

WWS NEWS

WOODROW WILSON SCHOOL
OF PUBLIC AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

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Kofi Annan: International Community Must Promote Nuclear Disarmament, Nonproliferation

Princeton Project on National Security Releases
Final Report

Pakistan's Prime Minister Stresses Country's Role
in Regional Peace and Development

Sara McLanahan on Fragile Families Study

MESSAGE FROM THE DEAN



I opened my remarks at the “welcome back” faculty and staff lunch this year by announcing that 2006 is the 76th anniversary of the Woodrow Wilson School—and that that was the last time they would hear the word “anniversary” mentioned all year! We had a great time celebrating the 75th Anniversary with all of you last year, and we are now turning that momentum and energy into concrete projects and programs. We are also plenty busy doing what we

do best—researching, writing, and teaching. Let me begin by simply reviewing what some of our faculty have been up to.

Deborah Yashar’s book, *Contesting Citizenship in Latin America*, was awarded the 2006 Best Book Prize by the New England Council of Latin American Studies; Alan Krueger was a co-winner of the 2006 IZA Prize in Labor Economics; and Larry Bartels won a prize from the American Political Science Association’s Organized Section on Elections, Public Opinion, and Voting Behavior for his paper, “What’s the Matter with *What’s the Matter with Kansas?*” Christopher Chyba co-authored and co-edited a new book, *U.S. Nuclear Weapons Policy*, with Ambassador George Bunn, and with a foreword by former Secretary of Defense William Perry; Nannerl Keohane has a new book out, *Higher Ground: Ethics and Leadership in the Modern University*; and Wolfgang Danspeckgruber published a new volume, *The Russian State in Transition*, and was also awarded the Grand Decoration of Honor for Services to the Republic of Austria. You can read more about our faculty’s outstanding work starting on page 24.

In addition, on September 27 on Capitol Hill, U.S. Senators Joseph Biden (D-DE) and Chuck Hagel (R-NE), the New America Foundation, and a host of the nation’s top foreign policy experts joined the School’s G. John Ikenberry and me to help launch the final report of the Princeton Project on National Security—a multi-year, bipartisan initiative to develop a long-term national security strategy for the United States. (Read more about PPNS on page 2).

And as I write this, the December deadline approaches for candidates applying for the new Scholar’s in the Nation’s Service Initiative. We will be selecting our first five Scholars from among a crop of Princeton juniors this winter. The winners will pursue an internship in the federal government this summer, return to campus for their senior year and participate in various events for the Scholars and other Princeton students seeking to work in government; they will then spend two years working for the federal government in Washington or around the world before returning to the Wilson School to enter the Master in Public Affairs (M.P.A.) degree program.

In the graduate program, I’m pleased to announce that the School has added two new graduate certificates, in Urban Policy and in Urban Policy and Planning. Both certificate programs will emphasize the social, economic, and political dimensions of urban problems and prepare our graduates for careers in urban policy; the Urban Policy Planning Certificate will further incorporate a physical planning and design dimension to the program. (See page 19 for more details).

I’m also delighted to announce that two School alumni have been selected to receive Princeton University’s top alumni honors for 2007. Paul Sarbanes ’54, a long-time U.S. Senator from Maryland, was chosen to receive the Woodrow Wilson Award, while Julius Coles MPA ’66, who spent nearly three decades with the U.S. Agency for International Development and is now president of Africare, will be awarded the James Madison Medal. Both awards celebrate Princeton alumni who exemplify dedication to public service.

As you read through the following pages, I know that you will share with me both pride and pleasure in the remarkable array of research and other policy-related activities underway here at the Woodrow Wilson School. In this “76th anniversary” year, I feel more connected to all of you and more aware than ever of the strength and vibrancy of the institution we have all helped to build. ■

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Anne-Marie Slaughter".

Anne-Marie Slaughter ’80, Dean
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WWS NEWS

The magazine of the
Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs

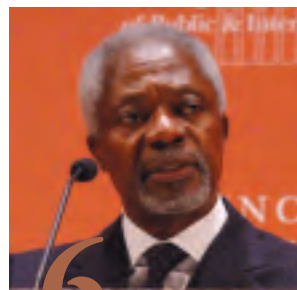
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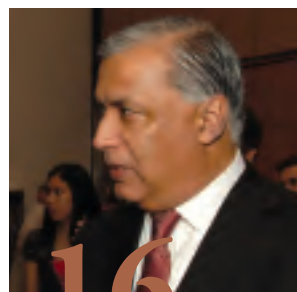
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THE PRINCETON PROJECT ON NATIONAL SECURITY

by Eric Quiñones

Reprinted courtesy of the University's Office of Communications

Inspired by the legacy of Cold War foreign policy giant George Kennan '25, Princeton scholars have undertaken an ambitious effort to set a new course for America's national security in a time of diverse, mounting threats.

The Princeton Project on National Security—a sweeping, bipartisan initiative led by the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs—has crafted a long-term strategy for dealing with critical issues facing the United States: terrorism, nuclear proliferation, instability in the Middle East and East Asia, global pandemics, and energy (see sidebar at right).

After more than two years of work and contributions from more than 400 academics, policymakers, and other leading thinkers, in September the Princeton Project released its final report, “Forging a World of Liberty Under Law: U.S. National Security in the 21st Century.” The report is being presented to policymakers and other audiences across the country and internationally, and is available as a PDF online at www.wws.princeton.edu/ppns.

The project's co-directors are WWS Dean Anne-Marie Slaughter and G. John Ikenberry, the Albert Milbank Professor of Politics and International Affairs at WWS. “John and I hope this report will kindle debate on a comprehensive, forward-looking approach to American national security,” Slaughter said. “We feel very strongly, as did most of the participants in the project, that the United States is being reactive rather than proactive. We hope this report will inject concrete ideas into the debate to spur both the administration and those in Congress to start thinking much more comprehensively about a national security strategy.”

Ikenberry said, “These dangers arise against a background of enormous shifts in the landscape of the international system. It is time to unite our country and our allies, while dividing our enemies—rather than the other way around.”

PPNS final report aims to 'kindle debate' on U.S. national security

All photos by Sameer Khan



Dean Anne-Marie Slaughter presents the first copy of the Princeton Project's final report, "Forging a World of Liberty Under Law: U.S. National Security in the 21st Century," at the roll-out on Capitol Hill on September 27.

Finding Inspiration

Slaughter noted that the Princeton Project was born at a February 2004 conference on campus celebrating the legacy of Kennan, a Princeton alumnus and distinguished diplomat who in the mid-1940s articulated the strategy of "containment" that became the foundation of American policy toward the Soviet Union during the Cold War.

"I thought no one person could do now what George Kennan did in the 1940s, but that if we used Princeton's convening power and brought together academics, government officials, and think-tank experts and spread our net wide enough, then we could do this collectively," she said.

Unlike in Kennan's era, when the Soviet Union loomed as America's greatest national security threat, the participants in the Princeton Project faced the challenge of devising a strategy to address multiple dangers. "We went in looking for one concept like containment that would guide the national

Elements of a Strategy

Major recommendations made by the Princeton Project on National Security in its final report, "Forging a World of Liberty Under Law: U.S. National Security in the 21st Century":

- The United States must be able to address multiple threats, including: conflict and radicalism in the Middle East; global terror networks; proliferation and transfer of nuclear weapons; the rise of China and regional security in East Asia; global pandemics; and American overdependence on oil.
- Framing the struggle against terrorism as a war similar to World War II is a strategic mistake that strengthens and legitimizes America's enemies. America's response must take the form of a "global counterinsurgency" utilizing a range of tools, particularly law enforcement, intelligence, and special military operations.
- Sweeping reforms are due for international institutions, including expanding the U.N. Security Council; setting up a new "Concert of Democracies" institution to strengthen cooperation among liberal democracies; and reviving nuclear nonproliferation efforts.
- The United States must build democracy around the world, not by jumping immediately to elections, but by bringing countries up to "PAR" ("Popular, Accountable, and Rights-Regarding" governments) through incentives and support for common problems.
- The United States must maintain a robust defense by sustaining the military predominance of democracies, updating doctrines of deterrence and retaining the option of preventive uses of military force, but only as a last resort under strict controls.
- A gas tax should be introduced to wean the United States off its dependence on oil.

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security strategy,” Slaughter said. “What we found—which did surprise us—is that there can’t be one concept in response to a particular threat because there is not just one big threat. Instead, what you need is a positive vision that will allow you to build the capacity and the cooperation mechanisms to address multiple threats at once.

“We came out of our first meeting—and this deepened over the life of the project—convinced that threats that once would not have been under the rubric of national security really have to be so today,” she said, citing bird flu as an example. “If you define national security as something that could kill millions of Americans and completely disrupt the way we live our lives, then a pandemic of avian flu is as big a threat as a nuclear strike on a city.”

Reaching Broad Audiences

The Princeton Project report was released Sept. 27 in Washington, D.C., at an event that featured remarks from two U.S. senators, Republican Chuck Hagel and Democrat Joseph Biden. Slaughter and Ikenberry also have met with staff members of several U.S. senators

U.S. Senator Chuck Hagel (R-NE) presented a keynote address at the PPNS rollout on Capitol Hill on September 27.



and have presented the project’s recommendations at the Council on Foreign Relations in New York.

“We have received a lot of positive response, particularly to the idea that this is bipartisan and that it is an effort to think big and think comprehensively,” Slaughter said.

“There are many national security strategies put out by think tanks that tend to be focused on one political party,” she said. “What is really distinctive about this is the length of time spent, the range of people involved and the really serious effort to grapple with the whole range of issues that we need to face to make us safer.”

Peter Bergen, a terrorism analyst for CNN and senior fellow at the New America Foundation, a Washington think tank, said, “The Princeton Project is the most comprehensive and systematic effort in recent years to formulate a national security strategy for the 21st century.” Bergen was co-chair of the Princeton Project’s working group on state security and transnational threats.

Numerous events have been planned to present the Princeton Project on National Security report to a broad range of audiences in this country and overseas. There was a lecture presentation in October at the American Academy of Berlin, and an event in Asia, possibly in Beijing, is being planned for January.

The Princeton Project team returned to Washington following the November midterm elections to take stock “as Congress comes back and is able to look at issues rather than campaigns,” said Slaughter. Discussions also are under way with congressional representatives about organizing Princeton Project events in their home districts. In addition, Slaughter hopes to arrange a visit to the United Nations next year to discuss the report.

Getting Fresh Perspectives

The Princeton Project initiative, which was formally launched in May 2004, has involved input from an international collection of contributors, led by honorary co-chairs—and Princeton alumni—George Shultz '42, secretary of state under President Reagan, and Anthony Lake MPA '69, PhD '74, national security adviser to President Clinton. Participants included scholars and students from Princeton and other universities as well as leading figures from government agencies, think tanks, nonprofit organizations, public and private corporations, and media outlets.

In addition to Slaughter and Ikenberry, the project staff included executive director Elizabeth Colagiuri MPA '99, and senior researcher Thomas Wright, a Wilson School lecturer. Colagiuri oversaw the project's operations, which included seven working groups focused on topics including grand strategy, transnational threats and economics; nine conferences covering themes such as the preventive use of force and the role of the private sector; and 17 commissioned papers on the collapse of a nuclear-armed state, the implications of anti-Americanism, and other key issues.

Colagiuri said the project benefited from the perspectives of its array of contributors—from statesmen such as Henry Kissinger, secretary of state under Presidents Nixon and Ford, and Zbigniew Brzezinski, national security adviser to President Carter, to “next-generation” thinkers such as Suzanne Nossel of the Security and Peace Initiative, Adam Posen of the Institute for International Economics, and Laurie Garrett of the Council on Foreign Relations.

“Trying to bring all of these people together in ways that would generate fresh thinking on U.S. national security was definitely a challenge, and I think we succeeded, which is what made this an exciting initiative,” Colagiuri said. “Each of these people has their own work in their own fields, but to bring them into these combinations through the working groups and conferences, to get them to think outside of the box about what national security is going to look like in this century — that’s where this project was unique.”



Senator Joseph Biden (D-DE) presented a keynote address during the the PPNS Capitol Hill rollout, an event co-sponsored by the New America Foundation.

Princeton junior Evan Magruder, a WWS major, worked as an undergraduate research assistant on the project, helping gather information on topics such as how different world leaders have defined national security. He also assisted with some of the conferences.

“I was fortunate enough to be able to listen to a number of scholars who had made the trip to Princeton to work on the project,” Magruder said. “It was a real treat to hear what these people had to say. ... I hope that the Princeton Project on National Security will merit serious discussion among our current leaders.”

The Princeton Project on National Security was supported by the Wilson School, the Ford Foundation and David Rubenstein, co-founder and managing director of the Carlyle Group, a global investment firm. The roster of contributors, along with the final report, can be found on the project's Web site at www.wws.princeton.edu/ppns. ■

Kofi Annan:

“Address Threat of Nuclear Weapons Collectively, Not Selectively”

by Crystal L. Frierson MPA/JD '07

U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan gave a major policy address before the Princeton University community in Richardson Auditorium on November 28. At the invitation of the Woodrow Wilson School, Secretary-General Annan discussed the danger of nuclear weapons and the urgent need for the international community to move forward simultaneously on nuclear disarmament and proliferation prevention initiatives.

