



Alumni Newsletter

School of International Relations, University of Southern California * Winter 1998

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Director's Message



Dear SIR Alumni and Friends:

A colleague recently asked me to summarize what we have accomplished this semester. As I thought about our activities, I realized that so much had happened that it was well worthwhile to send out the first winter issue of our *Alumni Newsletter* since Dr. Berkes' retired in 1981.

This fall our three faculty searches—Latin America, Security, and International Economics—are progressing. We hope to announce new hires in the summer 1999 newsletter. Of course, for each search, we hosted all of the short listed candidates, each of whom gave a job talk to the expanded IR community. By the time we are finished, we will have hosted eight or nine academic talks, in addition to

CIS Director Laurie Brand's full seminar schedule. We also hosted three anniversary "warm-up" events: a pre-ASU game picnic in L.A., a presentation for the USC student body and the Los Angeles community by former Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell (see page 10) and an all-University alumni reception in Washington, D.C. (see page 4). We identified two undergraduates to begin the new exchange program with the Department of International Politics at the University of Wales, Aberystwyth, and began our joint building from scratch of our new European Union Center of California with the Claremont Colleges.

For me, the George Mitchell visit to USC this fall was a highlight. I'm still smiling at SIR's ability to fill the first floor and front balcony of Bovard Auditorium with IR students, faculty, staff, and friends of the School and that USC President Sample's welcoming remarks were interrupted by applause and shouts of support from IR students at the mention of the School's 75th anniversary. During the Q & A session, all the student questions came from IR students.

The University of Southern California's statistics on in-coming Freshmen is improving and impressive. Average SAT's of the Freshman class reached 1243 this year, and the word is getting out about our courses and students. SIR enrollments were up again this semester—this is especially good news for our under-funded graduate students who have more opportunities to land TAs as our class enrollments increase. The variety of classes is wonderful and changing. Just this year, we offered special topic courses to undergraduates on: *Global Forces and Political Change; Human Rights and IR; Leadership and Diplomacy; and Espionage & Intelligence*. Due to increased enrollments, Professor Lamy is teaching two classes of IR 341—his case based course. (If he hasn't returned your email or phone call this semester, it's probably because he is teaching over 300 undergraduates in addition to his chores as Deputy Director of Academic Affairs.) This year more than eighty students are participating in the Teaching International Relations Program high school outreach effort and another group of IR students, together with Visiting Lecturer Eric Garcetti, has inaugurated a University Watch chapter of Human Rights Watch.

On a sadder note, I am sorry to have to inform you of Claude Buss's passing just a few weeks ago. Claude was the first real Director of the School in the late 1930s. Ross Berkes and Robert Dockson were his students. We'd just begun to get reacquainted with Dr. Buss and in our few visits with him were completely awed by his expertise, grace, eloquence and delightful humor. You may recall reading about his heroic rescue by one of his students in last summer's *SIR Alumni Newsletter* and in the *Trojan Family Magazine*.

(See Director's Message on page 17)

On the cover (left to right): Graduate students, Anjeliki Kanavou and Anita Schjolset. Graduate students kick off the school year at the SIRGA Welcome potluck. The SIR Signature: VKC tower and globe.

Alumni Newsletter

School of International Relations, USC ☞ Fall 1998

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This edition is expected to reach over 4,000 students, alumni and friends of the School of International Relations throughout the world. We encourage alumni to contribute OpEd pieces and/or news regarding their educational and career progress for future editions of the newsletter.

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Ph.D. student
Anita Schjolset wins
The Swedish Club's Walter
Danielson Scholarship in
International Studies



A Norwegian student, Anita Schjolset, hopes to return to Scandinavia to teach and do research after finishing her Ph.D. here at SIR.

Her work is in the general line of peace research pioneered by Scandinavian scholars, focusing on ways in which democratic values can be realized more internationally. Her thesis is an exploration of what kinds of regimes have more peaceful interactions through time, with a series of revealing statistical tests using historical data of a variety of regime-related hypotheses.

Anita is also the principal staff person on Professor Hayward Alker's "Conflict Early Warning Systems" research project, sponsored by the International Social Science Council and funded by

the Carnegie Corporation of New York. She will be authoring or co-authoring papers from this project exploring different ways of explaining more or less violent behavior in inter-group and inter-state relations.

Anita plans to use the \$2,000 award to finance two trips to International Studies Association Conferences—one in Texas in spring 1999 and one in Uppsala, Sweden this summer. She told her sponsors that without this kind of financial support, graduate students often are unable to take part in their academic community's conferences and, as a result, have a more difficult time presenting their research and gathering constructive responses.

Gear Up for the 75th Anniversary !!!



SIR Students, Pak Tang (MA '00) and Pam Hershey (BA '99)

The 75th Anniversary is here and what better way to show your support for SIR than to wear it! We are offering a number of limited edition items to commemorate the 75th anniversary. A portion of the proceeds go directly into student scholarship funds. Please support SIR in this very special way. They make great gifts!

Place your order with staff member, Shelby Uritz. Visa, Mastercard, Discover or personal check accepted.

Order via fax at (213) 742-0281, phone, (213) 740-6014 or by email at uritz@usc.edu. Be sure to include method of payment and shipping address.

USC Baseball Caps: Varsity Lettering, high quality, cardinal & gold. International Relations embroidered on back, \$20.00

Polo Shirts: Off-white in color with quality USC Cardinal embroidery. Great for golf, tennis & casual weekends! \$30.00

T-shirts: 75th Anniversary globe and USC insignia, \$10.00

Coffee Mugs, 75th Anniversary Globe with USC design. Perfect for that morning cup of Bosco, coffee or tea! \$10.00

Send checks to:
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VKC 330, University Park
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(Left to Right) Director Jonathan Aronson, Professors Emeriti Paul Hadley and Ross Berkes, and USC D.C. Alumni Club President, Doug Todd.

Although USC certainly has maintained its L.A. area presence, particularly for SIR, our alums have careers that take them far away from campus. For many alums, Washington, D.C. has become their home. With over 440 alums on the Eastern seaboard, SIR felt that many people would not likely be able to return to L.A. for our 75th celebration events, so we took the celebration to them.

On November 6th at the Carnegie Endowment Building, Director Jonathan Aronson and the USC Alumni Club of the Nation's Capital hosted a 75th anniversary celebration honoring three distinguished SIR emeriti professors: Dr. Ross Berkes, Dr. Paul Hadley and Dr. Norm Fertig. Berkes and Hadley were there to visit with alums and friends of SIR. Almost 200 USC alums, friends and visiting faculty had an opportunity to catch up, talk about old times and meet new friends.



(Above) Director Jonathan Aronson and Ambassador Claude Ross.



(Left) SIR Professor Ron Steel and Alumnus Witney Schneidman, Ph.D.

For more information on the USC Alumni Club of the Nation's Capital, please call Mr. Doug Todd, Club President: (703) 780-USC5.

The Center for International Studies (CIS) promotes advanced research and sustained discussion of theoretical and policy issues in international political and economic affairs. It offers several seminar series that are free and open to the public, sponsors fellowship competitions, and provides research support and training to faculty and students on diverse projects with an international focus.

Fall Events

The fall semester featured a seminar series on Culture, Gender and Global Society. This series, coordinated with the launching of a new field of the same title in the School of International Relations, brought speakers Sandra Harding and Susan Okin to campus. Dr. Harding, a philosopher, addressed the question "Is science multicultural?", relating her answer to feminist issues. Political scientist Okin spoke on the topic of human rights, looking at how culture, religion and female identity formation play a role in the definition and practice of rights. The Culture, Gender and Global Society series will continue with a lecture by Peter Katzenstein on January 19, 1998.

