On the eve of recent three-way talks among Israeli, Palestinian, and US leaders, former US Senator Lincoln Chafee ’75 gave a major lecture at Brown University pointing out the failure of the Bush Administration over the past five years to back up its rhetoric with active support for a path to Israeli-Palestinian peace. Chafee, who in January joined the Watson Institute as a distinguished visiting fellow, issued an appeal to the 500 attendees at his lecture, which was the University’s 76th Stephen A. Ogden Jr. ’60 Memorial Lecture on International Affairs:

“At hand is our third and possibly last chance for US word to meet with deed. The American people should not tolerate any more mendacity on this critical matter—which is profoundly important to our ability to make progress in Iraq. Every voice that has clamored for a victory in Iraq, or that has spoken up against this war from the beginning, or that calls for it to end now, should rise up in unison in a clarion call for US leadership on the central issue of Israeli-Palestinian peace.”

As Chafee settles into his fellowship at Watson, this is the kind of voice and perspective he is bringing to bear on the Institute’s research and teaching. He is leading an undergrad-graduate study group that students have praised for providing insight into the inner workings of Washington—adding to their more academic pursuits. His Ogden lecture on “Mideast Roadmaps: An Unkept Promise” was carried by newspapers and websites in the US, Israel, and elsewhere. And he has begun inviting fellow policy experts from Washington and foreign capitals to bring their perspectives to campus as well.

“I hope to contribute my experience in the political side of government to the Watson Institute’s continuing role as a leader in international studies,” Chafee said upon accepting the appointment, which is initially for the spring semester.
His was not a typical Washington profile. Chafee was the only Republican senator to vote against authorizing the use of force in Iraq. Despite bucking the party line, he was voted out of office last November as part of the nationwide plebiscite against the Republican status quo. In the January/February issue of the Brown Alumni Magazine, Chafee not only said that he understands why Rhode Island voted for his Democratic opponent—but that he also believes November’s Republican defeat is good for America.

“Having served the public with independence of mind and great courage, he is a wonderful model for Brown students,” University President Ruth J. Simmons said when announcing his appointment.

In the Senate, Chafee served on the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, and the Committee on Environment and Public Works—all areas that are key to the Watson Institute’s research. He sponsored or co-sponsored legislation on international human rights, global hunger relief, terrorism, greenhouse emissions, and other matters being studied at Watson.

“Scholars at the Watson Institute increasingly collaborate with policymakers in ways that can influence the course of international affairs,” said Institute Director Barbara Stallings. “We are gratified to work with Senator Chafee to enhance and expand our efforts in this direction.”

Chafee entered public life as a delegate to the Rhode Island Constitutional Convention in 1985. In 1986 he was elected to the Warwick City Council, where he served until his election as Warwick’s mayor in 1992. Chafee joined the US Senate in 1999.

As a student at Brown, he graduated in 1975 with a concentration in the classics. He was captain of the University’s wrestling team and received the Francis M. Driscoll Award for leadership, scholarship and athletics.

Outside the Beltway, On the Record

Chafee’s recently published views:

• “When the roll is called, that’s what matters, and we needed people to say ‘stop.’” On the 2002 Senate vote authorizing the use of force in Iraq. Providence Journal, February 21.

• “President Bush has embraced the concept of land for peace in word, but so far not in deed. I sometimes wonder which group has the president’s ear.” On the Israeli-Palestinian peace process. Associated Press, February 12.

• “With the presidential election starting so early, that’s going to overshadow anything that Congress does because the candidates are coming out of Congress—McCain and Clinton and Obama. There are going to be different agendas, rather than focusing on what is in the best interest of the United States of America.” On prospects for the new Democratic Congress. Brown Daily Herald, January 24.

• “Do I have any regrets about the outcome? Yes. I regret that I will not be able to participate in the difficult, but critical, healing process that must take place in our government if Democrats and Republicans are going to solve the serious problems facing this great nation.” On his loss in November’s election. Brown Alumni Magazine, January.

• “I can’t help but deplore the daily horrors coming from what we grew up studying as the cradle of civilization, the valley of the Tigris and Euphrates, where human beings first learned the rule of law and an alphabet.” On the war in Iraq. Washington Note, January 16.
**Breaking Ranks on Iraq War**

A new project at Watson seeks to document the stories of veterans and soldiers who oppose US involvement in the war in Iraq. While a number of oral history collections focusing on those who support US policy in Iraq have been initiated across the country, these interviews provide a unique critical perspective on the war.

A book is in the works, reflecting on common themes and sociological distinctions in the experience of these young men and women through the recruitment, training, and combat periods. It also explores their postwar experience, which includes, for most, significant anti-war activism and service to fellow veterans, as well as coping with their wartime physical and mental injuries. The book is being written by project co-leaders Catherine Lutz and Matthew C. Gutmann; both are with Brown’s Anthropology Department, and Lutz is a Watson professor.

Thus far, 35 interviews have been conducted with veterans, under the coordination of Betsy Brinson, an oral historian, and with the help of several Brown undergraduate research assistants. The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill will also store the interviews in their oral history collection for historical research.

**Analyzing Opportunities Missed in Iran**


A planning conference for US, Iranian, and European scholars is to be held in April, supported by the Rockefeller Foundation and MIT’s Center for International Studies. This will be followed by research in Tehran. The culminating event of this phase of the project, a conference in spring 2008, is planned to feature figures from the US administration of President Bill Clinton and from the Iranian administration of Mohammed Khatemi.

As a research method, critical oral history brings declassified documents and policymakers involved in a particular event into a conference setting with scholars to analyze what occurred. Participating with Blight and Lang in “Missed Opportunities?” is John Tirman, executive director of MIT’s Center for International Studies, and Malcolm Byrne, research director of the National Security Archive at George Washington University.

**Toolkit to Help UN Write Sanctions**

The Targeted Sanctions Toolkit was recently released by the Institute, to assist in the drafting of United Nations resolutions imposing targeted sanctions.

Such sanctions are increasingly used by the UN Security Council against terrorists and leaders of oppressive regimes to block their finances, ban their travel, and otherwise limit their activities. The Institute’s Targeted Sanctions Project has worked with UN officials over the years to strengthen the targeted sanctions process, which is considered more effective and less likely to create humanitarian issues than comprehensive sanctions imposed on nations.