The Secretary-General argued that the threat facing people of the world “where there is a total lack of any common strategy is the one that may well present the greatest danger of all: the area of nuclear weapons.” He called the threat of nuclear weapons “grave, all-encompassing” and said “governments of the world are addressing [that threat] selectively, not comprehensively.” Secretary-General Annan was greeted by lengthy and

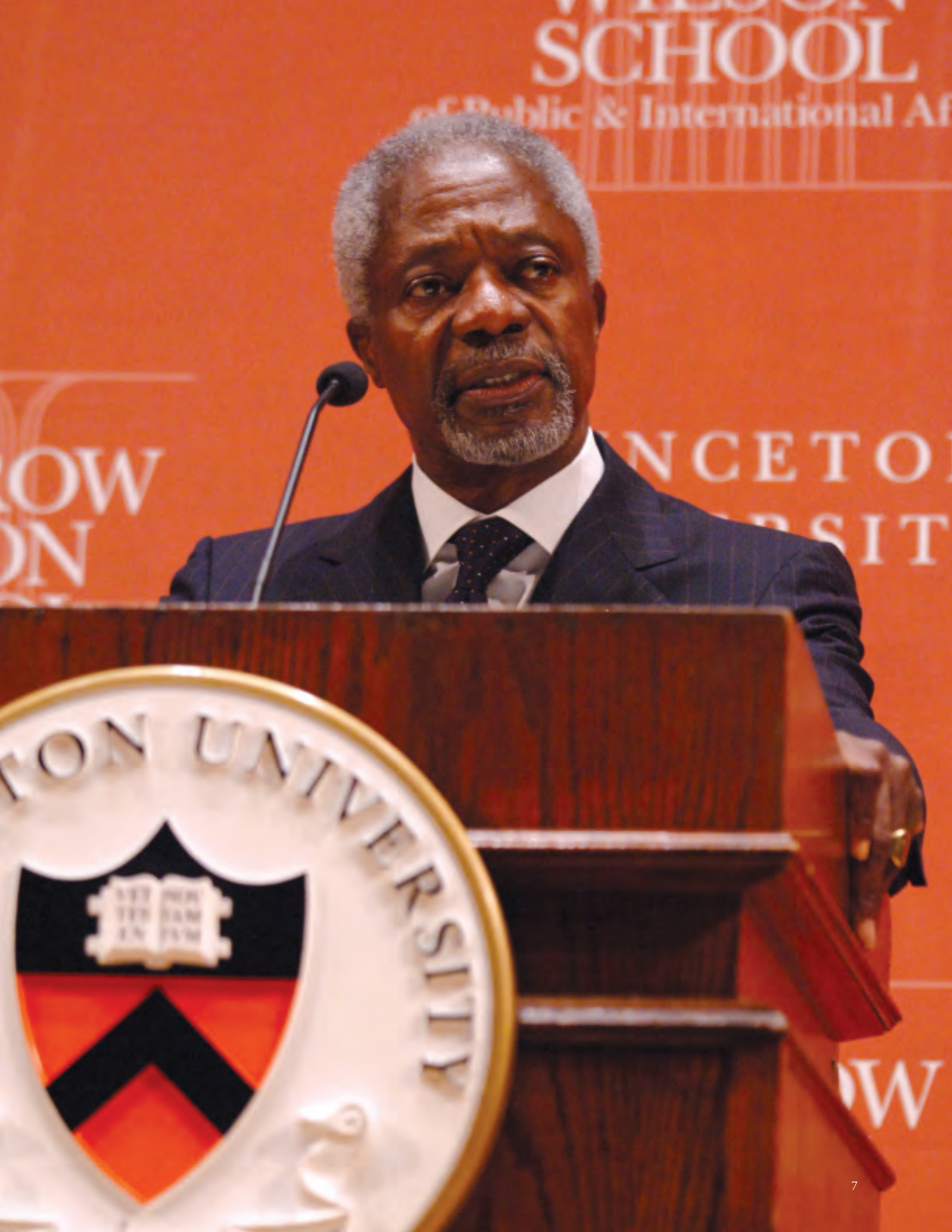
enthusiastic applause as he entered the auditorium. Dean Anne-Marie Slaughter introduced him and reminded the audience of the extensive “arc of his career,” particularly noting his important contributions to the United Nations’ role of ensuring that the international community fulfills its obligations to intervene where sovereign states are failing to protect their own citizens.

Highlighting the University as especially appropriate for his address, the Secretary-General recalled President Woodrow Wilson’s role as a “great pioneer of multilateralism and advocate of world peace,” who argued “for agreed international limits on deadly weapons.” He also remembered Albert Einstein’s role in making the United States the first nuclear power.

The Threat and a Faltering NPT

Before discussing the problems facing the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and the current debate between disarmament and non-proliferation proponents, the Secretary-General outlined the major threats facing the global community. He described how the threats of poverty, environmental degradation, infectious disease, internal conflict, and terrorism are perceived with different levels of urgency depending on what part of the world a person lives in, and noted that the threats are in fact interconnected and require “common global strategies to deal with all of them.”

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Annan said he considered the threat of nuclear weapons to be the greatest danger facing the international community because of their “unique existential threat to all humanity,” because “the nuclear non-proliferation regime now faces a major crisis of confidence,” and because of the threat of terrorists acquiring nuclear weapons.

He reminded the audience that the NPT had recently come under “withering criticism,” but that it was once the “cornerstone of global security,” designed to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to advance disarmament, while assuring states their rights to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. He said that the international community had not been able to use the NPT to deal with crises in South Asia, the Korean Peninsula, and the Middle East, and that a few treaty members allegedly continue to pursue nuclear weapons capabilities.

A False Debate

The Secretary-General argued that two recent opportunities to strengthen the NPT had been lost because no

agreement could be found on the sequence of addressing the non-proliferation and disarmament issues.

He insisted that the debate between the two groups was “sterile, counterproductive, and based on false dichotomies” and that it “echoes a much older argument” as to whether weapons are a cause or symptom of conflict. Ominously, he noted that the result has been “mutually assured paralysis” in the international community’s ability to address the threat of nuclear weapons.

Annan warned that the paralysis was sending a “terrible signal of disunity and waning respect” for the NPT’s authority. He said he believes the international community is “asleep at the controls of a fast-moving aircraft” and that “unless we wake up and take control, the outcome is all too predictable.”

After offering thoughts and criticisms for each side of the debate that is refusing to move forward without the other side taking steps, he insisted that the only way forward was to make progress on both fronts simultan-

Approximately 800 people gathered in Richardson Auditorium to hear the Secretary-General’s policy address.





Cindy Chou '07 (center) presented Secretary-General Annan with the Crystal Tiger Award.

ously, while also dealing with the demand for nuclear weapons, whether by terrorists or state actors.

Annan said that to be successful “we need a renewed debate, which must be inclusive, must respect the norms of international negotiations, and must reaffirm the multilateral approach—Woodrow Wilson’s approach, firmly grounded in international institutions, treaties, rules, and the norms of appropriate behavior.”

He concluded by speaking directly to the many young people in attendance. He told them that they were “already admirably engaged in the struggle for global development, for human rights, and to protect the environment” and requested that they bring the same “energy and imagination” to the nuclear weapons debate. He said they were needed to assist the international community in “seize[ing] control of the rogue aircraft on which humanity has embarked, and to bring it to a safe landing before it is too late.”

Following his remarks, undergraduate students presented Secretary-General Annan with the Crystal Tiger

Award in recognition of the “transformative impact” he has had on communities and values.

From Nuclear Weapons to Darfur

The Secretary-General also fielded questions on what to do with the remaining nuclear materials left and global warming. And, after some prodding of the audience by Dean Slaughter, one audience member asked about the current situation in Darfur. Annan briefly noted that “everyone was waiting for member states to honor pledges made,” presumably referring to a principle Dean Slaughter mentioned in her introduction—that the international community has an obligation to protect a state’s citizens when that state fails to do so. He spoke of the three-phased approach that was agreed to at the recent multiparty talks in Addis Ababa, and noted that he was hopeful as to what could be accomplished at the upcoming Abuja Summit. However, he also said that the 14,000 humanitarian workers in the country were not enough and that there needed to be a “credible force to create a secure environment to monitor the cease-fire.” ■

The Fragile Families Study

Q&A with Sara McLanahan, director of the
Bendheim-Thoman Center for Research on Child Wellbeing

Jon Roemer



In the summer of 2006, the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development awarded researchers at the Woodrow Wilson School \$17 million to support a new round of data collection for the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study. The study is following a birth cohort of approximately 5,000 children born in the late 1990s and includes a large number of children born to unmarried parents.

The study was designed to address four questions of great interest to researchers and policymakers: What are the conditions and capabilities of unmarried parents, especially fathers? What is the nature of the relationships between unmarried parents? How do children born into these families fare? And, how do policies and environmental conditions affect families and children?

The researchers conducted initial interviews with mothers and fathers at the time of their child's birth, and have followed up with interviews with parents and child assessments when the children were ages 3 and 5. The next data collection phase will involve interviewing the same families when their children are age 9, and the researchers will continue to collect information on parents' relationships and resources as well as child health and academic achievement.

Sara McLanahan, director of the School's Bendheim-Thoman Center for Research on Child Wellbeing (CRCW) and the study's principal investigator, was interviewed by the WWS Office of External Affairs about the latest phase of the study and what it means for U.S. policy-making.

Woodrow Wilson School (WWS)—*What are some of the key findings of the study thus far?*

Sara McLanahan (SM)—The big take-away message is that a lot of unmarried parents are engaged in romantic relationships at the time their child is born, and many of these parents hope to marry and think their chances of marriage are very good. In short, many of these couples have “high hopes” in terms of their having a future together. That's pretty much been a surprise to a lot of people who thought nonmarital births were the product of casual relationships. The other big finding is that unmarried parents are very disadvantaged; nonmarital childbearing is not distributed evenly across the population. Forty percent of the parents don't even have a high school diploma.

For example, unmarried fathers work nearly as many weeks as married fathers but they earn about half as much. They also have more mental health problems and more problems with drugs and alcohol. Thirty-five percent of unmarried fathers have been incarcerated, as compared to 5 percent of married fathers. So, the good news is that unmarried parents want to make it together as couples, at least at the time of the birth of their child, but the bad news is that they face serious economic, social, and psychological barriers to maintaining a successful marriage.

An important implication of the study is that interventions to help these parents should begin at the time of the birth, when the parents are motivated. In the past, pro-

grams aimed at getting unmarried fathers more involved with their children have had very little success. In one well-known demonstration, the fathers who participated in the program did so because a judge said to them “Either you go to the program or you go to jail.” Not surprisingly, the program didn't have much effect on father involvement. The findings from the Fragile Families study underscore that importance of intervening at the time of the birth—what's been termed the “magic moment.”

Importantly, the “magic moment” at birth provides an opportunity not only to help unmarried parents with their relationships and parenting skills, but also to help them with other issues such as employment, mental health, and substance abuse problems, and so forth. Whatever problems these parents are facing, the birth of a new child is likely to increase their motivation to solve the problem.

WWS—*Today the concept of marriage promotion is controversial—and the Bush administration is aggressively pursuing this policy of marriage promotion. How does the Fragile Families study inform the current policy debate?*

SM—Interestingly, the study appeals to both liberals and conservatives, although for different reasons. Conservatives like the fact that these unmarried couples do want to marry and are romantically involved when their child is born. This finding reinforces the idea that parents will respond positively to the new programs. Liberals like the fact that the data show these parents are very disadvantaged and need services that go beyond relationship skills. Basically, the study informs the debate by providing a sense of when the program should begin and what range of services will need to be involved.

A certain pot of money has been set aside to evaluate a set of model programs aimed at strengthening marriage among fragile families. Mathematica Policy Research is conducting the evaluation. These model programs being examined are very much in line with a lot of the findings from the Fragile Families study. That is, they start at birth, they are designed to improve parents' relationship skills and teach them how to deal with conflict and stress, and they also provide other services when appropriate. These programs—if successful—will be very good models for the future.

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The Fragile Families Study

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WWS—*What does success look like? Assuming a program is put in place to intervene at the magic moment, how will that help the unmarried parents and the child?*

SM—The short-term goal is to stabilize the parents' relationship; marriage, of course, is the gold standard. We know that people who marry do stay together much longer than people who don't. However, the point is not to get people to run down to City Hall and get a marriage license and then get divorced. The point is to increase a set of skills that are known to be associated with union stability.

There's a good deal of evidence that marriage has benefits for adults as well as children. For example, men who are attached to their families are more likely to desist from crime. Marriage also improves men's earnings and overall health, including mental health. There's a whole slew of measurable, positive outcomes, not to mention the savings in terms of certain public costs—the costs that accrue from the negative aspects of broken families. Moreover, the social skills needed for a “good relationship” are likely to spill over into other areas, including job performance, and so on.

WWS—*What does this latest phase of the study entail?*

SM—We're shifting a bit now and focusing more on the children. The children will be 9 years old when we next see them; most will be in the fourth grade. They're at that point in school where they've learned to read, and now they're going to be reading to learn. The fourth grade is a very important time in school. We'll be interviewing the children's teachers to find out how the kids are doing and we'll also be interviewing the kids themselves.

Of course, the parental relationships will continue to change and we will continue to monitor these changes. With nine years of data on these families,

we'll be able to compare the unmarried parents who stayed together all these years with those who broke up and with those who married *after* the child was born. We'll also be able to compare these families with married parents who remained together and with those whose marriages broke up.

Another aspect of the study that's going to be very interesting is collecting DNA data for the children and the mothers. Recent research shows that certain genetic characteristics in combination with certain environmental conditions produce outcomes that only occur when both influences are operating. For example, researchers who have been following a birth cohort in New Zealand for 30 years have found that if children have a certain gene and are exposed to a very harsh environment growing up, their risk of being violent adults is much higher than that of other children. If a person has the gene and their environment is calm, or if they have a harsh environment but not the gene, their risk is no different from that of other children. My hope is that in the long term the new data from the Fragile Families study will lead to a much better understanding of how these environmental effects work.

WWS—*But, fundamentally, why is the role of fathers so important?*

SM—Well, that's a big question. You have to go back to the 1930s, when federal programs were enacted to aid families with children. These programs actually grew out of something called “mothers' pensions,” which were set up by states in the early 20th century. At that time and really until 1960, the majority of single mothers were widows. So the state and then the federal policies were designed to try to replace the income and security that the father had provided when he was alive.

After 1960, we see a large increase in divorce and non-marital childbearing, which means that the composition of single mothers changed from a majority of widowed single mothers to mostly divorced and never-married single mothers. But the policy didn't change very much; the fathers were not part of the policy.

Things changed in the mid-1970s when the federal government set up the National Office of Child Support Enforcement and began encouraging states to follow suit. Child support enforcement recognized that a large proportion of the fathers of the children living with single mothers were alive and able to make financial contributions to their child. Efforts to strengthen child support enforcement increased during the 1980s and 1990s, and have been quite successful, by most accounts.