The Center also began its International Development series, hosting speakers Stephen Haggard, Eduardo Stein and Etel Solingen. The faculty series presentations by Laurie Brand and Peter Rosendorff focused on the topic of democracy and political development. Similarly, Spanish series speaker Aldo Flores gave a talk on structural change and democracy in Mexico. The International Development series will continue in the spring semester with presentations by our Visiting Scholars and other speakers.

In conjunction with the European Union Center of California, CIS has co-hosted a number of seminars that focus on issues relating to the European Union. For example, Lord Asa Briggs spoke on recent elections in Germany, France and England and the possible impact of the domestic politics of these countries on the EU. CIS and the EU

Center are organizing more events on the European Union for the spring semester.

For up-dates and more information on our Spring events please consult our website at <http://www.usc.edu/dept/LAS/ir/cis/>.

Introducing CIS Visiting Fellows

The Center for International Studies Visiting Fellows for the 1998-1999 academic year are Andrew Green and Chuck Call. Andrew recently deposited his dissertation and is now officially Dr. Green. Chuck successfully defended his dissertation this month. Congratulations to them both! Andrew and Chuck will be giving seminars on their current research during the spring semester. Please check the CIS website for dates and times.

Andrew Green—Andrew earned a B.S. in Finance at Indiana University (1986) and A.M. and Ph.D. degrees in Political Science at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (1994, 1998). His dissertation, "Civil Society, Ideas and Policymaking: Building a New Framework for Democratization Research," draws together insights from literature on political philosophy, democratization, and public policy. Andrew's research at the Center is a rigorous examination of the relationship between civil society and democracy for a cross-regional set of cases, analyzing emergent nonprofit sectors, their involvement in

(See CIS on page 10)



For more information about the Center for International Studies or any of the above programs contact us at:

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CIS SPRING EVENTS — ALUMNI WELCOME!

January 19, Tuesday, **Peter Katzenstein**, Walter S. Carpenter Professor of International Studies, Cornell University, Topic: "Open Regionalism in a Global/International World", SOS B-40, 3:00-5:00pm,

January 27, Wednesday, **Chuck Call**, Center for International Studies, Visiting Fellow, Topic: TBA, SOS B-40, 12:30-2:00pm

January 27, Wednesday, **Michael Harcourt**, Provost Distinguished Visitor, Topic: "Sustainable Development in Cascadia", Tyler Pavilion, VKC, 3:00-5:30pm (co-sponsored with Environmental Studies Program)

February 3, Wednesday, **Galia Golan**, Visiting Professor, Topic: "Recent Developments in the Arab-Israeli Peace Process" UCLA, SOS B-40, 12:30-2:00pm

March 24, Wednesday, **Gojko Vukovic**, CIS Visiting Scholar, Topic: "Democratization in Yugoslavia: Kosovo Factor" SOS B-40, 12:30-2:00pm (co-sponsored with the European Union Center of California)

March 31, Wednesday, **Andrew Green**, Center for International Studies Visiting Fellow, Topic: TBA SOS B-40, 12:30-2:00pm (co-sponsored with the European Union Center of California)

April 7, Wednesday, **Julia Havelin**, PhD Candidate, Political Economy and Public Policy, CIS Dissertation Award Winner 1997-1998, Topic: TBA, Wednesday, SOS B-40, 12:30-2:00pm

April 14, Wednesday, **Evan Schulz**, PhD Candidate, School of International Relations, CIS Dissertation Award Winner 1997-1998, Topic: TBA, SOS B-40, 12:30-2:00pm (co-sponsored with the European Union Center of California)

Jonathan Aronson continues to serve as the Director of the School of International Relations. In addition, he has placed a number of Op Ed pieces in national newspapers on telecommunications and trade issues.

Laurie Brand's new book, *Women, the State and Political Liberalization: Middle East and North African Experiences* (New York: Columbia University Press) was published shortly after her return from summer research in Jordan. The book is based on her 1995-96 sabbatical research (Please see article on page 8.)

During her two-and-one-half month stay in Jordan, Professor Brand participated in academic workshops on both elections and on corruption, in addition to conducting research on state development policies affecting the tourism sector.

While continuing to work on this project, Brand is currently mapping out a new book project comparing Middle East/North African state and private sector institutions' relations with expatriate communities. In addition, Dr. Brand continues to serve as the Director for the Center for International Studies.



Professor Peter Rosendorff

Peter Rosendorff transferred to the School of IR from the Department of Economics this fall. His research examines the linkages between domestic political and institutional constraints and international economic policy. His published work in the political economy of trade policy brings the methods of inquiry of modern economics to questions that are more traditionally posed by IR scholars.

In current work, he examines whether democracies are more likely to sign freer trade agreements, whether elections in democracies limit the prospects for multilateral tariff reduction, and is working on the link between political instability and the optimal design of international institutions like the WTO.

Professor Rosendorff has been awarded a National Science Foundation grant to study the democratic transition in South Africa and to investigate

the role that sanctions and trade policy played in that transition. This project will expand to the study of ethnic conflict in divided societies, and role the international community can play in facilitating democratic transitions.

His most recent publication, "Democratic Politics and International Trade Negotiations: Elections and Divided Government as Constraints on Trade Liberalization," co-authored with Helen V. Milner, was released in the *Journal of Conflict Resolution* in 1997. Dr. Rosendorff received his Ph.D. from Columbia University.

Ann Tickner is currently working on a book tentatively entitled, *Gendering World Politics: Issues and Approaches in the Post-Cold War Era* to be published by Columbia University Press. This work follows closely on the tails of her noted article in *International Studies Quarterly* entitled, "You Just Don't Understand: Troubled Engagements Between Feminists and IR Theorists." Her article made some waves in some circles and was the subject of a symposium in the subsequent issue of *International Studies Quarterly*.

Professor Tickner was also elected to a two-year term as a member on the Council of the American Political Science Association and to the International Advisory Board of a new *Handbook of International Relations*.

(See Faculty Focus on page 8)

SIR in the News

The Kaplan/*Newsweek* 1999 edition of "How to Get Into College" recognizes the increasing importance of international affairs. In their article entitled, "Get out in the

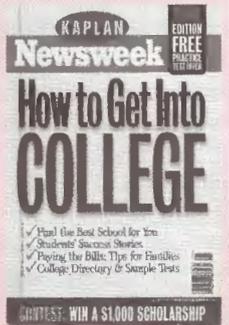
World," they talk about growing awareness of globalization. Universities and colleges around the country are encouraging undergraduates to embrace this "internationalism,"

in part through integrating studies of politics, economics, and languages and, notably, at USC, teaching area high school students *while* they are learning.

Kaplan/*Newsweek* reports, "At the University of Southern California one of the most challenging tasks for international relations majors is to teach what they've learned to a really tough audience: high-school seniors." Professor Steve Lamy, Deputy Director of USC's School of International Relations, who started the high school workshops, says "Each year, 60 IR students go into local public schools in L.A. to teach kids analytical approaches to international relations. It's the ultimate test of what a student's absorbed."

The semester culminates in the spring High School Leadership Conference at USC, where 300 high school students coached by IR majors, work to find solutions to current global conflicts. This year's case: U'wa Tribe vs. Occidental Petroleum. The leader of the U'wa tribe of Colombia showed up to explain why his people are threatening to commit mass suicide if the energy company, Occidental, which also sent a representative to the conference, succeeds in tapping their land for oil."

