard University’s John F. Kennedy School of Government, discussed how the next administration should handle the war in Iraq, relations with China, and other matters. (As this newsletter went to press, the program was expected to air by the end of May, when it would also be available at www.radioopensource.org.)

The speakers were introduced by Global Security Program Director James Der Derian, who conceived this semester’s Innovating Global Security Lecture Series in the belief that “now more than ever there is an urgent policy as well as public need to assess the actual risks of terrorism against other current and potential global issues that have suffered neglect since 9/11.” The lecture series is funded by the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

The Institute’s Global Media Project, also directed by Der Derian, produces global-interest media, as well as analyzing the significance of the new media landscape for major international issues. Lydon is a Watson visiting fellow and member of the project.

**Xu Discusses Human Rights in Washington**

Watson Institute Senior Fellow Xu Wenli met with US House Speaker Nancy Pelosi in April in Washington to discuss human rights issues in China. Xu, a prominent dissident who spent 16 years in Chinese jails, told Pelosi that while the human rights situation in China has shown small improvements in some areas, it is backsliding in others.

In detailed discussions with Pelosi’s senior advisers and with officials at the US State Department, Xu pointed to the inclusion of human rights language in China’s constitution as cause for optimism. Yet the imprisonment of political protesters continues, he said.

Xu also advised officials in Washington of the upcoming First Party Congress of the China Democracy Party in June. The US meeting will gather some 60 people, including representatives of 14 exile branches from around the world, to seek a peaceful transition to a democratically elected government in China.

Turning to other matters, Xu outlined a proposal for a microfinance fund to support dissidents’ families with small, low-to-no-interest loans to launch microenterprises. Using microcredit, which has shown success in various settings in the developing world, could not only help the wives and mothers left at home to support their children and elders, Xu said, but it could also help to ensure that the fund itself becomes self-sustaining.

While in Washington, Xu also worked to advance his campaign to help bring some dissidents’ children to be educated in the United States.
Research Ranges from AIDS to Iran

Watson visiting fellows, faculty, and affiliates are engaged in a rich variety of research projects that refresh, expand, and enhance the Institute’s programs on global issues of economy, environment, identity, and security. Here are brief summaries of their work, as presented to fellow faculty members in an ongoing series of seminars organized by faculty members Jim Blight and Janet Lang.

Brazil’s AIDS Success Analyzed

Cristiana Bastos

Awareness, knowledge, coordination, and funding all combined to produce Brazil’s notable progress in the fight against AIDS, according to Watson Visiting Faculty Member Cristiana Bastos.

In the 1980s and 1990s, projections for Brazil’s AIDS crisis were not optimistic, and responses among different actors were often unorganized and inadequate. This is in sharp contrast to Brazil’s current status as a success story with different local, national, and international organizations working together. Bastos’ research has looked at how this transition came about.

Brazil has a strong history of research and response for tropical diseases. Today this research and development infrastructure is used to battle many infectious diseases. Also turning the tide against AIDS was the establishment of coordinated treatment and prevention among diverse governmental and nongovernmental health services, under the influence of international donors such as the World Bank.

Additionally, successful lawsuits against the government asserting the “constitutional right to live” made more treatment and antiretroviral drugs available for AIDS patients nationwide, particularly those in lower socioeconomic brackets. The national government subsequently took assertive actions to provide this care, such as threatening to break patent laws if pharmaceutical companies did not make antiretrovirals affordable.

Understanding Diasporas

Brett Heindl

It is important to understand the transnational roles of ethnic diasporas because they affect the land of origin, the land of residence, and often the relations between the two. Brett Heindl, a Watson visiting faculty member, is researching what determines the type of activism these groups will undertake.

Diasporic activism tends to turn radical, in terms of seeking short-term goals of extensive change, when mainstream avenues of political participation are not accessible or when there is support from others with a radical agenda. These sponsors can be members of the same ethnic group or a host country government looking to further its own agenda back in the home country through the radical group.

Additionally, radical groups can turn violent when they do not have the financial means to pursue other alternatives or when a grassroots membership base requires drastic mobilization measures to attain and retain participants.

Heindl’s research focuses on the immediate post-Cold War actions of Cuban, Jewish, and Irish diasporas in America in order to understand these phenomena. His work on radical violence of ethnic diasporas is part of his larger project on the political activism of diasporas in the United States.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE
Iran is now host to a constant dialogue of how to fix its troubled theocracy.

Ross Levine

**W H I C H L E V E R S W O R K O N I N C O M E D I S T R I B U T I O N ?**

**R O S S L E V I N E**

Watson Faculty Fellow Ross Levine has studied the global calls for doubling of overseas development funds in the 1960s, 1970s, 1990s, and up to 2006. They have not narrowed the gap between rich and poor, he has concluded. His current research aims to determine whether adjusting banking regulations could do better.