Available online and on CD, the toolkit provides policymakers with key texts and up-to-date indices of UN sanctions. Included are past resolutions, such as those passed to stop North Korea from conducting nuclear weapons tests and to freeze funds, prohibit travel, and restrict sales to al-Qaeda and the Taliban. Model text is provided for new sanctions, as is an index of sanctions reform initiatives.

As part of Watson’s extensive collaboration with the UN on this matter, training sessions have been co-led by Senior Fellow Sue E. Eckert for UN officials and for private banks. A previous Watson-produced report, *Strengthening Targeted Sanctions through Fair and Clear Procedures*, late last year was made an official document of the UN General Assembly and UN Security Council (A/60/887-S/2006/331) for consultation in designing, implementing, and assessing sanctions.

Interviews with soldiers provide a critical perspective on the war.
Research Ranges from Afghani Combatants to ‘Missing Women’

Watson visiting fellows and faculty 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.

Studying Combatant Motives in Afghanistan
Michael Vinay Bhatia ’99

Why do people fight? War has been a feature of the Afghan landscape for the past 27 years—assuming a variety of forms and involving a range of actors. For far longer, the West’s primary image of the Afghan was that of the warrior, both as fanatic and plunderer.

Bhatia’s research, including his 345 interviews with combatants from all parts of Afghanistan and all periods from the Soviet invasion until today, explores the “vocabularies of motive” used to describe the Afghan combatant.

During these interviews, it became quickly clear that no one motive dominated a period of fighting. Elder authority, familial authority, religious authority, jihad, grievance, protection, and economic incentives are all among the factors that led individuals to decide whether to fight at all, for whom to fight, when to fight, and whether to continue fighting.

In the end, the broad terms adopted to describe a conflict may have very little to say to the individual history of a combatant.

Enlarging Transatlantic Relations
Stacy D. VanDeveer

The many environment-related issues on which the European Union and the US disagree are a matter of both academic interest and policy concern. Many environment, agriculture, and energy issues require international cooperation if they are to be effectively addressed.

There is a need to enlarge how people think about the EU-US relationship, for reasons ranging from the growing population and economic size of the EU, in tandem with the creation of the North Atlantic Free Trade Area, to the importance of this transatlantic relationship to the rest of the world.

As a result of greater economic interdependence and the internationalization of trade in all kinds of products and services across the Atlantic, differences in regulatory standards and consumer expectations have begun to cause frictions that were less visible in the past.

While divergence in relation to numerous national and international environmental policies has been the dominant story of the 1990s and into the 2000s, the seeds for greater long-term convergence exist. Domestic political developments in the 1980s and 1990s may have pushed the EU and the US in different directions in their environmental programs, but there are many countervailing forces that may mitigate these tendencies as well.

VanDeveer is co-editing a volume on this subject.

Sovereign Right as Autonomy and as Participation
Samuel Barkin

The practices of sovereignty form a core structural element of the contemporary states system in international relations. The system only exists insofar as states accept that their sovereign rights are equivalent to those of other states, and act in a way that perpetuates these rights. But the practices of sovereignty are not necessarily internally consistent.
that worldwide, there are as many as 100 million to 150 million fewer women than expected.

The problem only appears to be getting worse. Arising today from a combination of sex-selective abortion, female infanticide, and excess mortality of girls in infancy, this “gendercide” reflects perhaps the greatest human rights crisis in history. Yet few are aware of the problem, little is known about its underlying causes, and almost nothing is being done to address it.

Jensen is researching this gender bias in the developing world at Watson and working with the Global Media Project to create a documentary film on the problem of missing women in India.

Rosenthal’s work counters three main streams of the current terrorism literature: first, that suicide terrorism is used for a single purpose; second, that religious terrorism is a growing problem that includes groups such as Hamas as well as al-Qaeda; and third, that terrorism has become a single globalized phenomenon.

Those formulating counter-terrorism policies need to recognize these distinctions.

Rosenthal’s analysis was also published in the January issue of The National Interest, a journal on international affairs, and as part of a new book, State of the Struggle (Brookings, 2007).

Parliamentarians as International Actors
Zlatko Sabic

Some 70 international parliamentary institutions are active worldwide, bringing together members of national parliaments from various countries in relative obscurity to discuss common policy issues. Their role, however, is not insignificant.

International parliamentary institutions’ contribution is becoming increasingly important to reducing the democratic deficit in the globalizing world; strengthening established norms and values such as peace, human rights, and democracy; and promoting those that are yet to be universally accepted, such as protection of the environment. They can also assist their members in the pursuit of foreign policy goals on behalf of their own nations.
**Academics Integrating Media**

How and why does an international research institute incorporate new media into its study and production of ideas?

These questions are being answered by Watson’s Global Media Project, under the direction of Global Security Program Director James Der Derian, as it pursues its dual objectives of understanding the media’s growing impact in international affairs and of producing media that address global issues.

It is rare for an institute like Watson to integrate media as fully as it plans—even as far as it has done in these early days of the project, with its documentary production, radio broadcasts, film screenings, web-based content and applications, and other media. Few academic centers are nesting media producers within their programs as Watson is doing, says Visiting fellow John Phillip Santos, a long-time media producer and one of the creators of Watson’s Global Media Project. Such activity is more typically found at journalism and communications schools.

Yet academic study is generally moving in this direction, to take advantage of multiple platforms and styles for disseminating research and to benefit from their near-ubiquitous reach. “International studies centers will increasingly incorporate media into a range of rhetorics,” Santos says. “And students are beginning to use a host of media to stage their work. It’s the new academic research modality.”

As benefits accrue to academics from their embrace of media, so, too, could the media benefit, Santos says. While media today is clearly proliferating, “you don’t see a lot that is challenging—that is taking the most complex areas of our knowledge and embedding them. One way to counter this is for content-rich centers like Watson to bring a much broader media strategy into their work.”

**Media is in Session**

Blogs, videoblogs, and pitches are the organizing tools of the undergraduate Global Media: History/Theory/Production course, taught by Der Derian, Visiting Fellow Eugene Jarecki, and Santos. Classes bring documentary producers together with international affairs researchers. Students are asked to produce “pitch-reels”—film clips used to pitch documentary ideas to producers.