In response to stronger child support enforcement, "fathers' rights" groups began to organize in the 1980s. Many of these early groups were aimed at reducing child support obligations but they also argued for fathers' rights to visit their child. Initially, these groups were composed of middle-class, formerly married fathers.

Then in the 1990s, the Ford Foundation, under the direction of Ron Mincy, became very active in advocating for low-income, nonresident fathers. The foundation funded a national organization and multiple local groups for the purpose of encouraging father involvement and defending the rights of never-married—mostly low income—fathers. A major motivation for starting the Fragile Families study was to learn more about the capabilities of these fathers, the ways in which they contributed to their children, and the barriers they faced in being a part of their children's lives.

When President George W. Bush came into office, the focus shifted from fatherhood to marriage. This shift made sense in some ways since a few of the fatherhood

programs in the 1990s were beginning to see that an important barrier to father involvement was the lack of a relationship between the father and mother, and some were developing strategies to encourage "team parenting." The idea behind these programs was that father involvement would increase if parents learned to cooperate.

Today, there's a realization that when a child is born 50 percent of the unmarried fathers are living with the mothers. In the grand scheme of things, I see these changes on the policy level as a growing recognition of the actual nature of the population being studied, and the relationships with which they're dealing. In other words, we've gone from the idea of a single-mother family where the mother and child are the clients, to the idea of fragile families where both parents and the child are the clients.

WWS—*How does the study contribute to the WWS curriculum?*

SM—Well, that's been a lot of fun. Because we have this exciting new data set here at Princeton, a lot of students have become interested in using the data for their own research. We have graduate students using the data to write Ph.D. theses and we have undergraduate students using the data for their senior theses. Next spring I'll be teaching a course in which the School's M.P.A. students will have an opportunity to use the data to examine issues related to poverty. In addition, we hold bimonthly workshops where we video-conference between Princeton, Columbia University, and the University of Pennsylvania. It's been a great, collaborative experience. ■

WWS undergraduate task force presents at the United Nations



Members of the Energy for Sustainable Development Task Force included (from left to right, front row) Nikki Laffel, Ben Steiner, Andrew Turco, Antonio Lacayo, Sabina Sequeira, William Fowler, Senior Commissioner Karis Gong, and Professor Denise Mauzerall. Back row: David Schaengold and Michael Treadow.

by Karis Gong WWS '06 and Professor Denise L. Mauzerall

Energy issues are increasingly in the news. Questions of national security surround Middle Eastern oil-supplying nations. Geoscientists are predicting that the world is reaching maximum annual oil extraction. With increasing demand for oil from China and India as well as from other developing and developed nations, and limited future increases in oil production possible, a debate is beginning on whether we are reaching the end of cheap fossil energy and what the future alternatives will be. Climate warming is now clearly linked to the emission of carbon dioxide from the combustion of fossil fuels. The melting of both polar icepacks and the possibility that rising sea surface temperatures may lead to increases in the intensity of tropical storms and hurricanes and associated damage have become topics receiving major media coverage. The world needs alternatives to the unconstrained use of carbon-based energy sources to address these problems.

A key challenge is to find ways to reconcile the need for energy with its impact on the world environment in order to achieve the goal of sustainable development.

The United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) has set “energy for sustainable development” as one of the themes on which to focus work in 2006–07, and at its annual meeting at the United Nations

in May it addressed means to implement this objective. A WWS undergraduate task force led by Professor Denise Mauzerall in spring 2006 took “Energy for Sustainable Development” as its title in order to tackle this critical challenge. Students’ individual junior research papers fell into four categories: energy supply, increasing energy efficiency, energy needs for development, and the implementation of renewable energy policies. Their research focused on three countries that have the potential to significantly affect the direction of the world’s energy profile over the coming decades: the United States, China, and India.

The task force culminated with a trip to the U.N. in New York on May 12, during the 14th meeting of the CSD, at which the students presented their final report as an official side session of the CSD meeting. Its title was: “Princeton University Under-graduate Task Force on Energy for Sustainable Development: Generation, Efficiency, Development, and Implementation.” Student papers, the overall recommendations of the task force, and the actual presentation at the CSD meeting are all available on Professor Mauzerall’s Web site, www.princeton.edu/~mauzeral/wws402d_s06/PTF2006.html.

Present at the side session were members of the U.S. delegation, as well as close to 30 interested members from other delegations. The presentation began with an overview by Professor Mauzerall and senior commissioner Karis Gong WWS '06. Each of the students then presented their individual findings. W. Ulysses Fowler discussed the future of advanced coal gasification technologies; Michael Treadow examined the prospects for wind-power expansion; Ben Steiner considered ways to address challenges in vehicle fuel economy; Nikki Laffel argued for policies that would foster the growth of public transportation systems; Andrew Turco reviewed various methods of improving energy efficiency in buildings; Antonio Lacayo surveyed opportunities for providing energy services to rural areas;

Heller gift to fund WWS undergraduate task forces, policy conferences

David Schaengold proposed distributed generation for electricity generation in urban slums; and Sabina Sequeira advocated the use of mandated market systems. Gong also presented findings from her senior thesis, which argued for the reform of public international financing institutions to promote the growth of renewable energy technologies.

At the conclusion of the individual presentations, the task force's overall recommendations were presented and the audience was invited to ask questions. The audience members were engaged and energized by the depth and sophistication of the students' recommendations. Questions and comments ranged from critiques of particular country energy policies to an inquiry as to how the U.N. could foster the implementation of the students' ideas. Many members were interested in pursuing further communication with the students, and some exchanged contact information. For the students, the presentation was an exhilarating experience. Participation in the task force greatly increased student awareness of energy and climate-change issues and has catalyzed some of them to pursue further work and study in the area. Additional courses focused on climate and energy policy will be offered at the School in 2006–07. ■

A recent gift from Beth and William Heller will fund WWS undergraduate policy task forces and ultimately undergraduate policy conferences, both of which will focus on policy issues related to natural resources or international affairs. Beth Heller '78 was a WWS undergraduate and her husband is a managing director at Falck Renewables, a European wind energy company, headquartered in London.

The School plans to reintroduce policy conferences into the undergraduate curriculum during the spring 2008 semester, which will include two policy conferences; undergraduate task forces will continue to be held each fall. Starting in fall 2009, the School will hold eight to 10 task forces each fall semester and four or five policy conferences each spring. Policy conferences were originally introduced into the curriculum early in the School's history, but WWS stopped offering them during the 1997–98 academic year.

The Hellers are donating to the School income from one of their company's windmill operations in Europe. This gift initially will support two task forces and, by the 2007–08 academic year, one task force and one policy conference each year.

"I am thrilled and inspired by the Hellers' generous gift," said WWS Dean Anne-Marie Slaughter. "The intersection of natural resource issues and national security will be particularly important in coming years and should be an integral part of our students' education. This wonderful gift will make such study possible, as well as enabling our students to focus on other important foreign policy issues."

Currently the most distinctive aspect of the undergraduate experience at the Woodrow Wilson School is the policy task force. The School has offered approximately 10 task forces each term; juniors enroll in one task force in the fall term and another one the following spring. In each, approximately six to 10 juniors work together with a faculty director and one or more seniors or graduate students toward proposing solutions to current problems in public and international affairs. Each junior conducts a piece of research on a carefully chosen topic to shed light upon the larger problem that is central to the group. Topics for independent work are directly derived from the overall needs of the task force. WWS students are thus encouraged to use any intellectual discipline or skill that may help solve a problem.

The primary difference between the undergraduate policy conferences and the task forces is that the policy conferences are larger, featuring the participation of 12 to 15 students. This allows students to more easily break into subgroups as they explore the policy questions at hand and conduct research. The final product for both a task force and a policy conference is a final report, drafted following debates within the entire group that feature in-depth analysis of the issue under investigation, and specific policy recommendations.

Recent examples of policy task forces include the fall 2006 course offering WWS 401b: *The Drug Trade and the Future of Afghanistan*, taught by former U.S. ambassador to Afghanistan Robert Finn '78, and WWS 401c: *Enhancing U.S. Oil Security*, offered in fall 2005 and led by Harold Feiveson MPA '63, PhD '72, former co-director of the School's Program on Science and Global Security. ■



On a mission to overturn the often misunderstood image of his country in the United States, Shaukat Aziz, who is both Prime Minister and Finance Minister of Pakistan, gave a public lecture at the Woodrow Wilson School on November 9 at Dodds Auditorium in Robertson Hall. Its title: "Pakistan's Role in Regional Peace and Development." Flanked by an entourage of Pakistani advisers and secret service agents, Prime Minister Aziz prefaced his talk by attending a reception sponsored by the School where he greeted students, faculty, and staff.

MAN ON A MISSION

Prime Minister Aziz “Corrects” Some U.S. Misperceptions of Pakistan

by Shaista I. Ahmed MPA '07

The Princeton community had been eagerly anticipating his visit following a week-long series of safety measures involving street closures and U.S. secret service units checking the halls and corridors of the Robertson building. As members of the public passed through metal detectors to attend the lecture, they were greeted by a handful of students protesting Pakistani human rights violations, the U.S.'s failure to press Pakistan for serious democratic reforms, and the lack of legitimacy of Pakistan's current government. During his speech the Prime Minister addressed a wide range of issues concerning Pakistan's economy, the war on terror, his nation's progress toward democratic governance, and its relationship with the U.S.

The country of Pakistan has captured the world's attention as a close ally of the U.S. in its fight against terrorism, and more recently because of the devastating earthquake that hit the Pakistan-administered part of Kashmir in October 2005, claiming thousands of lives and rendering many more thousands homeless. The country's current President Pervez Musharraf rose to power through a bloodless military coup in 1999, ousting a corrupt regime. Aziz, a 30-year veteran of Citibank's international business operations where he served as executive vice president, was named Pakistan's Minister of Finance the same year. In June 2004 President Musharraf appointed Aziz as Prime Minister. Within a month of his appointment Aziz narrowly escaped an assassination attempt that claimed the lives of eight people.

The Prime Minister used the opportunity to emphasize the increasing openness of Pakistani society, boasting of the media's unprecedented freedom with a record 50 private television channels. The public, he said, was now free to openly challenge and critique the political

processes of the state. Aziz also spoke of policies being undertaken by the current administration in what is still a developing nation, to encourage “development with dignity, growth with equity.” He pointed to growth rates and per-capita income among the highest in Asia and high foreign direct investment as evidence of an economy that is open to liberalization, privatization, and deregulation.

Aziz argued that his nation was the victim of negative media which had falsely painted it as a breeding ground for terrorists. Pakistan, he said, had long been a partner in the international fight against terrorism, stemming from its role in the Afghan resistance to the Soviet invasion during the Cold War. This put Pakistan in an ideal position to promote peace and development in the region through its long-standing relationships with China and Iran and with other Muslim nations across Asia and the Middle East. However, he cautioned that only when the international community began to address the root causes of terrorism such as deprivation and poverty, and the conflicts in Palestine and Lebanon, would harmony be achieved within the Muslim world.

Aziz talked about the challenge his own nation faced in addressing the contemporary clash of civilizations as a majority Muslim nation embarking upon modernization. He emphasized President Musharraf's commitment to addressing this issue through the policy of “enlightened modernization” to reform the practice of Islam within Pakistan.

In attendance were many Princeton students of Pakistani descent and Pakistani nationals who were divided in their support of Prime Minister Aziz and the current adminis-

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Aziz “Corrects” U.S. Misperceptions of Pakistan

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tration. From the beginning his office had been mired by controversy surrounding his legitimacy as a prime minister who had not been democratically elected. While Aziz has been respected by many in Pakistan for his effectiveness in the role of minister of finance, others view him as a marginal player in Pakistani politics who lacks a political constituency, with most of his countrymen unable even to recognize him by name.

During the question-and-answer period audience members posed several questions on the issue of Kashmir, democratic elections, and the legitimacy of Musharraf’s presidency. Although many still remain unconvinced, Aziz emphasized the strides Pakistan had made in administering free and fair elections in line with international standards and inviting international observers to judge for themselves. He also said that Pakistani law enabled President Musharraf to assume the dual role of president and commander-in-chief of the army and that he would not step down until his tenure was over.

Aziz described the demilitarization of Kashmir and combined self-governance and joint management of the region by India and Pakistan as a way to bring sustainable peace to South Asia. Many audience members, how-



Prime Minister Aziz (right) shared insights with former foreign minister of Germany and currently the Frederick H. Schultz Class of 1951 Visiting Professor at WWS Joschka Fischer (left) and lecturer of public and international affairs Ambassador Robert Finn (center) at the reception hosted prior to the lecture.

ever, felt that his discussion of the Kashmir situation overlooked the status of the victims of the Kashmir earthquake, instead turning it into an opportunity to stress the measures his government had taken to increase transparency and competition in government processes such as tax collection and in business procurement.

Though Aziz largely succeeded in correcting some public misconceptions about Pakistan, others in the audience felt his speech was laden with diplomatic rhetoric which glazed over the harsh realities of Pakistan’s government and its policies. “The realities are obviously not as Aziz painted them. Pakistan is not a democracy. Civil rights are limited to those who have clout in the complicated political hierarchy, and the economic reformation—even though it churns great numbers—is an imaginary miracle,” said freshman Sohaib Perwaiz. Nonetheless, in the end many people left with the impression that although saddled with problems as a young and developing nation, the government had made some progress in pursuing policies to bring moderation and stability to the nation. Aziz’s visit had helped to bring overturning the inaccurate and much maligned image of Pakistan within the U.S. one step closer after all. ■



WWS students also had the opportunity to speak with Prime Minister Aziz during the reception.

Two Urban Policy Certificates added to graduate curriculum; University launches broadcast television studio

The School has announced the addition of two new graduate certificates in Urban Policy (UP) and Urban Policy Planning (UPP). Both certificates will be grounded in the interdisciplinary and comparative study of cities and urban problems in advanced industrialized countries as well as in developing countries.

The Urban Policy Certificate will emphasize the social, economic, and political dimensions of urban problems and prepare WWS graduate students for careers in urban policy analysis and development in international agencies, national, state and local governments, nonprofit organizations, and think tanks. Its scholarly foundation is based on the strengths of three disciplines represented in the School: sociology, politics, and economics.