Focusing on a very precise policy change—specifically, on the liberalization of intra-state bank branching in the United States—he and his co-authors are finding that this form of bank deregulation lowered income inequality. The change did not occur, as expected, because the poor gained greater access to financial services, he said. Rather, it had an impact on labor market conditions, with about half of the explained drop in income inequality attributable to a reduction in the income gap between men and women.

Newell Stultz

**A F R I C A N S L O O K T O T H E I R P E E R S**

**N E W E L L S T U L T Z**

The experimental African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) brings new, albeit cautious, optimism to the problem of African economic development, according to research by Watson Adjunct Professor Newell Stultz.

In contrast to the sometimes top-down and misguided reviews by Western nongovernmental organizations and aid donors, the APRM was designed to allow Africa-owned, voluntary reviews of the political, economic, and social policies of participating African states, currently 26 in number. The reviews produce voluntary recommendations for institutional change and other improvements.

**W A T C H I N G I R A N ’ S T R O U B L E D T H E O C R A C Y**

**A L I G H E I S S A R I**

As the Institute’s new initiative on Iran-US relations was being launched earlier this year, Brown Visiting Associate Professor Ali Gheissari presented an overview on the Iranian government and such formative developments as the failure of democratic reformers elected in the 1990s.

In 1997 Iranians elected the moderate Mohammad Khatami as president, hoping his administration would bring greater democracy to the nation, Gheissari has written. However, politics during his presidency moved in the opposite direction, toward greater authoritarianism, in part because of the growing assertiveness of US foreign policy after September 11.

Iran is now host to a constant dialogue of how to fix its troubled theocracy. The debate surrounding democratic rule and Iranian politics is essential to answering larger questions about the relation between Islam and democracy, according to Gheissari, who is with Brown’s Department of Religious Studies.

The Institute’s new project, led by faculty members Jim Blight and Janet Lang, looks at “Missed Opportunities?: US-Iran Relations, 1997-2005.”
Thinking Local

American democracy is at a turning point as global, economic, and political changes demand a revision in the nature of political participation. Local politics are being emphasized in a new way, but it is as yet unclear whether this will truly swing America’s pendulum of inclusion toward popular participation or, instead, toward an exclusionary consolidation of power.

According to the authors of *Local Democracy Under Siege: Activism, Public Interests, and Private Politics* (New York University Press, 2007), analysis of modern democracy in the US demands a more comprehensive view of the political arena, which should be widened to include the private sector organizations and voluntary organizations to whom governments are increasingly “outsourcing” functions such as health care and city planning. Participation in these local bodies is vital to a future of inclusive politics.

Seven researchers, including Professor (Research) Catherine Lutz, collaborated on ethnographic fieldwork in five different North Carolina communities for the creation of this book. The authors listened to and interpreted the experiences of local citizen actors, whether included or excluded, to understand the emerging local democratic process.

Balancing Social and Economic Goals

Contrary to many stereotypes, it is possible, even beneficial, for developing states to adopt a social-democratic model, according to the authors of *Social Democracy in the Global Periphery* (Cambridge University Press, 2006).

Examining economic, social, and political policy in Costa Rica, Chile, Mauritius, and the Indian state of Kerala since 1990, the authors found these states to be successful in negotiating globally dominant neoliberalism while maintaining and promoting domestic social policy.

All on the “periphery” of the global economy, Costa Rica, Chile, Kerala, and Mauritius provide relatively successful universal health and literacy programs while maintaining economic growth. As neoliberal market-reform development strategies born in the “core” industrial countries continue to demonstrate weaknesses, this research presents a timely alternative for helping developing states to successfully participate in the world economy.

Patrick Heller, director of Watson’s Political Economy and Development Program, is one of the book’s four collaborating authors.

Labeling Terrorists, Posing as Mujahideen

Who is a freedom fighter? Who is a terrorist? The use of such names in global politics and the international media is the subject of *Terrorism and the Politics of Naming* (Routledge, 2007).

The book assesses the nature, power, role, and function of names in contemporary debates. Names are not objective, the writers say, as they seek the truth behind those assigned in such cases as the US hunt for al-Qaeda, Russia’s demonization of the Chechens, and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Edited by Watson Visiting Fellow Michael Bhatia ’99, this volume also includes a chapter from Watson Global Security Program Director James Der Derian, on “Imaging Terror: Logos, Pathos, and Ethos.” The book was previously published as a special issue of *Third World Quarterly*.

Bhatia has also published related research in the journal *International Peacekeeping* on the debate in contemporary Afghan politics over “mujahideen.”

