

MERSHON CENTER *for* INTERNATIONAL SECURITY STUDIES

BIENNIAL REPORT 2010 | 2012



GLOBAL CRISIS

WAR, CLIMATE CHANGE
& CATASTROPHE IN THE
SEVENTEENTH CENTURY



Mission Statement

The mission of the Mershon Center is to advance the understanding of national security in a global context. The center does this by fostering research on the use of force and diplomacy; the ideas, identities, and decisional processes that affect security; and the institutions that manage violent conflict.

Table Of Contents

RESEARCH

Highlights.....	6
Research on Use of Force and Diplomacy.....	10
Research on Ideas, Identities, and Decisional Processes	19
Research on Institutions That Manage Violent Conflict.....	24
Graduate Student Projects.....	29

STUDENTS

Ralph D. Mershon Study Abroad Scholarship.....	37
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FACULTY PUBLICATIONS AND HONORS

Books.....	40
Articles, Essays, and Book Chapters	49
Honors, Awards, and Service	59

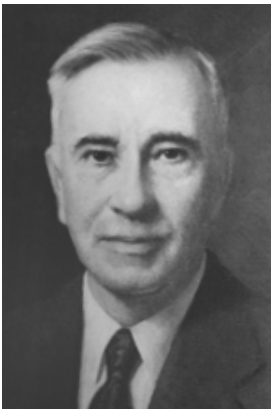
EVENTS

Conferences.....	64
Calendar of Events	72
Oversight Committee	79



About the Center

The Mershon Center for International Security Studies is the fulfillment of a bequest by Colonel Ralph D. Mershon to The Ohio State University for the exploration of matters pertaining to national security.



Ralph D. Mershon was a man of action in public life. He organized the American engineers for service in World War I and led a public effort to create legislation that was the forerunner of the Reserve Officer Training Corps in the United States. He also was a contemplative and inventive person who held a number of important patents for his work in electrical

engineering. Col. Mershon died February 14, 1952, and is buried in Zanesville, Ohio.

The Mershon Center is also supported by community gifts and grant money. The center's mission is to advance the scholarly study and intellectual understanding of national security in a global context. The center does this by fostering research on three areas of focus:

- use of force and diplomacy
- ideas, identities, and decisional processes that affect security
- institutions that manage violent conflict

The Mershon Center encourages collaborative, interdisciplinary research projects within the university and with other institutions around the world. Current projects include studies of American musicians in Cold War cultural diplomacy, public attitudes toward Muslim Americans, and the use of hard and soft law in climate change agreements.

Mershon supports multidisciplinary teams and individual faculty research. The center hosts visiting scholars and postdoctoral fellows, and it supports student research. The Mershon Center also organizes conferences, symposia, and workshops that bring together scholars, government officials, and business leaders from around the world to discuss the latest research in national and international security affairs.

From the Director

Since 1967, the Mershon Center for International Security Studies has worked to fulfill the vision of Ralph D. Mershon. He gave his generous gift to The Ohio State University just over 50 years ago to ensure that civilians would study military activities.



Craig Jenkins

The Mershon Center aims to advance the understanding of national security by examining it in a global context. Security is a broad topic, encompassing many questions, as anyone looking at the range of things the U.S. Department of Defense spends money on would quickly see.

To make a high-quality impact on this agenda, even with the considerable talent available at The Ohio State University, it is necessary to concentrate the Mershon Center's attention. We do this by focusing on three questions: 1) How is force in combination with diplomacy used in world affairs? 2) How do cultures and the ideas people have about what is right and about who they are affect their sense of security and readiness to fight or cooperate? 3) How can institutions be created to effectively manage violent conflicts both between states and within them?

The center addresses these questions by funding faculty research, doctoral dissertation projects, and undergraduate research and study abroad. It also brings to the Ohio State campus leading scholars and policymakers who are identifying the most important issues within the three broad questions and finding the best answers to them. The center seeks to draw out the implications of those answers for both policymakers and citizens more generally.

As is clear in Iraq, Afghanistan, and northern Africa, often the most vexing problems involve social change, the mobilization of people for collective action, and the construction of legitimate governance. They often also include understanding of how human beings and social systems are likely to behave, how leaders are likely to decide, and how we can avoid major intelligence failures or at least contain them.

At Ohio State, interdisciplinary collaboration among faculty is an expected, comprehensive approach to addressing local, national, and global issues in a wide range of areas. The Mershon Center is fortunate in that it can draw on many talented people in numerous disciplines at the university. Four federally funded national resource centers—for East Asia, the Middle East, Eastern Europe and Russia, and Latin America—cooperate with Mershon. Moreover, colleagues in multiple disciplines bring their diverse theoretical perspectives and expertise to engage in discussions about some of the most important international questions of our time.

This report covers a two-year period with many great changes and achievements. Christopher Gelpi, formerly of Duke University, joined us as the first Peace and Conflict Resolution chair, and John Carlane joined us as the first Mershon Peace Program coordinator. Geoffrey Parker, Andreas Dorpalen Professor of History and a longtime Mershon professor, won the internationally renowned A.H. Heineken Prize for history awarded by the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences. Alexander Wendt, Ralph D. Mershon Professor of International Security, was named as having the most influence in the field of international relations over the past 20 years by a survey of faculty at more than 1,400 colleges and universities worldwide. Mershon faculty published 30 books and 365 articles, and edited 10 special issues of academic journals.

Our annual report showcases the best of this work. It is a delight to introduce you to the wealth of ideas developed here at the center. To learn more about our research and highly popular video recordings of our many events, please visit mershoncenter.osu.edu.

—Craig Jenkins



BY THE NUMBERS

General

Number of faculty research projects supported: **18** (2010–11); **12** (2011–12)

Number of student travel and research grants awarded: **20** (2010–11); **25** (2011–12)

Number of study abroad scholarships awarded: **12** (2010–11); **10** (2011–12)

Number of departments whose faculty and students were supported: **21** (2010–11); **20** (2011–12)

Events

Number of speaker events held: **43** (2010–11); **52** (2011–12)

Number of conferences sponsored: **6** (2010–11); **10** (2011–12)

Number of theatrical performances sponsored: **18** (2010–11)

Total number of attendees: **4,796** (2010–11; includes 2,029 attending 17 performances of *The Camouflage Project*); **3,434** (2011–12)

Average number of people per event: **56** (2010–11); **56** (2011–12)

Number of collaborating colleges, departments, and units: **28** (2010–11); **56** (2011–12)

Number of colleges, departments, and units reached: **66** (2010–11); **72** (2011–12)

Faculty

Number of books published: **30**

Number of articles published: **365**

Number of journal issues edited: **10**

Number of times quoted or cited in the media: **484** (2010–11; news media and blogs); **601** (2011–12; news media, blogs, and social media)

Students

Number of graduate students at events: **750** (2010–11); **937** (2011–12)

Number of research assistantships supported (25 percent each): **23** (2010–11); **10** (2011–12)

Number of undergraduates at events: **935** (2010–11); **1,174** (2011–12)

Number of undergraduate student employees: **5** (2010–11); **5** (2011–12)

Website

Average number of unique visitors per month: **5,500** (2010–11); **6,028** (2011–12)

Average number of visits per month: **9,037** (2010–11); **16,564** (2011–12)

Average number of page views per month: **20,352** (2010–11); **27,016** (2011–12)

Number of countries in which website was viewed: **105** (2010–11); **109** (2011–12)

Percentage of visitors who bookmark website as favorite: **88.3** (2010–11); **86.7** (2011–12)

Online Archives

Number of streaming videos views: **12,031** (2010–11); **21,338** (2011–12)

Number of unique visitors who viewed streaming videos: **7,180** (2010–11); **19,428** (2011–12)

Number of countries in which streaming videos were viewed: **49** (2010–11); **48** (2011–12)

Number of podcasts downloaded: **227,092** (2010–11); **185,138** (2011–12)

Number of people who downloaded podcasts: **2,262** (2010–11); **1,462** (2011–12)

Number of files downloaded from the Knowledge Bank: **46,466** (2010–11); **29,643** (2011–12)

HIGHLIGHTS



Seung-Ook Lee, doctoral student in geography, stood at the border between China and North Korea at Dandong. Lee served as an advanced research scholar for Northeast Asian Studies at Jilin University in Changchun, China, working on his dissertation "Is North Korea Becoming China's Colony?"



(l to r) Zoe Pearson, Sara Santiago, and Kendra McSweeney rode down the Patuca River in a dugout canoe. McSweeney is researching the adaptation of the Tawahka people of eastern Honduras to environmental and economic stress.



E. Gordon Gee, president of Ohio State, attended a reception at the Mershon Center conference "Islam and Rationality: The Impact of Al-Ghazālī." Organized by Georges Tamer, the conference examined the impact of 11th-century Islamic thinker Abu Hāmid al-Ghazālī.



Karen Ngonya (left) stood with Maina Njenga, founder of the Mungiki protest movement, at his home in Ol-Ngarua, Kenya. Now a doctoral student in history, Ngonya is a former Kenyan journalist who speaks Kikuyu. She used her contacts to gain access to this banned group.



The Camouflage Project was an interdisciplinary endeavor that linked to the theme of secret agents, camouflage, deception, and disguise in World War II. Organized by Lesley Ferris, it included a symposium, exhibition, and theatrical performance seen by more than 2,000 people.



Stephanie Sobek, a junior majoring in Middle Eastern studies and political science, met with Sheikh Abu Jibraayil of the al-Amareen tribe, who talked about the unique hybrid of laws in Jordanian society, which include Islamic law, tribal law, and criminal law. She was on the London-Amman Peace, Conflict, and Arabic Language program.



James Swan (left), U.S. ambassador to Somalia, was interviewed by a local Somali TV station after his talk on "America's Dual Track Engagement Policy for Somalia" on November 9, 2011. Columbus is home to the second-largest Somali community in the country.



Tim Luecke, doctoral student in political science, interviewed Hans-Dietrich Genscher, former foreign minister and vice chancellor of Germany, for his dissertation on generational change in international politics.



Christopher Gelpi spoke on "Paying the Human Costs of War: American Public Opinion and Military Conflict" in October 2011 at the Mershon Center. Gelpi now holds the endowed Chair of Peace Studies and Conflict Resolution at Ohio State.

HIGHLIGHTS



Richard Herrmann



Craig Jenkins

After more than 20 years of affiliation with the Mershon Center for International Security Studies, including 10 years as director, Richard Herrmann stepped down in July 2011 to become chair of the Department of Political Science at The Ohio State University.

Taking his place as director of the Mershon Center is another longtime affiliate, J. Craig Jenkins, professor of sociology, political science, and environmental science at Ohio State.

Jenkins's research focuses on four areas:

- Rentier states and political conflict in the Middle East
- Patterns of political contention
- Development and impact of the U.S. environmental movement
- Political economy of high-technology development

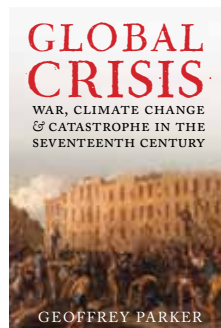
He is the author of more than 80 referred articles and book chapters, as well as author or editor of several books including *The Politics of Insurgency: The Farm Worker's Movement of the 1960s* (1986); *The Politics*

of Social Protest: Comparative Perspectives on States and Social Movements, with Bert Klendermans (1995); *Identity Conflicts: Can Violence be Regulated?* with Esther Gottlieb (2007); and *Handbook of Politics: State and Society in Global Perspective*, with Kevin T. Leicht (2010).

Jenkins has received numerous awards, including being elected fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Joan Huber Faculty Fellow, and Fulbright Fellow to Norway. He chaired the Department of Sociology at Ohio State from 2006 to 2010 and was a visiting professor at the Peace Research Institute of Oslo, Norway, in 2010–11.

30 books highlight faculty publications

Faculty members at the Mershon Center for International Security Studies have always been among the most productive at The Ohio State University. In 2010–12, they published 30 books, edited 10 issues of academic journals, and authored 365 articles, chapters, essays, and reports.



Among the books are *Global Crisis: War, Climate Change and Catastrophe in the Seventeenth Century* (Yale, forthcoming) by Geoffrey Parker. In this book, Parker traces a series of revolutions, droughts, famines, invasions, wars,

regicides, and government collapses to changing weather patterns from 1618 to the

late 1680s. The crisis, which killed perhaps one-third of the world's human population, has implications for today: Are we adequately prepared—or even preparing—for the catastrophes that climate change brings?

Also published was *Terrorism Since 9/11: The American Cases* by senior research scientist John Mueller and available on the Mershon Center website. This book includes detailed discussions, each organized in a similar manner, of known cases of Islamist extremist terrorism since 9/11 in which the United States has been, or apparently been, targeted. It springs from a set of papers generated in an honors seminar Mueller conducted in autumn 2010 at Ohio State.

Other titles published with Mershon support include:

Cultivating the Masses: Soviet Social Interventionism in its International Context, 1914–1939 (Cornell, 2011), by David Hoffmann

Reconstructing the Cold War: The Early Years, 1945–1958 (Oxford, 2012), by Ted Hopf

West Africa and the U.S. War on Terror (Routledge, 2012), by Kelechi Kalu and George Kieh

Unveiling Modernity in Twentieth-Century West African Islamic Reforms (Brill, 2012), by Ousman Kobo

Terrorism, Security, and Money: Balancing the Risks, Benefits, and Costs of Homeland Security (Oxford, 2011), by John Mueller and Mark Stewart

Connecting Democracy: Online Consultation and the Future of Democratic Discourse (MIT, 2011), by Peter Shane and Stephen Coleman

HIGHLIGHTS

Gelpi named Peace Chair

Christopher Gelpi has been named Chair of Peace Studies at Conflict Resolution at the Mershon Center. He began the position in January 2013.



Christopher Gelpi

Gelpi's research interests include the sources of international militarized conflict and strategies for international conflict resolution. He is currently researching American public opinion and the use of military force, as well as statistical models

for forecasting military conflict and transnational terrorist violence.

He also has published works on American civil-military relations and the use of force, the impact of democracy and trade on international conflict, the role of norms in crisis bargaining, alliances as instruments of control, diversionary wars, deterrence theory, and the influence of the international system on the outbreak of violence.

Gelpi is author of *The Power of Legitimacy: The Role of Norms in Crisis Bargaining* (Princeton, 2002); *Choosing Your Battles: American Civil-Military Relations and the Use of Force*, with Peter Feaver (Princeton, 2004); and *Paying the Human Costs of War: American Public Opinion and Casualties in Military Conflicts*, with Peter Feaver and Jason Reifler (Princeton, 2009).

Ohio State students walk in footsteps of WWII vets

During spring break 2012, eight Ohio State students had the opportunity of a lifetime. They were selected to accompany World War II veterans visiting four Pacific battle sites: Guam, Tinian, Saipan, and Iwo Jima.

The students were chosen from a pool of candidates based on essays explaining why they wanted to go. They prepared by taking History 698.02, The Veteran Experience in the Pacific War, 1944–45, with Mershon affiliates Peter Mansoor and Peter Hahn.

Working with Mansoor and Hahn was the Greatest Generation Foundation, a nonprofit dedicated to honoring the sacrifices of veterans and ensuring that



Students in History 698.02, The Veteran Experience in the Pacific War, stood on Ason Beach in Guam, where U.S. soldiers landed during World War II. The course, in which students paired with veterans to tour World War II Pacific island sites, was taught by Peter Hahn (standing fourth from left) and Peter Mansoor (standing far right). Photo by John Riedy Photography.



IWO JIMA CAPTION NEEDED—Me dolupita debiti quatiant aut doloria tibus, omni nobis inteture et incid quam dolupic aeceariora dem hic tet incta vit ut quam ullecat ectemperem autetur, volleni hicipasant que sus.

their legacies are recorded and retold to future generations. The foundation selected veterans from World War II combat in the Pacific.

During the tour, each student was paired with a veteran. The students served as witnesses to and chroniclers for the memories of these veterans, and in turn received unique and unforgettable lessons in history and in life. The Mershon Center contributed \$500 in travel costs for each student.

Students who participated in the trip included Caitlin Bentley, Nick Brill, Andrew Eskander, Danelle Gagliardi, Peter Marzalik, Kyle Nappi, Mike Tabor, and Eston Wirsing.

Parker, Wendt top faculty awards

Geoffrey Parker, Andreas Dorpalen Professor of History and longtime affiliate of the Mershon Center, won the internationally renowned A.H. Heineken Prize for History in 2012, awarded by the 200-year-old Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences.



Geoffrey Parker

The prize is given biennially to recognize international scholars and

scientists in five fields who exemplify the highest levels of accomplishment in their areas. Recipients receive a \$150,000 cash award.

“This is the sort of honor that, if it comes at all, comes only once,” Parker said.

The selection committee cited Parker’s “outstanding scholarship on the social, political, and military history of Europe between 1500 and 1650, in particular Spain, Phillip II, and the Dutch revolt; for contributions to military history in general; and for research in the role of climate in world history.”



Alexander Wendt

Also in 2012, Alexander Wendt was named as having the most influence in the field of international relations over the past 20 years by a survey of faculty at more than 1,400 colleges

and universities worldwide. Wendt is Ralph D. Mershon Professor of International Security.

The survey was part of the Teaching, Research, and International Policy (TRIP) Project done by the Theory and Practice of International Relations at the College of William and Mary.

Wendt is author of *Social Theory of International Politics* (Cambridge, 1999), widely cited for bringing social constructivist theory to the field of international relations. It was named Best Book of the Decade by the International Studies Association in 2006.

Jojarth, Stanley win Furniss Book awards

Christine Jojarth, lecturer at Stanford University, and Elizabeth Stanley, associate professor of security studies at Georgetown University, are winners of the Edgar S. Furniss Book Award, given annually by the Mershon Center.

The award commemorates the founding director of the Mershon Center and is given annually to an author whose first book makes an exceptional contribution to the study of national and international security.

Jojarth won for *Crime, War, and Global Trafficking: Designing International Cooperation* (Cambridge, 2009), which has established itself as a leading work on transnational organized crime and successful policy responses. The book develops a novel, comprehensive framework to reveal the factors that determine the optimal balance between institutional credibility and flexibility. Jojarth tests this rational design paradigm

on four recent anti-trafficking efforts: narcotics, money laundering, conflict diamonds, and small arms.

Stanley won for *Paths to Peace: Domestic Coalition Shifts, War Termination and the Korean War* (Stanford, 2009). The book develops a theory about the domestic obstacles to making peace and the role played by shifts in governing coalitions in overcoming these obstacles. It then tests this theory through historical case studies and quantitative analysis and applies the theory to an in-depth analysis of the ending of the Korean War.



Christine Jojarth (right) holds up the Edgar S. Furniss Book award with Mershon Center director Craig Jenkins after her talk in November 2011.



Elizabeth Stanley spoke at the Mershon Center in September 2012.

RESEARCH on Use of Force and Diplomacy



Ilan Lanzillotti, now assistant professor of history at Fordham University, led a monthly seminar at the Russian Academy of Sciences while doing research for his dissertation on the semi-autonomous region of Kabardino-Balkaria in the North Caucasus region.



Laura Herron, doctoral student in history, did research in the Hungarian Jewish Archive in Budapest for her dissertation on German Jews in British imperial service.



Stephanie Aubry, a doctoral student in Spanish and Portuguese, stood in front of the Volcan de San Salvador, which holds the mass graves of political prisoners. Her dissertation is on the civil war in El Salvador.



Caleb Gallemore, a doctoral student in geography, visited the orangutan rehabilitation center run by Borneo Orangutan Survival with family of the secretary of Palangkaraya Forest and Plantation Agency. Gallemore's research is on "Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+)" as an approach to mitigating climate change.



Marnie Shaffer (right) interviewed a Somali woman named Sahra (center) and her daughter, Hayat, for her anthropology dissertation on Somali women resettling in South Africa.



Alejandro Jacky (right), stood with Jakelyn Azucena López, chief historical archivist and librarian at the Museum of Words and Images, in San Salvador, El Salvador. Jacky did research there on the expressive culture of the transnational Mara Salvatrucha street gang.



Di Luo, doctoral student in history, did research at the Shaanxi Provincial Archives for her dissertation on literacy education in rural China in the 1930s and 1940s.



Lili Wang, doctoral student in geography, interviewed community leaders for her dissertation about resistance by homeowners to privatization of the housing market in China.



Robert Clemm, doctoral student in history, conducted research at the geographic society in Rome for his dissertation on the role of cartography in 19th-century imperialism in Africa.

RESEARCH on Use of Force and Diplomacy

Project:

What Can Cultural Diplomacy Do? American Musicians as Cold War Ambassadors

Principal Investigator:

Danielle Fosler-Lussier, School of Music

During the Cold War, more than 1,000 professional and amateur musicians from the United States performed around the world in programs sponsored by the State Department and other agencies. Their mission was to enhance the reputation of American culture, compete with performers from Communist countries, forge personal connections with citizens in other countries, and create a positive impression of the United States and its foreign policy.

In this project, Danielle Fosler-Lussier evaluates the musical and diplomatic outcomes of state-sponsored tours from the 1950s to 1970s. Through an innovative blend of musicology and diplomatic history, she captures the perspectives of musicians, audiences, and diplomats, examining results of the program both at home and abroad. She finds that music was not just another form of propaganda: it allowed musicians to make cooperative connections with their colleagues and their audiences.

After describing the nature and history of the Cultural Presentations program, Fosler-Lussier examines the unique opportunities and challenges for various genres of music including classical, avant-garde, jazz, folk, blues, and rock. The presentation of classical music was a compliment to Third World audiences, as they regarded the ability to appreciate elite music as a mark of distinction.

The use of jazz and blues provided living proof of the progress of the Civil Rights movement: well-dressed, well-trained African American musicians won friends for jazz and called into question Soviet propaganda about America's failings. By the 1960s, popular music was associated with a critique of the U.S. government—yet its appeal to youth around the world made it useful to the State Department.

A concluding chapter evaluates the practice of musical diplomacy in light of recent theories of globalization and Americanization. While in some cases the tours highlighted disparities in wealth between U.S. musicians and foreign audiences, Fosler-Lussier found evidence of mutually rewarding experiences in which audiences sought out musicians and musicians exchanged ideas with their foreign counterparts on a respectful footing.



Danielle Fosler-Lussier



A large crowd gathered to hear the University of Michigan Jazz Band, which toured Latin America in 1965 as part of the State Department's Cultural Presentations program. Danielle Fosler-Lussier is studying the role of American musicians in Cold War diplomacy (photo courtesy of Lanny Austin).

RESEARCH on Use of Force and Diplomacy



Kevin Boyle

Project:

The Splendid Dead: An American Ordeal

Principal Investigator:

Kevin Boyle, Department of History

Mershon affiliate Kevin Boyle is a historian of social movements in early-20th-century America. In the past he has turned his lens to studies of the labor movement and segregation in the inner city. In this project, Boyle examines the Italian immigrant anarchists of the 1910s and 1920s through the life of one of their most ardent members, Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

In 1920, Vanzetti and fellow Italian immigrant Nicola Sacco were arrested and charged with the murder of two men killed in a robbery in Massachusetts. Friends and colleagues said they were being persecuted because of their political beliefs. They were followers of the anarchist Luigi Galleani, thought responsible for a series of attacks across the country, including a bombing that killed 11 police officers in Milwaukee and one that killed 38 people on Wall Street.

After a trial in 1921, Sacco and Vanzetti were found guilty and sentenced to death. Their supporters, including activists with the newly formed American Civil Liberties Union, fought for six years to overturn the conviction. The case became a cause celebre for writers such as John Dos Passos, Dorothy Parker, and Edna St. Vincent Millay. When the last appeal failed, hundreds of thousands of people protested in the streets of Boston, London, and Buenos Aires.

In examining the anarchist movement through the life of Vanzetti, Boyle hopes to do more than simply recount the details of the case. First, he aims to write a micro-history that deepens our understanding of the relationship between the individual and the social, political, and economic structures in which Vanzetti was operating.

Second, he plans to examine the nature of political extremism in the 1910s and 1920s, outlining in detail how the anarchist movement operated on the ground and tracing the personal networks through which the key players moved.

The book also explores the political cycle of terrorism and fear, showing how U.S. leaders, in defending the country during a time of extreme stress, also compromised its most basic values. Finally, Boyle presents significant new evidence that Sacco and Vanzetti were innocent.

Boyle's project incorporates primary source materials never used before by scholars, including several Italian language sources such as Galleani's bi-weekly newspaper, files from the Italian police, and Vanzetti's letters to his family. A grant from the Mershon Center allowed Boyle to hire a translator for these materials, which contributed new information and insights to the case.

The Splendid Dead is under contract with Houghton-Mifflin Press.

Project:

A Social Cognitive Science Approach to Threat and Uncertainty

Principal Investigators:

William Cunningham and Ingrid Haas, Department of Psychology

People are often confronted with political beliefs that differ from their own and can respond to these ideas in different ways. They may show tolerance by considering the ideas and deciding whether to incorporate them into their own beliefs, or they may show intolerance by refusing to consider the ideas at all.

In this project, William Cunningham and Ingrid Haas examined the effects of emotion on political tolerance by attempting to resolve a paradox in the literature—that uncertainty has been shown to increase both open-mindedness and close-mindedness to new ideas and information.

Cunningham and Haas resolve these conflicting findings by teasing apart two concepts that previously had never been controlled for separately—threat and uncertainty. While most of the literature views threat and uncertainty as linked, they don't have to be. Threat suggests the potential for harm and always has a negative valence, while uncertainty can be either positive or negative.

To test these concepts, Cunningham and Haas ran two experiments randomly placing subjects into four groups: uncertainty with threat, certainty with threat, uncertainty without threat, and certainty without threat. They then tested the subjects on a series of questions designed to measure levels of tolerance.



William Cunningham



Ingrid Haas

In the first experiment, high threat was manipulated through mortality salience, asking subjects to describe their emotions about their own deaths and what will happen physically to their bodies. Low threat was manipulated with questions about dental pain.

In the second experiment, threat and uncertainty were manipulated through various scenarios of a person at the door. High threat involved someone trying to break into the house in the middle of the night (uncertainty) and someone definitely breaking in (certainty), while low threat involved the doorbell ringing in the afternoon (uncertainty) or seeing a friend at the door (certainty).

Both experiments yielded the same results: When threat was present, uncertainty was associated with greater levels of intolerance, but when threat was absent, uncertainty was associated with greater levels of tolerance. These findings have implications for understanding the role of emotions in politics.

Project:

Late Modernism and the War State

Principal Investigator:

Thomas Davis, Department of English

Most accounts of 20th-century literature and culture highlight the dramatic impact of World War I. The most revered works of literary modernism from the 1910s and 1920s—Virginia Woolf’s *Mrs. Dalloway*, Ernest Hemingway’s *In Our Time*, T.S. Eliot’s *The Waste Land*—are marked by the overwhelming sense of alienation, cultural fragmentation, and disenchantment that followed the devastation of the first world war.

Yet the impact of World War II on modernism’s transformation has received far less attention. In part of his forthcoming book, *The Extinct Scene: Late Modernism and Everyday Life*, Thomas Davis examines how the British state used the work of late modernist artists and writers during World War II to consolidate national identity, promote emergency policies, and appeal to other nations for assistance and support.

Poets such as Louis MacNeice and Stephen Spender collaborated on wartime broadcasts for the BBC. Renowned documentary filmmaker Humphrey

Jennings marshaled avant-garde techniques to produce some of the most formally stunning propaganda for the British state, including the classic *Listen to Britain*. And Elizabeth Bowen, the war’s premier short story writer, did espionage for Winston Churchill and wrote reports on the state of Irish neutrality.

With support from the Mershon Center, Davis conducted archival work on the War Artists Advisory Commission, the state organization responsible for coordinating the work of artists and writers with the aims of the British state. His fourth book chapter explains in part how the WAAC recruited the sculptor Henry Moore to document how Londoners huddled in Tube stations underground during air raids. Moore’s sketches became the signature images of the Blitz, but, as Davis shows, these images worked against the intentions of the WAAC.