As media enriches Watson’s research across the Institute, it spills over into the class. In one seminar, Nick Fraser, executive producer of BBC’s premiere documentary series *Storyville*, critiqued Der Derian’s clip of an upcoming documentary on *The Culture of War*. Economist and Visiting Faculty Member Robert Jensen has been collaborating with filmmaker and Visiting Fellow Deborah Scranton ’84 to produce global-interest media—in this case, on “gendercide” in India. Jensen spoke to students about the limited reach of academic journals in comparison with the wide audience he hopes to inform about this human rights crisis.

Students today stand at the center of “an extraordinary collision of fronts,” award-winning film director Jarecki told the class. This is a time when attempts to centralize political, media, and other forms of power are being disrupted by a series of new media “effects,” he told them. These include the “Nokia-effect” of citizen journalism and the “YouTube-effect.” Both were recently demonstrated when political leaders were made to answer within hours for their poor handling of Saddam Hussein’s execution, as videotaped by cell phone and widely viewed on the Internet.

“There is a reason to be using these tools to seize what matters to you and get it out to someone at the other end of the wire,” Jarecki told the students.
Infowar and Infopeace

Can the promise of the Information Age be salvaged in a post-9/11 era of infoterrorism, with its on-line jihadist training camps and media manipulation on all sides of the “war on terror?” It can, but only if one first intellectually confronts and publicly compensates for this “dark side” of information technology, rather than confusing cause and effect.

James Der Derian, director of the Global Security program and Global Media project, presented this analysis and a set of preliminary propositions for getting back to the best the information age has to offer in a recent keynote at a conference titled “The Internet: Power and Governance in a Digitised World,” hosted at Oxford University by St. Antony’s International Review and the Oxford Internet Institute.

Among his propositions:

- Infotech is producing new networks of power in international relations that must be managed, regulated, and channeled for the amelioration of global, not national, security.
- A full-scale investigation should be taken on how global political actors force-multiply their influence in war and diplomacy through networked infotech.
- The global application and management of information technology in war and peace requires study by a range of academic and nonacademic thinkers in social, cultural, scientific, military, and non-military fields.

Screening Global Issues

Documentary film directors, writers, and producers were invited by Visiting Fellow Eugene Jarecki to screen their works weekly last semester at Watson, in the War, Peace and the Media Screening Series.

Screening Global Issues

W

Web-based Tool Analyzes Threats

Watson’s Global Security Matrix was launched recently as a web-based analytical and educational tool that visually represents threats to security. The matrix dynamically maps these risks across types of actors, including people, nations, transnational networks, and global society, as well as categories, such as terrorism, environmental degradation, and pandemics.

Security experts and students provide rankings of these and other categories individually and in the aggregate. Visitors to the interactive website discuss the implications online, as well as listen to podcasts of related lectures.

The matrix is found at www.watsoninstitute.org/globalsecurity-matrix/.

FALL SCREENINGS

The Age of AIDS
Answered by Fire
BattleGround: 21 Days on the Empire’s Edge
Control Room
Enron
Guerilla: The Taking of Patty Hearst
Iraq in Fragments
The Power of Nightmares
The War Tapes
Who Killed the Electric Car?
World War Virtual
Bridging Theory and Practice

For much of the post-World War II era, the fields of international law and international relations have engaged relatively little with one another. *International Law and International Relations: Bridging Theory and Practice* (Routledge, 2006) gathers scholars and policy practitioners from both fields to examine the opportunities for—and initiate work in—interdisciplinary research.

This edited volume is organized around practical case studies reflecting four contemporary trends that are often ill-addressed by scholars of either field. These trends are: responding to terrorism after the attacks of September 11, controlling the flow of small arms and light weapons, addressing the demands of internally displaced persons, and responding to the call for international criminal accountability. The volume is co-edited by Thomas J. Biersteker, the Henry R. Luce professor of transnational organizations at Watson.

Analyzing Textbooks on Islam

Teaching Islam: Textbooks and Religion in the Middle East (Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2006) analyzes the multiple ideologies written into religious studies textbooks in Middle East public schools. The book brings to light the very different representations of Islam from state to state, addressing the ways religion is conceptualized for public school consumption in terms of nation building, ethnic identity, gender equity, economic development, and state strategies for regional and international relations.

Covering Egypt, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Turkey, the book also sets the textbooks’ multiple and fluid representations of Islam in the context of issues currently being raised by US policymakers. *Teaching Islam* is edited by Watson Visiting Fellow Eleanor Dourado and Greg Starrett, associate professor of anthropology at the University of North Carolina. It is based in part on papers from a Watson Institute event on the subject.

Military Sticks to its Guns

If a “category-killer” like Wal-Mart can do it, why not the US military? Network-centric warfare is the model at the center of a US military transformation, as surely as supply chain management systems and other information networks are at the heart of Wal-Mart’s domination of retailing.

Since the civilian market arrived at the Information Age ahead of the military, commercial information technology suppliers and other newcomers might be expected to replace the established defense industry as the military transforms itself. But that is not likely to happen, say the authors of *Buying Military Transformation: Technological Innovation and the Defense Industry* (Columbia University Press, 2006). Military transformation has a better chance of succeeding without the political battles required to dismantle the existing relationships between the defense industry and Congress and between defense contractors and the military services.

At stake is more than $200 billion in national security investment over the next decade, according to authors Peter Dombrowski, who is chair of the Naval War College’s Strategic Research Department and an adjunct faculty member at Watson, and Eugene Gholz, an assistant professor at the University of Texas.

Fighting Child Violence

More than 70 million boys and 150 million girls under the age of 18 are victims of violence, says a report launched by United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan in November. Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro, a Watson visiting professor, led the research team, including an expert consultation at the Institute while Pinheiro was in residence in 2005.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE
Predicting US Climate Change Policy

Political scientists tend to avoid predicting policy outcomes—at least in print. In the January issue of *Review of Policy Research*, Watson Visiting Fellow Stacy D. VanDeveer co-authored an article that predicts six major components of future federal climate change policy: a national cap on greenhouse-gas emissions; a national market-based, cap-and-trade emissions trading scheme; mandatory renewable energy portfolio standards; increased national product standards on energy efficiency; increased vehicle fleet energy efficiency standards; and increased federal incentives for research and development on energy efficiency issues and renewable energy.