In an article titled “The Future of the Mujahideen: Legitimacy, Legacy and Demobilization in Post-Bonn Afghanistan,” he writes that “this contest involves the mythologizing, demythologizing, and appropriation of the term by a wide variety of actors, from warlords, tribal combatants, the Taliban, and Anti-Coalition Forces to rights activists and journalists. This struggle is a competition for legitimacy over the ‘right to rule’ and the ‘right to conduct violence’; and it is critical to understanding the dilemmas of state-building in Afghanistan.”
BJWA Looks at UN and Wolfowitz’s Bank

Leadership changes at the UN and World Bank headline the new issue of the Brown Journal of World Affairs. Vijay Nambiar, UN special advisor to the secretary-general, presents the UN in transition, while an entire section is devoted to “Wolfowitz’s World Bank,” including such notable Bank-watchers as economist Joseph Stiglitz, writing on “Democratizing the World Bank.”

Two more thematic sections of the Spring/Summer issue include “Environmental Security,” including commentator Michael T. Klare on the pursuit of energy security by military force; and “Homegrown Terrorism,” including Bruce Hoffman, a renowned expert on terrorism, writing about al-Qaeda’s role in terrorism in the West.

The journal is produced twice yearly by students of Brown University, advised by the Watson Institute. The current issue is co-edited by Katherine Reisner ’07 and Kenta Tsuda ’07.

To order, visit www.bjwa.org.

Recognizing Genocide

Why is the term “genocide” used to describe events in Sudan, but not in Congo, where the toll in innocent lives has been higher? The question shows the critical importance of labeling, which can trigger political and humanitarian responses—or not, as the case may be.

In “Labeling ‘Genocide’ in Sudan: A Constructionist Analysis of Darfur,” Watson Adjunct Professor William F. S. Miles notes that social science theory has developed increasingly sophisticated paradigms for understanding the process by which problems are recognized and addressed. Among them are social constructionism, labeling theory, and tipping points. Yet rarely are these frameworks applied to genocide studies, according to the article, published in the December 2006 issue of Genocide Studies and Prevention.

The global response to Sudan validates these frameworks’ application to genocide, showing how the recognized severity of a political problem is a function of its socio-linguistic processing and naming. Anti-genocide advocates, as well as scholars, can benefit from applying the frameworks.

Border Watch

Border control between the United States and Mexico has attracted growing media and political attention, resulting in such dramatic measures as the authorization of a 700-mile fence along the southwest border.

Watson Associate Professor Peter Andreas describes this situation in an article in the recent issue of Foreign Affairs en Español, emphasizing that these debates have actually produced more heat than light. A closer look at the history of border enforcement debunks many of the myths and misconceptions driving such decisionmaking, he says in “The Mythology of Border Control.” Calls to “regain control” of national borders suffer from historical amnesia, overlooking the fact that they have never really been “under control.” The current approach to border policing, unfortunately, may do more to impede legitimate commerce and travel than terrorists, drugs, and migrant smugglers, Andreas says.
Choices Adding Iran to Portfolio

The Choices Education Program is developing a high school instructional guide on the history of Iran, focusing on the 1979 revolution that ousted the Iranian monarchy and ushered in Islamic rule. The project is being funded by a $100,000 grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York’s International Peace and Security and Strengthening American Democracy programs.

Choices’ print and electronic resources on Iran will take high school students, along with their teachers, back into the history of the country as a basis for understanding Iran’s domestic policies and international relationships today.

“We will be asking students to look at this rich history from an Iranian perspective,” said Andrew Blackadar, lead writer on the project. “Given the current issues surrounding Iran, its role in the Middle East, and its relationships with the West, this perspective will be invaluable to students as they formulate their own views.”

The printed curriculum unit will be published by fall 2007, bringing to 33 the number of Choices’ titles on historical and current issues. Innovative online audio, video, texts, and illustrations will be integrated with the Iran unit. This will give students unprecedented access to the university scholars providing the historical analysis, to original source materials, and to routinely updated information on the country.

New course materials will place high school students in the midst of Iran’s revolution of 1979.
IR Students Present 2007 Honors Theses

The International Relations (IR) Program is one of the largest concentrations at Brown University. Housed at the Watson Institute, the IR Program challenges students to think and perform beyond the undergraduate level, especially for students who participate in the IR Honors Program.

Students must complete with distinction the 11 courses and three years (or equivalent) of a foreign language. Seniors in the Honors Program are also required to take two thesis courses, including a thesis preparation seminar. This year, about 10 percent of all IR concentrators completed the senior thesis.

IR Concentration Advisor Claudia Elliott, PhD ’99, designed the current program, now in its sixth year, and worked closely with IR Program Director Melani Cammett ’91 and faculty advisors in advising the honors students. Elliott describes the program as “one of the most important intellectual endeavors of an undergraduate career.”