Davis also spent three weeks in England doing research at the Imperial War Museum in London, British Museum, and Mass-Observation Archive in Brighton. Two articles informed in part by his archival work have appeared: “Late Modernism: British Literature at Midcentury” (*Literature Compass*, April 2012) and “Elizabeth Bowen’s War Gothic” (*Textual Practice*, January 2013).



Thomas Davis



Chip Eveland

Project:

Understanding Informal Political Discussion of U.S. National Security

Principal Investigator:

William “Chip” Eveland, School of Communication

Does talking about politics—even with people who may disagree—boost political knowledge and participation? Research suggests that it does, but the circumstances in which this takes place are unclear because little is known about the actual conversations as they occur in the real world.

In this project, Chip Eveland aims to fill that gap by capturing informal discussions of political issues by a diverse set of voters in their homes and public spaces. To do this, he identified 50 adults randomly sampled from voter registration rolls and equipped them with

RESEARCH on Use of Force and Diplomacy



Kate Ivanova

portable digital voice recorders for two weeks around the 2010 election and the 2011 State of the Union address.

By capturing everyday conversations of actual citizens, this project's goal is to fill in much of what we don't know from current research, such as: how conversations about national security issues get started and how long they last; how much information is shared and its quality; and whether respondents express their opinions and back up opinions with evidence.

One important consideration in examining political discussions is disagreement. How often does it arise? What is its extent? How is it managed? Conflict management strategies include dominance or competition, avoidance or skirting the issue, giving in or obliging, and compromise or integration. This last strategy—creative problem solving—is most consistent with democratic ideals, but is not necessarily the most widely employed.

Eveland now has 3,000 hours of audio recordings, a gold mine of information currently being analyzed. The first pass is flagging when conversations about national security begin and end. Conversations are then coded for characteristics such as specific topic, length of discussion, how the discussion began, whether there is disagreement, how conflict is handled, use of logical reasoning and emotion expression, efforts at persuasion, accuracy of information, and frames employed.

Eveland hopes to use this study to set the stage for a major grant proposal that would allow data collection and coding to take place on a larger scale, so that results are nationally representative and more statistically powerful.

Project:

[Illicit Arms Trade: Analyzing the Unobservable](#)

Principal Investigator:

[Kate Ivanova, Department of Political Science](#)

One of the consequences of globalism is an increase in the illegal arms trade. The fall of Communism effectively deregulated the market, leading to an unprecedented increase in the supply of weapons.

Over 1,000 companies in 100 countries now manufacture small arms. The legal trade is worth \$4 billion a year, with an additional \$1 billion worth traded illegally.

Where do all these small arms go? Past research has found that contrary to expectations, most end up in democratic states. In this project, Kate Ivanova explores why democracies have a larger appetite for small arms by building a theoretical model to track both legal and illegal arms sales.

Data on imports of arms for 122 countries from 1992 to 2008 come from the United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database. Although there are no statistics for illegal arms sales, it is possible to make inferences about illegal trade since Ivanova's model treats the legal and illegal trade in weapons as joint goods.

Ivanova's model also examines funding available to non-state rebel and terrorist organizations. The most common source of funds is sale of natural resources. For example, UNITA in Angola sold rough diamonds while al Qaeda invested in diamonds from Sierra Leone. Data on exports of wood, paper, ferrous metals, fossil fuels and non-ferrous metals were used as a proxy.

In addition, the model takes into account measures for democratic accountability, law and order, ethnic tensions, internal conflict, external conflict, and military expenditures.

Ivanova's research confirms that countries where democracy is strong have a higher demand for small arms. However, it goes further to find that natural resource exports are correlated to whether arms imports were legal or illegal.

Countries with high natural resource exports had higher demand for illegal arms; these included Norway, Bolivia, Venezuela, and Chile. Countries with low natural resource exports had higher demand for legal arms; these included Malta, Cypress, Japan, Bolivia, Bangladesh, and the United States.

Ivanova's research is significant for two reasons. First, her model for studying the invisible illegal arms trade could be applied to other illegal trades such as drugs, wildlife, or human trafficking. Second, it shows that democracy is not necessarily a cure for armed violence.

Project:

Insurgency, Violence, and Anticolonial Resistance:
The 1857 Revolt and Indian Imaginations

Principal Investigator:

Pranav Jani, Department of English

While historical and cultural studies of the 1857 Revolt in India have typically told the story using British sources, few have examined its impact on Indian identity. That is what Pranav Jani has set out to do in this ambitious project. A grant from the Mershon Center allowed him to spend a year doing research at the Nehru Memorial Library and National Archives of India, as well as battle sites where the revolt has been memorialized.

Jani is investigating Indian portrayals of the 1857 revolt in three ways. First, he is looking at the many strands of anticolonial resistance in the Indian nationalist movement of the 20th century. One example is the life JP Narayan, an Indian revolutionary of the interwar period. Though typically seen as a moderate associated with Gandhi, Narayan spent time at Berkeley, Wisconsin, and Ohio State, where he studied sociology and became a Marxist. His changing philosophies walked the line between violence vs. non-violence in the Indian independence movement.

Second, Jani is trying to identify 19th-century Indian sources on the 1857 revolt. Because few Indian voices were recorded, Jani has used British sources reading between the lines. For example, one file from the late 19th century argued against the pardon of a prisoner named Narain Singh. Captured in 1857, Singh was put on a ship to a penal colony but organized a mutiny, went back to India, and rejoined rebel forces. He was captured again and imprisoned for 20 years, but never stopped trying to organize rebellion. To the British he was the worst sort of criminal, but to Indian nationalists he would be considered a hero.

Finally, Jani visited several sites of the 1857 mutiny to see how they are represented today. One town, Jhansi, was home to Rani Lakshmi Bai, who led the local rebellion against the British. A painting depicts the queen riding into battle with her son strapped to her back, and she has achieved near mythic status in song, film, and novels. But displays at the fort she captured and nearby museum tell different stories of her life,

while local people have different interpretations. Some call her a role model for women while others say she represents female virtues of the past.

Jani presented his first paper from this project in October 2012 and eventually plans a book manuscript.

Project:

Global Conflict Assessment: Evaluating Frameworks, Methods, and Dissemination

Principal Investigator:

J. Craig Jenkins, Mershon Center

In recent years, government agencies, think tanks, private companies, and non-governmental organizations have launched a series of global conflict assessment programs, or CAPs. These CAPs are used to track events leading up to global conflicts such as civil wars, violent regime change, civilian massacres, organized insurgency, or terrorist attacks.

By monitoring conflicts, CAPs are supposed to provide warnings of global crises before they happen. Yet despite their proliferation, no one has assessed how well they work.

In this project, J. Craig Jenkins and Stephan Khittel are taking on such an assessment by building a systematic framework for cataloguing, comparing, and evaluating global CAPs.

They will examine the following features of CAPs:

Program focus. What are the program goals? Examples include human rights, peace-building, crisis management, development, or private investment.

Time horizon. Are they concerned with crises that might happen in the next few months, or are they looking at the next three to five years or decade?

Type of conflict. What is the main concern? Examples include insurgency, terrorism, civil war, regime change, and genocide.

Driving factors. What are the relevant predictors for the events tracked?

Methodology. What methods are used to forecast conflicts and crises? Examples include qualitative, quantitative, or mixed, as well as other methods such as simulations and counterfactuals.



Pranav Jani



Craig Jenkins

RESEARCH on Use of Force and Diplomacy



Craig Jenkins

Level of accuracy and precision. While a 60 to 70 percent accuracy rate is acceptable for social sciences, is that enough for policy decisions?

Method of dissemination. Is the audience specific decision makers, private groups, or the general public? While greater openness and exchange are needed to improve these systems, previous research shows that private systems are better resourced.

Link to actionable items. How does conflict assessment lead to action? Who decides when action is taken, and can the outcomes be reviewed?

A grant from the Mershon Center allowed Khittel to spend a month at Ohio State working with Jenkins to track down global CAPs, identify their relevant features, and interview CAPs personnel. They plan to produce both academic and general interest articles on this project.

Project:

[World Handbook of Political Indicators IV](#)

Principal Investigator:

[J. Craig Jenkins, Mershon Center](#)

The *World Handbook of Political Indicators IV*, or WHIV, is a global cross-national dataset that maps contentious political activity on a daily basis from 1990 to 2004. Building on the analytic tradition laid down by three earlier editions of the *World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators*, WHIV provides researchers with event data that can be used to assess political conflicts in all countries and major territories in the world.

The key question underlying WHIV is, “Who did what to whom?” To answer this, WHIV takes stories from the Reuters international news wire and codes them for a series of event forms such as civil protest, civil violence, state sanctions, state violence, and political relaxation.

Using this data, researchers can answer questions such as:

- What are the social and political origins of civil protest and violence?
- What drives state sanctions, repression, and violence?

- How does domestic contentious politics interact with inter-state conflict?
- Can certain indicators provide an early warning of armed conflict and other state failures?
- Do civil protest and violence contribute to democratization and other forms of regime change?
- What is the impact of terrorist violence on civil liberties and political freedoms?

In this project, Craig Jenkins and co-investigators Charles Lewis Taylor of Virginia Tech and independent scholar Marianne Abbot are preparing a university press book to accompany distribution of the dataset.

A grant from the Mershon Center enabled a research assistant to conduct reliability testing by comparing WHIV data to similar datasets that used other types of machine coding as well as human coding. Funds from the Mershon Center and National Science Foundation paid for development of a secure website for ongoing updating and distribution of WHIV data.

The dataset is available in both daily files and annual files and currently covers 231 countries and territories using 40 event forms to identify 263,912 events. It is available on the *World Handbook of Political Indicators IV* website at sociology.osu.edu/worldhandbook.

Project:

[The Venerable Titan: Fear, Threats, and the Making of American Foreign Policy, 1939–2003](#)

Principal Investigator:

[Robert McMahon, Department of History](#)

In this book project, Robert McMahon examines the role of fear and threat in American foreign policy from World War II to the U.S. invasion of Iraq. How important have perceptions of threat been to decision makers, and to what extent have these fears been deliberately exaggerated?

The book seeks to explain a paradox: Why has the United States, a global superpower, been so haunted by fears of its own vulnerability? Why have these fears persisted for so long even as the security environment has changed? Is this American fixation with threats to its safety unique?



Robert McMahon

McMahon will examine these questions through a series of six case studies, each centering on the U.S. response to a particular threat. The first looks at the debate from 1939–41 about whether the Axis posed a mortal threat to American safety or if domestic policy was more important. The interventionists won the debate with the bombing of Pearl Harbor.

The last case study considers the national debate over the Islamic terrorist threat from September 11 up to the invasion of Iraq. The nature of the threat was not self-evident, and McMahon's account will emphasize contingency and the importance of individual actors in policy outcomes.

Other case studies include debates over the:

- Soviet/Communist threat at the outset of the Cold War, 1945–49,
- threat posed by China in the 1950s and 1960s,
- threat of Soviet nuclear weapons in the 1970s and 1980s, and
- threat of Serbian nationalism to European stability after the Cold War.

In examining these debates, McMahon will draw on insights from constructivism, which holds that the concept of fear and threat are by their nature social constructions. However, he does not believe such constructions have no meaning outside the concept itself. Rather, he sees them as rooted in external reality, but interpreted in very different ways by different actors.

None of the threatening states had the capability to invade, much less conquer, the United States. To understand how they still managed to engender such fear, McMahon will tease apart fear, a primal emotion, from threat, a rational calculation. In this way, his book will make a significant contribution not only to diplomatic history but to the emerging field of history of emotions.

Project:

Revising 'The Military Revolution'

Principal Investigator:

Geoffrey Parker, Department of History

In 1988, historian Geoffrey Parker published his best-known work, *The Military Revolution: Military Innovation and the Rise of the West, 1500–1800*. In this book, Parker asks how the West, small and deficient in natural resources, came to control over one-third of the world.

Parker argues that in scarcely a century four key military innovations transformed European warfare, providing the foundation for the "rise of the West":

- mass production of bronze artillery in the late 15th century, enabling a shift from labor-intensive to capital-intensive warfare sailing vessels capable of making long-distance voyages and delivering lethal broadsides;
- artillery fortresses, perfected in the 1520s and spread from Italy to Europe and European possessions overseas; and
- volley fire and drill for infantry, introduced by the Dutch Army in the 1590s

While *The Military Revolution* has garnered interest from a broad array of historians, political scientists, and strategic analysts, it also has been the subject of controversy. In 1995 Clifford J. Rogers (an Ohio State PhD) published a collection of the leading contributions in *The Military Revolution Debate*.

In this project, Parker is substantially revising his "disputed classic" by undertaking new research himself and incorporating research by others. From his own research, Parker will add archival data about the birth of the naval broadside in England, the spread of artillery fortresses to Ireland and European colonies, and the birth of volley fire in the army of the Dutch Republic.



Geoffrey Parker

RESEARCH on Use of Force and Diplomacy



Oded Shenkar

Support from the Mershon Center allowed Parker to spend two months at the Archives Nationales in Paris going through the papers of Marshal Vauban, the most eminent soldier of modern Europe, and in Hanoi working on the spread of firearms to Vietnam, which eagerly embraced Western military technology in the 17th century. He also reviewed substantial research by other scholars, especially on the impact of European firearms in Africa and America in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Parker's thoroughly revised version of *The Military Revolution* is under contract at Cambridge University Press.

Despite the importance of international relations to the overall business climate, international business scholars have rarely examined this as a factor in management decision making. Instead, it is usually considered an "exogenous factor" or "uncertainty."

Such marginalization of foreign affairs in business scholarship presents a problem when conflicts result in trade restrictions or boycotts. What's more, animosity between nations can last for generations, exerting a continuing influence over business climate.

In order to study how foreign affairs affect business decision making, Oded Shenkar and Ilgaz Arikian have undertaken an ambitious project: they aim to integrate data from political science, international relations, and area studies with scholarship from international business.

Specifically, Shenkar and Arikian have created a large dataset that includes international conflict, economic conditions, and business transactions such as joint ventures, acquisitions, and cooperative agreements for hundreds of corporations, as well as information about the managers working in them. Over 350 corporations in 200 countries are included.

To analyze such a large dataset, Shenkar and Arikian are focusing on country dyads, examining factors that can influence business decisions such as political and military alliances, trade bloc memberships, and longstanding conflicts. The object is to see how these factors correlate to decisions by managers of corporations doing business in the other country. While anecdotes provide evidence for the influence of international relations on business—for example, the drop in sales of French products in the United States after France expressed disapproval for the Iraq War—no one has attempted to study this in a comprehensive way.

Shenkar and Arikian hope not only to contribute to widening the interdisciplinary nature of international business scholarship, but also to create a dataset useful for scholars to come.



Ilgaz Arikian

Project:
**How Does Conflict Between Nations
 Impact Management Decisions?**

Principal Investigators:
**Oded Shenkar and Ilgaz Arikian,
 Fisher College of Business**

Business decisions are supposed to be rational.

Before investing company resources, managers are supposed to look at the numbers, weigh the risks, consider the returns, and make a calculated decision on whether and how to proceed.

But in the real world, that's often not how it works. Managers are, after all, human and sometimes allow emotions to influence their choices.

One area in which this can happen is in decisions about investing in other countries—especially if that country is locked in conflict with the manager's own. Animosity between nations can affect corporate decisions on whether to do business with companies in another country, and if so, how to structure business relationships.

RESEARCH on Ideas, Identities, and Decisional Processes

Project: Identity, Threat, and Mediated Intergroup Conflict

Principal Investigator:
Erik Nisbet, School of Communication

Does increased TV news coverage of an Islamic threat lead to support for limiting the civil liberties of Muslims? Two lines of research by Erik Nisbet suggest the answer is yes.

In the first study, Nisbet and graduate student Elizabeth Stoycheff worked with Survey Sampling International to conduct a national online survey of 800 participants to find out their attitudes toward Muslim Americans, policy preferences, and news consumption habits.

Several weeks later they presented experimental groups of participants with one in a series of simulated news stories about a material threat to physical or economic security or symbolic threat to in-group culture and values. Among the fake news stories were:

- An Islamic mosque to be built in a local community such as Toledo
- A plot by Islamic terrorists to blow up a shopping mall averted
- A plot by unidentified terrorists to blow up a shopping mall averted

A fourth control group got no simulated news story, and all groups were resurveyed to see whether their attitudes had changed.

Results were striking. Nisbet and Stoycheff found that endorsement of negative Muslim stereotypes rose significantly for those who had read a simulated news story than for the control group—even those who had read the story in which the terrorists were not identified.

Moreover, the more participants paid attention to news about terrorism—especially TV news—the more pronounced the activation of negative stereotypes was. This activation in turn was associated with greater support for greater restrictions of civil liberties for Muslim Americans.

Nisbet found the same pattern of results while conducting a second survey that turned into a natural experiment featuring a very real news story—the killing of Osama bin Laden.

In this study, Nisbet and colleague Michelle Ortiz were working with Cornell University to conduct a national telephone poll when bin Laden was killed on May 1, 2011, after two-thirds of the 850 participants had been surveyed. This turn of events gave them a chance to measure the effects of a major news story about terrorism on attitudes toward Muslim Americans.

Survey responses changed significantly. First, those rating their consumption of news about terrorism, especially television news, as high rose 30 percent after bin Laden's death. Even more striking, the number of participants who believed a terrorist attack on the United States was likely in the next few months rose from one in six to two in five—an increase of 250 percent.

Attitudes toward Muslim Americans also changed in the wake of massive news coverage after bin Laden's death. More participants agreed with statements that Muslim Americans threatened American security, while fewer opposed limits on civil liberties of Muslim Americans. These changes came not from those who identified themselves as conservative, but from liberals and moderates, whose attitudes aligned with conservative perceptions after bin Laden was killed.

Nisbet and Ortiz found that while activation of negative attitudes toward Muslim Americans decomposed after a few weeks, they could be more easily re-activated in the future. Repeated news coverage of Islamic terrorism could make such attitudes chronic.

Results of the first study will be published in *Public Opinion Quarterly*, while results of the second are available at eriknisbet.com/files/binladen_report.pdf.



Erik Nisbet



Elizabeth Stoycheff

RESEARCH on Ideas, Identities, and Decisional Processes



Theodora Dragostinova

Project:
Making Nations: The Struggle over National Classifications in the (Post-) Ottoman Balkans

Principal Investigator:
Theodora Dragostinova, Department of History

With the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire, the Balkans began the century-long process of “making nations”—a transition from diverse populations under one empire to a series of homogenous nation-states. Crucial to this process was the struggle over national identity.

In this project, Theodora Dragostinova explores two facets of nation building in the Balkans: the development of national classification systems in Bulgaria in the early 20th century, and negotiations over the borders of Macedonia after World War II.

In her article “In Search of the Bulgarians: Mapping the Nation through National Classifications,” Dragostinova examines how Bulgarian demographers, ethnographers, historians, writers, and other officials came up with various categories for its population.

Demographers devised mechanisms for counting the population that used language, religion, and nationality as criteria, but they constantly adjusted the categories to handle diverse ethnic and religious populations in Bulgaria’s current and aspired territories. Ethnographers traveled in areas claimed for Bulgaria, providing descriptions of various groups they encountered.

As part of their classification system, these officials divided Bulgaria’s inhabitants into Turks and Pomaks, Greeks, Romanians and Vlachs, as well as Gagauz, Tatars, Tsintsars, Karakachans, Gypsies, Armenians, Jews, and others. They lumped various religious practices into larger groups that facilitated the goals of the nation-state. They also tried to explain away discrepancies between language, nationality, and religion.

Building on Dragostinova’s previous book *Between Two Motherlands*, about Greek minorities in Bulgaria, this article explores the social construction of nations

to make a larger argument about the workings of identity politics in the process of nation building. It will be published as part of a volume based on the 2011 Mershon Center conference “Beyond Mosque, Church, and State.”

In the second part of this project, Dragostinova turns her attention to Cold War diplomatic history, examining the negotiations between Bulgaria, Greece, and Yugoslavia over the borders of Macedonia after World War II. This article will make an original contribution to historiography, as nothing has been written about this period in Balkan history.

Project:
The Cinematic Self: Brazilian Slavery Films and National Identity

Principal Investigator:
Richard Gordon, Department of Spanish and Portuguese

Can cultural artifacts such as film change their audience’s perceptions and beliefs about themselves and their national identity? Richard Gordon thinks so, and is explaining how this takes place through the study of five historical films about African slavery in Brazil.

Filmmakers in Brazil have long recognized the central role of slavery in the development of national identity. Depictions of slavery have been a staple of Brazilian historical film since the 1940s, a form of cinematic activism that has engaged politics and identity across time.

In this book project, Gordon analyzes five Brazilian films:

- *Xica da Silva* (1976, dir. by Carlos Diegues)
- *Quilombo* (1984, dir. by Carlos Diegues)
- *Chico Rei* (1985, dir. by Walter Lima Jr.)
- *Aleijadinho: Paixão Glória e Suplício* (2000, dir. by Geraldo Santos Pereira)
- *Cafundo* (2005, dir. by Paulo Betti and Clovis Bueno)



Richard Gordon

The project hones in on one common tool these films use to change their viewers' beliefs: a strong central character. Strategies used to influence the audience include:

- associating the protagonist with favorable qualities of Brazilian national identity,
- inducing viewers to identify with the protagonist who becomes a "cinematic self,"
- linking the past portrayed in the film with the present time of the viewer, and
- casting the film's cinematic self as representative of the national population.

Gordon's study is interdisciplinary. On the one hand, he examines the sociopolitical contexts in which the films were made, and the cinematic devices used to promote their perspectives. On the other hand, he draws from social psychology for insight into how identity works, and cognitive sciences for how thoughts, emotions, and beliefs can be activated by narrative.

A grant from the Mershon Center allowed Gordon to gain extended access to the archives at Cinemateca Brasileira in São Paulo, where he could finish the final stages of research. His book is forthcoming with University of Texas Press.

Project:

God's Nation: Religious Nationalism in Contemporary American Politics

Principal Investigator:

Irfan Nooruddin, Department of Political Science

Does religion affect attitudes toward immigrants?

Past scholarship has shown that nonbelievers and members of minority religions are less hostile toward immigrants than members of major religious affiliations, and that evangelical Christians are most hostile of all. But why?

Irfan Nooruddin, with then-graduate student Allyson Shortle and Eric McDaniel of University of Texas, set out to examine the mechanisms behind these findings. Using symbolic politics and social identity theory, they argue that attitudes toward immigrants are shaped by a religiously informed interpretation of American national identity they call Christian nationalism.

Social identity theory, which examines the need to differentiate one's own group from out-groups, led Nooruddin to hypothesize that people with strong Christian nationalist leanings see immigrants as a threat to their own values and beliefs. Because Christian nationalism intertwines religious and national identity, immigrants pose a threat by sharing in what it means to be American.

To flesh out this hypothesis, Nooruddin used the 2006 Pew Immigration Attitudes Survey and the 2008 Cooperative Congressional Election Survey to test four hypotheses:

- Christians should express higher levels of anti-immigrant attitudes than nonbelievers and non-Christians.
- Evangelical Christians should show the most pronounced anti-immigrant attitudes.
- Frequency of attendance at religious services should be negatively correlated with anti-immigrant attitudes.
- Those who adhere to Christian nationalism should express more anti-immigrant attitudes than those who don't.

Nooruddin's analysis found that religious conservatism is linked to negative attitudes toward immigrants; these attitudes are based on cultural rather than economic concerns; they are rooted in a belief system of Christian nationalism; and they are strongest among evangelical Protestants.

The research found two mechanisms for these relationships. While some religious conservatives are less tolerant of all out-groups, others focus on a specific vision of America as a favored nation that has a covenant with God. These groups tend to be less tolerant of immigrants in particular.

Nooruddin's research makes three important contributions: It is the first systematic analysis of the mechanisms by which religion influences attitudes toward immigrants; it explores how religion influences policy preferences toward non-religious issues; and it shows how symbolic leanings, identity, and self-interest combine to shape opinions.



Irfan Nooruddin

RESEARCH on Ideas, Identities, and Decisional Processes



Stephanie Smith

Project:

Mexico's Cultural Revolution: The Politics of Art in Post-Revolutionary Mexico

Principal Investigator:

Stephanie Smith, Department of History

The Mexican Revolution of 1910 began as a rebellion against the 31-year dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz that had led to extreme concentration of wealth in the hands of a few rich plantation owners and an economy highly dependent on international corporations.

By 1917, the country established one of the most radical and comprehensive constitutions in modern history, guaranteeing labor rights such as the right to organize and strike, restrictions on the Church, national ownership of natural resources, and universal male suffrage.

The election of Gen. Alvaro Obregon as president in 1920 is commonly considered the end of the revolution. In an effort to unite a largely illiterate country, Obregon's secretary of education Jose Vasconcelos turned to mural art—a technique used by the Mayans and Aztecs—and commissioned three of Mexico's top artists to paint murals throughout the country.

These muralists, along with other artists and writers of Mexico from the 1920s to the 1960s, are the subject of Stephanie Smith's second book, *Mexico's Cultural Revolution*. Smith examines the interactions of these artists—most of whom belonged to the Communist Party—with the post-revolutionary government as it tried to roll back the reforms of the 1917 constitution.

Smith argues that the fusion of revolutionary ideology and culture in the post-revolutionary era significantly influenced the Mexican state and shaped an identity that continues until today.

Among the artists Smith discusses are:

- Muralist Diego Rivera, who painted large political pieces depicting Mexico's indigenous past and global revolutionary heroes
- Muralist David Alfaro Siqueiros, in and out of prison for political activities including the attempted assassination of Leon Trotsky



A mural by Diego Rivera depicting the history of Mexico adorns the main stairwell of the National Palace in Mexico City.

- Frida Kahlo, whose art juxtaposed authentic indigenous Mexico with modern urban atrocities
- Tina Modotti, who photographed peasant demonstrations and poor indigenous women
- Trudi Blom, who photographed the indigenous Lacandon people of Chiapas

A grant from the Mershon Center supported Smith on research trips to the Hoover Institute, home of the Leon Trotsky collection, and Mexico's National Archives housed in the Lecumberri prison, which once held political prisoners including several of the artists discussed in her book. These archives now hold newly released government memos on seditious activity.

Project:

An Era of Moderation: The United States, 1933–68

Principal Investigator:

David Stebenne, Department of History

The 1930s through the 1960s saw fundamental changes across the American political system, yet no historian has ever written a comprehensive account of this era. With this project, David Stebenne is undertaking that account, building upon his previous work in writing books about the American left and right during the same time period.



David Stebenne

Stebenne sees two overarching themes in U.S. history from the 1930s through the 1960s. First was a search for greater security. In the military arena, this era saw the establishment of a large, powerful military and national security complex as well as the embrace of collective security agreements to deter aggression and promote peace.

The economic arena saw the emergence of the modern U.S. welfare state with Social Security as the centerpiece, the establishment of a mass income tax structure to support government spending, and the use of government power to promote economic growth and fight downturns.

The search for security in social and cultural arenas saw a decline in support for legalized racial segregation, a revival of mainstream religious belief, the emergence of cities and suburbs as the dominant place of residence, and the success of mass media in reaching ever-broader audiences.

Stebenne's second overarching theme in U.S. history during this era is greater moderation in American political life. The book will explore the growth of moderation from the 1930s to the 1950s, as well as critiques of moderation that led to social upheaval in the 1960s.

Finally, the book will compare American history from the 1930s through the 1960s to what was happening in other advanced market economies, including both the winners and losers after World War II. It also will examine how U.S. developments affected nations of the Third World.