For additional information on the Teaching International Relations Program (TIRP) please email tirp@usc.edu, or call the TIRP office at (213) 740-7794.



Claude Buss Remembered

by Ross Berkes and Robert Dockson

Claude Buss was the head of International Relations from 1935 to 1940. He had retired from the American Foreign Service after a short career as an expert on China. President Von KleinSmid was delighted with his appointment and gave Buss the opportunity to build the department as he wished. Using other departments as well as IR, Buss molded a curriculum that would relate to the subject matter found in the written examination for the American Foreign Service. Von KleinSmid hoped to rival Georgetown, the popular school for aspiring Foreign Service Officers.

Buss was lured away to Stanford and subsequently was to serve as secretary to Francis Sayre, the High Commissioner to the Philippines. After Pearl Harbor and the fall of the Philippines to Japan, Buss was left in Manila to deal with the Japanese. He was interned, but a Japanese officer saw his name on the internment list, had him transferred to Tokyo under the category "scholar/author" instead of the harsher "government official." That officer was Hideshi Maki, formerly a student of his at USC. When they met again in Tokyo, neither of them showed any sign of recognition, and Maki soon got him placed on the list of internee exchanges that gave him a place on the exchange ship, *Grisholm*.

Along with Buss' wife, I met Claude as he disembarked from the *Grisholm* in New York. Subsequently, he taught history at Stanford, San Jose State College, and the Naval Post-Graduate School in Monterey. He had a stroke in 1997, but continued to teach from his home in Palo Alto, the students coming all the way from Monterey to attend his classes. He died on November 16, 1998 at the age of 95. As one of his students expressed it, he loved teaching. For Claude, teaching was an exchange of ideas. He refused to lecture.

There was always something special about Claude. He was the youngest to earn a Ph.D. at the University of Pennsylvania. He was the youngest to enter the American Foreign Service. He was the first to build an IR curriculum for USC. He was the one left behind in the Philippines only to be rescued by a Japanese officer who had once been his student. He could see the complexity of issues that seemed simple enough to most. He didn't teach subjects, he taught students how to deal with subjects.

Excerpt from letter to Claude Buss' family by long-time friend, Robert Dockson:

In 1939, I graduated from the University of Illinois and came out to the University of Southern California to pursue my graduate degree in International Relations. One of the first professors I met was Claude Buss, a dynamic intellect who understood the workings of the world economy, particularly the Far East. I took all of Claude's classes and I felt we became very good friends. In fact, I was very disappointed when he left to become Executive Secretary to Secretary Sayre in the Philippines. His experiences during and after the War added greatly to his value as a teacher, public servant and citizen. While we didn't see each other after the War, we did occasionally, and after each visit I came away inspired, feeling that he was certainly one of the great men of our time. It was nearly sixty years ago that I took classes from Claude, but his enthusiasm, knowledge and concern for his students will always be in my mind whenever his name is mentioned.



Dr. Claude Buss, Dr. Ross Berkes and Dr. Robert Dockson reunited to dedicate our case classroom in 1996.

International Relations Shares in Grant to Establish EU Center

By Ed Newton

The USC School of International Relations has been awarded—jointly with Scripps College and the Claremont Colleges—a grant to establish a center to promote understanding of the European Union.

The European Union Center of California, one of the 10 academic centers to be established nationwide, will be funded by a \$150,000 grant, renewable for three years, from the Delegation of the European Commission in Washington, D.C.

Co-directors of the center will be Jonathan Aronson, Director of the School of International Relations and David Andrews, Assistant Professor of International Relations at Scripps College. The administrative headquarters of the center will be on the Scripps campus in Claremont.

The European integration is "one of the most dynamic trends in today's world," Aronson remarks. "It is very important for Southern California to pay attention to Europe." Andrews adds, "the European Union is emerging as an increasingly significant world actor."

Ambassador Hugo Paemen, head of the European Commission's delegation to the United States, said: "The EU centers will be an essential, fortifying link in the chain of trans-Atlantic relations by building better understanding and cooperation among our future leaders. We hope that, through the centers, more and more American students will gain insight into the European Union and the European integration process, and take that with them into their working lives."

Other European Union Centers will be established by Harvard University, the University of Wisconsin-Madison, the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill and Duke University, the New York Consortium for European Studies, the University of Georgia and the Georgia Institute of Technology, the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, and the University of Missouri.



Professor Laurie Brand

Photo: Irene Fertik

When Laurie Brand traveled to the Middle East a few years ago, it was to embark on a study of organized labor. But she quickly found herself drawn into troubling questions about the rights of women.

“What was happening in the Middle East and North Africa in 1991 was that, during a period of liberalization, Islamist parliamentarians in some countries were attempting to turn back certain women’s rights,” said Brand, Director of USC’s Center for International Studies and Associate Professor of International Relations.

She also found uncanny similarities to what was going on in Eastern Europe. When she looked for existing research on Middle Eastern women’s movements, though, she found little that was relevant. “I found my-

self pulled into the project,” she said.

Brand found that women have derived few benefits from recent reform movements and regime changes in the Middle East. “In country after country — Algeria, Yemen, Tunisia, Morocco, Jordan — the pattern has been similar. When authoritarian governments open up, even when ‘liberal’ forces overthrow an autocratic regime, women’s groups tend to get left behind,” she remarked.

Her book, *Women, the State and Political Liberalization: Middle Eastern and North African Experiences* (Columbia University Press), has just been released. In it, she focused on conditions in three Middle Eastern and Northern African countries and found that, far from making long-term gains, women were, in many cases, being exposed to new threats. Overthrows of existing governments and political openings are “bound by no law of nature or politics to produce only liberal groups of actors,” she writes.

Brand has been traveling to the Middle East for 20 years, beginning as a Georgetown University undergraduate. She is the author of *Jordan’s Inter-Arab Relations: The Political Economy of Alliance-Making* (Columbia University Press, 1995) and *Palestinians in the Arab World: Institution-Building and the Search for State* (Columbia University Press, 1988). The latter book was also published in Arabic by the Beirut Institute for Palestine Studies in 1991.

The Ohio-born professor began her academic career as a student of languages. She graduated from Georgetown University as a French major with a minor in Arabic. “Through the language [Arabic], I got interested in the politics,” Brand said. One of her professors at Georgetown suggested that she do something more “social sciencey” than studying languages. Otherwise, “He said I’d probably end up spending a lot of time with dusty books in a library,” she said. She eventually earned a Ph.D. in comparative politics from Columbia. She has been teaching international relations at USC since 1989.

Women have experienced a range of conditions in the Middle East and North Africa, Brand emphasized, from Afghanistan, where the Taliban is barring them from jobs and schools, to more liberal regimes, where organized groups continue to press for civil liberties. But regime changes in the region have often resulted in enfranchising conservative or fundamentalist Islamist groups who subsequently pressed for new restrictions on the rights of women. The small gains by women in those situations were wrested by activist groups. For example:

In Morocco, women took advantage of a period of liberalization under King Hassan to initiate a petition campaign against the Personal Status Code (*mudawwanah*), the law regulating marriage, divorce, inheritance and the like, and codifying numerous male privileges. Under the code, for example, a husband could legally divorce by

(See Brand on page 14)

(Faculty Focus - from page 6)

Abraham Lowenthal keeps busy. In addition to his SIR teaching and continuing research, including a recently published essay on “United States—Latin American Relations at the Century’s Turn: Managing the ‘Intermestic’ Agenda,” Abe is the founding president of the Pacific Council on International Policy (PCIP).