The honors thesis differs greatly from term papers—even long ones—not just in length, but also in depth and complexity. For most students, the thesis is their first real attempt at scholarly research and writing. They submit their theses in mid-April for evaluation. Students then present their theses in May to the Brown community in a public forum to graduate with honors and receive awards. This year’s theses presenters are listed below in the order they were presented:

**Japan in the International System: Economic and Security Implications**

*Mirza Refai Arefin,* “The Economics and Politics of Japanese Monetary Leadership in East Asia”

*Kate E. Brandt,* “Political Memory, Economic Interdependence, and Rivalry: Sino-Japanese Relations — Past, Present, and Future”

*Joanne Ji-eun Park,* “The Viability of Defensive States in the Post-Cold War: The US-Japan Alliance and Japan’s Approach to Military Normalization”

**Negotiating Border Spaces: Humans, Resources, and Crime**

*James Donahue,* “The Sorcerer’s Apprentice? Immigration and the Boundaries of Europeanization: The Case of Spain”

*Owen McDougall,* “River Rivals: The Impact of Development Organizations on Ethnic Conflict over Water in the Senegal River and Aral Sea Basins”

*Zaineb Mohammed,* “Rendering Refugee Status: Factors Influencing Citizenship Policies in Jordan and Lebanon”

*Ben Veater-Fuchs,* “Cops and Cartels: The Relationship between Policing and Drug-Related Violence in Mexico”

**Modernization in the Current Era: Post-Cold War Transitions**

*Daniel J. Fombonne,* “A New Form of Statecraft? EU Influence on Social Policy in Estonia, Poland, and the Czech Republic”

*Bethany Gerstein,* “Reconsidering Theories of Democratization and Ethnic Conflict: The Case of Rwanda”

*Shepherd W. Laughlin,* “Global China, Local Chinas: Modernization and Ethnic Identity in the People’s Republic”

**The Politics of Post-Conflict Reconciliation: Human Rights and Ethnic Struggle**

*Emily A. Blatter,* “The Narrative of Conflict: The Influence of Activist Film on the Struggle for Human Rights”

*Mia Psorn,* “Closing the Gender Gap? International Humanitarian Law and Sexual Violence in Bosnia-Herzegovina”

*Lydia Sizer,* “Implications of Blogging for Highly Divided, Developing Countries: More Clashes or Increased Understanding on an Individual Level?”

*Veronica Searles,* AB/BSC, “When Wars Collide: The War on Terror and the War on Drugs, Colombia and Afghanistan” *(presented in 2006)*.

For more information about the IR Program, visit [www.watsoninstitute.org/ir/](http://www.watsoninstitute.org/ir/).

*Designates honors.*
IR Prizes Awarded for 2007

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:
BETHANY GERSTEIN
“Reconsidering Theories of Democratization and Ethnic Conflict: The Case of Rwanda”

SAMUEL LAMPORT PRIZE
Awarded for the best thesis on international understanding, with an emphasis on cooperation and tolerance:
SHEPHERD W. LAUGHLIN
“Global China, Local Chinas: Modernization and Ethnic Identity in the People’s Republic”
OWEN MCDougall
“River Rivals: The Impact of Development Organizations on Ethnic Conflict over Water in the Senegal River and Aral Sea Basins”

ANTHONY RICCIO PRIZE
This prize in international relations is given to the 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 the University and in the US. The prize is in memory of Anthony Brian Riccio, Brown Class of 1996, who lost his life in Moscow on September 20, 1994:
EMILY A. BLATTER

IR Grads Receive Gaston Scholarship For Academic Achievement

From the income of a fund established in 1894 as a memorial to the Hon. William Gaston, LL.D, class of 1840, the scholarship is awarded to members of the senior class for academic excellence and leadership in IR. This year, 14 IR graduates received the scholarship:

BENJAMIN M. ARONSON
ALLISON S. BARKEY
KATE E. BRANDT
ELIZABETH R. DICKSON
ZACHARY C. DREW
DANIEL J. FOMBONNE
JUSTIN GLAVIS-BLOOM
BENJAMIN M. GRIN
CHRISTINA M. KONINGISOR
KAREN J. KUDELKO
SHEPHERD W. LAUGHLIN
MICHEL E. MONAGHAN
JOANNE J. PARK
ANDREW H. SCHWARTZ

IR Senior Awarded Gates Scholarship

Kate Brandt ’07, an international relations honors graduate, is among the recipients of the 2007 Gates Cambridge Scholarships. The $210 million Gates Cambridge Trust was established in 2000 by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation to enable outstanding graduate students from outside the United Kingdom to study at the University of Cambridge.

Chafee’s Tour of Global Hot Spots

Former US Sen. Lincoln Chafee ’75 led over 50 students in a study group on “Global Hot Spots” this semester, in his role as a Watson distinguished visiting fellow. The sessions offered students uncommon access to former policymakers in a classroom setting, to get a behind-the-scenes look at international relations in the making.

The study group engaged in lively, no-holds-barred interaction with such expert policymakers as Daniel Levy, former adviser on Jerusalem Affairs to Israel’s prime minister and participant in such Israeli-Palestinian peace processes as the Geneva Accord. Former Ambassadors Donald Gregg and Charles L. (Jack) Pritchard gave their up-close perspectives on North Korea.

Each of the seven not-for-credit sessions provided analysis of a hot spot, from Afghanistan to Iraq to Venezuela.