A grant from the Mershon Center allowed Stebenne to visit the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library, where he traced Hoover's post-presidential activities mentoring young conservatives such as Richard Nixon; the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, where he examined African American newspaper coverage of presidential elections; and the Paley Center for Media, where he charted the transition of Ronald Reagan from TV and movie star to political leader.

Project:

The Integration of Immigrants in Schools

Principal Investigator:

Bruce Weinberg, Department of Economics

In multicultural societies, people from different groups must deal with one another. Yet the ways in which they do this vary widely. How much do the groups integrate? How much do they segregate? How much influence does the majority group have on minorities, and vice versa?

Bruce Weinberg and co-investigator Shqiponja Telhaj from University of Sussex set out to answer these questions by focusing on the microcosm of schools. Integration in schools is particularly important because they are formative environments. Students who do not integrate in schools are less likely to be successful in the labor market.

Weinberg is using a dataset of more than 40 million records over eight years from schools in London, one of the most diverse cities in the world, to examine the effects of immigrants on the educational outcomes of native-born students and on the immigrants themselves.

From previous research supported by the Mershon Center, Weinberg found that minority groups integrate when they have small numbers, but as their numbers grow, they tend to segregate.

Some of the variables Weinberg is considering in the current study include the size of the school, the size of the immigrant population, and overall test scores. For example, if immigrants at a school have low test scores, is it because they are immigrants or because they are in a poor school? To determine this, Weinberg is comparing immigrant test scores to those of native-born students as well as tracking immigrant test scores across different grades and schools.

Weinberg also will also examine whether immigrants who do well bring up the majority population, or if they are so segregated that there are in effect two different populations. He will also be able to see the effect of immigrants on different types of schools (for example, those that offer free meals), or different types of students (for example, special needs classes).

The goal is to produce a pilot study suitable for inclusion in a larger grant proposal.



Bruce Weinberg

RESEARCH on Institutions That Manage Violent Conflicts



Alexander Thompson

Project:
The Evolution of Global Climate Change Institutions

Principal Investigator:
Alexander Thompson, Department
of Political Science

In 2009, delegates negotiated the Copenhagen Accord to chart the world's future direction on climate change after the Kyoto Protocol. Although they agreed to limit global warming to 2 degrees Celsius, nations were not required to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by specific amounts, and delegates voted only to "take note of" the agreement, not adopt it formally.

The result was widespread condemnation from policymakers and activists, who called the Copenhagen conference a "crime scene," "disaster," and "great failure."

But was the Copenhagen Accord so bad? Alexander Thompson doesn't think so. Thompson argues that while observers have judged Copenhagen by the standards of "hard" international law—which is specific, rigid, and binding—an approach based on

soft law may be more appropriate for addressing climate change.

While hard law results in deeper commitments, Thompson argues, soft law is more flexible and easier to negotiate, resulting in broader participation. The 1997 Kyoto Protocol, which had binding emissions targets, shows the disadvantage of hard law, as many top emitting countries were unwilling to make commitments or declined to participate at all. The result was little discernible difference in greenhouse gas emissions after Kyoto went into effect.

Thompson argues that the characteristics of climate change as an international problem make it better suited to being addressed through soft law. First, climate is a global public good, meaning that any successful effort requires widespread participation.

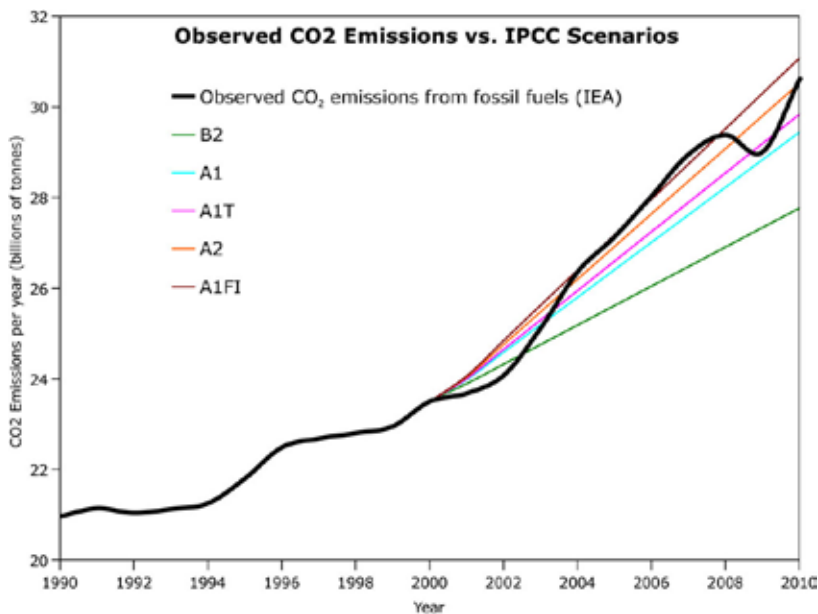
Second, climate change is still a young issue full of uncertainty, making the costs and benefits of various policy options unclear. The flexibility of soft law is often prescribed to address uncertainty because it allows policies to be tried and adjusted as new information comes in.

Finally, specific impacts of climate change vary widely across countries, as do the costs of reducing emissions. Soft law accommodates this heterogeneity by lending itself to decentralization and differentiation. A combination of flexibility and decentralization allows for an adaptive approach, often advocated for environmental and natural resource problems.

The Copenhagen Accord, Thompson argues, signaled a shift toward a climate regime that is less legalized but not necessarily less effective. It takes a bottom-up and more flexible approach, allowing governments to devise their own mitigation strategies from a menu of choices and adjust them over time. Rates of participation have skyrocketed—89 countries, including China, India, and the United States, have submitted pledges covering 80 percent of all global emissions.

The climate case has broad implications for theory and policy. When confronting new global challenges, rather than striving to achieve the most legalized regime possible, Thompson's research suggests we should design rules and institutions to address the specific characteristics underlying the issue. We should also think about international accords more dynamically, as the product of evolving institutional choices often built on a foundation of soft law.

This research has contributed to a number of articles and working papers and is part of book-length project on the design and evolution of the global climate regime.



The Kyoto Protocol of 1997 made no difference in the rising trend of greenhouse gas emissions, according to this chart from the International Energy Agency. Alexander Thompson argues this demonstrates the ineffectiveness of hard law as a way to deal with climate change.

Project:**Judicial Independence in Latin America****Principal Investigator:**

Rachel Bowen, Department of Political Science

Illegal drug trafficking has wreaked havoc across much of Latin America. Trade in cocaine, heroin, and marijuana to the United States has fostered the growth of violent organized crime, putting the court system, specifically judges, at risk. Judges in many Latin American countries are routinely threatened, requiring governments to enact security measures.

To understand the scope of this problem, Rachel Bowen has surveyed a cross-section of judges in two Latin American countries: Guatemala, where the problem is severe, and Costa Rica, where it is less of a concern. Support from the Mershon Center allowed Bowen to hire a graduate assistant and native Spanish speaker to code survey results.

Questions measured a variety of possible infringements on judicial independence, including:

- institutional actions, such as removal from office or cuts to budget,
- contacts between judges and others such as politicians or criminal organizations,
- media attention pressuring judges to rule a certain way, and
- infringements on personal security or safety of family members, or attempts to bribe.

Possible enhancements of judicial independence included:

- institutional guarantees of budgets and complaint procedures,
- security measures such as police protection, private bodyguards, armored vehicles, metal detectors, and hotlines and
- judges' own perceptions of their role and position in society.

Preliminary results show that judges in Guatemala are much more concerned about violence than their counterparts in Costa Rica. When asked about the most significant obstacles to judicial independence, Guatemalan judges listed fear for their own safety and that of their families and lack of support from authorities. Judges in Costa Rica, by contrast, mentioned press influence on public opinion and the attitude of upper court judges toward lower court judges.

In describing the role of the courts, judges in Guatemala said it was to administer justice without

fear, be a pillar in the democratic rule of law, and guarantee human rights. Those in Costa Rica said it was to act as a counterweight to other powers or the republic, and to resolve conflicts.

Bowen plans to publish this research in journals and eventually a book on judicial politics in Central America.

Project:**Lake Baikal and the World Water Crisis****Principal Investigator:**

Nicholas Breyfogle, Department of History

This project is an environmental history of the Lake Baikal region in Siberia from the 17th to 20th century.

Holding one-fifth of the world's freshwater, Baikal is the largest lake on the planet. It is also the oldest at 25 million years of age, and the deepest at over one mile. Named a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1996, Baikal contains at least 1,500 endemic species.

Nicholas Breyfogle is interested in two related aspects of Baikal's history: the cultural meanings that people have attributed to the lake and the socio-economic activity connected with the lake.

On the cultural side, the lake functioned as a religious space for indigenous peoples who called it the "Sacred Sea." Early Russian writings vacillated between wonderment and warnings about its dangerous waters. Modern writers came to view Baikal as part of the Russian identity.

Scientific study of Lake Baikal began in the 19th century, influencing the development of Russian biology, ecology, and seismology. Later, Baikal offered Soviet scientists a chance to work in natural systems not available in the West.

On the socio-economic side, Breyfogle examines human activities on the lake such as fishing, logging, transportation, manufacturing, electric power production, and bottled water. Tourism has a long history at Lake Baikal, with eco-tourism championed in recent years.

Russian conservation efforts began in the early 20th century with the establishment of the Barguzin



Rachel Bowen



Nicholas Breyfogle

RESEARCH on Institutions That Manage Violent Conflicts



Sarah Brooks

Preserve in 1916. However, the environmental movement did not develop in earnest until the late 1960s, largely in response to Khrushchev's decision to put Lake Baikal to work by building a pulp and paper factory complex at its southern tip.

Since 1969, seven more parks and preserves have been designated around the lake. The critique of Soviet power by environmentalists is an important development in post-Stalinist society. Yet conservation sometimes came at a price, entailing the resettlement of native communities.

Many experts believe water shortages will become the most contentious fight of the 21st century, and Lake Baikal could be a critical resource. Having a historical understanding of the lake and its relationship to the Russian people will be essential to facing these issues.

Project:

Insecure Democracy: Risk and Distributional Conflict in Brazil

Principal Investigator:

Sarah Brooks, Department of Political Science

How does a person's experience of personal security affect his or her participation in democratic politics, and what are the results for distribution of public goods?

In this project, Sarah Brooks seeks to answer these questions by examining crime rates, income levels, and public expenditures by the municipal councils of two cities in Brazil.

Brazil makes a good test case for examining the link between personal security and public policy for several reasons. First, although Brazil has experienced a transition to democracy and strong economic growth, some of its cities are beset with among the highest homicide rates in the world, along with deep economic insecurity for many of its citizens.

Second, Brazil has led the way in the decentralization of budget decisions through municipal councils in which citizens participate in decisions about how public funds are spent. Such participatory councils have been touted as a way to channel distributional conflict and lessen historic inequality by ensuring services are provided to the poor and insecure.

Are these councils working out as planned? Brooks examines this question in two ways. First, building on a pilot study funded by the Mershon Center in 2009, she has undertaken a large face-to-face survey of more than 1,200 people in São Paulo and Recife. These interviews gauge perceptions of personal security by asking about vulnerability to job loss and victimization by violent crime, as well as the means through which citizens insure against those risks. The survey also measures the frequency and intensity of participation in local budgeting councils.

Second, Brooks will map census data on household incomes and violent crime with municipal data on public investments in social services and infrastructure to see if there is a correlation.

By tracking perceptions of personal security with rates of civic participation, then placing these responses within a broader socioeconomic context, Brooks hopes to identify patterns in public investment, showing how democracy can address problems of inequality and violence in emerging nations.

Based on this research, Brooks plans to produce two articles and a proposal to the National Science Foundation for multiyear cross-national study of the effects of risk on democracy.

Project:

Comparative National Elections Project

Principal Investigators:

Dick Gunther, Department of Political Science

Paul Beck, Departments of Political Science and Sociology, School of Communication

William "Chip" Eveland, School of Communication, Department of Political Science

The Comparative National Elections Project (CNEP) is a multi-year, multi-country examination of citizen voting behavior and attitudes in democracies around the world. In addition to including the conventional factors in explaining voting decisions, it has pioneered a focus on how voters receive information about policies, parties, and candidates during election campaigns.

CNEP began in 1990 with surveys in the first national elections of the 1990s in Germany, Britain, the United States, and Japan. It expanded in 1993 to include eight more countries and additional questions. CNEP recently expanded again so that it now includes 28 datasets from 20 countries supplemented by several non-project datasets. These data have been incorporated into a single merged file in which several hundred core items have been rigorously standardized.

CNEP is the second-largest international project of its kind. What sets CNEP apart from other cross-national election studies, however, is its systematic comparative analysis of data in a theoretically and thematically unified publication.

The first edited volume from the project was published by Oxford University Press in 2007. Last year, project leaders met at the Wallenburg Research Centre of Stellenbosch University in South Africa to finalize chapters for the next edited volume, which adds new Asian and African countries and a focus on values.

Among its topics are:

- the role of mass media, discussion networks, secondary associations, and political parties as the four principal channels of political communication in democracies;
- the impact of sociopolitical values on electoral behavior;
- voting determinants, including long-term factors such as social cleavages, value conflicts and partisanship, and short-term factors such as the state of the economy and candidate attributes;

- determinants of voting turnout, including the impacts of individual characteristics, country electoral laws, and political communication; and
- a detailed case study of attitude formation and political behavior across four decades in Spain, based on a panel study and in-depth interviews.

Project leaders also are planning the fourth phase of CNEP, which will integrate new survey data from Germany, Indonesia, Mexico, Portugal, South Africa, and the United States. New additions to the project include Algeria, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia, and efforts are underway to gain funding to support future surveys in Africa, Central Asia, and Eastern Europe.

So far CNEP has produced more than 100 chapters and articles and one edited book. All the datasets also are posted on the project website at cnep.ics.ul.pt.

Project:

[The Coming Storms: Resilience to Climate Change, Political Stress, and Economic Shock in Eastern Honduras](#)

Principal Investigator:

[Kendra McSweeney, Department of Geography](#)

The indigenous people of Latin America are among the most vulnerable in the world, subject to multiple shocks stemming from climate change, deforestation, and drug trafficking.

Kendra McSweeney has studied one indigenous group—the Tawahka of eastern Honduras—for more than 15 years. A grant from the Mershon Center helped support her for nine months of research to measure how the Tawahka are coping with current stressors facing their society.

Specifically McSweeney set out to examine four shocks: health, economy, environment, and drug trafficking. Accompanying her were two research assistants, doctoral student Zoe Pearson and undergraduate Sara Santiago. They helped conduct surveys of all 120 Tawahka households, as well as focus groups and interviews of elders and key informants.



Richard Gunther



Paul Beck



Chip Eveland



Section heads for the Comparative National Elections Project met at Stellenbosch University in South Africa to finalize chapters for the next edited book. Principal investigators include Paul Beck (far right), Richard Gunther (third from right), and William “Chip” Eveland (fourth from right).

RESEARCH on Institutions That Manage Violent Conflicts



Kendra McSweeney

In previous research after Hurricane Mitch decimated Honduras in 1998, McSweeney found that while the Tawahka had lost their cacao plantations, they adapted by using the forest for subsistence resources such as bushmeat, medicinal herbs, and mahogany for dugout canoes.

This time, McSweeney found that drug trafficking is overwhelming Tawahka society. The remote rainforest location of the Tawahka is an ideal place for planes to land and transfer drugs. Traffickers pay the Tawahka large sums to move the drugs by canoe. For people who have lost other sources of income, this money is impossible to refuse.

Traffickers are also pressuring the Tawahka to sell their land holdings. For decades the Tawahka have been in charge of the Tawahka Asangni Biosphere, a rich repository of plant and animal life. Traffickers are buying the land as a way to launder drug money, then paying the Tawahka to clear it. The pace of rainforest destruction has skyrocketed.

Once back in Columbus, McSweeney used Mershon funds to hire a graduate assistant in geodetic science to put together satellite imagery showing the destruction of the Honduran rainforest from 1996 to 2011. The temporal correlation to the expanding drug trade is clear.

McSweeney's research argues for a new approach to the war on drugs. While the United States is the top consumer of drugs from Latin America, its militarized strategy for fighting drug trafficking is pushing violence into evermore remote locations.

McSweeney argues the drug trade is so rampant in the area and economic choices so limited that non-involvement is not an option. Whereas the Tawahka were able to survive and adapt to Hurricane Mitch, she says, the drug trade is a "game changer."

Project:

[Managing Urbanization and Development in China During Crisis](#)

Principal Investigator:

[Jeremy Wallace, Department of Political Science](#)

Why has the Chinese Community Party held power for the last six decades while the Soviet Union and most other communist states have collapsed?

Jeremy Wallace tackles this question by examining how one socio-economic factor—urbanization—affects autocratic survival.

Scholars affiliated with the Chinese Communist Party have argued that the Chinese government fears "Latin Americanization," marked by the development of highly unequal megacities and the crime, slums, and social instability that come with them. For this reason, in 2002 China abolished agricultural taxes and began subsidizing rural areas.

China appears to be an anomaly in this regard, as most developing nations favor cities as a way to reduce the threat of urban unrest. Wallace argues that such favoritism is self-defeating in the long run because urbanization increases the number of malcontents who may threaten the regime. By funneling money to rural areas, China has reduced this long-term risk.

The global financial crisis of 2008 provides an excellent test of Wallace's arguments. China's government responded to the crisis in two ways: by approving a \$600 billion stimulus package, and by managing urban-rural migration through its *hukou* system of household registration.

As orders for Chinese goods plummeted, factories in cities along the coast were forced to shut down. Collective ownership of land in the countryside provided a "social security system of last resort," dissipating discontent by returning 20 million unemployed workers to rural villages.

A grant from the Mershon Center has allowed Wallace to pursue two lines of research. First, by going through news releases and reports, he is putting together a database of projects funded by the stimulus package to see whether money went to support rural projects such as roads, water, energy, education, and health care, rather than propping up failing factories in cities.

Second, he is going through news releases and reports to see whether large cities with higher unemployment enforced the *hukou* system more strictly by sending workers back to the country.

Besides publishing a book, Wallace also will add his results to a multi-country, multi-university proposal to NASA to use satellite data to compare patterns of urbanization in China and India.



Jeremy Wallace

Graduate Students

Stephanie Aubry (Spanish and Portuguese) traveled to El Salvador in March and July 2012 to research her doctoral dissertation “Intergenerational Trauma and Violence in the Public Sphere: The Haunting Legacy of the Salvadoran Civil War and the Emergence of Transnational Gang Culture.” Her research addresses the circumstances surrounding the emergence of the Mara gangs and the conditions under which they have developed into sophisticated transnational organizations. While in El Salvador, Aubry spent her time talking to anyone she could—friends and professionals, hotel employees, taxi drivers, etc.—to get an idea of how the economic crisis and the current epidemic of violence are affecting people in their daily lives, and also of how the people were planning to vote in the 2014 national elections. Moreover, she was able to watch the daily news, read the newspapers, and travel the city as much as possible to observe everyday life in response to the turbulent political climate, the economic crisis, and the upticks in gang violence throughout the country.

Zoltan Buzas (Political Science) used his Mershon grant money to conduct archival research at the National Archives in Washington, John F. Kennedy Library in Boston, and Mudd Seeley Library in Princeton, New Jersey. The research was for his dissertation “Race and International Politics: Amity and Enmity among Great Britain, the United States, and Japan, 1902–1992.” Buzas found that racial identity can shape patterns of discord and cooperation among Asian and Western great powers. Buzas’s dissertation makes four main contributions: 1) it contributes to literature on race by showing that the explanatory power of race is not confined to asymmetrical power relations; 2) it adds a “color of threat” theory to the literature on threat and threat perception; 3) it contributes to ideational theories in international relations, showing that constructivism can provide not only good theories of ideational change, but also good theories of ideational continuity; and 4) it suggests that policymakers should be alert to the ways in which racial prejudices might influence their perceptions and behavior.

Charles Carter (History) traveled to Germany and Russia in summer 2011 to research West German-Soviet trade relations during the Cold War to complete his dissertation “The Architects of Osthandel: How West Germany Played a Decisive Role in the Economic Disintegration of the Soviet Union.” The case study

shows how the “use of diplomacy” had momentous effects for NATO’s security. Carter examined West German-Soviet trade relations (Osthandel) between 1969 and 1989, examining the long-term effects of these relations over time, whether intentional or unintentional. The central question Carter asks is whether Osthandel helped to contribute in some meaningful way to the economic disintegration of the Soviet Union and, by extension, to the close of the Cold War itself. His research suggests that Osthandel indeed had significant implications for the Cold War’s outcome and may even have been a necessary development that helped make possible the Soviet Union’s downfall.

Miryam Chandler (Political Science) conducted fieldwork in Mexico City between July and October 2011 for her dissertation project “Who Rules? Changing Legislative Powers Under Mexico’s PRI.” For more than 70 years, Mexico was ruled by the same party, the Partido Revolucionario Institucional, or PRI. The PRI controlled both the presidency and the legislature. Because of the PRI’s penetration into the government and the strength of the executive, many scholars treat the party as uniform—whatever the executive wanted, the legislature granted, with no division. However, Chandler’s dissertation demonstrates that the story is in fact far more complex. In order to ensure his preferred outcomes, the executive was forced to bargain with the legislature—both with members of his own party and with members of the opposition. Her research in Mexico helped provide documentary and interview-based evidence of that bargaining. Chandler argues in her dissertation that such apparently anomalous behaviors are in fact evidence of changing power relations in Mexico throughout the PRI’s reign.

Robert Clemm (History) conducted research in Rome on the role of cartography in 19th-century imperialism in Africa. Having previously completed his master’s thesis on the role of cartography in German East Africa, he used his dissertation to expand the scope of his study to include British Kenya and the Italian colonies on the Horn of Africa. The Mershon Center enabled Clemm to spend three months in Rome working at the Istituto per l’Africa e l’Oriente and the Archivio Storico Diplomatico of the Ministero degli Affari Esteri. His research found that the Italians were struggling, well into the end of his study and beyond, to achieve a satisfactory delineation of the borders of their colonies. Without a concrete and settled border, it is now eminently understandable that the Italians



Stephanie Aubry



Zoltan Buzas



Charles Carter



Miryam Chandler



Robert Clemm

Graduate Students *continued*



Anthony Crain

failed to keep up with the efforts of their neighbors. Mershon Center support enabled Clemm to have a much more concrete answer for explaining the differences between the Italian efforts in comparison to German and British, while adding more proof for his model of cartographic analysis. While the Italians were “late” in terms of his chronological scope, the fact that they were eventually producing similar maps to the other powers added credence to Clemm’s model of procedural stages in the cartographical, and actual, colonization of East Africa.



Nicholas Crane

Anthony Crain (History) used funding from the Mershon Center to conduct research at the Political Archive of the German Foreign Office in Berlin and examine Helmut Schmidt’s personal papers at the Freidrich Ebert Foundation in Rome. Crain’s dissertation “Alliance in Turmoil: The United States, West Germany, and the End of Détente” examines how the split between President Jimmy Carter and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt caused a decisive shift in U.S.-Allied relations during the Cold War. Research he conducted revealed the widespread disillusionment within the Federal Republic with American leadership during the Carter administration. Crain received two Mershon Center research grants, allowing his dissertation to evolve substantially from being focused primarily on a dispute between the two leaders to a dispute between the two nations and its consequences. As a result of his research, Crain’s dissertation emphasizes the differing economic, political, and security cultures of the United States and West Germany.



Sarah Douglas

Nicholas Crane (Geography) traveled on two extensive trips to Mexico City in order to research his dissertation “The ‘Open Wound’ of ‘68, Precarious Youth, and ‘Student’ Activism in Mexico City.” Crane’s research addresses three main questions: 1) How do student activists now remember the violence of 1968’s well-known Tlatelolco Massacre? 2) What processes, in which spaces, account for student movement re-composition today? 3) How are these related to the processes through which young people are positioned as an object of state security? He examined how the current precariousness of young people and popular mistrust of the Mexican state were linked to long-circulating narratives of young people against state power. Against purely theoretical accounts of oppositional politics that eschew site-specific research, Crane suggested that an investigation of



Kyle Fluegge

everyday practices through which the “student” emerges as a political identity would be crucial for understanding how and to what effect linkages with a violent past are forged.

Sarah Douglas (History) examined medieval armies that attempted to ensure state security both at home and abroad, linking them to the emergence of the nation-state as the dominant political unit in international affairs by means of the growth of the state’s logistical capabilities. To substantiate these ambitious thematic goals, Douglas used Mershon funding to travel to England and France from October to December of 2011. Specifically, she researched government financial records, writs of supply or manpower acquisition, and secondary sources not available in the United States to examine medieval English armies on two campaigns during one of the largest international conflicts of the period, the Hundred Years’ War. One example of her research was that the 1346–47 campaign, led by King Edward III, was a perfect example of how the English government was capable of maintaining a fighting force overseas by means of the continued acquisition and transportation of supply from England and other parts of France across the English Channel, or northern France to Calais. With the data obtained in her research, Douglas found that the emergence of the nation-state has depended very heavily upon the growth of the state’s logistical capabilities.

Kyle Fluegge (Agricultural, Environmental, and Development Economics) traveled to Ethiopia to research his project “Understanding Treatment Non-Completion of Latent Tuberculosis Infection among East African Immigrants in Franklin County, Ohio.” For the burgeoning immigrant population in Columbus, the spread of drug resistant tuberculosis is a potential security threat if it becomes an active disease in the local population. One of the pathways to active disease is diabetes. As the obesity epidemic continues and immigrant populations become more acculturated to the new Western diet and sedentary lifestyles, the development of diabetes among this population is potentially a lethal combination not only for the immigrants, but for U.S. national security as well. Fluegge was able to talk with doctors in Ethiopia and study how the prevalence of TB varies dramatically in some regions as compared to others. He is still analyzing much of his data, the conclusions from which will be the central ideas of his PhD dissertation.

Caleb Gallemore (Geography) used grant money from Mershon to fund research in Kalimantan Tengah (a province on the island of Borneo), Indonesia, where he conducted a policy network survey of organizations involved in Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+) policy development. Gallemore partnered with the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), an international organization based in Bogor, Indonesia, in the process of undertaking a global comparative study on REDD+ involving policy network analysis in over 10 countries, including Indonesia. His work is unique in the project, as it is the only policy network analysis focused at the sub-national level. The research identifies key challenges for REDD+ as a climate change mitigation approach, as well as interest dynamics about organizations working on REDD+ and similar project-based sustainable development activities. These findings, which seem also to be supported in the national-scale data the research helped to analyze, will form two chapters of Gallemore's dissertation and provide the basis for a set of hypotheses to be tested both with the current data and with an international dataset of cooperation on REDD+ projects globally, which he is currently assembling.

Benjamin Gatling (Near Eastern Languages and Cultures) explored textual authority in contemporary Tajikistan, using the theoretical framework of the ethnography of speaking and performance from the discipline of folkloristics as the base of his study. Gatling conducted an in-depth ethnography of the ritual life of two Sufi orders, recognizing that the way communities organize speech events necessarily reflects group norms, modes of thinking, and ways of constructing meaning. At a broader level, this research is concerned with the continued salience of Sufi orders as social movements in Tajikistan. With a Mershon Center grant, Gatling traveled to Tajikistan to interview Sufi practitioners and recorded ritual and teaching events within Sufi brotherhoods. Although Sufis were suspicious of his intentions and were very reluctant for him to attend any kind of ritual or group gathering, he still was able to meet and interview numerous murids and sheikhs, as well as observe many Sufi rituals firsthand.

Christopher Hemmig (Near Eastern Languages and Cultures) used funds from the Mershon Center to research his dissertation "Hope, Enchantment, and Frustration: Lived Perspectives of Development Encounters in Mauritania." Through a travel grant, Hemmig gained a deeper understanding of the structures of Mauritanian society, the dynamics of the cultural landscape, and the challenges of realizing development in one of the poorest countries in the world in the midst of difficult environmental conditions. He heard the perspectives of people throughout the country on development, how it has shaped their lives, how they have responded to deteriorating standards of living, as well as their thoughts on the current affairs of the country. Hemmig's dissertation takes three grand narratives tied directly to development and discusses how people in southern Mauritania engage with such narratives and provide their own counter-narratives.