The Urban Policy and Planning Certificate will build on this scholarly foundation and also incorporate a focus on the physical planning and design dimensions of urban policy. For the planning dimension of this certificate, the School will draw on the expertise of eminent urban planners and practitioners, in addition to scholars associated with the Schools of Engineering and Architecture.

With the incorporation of these two certificates into the M.P.A. program beginning in fall 2006, the School will phase out the joint M.P.A./U.R.P. degree by the end of the 2007–08 academic year. Until that time, interested students will have the option of pursuing either one of the new Urban Policy certificates, or the joint M.P.A./U.R.P. degree.

These certificates emerged from a significant review of the existing program by a Committee on Urban Studies chaired by Professor Douglas Massey in the 2004–05 academic year.

Two core courses will be offered for the Urban Policy certificate: WWS 537: *The Social Organization of Cities*, and WWS 540: *Urbanization and Development*. For the planning component, students will be required to take two additional core courses: WWS 533: *Planning Theory and Process*, and WWS 535: *Planning Methods*. All students will also have to complete a graduate policy workshop that has been designated as “Urban Policy” and certain elective courses, both technical and topical—three for the UP certificate and two for the UPP certificate.

More information about the School’s graduate programs is available at www.wws.princeton.edu/degree/graduate.html.

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The Woodrow Wilson School is now home to a fully functional broadcast-quality television studio that will allow major television networks, local TV stations, and Web broadcasters to conduct remote live or prerecorded interviews with academic experts and others at Princeton University.

The University has worked with the Massachusetts-based firm VideoLink, a provider of broadcast and transmission services, to install and operate the “ReadyCam” studio.

The TV studio, which is located at 032 Robertson Hall, will be maintained by the facilities department in the School. The School’s external affairs department manages reservation requests. ■

Felten testifies to Congress: E-voting machines susceptible to vote-stealing software

Prior to the November elections Edward Felten, a professor of computer science and public affairs and director of the Center for Information Technology Policy at Princeton, testified before the U.S. House of Representatives’ Committee on House Administration at a hearing titled “Electronic Voting Machines: Verification, Security, and Paper Trails.”

Felten’s research team had recently released a detailed analysis of the security of one of the most widely used e-voting machines manufactured by Diebold. In his findings Felten revealed that he and his team created demonstration vote-stealing software that can be installed within a minute on a common e-voting machine. The software can fraudulently change vote counts without being detected.



Professor Edward Felten

Jon Roemer

“Because they are computers, e-voting machines are susceptible to familiar computer problems such as crashes, bugs, mysterious malfunctions, data tampering, and even computer viruses,” Felten testified before the committee. In his testimony, Felten made a number of recommendations that could ensure voting-machine security, including taking extra care in securing voting machines, improved certification for software updates to e-voting machines, and increased use of independent security experts from the technology community.

“Voting technologies must help to build trust [in the electoral system],” Felten said. “Today’s e-voting infrastructure is not up to the task, but tomorrow’s can be.” ■

First annual report released by the International Panel on Fissile Materials

The International Panel on Fissile Materials (IPFM, www.fissilematerials.org), a group of independent nuclear experts from 15 countries, released its first annual report in September. The report summarizes the best available information on global stockpiles of highly enriched uranium and plutonium, the key nuclear-weapons materials, and discusses initiatives to secure and to sharply reduce and consolidate them. At present, there are roughly 1,700 tons of highly enriched uranium (HEU) and 500 tons of separated plutonium in the world, enough for more than 100,000 nuclear weapons. Virtually all of the HEU and about half of the plutonium is a legacy of the Cold War nuclear arms race. The remainder of the plutonium has been separated from spent nuclear power-reactor fuel—mostly in the U.K., France, and Russia.

The School's Program on Science and Global Security provides administrative and research support for the IPFM. IPFM's initial support is provided by a five-year grant to Princeton from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation.

The *Global Fissile Material Report 2006* highlights three critical obstacles hindering efforts to greatly reduce these fissile material stocks. One is the large uncertainties in the size of the stockpiles held by various countries. The panel calls for all nuclear-armed states to declare their stocks publicly (the U.K. and U.S. have already done so) and agree on greater transparency measures with regard to the history of their production and disposition.

A second problem pointed out by the panel is the large stock of weapons-usable highly enriched uranium set aside by the U.S., Russia, and the U.K. for their naval reactors. The U.S. alone has declared a naval reserve of weapons-grade uranium large enough to make more than 6,000 nuclear warheads. Countries employing highly enriched



uranium naval fuel should move to naval reactors fueled by low-enriched uranium that is not weapons-usable (France has already done so). An international effort is already under way to convert civilian research reactors from highly enriched uranium to low-enriched uranium.

The growing global stockpile of civilian plutonium separated from power-reactor spent fuel is another serious issue. This problem could worsen because of the Bush administration's endorsement of reprocessing as part of its Global

Nuclear Energy Partnership, ending 30 years of U.S. opposition to reprocessing because of concerns about proliferation.

The panel also examines proposals to limit further production of fissile materials, including the U.N.-sponsored effort to negotiate a Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty (FMCT). This long-sought-after global ban on the production of fissile materials for weapons would extend to the weapon states an obligation that has already been accepted, along with IAEA verification, by the 183 non-nuclear weapon states party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty. The panel concludes, contrary to the Bush administration's position, that an FMCT could be verified effectively.

The IPFM has also released two topical reports (also available at its Web site):

Fissile Materials in South Asia: The Implications of the U.S.–India Nuclear Deal, by two Pakistani and two Indian analysts, Dr. Zia Mian and Professors Abdul Nayyar, M.V. Ramana, and R. Rajaraman, assesses the potential increase in India's production of weapons plutonium that could result from the July 2005 U.S.–India deal. India is estimated to be currently producing about 30 kilograms of weapons plutonium per year. The proposed deal would

allow India to increase this production several-fold. The report urges India and Pakistan to join the U.S., Russia, the U.K., France, and China in suspending all further production of fissile materials for weapons pending the negotiation and entry into force of an FMCT.

Japan's Spent Fuel and Plutonium Management Challenge, by Japanese analysts Drs. Tadahiro Katsuta and Tatsujiro Suzuki, examines Japan's growing stockpile of separated plutonium. Japan currently has more than 40 tons of separated plutonium (enough for more than 5,000 nuclear weapons), most of it stored in Britain and France where it was sent to be reprocessed. This stockpile will grow rapidly now that Japan is starting up its own large reprocessing plant at Rokkasho. The authors conclude that there is enough potential spent-fuel storage capacity in Japan so that operation of the new reprocessing plant could be delayed for one or two decades; they suggest that Japan use this time to reconsider its plutonium and spent-fuel management policies.

The IPFM, founded in January 2006, is an independent group of arms-control and nonproliferation experts from both nuclear weapon and non-nuclear weapon states.

Its mission is to analyze the technical basis for practical and achievable policy initiatives to secure, consolidate, and reduce stockpiles of highly enriched uranium and plutonium. These fissile materials are the key ingredients in nuclear weapons, and their control is crucial to nuclear disarmament, to halting the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and to ensuring that terrorists do not acquire nuclear weapons. Both military and civilian stocks of fissile materials have to be addressed.

The panel is co-chaired by Professor José Goldemberg of the University of São Paulo, Brazil, and Professor Frank von Hippel of the Woodrow Wilson School. Other IPFM members are Professors Li Bin and Shen Dingli (shared seat, China); Professor Martin Kalinowski and Dr. Annette Schaper (shared seat, Germany); Professor R. Rajaraman and Dr. M.V. Ramana (shared seat, India); Dr. Jungmin Kang (South Korea); Professor Tatsujiro Suzuki (Japan); Prof. Miguel Marin Bosch (Mexico); Ambassador (ret.) Arend Meerburg (The Netherlands); Drs. Morten Bremer Maerli and Ole Reistadt (shared seat, Norway); Professors Pervez Hoodbhoy and Abdul H. Nayyar (shared seat, Pakistan); Professor Anatoli Diakov (Russia); Jean du Preez (South Africa); Ambassador Henrik Salander (Sweden); and Professor William Walker (United Kingdom).

The report is available online at www.fissilematerials.org/ipfm/site_down/ipfmreport06.pdf. ■

Kahn study calls for improved strategies to deal with bioterrorism, disease outbreaks

Dr. Laura Kahn MPP '02, a researcher in the Program on Science and Global Security (S&GS) has published a paper titled "Confronting Zoonoses, Linking Human and Veterinary Medicine." The paper, which was largely based on research supported by the Josiah Macy Jr. Foundation of New York City, appeared in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's journal, *Emerging Infectious Diseases*.



Larry Levanti

In the paper Kahn discusses the critical need for American physicians, clinicians, and epidemiologists to work collaboratively with veterinary professionals in pursuit of "comparative medicine"—the study of disease processes across species, including humans—to understand and ultimately prevent life-threatening infectious diseases transmitted from animals to humans, termed *zoonoses*.

Examples of zoonoses include HIV/AIDS, SARS, Hantavirus, Nipah virus, West Nile virus, and avian influenza, known as "bird flu." Kahn points out that bioterror agents such as plague, anthrax, tularemia, and viral hemorrhagic fever are also present in some animal populations and can be classified as zoonoses.

Collaborative initiatives are essential, she says, and should include "prevention and control strategies" in three areas: individual health, which Kahn maintains is especially important for high-risk patients whose immune systems are compromised; population health, to develop "surveillance systems" that could lead to disease containment and prevention measures; and comparative medicine research, to improve understanding of "zoonotic agent-host interactions."

Kahn contends that efforts to advance comparative medicine are being hampered by a paucity of veterinarians pursuing careers in research. She writes, "Society would benefit if more collaborative comparative medicine research projects were conducted by physicians and veterinarians to investigate zoonotic agent-host interactions. Among the many ways to promote these projects are multi-agency-sponsored comparative medicine research grants and more training grants for veterinarians interested in careers in research. These efforts would increase our understanding of how zoonoses expand their host range and would, ultimately, improve prevention and control strategies."

Kahn also authored S&GS's "Final Report: A Comparative Study of Four States' Public Health Systems: Survey Results from Local Health Departments, Physicians and Veterinarians." The two-year study examines the preparedness capabilities of state and local public health and agriculture departments in four states—New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania—in responding to bioterrorism and outbreaks of infectious diseases, and finds many causes for deep concern. A description of the study can be found at www.princeton.edu/~globsec/Macy/. ■

Dean Slaughter to lead democracy promotion task force

WWS Dean Anne-Marie Slaughter chaired the inaugural meeting of the Secretary of State's Advisory Committee on Democracy Promotion on November 6 in Washington, D.C.

Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice established the Advisory Committee on Democracy Promotion (ACDP) to convene external experts to provide her and the administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) with advice on issues related to the promotion of democracy in the process of formulating and implementing foreign policy and foreign assistance. During the first meeting, the committee discussed current U.S. policy and issues regarding the advancement and promotion of democracy at both the bilateral and multilateral levels.

In addition to Secretary Rice, participants in the meeting included Director of U.S. Foreign Assistance and USAID Administrator Randall L. Tobias, Under-Secretary of State for Democracy and Global Affairs Paula J. Dobriansky, Assistant Secretary of State for the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor Barry F. Lowenkron, and Director of Policy Planning Stephen Krasner.

Under-Secretary Dobriansky serves as the committee's executive director; Dean Slaughter is its chair; other committee members include former U.S. government officials, representatives of corporations, not-for-profit nongovernmental organizations, public policy organizations, and academic institutions. All members were selected for their expertise and extensive experience related to foreign policy or foreign aid issues on democracy promotion.

In addition to Dobriansky and Slaughter, the committee members include Lorne Craner (International Republican Institute), Chester Crocker (Georgetown University), Bernard DeLury (formerly of Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service), Aaron Friedberg (Princeton University), Carl Gershman (National Endowment for Democracy), Mary Ann Glendon (Harvard Law School), Donald Horowitz (Duke University), Clifford May (Foundation for the Defense of Democracies), Michael Novak (American Enterprise Institute), Mark Palmer (Council for a Community of Democracies and Freedom House), Richard Soudriette (International Foundation for Election Systems), Vin Weber (National Endowment for Democracy), Jennifer Windsor MPA '91 (Freedom House), Richard Williamson (Mayer, Brown, Rowe & Maw), and Kenneth Wollack (National Democratic Institute). ■

Four new WWS faculty appointed

Four new faculty have been appointed at the School for the 2006–07 academic year.

Carles Boix has joined the faculty as Professor of Politics and Public Affairs. Boix was most recently Associate Professor in Political Science at the University of Chicago. His primary fields of interest are democratic stability and political institutions; state formation and violence; political economy of inequality; and international political economy. Boix's current research projects include the formation of the system of political and partisan representation in democratic regimes; war and the emergence of states; and the foundation of power and authoritarianism.

Richard Erdman, recently U.S. Ambassador to Algeria and Special Envoy/ Chairman of the Israel Lebanon Monitoring Group, has joined as a Diplomat-in-Residence. Erdman is a career foreign service officer with



Carles Boix



Ambassador Richard Erdman

34 years of experience with the State Department in postings in Washington, D.C., and abroad. His research interests include international peacemaking and peacekeeping, the Middle East and North Africa. He earned his M.A. at Johns

Reinhardt tapped by governor to lead commission on rationalizing health care resources

New Jersey Governor Jon Corzine recently appointed Uwe Reinhardt, the James Madison Professor of Political Economy and an authority on health care economics, to head the New Jersey Commission on Rationalizing Health Care Resources.

According to an official announcement from the governor's office, the commission is charged with ensuring that New Jersey's supply of hospital and other health care services is best configured to respond appropriately to community needs for high-quality, affordable, and accessible health care. In addition, the commission will ensure that there is proper oversight of limited public funds and accountability for spending them.

"I am so pleased to have someone of Professor Reinhardt's caliber to head this very important effort," Governor Corzine said in an official statement.

Photos by Jon Roemer



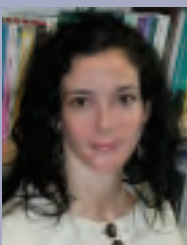
Professor Uwe Reinhardt

"His background and experience are exactly what we need to ensure the commission fulfills its important mandate, which includes ensuring taxpayer dollars are spent wisely so that we can help meet New Jersey's health care needs in a sustainable way."