As Chafee quipped, “We had fun.”
Watson 2007 Internships Announced

The Watson Institute and the Swearer Center for Public Service are supporting eight summer internships for 2007.

Richard Smoke

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

The intent is that the student will involve him- or herself in the work being done by professionals in a foreign setting.

Awarded for the 2007 Smoke Summer Fellowships are:

- Caitlin Cohen ’08, development studies, MD ’12, with Women’s Equality in Access to Care and Treatment in Kigali, Rwanda.
- Julia Hazen ’08, development studies, with FINCA International in Tanzania.
- Jill Luxenber q ’08, history, with the US Consulate-General in Istanbul, Turkey.
- Leona Rosenblum ’09, development studies, with UNICEF in Panama City, Panama.

McKinney Family

The McKinney Family Internship is awarded annually to a student in the Smoke Internship applicant pool who exemplifies the excellence in international studies so strongly encouraged and supported by Watson Institute Board of Overseers Vice-Chairman and Brown Corporation member David McKinney and his family.

The McKinney Family intern for 2007 is Vijay Narayan ’08, biology, with the Infectious Diseases Institute in Kampala, Uganda.

Jack Ringer ’52

The Jack Ringer ’52 Summer Internship in Southeast Asia is made possible by this Brown alumnus, who served in Burma after graduating. The award provides Brown students and faculty with unique opportunities to do research or internships in Southeast Asia.

Guy Bloembergen ’09, international relations, with the Clinton Foundation in Cambodia.

Bremen Donovan ’08, architectural studies, with the International Rescue Committee in Bangkok, Thailand.

Marla Ruzicka

The Marla Ruzicka International Public Service Fellowship is named after a dedicated human rights activist who died in April 2005, supports a Brown undergraduate who displays the characteristics of compassion, determination, and selflessness in the pursuit of international human rights, post-conflict rehabilitation or international public service in its most noble spirit, and whose summer plans reflect those traits. This fellowship is supported by Lucinda Watson, Watson Institute Board of Overseers member. This year, the fellowship went to:

- Carrie Lutjens ’08, development studies/urban studies, with the International Justice Mission, Washington, DC.

2007 Luce Environmental Awards Issued

Graduate and undergraduate fellowships for environmental research in developing countries are supported by the Luce Environmental Fellows Program and administered by Watson’s Global Environment Program. Awardees are:

- Sarah Zisa MA ’07, environmental studies, “Climate Change and Samoa: Increased Renewable Energy as a Vehicle for Improving Individ-

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE
This year’s DS presenters and their topics are as follows:

**MIDDLE EAST/AFRICA**

**Katharine Bosland,** “The 2004 Moroccan Moudawana Reforms and Prospects for Political Change”

**Mary Elston,** “Shaping Hamas: Political Inclusion under Occupation”

**Sarah Brooks,** “Artisan Trade Intermediaries as a Development Tool”

**Charlotte Buck,** “People Without Place: The Roles of State Government and the International Refugee Regime in Refugee Movement, Management, and Policy in the Horn and Great Lakes Regions of Africa”

**Daniel Greenberg,** “Saudi Wage Premiums in the Context of Saudization”

**LATIN AMERICA (AND CAMBODIA)**

**Alexandra Hammer,** “A Rural Village in a Global Industry: Teotitlán delValle and the Export of Zapotec Textiles”

**Ingrid O’Brien,** “Indigenous Traditions of Self-Governance in the Modern Politics of Southern Mexico”

**Nicholas Renzler,** “Dynamics of Transnational Advocacy: the Free Trade Area of the Americas and the Case of the Hemispheric Social Alliance”

**Allison Fajans-Turner,** “Reap- ing the Killing Fields for Profit: Commoditizing the Commemoration of Genocide in Cambodia”

**ASIA**

**Ysabel Gaspar,** “Capitalism in Taglish: How the Filipino Elites Came to Control the Philippines”

**Terese Lantos,** “Is Conflict Inherent in the Clash of Hindu Nationalism and Globalization?”

**Vidyasri Putcha,** “Private Education in India: Serving the Poor or Perpetuating Inequality?”

**Zarah Rahman,** “Land Rights and Resettlement in Indonesia in the Aftermath of the 2004 Tsunami” (Nominated for University publication.)

**EASTERN EUROPE**

**Jennifer Humphrey,** “Tumultuous Transition: Health and Reform in Russia, 1985-2006”

**TRANSREGIONAL, GENERAL, AND ’06.5 GRADUATES**

**Emily Fallon,** “Political, Social and Economic Globalization’s Effect on Access to HIV/AIDS Medication in Brazil and Mozambique”

**Drew Rifkin,** “A Model of Microfinance Investment Fund Portfolio Construction”

**Gabriel Corens,** “Transnationalism, Citizenship, and Belonging in Sierra Leone: Ambiguities in the Times after War”


*Designates honors.*
Middle East Studies Students Present Research

The Middle East Studies concentration is designed to provide students with a comprehensive and comparative study of the region with appreciation for its variety of cultural interactions and influences. Several approaches to the study of the region are possible: social science, religious studies, humanities, history, or a combination of these.