Laura Herron (History) used Mershon funds to spend three weeks in Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Poland to research her dissertation "Frontiers of Identity: German Jews in British Imperial Service, 1865–1932." In this project, Herron examined participation in British imperial administration as a social assimilation strategy utilized by some German Jews during the late 19th century. For Jewish converts to Christianity, in particular, Britain's unparalleled hegemony during the period of high imperialism provided a public forum in which to assert themselves as civilizing Westerners in "Oriental" lands. Herron's preliminary findings suggest that regions of great cross-cultural interactions such as Prussian Upper Silesia and the urban centers of the Habsburg Empire were most likely to produce German Jews both equipped for and drawn to the administration of empire. Several important dynamics in play in these regions included increased likelihood of multiple language acquisition, access to major international travel routes and waterways, and historically frequent demographic shifts. However, numerous factors, not the least of which were personal appearance and demeanor, determined individual success or failure in suppressing external identification as "Jewish" and refashioning oneself as primarily "European."



Caleb Gallemore



Benjamin Gatling



Christopher Hemmig



Laura Herron

Graduate Students *continued*



Marcus Holmes

Marcus Holmes (Political Science) investigated the efficacy of face-to-face interactions in the international system. Citing the belief of leaders such as Mikhail Gorbachev, Winston Churchill, and Ronald Reagan that meeting face to face with a counterpart can be beneficial for cooperation, Holmes focused on the following questions: Is there something about face-to-face that actually improves the prospects for cooperation? Alternatively, might it be possible that face-to-face could actually decrease the prospects for cooperation? He used Mershon grant money to travel to the U.N. offices in both New York and Geneva. Between the two locations, he was able to conduct an ethnography of face-to-face interaction at the Human Rights Council session, which involved physically being a part of the sessions and observing the official proceedings. Specifically, Holmes found that the belief that face-to-face matters is widely shared among diplomats; he also validated that the reasons face-to-face matters vary along a number of dimensions, including the topic of the negotiation and the venue in which it takes place. Personal diplomacy, as it turns out, may be viewed historically by some as a panacea, but at least at the United Nations, there are a number of conditions that help to predict when face-to-face will be successful and when it will make the process of negotiating more difficult.



Alejandro Jacky

Alejandro Jacky (Spanish and Portuguese) traveled to El Salvador and Los Angeles to research his dissertation "Inkin,' Taggin,' Flashin' and Flowin': An Investigation of Mara Salvatrucha Expressive Culture." The dissertation asserts that the expressive culture of the transnational street gang Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13) helps to account for the unprecedented expansion of the organization. Jacky examines how tattoos, graffiti, hand-signs, and rap consolidate allegiance and strategically engage with the outside world. These expressions, much like nationalist culture, manipulate insiders' and outsiders' understandings of the group. Jacky demonstrates that Mara culture defines the group for members and elevates the Mara "nation" for them relative to other groups such as family or religious community. Jacky also shows that in vaulting the Mara identity above all others, its culture challenges the depictions of the gang from outside agents such as television programs, cable documentaries, and the Internet. To carry out his research, Jacky conducted dozens of interviews with gang members and took hundreds of pictures of Mara Salvatrucha graffiti, both in Los Angeles and San Salvador.



Jason Keiber

Jason Keiber (Political Science) received a Mershon Center grant to do preliminary research on non-military international cooperation against individual actors (terrorists and criminals). The goals of his research trips were two-fold: to interview practitioners to make sure his work was on the right track and to get ideas for possible case studies, and to make contacts with people he could interview in the future. Keiber traveled to Washington, D.C., and New York where some of his interview highlights were meeting with a former legal advisor to the National Security Council, a former deputy secretary of defense, a former State Department official familiar with the intelligence community, and a cybersecurity expert at one of the Washington area think-tanks. Keiber's research prompted him to fundamentally revisit his focus. Instead of focusing on non-lethal modes of international cooperation, he shifted to thinking about how states are cooperating in social control efforts more broadly construed. The analogy he currently uses compares the domestic monopoly on the use of force that modern states have over individuals *within* their territory to the challenge of projecting state power over threatening individuals that live and move outside *extraterritorially*.

Austin Kocher (Geography) spent five weeks during the summer of 2010 in North Carolina researching immigration enforcement practices and legal procedures in the arrest and deportation process of undocumented immigrants. His research centered on the question: How are interior immigration enforcement policies manifested in law enforcement practices? Kocher's research goes beyond formal policy agreements to analyze the actual practices of local law enforcement agencies as a result of the post-9/11 devolution of immigration authority. This research, which forms the basis of Kocher's master's thesis and PhD work, found that interior immigration enforcement practices differ significantly based on local context, despite drawing on similar federal policy. He observed immigration enforcement policies in two adjacent counties, Wake and Durham, and discovered that immigration cases were originating almost solely in Wake County, not Durham. This finding suggests that security practices may be less consistent at the local scale than it would seem when looking only at formal policy at the national scale. Moreover, Kocher discovered that interior immigration enforcement becomes folded into an already broad mandate for local law enforcement agencies, and interior immigration enforcement has not been accompanied by sufficient protections.



Austin Kocher

Nina Kollars (Political Science) traveled to four locations to research her project “By the Seat of Our Pants: Understanding Military Change as Adaptation in War”: the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, California; the National Archives in Washington, D.C.; Maxwell Air Force Base in Montgomery, Alabama; and back to Washington, D.C. to attend the Association for Unmanned Systems International Conference. Her project takes military innovation literature as its foundation and suggests that in a time of war, it is field-level adaptation rather than innovation from above that is the primary mechanism by which military change occurs. Kollars finds four factors that affect the frequency and effectiveness of military technological adaptations: horizontal linkages, vertical linkages, soldier training, and machine design. Two primary questions energized her research agenda and formed the basis of her dissertation. First, what causes military change (changes in organizational structure, procedures, strategies, and practices) in wartime? Second, what is the role of the field soldier and the equipment he bears in bringing about these changes? To answer these questions, Kollars incorporates a multimodal research approach focused on technological and tactical change that comes from the field level.

Ian Lanzillotti (History) traveled to Russia between October 2010 and May 2011 to research his dissertation, a *longue-durée* historical study of interethnic relations and the development of national consciousness in Russia’s multi-ethnic North Caucasus region. Specifically, he examined the semi-autonomous region of Kabardino-Balkaria. In the broadest terms, Lanzillotti’s dissertation is a case study of how the late-tsarist and Soviet states managed and manipulated their multi-ethnic populations and the long-term effects of state nationality policies on inter-ethnic relations and the development of national consciousness. To conduct this research, Lanzillotti spent much time at Russia’s central archives and libraries in Moscow, particularly the State Archive of the Russian Federation and the archives of the Communist Party: the Russian State Archive of Social and Political History and the Russian State Archive of Recent History. Moreover, while living in Moscow, the center of Russian policymaking and academic life, he attended and participated in conferences and roundtable discussions devoted to contemporary problems of nationalism and Islamic fundamentalism in the North Caucasus and their historical roots.

Seung-Ook Lee (Geography) served as an advanced research scholar for Northeast Asian Studies at Jilin University in Changchun, China, to gather data for his dissertation “Is North Korea Becoming China’s Colony?” The purpose of Lee’s research is to shed light on that question by investigating the dynamic transformation of the Korean peninsula’s political economy. The research first focuses on how North Korea unevenly creates, changes, and develops its external economic connections through territorial strategies, as well as the implication of those efforts for North Korean political economic transformation. It then investigates the recent contestations around North Korea as new economic space between South Korea and China. Lee finds that the newly emerging territorialization of and around the Korean Peninsula—most of which occurs in the border regions of North Korea—is an uneven and contested process driven by the complicated politics among North Korea, South Korea, and China. The results of these contestations will affect the constitution of new political-economic order of Northeast Asia beyond the transformation of North Korea.

Tim Luecke (Political Science) used Mershon funding to travel to Germany to research his dissertation, “Generations and Generational Change in International Politics.” His dissertation investigates the role of political generations in bringing about changes in U.S. and German foreign policy. With the grants, he traveled to Berlin in summer 2010 and conducted research at the Federal German archive. Luecke also met with Josef Braml, resident fellow at the German Council on Foreign Relations, to obtain interviews with two former deputy foreign ministers: Christoph Zoepel and Ludger Volmer. Luecke was also granted the opportunity to interview Hans-Dietrich Genscher, former interior minister, vice chancellor, and Germany’s longest serving foreign minister.

Di Luo (History) used her Mershon Center grant to travel to China to collect materials essential to the completion of her project “Training a Disciplined Citizenry or Cultivating Insurgent Communists? Literacy Education in 1930s and 1940s Rural China.” Luo visited archives and libraries located in Chongqing, Beijing, Xi’an, and Shenyang, where she had access to archival materials and pre-1949 publications relevant to her project. These sources present regional variation and the dynamics of literary education sponsored by competing political groups in China during the 1930s and 1940s, namely Chinese



Nina Kollars



Ian Lanzillotti



Seung-Ook Lee



Tim Luecke



Di Luo

Graduate Students *continued*



Jane Mitsch

Communists, Japanese colonizers, and Chinese Nationalists. She found that the Nationalists managed to shape guild literacy education using methods such as assigning specific textbooks for literacy learning, training teaching personnel, and launching massive propaganda offensives on literacy education. Moreover, Luo found that competing political groups not only infused different agendas into their literacy programs, but also perceived their literacy initiatives as in competition with others.



Karen Ngonya

Jane Mitsch (Linguistics) spent six weeks in the field, researching the linguistic effects of the political border that has separated Wolof in Senegal and the Gambia for over a century for her dissertation “Language and the Tension Between Ethnic and National Identity: A Senegambian Study.” Mitsch discovered that the Wolof language is still robust in both countries regardless of the border, and investigated the curious incidence that ethnic identity is shared but national identity is not. One of her conclusions is that Wolof speakers are quite good at deciphering Senegalese speakers from Gambian speakers. Mitsch’s results suggest that speakers carry complex dialect maps and identity associations. Both Gambian and Senegalese Wolof speakers that Mitsch interviewed agreed that the Gambian variety of Wolof was less sophisticated. It was described as “heavier” and more associated with rural areas by speakers on both sides of the border. When asked about where people spoke the “real” Wolof, however, those interviewed did not refer to the national border at all. In spite of the overall accuracy in differentiating Senegalese Wolof speakers from Gambian—and the attitudes they expressed when asked about the varieties—the speakers attended more to traditional demarcations of Wolof identity.



Jennifer Nowlin

Karen Ngonya (History) conducted qualitative research in Nairobi, Kenya, which culminated in the dissertation “Charisma and Religious Rhetoric in Religiously Based Protest Movements in Postcolonial Africa: The Case of the *Mungiki*.” In the project, she focuses on the increase in violence among youths, who make up a significant segment of the disenfranchised in post-colonial Kenya. Ngonya links the proliferation of youth movements and their propensity for violence to the declining social, economic, and political stability of post-colonial Kenya. By studying one such movement, the *Mungiki*, she shows that the increase in “problematic” youth movements such



Xiaoyu Pu

as criminal gangs, vigilante groups, violent religious sects, and militias, is a result of their disillusionment with post-colonial government’s failure to deliver “fruits of independence.” From a broad perspective, Ngonya’s research highlights the need for institutions that manage violent conflict to maintain security to comprehend the genesis of these movements in order to produce viable solutions.

Jennifer Nowlin (Political Science) focused her research on recent protests in Egypt, such as the January 25th Revolution, that brought international attention to the puzzling phenomenon of spikes in political activity given 30 years of authoritarianism. Specifically, her research focused on women and centered on the question: What conditions increase the likelihood of women taking part in political action? Her research explained the spike in political activity in Egypt in general and among Egyptian women in particular, who have the potential to pose great challenges to authoritative regimes due to qualitatively different ways in which they become politically engaged. Existing literature focuses on stable authoritarian rule, whereas her research analyzed spikes in revolutionary activity and the role of women. Nowlin used the Mershon grant to create a survey that tested a theory privileging political opportunity structures, which are cultural, social, economically, or politically induced openings that grant space for people to challenge authority, and the strategic use of gender in political acts. Her first two major conclusions were: 1) many Egyptians were very attuned to the political situation—all that was needed was a spark to set the revolution in motion, and 2) women in middle and older age seemed to express the least amount of fear in terms of participating in the revolution.

Xiaoyu Pu (Political Science) used his Mershon Center student grant to visit various universities, think-tanks, and government agencies to conduct research for his PhD dissertation “Limited Rebranding: China’s Status Signaling and the Politics of Great Power Recognition.” Pu’s research focused on China’s new grand strategy after the global financial crisis. He visited the 10th National Conference on Diplomacy Studies at Tsinghua University, where he talked with American strategist Robert Kaplan. The interview with Kaplan was a valuable asset for Pu’s dissertation, as he emphasized that the Sino-American relationship is not necessarily a zero-sum game, and that the

U.S.-China dialogue at all levels could contribute to the stability and peace in the Asia-Pacific region. Pu completed his dissertation and is now serving as a postdoctoral fellow in the Princeton-Harvard China and the World Program at Princeton University.

Marnie Shaffer (Anthropology) conducted an ethnographic study in Johannesburg, South Africa, for one year with 30 Somali adult women and 30 Somali adult men living in Mayfair, a suburb near central Johannesburg and a well-established Somali community. Shaffer was drawn to South Africa because much research has shown that Somali women take advantage of the educational and economic opportunities afforded them in resettlement countries and that they are economically successful. Shaffer wanted to know whether women can achieve the same level of economic autonomy in a highly xenophobic state such as South Africa. Her research examined Somali perceptions of changing gender ideologies, how South African institutions function and are understood from the Somali perspective, and how Somalis cope with institutions that inhibit their access to resources. This fieldwork is the foundation of Shaffer's doctoral dissertation in cultural anthropology.

Aisha Shafique (Political Science) traveled to Pakistan for two months to study the effect of ethnic and tribal politics on public service delivery in the context of the local government regime established in 2003. Her dissertation "Security and Social Organizations: Exploring the Effect of Ethnicity on Public Service Delivery in Pakistan" looks at the regularly cited reasons for differing preferences and the lack of cooperation across ethnicities. Using cases from Pakistan, her research explored what factors about ethnicity led to such behavior. In her dissertation, Shafique tests four hypotheses analyzing and establishing a link between her dependent variable, public goods, and her explanatory variable, ethnic fragmentation. The Mershon Center funded her travel expenses to Pakistan for fieldwork, as well as part of the survey expenses. Shafique obtained detailed information on the demographics of union councils and districts she is studying as well as access to public services, voting behavior, and public good preferences in the region.

William Waddell (History) traveled to the *Service historique de la défense* archives in Vincennes, France, from October to November of 2011 to help uncover the enigma of France's understudied and successful campaign against the Viet Minh in Cochin China from 1945 to 1954. The trip furnished Waddell with a substantial storehouse of data (nearly 30,000 images) from which he crafted a narrative about the French experience in Cochin China. His research has emphasized several facets of French counterinsurgency more than he had estimated. For example, he found that the French military in the south was a learning organization. The long-service professionals who staffed the French sectors and sub-sectors in Cochin China were avid consumers and producers of what we might now call "lessons learned" material. From intelligence gathering to the proper construction of encampments, French military know-how appears to have diffused rather rapidly through the components of the southern command.

Lili Wang (Geography) conducted research in three major Chinese cities—Nanjing, Shanghai, and Beijing. Her research focused on China's process of marketization at the end of the 1990s, as China's housing is no longer a welfare benefit offered, owned, and managed by the state, but is instead *de facto* private property taken care of by the market. In Nanjing and Beijing, Wang investigated two cases of homeowners' resistance in each city, and in Shanghai she interviewed government officials of the Housing Department of the Pudong New Area, the development frontier of Shanghai and arguably the whole country. In addition to interviews with directly involved actors, Wang also extensively exchanged ideas with scholars, city planners, journal editors, and ordinary homeowners in the three cities. Wang found that the on-the-ground interactions between homeowners and other social forces are very complicated in nature and scope. They involve both formal politics, characterized by institutions and formal procedures, and informal politics, embodied by *guanxi* (networking), social capital, and informal skills and knowledge of fields like city planning, the media, and mass mobilization and organization. Wang also found that the politics of homeowners' rights-defending activities are geographically and temporally varied, as demonstrated by different cities' different resistance cultures.



Marnie Shaffer



Aisha Shafique



William Waddell



Lili Wang



Ralph D. Mershon Study Abroad Scholarship

The Mershon Center offers the **Ralph D. Mershon Study Abroad Scholarship** to support undergraduates who wish to enhance their educational experience by studying in a foreign country. The scholarship supports students taking foreign language courses, especially those deemed critical for national security. Priority is given to students who are preparing for a career related to international security studies.



- 1 Benjamin Harper, a senior majoring in history and Arabic, wore the traditional Arab kafiyya at the Roman fort of Ksar al-Ghilane, which he visited while on the Learn and Serve in Tunisia program.
- 2 Deanna Pan (third from right), a freshman majoring in English and political science, and her friend Ellen Blanchard posed with a group of traditional folk artists at the Rajasthan International Folk Festival in Jodhpur, India. Pan was on the Minnesota Studies in International Development program.
- 3 Elaine Householder, a junior majoring in international studies, crossed the Carrick-a-Reede rope bridge along the Causeway Coast in Northern Ireland. She was studying at the University of Ulster at Magee, Northern Ireland.
- 4 Kirstin Bingmer, a sophomore Chinese major, got her face painted at the Beijing Opera in Qingdao, where she took the intensive Chinese language program.
- 5 Michael Eizyk, a senior majoring in international studies, learned about conflict management and resolution while studying at Rothberg International School, Hebrew University in Jerusalem.
- 6 Alex Polivka, a sophomore international studies major, stood in front of St. Basil's Cathedral in Moscow, which celebrated its 450th anniversary in 2011. Polivka took the intensive Russian language and culture program at Russian State University.
- 7 Jeffrey Steiner, a junior majoring in criminology, studied with the Warsaw Summer School on Social Sciences at the Polish Academy of Sciences.
- 8 Jenna Daniels, a sophomore Russian major, tried to stay warm beside an ice fire in the Ice Sculpture Museum in Sokolniki Park in Moscow. She took the intensive Russian language program on a Mershon study abroad scholarship.
- 9 Stephanie Sobek, a junior majoring in Middle Eastern studies and political science, stood next to a piece of the Berlin Wall housed at the Imperial War Museum in London. She was on the London-Amman Peace, Conflict, and Arabic Language program.

Ralph D. Mershon Study Abroad Scholarship

The Mershon Center awarded 12 study abroad scholarships for 2010–11. Winners and their courses of study were:

Samantha Agarwal

Senior, Political Science and Environmental Policy and Management
Hindi Language Program, International Center for Language Studies
in Delhi, India

Bradley Coler

Sophomore, International Studies
Arabic and Persian Immersion Program, University of Wisconsin
at Madison

Michael Eizyk

Senior, International Studies and Spanish
Rothberg International School, Hebrew University in Jerusalem

Nathan Fourman

Junior, Logistics Management and East Asian Studies
Intensive Chinese Language Program, Qingdao, China

Gregory Friend

Junior, Russian and International Studies
Intensive Russian Language and Culture Program, Russian State
University in Moscow

Benjamin Harper

Senior, History and Arabic
AMIDEAST Learn and Serve Program in Tunisia

Elaine Householder

Junior, International Studies
University of Ulster at Magee, Northern Ireland

Courtney Murdock

Junior, Chinese and International Studies
Study Abroad at Chinese University

Michael Niday

Sophomore, Russian and Linguistics
Intensive Russian Language and Culture Program, Russian State
University in Moscow

Deanna Pan

Freshman, English and Political Science
Minnesota Studies in International Development, Jaipur, India

Rachel Ruebusch

Junior, Political Science and French
CIC Summer French Program, Laval University in Québec, Canada

Jeffrey Steiner

Junior, Criminology
Warsaw Summer School on Social Sciences, Polish Academy
of Sciences

The Mershon Center awarded 10 study abroad scholarships for 2011–12. Winners and their courses of study were:

Kirstin Bingmer

Sophomore, Chinese
Intensive Chinese Language Program, Qingdao, China

Renée Bishai

Sophomore, International Studies
IES French Language Program, Nantes, France

Patrick Cully

Sophomore, International Studies and Middle Eastern Studies
CIEE Arabic Language and Culture, University of Jordan

Jenna Daniels

Sophomore, Russian
Intensive Russian Language and Culture, Russian State University
in Moscow

Erin McAuliffe

Sophomore, Political Science and German
ISAP-Education Abroad Network, Payap University in
Chiang Mai, Thailand



Samantha Agarwal



Bradley Coler



Michael Eizyk



Nathan Fourman



Gregory Friend



Benjamin Harper



Elaine Householder



Courtney Murdock



Michael Niday



Deanna Pan



Rachel Ruebusch



Jeffrey Steiner



Kirstin Bingmer



Renée Bishai



Patrick Cully



Jenna Daniels



Erin McAuliffe



Shawn O'Meara



Alex Polivka



Sarah Smith



Stephanie Sobek



Luke Widolff



Hanna Borsilli



Bridget Filarski



Clay Hedges



Peter Marzalik



Elizabeth Moody



Leah Moody



Rachel Paiscik



Blake Pauley



Adam Rosenberg



Jennifer Semon



Meredith Spano



Brian Yeh

Shawn O'Meara

Senior, Political Science and History
Alliance for Global Education, China Now: Development, Politics,
and Social Change in Beijing

Alex Polivka

Sophomore, International Studies
Intensive Russian Language and Culture, Russian State University
in Moscow

Sarah Smith

Junior, Arabic and Middle Eastern Studies
ALIF Arabic Language and Culture, Morocco

Stephanie Sobek

Junior, Middle Eastern Studies and Political Science
FIE, London-Amman Peace, Conflict, and Arabic Language

Luke Widolff

Junior, International Studies
Intensive Russian Language and Culture, Russian State
University in Moscow

**The Mershon Center awarded 12 study abroad scholarships for
2012–13. Winners and their courses of study were:**

Hanna Borsilli

Sophomore, International Business and Spanish
Fisher Business College Student Exchange, La Universidad
Pontificia Comillas in Madrid, Spain

Bridget Filarski

Sophomore, International Relations and Spanish
Fundacion Jose Ortega y Gasset

Clay Hedges

Junior, International Studies
Intensive Chinese Language Program, Qingdao, China

Peter Marzalik

Sophomore, Russian and International Studies
Critical Language Scholarship Program, Bashkir State Pedagogical
University in Ufa, Russia

Elizabeth Moody

Senior, Russian and International Studies
American Councils Advanced Russian Language and Area
Studies Programs

Leah Moody

Sophomore, International Studies
Brazil Global Gateway Study Abroad Program

Rachel Paiscik

Senior, Arabic and Comparative Studies
AMIDEAST Learn and Serve Program in Tunisia

Blake Pauley

Senior, International Studies and Political Science
Central Europe in Transitions Program, Czech Life
Sciences University

Adam Rosenberg

Sophomore, International Studies
American University in Cairo, Egypt

Jennifer Semon

Senior, International Studies
CIEE Summer Russian Language Program, St. Petersburg
State University

Meredith Spano

Junior, Middle East Studies and Arabic
AMIDEAST Learn and Serve Program in Tunisia

Brian Yeh

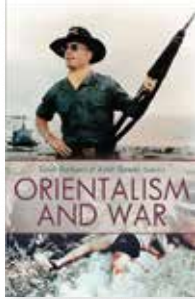
Senior, Political Science and Economics
C.V. Starr Middlebury School in China

FACULTY PUBLICATIONS AND HONORS

Books

Tarak Barkawi, former Postdoctoral Fellow, now at New School for Social Research
Orientalism and War, ed. with Keith Stanski
 (Columbia University Press, 2012)

Essays in this volume explore three dimensions connecting Orientalism and war: 1) the representations of “self” and “other” that mark the place of Orientalism in war, best exemplified in the ongoing War on Terror; 2) the way in which war produces Orientalisms, since it is in and through violent conflict that various Eastern and Western identities are defined and propagated.; 3) how Orientalisms amount to acts of war. In defining a conflict in ways that require the “self” to struggle violently against an enemy “other”—as in the idea of a West that must bring order to a recalcitrant East—Orientalisms become constitutive moments in war.

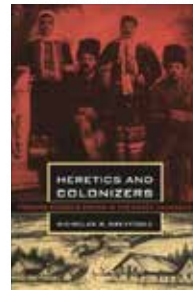


Kevin Boyle, Professor of History
The Splendid Dead: An American Ordeal
 (Houghton Mifflin, forthcoming)

The Splendid Dead uses the Sacco and Vanzetti case of the 1920s to explore the interplay of alienation, political extremism, terrorism, and justice in the early 20th century United States. The heart of the project is an intimate portrait of Bartolomeo Vanzetti and his political circle. Drawing on a wide range of primary sources, some of them never before used by American historians, Boyle recreates a political network that stretched from small-town Italy to industrial America’s immigrant communities. Between 1916 and 1920 the most militant members of those communities engaged in a series of terrorist actions designed to de-stabilize the state. In particular, *The Splendid Dead* explores the dialectic between the politics of terror and the politics of fear: the way the nation’s perceived defense of its core values in a time of extreme strain pushed political figures to compromise and corrupt those very values.

Nicholas Breyfogle, Associate Professor of History
Heretics and Colonizers: Forging Russia’s Empire in the South Caucasus (Cornell

University Press, 2005; paperback ed., 2011)
Heretics and Colonizers reconstructs the story of the religious sectarians (Dukhobors, Molokans, and Subbotniks) who settled, either voluntarily or by force, in the newly conquered lands of Transcaucasia in the 19th century. By ordering this migration in 1830, Nicholas I attempted to both cleanse Russian Orthodoxy of heresies and populate the newly annexed lands with ethnic Slavs who would shoulder the burden of imperial construction. Breyfogle focuses on the lives of the peasant settlers,



their interactions with the peoples and environment of the South Caucasus, and their evolving relations with Russian state power. Although the settlers suffered greatly in their early years in hostile surroundings, they proved to be not only model Russian colonists but also among the most prosperous of the Empire’s peasants.

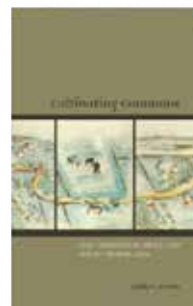
Eurasian Environments: Nature and Ecology in Russian and Soviet History (ed., University of Pittsburgh Press, forthcoming)

The volume brings together an international group of junior and senior scholars working on issues of Eurasian environmental history and policy. One of the most pressing issues in Eurasia is the Soviet Union’s legacy of environmental degradation. Yet, we are only beginning to understand how the peoples of Eurasia viewed or utilized the “natural” world historically, or how the experience of recent destruction fits into long-term patterns. By taking a long-view exploration of the relationship between humans and the ecologies, landscapes, and water of Eurasia, this book contextualizes the ecological traumas of the past century, analyzes the broad patterns found at the nexus of Eurasians and the environment, and discusses the development of Eurasian conservation efforts.

Phillip C. Brown, Professor of History
Cultivating Commons: Joint Ownership of Arable Land in Early Modern Japan (University of Hawaii Press, 2011)

Cultivating Commons challenges the common understanding of Japanese economic and social

history by uncovering diverse landholding practices in early modern Japan, providing new perspectives on how villagers organized themselves and their lands, and how their practices were articulated to higher layers of administration. In addition to manuscripts from local archives, the work exploits interviews with modern informants who used joint ownership and a combination of modern geographical tools



(hazard maps, soil maps, digital elevation models, geographic information systems technologies) to investigate the degree to which the most common form of joint ownership reflected efforts to ameliorate flood and landslide hazard risk as well as microclimate variation. Further, it explores the nature of Japanese agricultural practice, its demand on natural resources, and the role of broader environmental factors.