The predictions are based on developments including the adoption of climate change policies in a growing number of US states and municipalities, along with the launch of greenhouse gas reduction programs by large US-based firms, nongovernmental organizations, and universities. Last October, a collection of papers co-edited by VanDeveer was also published, based on a two-day conference on “Climate Change Politics in North America,” organized by the Canada Institute and the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. Both publications were written with Henrik Selin, an assistant professor of international relations at Boston University.

SCID Publishes for Second Year at Watson

The editorial collective of *Studies in Comparative International Development* (SCID) published during 2006-2007 the first complete year of issues, which comprised volume 41(1-4), since the Institute became the journal’s editorial headquarters in 2005. The authors included scholars from around the world, who analyzed and compared trends in democratization and democratic values, economic development, globalization, industrialization, post-communist transformation, post-socialist patronage, and HIV/AIDS policy.

Among the articles in SCID’s last three issues were “The Macroeconomic Consequences of Democratic Transition: Learning Processes in the Third and Fourth Waves of Democratization” by Mark J. Gasiorowski and Zaheer Poptani; “Assessing the Trivialness, Relevance, and Relative Importance of Necessary or Sufficient Conditions in Social Science” by Gary Goertz; and “Boundary Institutions and HIV/AIDS Policy in Brazil and South Africa” by Varun Gauri and Evan S. Lieberman. Also featured were two rebuttal articles, “Emancipative Values and Democracy: Response to Hadenius and Teorell” by Christian Welzel and Ronald Inglehart, and the response, “Democracy without Democratic Values: A Rejoinder to Welzel and Inglehart” by Jan Teorell and Axel Hadenius.

On Banking and Corruption

Traditional approaches to bank supervision may actually hurt bank development and lead to greater corruption in lending, according to research by Watson Faculty Fellow Ross Levine.

With data from more than 2,500 firms across 37 countries, Levine and his co-researchers assess the impact of different bank supervisory policies on firms’ obstacles to raising capital. Their results were recently published in an article titled “Bank Supervision and Corruption in Lending,” in the *Journal of Monetary Economics*. 
Students Weigh Iraq Options

Should the United States increase its presence in Iraq? Should we engage with others in the region and provide Iraqis with the means to succeed? Should we withdraw from Iraq now? As the US debates policy options for Iraq, Watson’s Choices Program has published a new high school curriculum unit, Conflict in Iraq: Searching for Solutions, that engages high school students in these issues. Students consider the history of Iraq and the present conflict, and participate in informed discussion on the merits and tradeoffs of alternative policies.

Working with lead writer Andrew Blackadar, the Choices curriculum team and Watson researchers developed Conflict in Iraq.

Choices Program Takes Slavery Discussion Nationwide

Watson’s Choices for the 21st Century Education Program is doing nationwide outreach to high schools on the subject of slavery and slave trading in New England, in conjunction with the work of Brown University’s Steering Committee on Slavery and Justice. In all, some 350 teachers have attended the Choices Program’s institutes and workshops on the subject. Many more have gained exposure to it through additional outreach efforts.

The Choices Program, which produces teaching resources and provides professional development for teachers, brings discussion of a range of history and foreign policy matters into high school classrooms nationwide. Choices’ outreach to teachers on slavery has been particularly notable.

In Washington, DC, for instance, the program recently sponsored a keynote session titled “Slavery in the North” at the annual meeting of the National Council for the Social Studies (NCSS), the nation’s largest association dedicated to social studies education. An audience of 600 educators from around the country gathered to hear the story of slavery in New York and New England from James Horton, professor of American studies and history at George Washington University, and James T. Campbell, the associate professor of Africana studies and American civilization at Brown who is chairing its Committee on Slavery and Justice.

“Probably the most exciting aspect of the Choices Program is the way in which it bridges two constituencies—university-based historians and high school teachers—that don’t often connect with one another,” Campbell said after his NCSS keynote.

NCSS has also helped make this connection in the past as it published sections of Choices’ materials on slavery in its professional journal, Social Education, reaching some 27,000 social studies teachers K-16.

Here in Rhode Island, Choices recently gathered high school teachers from across New England for the fifth in a series of professional development institutes on slavery and slave trading in the region. The slavery institutes, which began in 2004 with funding from the US Department of Education, have varied from statewide to national participation and from daylong to week-long sessions. Choices staff members have also conducted workshops in various states.

A Forgotten History: The Slave Trade and Slavery in New England, one of Choices’ more than 30 published curriculum units, is at the core of the work on slavery. Now in 1,500 classrooms nationwide, the materials bring to light for students the history of northern US involvement in the slave trade and slave ownership. Brown’s Committee on Slavery, which is leading a broad public reflection on slavery, distributed complimentary copies of this unit to all high school social studies teachers in Rhode Island and supported the most recent slavery institute held at Watson.

First published in 2005, A Forgotten History presents readings and lessons plans to help students explore the New England situation in the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries. Armed with this background, students take on the role of the people of Rhode Island—the center of the American slave trade—and debate policy options that were considered in the state in 1783.

Finally, students view the topic within the context of society today.

Historians have often referred to slavery in the North as “a forgotten story,” but that is clearly changing, said Sarah Kreckel, the curriculum writer leading Choices’ work on the subject. “Since our curriculum unit was published—and since the Brown Committee started its work—the number of teachers who give me puzzled looks when I talk about New England slavery has decreased significantly. To me, that is a major milestone.”

More information about A Forgotten History and related professional development is available at www.choices.edu, along with additional, free resources.
International Relations Program Broadens Scope

Immigration controls, regime change, counterterrorism strategies—these current issues and others will be addressed as part of the new senior seminars added for the spring semester by the International Relations Program.

The nine new courses out of the total of 15 on offer are: Global Migration and Citizenship; The American Military: Global Supremacy, Democracy, and Citizenship; Comparative Environmental Politics and Policy; The Developmental State; Central Asian Security; South Korean Politics: Democratic Development and Beyond; AIDS, Society and Medical Knowledge in Historical Perspective; Institutions of Justice and Democracy in Latin America; and Perspectives on Terrorism. Returning this semester are seminars on East European States: Domestic Politics and East European Integration; The United States in World Politics; Preventing Violent Conflict; The Chinese Democracy Movement in the 20th Century; International Relations in Europe; and Central Asian Security.