Middle East Studies concentrators presented on May 9 their scholarly research on topics relating to the region. The students and their capstone thesis topics are as follows:

**Mara Cowan ’07.5**, “Emergence of Opposition Movements in the Persian Gulf Principalities”

**Christen Decker**, “Forough Farrokhzad”

**Mary Elston (jointly with Nathan Karp),** “Middle East Studies at Brown: Origins, Structure, Ideology and Crisis”

**Shannon Gavin**, “Arab Perceptions of the United States”

**Nathan Karp ’07.5 (jointly with Mary Elston)**, “Middle East Studies at Brown: Origins, Structure, Ideology and Crisis”

**Tamilla Mamedova**, “Women and the Iranian Revolution: A Story of Activism, Change, and Broken Promises”

**Erin Rall**, “Palestinians and the Question of Citizenship: A Political and Legal Analysis”

**Natalie Smolenski**, “Arab Writers without Readers: the Endurance of Creative Expression in Light of Structural and Demographic Constraints on Publication and Readership.”

Honors Awarded to CLAS 2007 Concentrators

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


Sponsoring History

The Watson Institute has joined the sponsors of the *Brown Journal of History*, a new journal of historical research that is student-run and student-written. The first issue was published in May.

The journal aims to provide a view of history that cuts across academic disciplines. It is also intended to be posted electronically, for the widest possible distribution.

Twenty undergraduates worked on the launch issue, with Brown Assistant Professor of History Ethan Pollock as advisor and a review board of history graduate students.
What History Means for Inequality Today

With the subject of inequality becoming a matter of increasing analysis at the Watson Institute, a recent workshop gathered leading economists and political and social scientists to address “The Causes and Consequences of Income Distribution.”

Noted economist William Easterly led off the workshop with his current research on the importance of technology adoption—as far back as 1000 BCE—in determining today’s national development outcomes.

Policymakers and international institutions may be overemphasizing the current instruments of development under their control, with excessive weight placed on the behavior of modern-day governments and development strategies as a determinant of development outcomes, Easterly said. In doing so, they mistakenly overlook that technical levels of pre-colonial and pre-industrial times—the means of writing, farming, and performing other tasks—still matter today.

Easterly and colleagues are assembling a new set of data showing that a country whose people were adept at centuries-old technologies has a higher per capita income, among other positive indicators.

“History may not be so appealing from a policymaking point of view, but the world is as it is,” he says.

The workshop was organized by Watson Faculty Fellow Ross Levine. Looking forward, additional events are expected as the Institute continues to explore inequality—the differing opportunities of individuals, groups, and nations to access the benefits of modern society—with research that cuts across its programs on security, environment, and other issues.

Dignitaries Deliver World Views

Talks during the semester by international dignitaries shed light on some of the most pressing issues of our time. (All of the lectures summarized below can be viewed in the multimedia section of Watson’s website.)

Chinese Ambassador Zhou Wenzhong

Chinese Ambassador Zhou Wenzhong

Zhou spoke of China’s long road to modernization as one paved by peaceful development. China “will never seek hegemony” in terms of military and political power on the world stage. He advocated a Sino-US relationship based on a constructive partnership between complementary economies. At the same time, the ambassador implored the United States to stop selling advanced weapons to Taiwan and repeated that China would never tolerate a Taiwanese declaration of independence.

Venezuelan Ambassador to the US
Bernardo Álvarez Herrera

In Venezuela and throughout Latin America, Venezuelan President Hugo Chávez has inspired a great sense of hope about the future of the region, Álvarez said. Latin Americans have often been discouraged by their governments from taking part in the political process. Chávez’s government, however, has worked to change that, in what Álvarez called a “revolution of popular participation.” Venezuela’s example has inspired the rise of populist governments in countries such as Bolivia, Ecuador, and Argentina—paving the way for more regional integration, said Álvarez, whose talk was part of the Center for Latin American Studies’ (CLAS) Diplomatic Dialogue.

CEO, Millennium Challenge Corp.
John J. Danilovich

The Millennium Challenge Corp. (MCC), a US government foreign aid program, invests in human capital and hopes to replace aid with trade in underdeveloped countries, according to Danilovich. The 3-year-old organization is beginning to produce tangible results, he said, pointing to several examples in Latin America. A transportation project in El Salvador will connect the poor northern region with the rest of the country.

Continued on next page
Should Anthropologists Act as Military Advisors?

In March, Watson hosted an American Anthropological Association (AAA) commission studying the increasing demand for anthropologists to act as military advisors. As reported by the Chronicle of Higher Education, “American military and intelligence agencies have increasingly been turning to anthropologists and other social scientists for ‘cultural knowledge’ about actual and potential adversaries. But many anthropologists are deeply anxious about offering such assistance, fearing, among other things, that their insights might be used simply to help torture and kill people more effectively.”