Alice Conklin, Associate Professor of History
In the Museum of Man: Ethnography, Racial Science, and Empire in France, 1920–1950

(Cornell University Press, forthcoming)

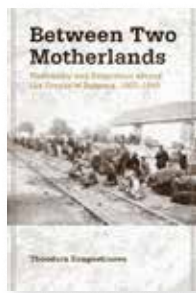
In the Museum of Man is a cultural, political, and intellectual history of French anthropology as a colonial science, which questions whether a newer “culture concept” replaced the older biological concept of “race” in the era of the two World Wars by focusing on a particular ethnographic museum in Paris, the Musée de l’Homme.

Theodora Dragostinova, Assistant Professor of History

Between Two Motherlands: Nationality and Emigration among the Greeks of Bulgaria, 1900–1949

(Cornell University Press, 2011)

In 1900, some 100,000 people living in Bulgaria—two percent of the country’s population—could be described



as Greek, whether by nationality, language, or religion. In *Between Two Motherlands*, Dragostinova explores the shifting allegiances of this Greek minority in Bulgaria. Diverse social groups contested the meaning of the nation, shaping what it meant to be Greek and Bulgarian during the slow and painful transition from empire to nation-states in the Balkans. Based on

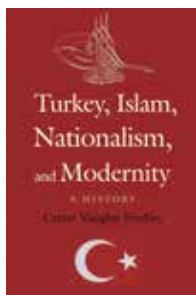
extensive archival research as well as fieldwork in the two countries, Dragostinova shows that the Greek population did not blindly follow Greek nationalist leaders but was torn between identification with the land of their birth and loyalty to the Greek cause.

Carter V. Findley, Humanities Distinguished Professor of History

Turkey, Islam, Nationalism, and Modernity: A History, 1789–2007

(Yale University Press, 2010)

This book reveals the historical dynamics propelling two centuries of Ottoman and Turkish history. As threats



to imperial survival mounted, ethnic and religious identities inspired different responses. A radical, secular current of change competed with a conservative, Islamic current. The radical current began with reformist governmental elites and expanded with “print capitalism,” symbolized by Ottoman-language newspapers. The radicals engineered the 1908 Young Turk revolution, ruled

empire and republic until 1950, and made secularism a lasting “belief system.” The conservative current grew from three Islamic renewal movements, but Islamic conservatives did not regain control of government until the 1980s. Findley’s reassessment of political, economic, social, and cultural history reveals the interaction between radical and conservative currents, which clashed and converged to shape Turkish history.

***Twentieth-Century World*, 7th ed., with John**

Rothney (Wadsworth Publishing, 2011)

In the new seventh edition, this best-selling book thoroughly covers recent world history by focusing on



themes of global interrelatedness, identity and difference, the rise of mass society, and technology versus nature—themes that help readers effectively place historical events in a larger context.

Integrating the latest dramatic phases in world history, the book has been extensively revised and updated, especially the period

since 1945. The text also takes an in-depth look at the economic growth of India and China, recent developments of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, the impact of the global financial crash, the latest in the war on terror, new international environmental initiatives, and more.

Peter L. Hahn, Professor of History

Missions Accomplished? The United States and Iraq Since World War I

(Oxford University Press, 2011)

Despite the central role that Iraq occupies in modern American diplomacy, there is relatively little scholarly



literature on the topic. Hahn is the first to synthesize the entire complicated, power-driven relationship between the United States and Iraq over the last 90 years. *Missions Accomplished?* takes a straightforward, chronological approach, emphasizing the formulation of U.S. policy toward Iraq in its political, strategic, and military dimensions.

The book pays careful attention to the context of the political situation in Baghdad; regional developments (including the Arab-Israeli conflict, intra-Arab rivalries, and Iraqi-Iranian tensions); and global dynamics, such as decolonization and the Cold War.

FACULTY PUBLICATIONS AND HONORS

Books (continued)

David Hoffman, Professor of History
Cultivating the Masses: Soviet Social Interventionism in its International Context, 1914–1939 (Cornell University Press, 2011)

Under Stalin's leadership, the Soviet government carried out a massive number of deportations, incarcerations, and executions. Yet at the same time, authorities waged an enormous campaign to boost the population. Even as the number of repressions grew, Communist Party leaders enacted sweeping social welfare and public health measures. Extensive state surveillance went hand in hand with literacy campaigns, political education, and efforts to instill an appreciation of high culture. Here, Hoffmann examines

the Soviet leadership's pursuit of these seemingly contradictory policies in order to grasp the character of the Stalinist regime, a regime intent on transforming the socioeconomic order and the very nature of its citizens.



Ted Hopf, Associate Professor of Political Science
Reconstructing the Cold War: The Early Years, 1945–1958 (Oxford University Press, 2012)

Many puzzling questions are raised by Soviet relations with the world in the early years of the Cold War. Why was Moscow more frightened by the Marshall Plan than the Truman Doctrine? Why would the Soviet Union abandon its closest socialist ally, Yugoslavia, when the Cold War was getting under way? How could Khrushchev's policies cause first a warming of relations with China, then lead to the loss of this strategic ally? Hopf argues that Soviet identity explains these anomalies. During Stalin's rule,

a discourse of danger prevailed in Soviet society, where any deviation from the idealized New Soviet Man was seen as threatening the survival of the Soviet project. But the discourse of danger did not go unchallenged. Even under Stalin, Soviet society understood the socialist republic as secure, diverse, and socially democratic. This discourse of difference, with its broader conception of what the socialist project meant and who could contribute, was empowered after Stalin's death.



Pranav Jani, Associate Professor of English
Decentering Rushdie: Cosmopolitanism and the Indian Novel in English (The Ohio State University Press, 2010)

Interrogating current theories of cosmopolitanism, nationalism, and aesthetics in postcolonial studies,



Decentering Rushdie offers a new perspective on the Indian novel in English. Since Salman Rushdie's *Midnight's Children* won the Booker Prize in 1981, its postmodern style and postnational politics have dominated discussions of postcolonial literature. As a result, the rich variety of narrative forms and perspectives on the nation that constitute the field

have been obscured. *Decentering Rushdie* suggests an alternative understanding of the genre, as Jani documents the broad shift from nation-oriented to postnationalist perspectives following the watershed crisis of the Emergency of the 1970s and articulates definitions of cosmopolitanism and nationalism that speak to the complex negotiation of language, culture, and representation in postcolonial South Asia.

Kelechi Kalu, Associate Provost for Global Strategies and International Affairs

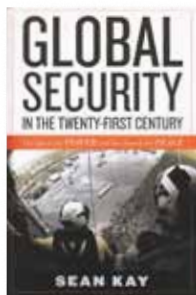
West Africa and the U.S. War on Terror,

ed. with George Kieh (Routledge, 2012)

Since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the war on terror has become the central issue of the U.S. national security agenda. In the case of the African continent, the United States accords major attention to West Africa. *West Africa and the U.S. War on Terror* evaluates where we can place West Africa within the broader crucible of the U.S. war on terrorism; establishes key elements of the U.S. counter-terrorism policy in West Africa; examines U.S. counter-terrorism strategies in West Africa; and interrogates the relationship between stability in the sub-region and the waging of the U.S. war on terrorism. Specifically, the book examines the crises of underdevelopment—cultural, economic, environmental, political, security, and social—in West Africa, especially the impact on shaping the conditions that provide the roots of terrorism.

Sean Kay, Mershon Associate
Global Security in the Twenty-first Century: The Quest for Power and the Search for Peace, 2nd ed. (Rowman and Littlefield, 2011)

This updated edition of *Global Security in the Twenty-first Century* offers a balanced introduction to contemporary security dilemmas in the world. Kay assesses the



impact of the global economic crisis on international security and considers how the range of thinking about power and peace has evolved in relation to major flashpoints including in the Middle East, Asia, and Eurasia. Kay focuses on the implications of the election of Barack Obama and the changing role of the United States in global security, building on the first edition's emphasis

on the role of trade and technology, militarization of space, privatization of security, use of sanctions, ethnic conflict, and transnational crime. This edition goes further to incorporate traditional thinking about national security in the context of human rights, democracy, population, health, environment, energy, and education.

Celtic Revival? The Rise, Fall, and Renewal of Global Ireland (Rowman and Littlefield, 2011)

Celtic Revival? explores what happens when a society loses its wealth, faith in government, and trust in the church. The rise of the Celtic Tiger in Ireland was thought to be a model for economic growth around the world; its dramatic crash in 2008 resonated equally widely. Yet despite the magnitude of the collapse, the crisis is part of a larger pattern of progress and change. Kay draws on a blend of research, interviews, and experience to tell the story of Ireland



today, guiding the reader through the country's major economic challenges, political transformation, social change, crisis in the Irish Catholic Church, and the rise of gay rights and multiculturalism. He explains the Northern Ireland peace process and the daunting task of peace building that has only just begun.

Ousman Kobo, Associate Professor of History
Unveiling Modernity in Twentieth-Century West African Islamic Reforms (Brill, 2012)

In *Unveiling Modernity*, Kobo analyzes the origins of Wahhabi-inclined reform movements in two West African countries. Commonly associated with recent Middle Eastern influences, reform movements in Ghana and Burkina Faso actually began during the twilight of European colonial rule in the 1950s and developed from local doctrinal contests over Islamic orthodoxy. These early movements gradually evolved in ways sympathetic to Wahhabi ideas. Kobo also illustrates the modernism of



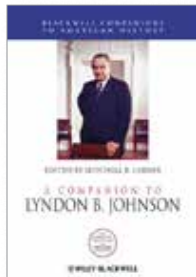
this style of Islamic reform. The decisive factor for most of the movements was the alliance of secularly educated Muslim elites with Islamic scholars to promote a self-consciously modern religiosity rooted in the Prophet Muhammad's traditions. This book therefore provides a fresh understanding of the indigenous origins of "Wahhabism."

Marcus Kurtz, Associate Professor of Political Science
Social Foundations of Institutional Order: Latin American State Building in Comparative Perspective (Cambridge University Press, 2012)

Latin American State Building in Comparative Perspective provides an account of long-run institutional development in Latin America that emphasizes the social and political foundations of state-building processes. The study argues that societal dynamics have path-dependent consequences at two critical points: the initial consolidation of national institutions in the wake of independence, and at the time when the "social question" of mass political incorporation forced its way into the national political agenda across the region during the Great Depression. Dynamics set into motion at these points have produced widely varying and stable distributions of state capacity in the region. Kurtz tests this argument using structured comparisons of the post-independence political development of Chile, Peru, Argentina, and Uruguay.

Mitchell Lerner, Associate Professor of History
A Companion Guide to the Presidency of Lyndon B. Johnson (Wiley-Blackwell, 2012)

This companion guide offers an overview of Lyndon B. Johnson's life, presidency, and legacy, as well as a detailed look at the central arguments and scholarly debates from his term in office. The book explores the legacy of Johnson and the historical significance of his years as president; covers the full range of topics, from the social and civil rights reforms of the Great Society to the increased American involvement in Vietnam; and incorporates the dramatic new evidence

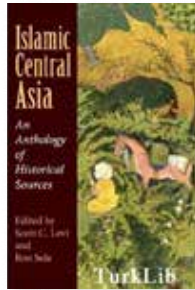


that has come to light through the release of around 8,000 phone conversations and meetings that Johnson secretly recorded as president.

FACULTY PUBLICATIONS AND HONORS

Books (continued)

Scott Levi, Associate Professor of History
Islamic Central Asia: An Anthology of Historical Sources, ed. with Ron Sela (Indiana University Press, 2010)
Islamic Central Asia is the first English-language anthology of primary documents for the study of



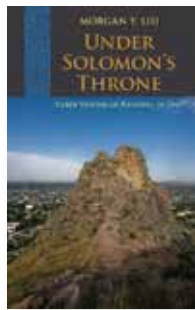
colonial era and provide new insights into the history and significance of the region.

Morgan Liu, Associate Professor of Near Eastern Languages and Cultures

Under Solomon's Throne: Uzbek Visions of Renewal in Osh (University of Pittsburgh Press, 2012)

Under Solomon's Throne provides a rare ground-level analysis of post-Soviet Central Asia's social and political paradoxes by focusing on an urban ethnic community: the Uzbeks in Osh, Kyrgyzstan, who have maintained visions of societal renewal throughout economic upheaval, political discrimination, and massive violence. Situated on the border of Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan, the city is subject to a Kyrgyz government, but the majority of its population are ethnic Uzbeks. Conflict between the two groups led to riots in 1990

and 2010, when thousands, mostly ethnic Uzbeks, were killed and nearly half a million more fled into Uzbekistan. While these outbreaks of violence highlight communal tensions, an examination of community life reveals the way Osh Uzbeks have created a sense of stability and belonging while occupying a postcolonial no-man's-land, tied to two nation-states but not fully accepted by either.



Eric MacGilvray, Associate Professor of Political Science and Philosophy
The Invention of Market Freedom

(Cambridge University Press, 2011)

How did the value of freedom become so closely associated with the institution of the market? Why did the idea of market freedom hold so little appeal before the modern period and how can we explain its rise to dominance? In *The Invention of Market Freedom*, MacGilvray addresses these questions by contrasting the market conception of freedom with the republican view that it displaced. After analyzing the ethical core and exploring the conceptual complexity of republican freedom, MacGilvray shows how this way of thinking was confronted with, altered in response to, and finally overcome by the rise of modern market societies.



Robert McMahon, Ralph D. Mershon Distinguished Professor of History

Guide to U.S. Foreign Policy: A Diplomatic History,

ed. with Thomas Zeiler (Congressional Quarterly Press, 2012)
 At no time in American history has an understanding of the role and the art of diplomacy in international relations



been more essential than it is today. Spanning the entire history of American diplomacy—from the First Continental Congress to the war on terrorism to the foreign policy goals of the 21st century—*Guide to U.S. Foreign Policy* traces not only the growth and development of diplomatic policies and traditions but also the shifts in public opinion that shape diplomatic trends. This comprehensive, two-volume reference shows how the United States gained “the strength of a giant” and also analyzes key world events that have determined the United States’ changing relations with other nations.

John Mueller, Senior Research Scientist, Professor of Political Science
Terrorism Since 9/11: The American Cases

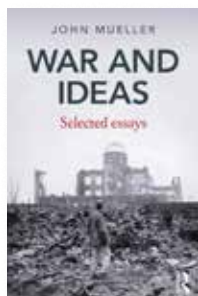
(Mershon Center, The Ohio State University, 2011, 2012)

This book includes a detailed discussion, each organized in a similar manner, of the cases that have come to light of Islamist extremist terrorism since 9/11, whether

based in the United States or abroad, in which the United States itself has been, or apparently has been, targeted. It springs from a set of papers generated in an honors seminar conducted by Mueller. After the course was over, many of the students voluntarily revised their papers, and then all were edited by Mueller who added an introduction, as well as a headnote for each case.

War and Ideas: Selected Essays (Routledge, 2011)

This book collects Mueller's key essays on war and the role of ideas and opinions. Mueller has maintained that



war and peace are in essence merely ideas, and that war has waned as the notion that peace is good has gained currency. The first part of the book notes that war is losing out not only in the developed world, but in the developing one, and that even civil war is in marked decline. The second part updates Mueller's argument that the Cold War was at base a clash of ideas, not of

arms, domestic systems, geography, or international structure. It also maintains that there has been a considerable tendency to exaggerate external threats, currently the one presented by international terrorism. The third section deals with the role of public opinion in foreign policy, also arguing that much so-called ethnic warfare was really more criminal in nature.

Terrorism, Security, and Money: Balancing the Risks, Benefits, and Costs of Homeland Security,

with Mark Stewart (Oxford University Press, 2011)

In seeking to evaluate the effectiveness of post-9/11 homeland security expenses—which have risen by



more than a trillion dollars not including war costs—the common query has been “Are we safer?” This, however, is the wrong question, as the posting of a single security guard at one building's entrance enhances safety, however microscopically. The correct question is, “Are the gains in security worth the funds expended?” Mueller and Stewart seek to provide

answers by focusing on the cost-effectiveness of the enhanced expenditures on homeland security measures taken since 9/11. They also explore the evaluation of policing and intelligence matters, as well as comment on mitigation, resilience, and overreaction. In doing so, they apply standard risk and cost-benefit evaluation

techniques that have been used for decades by regulators, academics, businesses, and governments. Their key conclusion is that given the quite limited risk that terrorism presents, enhanced expenditures designed to lower it have not been worth the cost.

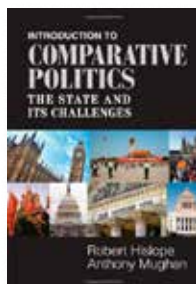
Anthony Mughan, Professor of Political Science

An Introduction to Comparative Politics:

The State and Its Challenges, with Robert

Hislope (Cambridge University Press, 2012)

This introduction to comparative politics offers a fresh perspective on the fundamentals of political science.



Its central theme is the enduring political significance of the modern state despite severe challenges to its sovereignty. The main sections of the book 1) trace the origins and meaning of the state and proceeds to explore its relationship to the practice of politics; 2) examine how states are governed and compare patterns of governance found in the two major regime types in the world today—democracy and

authoritarianism; and 3) discuss several contemporary challenges—globalization, ethnic nationalism, terrorism, and organized crime—to state sovereignty.

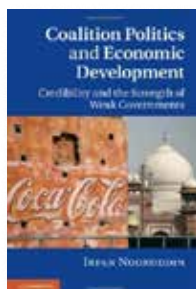
Irfan Nooruddin, Associate

Professor of Political Science

Coalition Politics and Economic Development: Credibility and the Strength of Weak Governments

(Cambridge University Press, 2011)

This book challenges the conventional wisdom that coalition government hinders necessary policy reform in



developing countries. Nooruddin presents a fresh theory that institutionalized gridlock, by reducing policy volatility and stabilizing investor expectations, is actually good for economic growth. Successful national economic performance, he argues, is the consequence of having the right configuration of national political institutions. Countries in which leaders

must compromise to form policy are better able to commit credibly to investors and therefore enjoy higher and more stable rates of economic development.

Quantitative analysis of business surveys and national economic data together with historical case studies of five countries provide evidence for these claims.

FACULTY PUBLICATIONS AND HONORS

Books (continued)

Dorothy Noyes, Professor of English
and Comparative Studies

Culture Archives and the State: Between Nationalism, Socialism, and the Global Market

(Proceedings of an international conference held in May 2007 at the Mershon Center; Knowledge Bank, The Ohio State University, 2010, available at kb.osu.edu/dspace/handle/1811/46896)

Ten papers address the political uses of ethnographic archives from the late 19th century to the present.



Archives keep tabs on populations, define and discipline national identities, and shape and censor public memories, but also shelter discredited alternative accounts for future recovery. Today their contents and uses are tensely negotiated between states, scholars, and citizens as folklore archives become key resources for the

reconstruction of life-worlds in transition. Case studies and reports come from China, India, Afghanistan, Spain, Finland, Estonia, Romania, Croatia, the United States, and the German-speaking lands.

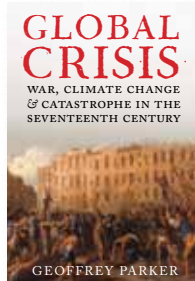
Geoffrey Parker, **Andreas Dorpalen**
Professor of History

Global Crisis: War, Climate Change and Catastrophe in the Seventeenth Century

(Yale University Press, forthcoming)

Revolutions, droughts, famines, invasions, wars, regicides, government collapses—the calamities of the mid-17th century were unprecedented in frequency and extent. This “General Crisis” extended from England to Japan, from the Russian Empire to sub-Saharan Africa. The Americas, too, did not escape the turbulence of the time. Here, Parker presents the testimony of those who saw and suffered

from the sequence of political, economic, and social crises between 1618 to the late 1680s and, through scientific evidence, revises our understanding of



the General Crisis: changes in prevailing weather patterns (longer winters, cooler, wetter summers), disrupted growing seasons, and destroyed harvests, bringing hunger, malnutrition, and disease, and, as material conditions worsened, wars, rebellions, and revolutions. The crisis killed perhaps one-third of the world’s human population. The implications of the study are critical: Are we adequately prepared—or even preparing—for the catastrophes of climate change?

La Gran Armada: La mayor flota jamás vista desde la creación del mundo, with

Colin Martin (Planeta, 2011)

After his attempt to invade England, the Navy of 130 ships chartered by Philip II disappeared at the end of the summer of 1588 in the northern seas. What was the reality of the Spanish threat and why did it fail? To answer these questions, Parker analyzes large amounts of information not yet studied from archives



in Spain and Holland. This information is completed with the discovery of the remains of the Navy, three of whose ships have been studied by marine archaeologist Colin Martin. This reconstruction of the great Navy arrives at unexpected conclusions and destroys some longtime myths in Anglo-Saxon historiography.

Felipe II: la biografía definitiva

(Planeta, 2010)

Since 1978, scores of new biographies of Philip II have appeared in many languages; none, however, has made use of previously unknown sources. In 1998, thousands of pages of new sources became available, including material published by “La Sociedad Estatal para las Conmemoraciones de los



Centenarios de Carlos V y Felipe II,” which mounted five exhibitions in Spain related to the king and also published catalogues, monographs, conference proceedings, and sources. Parker incorporated these and other material to write a full-scale biography of Philip II, fully illustrated and including chapters on the king’s religion, strategic vision, and role as “Mecenas y coleccionista.”

Peter M. Shane, Jacob E. Davis and Jacob E. Davis II Chair in Law

Information Stories: Sustaining Democracy in the Digital Age, with Liv Gjestvang, et al. (The Ohio State University Digital Union, 2011, available at informationstories.org)

What's at stake when local news and information flow doesn't serve all members of a community equally well?



How can people respond? These are the questions at the heart of *Information Stories*, a series of short, digital narratives conceived by Shane and filmmaker Liv Gjestvang. Shane and Gjestvang recruited a dozen storytellers from around the United States, who shared their personal experiences around these themes in a 2010 Digital Storytelling Workshop co-sponsored by The Ohio State

University Digital Union, University Libraries, and University Center for the Advancement of Teaching.

Connecting Democracy: Online Consultation and the Future of Democratic Discourse,

with Stephen Coleman (MIT Press, 2011)

Connecting Democracy is a multi-authored look, by 19 scholars from seven countries, at the phenomenon of online consultation. Online consultations are government-sponsored web-based projects to engage everyday citizens in policy dialogue. The authors view online consultations as an elaborate form of networked communication involving citizens, public decision makers (of both the legislative and administrative sort), bureaucrats, technicians, civil society organizations,

and the media. Based on multiple methodological approaches, comparative study and analysis across a variety of key disciplines, the authors argue that the online consultation phenomenon's greatest contribution to democratic practice depends on its becoming both an impetus, and a form of support, for a re-imagination of democratic citizenship.



Separation of Powers Law: Cases and Materials,

with Harold H. Bruff (Carolina Academic Press, 3rd ed., 2011)

Dramatic issues of presidential power and executive-congressional relations have dominated the last decade's headlines. It is impossible to overstate the significance of the inter-branch confrontations that have promised to revolutionize separation of powers understandings since the mid-1990s. This updated edition addresses these and other dramatic issues, such as presidential impeachment and *Bush v. Gore*. The book retains its clear structure and historical perspective, and the authors have increased their emphasis on the ethical challenges posed for constitutional lawyers in the executive and legislative branches, who seek to address novel constitutional issues in professionally appropriate ways.

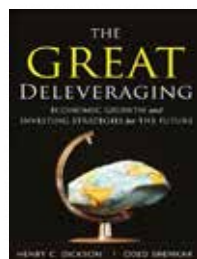
Oded Shenkar, Ford Motor Company Chair in Global Business Management

The Great Deleveraging: Economic Growth and Investment Strategies for the Future, with

Henry C. Dickson (Financial Times Press, 2011)

In the past decade, the United States experienced two periods of excessive growth followed by two massive collapses: the technology and housing bubbles. Both were caused by illusions of growth and wealth creation. How can investors distinguish between "fake" wealth and the real thing? Shenkar and Dickson first identify the policies and characteristics of societies most likely to generate real economic growth and investor wealth.

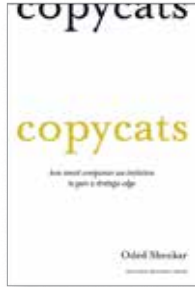
Next, they outline specific lessons learned about bubbles and growth from nearly a century of investment returns. Finally, they identify global markets and sectors poised for high levels of sustainable growth—and make specific investment recommendations for each.



FACULTY PUBLICATIONS AND HONORS

Books (continued)***Copycats: How Smart Companies Use Imitation to Gain a Strategic Edge*** (Harvard Business Press, 2010)

In the business world, imitation gets a bad rap. We see imitating firms as “me too” players, forced to copy

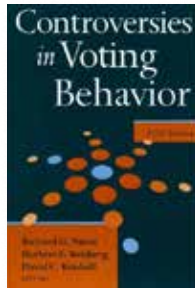


because they have nothing original to offer. We pity their fate: a life of picking up crumbs discarded by innovators striding a path paved with fame and profit. In *Copycats*, Shenkar challenges this viewpoint. He reveals how imitation—the exact or broad-brushed copying of an innovation—is as critical to prosperity as innovation. Shenkar shows how savvy imitators generate huge profits.

They save not only on R&D costs but also on marketing and advertising investments made by first movers. And they avoid costly errors by observing and learning from others’ trials. *Copycats* presents suggestions for making imitation a core element in competitive strategy and pairing it powerfully with innovation.

Herbert F. Weisberg, Professor of Political Science
Controversies in Voting Behavior, 5th ed., edited with Richard Niemi and David Kimball (CQ Press, 2010)

Despite all that scholars have learned about voting behavior, significant questions persist. This book brings



together the best scholarship and organizes it around five important debates that drive research in the field. Section introductions establish useful context while guiding readers through conflicting interpretations that emerge across the chapters and in the academic literature. The book includes a new set of readings ranging from the realignment of party lines and polarization

of the American electorate, to what issues really get voters out to the polls on election day. Collectively, the readings and supporting essays provide the best scholarship available on voting behavior in one volume.

Journals edited**Mathew Coleman, Assistant Professor of Geography**
Guest editor of Geopolitics, Special Issue on Migration, Mobility, and Geopolitics

(Taylor & Francis: Vol. 17, Issue 2, 2012)

This journal explores the theoretical implications of contemporary geopolitics and geopolitical change with particular reference to territorial problems and issues of state sovereignty. It includes all aspects of the social sciences with particular emphasis on political geography, international relations, the territorial aspects of political science, and international law.

Peter Hahn, Professor of History, and Mitchell Lerner, Associate Professor of History***Passport: The Newsletter of the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations*** (various volumes)

Passport welcomes submissions of essays detailing research in foreign and domestic archives, dealing with the teaching of diplomatic history, or exploring other issues of interest to readers.

Alexander Wendt, Ralph D. Mershon
Professor of International Security Studies***International Theory: A Journal of International Politics, Law and Philosophy***, ed. with Duncan Snidal and

Chris Reus-Smit (Cambridge University Press, various volumes)
International Theory (IT) promotes theoretical scholarship about the positive, legal, and normative aspects of world politics. The journal is open to theory of all varieties and from all disciplines, provided it addresses problems of politics, broadly defined, and pertains to the international.

Articles, Essays, and Book Chapters

Chadwick F. Alger, Professor of Political Science

"Harold Guetzkow: A Scholar's Scholar" (*Simulation & Gaming*, 2011).

"Expanding Governmental Diversity in Global Governance: Parliamentarians of States and Local Governments" (Global Governance, 2010).