An equally diverse group of faculty will lead the seminars. Several bring the perspective of their home countries to bear, such as Arturo Alvarado Mendoza, of Mexico; Cristina Bastos, of Brazil; Heung Soo Sim, of Korea; Boimahmad Sohiev, of Tajikistan; and Xu Wenli, of China. Seminar leaders include political scientists, sociologists, anthropologists, filmmakers, a democracy advocate, and others.

Caribbean Initiative Launched

The Center for Latin American Studies (CLAS) recently launched a new Caribbean Initiative. The project was born of the center’s designation last year as an Undergraduate National Resource Center by the US Department of Education, which will provide a total of $857,000 over four years to enhance and enrich its programs in Caribbean and Latin American Studies.

Brown’s student body had expressed a significant desire to learn more about this region of the world, in a survey of over 900 students conducted in the fall of 2005. The resulting Caribbean Initiative is a portfolio of new endeavors, including work on a Haitian Creole language acquisition program, a new Caribbean Forum lecture series, a Caribbean Film Series, and advocacy of additional course offerings across Brown University on the Spanish-speaking and Francophone Caribbean.

In April, a day-long CLAS Caribbean Symposium will bring academics from around the country to Brown to discuss the current state of Caribbean Studies in universities and how to improve it. Outreach to local Caribbean communities is also planned to begin in April with a Haitian-Dominican Dialogue session in Providence.

The Africana Studies Program is collaborating with CLAS on the Caribbean Initiative, as is the University of the West Indies. “We’re very excited about this way in which we are internationalizing our program,” CLAS Director James N. Green said, adding that over 22 faculty members across campus are working with the initiative or considering it.

The initiative was launched with the recent opening of an art exhibit, “Venus in Chains: Representations of Sex and Slavery in the Caribbean Basin,” which will run at the John Hay Library through March 15. A new Caribbean Forum lecture series, a part of the Initiative, was also launched in February with a lecture on authoritarianism in Haiti.

CLAS, which is housed at Watson, provides students with an interdisciplinary understanding of the culture, history, and contemporary issues of Latin America and the Caribbean.

With its Title VI grant from the Department of Education, Brown last summer became one of 18 National Resource Centers for Latin American Studies.
Three foreign ambassadors to the US—from Colombia, China, and Venezuela—will lecture on campus.

**Events**

**Coming up**

The calendar of events for the spring semester is bringing a wide range of public figures, leading scholars, and topical issues to the Institute. A selection follows:

- The American Anthropological Association’s Ad Hoc Commission on the Engagement of Anthropology with the US Security and Intelligence Communities last year began exploring the ethical issues academics were beginning to face as cultural awareness was increasingly being viewed as a strategic asset for national security practitioners and policymakers. Continuing the work at an invitation-only, two-day session at Watson, the commission will host the Brown community at a public panel on March 12.

- Former Brazilian President and Brown Professor at Large Fernando Henrique Cardoso will give a lecture March 14.

- Three foreign ambassadors to the US will lecture on campus: Colombian Ambassador Carolina Barco Isakson, on March 19; Chinese Ambassador Zhou Wenzhong, on March 22; and Venezuelan Ambassador Bernardo Alvarez Herrera on April 4.

- “Rethinking Superpower: Identity, Power and Responsibility in US Foreign Policy,” a lecture by Professor of Cultural and Political Geography David Campbell, of Durham University (UK), will take place on April 12.

- “The Rise of the New Asian Giants,” an open, two-day conference featuring leading scholars, policymakers, and business executives will be held with Bryant University on April 13 (at Bryant) and April 14 (at Watson).

- The Caribbean Film Series and the Rio Film Series are new this semester, with the Center for Latin American Studies holding regular screenings at Watson throughout the semester.

Full information on these events and others is available in the events section of the Watson website.

**Looking at Latin America**

Last semester’s Center for Latin American Studies Lecture Series brought a variety of views of the region to Brown. For instance:

- Mexicans have a more symbiotic relationship with death than other North Americans, according to Claudio Lomnitz, director of the Center for the Study of Race and Ethnicity at Columbia University;

- Gay revolutionaries in Brazil found liberation in the image of Ché Guevara, according to CLAS Director James N. Green;

- Latin American countries have developed along different trajectories in large measure because of their varying states of predictability, according to Watson Adjunct Faculty Members Abraham Lowenthal and Jane Jaquette.

**Darfur Call To Action**

In January, a traveling multimedia exhibit spreading awareness about the genocide in Darfur used the walls of List Auditorium as the backdrop for huge images of the region’s rich culture and its ongoing horrific destruction.

UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador Mia Farrow also showed her personal photos, joining in the call from a group of panelists for attendees to take action. Rhode Island General Treasurer Frank Caprio reported that he is promoting a bill to inhibit Rhode Island companies from doing business with the Sudanese government.
In November, Brown’s International Writers Project drew famed author Salman Rushdie, Nobel Laureate Orhan Pamuk, and the University’s IWP fellows past and present, among others, for a week-long celebration of freedom of expression. The following student report describes the sentiments expressed during the festival, titled “Strange times, My dear,” co-sponsored by Watson and Brown’s Literary Arts Program.

‘Writing May Be Hazardous to Your Health’

Long before Shahryar Mandanipour was the 2006–2007 IWP fellow at Watson, he was an Iranian officer in the war against Iraq.

One day in his tent, he was writing a love story when he heard a mortar shell launched in his direction. In a moment, he realized, he would be either obliterated or spared. He looked down at his page, and he knew that the next three seconds, enough for one more word, could be his last.

Writers everywhere are confronted with this manner of choice today, said Mandanipour during the panel discussion “Warning: Writing May Be Hazardous to Your Health: Contemporary Threats to Freedom of Expression.” Each must choose to write or not, and there is but a short window of opportunity, while the outcome of the choice may be as important as the last mark you leave on Earth.

This choice remains a difficult one in many parts of the world because of harsh repression. In a panel addressing these issues, five panelists, including Pamuk, explored the obstacles that stand between writers and the liberty to write what they wish.