The eight-member AAA Ad Hoc Commission on the Engagement of Anthropology with the U.S. Security and Intelligence Communities began its work last summer in response to such developments as the placement of Central Intelligence Agency recruitment advertisements in AAA publications. At the Watson Institute, the Cultural Awareness in the Military Project has also been investigating the ethical, practical, and technological issues raised by the military’s quest for greater cultural awareness.

Scheduled to conclude its work in November, the commission is to provide AAA members with guidance in navigating the complexities of professional engagement with the military and security communities.

EU’s Domestic Impact Explored

In 2006–2007, fifty years after the Treaty of Rome, which eventually led to the creation of the European Union, the Seminar Series on European Politics focused on the relation of domestic policies to issues of European integration.

The year began with a presentation by Thomas Greven, a political scientist at the Free University of Berlin, titled “European Unions Face Difficulties in Recruitment and Strategy: Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom.” His talk explored the problems unions face in different European countries, a subject of considerable importance to the question of whether Europe can maintain its distinctive welfare state policies.

In the spring, Thomas Risse, professor of international politics at the Free University, spoke on the broader theme of “Europeanization: The Domestic Impact of EU Politics.” Overall, the latecomers of Southern Europe and Eastern Europe are more

A lesson from Czechoslovakia’s dissidents: Democracy depends on local plurality.
Exploring the Rising Fortunes of China and India

Rapid growth and the expansion of trade in China and India have transformed the contemporary international political economy, creating both challenges and opportunities for other countries. A recent two-day conference, “The Rise of the New Asian Giants,” explored these trends and their impact on both developed and developing countries worldwide.

The Chinese economy is growing so rapidly because of its open market, which is creating domestic competition and high productivity growth, said leading China-watcher Nicholas Lardy, a senior fellow at the Peterson Institute for International Economics, Washington, DC. Indicators of this openness, such as the reduction of import tariffs, quotas, and licenses, have actually been showing a sharp downward trend since the 1980s, he said. As a result, the country has attracted what he called huge amounts of foreign direct investment—in the order of about $70 billion per year in recent years.

Despite perceptions, China’s story is not just one of cheap manufacturing for export, Lardy said. There is a huge domestic market as well. However, consumer spending in China is actually dropping, and the country faces a major challenge in the medium-term to stimulate such spending and reduce its reliance on foreign investment and trade.

Income inequality in China is rising, in part because its reliance on exports favors people living along the coast over populations in its western provinces. The single biggest risk China faces today is the potential for political disruption as a result of issues like this, he said.

By contrast, India’s role in the global economy is constrained because it has focused on services exports, such as its outsourcing market “miracle,” to the exclusion of manufacturing, Lardy said. Improving the lot of India’s millions of poor, unskilled farm workers would require a growing manufacturing sector. India’s other ills include its insufficient investment in infrastructure and its unattractive tariffs and labor laws. A result is that India’s share of global trade is now half what it was in 1978, while China’s is 10 times the 1978 level. The gap between the two is growing, he said.

The conference, which also featured Rhode Island businesses, policymakers from Washington and the European Commission, and other political and academic scholars, was co-hosted by the Watson Institute’s Political Economy and Development Program and the John H. Chafee Center for International Business at Bryant University.

Addressing the conference, Watson Director Barbara Stallings described the event as the beginning of a set of activities that will increase the coverage of Asian subjects and the presence of Asian scholars at the Institute.
Candidates Asked to Justify Vote

Many of today’s presidential candidates were there when the Senate voted in October 2002 to go to war in Iraq. They voted yes and have since left the public with the impression that the only other option was to have voted no. But there was a third way, according to former Sen. Lincoln Chafee ’75, a distinguished visiting fellow at Watson.

“A mere 10 hours before the roll was called on the administration-backed Iraq war resolution, the Senate had an opportunity to prevent the current catastrophe in Iraq and to salvage the United States’ international standing,” Chafee said in an op-ed published in March in the New York Times. An amendment proposed by Sen. Carl Levin called for UN approval before force could be authorized—with the proviso that Congress would stand ready to reconsider if the president judged UN action to be too slow.

In the heat of the moment, though, none of today’s presidential candidates opted for what Chafee called “a more deliberate, multilateral approach.” The amendment was soundly defeated, but should not be forgotten, he said. “Candidates—Democrat and Republican—should be called to account for their vote on the Levin amendment.”

Op-ed in Ha’aretz Rejects ‘Ecological’ Community

In Israel, “where the environmental community has made tremendous strides forward,” a proposal for a new self-described “ecological” community actually represents a step backward, according to Watson Visiting Fellow Daniel Orenstein, who is working on the Institute’s Middle East Environmental Futures project.