The Pacific Council is an independent, non-partisan leadership forum, headquartered at USC, which focuses on the international issues and relationships most important for the Western United States. In less than four years, the Pacific Council has attracted more than 800 members, support from nearly 30 corporations and 12 different foundations, and recognition as the western partner of the Council on Foreign Relations (New York), the premier foreign policy organization.

In his spare time, Abe serves on the boards of the Inter-American Dialogue and the Fulbright Association; he’s recently lectured in Beijing, Buenos Aires and Havana; and he’s just been notified that the government in Brazil is awarding him a recognition (Grand Official of the National Order of the Southern Cross) reserved for “Ambassadors, Presidents of Legislative Bodies, Generals and Admirals and other person of achievement with similar stature whose ‘contribution merit recognition.’” For good measure, he has just been appointed an Astor Lecturer and Visiting Senior Associate at St. Anthony’s College, Oxford, from next May through June.

Abe declines to reveal how many frequent flier miles he has racked up.



IR Alumni News
June 1998 – December 1998

This International Relations Alumni News section includes excerpts from IR alumni letters to faculty and staff and from post card and e-mail responses to our Summer 1998 edition of the *SIR Alumni Newsletter*. We hope to include even more alumni updates for the School's 75th Anniversary Class Notes Summer 1999 edition. Please help us with this news gathering by sending any news you would care to share with other IR alumni— personal or professional, lengthy or brief, your own news or the whereabouts of other IR alumni friends. Here's how: via email to lcole@rcf.usc.edu, by completing the enclosed postcard, by phone (213) 740-2139 or letter to Linda Cole, c/o School of International Relations, University of Southern California, VKC 330, Los Angeles, CA 90089-0043. Your response can serve multiple purposes—to find and keep in touch with IR classmates, to finally tell your IR faculty mentors and recommendation writers what grad/law school choices you made, to hear if we have any interesting job leads, to find student interns, to volunteer for a mock interview session with student(s) or to correct an address for future mailings.

M. Donald Aldrich (BFS '33) is now retired and living in Oregon.

Richard E. Barton (BFS '49) is retired (Victorville, CA) "and particularly happy to be away from Washington D.C. where I was with the CIA, Department of State & USIA from 1951-1957; was a lobbyist in D.C. from 1961-1966; and had frequent dealings with the Air Force, NASA, Congress from 1966-1976. The "beltway" of today is trash."

"Hi L: Thanx for the mail. I wish my life style was more like Bill Gates or Don Trump. But I never had an aptitude for "wheeling and dealing" My son works for Continental Airlines and was in Israel for about a year overseeing the activities. I visited him there and we went sight seeing in Cairo. Saw the pyramids among other things like the making of papyrus. I wish we had the time to visit Luxor and Valley of the Kings. Lots of temples and burial sites. One can see and learn so much on Cable TV, so why travel at all?

My son's wife is expecting later on this month. My daughter and husband live in Escondido. My recent activities have not been too exciting. I sold my sailboat as I was buried in slip rent. I exercise walking with my Cavalier Charles spaniel. I will try to take more time on the computer practicing spread sheets. I can't make heads or tails of the C++ programming manual. They are trying to make a profession out of it. When I started programming the UNIVAC I you didn't need any prior training to learn. I am looking forward to joining the Half Century club in y2k. Best regards," **Bob McClendon** (IR '50).

Louis C. Kleber (LAS '51 IR) is "essentially retired" but has done some writing (published), seminar speaking, and recently lived in England for two years. He has spent about 15 years in Europe with American firms.

Perry Spanos (B.A. '54, M.A. '56) wrote "Congratulations—finally we have a much needed alumni newsletter—well done!" After serving with U.S. Treasury Department overseas (Hong Kong), Perry worked as director of foreign operations for a couple of U.S. midsize firms and later headed his own firm of international marketing consultants. Mr. Spanos, now retired, spends 6 months in Palos Verdes, California, and 6 months in Europe (mostly in Greece). "Any IR Trojan from 1952-1956, please get in touch!"

"1955 seems like a past lifetime, but I was glad to reconnect with it when I received a recent *School of International Relations Alumni Newsletter*. I still have clear recollections of some exceptional course with Professors Ross Berkes and Norman Fertig, probably even have some classic textbooks and class notes stashed away somewhere. After graduating, I spent 4 years in the Air Force (Intelligence Operations), and then shifted direction (and location) somewhat to obtain a Ph.D. in Clinical Psychology from UCLA. I recently retired after 30 years as a psychologist counseling students at UCLA, specializing in stress management, biofeedback, cognitive coping strategies, and conflict resolution. Same focus on tension-reduction, but in an intra-personal and interpersonal realm, rather than international! I have attempted to integrate some early learning with my later career by cultivating an

On November 17, 1998, the School of International Relations hosted a lively roundtable discussion on the evolving nuclear situation in South Asia. The principal speaker was Brigadier (ret.) Vijai K. Nair, executive director of the Forum for Strategic & Security Studies, an influential think tank in New Delhi.

A retired tank commander, Nair was deputy director general for strategic planning at Indian army headquarters in the late 1980s, a period when the government of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi ordered the weaponization of the country's nuclear program. Now a leading commentator on strategic affairs in India, Nair holds a doctorate in international studies. His dissertation, later published as *Nuclear India* (Lancer International, 1992), was a comprehensive study of India's nuclear weapon options. He also visited the RAND Corporation during his stay in Los Angeles.

Dismissing arguments that the governing Hindu nationalist Bharatiya Janata Party conducted the May 1998 nuclear tests for domestic political reasons, Brigadier Nair argued that developing a nuclear arsenal was necessary to protect India against a growing security threat from China. Indeed, fielding a nuclear deterrent *vis-à-vis* China is such a strategic imperative that it outweighed the dangers that Pakistan would (predictably enough) match India's tests with its own nuclear detonations.

Ironically, Nair noted that the recent negotiations of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, which is scheduled to enter into force in late 1999, helped shift Indian elite opinion in favor of the nuclear tests. Although the CTBT is usually seen as a key element of the international nonproliferation regime, New Delhi has criticized this regime as dis-

criminating between nuclear "haves" and "have nots," granting one class of states the right to bear nuclear arms while obligating all others to abjure them. The CTBT's passage despite strenuous Indian objections, Nair maintained, convinced New Delhi that the disarmament promises of the established nuclear powers were a hypocrisy depriving India of the right to craft weapons it might need to defend itself in the future.

Dr. David J. Karl, who received his doctorate from SIR two years ago, chaired the roundtable discussion. An article based on his dissertation on nuclear weapons proliferation in Asia appeared in the Winter 1996/97 issue of International Security, the premier journal in the security studies field. Dr. Karl is now on the staff of the Pacific Council on International Policy, which is headquartered at USC and is the "western partner" of the prestigious Council on Foreign Relations in New York.

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(CIS Visiting Scholars - from page 5)

policymaking processes, and the impact upon political development. This project provides an opportunity to refine this new approach to regime change and utilizes recent research on nonprofit sectors and represents a new line of inquiry in comparative public policy.

Chuck Call—Chuck did his doctoral work in political science at Stanford University where his work concentrated on democratization, international relations and Latin American politics. His dissertation, "From Soldiers to Cops: The New Civilian Policing in Central America and the Caribbean," seeks to explain the emergence and nature of demilitarizing police reforms, drawing upon a case study of El Salvador.