Hassan Aly, Professor of Economics

"International Rentierism in the Middle East, 1971–2008," with J.C. Jenkins, K. Meyer, and M. Costello (*International Area Studies Review*, 2011).

"Global Financial Crisis and Africa: Is the Impact Permanent or Transitory? Time Series Evidence from North Africa," with M.C. Strazicich (*American Economic Review*, 2011).

"The Changing Role of States, Markets, and International Organizations: Does Globalization Warrant a Reevaluation?" (*Harvard College Economic Review*, 2010).

"Gender and Agricultural Productivity in a Surplus Labor, Traditional Economy: Empirical Evidence from Nepal," with M.P. Shields (*Journal of Developing Areas*, Spring 2010).

Paul Beck, Distinguished Professor of Social and Behavioral Sciences

"Third Parties," in *The Oxford Companion to American Politics*, ed. by D. Coates, K. Smith, and W. Walldorf (Oxford University Press, 2012).

Katherine Borland, Associate Professor of Comparative Studies

"From Hip Hop and Hustle to Mambo and Salsa: New Jersey's Eclectic Salsa Dance Revival," in *Dancing in Place: How Salseros Create Local Varieties of a Global Dance*, ed. by S. Hutchinson (Temple University Press, forthcoming).

"Exotic Identities: Dance, Difference and Self-Fashioning," with S. Bock (*Journal of the Folklore Institute*, 2011).

"Cosmopolitans in Ohio Confront a Troubled World" (*Proceedings of the Latin American Studies Association Conference*, 2010, lasa.international.pitt.edu/eng).

Rachel Bowen, Assistant Professor of Political Science

"International Imposition and Transmission of Democracy and Rule of Law: Lessons from Central America," in *Globalizing Justice: Critical Perspectives on Transnational Norms and the Cross-Border Migration of Legal Norms*, ed. by M. Tolley, D. Jackson, and M. Volcansek, (SUNY University Press, 2010).

Nicholas Breyfogle, Associate Professor of History

"'Another Voice from God': Two Orthodox Sermons on Christianity and Nature," in *Faith and Story in Imperial Russia*, ed. by H. Coleman (forthcoming).

"Switching Denominations in a Multi-Confessional Context: The Politics of Religious Affiliation in Nineteenth-Century Russia" (*Tataria Magna*, 2012).

"The Possibilities of Empire: Russian Sectarian Migration to South Caucasia and the Refashioning of Social Boundaries," in *Migration and Membership Regimes in Global and Historical Perspective*, ed. by U. Bosma, G. Kessler, and L. Lucassen (Brill, 2012).

"The Fate of Fishing in Tsarist Russia: The Human-Fish Nexus in Lake Baikal" (*NCEEER Working Paper*, 2011).

"The Religious World of Russian Sabbatarians (*Subbotniki*)," in *Holy Dissent: Jewish and Christian Mystics in Eastern Europe*, ed. by G. Dynner (Wayne State University Press, 2011).

"Dry Days Down Under: Australia and the World Water Crisis" (*Origins: Current Events in Historical Perspective* 3, 2010). Updated as "Return of the Wet" (*Origins*, 2011).

Sarah Brooks, Associate Professor of Political Science

"Unequal Democracy: How Insecurity Affects Democratic Politics," in *Reinforcing Governance: Global Perspectives on Development, Poverty, and Crises*, ed. by H. Koff (Peter Lang, forthcoming).

"Paths to Financial Policy Diffusion," with M.J. Kurtz (*International Organization*, 2012).

"Conditioning the Resource Curse:

Globalization, Human Capital and Growth in Oil-Rich Nations," with M.J. Kurtz (*Comparative Political Studies*, 2011).

"Social Security," in *The Encyclopedia of Political Science*, ed. by G.T. Kurian (CQ Press, 2011).

Gregory Caldeira, Distinguished University Professor, Ann and Darrell Dreher Chair in Political Communication and Policy Thinking, and Professor of Law

"Campaign Support, Conflicts of Interest, and Judicial Impartiality: Can the Legitimacy of Courts Be Rescued by Recusals?" with J. Gibson (*Journal of Politics*, 2012).

"Has Legal Realism Damaged the Legitimacy of the U.S. Supreme Court?" with J.L. Gibson (*Law & Society Review*, 2011).

John S. Carlarne, Peace and Conflict Resolution Studies Program Coordinator

"Multi-context Engaged Learning and Ethnographic Fieldwork: Notes from the Middle of the Edge" (*International Journal of Social Research Methodology*, 2011).

"International Law, Human Rights and Global Change," with C. Carlarne, in *Seas, Society and Human Well-Being*, ed. by R.E. Bowen, C.P. Carlarne, M.H. Depledge and L.E. Fleming (Blackwell, 2011).

John B. Casterline, Robert T. Lazarus Professor in Population Studies

"Fertility decline in sub-Saharan Africa: An assessment," with J. Bongaarts (*Population and Development Review*, forthcoming).

"To have or not to have another child: Life cycle, health and cost considerations of Ghanaian women," with I. Kodzi and D. Johnson (*Social Science and Medicine*, forthcoming).

"Managing unplanned pregnancies in five countries: Perspectives on contraception and abortion decisions," with A.O. Tsui and project team investigators (*Global Public Health*, 2011).

"Demographic transition and unwanted fertility: A fresh assessment" (*Pakistan Development Review*, 2011).

"Fertility prospects in the Arab world" (United Nations Population Bulletin, 2010).

FACULTY PUBLICATIONS AND HONORS

Articles, Essays, and Book Chapters (continued)

"Examining the predictive validity of fertility preferences," with I. Kodzi and D. Johnson (*Demographic Research*, 2010).

"The time dynamics of individual fertility preferences among rural Ghanaian women," with I. Kodzi and P. Aglobitse (*Studies in Family Planning*, 2010).

"Unwanted fertility in Latin America: Historical trends, recent patterns" with J.A. Mendoza, in *Demographic Transformations and Inequalities in Latin America: Historical Trends and Recent Patterns*, ed. by S. Cavenaghi (Serie Investigaciones 8, ALAP, 2010).

Amy J. Cohen, Associate Professor of Law

"Progressive Constitutionalism and Alternative Movements in Law," with M. Alberstein (*Ohio State Law Journal*, 2011).

"On Being Anti-Imperial: Consensus-Building, Anarchism, and ADR" (*Law, Culture and the Humanities*, 2011).

"The Family, the Market, and ADR" (*Journal of Dispute Resolution*, 2011).

"Governance Legalism: Hayek and Sabel on Reason and Rules, Organization and Law" (*Wisconsin Law Review*, 2010).

Mathew Coleman, Assistant Professor of Geography

"Immigrant Illegality: Geopolitical and Legal Borders in the U.S., 1882-present" (*Geopolitics*, Special Issue: Migration, Mobility, and Geopolitics, 2012).

"Intellectuals of Statecraft and Critical Geopolitics," in *Critical Geopolitics*, ed. by K. Dodds, A. Ingram, and M. Kuus (Ashgate, 2012).

"From Border Policing to Internal Controls in the United States," in *Companion to Border Studies*, ed. by H. Donnan and T. Wilson (Blackwell, 2012).

"The Local Migration State: The Site-Specific Devolution of Immigration Enforcement in the U.S. South" (*Law & Policy*, 2011).

"Detention, Deportation, Devolution and Immigrant Incapacitation in the U.S., post-9/11" (*Geographical Journal of the Royal Geographical Society*, Special Issue: 9/11 + 10, 2011).

"Carl Schmitt's Deterritorialization of Enmity," in *Spatiality, Sovereignty and Carl Schmitt: Geographies of the Nomos*, ed. by S. Legg (Routledge, 2011).

Alice L. Conklin, Associate Professor of History

"The Civilizing Mission," in *The Third Republic*, ed. by V. Duclert, C. Prochasson, and E. Berenson (Cornell University Press, 2011).

Edward M. Crenshaw, Associate Professor of Sociology

"National States and Global Markets: Is There a Prima Facie Case for Neoliberal Policies in the Developing World?" with R.M. Anthony (*Comparative Sociology*, 2011).

"The Sociodemographic Determinants of Economic Growth: Age-Structure, Preindustrial Heritage, and Social Polarization," with K.K. Robison (*Social Forces*, 2010).

"Reevaluating the Global Digital Divide: Socio-Demographic and Conflict Barriers to the Internet Revolution," with K.K. Robison (*Sociological Inquiry*, 2010).

William A. Cunningham, Associate Professor of Psychology

"Attitudes," with I.R. Johnsen and A. Jahn, in *The Oxford Handbook of Social Neuroscience*, ed. by J. Decety and J.T. Cacioppo (Oxford University Press, 2011).

"Orbitofrontal cortex provides crossmodal valuation of self-generated stimuli," with I.R. Johnsen and A.S. Waggoner (*Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience*, 2011).

"The neural basis of affect and emotion," with T. Kirkland (*WIREs: Cognitive Science*, 2011).

"Self-regulation and evaluative processing," with D.J. Packer and A. Kesek, in *Social Neuroscience: Toward understanding the underpinnings of the social mind*, ed. by A. Todorov, S. Fiske, and D. Prentice (Oxford University Press, 2011).

"In defense of brain mapping in social and affective neuroscience" (*Social Cognition*, 2011).

"Aspects of neuroticism and the amygdala: Chronic tuning from motivational styles," with N.L. Arbuckle, A. Jahn, S.M. Mowrer, and A.M. Abduljalil (*Neuropsychologia*, 2010).

"Attentional influences on affective priming: Does categorization (always) influence spontaneous evaluation?" with B. Gawronski, E.P. LeBel, and R. Deutsch (*Cognition and Emotion*, 2010).

"A social neuroscience approach to self and social categorization: A new look at an old issue," with J. Van Bavel (*European Review of Social Psychology*, 2010).

Thomas Davis, Assistant Professor of English

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- "The Iraq Syndrome Revisited: U.S. Intervention, From Kosovo to Libya" (foreignaffairs.com, March 28, 2011).
- "'Iraq Syndrome' and fear of Libya war" (cnn.com, March 12, 2011).
- "Room for Debate: Should the U.S. Move Against Qaddafi? What We Should Know by Now" (nytimes.com, March 2, 2011).
- "Questing for Monsters to Destroy," in *In Uncertain Times: American Foreign Policy after the Berlin Wall and 9/11*, ed. by M. Leffler and J.W. Legro (Cornell University Press, 2011).
- "Public Opinion, the Media, and War," in *Oxford Handbook on American Public Opinion and the Media*, ed. by R.Y. Shapiro and L.R. Jacobs (Oxford University Press, 2011).
- "The Atomic Terrorist?" in *Peace, Stability, and Nuclear Order: Theoretical assumptions, historical experiences, future challenges*, ed. by O. Njølstad (Routledge, 2011).
- "Action and Reaction: Assessing the Historic Impact of Terrorism," in *Terrorism, Identity, and Legitimacy: The Four Waves theory and political violence*, ed. by J.E. Rosenfeld (Routledge, 2011).
- "Reacting to Terrorism: Probabilities, Consequences, and the Persistence of Fear," in *Coping with Contemporary Terrorism: Origins, Escalation, Counterstrategies, and Responses*, ed. by R. Reuveny and W.R. Thompson (State University of New York Press, 2010).

FACULTY PUBLICATIONS AND HONORS

Articles, Essays, and Book Chapters (continued)

"Capitalism, Peace, and the Historical Movement of Ideas" (*International Interactions*, 2010).

"The Atomic Terrorist?" in *Terrorizing Ourselves: Why U.S. Counterterrorism Policy Is Failing and How To Fix It*, ed. by B. Friedman (Cato Institute, 2010).

"Assessing Measures Designed to Protect the Homeland," in *Terrorizing Ourselves: Why U.S. Counterterrorism Policy Is Failing and How To Fix It*, ed. by B. Friedman (Cato Institute, 2010).

"Faulty Correlation, Foolish Consistency, and Fatal Consequence: Democracy, Peace, and Theory in the Middle East," in *Democratic Peace in Theory and Practice*, ed. by S.W. Hook (Kent State University Press, 2010)

Anthony Mughan, Professor of Political Science

"Mass Media and Democratic Politics," with D. Dumitrescu, in *The Handbook of Politics: State and Civil Society in Global Perspective*, ed. by K.T. Leicht and J.C. Jenkins (Springer, 2010).

Margaret Newell, Associate Professor of History

"The Politics of Free Trade" (*William and Mary Quarterly*, forthcoming).

Erik C. Nisbet, Assistant Professor of Communications

"Cultivation of attitudes about homosexuality," with T. Meyers, in *The Cultivation Differential: State of the Art Research in Cultivation Theory*, ed. by M. Morgan, J. Shanahan, and N. Signorielli (Peter Lang, forthcoming).

"Demanding democracy online: a multi-level model of Internet use and citizen attitudes about democracy," with E. Stoycheff and K.E. Pearce (*Journal of Communication*, forthcoming).

"Let the people speak: a multi-level model of supply and demand for press freedom," with E. Stoycheff (*Communication Research*, forthcoming).

"Boomerang effects in science communication: How motivated reasoning and identity cues amplify opinion polarization about climate mitigation policies," with P.S. Hart (*Communication Research*, forthcoming).

"Anti-American attitudes as a media effect? Arab media, political identity, and public opinion in the Middle East," with T. Meyers (*Communication Research*, 2011).

"Who's responsible for the digital divide? Public perceptions and policy implications," with D. Epstein and T. Gellespie (*The Information Society*, 2011).

"Environmental values and the social amplification of risk: An examination of how environmental values and media use influence predispositions for public engagement in wildlife management decision making," with P.S. Hart and J. Shanahan (*Society and Natural Resources*, 2011).

"The 'Bin Laden Effect': How American public opinion about Muslim Americans shifted in the wake of Osama Bin Laden's Death," with M. Ortiz, Y. Miller, and A. Smith (July 2011, available at http://www.eriknisbet.com/files/binladen_report.pdf).

"Challenging the state: Transnational TV and political identity in the Middle East," with T. Meyers (*Political Communication*, 2010).

"Belief in rumors hard to dispel: Fact checking easily undermined by images, unrelated facts," with K. Garrett (October 2010, available at <http://www.comm.ohio-state.edu/kgarrett/FactcheckMosqueRumors.pdf>).

"Fox News contributes to spread of rumors about proposed NYC mosque," with K. Garrett (October 2010, available at <http://www.comm.ohio-state.edu/kgarrett/MediaMosqueRumors.pdf>).

Irfan Nooruddin, Associate Professor of Political Science

"The Effect of Elections on Post-Conflict Peace and Reconstruction," with Thomas E. Flores (*Journal of Politics*, 2012).

"Certification of Child Labor Free Production" Sarah Wilson Sokhey, in *Beyond Virtue: Evaluating the Credibility of Non-Governmental Organizations*, ed. by P. Gourevitch, D.A. Lake, and J. Gross Stein (Cambridge University Press, 2012).

"Divine Boundaries: How Religion Shapes Citizens' Attitudes Towards Immigrants," with E.L. McDaniel and A.F. Shortle (*American Politics Research*, 2011).

"Credible Commitment in Post-Conflict Recovery," with T.E. Flores, in *Handbook on the Political Economy of War*, ed. by C. Coyne and R. Mathers (Edward Elgar, 2011).

"Dynamics of Influence in International Politics: The ICC, BIAs, and Economic Sanctions," with A. Lockwood Payton (*Journal of Peace Research*, 2010).

"The Democratic Utility of Trust: A Cross-National Analysis," with A. Jamal (*Journal of Politics*, 2010).

"The Effect of IMF Programs on Public Wages and Salaries," with J.R. Vreeland, in *Global Governance, Poverty, and Inequality*, ed. by R. Wilkinson and J.Clapp (Routledge, 2010).

Dorothy Noyes, Professor of English and Comparative Studies

"Festival and the Shaping of Catalan Community," in *A Companion to Catalan Culture*, ed. by D. Keown (Tamesis Press, 2011).

"Traditional Culture: How Does it Work?" (*Museum Anthropology Review*, 2011).

Geoffrey Parker, Andreas Dorphalen Professor of History

"Guerra, clima y catástrofe: una reconsideración de la crisis general del siglo XVII y de la decadencia de España," in *Compostella aurea: Actas del VIII Congreso de la AISO*, 3 vols., ed. by A.A. Galiana and S.F. Mosquera (Santiago de Compostela, 2011).

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"La crisis de la década de 1590: Felipe II y sus enemigos ante el cambio climático" (Burgos, 2010).

Philipp Rehm, Assistant Professor of Political Science

"Service Expansion, International Exposure, and Political Preferences," with A. Wren, in *The Political Economy of the Service Transition*, ed. by A. Wren (Oxford University Press, 2012).

"Social Policy by Popular Demand" (*World Politics*, 2011).

"Risk Inequality and the Polarized American Electorate" (*British Journal of Political Science*, 2011).

"Political Participation," with H. Kitschelt, in *Comparative Politics*, 2nd ed., ed. by D. Caramani (Oxford University Press, 2011).

"Economic Insecurity and the Great Recession: Findings from the Economic Security Index," with J.S. Hacker, G. Huber, A. Nichols, and C. Stuart (2011).

"United We Stand: Constituency Homogeneity and Comparative Party Polarization," with T. Reilly (*Electoral Studies*, 2010).

"Standing on Shaky Ground: Americans' Experiences with Economic Insecurity, with J.S. Hacker and M. Schlesinger (2010).

"Economic Security at Risk: Findings from the Economic Security Index," with J.S. Hacker, G. Huber, M. Schlesinger, and R. Valletta (2010).

"The Economic Security Index: A New Measure of the Economic Security of American Workers and their Families," with J.S. Hacker, G. Huber, M. Schlesinger, and R. Valletta (2010).

Randall Schweller, Professor of Political Science

"Robert Jervis's Realism," in *Perceptions of Insecurity: The Future of International Relations Theory*, ed. by J.W. Davis (Taylor & Francis, 2012).

"After Unipolarity: China's Vision of International Order in an Era of U.S. Decline," with X. Pu (*International Security*, 2011).

"Emerging Powers in the Age of Disorder" (*Global Governance*, 2011).

"Rational Theory for a Bygone Era" (*Security Studies*, 2011).

"The Future is Uncertain and the End is Always Near" (*Cambridge Review of International Affairs*, 2011).

"Knowing the Unknown Unknowns: Misplaced Certainty and the Onset of War," with J. Mitzen (*Security Studies*, 2011).

"The Logic and Illogic of Contemporary Realism" (*International Theory*, 2010).

"Ennui Becomes Us" (*The National Interest*, Jan/Feb 2010).

"Entropy and the Trajectory of World Politics: Why Polarity Has Become Less Meaningful" (*Cambridge Review of International Affairs*, 2010).

Peter M. Shane, Jacob E. Davis and Jacob E. Davis II Chair in Law

"Signing Statements," in *Oxford Companion To American Politics*, by D. Coates, K. Smith, and W. Waldorf (Oxford University Press, 2011).

"Online Consultation and Political Communication in the Era of Obama: An Introduction," and "The Legal Environment for Electronic Democracy," with P. Piëman Stefančić, in *Connecting Democracy: Online Consultation and the Flow Of Political Communication*, ed. by S. Coleman and P.M. Shane (MIT Press, 2011).

"Executive Branch Self-Policing in Times of Crisis: The Challenges for Conscientious Legal Analysis" (*Journal of National Security Law and Policy*, 2011).

"The Obama Administration and the Prospects for a Democratic Presidency in a Post-9/11 World" (*NYLS Law Review*, 2011).

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"Madisonianism Misunderstood: A Reply to Professors Posner and Vermeule" (ACS Blog, April 8, 2011).

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"Why I Am Skeptical About the Media Narrative of Democratic Disaster and Hopeful for My Congress Member, Mary Jo Kilroy" (HuffingtonPost.com, Oct. 18, 2010).

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Oded Shenkar, Ford Motor Company Chair in Global Business Management

"Social Networks and Opportunity Recognition: A Cultural Comparison between Taiwan and the United States," with R. Ma and Y.-C. Huang (*Strategic Management Journal*, 2011).

"Toward a Perspective of Friction in International Business," with Y. Luo (*Journal of International Management*, 2011).

"Labor Conflict on the National Stage: Metaphorical Lenses in Israel Teachers' Strike," with M. Shenkar (*Comparative Education Review*, 2011).

"Copycats: How smart companies use imitation to gain a strategic edge" (*Strategic Direction*, 2010).

"Imitation Strategy" (*Harvard Business Review* [Chinese Edition], September 2010).

"Imitate More, Innovate Less" (*Harvard Business Review*, April 2010).

Amy Shuman, Professor of English

"Exploring Narrative Interaction in Multiple Contexts" in *Varieties of Narrative Analysis*, ed. by J. Gubrium and J. Holstein (forthcoming).

"Positioning the Interviewer: Strategic uses of embedded orientation in interview narratives," with G. Modan (*Language and Society*, 2011).

"On the Verge: Phenomenology and Empathic Unsettling" (*Journal of American Folklore*, 2011).

"Contradictory Discourses of Protection and Control in Transnational Asylum Law," with C. Bohmer (*Journal of Legal Anthropology*, 2010).

"Across the Curriculum: Folklore and Ethnography" in *Teaching Narrative Theory*, ed. by D. Herman, B. McHale, and J. Phelan (Modern Language Association, 2010).

FACULTY PUBLICATIONS AND HONORS

Articles, Essays, and Book Chapters (continued)

"Narratives of Reputation: Layerings of Social and Spatial Identities," with G. Modan, in *Telling Stories: Language Narrative and Social Life*, ed. by D. Schiffrin, A. De Fina, and A. Nylund (Georgetown University Press, 2010).

Jennifer Siegel, Associate Professor of History

"Great Game in Asia," in *The Encyclopedia of War*, ed. by G. Martel (Wiley Blackwell, 2012).

"The International Politics of Inner Asia in the Age of Empire" in *The Cambridge History of Inner Asia: The Modern Age* (Cambridge University Press, 2011).

Kazimierz M. Slomczynski, Professor Emeritus of Sociology

"Public Support for Military Action Against Terrorism: The Effects of Age, Generation, and Political Orientations," with G. Shabad (*Polish Sociological Review*, 2010).

"Policy Preferences among National Elites Regarding Allocation of Tax Revenues: Are Pro-EU Attitudes More Pronounced in Old Democracies?" with W. Wesolowski (*Perspectives on European Politics and Societies*, 2010).

"When and Where Class Matters for Political Outcomes: Class and Politics in a Cross-National Perspective," with J. Kjerulf Dubrow, in *Handbook of Politics: State and Society in Global Perspective*, ed. by K.T. Leicht and J.C. Jenkins (Springer, 2010).

"Social Inequality: Introduction," in *Landmark 1989. Central and Eastern European Societies Twenty Years after the System Change*, ed. by H. Best and A. Wenninger (GESIS-Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften, 2010).

Stephanie Smith, Associate Professor of History

"Removing the Yoke of Tradition: Yucatan's Revolutionary Women, Revolutionary Reforms," in *Peripheral Visions: Politics, Society, and the Challenges of Modernity in Yucatan*, ed. by G.M. Joseph, E. Moseley, E. Terry, and B. Fallaw (University of Alabama Press, 2010).

Mytheli Sreenivas, Associate Professor of History and Women's, Gender, and Sexuality Studies

"Women's and Gender History in Modern India: Researching the Past, Reflecting on

the Present," in *Making Women's Histories: Beyond National Perspectives*, ed. by P.S. Nadell and K. Haulman (forthcoming).

"New Scholarship on Family History: A Review Essay" (*Journal of Women's History*, 2012).

"Creating Conjugal Subjects: Devadasis and the Politics of Marriage in Colonial Madras Presidency" (*Feminist Studies* 37, 2011).

David Stebenne, Associate Professor of History and Law

"Re-Mapping American Politics: The Redistricting Revolution Fifty Years Later" (*Origins*, February 2012).

"The Election of 1960 Fifty Years Later" (*Columbus Bar Lawyers Quarterly*, Winter 2011).

"Who Really Won the Election of 1960?" (History News Network, November 15, 2010).

"The Election of 1960 Fifty Years Later" (ElectionLaw@Moritz, November 8, 2010).

Georges Tamer, M.S. Sofia Chair in Arabic Studies

"Hellenistic Ideas of Time in the Koran," in *Judaism, Christianity, and Islam in the Course of History: Exchange and Conflicts*, ed. by L. Gall and D. Willoweit (Oldenbourg-Verlag 2010).

"Alter Wein in neuen Schläuchen? Zum Umgang des Averroes mit dem Koran und seiner Rezeption im zeitgenössischen islamischen Denken," in *Kritische Religionsphilosophie*, ed. with W. Schmidt-Biggemann (In Memoriam Friedrich Niewöhner, Walter De Gruyter, 2010).

Alexander Thompson, Associate Professor of Political Science

"Delayed Ratification: The Domestic Fate of Bilateral Investment Treaties," with Y. Haftel (*International Organization*, forthcoming).

"Why Did Bush Bypass the UN in 2003? Unilateralism, Multilateralism and Presidential Leadership" (*White House Studies*, forthcoming).

"International Organization: Institutions and Order in World Politics," with D. Snidal, in *Production of Legal Rules*, ed. by F. Parisi (*Encyclopedia of Law and Economics*, 2nd ed., Edward Elgar Press, forthcoming).

"Rational Design in Motion: Uncertainty and Flexibility in the Global Climate Regime" (*European Journal of International Relations*, 2010).

"The Politics of IO Performance: A Framework," with T. Gutner (*Review of International Organizations*, 2010).

Daniel Verdier, Professor of Political Science

"Why Rewards are Better than Sanctions," with Byungwon Woo (*Economics and Politics*, 2011).

Sara Watson, Assistant Professor of Political Science

"Of Firms and Flexibility," in *Social Policy in the New Europe*, ed. by B. Ansell, G. Cohen, R. Cox, and Jane Gingrich (Bergahn Press, 2011).

Bruce A. Weinberg, Professor of Economics

"Developing Science: Brain Drains and Scientific Performance in the Developing World" (*Journal of Development Economics*, 2011).

"Group Effects and Economic Outcomes" (Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Community Development, CR Report, 2011).

Alexander Wendt, Ralph D. Mershon Professor of Political Science

"Flatland: Quantum Mind and the International Hologram," in *New Systems Theories of World Politics*, ed. with M. Albert and L.-E. Cederman (Palgrave Studies in International Relations, 2010).

"Militant Agnosticism and the UFO Taboo," with R. Duvall, in *UFOs: Generals, Pilots, and Government Officials Go on the Record*, ed. by L. Kean (Harmony Books, 2010).

Judy Tzu-Chun Wu, Associate Professor of History and Women's Studies

"Taking Risks in Learning and Teaching: A Student-Faculty Dialogue about Intersectionality and Digital Narratives," with S. Beavers, in *Talking about Teaching: Essays by Members of The Ohio State University Academy of Teaching* (2011).

"The Power of Intersectionality: Reflections on Getting Arrested, Teaching, and DISCO" (*Kirwan Update*, March/April 2010).

"Rethinking Global Sisterhood: Peace Activism and Women's Orientalism," in *No Permanent Waves: Recasting Histories of U.S. Feminism*, ed. by N. Hewitt (Rutgers University Press, 2010).