Other members of the 11-member commission tasked with crafting a state health plan have yet to be

named. The commission is expected to submit a report to the governor and the New Jersey legislature next June.

Recognized as one of the nation's leading authorities on health care economics, Reinhardt has been a member of the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences since 1978. He is a past president of the Association of Health Services Research. Reinhardt is or has been a member of numerous editorial boards, among them the *Journal of Health Economics*, the *Milbank Memorial Quarterly*, *Health Affairs*, the *New England Journal of Medicine*, and the *Journal of the American Medical Association*. ■



Emilie Hafner-Burton



Marc Melitz

Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies.

Emilie Hafner-Burton joins the faculty from Oxford University, where she was Postdoctoral Research Prize Fellow, Nuffield College, and Senior Associate, Global

Economic Governance Programme. She is also an Associated Fellow of the Stanford University Center on Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law. At WWS, she will be an Assistant Professor of Politics and Public Affairs. She writes and

teaches on international organization, international political economy, the global governance of gender, social network analysis, design and selection of international regimes, international human rights law and policy, war and economic sanctions, non-proliferation policy, and quantitative and qualitative research design.

Marc Melitz joins the School as an Associate Professor of Economics and Public Affairs. Melitz's research interests are in international trade and investment. His recent research endeavors include firm-level responses to globalization, and trade and macroeconomic dynamics. Melitz previously served as the John and Ruth Hazel Associate Professor of the Social Sciences in the Economics Department at Harvard University. ■

FACULTY NOTES



Jon Roemer

Larry Bartels

Donald E. Stokes Professor of Public and International Affairs and Professor of Politics and Public Affairs **Larry Bartels** received an award from the American Political Science Association's Organized Section on Elections, Public Opinion, and Voting Behavior for the best paper presented at last year's APSA meeting, "What's the Matter with *What's the Matter with Kansas?*" Bartels also received a special "Three Strikes and You're Out" award in recognition of having won the section's Best Paper Award three times in its 12-year history.

Roland Benabou, professor of economics and public affairs, was appointed a fellow of the Canadian Institute for Advanced Studies, in its "Social Interactions, Identity and Well-Being" interdisciplinary program, in September.

Professor of Economics and Public Affairs **Anne Case** has been elected to the executive committee of the American Economic Association, where she will serve a three-year term from 2007–09. In November, she also became an editor of the *Journal of Development Economics*.

Professor of Astrophysical Sciences and International Affairs **Christopher Chyba** has co-authored and co-edited a new book, *U.S. Nuclear Weapons Policy* (Brookings Institution Press, 2006). Co-edited with Ambassador George Bunn, and with a foreword by former Secretary of Defense William Perry, Chyba and contributing authors discuss the evolution of U.S. nuclear weapons strategic policies and analyze current tactical strategies.

The Federal President of the Republic of Austria, Dr. Heinz Fischer, has awarded **Wolfgang Danspeckgruber**, director of the School's Liechtenstein Institute on Self-Determination, the Grand Decoration of Honor for Services to the Republic of Austria. The award honors Danspeckgruber, a native Austrian, both for service to his country and for his scholarship. In particular, it recognizes his efforts to network Austria, the European Union, and the United States through his work at Princeton. In addition, he is the editor of a new book, *Perspectives on the Russian State in Transition* (Woodrow Wilson School, 2006). The book offers an integrated picture of the politics, economics, society, culture, and geopolitics underpinning the move toward economic and political stability in the former Soviet Union through a series of essays written by leading authorities on the former Soviet Union.

Michelle DeKlyen, an associate research scholar at the Bendheim-Thoman Center for Research on Child Wellbeing, participated in a forum "Out of the Shadows: Exploring the Barriers to Mental Health Prevention and Treatment" held at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C., in September. It was co-sponsored by the American Public Health Association, Community Voices: Healthcare for the Underserved, the National Center for Primary Care, and the Kaiser Foundation. DeKlyen was one of several invited authors who presented their research findings, which appeared in the October issue of the *American Journal of Public Health*. Other presenters included David Satcher, M.D., of the Morehouse School of Medicine; Georges Benjamin, M.D., executive director of the American Public Health Association, and David Shern, president and CEO of Mental Health America. A web-cast of the event is available at www.kaisernetwork.org/healthcast/apha/28sep06. In addition, DeKlyen has been asked to serve on Newark, N.J. Mayor Cory Booker's Council on Family Success, and to co-chair its Outcomes Subcommittee, whose purpose will be to identify metrics for assessing the success of his ambitious efforts to improve the well-being of families and children in Newark.

Beth English, a research associate at the Liechtenstein Institute on Self-Determination, has authored a book titled *A Common Thread: Labor, Politics, and Capital Mobility in the Textile Industry* (University of Georgia Press, 2006). In it English examines the relocation of the New England textile industry to the piedmont South between 1880 and 1959, highlighting important ramifications for studies relating to industrialization, outsourcing, and the impact of globalization.

Adam Finkel, a visiting research scholar with the Program in Science, Technology and Environmental Policy, received the David P. Rall Award for Advocacy in Public Health at the American Public Health Association's annual meeting in November. Each year the award is given to an individual in academia, a nonprofit institution, or government agency who has made outstanding contributions to public health through science-based advocacy. Finkel has published more than 35 articles on risk assessment and management and was co-editor of the book *Worst Things First? The Debate over Risk-Based National Environmental Priorities*. He has testified on numerous occasions before congressional committees on environmental and occupational health risk assessment and reforms.



Sameer Khan

Chris Chyba



Jon Roemer

Nannerl Keohane

The University of Texas Press has published the English translation of the novel *Orpheus*, written by Nazli Eray; the novel was translated from the original Turkish by Ambassador Robert Finn, a lecturer of public and international affairs. In addition, Finn chaired a panel at the inaugural event for the School's Thoman New York Lecture Series, "The Future Role of the United Nations in the Middle East," with Joschka Fischer (currently the Frederick H. Schultz Class of 1951 Visiting Professor and the former foreign minister of Germany) and Ambassador Javad Zarif, Permanent Representative of the Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the U.N. The event was held at the Princeton Club in New York City in November.

In late August, Gene Grossman, professor of economics and public affairs, and Esteban Rossi-Hansberg, assistant professor of economics and public affairs, joined U.S. Federal Reserve policymakers, central bankers, fellow economists, and Fed-watchers at the Fed's annual retreat in Jackson Hole, Wyo., where they reported on findings from their latest study, "Trading Tasks: A Simple Theory of Offshoring." This includes the finding that from 1997 to 2004, the wages of low-skilled, blue-collar American workers rose 3.7 percent. The study reveals that outsourcing U.S. jobs overseas yields higher wages at home, especially regarding America's economic relations with lower-wage countries like China. By outsourcing some production overseas, U.S. companies lower costs and increase productivity, thus allowing them to expand operations and offer domestic workers higher wages. The report can be found at www.princeton.edu/%7Egrossman/offshoring.pdf

Assistant Professor of Politics and International Affairs Emilie Hafner-Burton has two articles forthcoming for 2007 in the *Journal of Peace Research*: "Justice Lost! The Failure of Human Rights Law to Matter Where Needed Most" co-authored with Kiyoteru Tsutsui, and "The Hegemon's Purse: No Economic Peace Between Democracies" co-authored with Alexander

H. Montgomery. She presented two lectures at the September 2006 APSA meeting in Philadelphia, "The Power Politics of Institutional Nesting and Overlap: Human Rights Conditionality in Europe," and "The New Power Politics of International Organizations: Structural Inequality in the International System" with Alexander H. Montgomery. Additionally, Hafner-Burton organized a conference in support of a special issue of the *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, "International Governmental Organizations (IGOs) in Action" at the University of Pennsylvania in August.

Professor of History and International Affairs Harold James is currently serving as the Marie Curie Professor of History at the European University Institute in Florence, Italy. He was a guest speaker at the "Globalization Dinner" of the German-British Forum's annual conference on China, India, and Europe titled "Finding the Path to Sustainable Growth—Common Challenges and Responsibilities" held in London in November.

Dominic Johnson, a lecturer of public and international affairs and a Cotsen Fellow, recently published *Failing to Win: Perceptions of Victory and Defeat in International Politics* (Harvard University Press, 2006). Co-authored with Dominic Tierney of Swarthmore College, the book examines how people form their perceptions of victory and defeat in crises and wars from Vietnam, to Somalia, to Iraq, discussing how perceptions often diverge strikingly from events on the ground.

Nannerl O. Keohane, the Laurance S. Rockefeller Distinguished Visiting Professor of Public Affairs and the University Center for Human Values, has published a new book, *Higher Ground: Ethics and Leadership in the Modern University* (Duke University Press, 2006). The book is a collection of articles and speeches written by Keohane about the role of today's university from her years as president of Wellesley College (1981–93) and Duke University (1993–2004). In November, Keohane received the Clark Kerr Award for contribu-

tions to higher education from the Academic Senate at the University of California, Berkeley.

Professor of International Affairs Robert O. Keohane received an honorary doctorate from Sciences Po in Paris, on the occasion of the institution's 60th anniversary, in June; he spoke on "Accountability in World Politics." In November, Cornell University Press published *Anti-Americanisms in World Politics*, co-authored and co-edited by Keohane and Peter J. Katzenstein. It emphasizes the variety of forms taken by what is known as "anti-Americanism."

David K.E. Bruce Professor of International Affairs and Professor of Politics Atul Kohli's recent book, *State-Directed Development* (Cambridge, 2004) was selected by CHOICE as an "Outstanding Academic Title" for 2006. He also published a two-part paper, "Politics of Economic Growth in India, 1980–2005," that appeared in the April 1 and 8 issues of *Economic and Political Weekly*. Over the summer, he addressed the Couchiching conference in Canada on the subject of "progress in the developing world."

During a visit to Israel in June-July 2006 (during the Lebanon war), S. Daniel Abraham Professor in Middle Eastern Policy Studies Daniel C. Kurtzer held private meetings with Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Olmert, Foreign Minister Tzipi Livni, and senior defense and military officials. Kurtzer co-chaired the Security Working Group of the Jerusalem Old City Initiative, co-sponsored by WWS and Windsor University, at the University of Durham in the United Kingdom in July 2006 (www.uwindsor.ca/jerusaleminitiative). In December, he will receive an honorary doctorate from Yeshiva University in New York.

Assistant Professor of Politics and International Affairs Jason Lyall delivered two lectures in November. At Yale

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FACULTY NOTES



Jason Lyall

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University, he discussed “Landscapes of Violence: A Comparative Study of Insurgency in the Northern Caucasus” and at Columbia University, his lecture was titled “Wolves Eat Dogs: Russian Counterinsurgency Operations and Insurgent Reprisals in Chechnya.” He also participated in a roundtable on Low-Intensity Conflict and the Future of War at Columbia’s School of International and Public Affairs. In January 2007, he is slated, along with co-author Lt. Colonel Isaiah Wilson of the U.S. Army, to deliver a paper titled “The American Way of War and Peace in Comparative Perspective” to the Office of the Secretary of Defense’s Stability Operations section.

A new book by Professor of Sociology and International Affairs **Katherine Newman**, *Chutes and Ladders: Navigating the Low-Wage Labor Market*, was reviewed in the Sunday, October 22 issue of *The New York Times*. The book is a study of black and Latino workers in Harlem, and explores whether the poorest workers and families benefited from the tight labor markets and good economic times of the late 1990s. Following the most recent U.S. school violence, Newman has also been featured in numerous radio, television, and print interviews in connection with her 2004 book *Rampage: The Social Roots of School Shootings*.

Thomas Romer, professor of politics and public affairs, has received a grant from the Spencer Foundation for a project on “The Political Economy of Inequality in America’s Public Schools.” The project involves interdisciplinary collaboration with scholars at New York University.

In October, **Kim Lane Scheppele** participated in a conference on the 15th anniversary of the Russian Constitutional Court in Moscow, where she gave the country report on the Hungarian Constitutional Court and was then cited as the primary inspiration for the final address by Russian Court President Valerii Zorkin on the future of rights in Russia. Judges from 46 national constitutional courts and the European Court of Human Rights were present. Scheppele presented a paper on “The Metastasis of Torture” at the Law and Society Association meeting in July in Baltimore; presented another paper called “The International State of Emergency” at the American Sociological Association in Montreal in August; and served on a special thematic panel on the Constitution under the Bush Administration at the American Political Science Association meetings in Philadelphia in September.

Also in September she prepared a workshop for her paper on the international state of emergency at the Yale Legal Theory workshop. Her article “Guardians of the Constitution” appeared in the *University of Pennsylvania Law Review* and her article “Small Emergencies” appeared in the *Georgia Law Review*.

Professor of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology and Public Affairs **David Wilcove** and EEB colleagues Martin Wikelski and Richard Holland published a paper in the August 11 issue of *Science* entitled “How and Why Do Insects Migrate?” In it, the authors provide an overview of what is currently known about the migratory behavior of insects such as locusts, dragonflies, and monarch butterflies, and attempt to explain the adaptive role of these behaviors in the context of the life histories of insects. Wilcove also presented this work, and other research, at the National University of Singapore in August.

Associate Professor of Politics and International Affairs **Deborah Yashar**’s book, *Contesting Citizenship in Latin America: The Rise of Indigenous Movements and the Postliberal Challenge* (Cambridge University Press, 2005) was awarded the 2006 Best Book Prize from the New England Council on Latin American Studies and the 2006 Mattei Dogan Honorable Mention, awarded by the Society for Comparative Research. Yashar also recently published several articles, including “Conceptualizing Citizenship” in *Citizenship and Latin America* (edited by Joseph S. Tulchin and Meg Ruthenberg); “Ethnic Politics and Political Instability in the Andes” in *State and Society in Conflict: Comparative Perspectives on Andean Crises* (edited by Paul W. Drake and Eric Hershberg); and “The Siren’s Call: Indigenous Movements, Parties, and Representation in the Andes” in *When Representation Fails: The Crisis of Democratic Representation in the Andes* (edited by Ana María Bejarano, Eduardo Pizarro, and Scott Mainwaring).