He is currently expanding work on his dissertation to examine international norms on policing, especially in the context of peacekeeping operations, and is

part of a Stanford University/International Peace Academy project on implementing peace agreements after civil wars.

Affiliated Visiting Scholars

Gojko Vuckovic—Gojko was an Affiliated Scholar at the Center for Multiethnic and Transnational Studies at the University of Southern California last year. He received a Ph.D. from USC ('96) in government, management and economics. Gojko received his M.P.A. from Harvard University.

During his affiliation with CIS, Gojko will work on the issues of peace and democracy in the Balkans. In particular, he will put together workshops/conferences on economic and political change in Russian and the Balkans.

Amy Gurowitz—Amy successfully defended her dissertation at Cornell Uni-

versity in August and is now working on revising it for publication. Her dissertation, entitled "Mobilizing International Norms: Domestic Actors, Immigrants and the State," examines the role of international human rights standards on state policies toward immigrants in Germany, Japan, Canada and Malaysia.

Amy has been a CIS Affiliated SIR Visiting Scholar since May, 1997. For the 1995-96 and 1996-97 academic years she held an SSRC-MacArthur Peace and Security in a Changing World Fellowship.

Geoffrey Wiseman—Geoffrey was a Fellow of the Pacific Council on International Policy and the Center for International Studies. This year, he is visiting SIR lecturer and CIS Visiting Scholar. He completed his Ph.D. at Oxford University, on concepts of non-provocative defense and is working on a manuscript based on the dissertation.



THE CALIFORNIA COMMITTEE OF HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH was formed in 1987 in the belief that the unique talent, influence and resources of California could be mobilized to support Human Rights Watch in protecting the rights of people around the world.

Human Rights Watch is the largest U.S.-based international human rights monitoring organization. We presently work to defend human rights in 70 countries, including the United States.

THIS PAST FALL, THE FIRST PHASE OF HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH **University Watch** pilot project was conducted at USC. Laying the groundwork to develop the definitive human rights research website, **University Watch** student participants conducted extensive interviews with faculty members, administrators and student groups in order to assess the current climate for human rights education at USC.

The second phase of the project will be to establish a local student-faculty advisory council at USC to coordinate human rights events and information.

Human Rights Watch would like to warmly thank visiting International Relations Professor Eric Garcetti for coordinating the **University Watch** project at USC.

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Tel: (213) 680-9906

Fax: (213) 680-9924

E-mail: hrwla@hrw.org

Website: <http://www.hrw.org/about/california>

Immediately after Taiwan's legislative, mayoral and city council elections earlier this month, the island's politically charged citizenry began intensively discussing the presidential elections of March 2000.

Will Taipei's outgoing mayor, the Democratic Progressive Party's Chen Shui-bian, run for president? If so, will Chen call for a referendum on declaring independence from China? What would be the implications for U.S. foreign policy of an elected Taiwan president declaring on the basis of a referendum, the abolition of the Republic of China on Taiwan and its replacement by a new, independent Republic of Taiwan? Certainly the U.S. could not easily dismiss such an outcome, given its long-standing commitment to promoting democracy and self-determination worldwide. Yet equally certainly, the cost to the U.S. of Chinese antagonism would be exceptionally high.

Countless American China specialists inside and outside of government cling to the view that Taiwan democracy is an irritating and destabilizing factor in world politics. They sometimes go so far as to lament the passing of the days when dictators ruled in Taipei, dictators who emigrated from the mainland after 1945 and who, therefore, might be willing to strike a deal with Beijing that would eliminate the Taiwan irritant.

Naturally, Beijing, too, fears Taiwan democracy. Repeatedly, the Chinese media criticize direct presidential elections as implying that Taiwan is not a province but a country. They also complain that a democracy in which even pro-independence personages like Chen Shui-bian can run for office brings uncertain factors to cross-strait relations.

But these fears are quite misplaced. Taiwan's democratization is in fact a force for stability in cross-strait relations that helps ensure the island's leaders will not take rash actions that threaten regional security. In the past three years, Taiwan's democracy has matured to the point that genuine consensus has developed around the notion that it would be dangerous and even foolish to declare independence. Why? Because China would almost certainly attack, and even if the U.S. and Japan were to come to Taiwan's aid, the costs of war would be enormous.

In Taiwan today, there is much greater appreciation of the fact that a democratic government's most fundamental responsibility is to ensure its people's comprehensive security. This means suspending the feel-good issue of asserting ethnic pride in the face of cold, uncompromising threats from

The days of high-stakes brinkmanship in Taiwan politics are over.

Beijing. It means suspending the quest for independence until conditions are more conducive. And it is precisely democratization, including increasing media freedoms that facilitate debate, that allows this consensus to develop and take root.

Before democratization, many Taiwanese saw themselves as repressed by alien carpetbaggers from the mainland who were corrupt and incompetent. Certainly the ruling Kuomintang presided over an economic miracle and had begun to loosen its tight grip on politics. But still the KMT might sell Taiwan out to Beijing at any time and for that reason the Democratic Progressive Party continued to assert a vigorous anti-Chinese identity well into the mid-1990s. They appeared willing to take great risks in angering Beijing and endangering the Taiwan people's comprehensive security in exchange for public attention.

Even today, the party's official platform calls for an eventual declaration of independence. But the radical liberalization of the media now forces independence supporters to debate objectively among themselves and with KMT supporters just how wise such a course would be. During this debate, a complicated, convoluted affair that turned white-hot in the mid-1990s, new consensus eventually emerged, evident in this month's elections. For the good of Taiwan's comprehensive security, it is best to play down ethnic divisions and not pursue Taiwan's independence, even while continuing efforts to raise the Republic of China's profile on the world stage.

Even if Chen Shui-bian does announce a run for the presidency in the coming months, he is unlikely to play the independence card. Already, his party suffers from perceptions that it takes too many risks and is unpredictable, and also that among its leaders there are far too few capable people who can manage Taiwan's affairs. Should Chen run in 2000 on a platform that angers Beijing and alarms the United States, he is very likely to lose, assuming the KMT is able to heal its own inner-party rifts.

The days of high-stakes brinkmanship in Taiwan politics are over. The people speak almost daily through public opinion polls, letters to the editor and radio and television call-in shows, and they clearly express a consistent desire for maintaining the status quo. No Taiwan politician can afford to ignore this sentiment. No one in Washington or Beijing need fear Taiwan democracy.

(Los Angeles Times, 12/21/98)



Dr. Dan Lynch is an assistant professor in School of International Relations, USC. He was in Taiwan during the recent election. Dr. Lynch is currently conducting a two-year research project in Taiwan, Hong Kong, China and Singapore on the role of "oppositional cultures" in transitions to democracy.

Let's be clear about what happened in the recent confrontation with Saddam Hussein. It was not the *use* of force that brought about the agreement brokered by the United Nations; it was the *threat* of force. The difference is crucial, and therein lies an important lesson.

For a nation with the virtually unchallenged power of the United States today, the use of force is a constant temptation. Sometimes it is unavoidable. But it is not always appropriate, and there are times when it is self-defeating.

The hardest part of statecraft is knowing the difference. The use of force is, in a real sense, an admission of defeat. It means that a nation has found it impossible to achieve its objectives by other means. And other means are generally better, because force has consequences that cannot be controlled or fully foreseen.

In the case of Iraq, the United States could easily have bombed Baghdad to punish Mr. Hussein for his intransigence. But even advocates of that course admit it would not have prevented him from building more chemical and biological weapons, nor induced him to cooperate with United Nations inspectors, nor weakened his dictatorial hold over his country.