Honors, Awards, and Service

Chadwick Alger, Professor of Political Science—Lifetime Achievement Award, UN Association USA, Columbus Chapter (2011)

Hassan Aly, Professor of Economics—“Deciphering Civil Conflict in the Middle East,” with J.C. Jenkins, K. Meyer, and O. Ahlqvist, \$499,979 grant from National Science Foundation (2009–12)

Paul Beck, Distinguished Professor of Social and Behavioral Sciences—Over 100 media interviews about elections and electoral politics per year

Kevin Boyle, Professor of History—Alumni Distinguished Teaching Award, The Ohio State University (2010)

Nicholas Breyfogle, Associate Professor of History—Alumni Award for Distinguished Teaching, The Ohio State University (2011); National Research Fellowship, National Council for Eurasian and East European Research (2009–11)

John B. Casterline, Robert T. Lazarus Professor in Population Studies—“Television and International Family Change,” \$111,000 grant from NICHD (2010–15); “Implications of High Fertility in Developing Countries,” \$117,000 grant from Norwegian Research Council (2010–12); “Initiative in Population Research,” \$1,555,200 grant from NICHD (2009–14); “Opportunities for Fertility Decline in Sub-Saharan Africa,” \$83,000 grant from Hewlett Foundation (2010)

Amy Cohen, Associate Professor of Law—Fulbright-Nehru Visiting Lectureship, West Bengal National University of Judicial Sciences (2010)

Mathew Coleman, Assistant Professor of Geography—“The Devolution of Immigration Enforcement in the U.S. South and Its Impact on Newly Established Latino Communities,” \$235,967 grant from National Science Foundation (2011)

Edward M. Crenshaw, Associate Professor of Sociology—“The Role of Urban Centers in Mobilization and Democratization,” \$64,192 grant from National Science Foundation (2011–12); “Political Violence as Communication,” with J.C. Jenkins, \$123,398 grant from

National Science Foundation (2009–11); “AOC: The Ecology of Terrorist Organizations,” with J. Wilkefeld (Maryland), G. LaFree (Maryland), V. Subrahmanian (Maryland), and V. Asal (SUNY-Albany), \$749,354 grant from National Science Foundation (2008–11)

William A. Cunningham, Professor of Psychology—*IUPsyS Young Investigator Award*, International Union of Psychological Science (2012); “The Neural Basis of Selfish and Selfless Social Goals,” with A. Todorov, \$180,000 grant from Templeton Foundation (2010)

Thomas Davis, Assistant Professor of English—Member, Editorial Board for digital Routledge Encyclopedia of Modernism (2011)

Simon Dennis, Professor of Psychology—“Concept exploration of Jihadist communications,” \$9,905 grant from Defense Research and Development Canada (2010); “Computational Support for Topic & Author exploration of abstracts in a visualization interface,” \$25,758 grant from Defense Research and Development Canada (2010); “Computational Support for Opinion Mining/Sentiment Analysis, Questionnaire Administration and Essay Grading,” \$72,101 grant from Defense Research and Development Canada (2010); “Concept Extraction from Transcripts. Defense Research and Development Canada,” with C. Brew and K. Campbell Kibler, \$27,720 grant from Defense Research and Development Canada (2010)

William P. Eveland, Professor of Communication—Joan N. Huber Faculty Fellow, Social and Behavioral Sciences, The Ohio State University (2009–11)

Lesley Ferris, Arts and Humanities Distinguished Professor of Theatre—“The Camouflage Project,” Center for Cryptologic History, National Security Agency, Washington, DC; Clarice Smith Performing Arts Center, University of Maryland College Park (2012)

Carter V. Findley, Humanities Distinguished Professor of History—“Turkey, Islam, Nationalism, and Modernity,” University Distinguished Lecture, The Ohio State University (2010)



Chadwick Alger



Hassan Aly



Paul Beck



Kevin Boyle



Nicholas Breyfogle



John B. Casterline



Amy Cohen



Mathew Coleman



Edward M. Crenshaw



William A. Cunningham



Thomas Davis



Simon Dennis



William P. Eveland



Lesley Ferris



Carter V. Findley

FACULTY PUBLICATIONS AND HONORS

Honors, Awards, and Service (continued)

Danielle Fosler-Lussier



Mark Grimsley



Peter L. Hahn



Barbara Hanawalt



Yana Hashamova



Richard Herrmann



David L. Hoffmann



Donald Hubin



Kate Ivanova



Pranav Jani



J. Craig Jenkins



John H. Kagel



Kelechi Kalu



Sean Kay



Ousman Murzik Kobo

Danielle Fosler-Lussier, Associate Professor of Music—Fellowship, National Endowment for the Humanities (2011–12)

Mark Grimsley, Associate Professor of History—Society for Military History created Mark Grimsley Fellowship in Social Media (2012); Department of the Army Outstanding Civilian Service Award (2010)

Peter L. Hahn, Professor of History—Chair, Department of History, The Ohio State University (2006–present)

Barbara Hanawalt, King George III Professor of British History Emeritus—*Festschrift volume, The Ties that Bind: Essays in Medieval British History in Honor of Barbara Hanawalt*, ed. by L. Mitchell, K.L. French, and D.L. Biggs (Ashgate, 2011)

Yana Hashamova, Associate Professor of Slavic and East European Languages and Literatures—“John E. Sawyer Seminar on the Comparative Study of Cultures,” \$175,000 grant from Andrew W. Mellon Foundation (2012); National Recourse Center and Foreign Language and Area Studies grants for \$2,687,000 (2010–14); Director, Center for Slavic and East European Studies, The Ohio State University (2009–present)

Richard Herrmann, Social and Behavioral Sciences Distinguished Professor—Commencement Speaker, The Ohio State University (winter 2012); Chair, Department of Political Science, The Ohio State University (2011–present); Director, Mershon Center for International Security Studies, The Ohio State University (2002–11)

David L. Hoffmann, Professor of History—Distinguished Teaching Award; Phi Alpha Theta Honorary Society (2010)

Donald Hubin, Professor of Philosophy—Principal Investigator, Center for Ethics and Human Values, The Ohio State University (2009–present); Chair, Department of Philosophy, The Ohio State University (2006–present)

Kate Ivanova, Assistant Professor of Political Science—Terrorism Research Award, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, University of Maryland (2012–13)

Pranav Jani, Professor of English—“John E. Sawyer Seminar on the

Comparative Study of Cultures,” \$175,000 grant from Andrew W. Mellon Foundation (2012); Gateway Study Abroad Seed Grant, with Mytheli Sreenivas, The Ohio State University (2010–11)

J. Craig Jenkins, Director, Mershon Center for International Security Studies—“Deciphering Civil Conflict in the Middle East,” with H. Aly, K. Meyer, and O. Ahlqvist, \$499,979 grant from National Science Foundation (2009–12); Visiting Fellow, Peace Research Institute of Oslo, Norway (2010–11); “Political Violence as Communication,” with E. Crenshaw and K. Robison, \$123,398 grant from National Science Foundation (2009–11); “Protecting the Environment: Does the Environmental Movement Matter?” with R. Brulle, \$218,000 grant from National Science Foundation (2008–11)

John H. Kagel, University Chaired Professor of Applied Microeconomics—“Package Auctions,” grant from National Science Foundation (2009–11); “Collaborative Research: Experimental Studies of Group Decision Making in Strategic Environments,” with H. Arkes and D. Cooper, grant from National Science Foundation (2009–12)

Kelechi Kalu, Professor of African American and African Studies—Associate Provost for Global Strategies and International Affairs, The Ohio State University (2012–present); Korea Foundation Visiting Scholar, Ewha Womans University, Seoul, South Korea (2011); “Politics of Foreign Aid and Economic Development: A Comparative Analysis of South Korea and Selected African Countries,” grant from the Korea Foundation, Seoul, South Korea (2010)

Sean Kay, Mershon Associate—Working group on Transatlantic Relationship, National Defense University (2011); Visiting Research Scholar, Institute for British and Irish Studies, University College Dublin, Ireland (2010)

Ousman Murzik Kobo, Associate Professor of History—Visiting Scholar, Ecole des hautes études en science sociales, Paris, France (2010)

David Kraybill, Professor of Agricultural, Environmental, and Development Economics—“Tanzania Agricultural Research and Capacity Building Project,” with M. Erbaugh, \$24 million grant

from U.S. Agency for International Development (2011–16)

Marcus J. Kurtz, Professor of Political Science—Best Paper in Political Sociology, American Sociological Association (2010)

Mitchell Lerner, Associate Professor of History—Director, Korean Studies Institute, East Asian Studies Center, The Ohio State University (2011–present)

Scott Levi, Associate Professor of History—“John E. Sawyer Seminar on the Comparative Study of Cultures,” \$175,000 grant from Andrew W. Mellon Foundation (2012); “Central Asia in World History,” \$137,252 grant from National Endowment for the Humanities (2011–12); Alumni Award for Distinguished Teaching, The Ohio State University (2011)

R. William Liddle, Professor of Political Science—Outstanding Undergraduate Teacher, Department of Political Science, The Ohio State University (2010)

Eric MacGilvray, Associate Professor of Political Science and Philosophy—Award for Distinguished Teaching, Political Science Department, The Ohio State University (2010)

Peter R. Mansoor, Gen. Raymond E. Mason Jr. Chair in Military History—Distinguished National Service Award, American Task Force on Palestine (2010)

Robert J. McMahon, Ralph D. Mershon Distinguished Professor of History—Visiting Professor of History, Graduate School, John F. Kennedy Institute for North American Studies, Free University, Berlin (2011–12); Fulbright Distinguished Lecturer, Japan (2010); Organization of American Historians Distinguished Lecturer (2010)

Kendra McSweeney, Associate Professor of Geography—Distinguished Undergraduate Research Mentor Award, The Ohio State University (2012); “The Coming Storms: The Dynamics of Vulnerability, Adaptation, and Resilience among Honduran Indigenous Communities in an Era of Climate Change,” with E. Benitez and G. Cruz, \$20,329 grant from National Geographic Society for fieldwork in Honduras (2011); “Explaining Socioecological Resilience following Collapse: Forest Recovery in Appalachian Ohio,” with D. Munroe, D. Liu, and B. Mansfield, \$1,333,105 grant

from National Science Foundation (2010); “Vulnerability, Adaptation, and Resilience: Dynamic Responses in Rural Honduras,” research grant from American Association of Geographers for preliminary research in Honduras (2010)

Katherine Meyer, Professor of Sociology—Director, Sociology Program, National Science Foundation (2011–present); “Deciphering Civil Conflict in the Middle East,” with J.C. Jenkins, H. Aly, and O. Ahlqvist, \$499,979 grant from National Science Foundation (2009–12)

Allan R. Millett, Gen. Raymond E. Mason Jr. Chair of Military History Emeritus—John Dolibois History Prize for Substantial and Sustained Efforts to Promote the Teaching of and Learning about History in the Community and Throughout the Nation, Miami University (2010)

Mark Moritz, Professor of Anthropology—“Livestock Movements and Disease Epidemiology in the Chad Basin: Modeling Risks for Animals and Humans,” with R. Garland, S. Liang, and N. Xiao, \$2,370,821 grant from National Science Foundation (2010–15); “An Exploratory Study of Ethnomedical Systems of Mobile Pastoralists in the Far North Region of Cameroon,” with D. Ewing, \$4,000 grant from National Science Foundation (2010)

John Mueller, Senior Research Scientist, Professor of Political Science—Senior Fellow, Cato Institute, Washington, DC (2011–present); “The Playboy Honor Roll: Meet 20 professors who are reinventing the classroom,” by L. Ma, T. McCormick, and J. Schollmeyer (*Playboy*, October 2010); Distinguished Scholar Award, The Ohio State University (2010)

Anthony Mughan, Professor of Political Science—Director, International Studies Program (1994–present)

Erik C. Nisbet, Professor of Communications—“Co-Evolution of Upstream Human Behavior and Downstream Ecosystem Services in a Changing Climate,” with J. Martin, E.V. Irwin, S. Ludsin, E. Toman, and R. Wilson, \$1,499,995 grant from National Science Foundation (2011); Top Paper Panel, Political Communication Division, National Communication Association (2011); Honorable Mention, Political



David Kraybill



Marcus J. Kurtz



Mitchell Lerner



Scott Levi



R. William Liddle



Eric MacGilvray



Peter Mansoor



Robert J. McMahon



Kendra McSweeney



Katherine Meyer



Allan R. Millett



Mark Moritz



John Mueller



Anthony Mughan



Erik C. Nisbet

FACULTY PUBLICATIONS AND HONORS

Honors, Awards, and Service (continued)

Irfan Nooruddin



Dorothy Noyes



Geoffrey Parker



Philipp Rehm



Peter M. Shane



Oded Shenkar



Amy Shuman



Jennifer Siegel



Mytheli Sreenivas



Georges Tamer



Mary Tarantino



Alexander Thompson



Jeremy L. Wallace



Sara Watson



Bruce A. Weinberg

Communication Article of the Year 2011, Political Communication Division, International Communication Association (2011)

Irfan Nooruddin, Associate Professor of Political Science—Fellow, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, named on the basis of his Mershon-funded project “War by Other Means: The Politics of Post-Conflict Reconstruction” (2011–12)

Dorothy Noyes, Professor of English and Comparative Studies—Residential Fellowship, Lichtenberg-Kolleg, Georg-August Universität, Göttingen (2011–12); Interdisciplinary Research Group on Cultural Property, Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (2008–13); Director, Center for Folklore Studies, The Ohio State University (2005–present)

Geoffrey Parker, Andreas Dorpalen Professor of History—A.H. Heinekin Prize for History, Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (2012); “Doctor Honoris Causa,” University of Burgos (2010)

Philipp Rehm, Assistant Professor of Political Science—“Exploring American Economic Security,” with Jacob S. Hacker and Mark Schlesinger, \$479,600 grant from The Rockefeller Foundation (2010–11)

Peter M. Shane, Jacob E. Davis and Jacob E. Davis II Chair in Law—Visiting Professor of Law, Harvard Law School (2011–12); University Distinguished Scholar, The Ohio State University (2011)

Oded Shenkar, Ford Motor Company Chair in Global Business Management—Honorary Professorship, Xi’an Jiaotong University, China (2010); Honorary Professorship, Xi’an University of Architecture & Technologies, China (2010)

Amy Shuman, Professor of English—Visiting Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley (2010)

Jennifer Siegel, Associate Professor of History—Co-Chair, Program Committee, American Historical Association (2012); Contributing Editor, *The Encyclopedia of War* (Wiley Blackwell, 2012)

Mytheli Sreenivas, Professor of History and Women’s Studies—“John E. Sawyer Seminar on the Comparative Study of

Cultures,” \$175,000 grant from Andrew W. Mellon Foundation (2012); Senior Fellowship, American Institute of Indian Studies (2010–11); Gateway Study Abroad Seed Grant, with P. Jani, The Ohio State University (2010–11); Summer Stipend, National Endowment for the Humanities (2010)

Georges Tamer, M.S. Sofia Chair in Arabic Studies—Marie Curie Fellowship, M4HUMAN (Mobility for experienced researchers in historical humanities and Islamic studies), German Gerda Henkel Foundation, for “The Concept of Time in the Koran” (2012–14)

Mary Tarantino, Professor of Theatre—Director, The Jerome Lawrence and Robert E. Lee Theatre Research Institute (2011–present)

Alexander Thompson, Associate Professor of Political Science—“Peaceful Management of Climate Stress” with J.C. Jenkins, H. Mosley-Thompson, D. Sui, C.K. Shum, B. Mark, and M. Moritz (Minerva Research Initiative, pending); Best Book Award, International Studies Association-Midwest, for *Channels of Power: The UN Security Council and U.S. Statecraft in Iraq* (2011); Outstanding Teaching Award, Department of Political Science, The Ohio State University (2011); Chadwick F. Alger Prize for best book on international organization and multilateralism, International Studies Association, for *Channels of Power: The UN Security Council and U.S. Statecraft in Iraq* (2010)

Jeremy L. Wallace, Assistant Professor of Political Science—NASA Land Cover/Land Use Change Grant, with K. Seto (2011–14)

Sara Watson, Assistant Professor of Political Science—Visiting Researcher, French National Statistical Agency (INSEE) (2011); “Collaborative Research: Divorce and the Political Gender Gap,” \$61,000 grant from National Science Foundation Research Grant (2009–11)

Bruce A. Weinberg, Professor of Economics—“The Economic Spillovers from Science,” with S.B. Saha, \$331,241 grant from National Science Foundation (2011–14)

EVENTS



A faculty panel of Mershon affiliates spoke on "Revolution in the Middle East and the Future of U.S. Foreign Policy: What's Next?" in March 2011. Panelists included (l to r) Carter Findley, Richard Herrmann, Peter Mansoor, Georges Tamer, and Sabra Webber.



Amr Al-Azm, member of the Syrian opposition, talked with students after a panel discussion on "The Syrian Crisis and Its Impact on the Middle East," held in January 2012.



Brian Fishman (fourth from left), counterterrorism research fellow at the New America Foundation, and Mary Habeck (fifth from left), associate professor at Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies, debated the future of al Qaeda in April 2012. They posed with Mershon affiliate Peter Mansoor (far right) and members of the Alexander Hamilton Society.



(l to r) Robert McMahon, Ralph D. Mershon Professor of History; Fredrik Logevall, John S. Knight Professor of International Studies at Cornell University; and Craig Jenkins, director of the Mershon Center. Logevall spoke in February 2012 on "The Uses of Alarmism: American Politics and Foreign Policy after 1945."



John Owen (right), professor of politics at University of Virginia, stood with Randall Schweller, professor of political science, after speaking about "The Clash of Ideas in World Politics" in September 2011.



Deborah Malac, director of the Office of East African Affairs at the State Department, spoke with attendees at the "Somalia at the Crossroads" conference, held in January 2012.



Mershon affiliates Sarah Brooks (left) and Alexander Thompson (right), stood with Jennifer Merolla, associate professor of politics and policy at Claremont Graduate University, and Elizabeth Zechmeister, associate professor of political science at Vanderbilt University. Merolla and Zechmeister spoke in February 2012 on "Terrorist Threat and Democratic Public Opinion."



Edward L. (Ted) Warner III, senior advisor for arms control and strategic stability, gave the Joseph J. Kruzal Memorial lecture in February 2011 on "New START Treaty and Beyond." Warner served as a deputy head of the U.S. delegation that successfully concluded the New START Treaty with the Russian Federation in 2010.



Alexander Wendt (left), Ralph D. Mershon Professor of International Security, stood with Alisher Faizullaev, former ambassador of Uzbekistan. Faizullaev spoke in April 2012 on "Making States Sensible: Ritual, Symbols, and Feeling in Diplomatic Practice."



(l to r) Daniel Sui, professor of geography; John O'Loughlin, professor of geography at the University of Colorado; and Richard Herrmann, past director of the Mershon Center. O'Loughlin spoke in May 2011 on "The Wikileaks Afghanistan War Logs: A Boon or Bane for Academic Research?"

EVENTS

Conferences

October 14–15, 2010

Methodology in Political Psychology

Organizers

Corrine McConnaughy, Assistant Professor of Political Science

Ismail White, Assistant Professor of Political Science

The field of political psychology seeks to address one overriding question: How do people make decisions in the realm of politics?

Answers to this question involve explanations of how people come to understand what is at stake in domestic and international politics, how they construct and interpret who is on their side, and how they evaluate what they can or should do about it. Scholars discussed issues of measurement, technology, research design, and data analysis that are of particular interest to those working in the field of political psychology.



Corrine McConnaughy

Participants

Antoine Banks, University of Maryland
 Adam Berinsky, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
 Ted Brader, University of Michigan
 Daniel Corstange, University of Maryland
 William Cunningham, The Ohio State University
 Stanley Feldman, Stony Brook University
 Adam Glynn, Harvard University

Richard Herrmann, The Ohio State University
 Leonie Huddy, Stony Brook University
 Luke Keele, The Ohio State University
 Donald Kinder, University of Michigan
 Jon Krosnick, Stanford University
 James Kuklinski, University of Illinois
 Rose McDermott, Brown University
 Kathleen McGraw, The Ohio State University
 Diana Mutz, University of Pennsylvania
 Thomas Nelson, The Ohio State University
 Richard Petty, The Ohio State University
 Darren Schreiber, University of California, San Diego
 Betsy Sinclair, University of Chicago
 Nicholas Valentino, University of Michigan

April 1, 2011

Cybersecurity: Shared Risks, Shared Responsibility

Organizers

Peter M. Shane, Jacob E. Davis and
 Jacob E. Davis II Chair in Law

Jeffrey Hunker, Principal at Jeffrey Hunker Associates LLC

This conference focused on how cybersecurity is now the stuff of daily headlines, approaching the subject with two ambitions: 1) to move beyond generalities in specifying the roles and responsibilities both the public and private sectors need to



Keynote speaker Kristjan Prikk discussed his experience with cyberthreats as defense counselor at the Embassy of Estonia.

shoulder in order for the United States to share global leadership in cybersecurity; and 2) to bring together the many sub-communities of researchers, policymakers, and professionals around the globe who focus on cybersecurity from its many angles into a larger community interested in developing this analysis.

Participants

Susan Brenner, University of Dayton
 Robert J. Butler, U.S. Department of Defense
 Jason Healey, Cyber Conflict Studies Association
 Richard Herrmann, The Ohio State University

Mischel Kwon, Former Director, U.S. Computer Emergency Readiness Team
 Martin Libicki, RAND Corporation
 Herbert S. Lin, National Research Council of the National Academies
 Mark MacCarthy, Former Senior Vice President for Global Public Policy, Visa Inc.
 Sascha Meinrath, New America Foundation
 J. Paul Nicholas, Global Security Strategies and Diplomacy/Trustworthy Computing
 Greg Nojeim, Center for Democracy and Technology
 Kristjan Prikk, Defense Counselor to the Embassy of Estonia
 Paul Rosenzweig, Former Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy, U.S. Department of Homeland Security
 Peter Swire, The Ohio State University
 Mark Young, Home Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence

April 8–9, 2011

Migration, Religion and Germany

Organizers

Barbara Becker-Cantarino, Research Professor
in Germanic Languages and Literatures

Georges Tamer, M.S. Sofia Chair in Arabic Studies

Migration and religion have shaped not only the United States but also the German-speaking territories of Central Europe during the religious wars in the wake of the Reformation. This conference discussed recent research on the historical phase of early German transatlantic migrations and colonization by Pietists and Moravians in North America, as well as individual and group migrations from Turkey and Islamic countries in the 20th and 21st centuries.



Rebekka Habermas, professor of history at University of Göttingen, gave the keynote lecture on "Debating Islam around 1900 and 2010: Colonies in Africa, Muslims in Imperial Berlin, German Orientalists and Missionaries."

Participants

Hans Boas, University of Texas
Claudia Breger, Indiana University
Wolfgang Breul, University of Mainz
Cathleen Fisher, American Friends of AvH
Aaron Fogleman, Northern Illinois University
Ulrike Gleixner, HAB
Wolfenbüttel and TU Berlin
Rolf J. Goebel, University of Alabama, Huntsville
David Gramling, University of Arizona
Rebekka Habermas, University of Göttingen
Randall Halle, University of Pittsburgh
Kamaal Haque, Dickinson College

Pia Schmid, University of Halle
Thomas Schmitt, Max Planck Institut, Göttingen
Karl Solibakke, Syracuse University
Ulrike Strasser, University of California, Irvine
Gregory Wolf, North Central College

April 21–22, 2011

Gender and States of Emergency

Organizer

Department of Women's Studies

Participants in this conference explored the issue of states of emergency from a variety of angles, not only states in (economic, political, or environmental) emergency, but what it means to be in a state of crisis as a specifically situated woman. Participants examined the nexus of material and affective "states" of crisis, considering the difference that gender makes in natural disasters, war, public policy, institutions, and national discourse about citizenship and belonging.



Keynote speaker Cynthia Enloe discussed "Why Do Feminists Refuse to See 'Chaos' When Others Do?" The talk focused on what it meant for women to feel unstable in Egypt and various other countries where the Arab Spring took place.

Participants

Myla Vicenti Carpio, Arizona State University
Kathleen Coll, Stanford University
Kimberlé Crenshaw, UCLA and Columbia University
Margaret Dorsey, University of Texas Pan American
Cynthia Enloe, Clark University
Roxana Gulusca, University of Michigan
Wendy Hesford, The Ohio State University
Lynn Itagaki, The Ohio State University
Karen Leong, Arizona State University
Jacquelyn Litt, Rutgers University
Becky Mansfield, The Ohio State University
Isis Nusair, Denison University
Amy Shuman, The Ohio State University
Haley Swenson, The Ohio State University
Rita Trimble, The Ohio State University
Kimberly Williams, Mount Royal University

EVENTS

Conferences (continued)

May 12–13, 2011

Military Frontiers: A Graduate Symposium

Organizers

Will Waddell, Doctoral Candidate, Department of History

Sarah Douglas, Doctoral Candidate, Department of History

This conference sought to revive discussions of the successful “Theatrum Militarum” graduate conference held at Ohio State in the 1990s. Panels highlighted graduate student research that crosses both physical and disciplinary borders. Themes included “Law of War” and other ethical and legal issues arising from armed conflict; how war affects and is affected by race and gender; and links between war, science, and technology.



Keynote speaker Victor Davis Hanson (c) stood with conference organizers Will Waddell and Sarah Douglas, both PhD students in history. Hanson spoke on “Western Military Dynamism and Its Antidotes.”

Participants

Jill Bender, Boston College
 Alan Beyerchen, The Ohio State University
 Rob Clemm, The Ohio State University
 Jorge Delgado, King’s College
 Sarah Douglas, The Ohio State University
 Michael Geheran, Clark University
 Mark Grimsley, The Ohio State University
 John Guilmartin, The Ohio State University
 Victor Davis Hanson, Stanford University
 Jon Hendrickson, The Ohio State University
 Paul Kennedy, Yale University
 Geoff Magargee, U.S. Holocaust Museum
 Peter Mansoor, The Ohio State University
 Stephen Miller, University of Maine
 Geoffrey Parker, The Ohio State University
 Douglas Porch, Department of National Security Affairs Naval Postgraduate School
 Robyn Rodriguez, The Ohio State University
 Stephen Shapiro, The Ohio State University
 David Turpie, University of Maine
 Will Waddell, The Ohio State University

May 19–21, 2011

The Camouflage Project

Organizers

Lesley Ferris, Arts and Humanities Distinguished Professor of Theatre

Mary Tarantino, Professor, Department of Theatre

The goal of *The Camouflage Project* was to create, organize, and execute a three-part interdisciplinary endeavor linked to the theme of secret agents, camouflage, deception, and disguise



Juliette Pattinson of University of Strathclyde gave the keynote on “Passing as a French Native: Camouflaging the British Body in Occupied France.”

in World War II.

The three parts included: 1) a multimedia work combining digital animations and video projections with experimental use of 3D printing, 3D scanning, and projection mapping; 2) an exhibit featuring historical

background on the science and art of camouflage in both World Wars; and 3) a symposium featuring panels of experts from military history, political science, and the Imperial War Museum.

Participants

Roy Behrens, University of Northern Iowa
 Vita Berenzina-Blackburn, The Ohio State University
 Anna Birch, Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama
 William Childs, The Ohio State University
 Peter Cutts, actor, writer, director, and producer
 Thomas Davis, The Ohio State University
 Dan Gray, scenic designer
 Elizabeth Harelik, The Ohio State University
 Beth Kattelman, The Ohio State University
 Kristine Kearney, The Ohio State University
 Rita Kramer, author
 Matt Lewis, The Ohio State University
 Eric Mayer, The Ohio State University
 Jenny Morgan, filmmaker, editor, and journalist
 John Mueller, The Ohio State University
 Janet Parrott, The Ohio State University
 Juliette Pattinson, University of Strathclyde Performance Team, The Camouflage Project,
 The Ohio State University
 Chelsea Phillips, The Ohio State University
 Brian Rotman, The Ohio State University
 Mark Shanda, The Ohio State University
 Francesca Spedalieri, The Ohio State University
 Jeanine Thompson, The Ohio State University
 Kate Vigurs, museums consultant and historical interpreter

September 15–18, 2011
**Central Eurasian Studies
 Society 2011 Annual Meeting**

Organizers

Scott Levi, Associate Professor of History

Morgan Liu, Assistant Professor of Near
 Eastern Languages and Cultures



Scott Levi

The Central Eurasian Studies Society (CESS) is a private, non-political, nonprofit, North America-based interdisciplinary organization of scholars interested in the study of Central Eurasia, a region whose geo-political importance has grown immensely in the post-Cold War, post-9/11 world. Ideas about Central Asia discussed at the conference included the region's:

- hydrocarbons that are potentially the world's largest underdeveloped reserve
- rapid post-socialist democratic reforms and economic liberalization
- surge of Islamic activity
- struggle in the global "war on terror" and its particular interest to security specialists
- location at the nexus of Russia, China, the Middle East, and South Asia and developments that have direct and indirect influences on all those regions

September 16–17, 2011
**Eurasian Environments: Nature
 and Ecology in Eurasian History**

Organizer

Nicholas Breyfogle, Associate Professor of History



Nicholas Breyfogle

One of the most pressing contemporary crises in Eurasia is the Soviet Union's legacy of environmental degradation. Yet, beyond analyses of specific current crises such as the Aral Sea, we are only beginning to understand how the peoples of Eurasia viewed or utilized the "natural" world historically, or how the experience of recent destruction fits into long-term patterns. This conference 1) strove to understand and contextualize ecological traumas of the past century, 2) analyzed broad patterns found at the nexus of Eurasians and the environment, and 3) discussed the development of Eurasian conservation efforts.