“By bringing suburban sprawl to the Negev, the establishment of Haruv and other new Negev settlements would be an environmental mistake,” he wrote in an op-ed in March in Ha’aretz, an Israeli daily newspaper. The community would consume excessive open land per capita, discriminate against the Negev Bedouin, and irreparably damage one of Israel’s most ecologically important habitats for preservation, Orenstein said.

“In Israel of 2007, the only truly sustainable development is one that addresses economic, social and environmental impacts,” he said, suggesting that Haruv could bring environmental innovation to existing communities instead.

Khrushchev Keys in on Russian Events

The media called upon Watson Senior Fellow Sergei Khrushchev to analyze two recent Russian milestones.

On the occasion of Chinese President Hu Jintao’s visit to Russia in March, Khrushchev commented on Reuters TV on the evolving nature of the two countries’ relationship, saying it will fall short of a full alliance. Instead, “I would say it will be pragmatic,” based on such mutual interests as trade and oil, he said.

Upon the death in April of former Russian President Boris Yeltsin, Khrushchev told BBC Radio and the local NBC station WJAR that Yeltsin should be credited for playing a key role in Russia’s transformation. Still, he said, it was badly handled. “It took six years for Russia to recover after Yeltsin.”
**Teens’ Views of Iraq Aired on NPR**

In February, National Public Radio’s “Here and Now” program interviewed high school students using *Conflict in Iraq: Searching for Solutions*, a new instructional guide from Watson’s Choices for the 21st Century Education Program.

Three representative students from Normal Community High School in Illinois put forth arguments for the Iraq policy options then before US national leaders: to increase troop strength, to pull out immediately, or to provide the Iraqis with the means to succeed and set a timetable for withdrawal.

Using *Conflict in Iraq*, teachers guide students through such innovative exercises as analyzing Iraqi blogs, role-playing, and deliberating policy options based on background readings in Iraq’s history and current challenges.

“Our job as public school teachers is to prepare these kids for the real world,” said Normal High School teacher Kelly Keogh.

Before working with *Conflict in Iraq*, “I felt more detached from the war,” said Heather Johnson, a junior at the school. Now, “my personal view is that we should give the Iraqis the means to succeed, but also set something of a timetable and, once those events are completed, we should leave.”

**Censored in Iran, Profiled in the US Media**

The *New York Times* recently featured Moniro Ravanipour, a Brown International Writers Project (IWP) fellow, as she prepared to speak at the WorldVoices Festival of International Literature. Both she and IWP fellow Shahryar Mandanipour, another Iranian writer, were also profiled in the *Providence Journal*.

In each case, the message that came forth was one of censorship in Iran and the courage to speak out in the United States about the need for change. Such discussions “actually lead to the development of solutions,” Ravanipour told the *Times* in April, in an article titled “For Writers, a Voice beyond the Page.”

In Iran, “The problem is not that you are writing something political. The problem is that you are writing something that is not official,” Mandanipour told the *Journal* in March, in an article titled “Iranian Writers Live, Work in Fear.”

The IWP fellowship offers residency and a supportive environment to writers who experience censorship and persecution in their home countries. It is co-sponsored by Brown’s Literary Arts Program and the Watson Institute and funded by the William H. Donner Foundation, with additional help from the President’s office.

**Cardoso Paints Brazil’s Future**

Former Brazilian President Fernando Henrique Cardoso has a quick response to the old joke that Brazil is the country of the future and always will be. “The future has become closer,” says Cardoso, a Brown professor at large in residence at Watson.

In an interview with the *Miami Herald* in April, Cardoso cited several indicators that the country will continue to grow in stature. Among them are Brazil’s increasing trade in higher-value manufactured goods, the reduction of its dependence on commodities exports, and its diversification of trading partners, he said in “The Future is closer than ever for Brazil.”

“*Our job as public school teachers is to prepare these kids for the real world.*”

*Kelly Keogh*
Watson Collaborates with RI Partners

A dinner co-hosted in March by the Rhode Island Economic Development Corporation (RIEDC) and the Watson Institute gave local business and government leaders a chance to discuss common interests with Zhou Wenhong, China’s ambassador to the United States.

Zhou, who was giving a lecture on campus, met with representatives of Rhode Island businesses including American Power Conversion Corp., GTech Corp., Teknor Apex Co., and Textron Inc. Also on hand were officials from the lieutenant governor’s office and the Providence city solicitor.

In April, Watson also joined with Bryant University’s John H. Chafee Center for International Business in Smithfield, R.I., to co-host a conference titled “The Rise of the New Asian Giants: Adaptive Strategies in the World Economy.”

Additionally, the Center for Latin American Studies, housed at Watson, hosted a “Haitian-Dominican Dialogue” at Making Connections Providence. The gathering of scholars and community leaders was designed to encourage greater cultural understanding between Haitians and Dominicans in Southern New England.

“While the Watson Institute’s focus is on the international arena, we are eager to play a leadership role locally, in Rhode Island,” noted Institute Associate Director Geoffrey S. Kirkman ’91.