It would, on the other hand, have killed many civilians, inflamed Arabs against the United States, weakened friendly regimes in the region and caused dissension here at home as television reports showed the victims of American bombing. There are times—and this was one of them—when the threat of force brings greater success than its application.

But there is another lesson here as well that the United States, as the world's most powerful nation, faces greater constraints on its freedom to use force than does any other country. This may seem

paradoxical, for the United States dominated the world in every realm: in military power, in economic strength, in cultural influence. We are truly, all of us, living in an American Century.

But the very scope of that power raises apprehension and stimulates resistance. The more the United States, because it is so powerful, arrogates the right to act alone without regard to the wishes of other nations, or even in defiance of them, the more it loses the legitimacy to act in their name. And what has the United States been doing these past weeks with regard to Iraq other than acting as self-appointed sheriff of the world community?

We're the world's last superpower. Are we having fun yet?

Washington officials have repeatedly asserted that they were seeking to punish Iraq not for American purposes, but for the world's good. Yet unlike in 1991, when the United States organized a coalition to liberate Kuwait from Iraq, this time America stood virtually alone.

This is America's late-century dilemma. Instead of being praised for its selfless defense of international justice and morality, it runs the risk of being accused, even by its allies, of acting like an international bully—especially when it prepares to attack small nations, however criminal their behavior.

In truth, no great power is without self-serving ambition. But if American officials seek to wrap themselves in the mantle of morality, proclaiming themselves to be the world's conscience and enforcer, they invite others to hold them to a higher standard than is applied to the normal run of devious statesmen.

This is where the trouble begins. For if the power is really being exercised for mankind's sake, mankind demands some say in its use. But neither the Constitution, the Congress nor

television's Sunday pundits would allow that. And the other nations of the world have not assigned Washington the right to decide when, where and how their interests should be served.

Thus the United States is in the conundrum of its own making. The more that Washington speaks in the world's name and demands that world's endorsement of its actions, the less freedom of action it enjoys. Nobody, except its own citizens, loves a superpower. To behave like one is to invite criticism and breed resentment.

During the cold war it was different. Washington's use of force was, for the most part, treated more tolerantly by allies and neutrals because it was applied in the context of the containment of a greater evil. But with the disappearance of the Soviet Union, Washington's assertion of an international police power has been treated less tolerantly. The resigned shrug has given way, even among allies, to accusations of arrogance.

There is nothing inherently wrong with being an arrogant superpower. That is, after all, the usual definition of a hegemon. But hegemons, because they throw their weight around and assume that mankind's interests correspond to their own, foster envy and resentment.

Challengers arise to put them in their place. Coalitions form to contain them. Success breeds rebellion. The only way that a No. 1 can avoid this fate is to restrain itself and behave as though it has less power than it actually does.

A superpower like the United States, in other words, can remain a global hegemon—what Madeleine Albright calls the "indispensable nation"—only if it refrains from acting like one. That is what the fracas with Saddam Hussein has taught us. And that is why being No. 1, a Gulliver tied down by a thousand resentful Lilliputians, is not as satisfying as it is supposed to be.

(The New York Times, 03/01/98)

Ronald Steel is a Professor of International Relations in SIR. He writes a regular column on international affairs for The New Republic.



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USC is Watching

On November 17th, the School of International Relations hosted five human rights monitors from four continents who were honored in Los Angeles by Human Rights Watch for their brave work promoting and protecting human rights around the globe. Students and other members of the university community participated in an open dialogue with Clement Nwankwo from Nigeria, Marina Pisklakooa from Russia, Martin O'Brien from Northern Ireland, Mercedes Doretti from Argentina, and Shirin Ebadi from Iran. The event was also a forum for the launching of the Human Rights Watch University Watch Project.

The Human Rights Watch University Watch (HRWUW) project is intended to promote human rights education in America and to influence a new generation of future American leaders about the importance of human rights issues. On each campus that it touches, University Watch will consolidate human rights resources, provide educational materials and encourage the incorporation of human rights education into the existing curriculum.

This fall, a group of faculty and student interns, working under the close guidance of the California Office of Human Rights Watch and Visiting Professor Eric Garcetti, has begun to establish a University Watch (UW) chapter at USC. USC is well-suited as the pilot campus, as

it has a strong history of faculty involvement in human rights and a number of student groups active in local schools who are ideally poised to incorporate human rights education projects into junior high and high school curricula in South Los Angeles.

The first phase of the UW project at USC has been to conduct an extensive series of interviews with faculty members, administrators and student groups in order to assess the current climate for human rights education. A team of ten student interns has interviewed faculty members in thirty different departments, collecting syllabi and offering resources for human rights education to teachers. The second phase focuses on establishing a local student-faculty advisory council at USC to coordinate human rights events and information.

HRWUW pilot project is also pulling together extensive web-based resources in order to develop what we hope will be the definitive human rights research web page. This will be a resource not only for students at USC but will be a way of pulling students and faculty in from all over the country to join the University Watch project. Highlights of the page will include an interactive "expert-in-residence" (a professor who takes a one-week shift answering student and faculty inquiries), links to regional and topical human rights groups, the latest Human Rights Watch press releases and,

eventually, an entire on-line human rights course.

Following the launch of the University Watch page this winter, UW will expand to five more campuses in the Los Angeles area, chosen for their diversity. These are Occidental College (small, private liberal arts school), UCLA (traditional public university), California State University at Long Beach (public university catering to a diverse student body), and East Los Angeles Community College (two-year community college). The lessons learned from the USC experience will help the project as it expands throughout Southern California and beyond.

Dr. Eric Garcetti has been a visiting professor in SIR for the past year. In addition, he has been awarded the Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship where he explores democracy in America. He has been active in promoting human rights activism in student groups.

The Global Fund for Women congratulates the School of International Relations on its 75th Anniversary!

Founded in 1987, the Global Fund for Women is a non-endowed, grantmaking foundation providing flexible, timely assistance to grassroots women's groups around the world. The Global Fund has supported women's groups working on poverty and economic autonomy, reproductive freedom, the rights of sexual minorities, women's political participation and leadership, and the prevention of violence against women. The Global Fund for Women is focused on enabling women to participate fully in all aspects of their societies. To date, the Global Fund has given over \$10 million to seed, strengthen, and link almost 1,100 women's groups in over 125 countries and territories.

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Human Rights Watch monitors (left to right), Shirin Ebadi and Clement Nwankwo at the HRWUW Kick-off panel discussion

The Presidential Distinguished Lecture Series, inaugurated in 1996 by President Sample, brings to campus noted contemporary figures “who have influenced the way we think about ourselves and about the world.” Senator George J. Mitchell, a leading candidate for the 1998 Nobel Peace Prize for his work in the peace process, spoke of his two-year experience as chairman of the peace talks in Northern Ireland at the October 14th event. (A highlight of the evening came early in President Sample’s opening remarks when his congratulations to SIR on its diamond anniversary was greeted with cheers by over 500 SIR majors in attendance!)

The Northern Ireland peace treaty signed on Good Friday this year signifies the first agreement between the British and the Irish governments, two countries with a long-standing opposition, Senator George J. Mitchell told an attentive Bovard Auditorium audience.

“I hope you will save some of your time, energy and efforts to do something in your life in which you will receive nothing in return, other than the satisfaction of doing it, of helping others,” Mitchell said. “For essentially almost every human being, life is an never-ending quest for respect.”