Mandanipour was subject to threats and intimidation in Iran, and Shahrnush Parsipur, the first IWP fellow three years ago, was imprisoned there four times, once for nearly five years. Pamuk was recently charged for “insulting Turkishness,” though the charges were dropped after international outcry, led in part by PEN, an organization created in 1921 to preserve freedom of expression across national borders during international disputes.

A novelist is a recorder of memory, a role that sometimes collides with political realities, Rushdie said in an onstage conversation with IWP Director Robert Coover. After the publication of The Satanic Verses in 1988, Iranian political leader Ayatollah Khomeini issued a fatwa, a bounty on Rushdie’s head for blasphemy. Though the fatwa is still in effect, Rushdie has adopted a more light-hearted attitude. “The only thing I want to say about the bad review I received is that one of us is dead,” he said.

Larry Siems, director of freedom to write at the PEN American Center, said that his organization sees firsthand that security laws in a post-9/11 world are beginning to affect foreign writers. They are unable to have their works published or to come to the US, he said. Censorship and speech restriction are not simply problems in far-off parts of the world.

“None of these are new threats, but they are new to us,” he added.

A panel on Iranian literature described the genre as often sad, allegorical, and elusive. Writers use symbols to skirt the censors. The novel, never the most popular form of Iranian literature, is gaining force, and young bloggers are learning to use technology to communicate more freely.

One of the main obstacles is the lack of skilled translators, said Wahid Mozaffari, editor of Strange Times, My Dear, a PEN anthology of contemporary Iranian fiction. American publishers often will not take Iranian books, even well-translated ones, because they don’t believe the books will sell. Publishers prefer to accept the books which fit into the most common stereotype of Iran that Americans have, and these books usually involve “Iran-bashing.”

By Watson Institute Student Reporters Liana Paris ‘07 and Xiyun Yang ‘07
Security, through a Wider Lens

A Watson lecture series titled “Beyond Terror: Innovating Global Security for the 21st Century” looks at the larger range of international security issues, suggesting that focusing only on terrorism dangerously obscures the real picture.

Last semester’s lectures brought forth ideas including the following:

- The goal of human security should replace current thinking about security in terms of foreign aggressors and national interests. Human security does not just pertain to situations of extreme violence like the Iraq conflict. It is more inclusive and extends to all conditions which have forced millions to live in extreme insecurity such as war, poverty, disease, and natural disasters. Mary Kaldor, director of the Centre for the Study of Global Governance at the London School of Economics and Political Science, in November.

- North Korea’s goal for developing its nuclear arsenal was never to further antagonize the United States. Paradoxically, North Korea has actually been trying to engage the United States in diplomatic relations by arming itself with nuclear weapons. Peter Hayes, professor of international relations at the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology in Australia, in October.

- Due to the need for clear distinctions—between war and peace, friend and foe, combatant and civilian—law is deeply involved in warmaking. In fact, war is a legal institution. Harvard Law School Professor David Kennedy ’76 (now a visiting professor at Watson), in October.

Full lecture summaries and audio are available in the events section of Watson’s website. The series is funded by the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

FoWI Hosts Screenings, Policymakers

Watson and the Friends of the Watson Institute (FoWI) recently hosted three events, bringing together alums, FoWI members, and other constituents to hear from key faculty members and preview new Watson works. Another is scheduled for San Francisco on March 10.

Fernando Henrique Cardoso, former president of Brazil and professor at large at Brown, shared his list of global priorities with a New York gathering early in November. Watson faculty members prescreened a cut of a new documentary, *Virtual JFK: Vietnam, If Kennedy had Lived*, at a New York City event later in the month. In January former US Senator Lincoln Chafee ’75 and award-winning filmmaker Deborah Scranton ’84, both visiting fellows at Watson, screened Scranton’s *The War Tapes* and discussed the Iraq war.

FoWI provides a vehicle through which Brown alumni and others can engage with the Institute, University, and each other through a shared interest in international affairs. The program is chaired by Institute Overseer Lucinda B. Watson, daughter of the late Ambassador Thomas J. Watson, Jr., who founded the Institute to address contemporary global problems.

At the Cardoso talk, the former president listed what he believes should be the top four international priorities: tackling global warming, completing the current Doha round of trade talks at the World Trade Organization, enforcing the nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and cooperating to combat international crime and illicit activities.

At the screening of *Virtual JFK*, Visiting Fellow Koji Masutani ’05 showed an early cut of the film, which is based upon a book being written on the same subject by Watson faculty members Jim Blight and Janet M. Lang, together with David Welch of the University of Toronto.

At *The War Tapes* screening, Chafee discussed Iraq from his perspective, as the only Republican senator to have voted against authorizing the use of force there, and Scranton described her innovative technique of equipping soldiers in Iraq with cameras to tell their own story.
Richard C. Holbrooke ’62, former US ambassador to the United Nations, wrote from Kurdistan in February, “Whatever happens in Iraq, we must try to limit the terrible fallout from the war. “The place to start should be with our indispensable NATO ally Turkey, the front-line state of the post-Cold War era, whose relations with the United States have deteriorated dramatically in the past six years,” he said in his monthly column in the Washington Post.

Holbrooke has been anything but idle since his UN ambassadorship. He is currently chairman of the Asia Society, an organization that is dedicated to strengthening relationships between the United States and Asia; chief executive officer of the Global Business Coalition on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, which mobilizes the private sector against these diseases; founding chairman of the American Academy in Berlin, which advances US-German cultural exchange; and vice chairman of Perseus LLC, a private equity firm.

Now the Brown alum is adding “Brown professor at large” to this list. He will be in residence at Watson periodically over the next five years, advancing Watson’s goal of bringing academics and policymakers together to work on pressing global issues. When here, he will advise students, deliver lectures, participate in various symposia, collaborate with faculty, and act as informal adviser to President Ruth J. Simmons.

Holbrooke brings extensive experience as a diplomat, as US ambassador to Germany in 1993 and as assistant secretary of state for European and Canadian Affairs in 1994, prior to his UN ambassadorship in 1999. Holbrooke is also widely credited as the chief architect of the 1995 Dayton peace agreement that ended the war in Bosnia.