Yashar also participated in the Conference on the Left in Latin America at Cornell University in December with a lecture on “The Left and Ethnic Politics in Latin America” and in November, gave a lecture at the Council on Latin American and Iberian Studies at Yale University on the topic of “Coercion and Democracy: Policing and Courting Crime in Latin America.” She has been appointed an advisory board member of the Helen Kellogg Center for International Studies at the University of Notre Dame, and served as the program chair for the Comparative Politics Section at the 2006 APSA meetings in Philadelphia. ■



Katherine Newman



Deborah Yashar

Sarbanes '54, Coles MPA '66 to receive Wilson Award, Madison Medal

by Ruth Stevens

Reprinted courtesy of the University's Office of Communications

Two graduates of the Woodrow Wilson School who have devoted their careers to public service have been selected as the 2007 recipients of Princeton University's top honors for alumni.

Paul Sarbanes '54, a five-term U.S. senator from Maryland, has been chosen for the Woodrow Wilson Award. Julius Coles MPA '66, who had a 28-year career with the U.S. Agency for International Development and is now president of Africare, will be awarded the James Madison Medal.

They will receive their awards and deliver addresses on campus during Alumni Day activities on Saturday, Feb. 24, 2007.

The Wilson Award is bestowed annually upon an undergraduate alumnus or alumna whose career embodies the call to duty in Wilson's famous speech, "Princeton in the Nation's Service." Himself a Princeton graduate, Wilson served as president of the University and as president of the United States.

The Madison Medal is named for the fourth president of the United States and the person many consider Princeton's first graduate student. Established by the Association of Princeton Graduate Alumni, it is presented each year by the University to an alumnus or alumna of the Graduate School who has had a distinguished career, advanced the cause of graduate education, or achieved an outstanding record of public service.

On Alumni Day, Coles will present "An Examination of the Prospects for Africa in the New Millennium" at 9:15 a.m., and Sarbanes will speak on "Reflections on a Life in Public Service" at 10:30 a.m. Both talks will take place in Richardson Auditorium of Alexander Hall.

Wilson Award Winner

"[Sarbanes] epitomizes 'Princeton in the Nation's Service,'" wrote one alumnus in nominating him for the



Sen. Paul Sarbanes '54



Julius Coles MPA '66

Wilson Award. "When his country needed him, he was the right man in the right place at the right time. He is the longest serving and a much beloved senator in Maryland history. He is an inspiration to all of us, and he proves that politics can indeed be an honorable profession."

Sarbanes earned his A.B. from the Wilson School in 1954 and was that year's recipient of the Pyne Honor Prize, the highest general distinction conferred on an undergraduate. Selected for a prestigious Rhodes Scholarship, he studied Philosophy, Politics, and Economics at Oxford University for three years, then earned a law degree from Harvard University.

He practiced law in Baltimore, and began his career in government service with election to the Maryland House of Delegates in 1966. He was elected to the first of his three terms in the U.S. House of Representatives in 1970. Sarbanes was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1976; in 2000, he made Maryland history by winning re-election to an unprecedented fifth term. He did not seek a sixth term this fall, but his son John, a 1984 Princeton alumnus, won election to his former Maryland House seat.

Sarbanes is perhaps best known for his participation in the Watergate hearings as a member of the House Judiciary Committee and for the legislation he shepherded through the Senate banking committee to reform the accounting industry and restore investor confidence in the

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wake of the Enron and WorldCom scandals. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act, signed into law in 2002, is considered the most important securities legislation since the original federal securities laws of the 1930s.

Sarbanes also is a senior member of the Senate foreign relations, budget, and joint economic committees. He served as a member of Princeton's board of trustees from 2002 to 2006.

Madison Medalist

Coles came to Princeton after earning a B.A. from Morehouse College. He completed his M.P.A. in the Wilson School in 1966, and joined the U.S. Agency for International Development. Over the next 28 years, he saw duty in several Asian and African countries and worked on a range of programs, including agriculture, health care, education and HIV/AIDS prevention.

Upon retiring from USAID in 1994 with the rank of career minister, Coles became director of Howard University's new Ralph J. Bunche International Affairs Center. In 1997, Morehouse College recruited Coles for a similar project—to help develop its Andrew Young Center for International Affairs. He served as the center's director until 2002, when he became president of Africare.

Africare is a leading nonprofit organization specializing in aid to Africa. Its programs address needs in the principal areas of food security and agriculture as well as health and HIV/AIDS, reaching families and communities in 26 countries in every major region of sub-Saharan Africa. Since joining the organization, Coles has been heavily involved in expanding its financial resources.

He also has remained active in Princeton activities as a long-standing member of the Association of Princeton Graduate Alumni and the Association of Black Princeton Alumni. He has been a mentor to many WWS students over the years and for the past five years he has served on the School's advisory council. Last year he co-chaired the School's 75th Anniversary celebration.

"Before taking on the presidency of Africare, Julius Coles already enjoyed several highly successful careers," said Dan Lopresti, president of the Association of Princeton

Graduate Alumni and chair of the Madison Medal selection committee. "A dedicated public servant, distinguished educator, role model in the African American community, loyal Princeton graduate alumnus and generous mentor to current students, Julius has had an impact that spans continents."

David McCormick MPA '94, PhD '96 named as a national security adviser to Pres. Bush

President George W. Bush announced in August that decorated war veteran David McCormick MPA '94, PhD '96 is the new Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy National Security Adviser for International Economic Affairs. McCormick, 41, earned a Bronze Star during the first Gulf War and recently served as the Under-Secretary of Commerce for Industry and Security at the Department of Commerce.

An official White House statement noted that McCormick will help set "policies that protect national security and promote trade at the same time."

Previously, he served as the president of Ariba, Inc. and as president and CEO of FreeMarkets, Inc. Earlier in his career, he served as a consultant for McKinsey & Company.

Stuart Rabner '82 tapped as N.J. Attorney General

Stuart Rabner '82, chief counsel to New Jersey Governor Jon Corzine, was nominated by the governor to succeed Attorney General Zulima Farber when she stepped down at the end of August. He was sworn in as the state's Attorney General on September 26.

A career prosecutor, prior to his current position Rabner was a prosecutor in the U.S. Attorney's office under Christopher Christie, and headed the office's criminal division in Newark, N.J. He has twice received the Director's Award for Superior Performance.

"Stuart is an outstanding public servant and carries the weight of a bright New Jersey future on his shoulders," Governor Corzine said. "In the often clouded and failed ethical context of public life, Stuart Rabner sets a very high standard and promises a better day for New Jersey and the public's confidence in government."

Senate President and former acting New Jersey Governor Richard Codey echoed the statement, saying, "There are very few people that can match the experience and character of Stuart Rabner."

Rabner graduated from the Woodrow Wilson School in 1982 and went on to earn his law degree from Harvard Law School.

Spitzer '81, Sarbanes '84, and Merkley MPA '82, win in 2006 midterm elections

Three WWS alumni—Eliot Spitzer '81, John Sarbanes '84, and Jeffrey Merkley MPA '82—were elected to office in the recent elections.

Spitzer, who has served as New York State Attorney General since 1999, was elected governor of New York. During his tenure as attorney general Spitzer fought to expose Wall Street corruption and dangerous practice by pharmaceutical companies of concealing information about the clinical trials of drugs; pioneered labor rights cases to ensure the minimum wage and decent working conditions for immigrants and other low-wage workers in service industries; and was an aggressive advocate for taxpayers, exposing misconduct in state authorities and pressing for greater accountability throughout state government. He was named “Crusader of the Year” by *Time* magazine; “The Sheriff of Wall Street” by *60 Minutes*; and “The Enforcer” by *People* magazine. *Reader's Digest* magazine called him “America’s Best Public Servant.”

Sarbanes was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives for Maryland’s 3rd district. He has extensive experience as a health care lawyer and consultant to the troubled Baltimore City schools, and says that will shape his legislative goals. Sarbanes previously served as chairman of health care practice at the Venable law firm, where he has been for the past 18 years, representing hospitals and other medical providers. He was a former special assistant at the State Department of Education and is a 16-year board member of the nonprofit Public Justice Center.

Oregon’s House District 47 incumbent Merkley was elected to a fourth term. The House Democratic Leader since 2003, he is the Speaker-elect of the Oregon House of Representatives, which now has a Democratic majority. While pursuing his M.P.A. at WWS, Merkley was selected as a Presidential Management Intern. He tackled various assignments in the Office of the Secretary of Defense, including coordinating a committee on technology transfer, developing a computer model to study the proposed “small ICBM,” generating a verification strategy for theater arms agreements, and assisting the U.S. delegation to NATO.

Previously the executive director of Portland’s Habitat for Humanity, he coordinated community volunteers to build homes for sale to low-income families. He also launched development of the Habitat Home Building Center, and initiated a pilot project for “Youth Build,” which enabled gang-affected youth to learn construction and life skills while building homes in their own neighborhoods. As Oregon’s House Democratic Leader, Merkley is responsible for the legislative activities of the Democratic caucus. His top legislative goals include guaranteeing a full school year and a reasonable class size for all Oregon students, stabilizing the state’s revenue system, and investing in higher education.

Roth-Douquet MPA '91 and Cohen MPA '07 contribute to new book, "Operation Homecoming"

Kathryn Roth-Douquet MPA '91, a writer, lawyer and former U.S. Principal Assistant Deputy Under Secretary of Defense, and Ross Cohen, a MPA '07 degree candidate, are among the contributors to *Operation Homecoming: Iraq, Afghanistan, and the Home Front, in the Words of U.S. Troops and Their Families*, (Random House, September, 2006).

The book, edited by Andrew Carroll, founder of the Legacy Project, is a compilation of short stories, letters, poems, and journal entries written by U.S. military personnel based in Afghanistan and Iraq, and their families. Writers provide firsthand accounts of the emotional and physical tolls of war, and what the day-to-day of service was like by sharing stories of boredom, anger, and humorous events.

Cohen authored two short stories based on his deployment in Afghanistan. Roth-Douquet, whose husband is a Marine Corps officer, contributed a poem.

Proceeds from the book will be used to provide arts and cultural programming to U.S. military communities. For more information, please visit www.OperationHomecoming.gov.

Roth-Douquet and Carroll gave public talks at the Woodrow Wilson School this fall. In September, Roth-Douquet and Frank Schaeffer, writer and filmmaker, presented “AWOL: The Unexcused Absence of America’s Upper Classes from the Military and How it Hurts Our Country.” Carroll presented “Behind The Lines: Letters Home,” on Tuesday, December 5. Both lectures are available as webcasts, and can be viewed online at www.wws.princeton.edu/events/webmedia.html. ■

The Center for Globalization and Governance— A catalyst in action

by Nancy Barthelemy

The Center for Globalization and Governance (CGG) is headed by Helen Milner, the B.C. Forbes Professor of Politics and International Affairs and chair of the politics department. Its central charge is to create a dynamic community of scholars focused on the academic and policy dimensions of globalization and international governance. Though it has been in operation only since 2005, it has already become a catalyst for intellectual discussion, linking cross-disciplinary faculty and graduate students through its weekly colloquium series and conferences.

Conferences and Comments

CGG's busy schedule of events during the 2005–06 academic year included sponsored conferences on “Normative and Empirical Evaluation of Global Governance,” “Nested and Overlapping Institutions,” “Financing Global Public Goods (L20 Project),” “Observing Trade: International Trade Networks and Their Impacts,” “Rationality and Reputation in International Relations Theory,” “The Politics and Policy of HIV/AIDS in the Developing World,” and “Political Institutions and Economic Policy.” In 2006–07, CGG hosted an inaugural conference for the International Political Economy Society, a newly established consortium aimed at highlighting the best new work in international political economy and promoting this exciting field of research. The meeting's more than 100 participants represented every region of the world. In February 2007, the center will host a workshop entitled “Europe and the Management of Globalization.”

CGG conferences are not intended solely for scholars; students are encouraged to take part as well. WWS Ph.D. candidate Jessica Green participated in the normative and empirical evaluations of global governance conference and the “Nested and Overlapping Institutions” event and said she found both conferences interesting and useful: “I not only learned about recent research in these fields and methodologies for addressing

issues connected with various problems in global governance, but both were also an excellent opportunity to interact with students and faculty in the School as well as beyond Princeton.”

Christopher Uregian MPA '06 also participated in a number of seminars and events organized by CGG in his final semester. The event that stood out for him “was the Conference on the Normative and Empirical Evaluation of Global Governance. It exemplified one of the center's main advantages—its ability to draw top-notch academics from the U.S. and the U.K. on issues of global governance. The coverage of issues raised was impressive, the integration of both normative and empirical perspectives in three days was refreshing, and as a future policymaker in the field of trade and development, [I found] it provided an excellent opportunity to get up to speed on the linkages and applicable lessons and perspectives from other areas of global governance.

“More generally,” he said, “I was very pleased with the range and quality of the speakers and events organized by the center. I particularly look forward to seeing it expanding its scope with time and bringing in academics and practitioners from around the world and in particular, from developing countries. CGG is very well placed to promote an ongoing dialogue between thought leaders in the North and South that is currently sorely missed.”



Professor John Gershman VS '99, VS '00 (back row, right) and his students in the Millennium Challenge Corporation policy workshop. Front row (left to right): Byron Washington, Lisandro Martin, Dean Spears, and Tricia Gonwa. Standing, at left, John Thomas III.

Photos courtesy Center for Globalization and Governance



Participants in the International Relations Faculty Colloquium included (from left to right) CGG fellows Bumba Mukherjee and Soo Yeon Kim; CGG statistical programmer Raymond Hicks; Amaney Jamal, a professor of politics; and politics graduate student Christina Hsu.

Student Initiatives

The center also reaches out to undergraduate students. The Student Microfinance Initiative, an undergraduate student-run organization working with an equivalent group at Yale, will host a one-day Microfinance Conference, sponsored by CGG. The group's overall goal is to promote awareness and foster the development of microfinance both in the U.S. and in developing countries, with a focus on economic development in Africa. The group has formed a partnership with Strathmore University in Nairobi, Kenya, and recently joined forces with a group from Harvard University. The conference will include members of the Summit of Africa's Young Business Leaders (SAYBL) and a group of African students representing Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, and South Africa.