Mitchell spoke about his challenges in Northern Ireland. “It was by far the longest and the most difficult task I’ve ever undertaken,” he said. “I sat and listened to thousands and thousands of hours of pretentious, repetitious arguments. But the Lord, in his mysterious ways, prepared me for the Northern Ireland peace process. So when I went there, they marveled at my patience to sit and listen to seven-hour speeches, five-hour speeches.”

Mitchell began his talk with a poem written by a 13-year-old Irish girl that reflected the “overwhelming sense of anxiety” in Northern Ireland. He related Ireland to a place where “history was so filled with tragedy” that it needed multilateral cooperation to reach peace.

The Senator chaired the peace talks between the Northern Ireland and British governments for two years. Despite difficulties of gridlock in negotiations and



(Left to Right): Dean of Faculty Joseph Aoun and Professor Emeritus Paul Hadley at SIR dinner before Mitchell lecture.

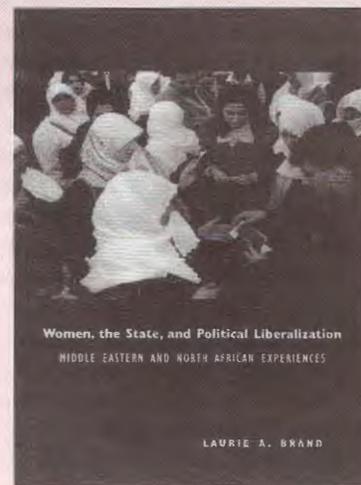
continuing violence, Mitchell was glad that both governments were able to reach an agreement on Good Friday by signing a peace treaty that was ratified by the majority of Irish voters in a “democratic referendum.”

The 70-page treaty covers a wide range of issues that deals primarily with the future of Northern Ireland. Mitchell said the agreement itself “acknowledges the legitimacy of both of the competing aspirations” between the Protestant majority who want to join the United Kingdom and the Catholic minority who want to belong to Ireland. Despite his hopes that the agreement would reach a “change of state” between the governments in democratic, peaceful ways, Mitchell said it would be “unrealistic” to obtain the complete absence of violence, especially between two standing oppositions who have long been in disagreement.

“There will be setbacks, there will be further tragedy,” Mitchell said. “But I believe that the organized political crimes in Northern Ireland that characterized that society for the past few decades will not continue. I think what’s the hardest but the most important thing is to change people’s minds in the situation.”

Students said they agreed with Mitchell’s views. “I liked his viewpoint not to

(Continued on page 15)



(Brand - from page 8)

unilaterally repudiating his wife; women had no such right.

A group called Union de l’Action Feminine began a campaign to garner a million signatures from people supporting reform of the code. But the campaign attracted the attention of the ulama, the religious leaders, who denounced it. In a newspaper article, an Islamic scholar wrote that the position of the signature gatherers amounted to apostasy, a capital offense. “The unstated conclusion of such a charge,” Brand writes, “was that the women could then be murdered without retribution.”

The king, concerned for economic reasons about Morocco’s image in Europe, stepped in. He set up a reform commission that was dominated by conservative religious authorities, which concluded its work by recommending only minor reforms.

In Jordan, where progress for women had been achieved in voting rights, a period of governmental reform initiated in 1989 resulted in the election of a Parliament with a plurality of Islamists, who sought to impose new restrictions on women, including measures to segregate men and women in public places. Princess Basma, sister of King Hussein, subsequently formed an organization called the Jordanian National Women’s Forum, a state-sanctioned group that in effect displaced the existing women’s movement, which had to be satisfied with only modest reforms.

(See Brand on page 15)



(Left to Right): Alumnus Jerry Johnston ('54) and Director Jonathan Aronson at pre-lecture reception.

to complete the congressional terms of Edmund Muskie (D-Maine) when Muskie was appointed U.S. Secretary of State. He went off to champion important legislation, including the first major acid rain bill, reauthorization of the Clean Air Act, authorization of the settlement of Maine Indian land claims, the Americans with Disabilities Act, Superfund toxic-cleanup bills and campaign-finance reform bills.

Today, the former Senate majority leader—who in 1987 admonished Oliver North during hearing on the Iran-contra affair that “God does not take sides in American politics”—was a leading candidate for the Nobel Peace Prize for his work in Northern Ireland. After Mitchell retired from the Senate in 1995, President Clinton appointed him special advisor to the president and the secretary of state for economic initiatives in Ireland, thus beginning his involvement in mediating peace negotiations.

For more information on the President’s Distinguished Lecture Series, see the article in the November 2, 1998 issues of the *USC Chronicle* online at http://uscnews.usc.edu/HOLD/chronicle/Issues/98.11.02_Chronicle/c_featurelist.html

Special thanks to *Daily Trojan* reporter Edith Chan (SIR '00) for her contributions to this article.

intervene through military force,” said Heidi Soto Jr., a student majoring in communications and international relations. “All the problems, all these innocent people killed, it’s senseless,” said Larry Keller, a member of the audience. “They should find other ways.”

George J. Mitchell began his 14-year career in the Senate in 1980, stepping in to

(Brand - from page 14)

In Tunisia, women had been granted a number of civil liberties under the autocratic but modernist president, Habib Bourguiba. Early in Bourguiba’s regime, which lasted from 1956 to 1987, he instituted a relatively progressive personal status code, which, among other things, abolished polygamy and made divorce subject to judicial review.

There are
class differences.
Just as in America,
wealthy women can
find ways around
problems.

But after Bourguiba was deposed by Zine Abidine ben Ali, conservative groups pressed to negate those reforms and impose more restrictions on women.

Brand compares women’s role in governmental reforms with their involvement in national liberation struggles. “Women have participated as fighters, bomb carriers and leafleteers, only to find, when the dust has settled, that they are to return to their homes, often governed by personal status codes and other laws that are more repressive than those to which they were subject under the colonial regime.”

Brand found that the longevity of women’s movements in any region, including Latin America and Eastern Europe, depended on a number of elements: the nature and source of the liberalization, the relationship between women and the state before liberalization, the role that organized women’s groups played in triggering the transition, the relationship between conservative forces and the regime, and the balance of forces on the political stage.

But she emphasized the diversity of her region of study. “There are class differences,” she said. “Just as in America, wealthy women can find ways around problems.” In Saudi Arabia,

(See Brand on page 17)

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At a time when trends like economic globalization, changes in Western hegemony and ethnic conflict are presenting unprecedented challenges to scholars of global politics, the University of Southern California's School of International Relations is providing students with the cutting edge tools they need to design, as Professor Ann Tickner put it, "new ways of thinking about the world."

Certainly the field has resisted gender. Most scholars don't see the field as gendered or think it has anything to do with IR.

Continuing SIR's 75 year tradition of innovation, Professors Tickner and Hayward Alker launched a new "domain" for the graduate SIR curriculum during the fall 1998 semester: Gender, Culture and Global Society (GCGS). This multidisciplinary approach, which examines "the ways in which cultural identifications have (re-)emerged or (re-)asserted themselves in response to the globalization of the modern, Western 'international society of states' and its associated relationships," is presently the only one of its kind in IR departments throughout the United States. "Gender and culture are not considered generally by IR," said Tickner, the ground-breaking author of *Gender in International Relations*. "Certainly the field has resisted

gender. Most scholars don't see the field as gendered or think that it has anything to do with IR." Tickner, who taught the first core graduate seminar in the domain this year,

said the establishment of GCGS was motivated by longstanding concerns among several SIR faculty that "there is so much going on in the world that does not fit into inter-national relations between states . . . the ethnic wars, for example, must be explained in terms of culture." She said the discipline of IR in the United States has often overlooked important trends because of its own state-centric bias.