A history major during his student years at Brown, Holbrooke has served as a member of the Watson Institute’s Board of Overseers and received the 1996 Roger Williams Award, the Brown Alumni Association’s highest honor. He also holds an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Brown, awarded in 1997.

Filmmaker Brings New Technique

What would happen if you gave soldiers in Iraq video cameras to record their own experience – telling their story from the inside out, rather than the outside in? Filmmaker Deborah Scranton ’84 answered this question with the award-winning documentary, The War Tapes.

As a new Watson visiting fellow, Scranton is now bringing her innovative technique to the Institute’s Global Media Project, as she engages with students an undergraduate seminar on media and international affairs and develops a new film focused on the US-Mexico border.

The Global Media Project explores the significance of the shifting media landscape for major international issues—as it also produces documentaries and other media addressing these issues. Led by Watson Global Security Director Program James Der Derian, the project has attracted media figures as visiting fellows, such as Eugene Jarecki, director of the award-winning Why We Fight; John Phillip Santos, producer of over 40 documentaries at CBS and PBS; and Christopher Lydon, host of the nationally broadcast “Radio Open Source” program.

For The War Tapes, Scranton gave cameras to soldiers, trained them as cinematographers, and worked with them over the internet via email and instant messaging. The resulting film represents “one of the tectonic shifts happening in the medium of the documentary,” Jarecki says, and it has drawn extensive international critical
Iranian Writer Sidesteps Censorship

The stories of Moniro Ravani-pour are reminiscent of such writers as Colombian Nobel Laureate Gabriel García Márquez in their fantastic blend of realism, myth, and superstition, says Robert Coover, director of Brown’s International Writers Project. They have also, at times, been censored in her home country of Iran. That is why Ravanipour is now in residence at Watson as the 2007 International Writers Project fellow, joining 2006–2007 IWP Fellow Shahryar Mandanipour.

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The IWP fellowship offers residency and a supportive environment to writers who experience censorship and persecution in their home countries. Ravanipour says that her work is not political, but that because it is nonconformist and honest in its portrayal of Iranians, it becomes viewed as political. This point was once again underscored in recent weeks, as all copies of her current work were stripped from bookstore shelves in Iran in a countrywide police sweep.

Ravanipour has also faced trial in her home country, as one of 17 activists accused of taking part in anti-Iran propaganda while participating in the “Iran after the Elections” conference in Berlin in 2000.

Not to be daunted, Ravanipour sometimes posts work she would not expect to get published in Iran on her blog, where she also continues to speak out against the current government.

She has had eight books published in Iran, with two more under review by her country’s Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance. Here at Watson, in addition to writing, Ravanipour will be giving readings and participating in other program activities during the semester.

Institute Hosts Diversity of Visitors

Fifteen new visiting faculty and fellows have joined the Institute this semester. The people who make up this group reflect the Institute’s goals of bringing practitioners together with academics to enhance its research and teaching on international affairs—and of bringing insight from around the world to bear on today’s pressing global issues.

Visitors have arrived this semester from Australia, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Cameroon, China, India, Iran, Nigeria, Poland, Tajikistan, and the United States.

Five of them are participating in the Watson International Scholars of the Environment Program (see box) which gathers environmental leaders from universities, governments, and nongovernmental organizations throughout the developing world for advanced training in land-use sciences and policies.

In addition to environmentalists, various other practitioners new to Watson include an award-winning filmmaker, a novelist, policy specialists, and more. They join arriving academics who work across a range of disciplines including international relations, law, sociology, and others.

“I am delighted to welcome our new visitors, all of whom will increase the diversity of viewpoints at Watson, widen our range of expertise, engage in a cross-pollination of ideas, and generally add to the liveliness of the conversation here,” said Watson Director Barbara Stallings. New at Watson are:

Jeremy Fisher, PhD ’06, MSc ’03, is working with the Global Environment Program on the Middle Eastern Environmental Futures Project. Fisher is a researcher at the University of New Hampshire Complex Systems Research Center.
Environmental Network Grows

Five new Watson International Scholars of the Environment are now in residence at the Institute. The program, funded by the Henry Luce Foundation, aims to design and implement next-generation curricula about land use and sustainability. Since 2001, the program has catalyzed extensive network-building among environmental practitioners and scholars from various disciplines worldwide. This year’s scholars are:

- **Gracie Abad Maximiano**, technical manager, Paraná Biodiversity Project, Secretary of Planning of Paraná States, Brazil
- **Jokotola Akoni**, assistant chief officer, Abuja Environmental Protection Board, Nigeria
- **Shenghe Liu**, professor, Institute of Geographical Sciences and Natural Resources Research, China
- **N. Anil Kumar**, Biodiversity Program director, M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation, Kerala, India
- **Benjamin Tchoffo**, senior forestry and wildlife engineer, African Centre for Applied Forestry Research and Development, Cameroon.

Rafael Hassanova, a sociologist from Azerbaijan, researches civil society issues in post-Soviet states; democracy in Islamic countries; and the economic, political, security, and social issues in his home country. He is head of the Center for Evaluation of Education and Social Research at the Azerbaijan State University of Languages and associate professor at the Department of Sociology at Baku State University.

David Kennedy ’76, the Manley O. Hudson Professor of Law at Harvard Law School and director of Harvard’s European Law Research Center, focuses on law within such contexts as sovereignty, global governance, economic development, war, and humanitarianism. He is collaborating on research projects with the Institute’s Global Security and Political Economy and Development Programs and also completing a book on law and development.

Marcin Lubas, a Fulbright Fellow, is working in the Politics, Culture, and Identity Program. A lecturer and researcher at the Institute of Sociology at Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Poland, he researches areas including Central and Southeastern Europe, theories of cultural reproduction and transformations, comparative analysis of Slav Muslim communities in the Balkans, nationalism and civic culture in the Balkans, anthropology of social consciousness, anthropology of spaces and places, culture theory, and the philosophy of social science.

Boimahmad Soliev is continuing his research at the Institute on areas including international relations after the collapse of the Soviet Union, globalization, and Islam. He is the assistant to the political science chair at the Tajik State National University in Tajikistan.