New to CGG this year was the development of a graduate policy workshop, The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), taught by John Gershman. The

MCC, established in January 2004, is pioneering new approaches to allocating foreign aid and is looking to learn how to enhance the effectiveness of foreign aid through studying its own operations as well as those of other donors. The students specifically looked at issues of administrative capacity and foreign aid in partnership with the Millennium Challenge Corporation in Honduras, Georgia, Armenia, and Cape Verde. The workshop participants addressed the following questions: *How can MCC make realistic assessments about how much aid a country can absorb before negotiating a compact? What have other donors done to assess this? Are there capacity-building elements that might be included in compacts that would increase absorptive capacity? What niche might that capacity fill after the completion of an MCA compact?*

Fellows Program

The center's Fellows Program is in its second year and is accepting applications for 2007–08 fellows through December 15, 2006. One-year research awards are given to eligible scholars and are designed to promote basic research in

the broad areas of international and political economy, international organization and global governance, and globalization. Preference is given to recent recipients of a doctoral degree.

The 2006–07 CGG fellows are *Tim Bartley*, an assistant professor of sociology at Indiana University, Bloomington; *Tobias Hofmann*, a Ph.D. candidate at the Otto Suhr Institute for Political Science at the Freie Universität, Berlin; *Soo Yeon Kim*, an assistant professor of government and politics at the University of Maryland; *Bumba Mukherjee*, an assistant professor in the departments of political science and economics and econometrics at the University of Notre Dame; *Ato Kwamena Onoma*, a recent Ph.D. recipient from Northwestern University; *Chris Rudolph*, an assistant professor of international politics at American University, and *Vineeta Yadav*, a Ph.D. candidate at Yale University.

“CGG has given me the opportunity to meet and discuss with many scholars doing interesting research in comparative politics and international relations,” says current fellow Ato Kwamena Onoma. “I have received much useful feedback on my research during these conversations, and have had the opportunity to reflect on the work of others that I would otherwise not have been exposed to. As someone who works mostly in comparative politics, the exposure to international relations scholars has been particularly enriching.” ■

The [Center for Research on Child Wellbeing \(CRCW\)](#) continued the “Researcher Meets Policy Maker” speaker series this fall. On October 11, Lawrence Mead, professor of politics at New York University, and Robert Doar ’83, commissioner of the New York State Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance, presented “Getting Dads to Work AND Pay,” a discussion of child support enforcement and its effect on male work habits. On December 6, Laurence Steinberg, the Laura H. Carnell Professor of Psychology at Temple University, and Don Devore, director of the Connecticut Bureau of Juvenile Services, presented a lecture discussing alternative options for young offenders entitled “Reforming the Juvenile Justice System.” A complete listing of upcoming events is available at crcw.princeton.edu.

The [Future of Children](#) journal announced the release of its latest journal, “Opportunity in America,” which can be found at www.futureofchildren.org. This volume, co-edited by Isabel Sawhill from the Brookings Institution and WWS professor Sara McLanahan, focuses on the extent to which children’s chances of success depend on the circumstances into which they are born. To coincide with the journal’s release, a public event was held at the Brookings Institution with leading education experts and journalists who regularly write on social mobility and inequality. The issue has already garnered significant media attention, including an article in *Roll Call* and an editorial in *The Washington Post*. The authors of a future volume, “The Next Generation of Anti-Poverty Policies,” gathered in Princeton at the beginning of October for a rough draft conference, joined by WWS students from lecturer Elisabeth Donahue’s M.P.A. course.

The [Program in Law and Public Affairs \(LAPA\)](#) recently announced the creation of the Arthur Liman Public Interest Law Fellowships to support summer internships, for both undergraduate and graduate students, in the field of public-interest law. The Liman Program was created in 1997 at Yale Law School to forward the commitments of Arthur Liman as an exemplary lawyer dedicated to public service in the furtherance of justice. Liman Public Interest Fellowships at Princeton have been made possible by a gift from the Liman family, particularly Emily Liman ’85. This gift enables Princeton students to join the circle eligible for Liman Public Interest Fellowships, a circle that also includes Yale, Harvard, Brown, and Barnard.

The [Princeton AIDS Initiative](#) invites the public to participate on its blog, which aims to host informed discussion about the global AIDS pandemic and to be a resource for current articles and research related to HIV/AIDS. Scholars, students—particularly those working in the field on AIDS-related projects—and outside experts are also invited to open

online discussions about key issues. Recently Marilyn Waite, a Princeton-in-Africa Fellow working in Madagascar, posted an entry on her concerns about whether the country will be able to maintain its relatively low level of HIV prevalence. To browse the blog, visit blogs.princeton.edu/pai/. To contribute original entries to the PAI blog, e-mail Lauren Necochea at lbs@princeton.edu to obtain a login.

The [Policy Research Institute for the Region](#) published two volumes of original research this fall. The first, *New Downtowns: The Future of Urban Centers*, looks at the changes downtowns are going through as they move from business districts to 24/7 destinations where people work, live, and play. The second, *Making Every Vote Count: Federal Election Legislation in the States*, considers the impact that federal laws such as the Help America Vote Act, the Voting Rights Act, and the McCain-Feingold Act have on state governance. The Institute also partnered with Professor Christina Paxson and the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services to host an innovative roundtable on health disparities in minority communities. Finally, the Institute hosted a unique conference on welfare reform at which leading scholars and policymakers joined families with firsthand experience of being on welfare to discuss the changes wrought by the 1996 reforms. More than 200 people came to Princeton for this event, which included the release of a specially commissioned documentary and a new survey on public perceptions of poverty. Additional information about these events can be found online at region.princeton.edu

The [Princeton-Harvard China and the World Program \(PHCWP\)](#) has launched its new Web site at weblamp.princeton.edu/phcwp/. Founded in 2005, PHCWP is committed to integrating the advanced study of China’s foreign relations into the field of international relations by bringing together exceptional young scholars who work both in China studies and in foreign affairs. By offering predoctoral and postdoctoral fellowships, PHCWP gives scholars an opportunity to concentrate on their research on China’s international relations as well as building a stronger sense of community among the scholars in this field. Thomas Christensen, professor of politics and international affairs, currently on public service leave as Deputy Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs at the U.S. State Department, serves as co-director of PHCWP with Alastair Iain Johnston, the Laine Professor of China in World Affairs in the Department of Government at Harvard University. Lynn White of WWS is serving as acting director in Christensen’s absence.

Post-election analysis and a look ahead

by Ross Cohen MPA '07

A journalist, a professor, and a former congressman sat down in Robertson Hall in late November to discuss the meaning and impact of the recent congressional elections. While there was some disagreement as to the true magnitude of the recent Democratic takeover of both houses of Congress, all three panelists concurred that the political landscape had changed significantly.

Dick Polman, a veteran writer for *The Philadelphia Inquirer* who has covered the last four presidential elections, called the midterms “the revolt of the angry middle,” citing the 19-point margin of victory for Democrats among voters in the political center. He cautioned against interpreting their victory as a repudiation of conservatism, however, saying that the election was “about competence, not ideology,” and that voters wanted the Democrats “to have a share of what comes next in Washington”—and in Baghdad.

WWS Associate Dean Nolan McCarty played down the historic nature of the elections, describing them as a “medium event.” While the Democrats’ victory “represents a significant movement in the positions of the trenches in the partisan wars,” he said, they were “not really a breakthrough.” Pointing out that their gains were about average for an out-party in the sixth year of a presidency, McCarty said that the “biggest loser in 2006 was [Senator] George Allen,” the Virginia conservative who began the year as one of the presumed favorites for his party’s presidential nomination, but is ending it with his political career seemingly in tatters, having lost his re-election bid to Republican-turned-Democrat James Webb. The second biggest loser of the elections, McCarty said, was President Bush, whose influence over the next presidential election would be quite minimal, because other candidates would campaign away from the unpopular incumbent.



Larry Levanti

WWS lecturer and former Congressman Mickey Edwards, WWS Associate Dean and Professor of Politics Nolan McCarty, and Philadelphia Inquirer writer Dick Polman discussed the political landscape following the recent midterm elections.

Former eight-term Congressman (R-OK) and current WWS lecturer Mickey Edwards held a different view of the significance of the Democratic electoral gains. He said that the spin emanating from White House political adviser Karl Rove—that the elections did not represent a major storm—was “nonsense,” because redistricting and the role of political consultants and money has made removing incumbents a much tougher task than in years past. Edwards said that the American people realize that the Republican leadership in the Congress and White House are the “gang that can’t shoot straight,” and voted across every demographic to repudiate failed leadership on a host of issues, including Iraq, the response to Hurricane Katrina, and the shaky establishment of the Department of Homeland Security.

Looking to the future, there was some optimism that despite the newly divided government, some bipartisan legislation could be passed, especially on immigration reform, increasing the minimum wage, and correcting deficiencies in the Medicare Part D bill. On the other hand, McCarty said that making permanent the president’s 2001 and 2003 tax cuts—a GOP priority—was now unlikely. ■

JSI Participa Washington Post-9/11 Na

by Fatema Gunja Sumar MPA '06

On July 13th, 18 undergraduate students participating in the School's Junior Summer Institute (JSI) traveled to Washington, D.C., to meet policymakers working on post-9/11 U.S. counterterrorism and national security policy. Under the leadership of Professor Christopher Kojm MPA '79, the trip culminated an intensive six-week course examining U.S. policy in the struggle against terrorism to assess what changes are required in the application of U.S. diplomatic, military, and economic power. At the end of the course, students successfully presented and defended their policy recommendations on intelligence reform, diplomacy and public diplomacy, and foreign assistance before a mock congressional hearing.

The trip was a unique opportunity for many of the students to visit the nation's capital for the first time and meet personally with policymakers. Leaving Princeton at six in the morning, the students packed in a full schedule, squeezing in eight meetings with key officials in counterterrorism, intelligence, and diplomacy circles. Frank Urbancic and Michael Hurley from the State Department's Office of Counterterrorism spoke frankly to the students on the State Department's relationship with the intelligence community and the importance of intelligence coordination among executive agencies. They discussed the accelerated pace of intelligence reforms since 9/11, noting that in the pre-9/11 period "what we lacked was a quarterback for the intelligence community."

Chris Miner in the State Department's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs emphasized the important role that cultural exchange programs play in public diplomacy, highlighting the increasing amounts of money the U.S. has spent on such programs in the Muslim world since 9/11. The main objectives of these programs are to spread a positive view of freedom and democracy, isolate and marginalize extremists and their ideology, and foster common values and interests between the U.S. and other countries.

From the State Department, the students traveled to the Woodrow Wilson International Center for

Students Question Policymakers on National Security Reforms

Scholars where Bernie Toon, a senior staff member on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, assessed the government's counterterrorism efforts. Toon evaluated the progress the government has made since 9/11 and areas where greater efforts are needed such as long-term preventative measures.

One recent governmental response has been to set up the National Intelligence University to serve as an administrative umbrella over the training and education institutions run by the 15 U.S. spy agencies. William Nolte, its former chancellor, discussed the importance of shifting information-sharing from the Cold War era to a new model that would complement the ever-changing terrorist threat. The most interesting point Nolte made for one JSI student, Ramtin Amin, was "how Al-Qaida had adjusted to the Internet faster than the U.S. intelligence community!"

The students then met with Rick Cinquegrana and David Barton who work on the Project for FBI Reform at the National Academy of Public Administration. Cinquegrana and Barton discussed their work of monitoring and evaluating the progress of FBI reform since 9/11 with a focus on four particularly weak areas: intelligence, human resources, organizational change, and budget/planning.



Members of the 2006 JSI international policy workshop "National Security Policy: Making America More Secure Against Radical Islamist Terrorism," led by Professor Christopher Kojm MPA '79 (front row, far right) and teaching assistant Fatema Gunja Sumar MPA '06 (front row, fourth from left), met with Ambassador Barbara Bodine, former U.S. Ambassador to Yemen (front row, center, in ivory suit).

Elizabeth Hume from the U.S. Agency for International Development's Office of Conflict Management and Mitigation talked to students about the important role of foreign assistance in countering terrorism around the world. She acknowledged that "there will always be hard-core extremists that we will never be able to reach," but "what is important is to isolate this group" through foreign assistance to the rest of society.

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JSI students (from left to right) Aaron Singleterry, Noe Alvarez, Natasha Grokh, Ihotu Ali, Samanthé Eulette, and Daniel Villanueva met with Frank Urbancic, the Principal Deputy Coordinator for Counterterrorism at the U.S. Department of State (at upper right in photo). Observing are Christopher Kojm MPA '79 and Jaira Harrington.

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The trip ended with an uplifting presentation by Ambassador Barbara Bodine, the former U.S. ambassador to Yemen, who captivated many of the students with her experiences abroad. The strongest point she made for one JSI student, Christian Cardona, was in comparing the combination of military strength, intelligence, law enforcement, and diplomacy to a stool where diplomacy was the seat and the other three elements were legs. Without any of the legs, the stool would fall, and without the seat, the legs had no function.

Many JSI students felt inspired by the day's speakers and the role they themselves might play in serving the U.S. government. "Meeting Ambassador Bodine, in particular, renewed my own dreams of being an ambassador one day," said Samanthé Eulette, a JSI student who is a recipient of the Thomas R. Pickering Foreign Affairs Fellowship. Students also had a chance to continue their policy and career conversations over dinner with WWS JSI alums that night at Café Asia in Arlington, Va.

The students who took part in these meetings were from the JSI's 2006 international policy workshop "National Security Policy: Making America More Secure Against Radical Islamist Terrorism" led by Professor Christopher Kojm MPA '79 and teaching assistant Fatema Gunja Sumar MPA '06. Students included Ihotu Ali, Noe Alvarez, Ramtin Amin, Christian Cardona, Grace Chung, Samuel Clark,

Caroline Dennis, Samanthé Eulette, Natasha Grokh, Laura Hanson, Jaira Harrington, Aman Kubron, Vanessa Lee, Aaron Singleterry, Willie Davon Smalls, Emerita Torres, Daniel Villanueva, and Amy Vreeland. Many JSI students contributed to this article, particularly Willie Davon Smalls and Natasha Grokh.