Critical theorists, like Frederick Kratochwil, claim this narrowed vision, with its emphasis on stability and regularity, has left generations of IR scholars poorly equipped to deal with many of the pressing issues of a post Cold War world. In fact, Kratochwil claims that because of this limited vantage point, IR theorists, to the great embarrassment of many, did not detect "the new conception of empowerment" present in domestic culture and identity that contributed to the breakup of the Soviet Bloc and the reunification of Germany. Yosef Lapid, editor of *The Return of Culture and Identity in IR Theory*, asserts that a turn toward culture and identity will "yield a profoundly revitalized IR theoretical enterprise."

If the core GCGS seminar is any indication, SIR graduate students are definitely preparing themselves to forge vital new paths in their field. The course syllabus itself is a lesson in interdisciplinary learning for a contradictory, global world: "Some analysts point towards the emergence of a cosmopolitan, macro-regional and global society of nations, states, peoples, firms, markets and governmental and non-governmental international organizations; others see increasingly divisive and fragmented gen-

der, religious, ethnic, class, national and even civilizational identifications."

Drawing from IR, sociology, history, anthropology, philosophy of science, political science, geography and economics, seminar participants probed everything from Samuel Huntington's *Clash of Civilizations* to Chandra Mohanty's "Under Western Eyes." Sandra Harding's *Is Science Multicultural?* accentuated the need for a greater diversity of sophisticated methodological approaches in IR, positioning the dominant Western tradition within a spectrum of "local knowledge systems," each of which is essential if researchers are to obtain "strong" scientific objectivity.

SIR Ph.D. student Mara Bird gave her assessment of the course: "I think this is the real meat of IR. It addresses all the issues from non-governmental and transnational social movements—issues like post-colonialism and cultural imperialism—that are only marginally addressed by other courses."

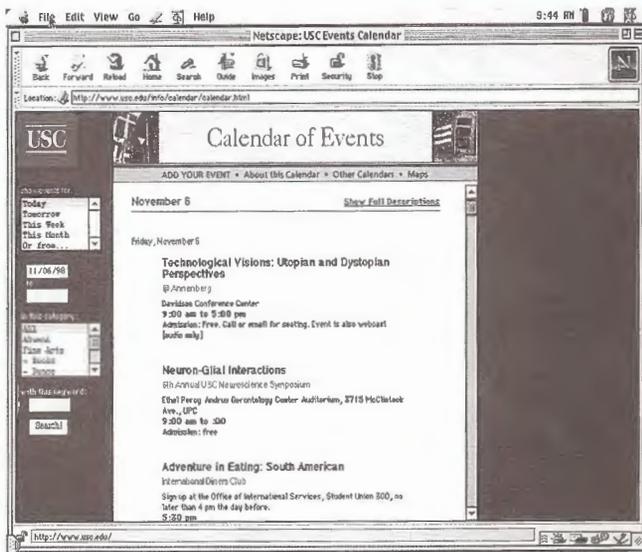
GCGS students were able to discuss seminar topics directly with four of the scholars on their syllabus, thanks to a concurrent seminar series hosted by USC's Center for International Studies. Fulfilling its mission to "promote advanced research and sustained discussion of theoretical and policy issues in international affairs," CIS sponsored events with Sandra Harding, a professor at the University of California, Los Angeles' Department of Education and Director of the Center for the Study of Women; with Susan Orkin, Stanford University's Marta Sutton Weeks Professor of Ethics in Society; with New Mexico State's Professor of Political Science, Yosef Lapid; and with Cornell University's Professor of Political Science, Peter Katzenstein.

Tickner assessed the importance of this endeavor for SIR: "It shows we are a place where you can do non-conventional IR theory. We are a very pluralistic department."



Professors Ann Tickner and Laurie Brand at UCLA Professor Sandra Harding CIS lecture.

Leslie Wirpsa is a Ph.D student in the School of IR. She was a freelance reporter based in Bogota, Colombia, before coming to SIR. She is also the coordinator for TIRP.



The new USC on-line calendar can be found at www.usc.edu/info/

The new system, developed as a joint project by the USC News Service and the Information Service and the Information Services Division (ISD), with additional input from Division of Student Affairs, is designed to help users cut through the clutter of events to find the ones that interest them. It will be updated frequently to reflect last minute cancellations or changes of time or venue.

The new calendar is based on, and will supplement, the listing of campus events now published weekly in the *USC CHRONICLE*. The new calendar opens on a complete listing of all events happening "today" on both campuses. A button allows views of events "tomorrow," all events for the next week or month, or between any two dates. Users can also choose from a list of event categories, including alumni, books, dance, art, film, music, theater, lectures, conferences, athletics, student events, volunteer opportunities and workshops. The database organization allows a user to see all events in any single category, or in any combination of categories for any period of time. Sub-calendars based on these categories—such as a fine arts calendar, an academic lecture calendar and student events calendar—will be appearing on other USC Web sites. Finally, a search engine allows users to look for specific events using a keyword or phrase.

"We think that this calendar will be an essential bookmark in every USC computer user's Web browser," said Eric Mankin, USC News Service executive director. "We think it will also be a vital tool in attracting non-USC spectators to USC events of general interest, both by allowing non-USC Web users to easily find events of their choice, and by simplifying the task of preparing information for newspaper and other publications' calendar sections."

Editor for the overall Web calendar is *USC Chronicle* calendar editor Inga Kiderra, with the Division of Student Affairs gathering information about student events, and *USC Trojan Family Magazine* responsible for alumni events.

Programmer Wei Yue of ISD created the database design for the new calendar, drawing on the example of the calendar now on-line at the State University of New York at Buffalo. Others involved in the planning and design included Mankin; Michael McHugh, Mike Rush and John Supra of ISD; Director of University Publications Sue Bogl; and Susan Heitman, executive director of USC magazines.

A new on-line database calendar that will provide comprehensive information on public events on both campuses and selected events on both campuses and selected events in nearby communities is up and running on the main USC Website.

The calendar allows campus groups and organizations to submit events of general interest through a computer interface rather than on paper.

(Brand - from page 15)

women must be covered fully and veiled, while in Jordan, in some areas, they can dress in jeans and T-shirts.

Brand said that Western women often express horror at women's status in the Middle East. "You have to put it in context," she said. "We assume that we're all striving for the same things. But there are differences in goals. Not that Middle Eastern women prefer repressed lives, but there are cultural and historical differences which have often led them to want something else [from Western feminist ideals]. "I respect their views," Brand said. "I don't presuppose that I know better."

Brand's new book, *Women, the State and Political Liberalization: Middle Eastern and North African Experiences*, contends that regime changes in the region have often enfranchised Islamist groups, who then pressed for new restrictions on women's rights. For more information on Dr. Brand or other faculty, please see the SIR web site at www.usc.edu.

(Director's Message - from page 2)

For every peace accord that has been successfully negotiated this year, another crisis broke out. Still, international relations practitioners work in their communities and in the world to still unrest and contribute to the goal of world peace. For every IR student who has attempted to find meaningful work in world affairs—teaching, researching, preaching, analyzing, reporting, writing, keeping peace, feeding millions, lending expertise—we are truly grateful.

Former students who have written to us since our summer newsletter will find their contributions shared with IR alumni worldwide in the "Class Notes" pages inside. Since the spring issue, we've reported on what over 300 alumni are doing. We welcome additional entries.

With all best wishes for a productive and peaceful New Year,

Jonathan Aronson



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