Lynne Star’s areas of interest include the Balkans and representation of war, violence, and culture. She is working on research for a new book tentatively titled *Media, Suffering, and the Question of Culture*. She also collaborates with the Global Security Program, the Global Media Project, and the Cultural Awareness in the Military Projects. She is a senior lecturer in visual communication at Deakin University’s School of Communication and Creative Arts in Melbourne, Australia.

Visitors profiled elsewhere in this issue include former US Senator Lincoln Chafee ’75 (see page 1), former UN Ambassador Richard C. Holbrooke ’62 (see page 15), Iranian novelist Moniro Ravanipour (see page 16), and documentary filmmaker Deborah Scranton ’84 (see page 15).
The Bush administration seems to be reading from Thucydides’ script.

History Repeating Itself in Iraq

Does this sound familiar? “Our global enemies are channeling resources into the current conflict, while our own allies are slipping away. Our military equipment is wearing down, and we lack the resources to fix it. Critics at home and abroad dispute our claims to moral leadership. It is time to choose: Either recall our forces or else send substantial reinforcements, commit major financial resources, and appoint a new commander.” This is the story of US military strategy in early 2007 AD—or is it the tale of Athens circa 413 BC?

Keith Brown, acting director of the Watson Institute’s Policy, Culture, and Identity Program, drew parallels between ancient Athens’ failed expedition into Sicily and current US plans for Iraq in an opinion piece published recently by the International Relations and Security Network.

In 2003, several commentators noted potential parallels between the US invasion of Iraq and Thucydides’ account of the Athenian expedition, Brown noted. More recently, in announcing a military “surge” of 20,000 troops in January, “wittingly or no, President Bush and his advisers seem to be reading from Thucydides’ script.”

In ignoring alternatives now being developed in civilian and military circles—from the Iraq Study Group to a new generation of warrior-scholars—the decision to replay Athens’ mistakes is “all the more tragic,” Brown said. In 413 BC, after their own leaders’ decision to surge, Athenians soon “wished all the more that the expedition had never been made,” he reported.

A US ‘Invasion’ of Korea

North Korean nuclear programs aside, many South Koreans have more anxiety about the local realignment of US military bases. In an opinion piece published in the Boston Globe last fall, Watson Institute Professor Catherine Lutz described Koreans’ fears that the US military bases in their country will be used to strike at will anywhere in Asia and China. In the op-ed, titled “A US ‘Invasion’ of Korea,” Lutz called on the US government to halt its escalating militarization of Korea, Guam, and the Asia-Pacific Region.

Lutz’s current research project on US Military Bases and Global Response examines the vast international network of US military installations and the small groups of activists and their supporters who are critical of the installations’ often harmful impact on the environment, political economy, and sovereignty of surrounding communities. Her work took her last year to Daechuri, near the city of Pyongtaek, where local farmers are struggling to save their land against the expansion of a nearby US military base. The farmers’ plight has become a rallying point for Koreans across the country who see their country being further militarized and their security and chances for reunification put at risk.

Advising Wal-Mart to ‘Go Green’

Steven Hamburg’s advisory role to Wal-Mart on improving its environmental performance has been widely featured recently, from the front page of the New York Times to Business Week and Minnesota Public Radio.

Hamburg, the director of Watson’s Global Environment Program, has encouraged the giant retailer’s campaign to market light bulbs that use 75 percent less electricity.

The New York Times article, titled “Power-Sipping Bulbs Get Backing from Wal-Mart,” describes a key meeting Hamburg had with Wal-Mart executives at which he underscored what a “clear winner” the new bulbs are for consumers and the environment.
Watson Associate Professor Brian C. O’Neill was profiled in October in *Science Magazine* for his work on climate change. O’Neill is a lead author on the influential *Climate Change 2007*, chapters of which are now being released by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

“The product of 3 years of consensus-building among several hundred researchers from around the world, the IPCC report is the scientific bedrock on which policymakers will negotiate everything from carbon taxes to long-term greenhouse gas targets,” the *Science* article said.

O’Neill is responsible for the chapter on “Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability,” due out in April.

The *Science* article, titled “Trying to Lasso Climate Uncertainty,” describes O’Neill’s work on the report, on demographics, and on reformulating climate-change projections to account for future learning, so that uncertainties in research become less of a reason to delay action.

A researcher with the Institute’s Global Environment Program, O’Neill is currently in residence at the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), under a European Young Investigator Award. At Watson, he heads up the Institute’s Population-Environment Project, which looks at how population trends such as growth, aging, and urbanization affect energy use and the greenhouse gas emissions associated with it.

The project has published research demonstrating the substantial impact that aging could have on US emissions and has moved on to do similar research in China and India. For instance, Watson Assistant Professor Leiwen Jiang has developed scenarios for the impact of urbanization in China.

**Pakistanis See US Slide**

Watson Adjunct Professor Hayward R. Alker interviewed Pakistani students and faculty while on a lecture tour in their country, finding keen disappointment with the United States mingled with idealism for a better world. He captured their views in an article recently published in the *Block Island Times*.

Their responses ranged from the vaguely positive to specific criticisms of US-caused civilian deaths in the region and America’s impact on the nuclear balance between India and Pakistan. Above all, they cited the United States’ loss of moral leadership as a world power, both in Pakistan and more generally in the Islamic world.

**US Border Activity**

As border control activity increases between California and Mexico, waste and corruption are becoming more evident, according to recent articles in the *San Francisco Chronicle* and the *San Diego Union-Tribune*.

Without broader reforms, such as streamlining immigration procedures, the National Guard presence at the border is largely symbolic, Watson Associate Professor Peter Andreas said in the *Chronicle* article.

As for the reported rise of corruption, he told the *Union-Tribune* that it is only to be expected, given the increasing number of newly recruited border guards and a recent rise in smuggling fees.

Andreas is co-author of *Policing the Globe: Criminalization and Crime Control in International Relations* (Oxford University Press, 2006).

**O’Neill Featured In Science Magazine**

O’Neill is a lead author on the influential *Climate Change 2007*. 
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• Join the Friends of the Watson Institute (FoWI), a growing group of Watson supporters who participate in gatherings at Brown and in major cities.

At www.watsoninstitute.org, you can manage your relationship with the Institute by clicking on the relevant homepage links.

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