The JSI is a seven-week summer program for college juniors, open to American and international students from universities across the U.S., structured to introduce or strengthen skills in economics, statistics, policy analysis, writing, and public speaking. It seeks to train future leaders for government service and other public service careers, and cultivate the development of leaders equipped to interact effectively with people from diverse backgrounds in an era of globalization. More information about the WWS Junior Summer Institute is available at www.wws.princeton.edu/jsi. ■

Alan Krueger co-recipient of IZA Prize in Labor Economics

Jon Roemer



Professor Alan Krueger

Alan Krueger, the Bendheim-Thoman Professor of Economics and Public Policy and the director of the Woodrow Wilson School's Survey Research Center, is a co-winner of the IZA Prize in Labor Economics, awarded annually by Germany's Institute for the Study of Labor, known by its German acronym IZA. The prize, which includes a cash award of 50,000 euros, is shared with labor economist David Card of the University of California, Berkeley.

The prestigious IZA Prize, made possible by the science-sponsoring activities of the Deutsche Post Foundation, recognizes the significant contributions of the two American economists to policy-oriented empirical research on education and labor market issues.

"David Card and Alan Krueger have stimulated labor economics for many years with their original research approach, the practical relevance of their results, and their remarkable use of natural experiments to test commonly accepted models," said IZA Director Klaus F. Zimmermann, who announced the IZA Prize Committee decision in Bonn.

The latest IZA laureates were singled out for their analysis of the impact of education, training, and human capital on earnings. According to their studies, the quality of schooling has an enormous influence on future labor market outcomes.

Card and Krueger have also made path-breaking contributions to the analysis of the minimum wage, showing that moderate increases in the minimum wage do not have the destructive impact on employment that many critics fear. Their 1994 *American Economic Review* study comparing employment in fast-food restaurants in New Jersey and Pennsylvania before and after the New Jersey minimum-wage increase has received national and international attention.

David Card's studies of the economic effects of immigration have also received much attention in the recent U.S. debate on immigration reform, and are equally important for German policymakers. Based on data from a natural experiment, Card showed that immigration does not have a negative effect on the labor market of the receiving country.

Krueger's research on the New York City school voucher experiment confirmed earlier findings that the provision of vouchers did not improve performance on standardized tests. He also found that low-income and minority public school students performed equally well regardless of whether they were randomly selected to receive a voucher to attend private school or placed in a control group that remained in public school. Krueger's earlier research showed that minority students and those on free lunch benefited more from attending a small class than did white students.

Often challenging the conventional views of the profession, the IZA Prize laureates have greatly shaped international labor economics toward a stronger focus on policy issues. They have also shown that high-quality scientific research is an important prerequisite for sound policymaking.

The award was presented to Krueger and Card in Berlin on November 8.

IZA is a private, independent research institute, focusing on the economic analysis of national and international labor markets. Deutsche Post World Net has sponsored IZA since the foundation of the institute in 1998. The IZA Prize was established in 2002, and is now considered the most esteemed science award in labor economics worldwide. ■

LISD's Afghanistan project addresses state, regional security, and stability

by Miriam Shahrzad Schive '06

During the weekend of October 26–29, the School's Liechtenstein Institute on Self-Determination, led by Wolfgang Danspeckgruber, hosted the inaugural meeting of the “State Security and Prosperity: Afghanistan, Its Neighbors and the Region” project in Vienna, Austria.

The conference, titled “Creating Stability and Prosperity in Afghanistan and the Region,” brought together over 60 distinguished policymakers, experts, and governmental representatives from Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Europe. Participants, who included diplomats, key representatives from the United Nations, European Union, and NATO, as well as academic and field experts from all over the world, were asked to examine and devise new solutions for Afghanistan in three specific areas: security, law and order, and economic development.

A group of Princeton students helped to prepare and run the conference, including Princeton undergraduates Michael Siliciano '08, Kayvon Tehranian '08 and Jonathan Elist '07; and second-year WWS MPA students Erin Epstein, Mirna Galic, Christina Hajdu, and Lisandro Martin, and WWS PhD candidate Joshua Walker.

WWS faculty members who participated included Ambassador Robert Finn '78, Diplomat-in-Residence Ambassador Robert Hutchings, and Joschka Fischer, the School's Frederick H. Schultz Class of 1951 Visiting Professor and Germany's former foreign minister. The conference was supported by the Carnegie Corporation of New York and the governments of Austria and Liechtenstein.

The Vienna conference provided a new perspective on the postwar reconstruction of the Afghan state within the broader context of the crises spanning the Middle East and Asia—the faltering military efforts of the United States to establish peace and security in Iraq; the seemingly ineffective efforts by the EU3, Russia, and the United States to find a solution to the Iranian nuclear situation; the continued violence on Pakistan's borders with India and Afghanistan; and the increase in poppy production in the Afghan state. Five years after the Bonn Agreement, the rebuilding of Afghanistan requires innovative ideas and renewed support from the international community. The October LISD meeting, therefore, proved timely.

Danspeckgruber opened the conference with H.S.H. Prince Hans Adam II of Liechtenstein, the principal supporter of the Liechtenstein Institute, followed by an official welcome on behalf of the Austrian Foreign



Photos provided by Liechtenstein Institute on Self-Determination



Wolfgang Danspeckgruber, H.S.H. Hans Adam II of Liechtenstein, and Lt. Gen. Karl Eikenberry presented opening remarks. At far right is Deputy-Speaker of Afghanistan's parliament Fawzia Koofi.

Ministry given by State Secretary Hans Winkler. Lt. General Karl Eikenberry, commander of the Combined Forces Command Afghanistan, gave the first keynote speech on the current security situation there and the implications of NATO's assumption of responsibility for the whole country.

Other speakers during the opening panel included Robert Finn and Daan Everts, NATO Senior Civilian Representative to Afghanistan. Thomas Koenigs, Special Representative of the U.N. Secretary-General for Afghanistan, addressed the conference over the opening luncheon.

Addresses were also delivered by Joschka Fischer, and Francesc Vendrell, EU Special Representative to Afghanistan. In addition, several participants who made the trip to Vienna from Kabul and other areas of Afghanistan included the Deputy Speaker of Afghanistan's Parliament Fawzia Koofi, Senior Policy Adviser to the Foreign Minister Dr. Davood Moradian, and Masoom Stanekzai, adviser to Afghanistan President Hamid Karzai.

One of the primary goals of the conference was to re-examine the main problems of Afghanistan's governance and governmental capacity, energy and infrastructure, narcotrafficking and narcoterrorism, and development issues in the areas of infrastructure, health, and educa-

tion. As part of this re-examination, participants were asked to address and analyze those projects which over time have proven to be successful.

During the course of the conference, the manifold issues of Afghanistan's reconstruction were discussed, not only as they pertain to the domestic situation, but also within the context of the regional and international framework. These issues include significant disillusionment on the part of the Afghan people, donor fatigue, rumors concerning reduced international involvement in the country's rebuilding, and other regional problems.

The main proposals that evolved from the conference concerned the establishment of security and new avenues in the campaign against the Taliban; the organization of rule of law and effective governance structures—especially with regard to police forces and the Ministry of the Interior; the fight against poppy production; and enhancement of the economic infrastructure. Particular focus was placed on the energy, natural resources, and mining industries, and the creation of a new regional compact to lessen the influence of regional tensions on Afghanistan. The one view upon which all participants could agree is that the international community should be prepared for a long-term engagement with Afghanistan, and that it is necessary to convince the Afghan people and neighboring states of this fact.

Access to the meeting was by invitation only and all conference sessions were private and off the record. A summary report with policy recommendations generated at the meeting is available on the LISD Web site at www.princeton.edu/lisd. ■

Study of native language loss among immigrants turns tables on accepted beliefs

A new study co-authored by Douglas Massey, the Henry G. Bryant Professor of Sociology and Public Affairs, refutes claims that Latin American immigrants to the United States are jeopardizing the nation's English-speaking identity. The study, published in September in the *Population and Development Review*, is co-authored with Rubén Rumbaut and Frank Bean, both sociologists at the University of California, Irvine.

Based on an extensive analysis of language loss over the generations, the study concludes that English has never been seriously threatened as the dominant language in America, nor is it under threat today—even in southern California, home to the nation's largest concentration of Spanish-speaking immigrants.

The supposed threat to American culture and identity from large-scale Hispanic immigration was argued most recently by Harvard professor Samuel Huntington in his 2004 book *Who Are We?* He asserted that because Latin American immigrants all speak a common language, Spanish, they are less interested in linguistic assimilation than the white European immigrants who preceded them. According to Huntington, Spanish may still be retained in the second and even third generation of immigrant families.

Massey's study is based on newly available data from two surveys investigating immigrant adaptation: the *Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles* survey, a 2004 telephone survey mainly targeting the Mexican-origin population but also covering other Latin American and Asian communities; and the *Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Study*, which has followed the progress of a large panel of youths of several dozen national origins in San Diego and south Florida. Both surveys were funded by the Russell Sage Foundation.

The surveys asked respondents to rate their level of fluency in their native language and to identify the predominant language used at home. Those who responded “not



Professor Doug Massey

Jon Reemer

very well” and “English,” respectively, were categorized as “linguistically dead” in terms of their native tongue. The authors used these responses to derive “survival curves” of linguistic retention among immigrants, recording the fall-off in the degree to which immigrants and their descendants are able to speak their mother tongue and actually do so. These survival curves yield language “life expectancies,” or the average number of generations a native language can be expected to survive in the U.S. after an immigrant arrives there originally.

The authors find that although the generational life expectancy of Spanish is greater among Mexicans in southern

California than in other groups, its demise is all but assured by the third generation. Third-generation immigrants are American-born with American-born parents but with three or four foreign-born grandparents.

In the second generation, fluency in Spanish was greater for Mexican immigrants than for other Latin American groups, and substantially greater than the proportions of Asian immigrants who could speak their mother tongue very well. In the third generation, only 17 percent of Mexican immigrants still speak fluent Spanish, and in the fourth generation, just 5 percent. The corresponding fourth-generation figure for white European immigrants is 1 percent.

What is endangered, say the authors, is not the dominance of English but the survival of the non-English languages that immigrants bring with them to the United States.

“To the extent that language fluency is an asset and that knowledge of a foreign tongue represents a valuable resource in a global economy, immigrants’ efforts to maintain this part of their cultural heritage and pass it on to their children should not be discouraged,” the authors said.

A copy of the report can be accessed at www.popcouncil.org/PDR_LinguisticLifeExpectancy.pdf. ■

WWS launches Thoman New York lecture series



WWS Dean Anne-Marie Slaughter presented opening remarks.

The Woodrow Wilson School hosted a high-level conference in New York City on Friday, November 10, titled “The Future Role of the United Nations in the Middle East.” The conference was the inaugural event for the School’s Thoman New York Lecture Series, made possible through the generosity of Lynn Thoman WWS ’77, chair of the WWS Advisory Council. The conference took place at the Princeton Club of New York.

Panel sessions held during the day-long conference examined “The U.N.’s Place in the Middle East Peace Process,” “Rebuilding and Stabilizing Iraq: What Is an Effective U.N. Role?” and “The Future

of the U.N.-Iran Relationship.” Panelists included Ambassador Daniel Carmon, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Mission of Israel to the U.N.; Daniel Kurtzer, the S. Daniel Abraham Visiting Professor of Middle East Policy Studies and former U.S. ambassador to Israel and Egypt; Jehangir Khan, Head of Iraq Team for the U.N.’s Department of Political Affairs; the ambassadors of Iran and Iraq to the U.N.; and Joschka Fischer, the Frederick H. Schultz Class of 1951 Visiting Professor, Woodrow Wilson School and former foreign minister of Germany. The luncheon keynote address was presented by United Nations Deputy Secretary General Mark Malloch Brown.



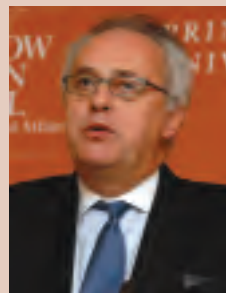
Daniel Carmon, Israel’s Deputy Permanent Representative to the U.N., spoke on the U.N. future role in the Mideast peace process.



Professor of Politics and International Affairs Jennifer Widner moderated the Iraq session.



Jehangir Kahn, Head of Iraq Team in the U.N.’s Department of Political Affairs, outlined the U.N.’s future role in the country.



U.N. Deputy Secretary-General Mark Malloch Brown presented the conference’s keynote address.



Iran’s ambassador to the U.N., Javad Zarif, defended Iran’s nuclear program. Robert Finn *78, former U.S. Ambassador to Afghanistan and Tajikistan, and WWS visiting professor Joschka Fischer, look on.

Unacceptable Losses:
Photography and text by Robin Williams WWS '04

Unacceptable Losses: *Drugs and Addiction in the United States* is a photo-documentary examining current drug policies in the U.S. and the individuals most affected by both drugs and those policies. From July 2004 to July 2005, photographer Robin Williams WWS '04 visited drug reform agencies and community organizations in 25 states to advocate for more of a public health approach, rather than a law enforcement approach, to address addiction and substance abuse. The show specifically focuses on issues surrounding access to treatment, sentencing, syringe access, harm reduction, and the medical use of marijuana.

Williams is currently a second-year medical student at the University of Pennsylvania. In 2003 as an undergraduate, he presented a photo essay about AIDS in Cuba and Ghana in the Bernstein Gallery.

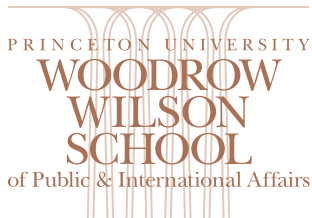
Unacceptable Losses is showing in the Bernstein Gallery, lower level of Robertson Hall, from Monday, December 4, 2006, through Friday, January 19, 2007. Williams will speak on his work at an open reception in the Gallery on Friday, January 12, 2007, from 5:30 to 7:30 p.m.

For more information about the Bernstein Gallery and upcoming events, please visit www.wws.princeton.edu/events/gallerysch.htm. ■



"Paula" by Robin Williams WWS '04

Photo courtesy Robin Williams



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