Participants

Brian Bonhomme, Youngstown State University
 Stephen Brain, Mississippi State University
 John Brooke, The Ohio State University
 Andy Bruno, Northern Illinois University
 Sarah Cameron, Yale University
 Ian Campbell, University of California, Davis
 Pey-Yi Chu, Princeton University
 Megan Dean, Stanford University
 Randall Dills, University of Louisville
 Marc Elie, CNRS Centre d'études des mondes
 russe, caucasien et centre-européen
 Mieka Erley, University of California, Berkeley
 Ryan Jones, Idaho State University
 Paul Josephson, Colby College
 George Lywood, The Ohio State University
 Erika Monahan, University of New Mexico
 David Moon, University of Durham
 Julia Obertreis, Albert-Ludwigs-Universität, Freiburg
 Christopher Otter, The Ohio State University
 Maya Peterson, Harvard University
 Mark Sokolsky, The Ohio State University
 Christian Teichmann, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin
 Douglas Weiner, University of Arizona

EVENTS

Conferences (continued)

October 6–8, 2011

**Beyond Mosque, Church, and State:
Negotiating Religious and Ethno-
National Identities in the Balkans****Organizers**

Theodora Dragostinova, Department of History

Yana Hashamova, Department of Slavic and
East European Languages and Literatures

Theodora Dragostinova

Ethnic diversity and national tensions in the Balkans have long attracted the attention of the international community of scholars and policymakers who have tried to understand how states, societies, and people in the area negotiate complex religious and ethno-national identities. After the fall of communism in 1989, Bulgaria and Bosnia followed diverging paths. While Bosnia underwent a violent process of civil war accompanied with ethnic cleansing, Bulgaria maintained relative ethnic peace, religious tolerance, and political stability. The purpose of this conference was to debate how and why two similar states and societies experienced comparable challenges of ethnic complexity, political conflict, and national reconciliation differently.

Participants

Nikolay Antov, University of Arkansas
Max Bergholz, Concordia University
Donna Buchanan, University of Illinois
Snjezana Buzov, The Ohio State University
Robert Donia, University of Michigan
Victor Friedman, University of Chicago

Kristen Ghodsee, Bowdoin College
Irina Gigova, College of Charleston
Edin Hajdarasic, Loyola University, Chicago
Simeon Mitropolitski, University of Montreal
Mary C. Neuburger, University of Texas
Paula M. Pickering, College of William and Mary
Maria Popova, McGill University
John Quigley, The Ohio State University
Jelena Subotic, Georgia State University
Ipek Kocaomer Yosmaoglu, Northwestern University

October 7–9, 2011

**Science, Technology, and Medicine
in East Asia: Policy, Practice, and
Implications in a Global Context****Organizers**

Philip Brown, Professor of History

David Wittner, Utica College

David Blaylock, Eastern Kentucky University

Since the end of World War II, historical and contemporary developments in East Asian science, technology, and medicine have received increasing scholarly attention. This interdisciplinary conference examined the ways in which the sciences in East Asia—whether basic or applied, from technology to medicine—have shaped and been shaped historically, and are being transformed in the contemporary world by political, economic, institutional, social, and cultural forces, both regional and global.

Participants

Jessamyn Abel, The Pennsylvania State University
Suzuki Akihito, Keio University
Alexander Bay, Chapman University
Martha Chaiklin, University of Pittsburgh
Jewel Yun-ju Chen, Oxford University
Chang Chi-yu, National Yang Ming University
John DiMoia, National University of Singapore
Kevin Doak, Georgetown University
Yulia Frumer, Princeton University
Kevin Fujitani, The Ohio State University
Walter Grunden, Bowling Green State University
Christienne Hinz, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville
Akiko Ishii, Cornell University
William Johnston, Wesleyan University
Yoshiyuki Kikuchi, Harvard University
Rotem Kowner, University of Haifa
Zhiying Ma, University of Chicago
Aleksandra Majstorac-Kobiljski, Centre National
de la Recherche Scientifique
Janice Matsumura, Simon Fraser University
Jurgen Melzer, Princeton University
Norihiro Mizuno, Akita International University
Takashi Nishiyama, State University of New York at Brockport
Lisa Onaga, University of California, Berkeley
Sumiko Otsubo, Metropolitan State University
Roberto Padilla, University of Toledo
Kathryn Tanaka, University of Chicago
Yuki Terazawa, Hofstra University
Song Tian, Beijing Normal University
Masanori Wada, Tokyo Institute of Technology
Hirokawa Waka, Osaka University
Brett Walker, Montana State University
Julia Yongue, Hosei University

October 20–21, 2011

Immigration: What's at Stake?

Organizers

Don Hubin, Professor of Philosophy, The Ohio State University

Eric MacGilvray, Assistant Professor of Political Science, The Ohio State University

This conference brought together a distinguished set of researchers addressing the main challenges and opportunities immigration poses in the modern world. It aimed to interest not only researchers and students but the broader community, including both academic panels and two panels oriented to public discussion. The introductory panel focused on broad demographic changes on international, national, and local levels, including discussion of how immigration has affected Ohio. The final session was a question and answer moderated by Fred Andrle of WOSU, encouraging reflective engagement by the community.



Jorge Castañeda, former foreign minister of Mexico now at New York University, delivered the keynote address on "Immigration Today: Mañana Forever."

Participants

Fred Andrle, The Ohio State University
 Jorge Castañeda, Former Foreign Minister of Mexico
 Joyce Chen, The Ohio State University
 Jack Citrin, University of California, Berkeley
 Jeffrey Cohen, The Ohio State University
 Reanne Frank, The Ohio State University
 Jennifer Hochschild, Harvard University
 David Miller, Oxford University
 Michael Neblo, The Ohio State University
 Zhenchao Qian, The Ohio State University
 Mark Rosenzweig, Yale University
 Jacqueline Stevens, Northwestern University
 Stephen Trejo, University of Texas, Austin
 Alexander Wendt, The Ohio State University

November 10–12, 2011

Islam and Rationality: The Impact of al-Ghazālī

Organizer

Georges Tamer, M.S. Sofia Chair in Arabic Studies

Abu Hāmid al-Ghazālī (1058–1111) is a central figure in the history of Islamic theology, jurisprudence, philosophy, and Sufism, writing on an enormous variety of subjects, including theology, Islamic law, logic, philosophy, mysticism, and epistemology. His influence was so widespread that in the medieval period he earned the title "The Proof of Islam," an honorific merited by his preeminent scholarship and the illustrious way in which he combined logic and ethics, knowledge and action, rationality and spirituality, and orthodoxy and renewal of religious thought. To commemorate the 900-year legacy of al-Ghazālī, leading scholars in intellectual history, philosophy, Islamic law and theology, and medieval Christian and Jewish thought convened to discuss vital aspects of his work.

Presenting Scholars

Binyamin Abrahamov, Bar-Ilan University in Israel
 Ahmad Ahmad, University of California, Santa Barbara
 Charles Butterworth, Maryland University
 Hans Daiber, Johann Wolfgang Goethe University in Frankfurt
 Threse-Anne Druart, Catholic University of America
 Avner Giladi, Haifa University in Israel
 Scott Girdner, Western Kentucky University
 Frank Griffel, Yale University
 Steven Harvey, Bar-Ilan University in Israel
 Alfred L. Ivry, New York University
 Birgit Krawietz, Freie Universität Berlin
 Taneli Kukkonen, Canada Research Chair
 in the Aristotelian Tradition
 Luis Xavier Lopez-Farjeat, Universidad Nacional Autonoma
 de Mexico and Universidad Panamericana
 Wilferd Madelung, Institute of Islamic Studies
 Yahya Michot, Hartford Seminary
 Yasien Mohamed, University of the Western Cape
 Eric Omsby, McGill University
 M. Sait Ozervarli, Center for Islamic Studies in Istanbul
 Sobhi Rayan, Al-Qāsemi Academy College in Israel
 Tamar Rudavsky, The Ohio State University
 Bilal Sambur, Yıldırım Beyazıt University Ankara-Turkey
 Hidemi Takahashi, University of Tokyo
 Richard C. Taylor, Marquette University

EVENTS

Conferences (continued)

January 27–28, 2012

Somalia at Crossroads: Foreign Intervention, Humanitarian Crisis, and Aspirations for Statehood

Organizers

Jibril Mohamed, President/CEO, SomaliCAN

Laura Joseph, Assistant Director, Center for African Studies

This conference brought together some of the brightest minds in Somali affairs with the aim of deepening public discourse and understanding of the complex situation in Somalia and developing strong, pragmatic, and principled policy recommendations for post-transition political development in Somalia. Issues discussed included the national roadmap, piracy, humanitarian crisis, frontline state military interventions, Diaspora remittance challenge, and community development.

Speakers

Fowsia Abdikarim, Independent Scholar
 Abukar Arman, Somalia's Special Envoy to the United States
 Abdirahman Abdullahi Baadiyow, Independent Scholar
 Ali Said Faqi, Independent Scholar
 Abdikarim Gole, The Ohio State University
 Deborah Malac, Office of East African Affairs, U.S. Department of State
 Abdinur Sheikh Mohamed, Former Somalia Minister of Education
 Khadra Mohamed, Center for Somali Women's Advancement
 Ahmed I. Samatar, Macalester College
 Michael Weinstein, Purdue University



Keynote speakers of the Somalia at Crossroads conference included Deborah Malac (fourth from left) and Abukar Arman (far right). Jibril Mohamed (second from left) worked with Laura Joseph (fourth from right) to organize the event.

February 27, 2012

North Korea's Cold War

Organizer

Mitchell Lerner, Director, Institute for Korean Studies

Perhaps no country in the modern era has perplexed Western observers as much as North Korea, a nation whose extraordinary secrecy and internal repression has generally prevented scholars from exploring its Cold War experience. But with the liquidation of the Soviet empire came a torrent of new information from the archives of North Korea's former communist allies. Records from the embassies of Russia, East Germany, Poland, Romania, Albania, Hungary, and elsewhere pulled back the curtain of secrecy that had long enshrouded North Korea, and for the first time allowed outsiders to begin to understand the policies of the "Hermit Kingdom." Utilizing these materials, this conference examined the inner workings and foreign relations of North Korea, opening an unparalleled window into the nation's use of force and diplomacy during the Cold War and beyond.



James Person, coordinator of the North Korea International Documentation Project at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, welcomed participants to the conference.

Participants

Charles Armstrong, Columbia University
 Gregg Brazinsky, George Washington University
 Ryoo Kihl-jae, Kyungnam University, South Korea
 Cheehyung Kim, Hanyang University
 Michelle Mood, Kenyon College
 Marcus Noland, Peterson Institute for International Economics
 Christian Ostermann, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars
 James Person, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars
 Christopher Reed, The Ohio State University
 Jongdae Shin, Kyungnam University, South Korea
 Deborah Solomon, Otterbein University
 Yafeng Xia, Long Island University

May 3–4, 2012

Good Works in Central America: Interrogating North American Voluntary Service

Organizer

Katherine Borland, Associate Professor of Comparative Studies

Short-term delegations to Central America for the purpose of providing material aid, assisting with grassroots development, or offering direct service have proliferated in the last four decades. This conference critically examined travel-for-service and the micro-politics of encounters between privileged visitors



Keynote speaker
Nicaragua's Father
Cardenal spoke on "Priest
in the Revolution: A
Lifetime of Service to Youth
in Poverty."

(professionals, politically motivated groups, service-learning programs) and impoverished third-world communities they visit, as well as the larger implications of poverty relief efforts organized outside of and sometimes in opposition to existing national and international institutions. The conference provided an opportunity for students and faculty interested or engaged in international service to reflect on their motives, practices, and experiences and to consider not only their immediate accomplishments but the longer-term implications of the kind of citizen-diplomacy they aspire to enact.

Participants

Abigail Adams, Central Connecticut State University
Jefferson Boyer, Appalachian State University
Father Fernando Cardenal, Former Director, Nicaragua's National Literacy Crusade
Walter Hull, The Ohio State University
Steven Jones, University of Scranton
Irene King, Villanova University
Ellen Moodie, University of Illinois
David Muñoz, Colorado School of Mining
William Westerman, American Folklife Center

May 18–19, 2012

Tales of Trickery, Tales of Endurance: Gender, Performance, and Politics in the Islamic World and Beyond

A conference in honor of Margaret Mills

Organizers

Dorothy Noyes, Director of the Center for Folklore Studies

Barbara Lloyd, Center for Folklore Studies



Margaret Mills

Margaret Mills, who retired in 2012 from the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Cultures, has made major contributions to the study of women in contemporary Afghanistan, the folklore of the Persian-speaking world and South Asia, women's oral traditions, and traditional pedagogies. She has helped us think about the rhetorical dimension of oral traditions; the gendering of religious experience; the partitioning of the traditional public sphere into gendered and performative situations; how literacies and pedagogies are mobilized to form political identities; and how individual and collective expressive repertoires respond to war and displacement.

Participants

Joyce Burkhalter-Flueckiger, Emory University
Cati Coe, Rutgers University, Camden
Yücel Demirer, Kocaeli University, Turkey
Ben Gatling, New York University
Deborah Kapchan, New York University
Derya Keskin, Kocaeli University, Turkey
Frank Korom, Boston University
Ulrich Marzolph, Enzyklopädie des Märchens, Göttingen
Susan Niditch, Amherst College
Ruth Olson, University of Wisconsin, Madison
Arzu Öztürkmen, Boğaziçi University, Turkey
Leela Prasad, Duke University
Dwight Reynolds, University of California, Santa Barbara
Susan Slyomovics, University of California, Los Angeles
Meltem Türkoz, Humanities and Social Sciences, Işık University, Turkey
Susan Wadley, South Asian Studies, Syracuse University
Bill Westerman, American Folklife Center

CALENDAR OF EVENTS 2010–11

October 7, 2010

Michael Fischerkeller

“The Science Behind COIN: Iraq and Afghanistan as Doctrinal Testbeds”

October 8, 2010

Robert Rubinstein

“Back to the Future? Peacekeeping and the Return of Imperial Policing”

October 18, 2010

Nicholas Lambert

“Self-Interest and the Politics of Neutrality: Woodrow Wilson and British Economic Warfare in 1914”

October 18, 2010

China Town Hall

“Local Connections, National Reflections”

October 21, 2010

Craig Calhoun

“The Public Sphere and the Populist Imaginary”

October 22, 2010

Gary Payton

“Space as a Congested and Contested Area”

October 28, 2010

John Ferejohn

“The Counter-majoritarian Opportunity”

October 29, 2010

James Caron

“Taliban and Participative Small Media in Pashtun Society, 1920–2010”

November 3, 2010

Elizabeth Kassab

“What Is Enlightenment? Arab and Postcolonial Perspectives” November 5, 2010

November 3, 2010

Undergraduate Research Forum

“Recipe for Success: Basic Ingredients for Undergraduate Research”

November 5, 2010

Thomas Schwartz

“Henry Kissinger and the Dilemmas of American Power”

November 17, 2010

Jason Lyall

“State Coercion and Civilian Victimization in Civil War: Evidence from Airstrikes in Afghanistan”

November 18, 2010

Nancy Fraser

“Marketization, Social Protection, Emancipation: Toward a Neo-Polayian Conception of Capitalist Crisis”



Michael Fischerkeller (left), director of the Joint Advanced Warfighting Division at the Institute for Defense Analyses, got his PhD at Ohio State under former Mershon Center director Richard Herrmann.



M. Taylor Fravel is Cecil and Ida Green Career Development Associate Professor of Political Science at MIT. His current projects examine the evolution of China’s military strategy since 1949 and its rise as a great power.



Elizabeth Kassab, research fellow at Erfut University, spoke about enlightenment in contemporary Arab thought. She was brought by Georges Tamer, M.S. Sofia Chair in Arabic Studies.

December 2, 2010

John L. Brooke

"Into the American Civil War: Thoughts on the Character of the Nation-Building Event"

January 14, 2011

Nicole Shelton

"Being Face-to-Face But Not Seeing Eye-to-Eye: Divergent Goals During Intergroup Interactions"

January 25, 2011

M. Taylor Fravel

"Explaining the Evolution of China's Military Strategy"

January 27, 2011

Heather Raffo

"The Sounds of Desire"

February 3, 2011

Andrew Exum

"The War in Afghanistan: What to Expect in 2011"

February 18, 2011

Geoffrey Brennan

"Causal Responsibility and Voting"

February 22, 2011

Joseph J. Kruzel Memorial Lecture

Edward L. Warner III

"New START Treaty and Beyond"

February 25, 2011

Mary Sarotte

"The International Politics of the European Ordering Moment, 1989–91, and Their Legacy Twenty Years Later"

March 3, 2011

Jacqueline Stevens

"Enhancing Security through States without Nations"

March 8, 2011

Faculty Panel

"Revolution in the Middle East and the Future of U.S. Foreign Policy: What's Next?"

March 30, 2011

Charles Kupchan

"Enemies Into Friends: How Peace Breaks Out"

April 1, 2011

Christine Korsgaard

"The Origin of the Good and Our Animal Nature"

April 12, 2011

Fred Donner

"The Development of Early Islamic Political Vocabulary"



Edward L. (Ted) Warner III served as a deputy head of the U.S. delegation that successfully concluded the New START Treaty with the Russian Federation in April 2010. The treaty was ratified by the U.S. Senate in December 2010.



Mary Sarotte listened to a question during a faculty seminar as Bob McMahon, Mershon professor of history, looked on. Sarotte is author of *1989*, published by Princeton on the 20th anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall.



Charles Kupchan (left) is professor of international affairs in the School of Foreign Service and Government at Georgetown University. He visited with Randy Schweller (center) and John Mueller of the Mershon Center.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS 2010-11

April 12, 2011

Martha Olcott

"State and Society in Central Asia: Revolutions on the Horizon?"

April 13, 2011

John Mearsheimer

"Grand Strategic Folly"

April 28, 2011

Xinyuan Dai

"The Compliance Gap and the Efficacy of International Human Rights Institutions"

May 3, 2011

Lisa Blaydes

"The Feudal Revolution and Europe's Rise: Institutional Divergence in the Muslim and Christian Worlds before 1500 CE"

May 5, 2011

Bassam Haddad

"The Unmaking of an Arab Regional Order"

May 6, 2011

Bradley Simpson

"The First Right? Self-determination and International History"

May 10, 2011

Jim Glassman

"The East Asian Developmental State Is Dead"

May 12, 2011

Abdullahi an-Na'im

"The Constitutional Incoherence of Islam as the Official Religion of the State"

May 12, 2011

Victor Davis Hanson

"Western Military Dynamism and Its Antidotes"

May 16, 2011

Max Abrahms

"The Credibility Paradox: Violence as a Double-Edged Sword in International Politics?"

May 18, 2011

John O'Loughlin

"The Wikileaks Afghanistan War Logs: A boon or a bane for academic research"

May 23, 2011

Risa Brooks

"'Stupid' Terrorists? Why Homegrown Terrorists are Often Incapable of Waging Deadly Attacks in the United States"

May 24, 2011

Faculty Panel

"Current Events Symposium: U.S. Foreign Policy in the Middle East"

May 25, 2011

Sean Kay

"Ontological Security and Locating Danger in Peace-Building: The Case of Northern Ireland"



John Mearsheimer is the R. Wendell Harrison Distinguished Service Professor of Political Science at University of Chicago. Among his books is *The Tragedy of Great Power Politics* (Norton, 2001), which won the Joseph Leggold Book Prize.



Abdullahi An-Na'im (left) is Charles Howard Candler Professor of Law at Emory University. He sat with Georges Tamer (center), M.S. Sofia Chair in Arabic Studies, and Bill Liddle, who organized the event as part of his Islam and Democracy speaker series.



Risa Brooks of Marquette University explored reasons that Muslim American "homegrown" terrorism has had such limited effects.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS 2011-12

September 19, 2011

Brian Pollins

"The Shanghai Cooperation Organization and U.S. Interests in Asia"

September 28, 2011

John Owen

"The Clash of Ideas in World Politics"

September 30, 2011

John McNeill

"Epidemics and Empires: The Case of the Caribbean (1620-1920) in World Historical Context"

October 4, 2011

William Shkurti

"New Lessons From an Old War"

October 6, 2011

Bruce Cumings

"Pacific Ascendancy: Or, A Non-Atlanticist View of the American Position in the World"

October 10, 2011

Christopher Gelpi

"Paying the Human Costs of War: American Public Opinion and Military Conflict"

October 18, 2011

Ned Lebow

"In Search of Ourselves: The Politics and Ethics of Identity"

October 19, 2011

Douglas Streusand

"Victory, Conquest, and Governance: The Process of Establishing Empire"

October 24, 2011

Henrik Urdal

"Differential Population Dynamics, Inequality and Political Violence in India"

October 27, 2011

Jesse Shapiro

"Ideological Segregation Online and Offline"

November 1, 2011

Edgar S. Furniss Book Award Winner

Christine Jojarth

"The Fuzzy Governance of Soft Hard Law and Hard Soft Law"

November 2, 2011

Michael Horowitz

"How Prior Military Experience Influences The Future Militarized Behavior of Leaders"



Bruce Cumings is Gustavus F. and Ann M. Swift Distinguished Service Professor in History at University of Chicago. He spoke on his book *Dominion from Sea to Sea: Pacific Ascendancy and American Power* (Yale, 2009).



Michael Horowitz is associate professor of political science at the University of Pennsylvania. His first book was *The Diffusion of Military Power: Causes and Consequences for International Politics* (Princeton, 2010).

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

November 3, 2011

Faculty Panel

"The Arab Spring: Developments in North Africa and the Middle East"

November 8, 2011

Jeffrey Hunker

"Cyber as a National Security Issue"

November 9, 2011

Ambassador James Swan

"America's Dual Track Engagement Policy for Somalia"

November 16, 2011

Ambassador Han Duk-soo

"Korea and the United States in the 21st Century"

November 16, 2011

Jerzy Nowak

"Aftermath of the Virginia Tech Tragedy: Student Responses and Development of Academic Opportunities"

November 16, 2011

Undergraduate Research Forum

"Recipe for Success: Basic Ingredients for Undergraduate Research"

November 16, 2011

China Town Hall

"Local Connections, National Reflections"

November 17, 2011

Ambassador Jorge Bolaños

"The Long-Term Future of U.S.-Cuba Relations"

November 18, 2011

Allan Millett

"This Is the Way a War Ends: Korea 1952-1954"

November 29, 2011

Page Fortna

"Do Terrorists Win? Rebels' Use of Terrorism and Civil War Outcomes"

January 9, 2012

Gouda Abdel-Khalek and Karima Korayem

"Egypt and the Arab Spring Revolution"

January 11, 2012

Mark Copelovitch

"Currency Wars by Other Means? Exchange Rates and WTO Dispute Initiation"

January 18, 2012

Amr al-Azm

"The Syrian Crisis and Its Impact on the Middle East"

January 19, 2012

Glenn Carle

"Interrogation, the Law, and Ethics: When to Say No"



The Honorable Han Duk-soo is Korean ambassador to the United States and former prime minister of the Republic of Korea.



Page Fortna (center) is associate professor of political science at Columbia University. Her paper examines whether rebel groups that use terrorism fare better than those that don't. She visited with Mershon Center director Craig Jenkins (left) and senior research scientist John Mueller.



Hassan Aly (left), professor of economics, visited with Gouda Abdel-Khalek, minister of supply and domestic trade in Egypt, and Karima Korayem, professor of economics at Al-Azhar University. The couple took part in the Arab Spring in Egypt.



Glenn Carle served 23 years in the Clandestine Service of the Central Intelligence Agency, working on four continents and in Washington, D.C. He spoke about being ordered to do "whatever it takes to get him to talk" during the interrogation of a top member of al-Qaida.

January 25, 2012

Kevin Boyle

"The Splendid Dead: The Intimacy of Terror in Early Twentieth Century America"

February 3, 2012

Jennifer Merolla and Elizabeth Zechmeister

"Terrorist Threat and Democratic Public Opinion"

February 8, 2012

Han Park

"Kim Jong Un in North Korea: Implications for the Region and Beyond"

February 10, 2012

Colleen Murphy

"Justice in Transitional Contexts"

February 14, 2012

Fredrik Logevall

"The Uses of Alarmism: American Politics and Foreign Policy after 1945"

February 24, 2012

James Kloppenberg

"The American Democratic Tradition: From Roger Williams to Barack Obama"

March 6, 2012

Sean Kay

"The Future of the Trans-Atlantic Defense Partnership: A Case for Realignment"

March 29, 2012

Guy-Uriel Charles

"Democracy's Guardian? Understanding the Supreme Court's Law and Politics Jurisprudence"

April 2, 2012

Dawood Azami

"Ideology versus Profit: Drugs and Insurgencies in Afghanistan and Colombia"

April 11, 2012

Mary Habeck and Brian Fishman

"What Is the Future of Al Qaeda?"

April 16, 2012

Rachel Brewster

"Remedies, Reputation and Beliefs: Prices and Sanctions in International Economic Law"

April 16, 2012

Zhu Feng

"China's Policies Toward the Middle East"

April 18, 2012

Alisher Faizullaev

"Making States Sensible: Ritual, Symbols, and Feeling in Diplomatic Practice"



Jennifer Merolla (left) is associate professor of politics and policy at Claremont Graduate University, and Elizabeth Zechmeister is associate professor of political science at Vanderbilt University. They are authors of *Democracy at Risk: How Terrorist Threats Affect the Public* (Chicago, 2009).



James Kloppenberg is Charles Warren Professor of American History at Harvard University. His most recent book is *Reading Obama: Dreams, Hope, and the American Political Tradition* (Princeton, 2011). Photo by Andrea Reinaker.



Guy-Uriel E. Charles (right) is director of the Center on Law, Race, and Politics at Duke University. He is author, with James Gardner, of *Election Law and Politics* (Aspen Press, 2012). His event was organized in part by Edward Foley (left). Photo by Andrea Reinaker.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

April 19, 2012

Raymond Baker

“Egypt: Islam, Revolution, and Prospects for Democracy”

April 19, 2012

Katherine Meyer

“Securing National Science Foundation (NSF) Funding”

April 20, 2012

David Beaver

“Social Language Processing: Arab Spring Twitterology and Beyond”

April 21, 2012

Marwan Muasher

“The Arab Awakening: One Year On”

April 26, 2012

Morris P. Fiorina

“The Breakdown of Representation in American Politics”

April 30, 2012

Williamson Murray

“Saddam’s World View: The Iran-Iraq War and the Shaping of the Modern Middle East”

May 1, 2012

Marc Lynch

“The Arab Uprising”

May 7, 2012

Nancy Rosenblum

“Anti-politics: The Utopian Turn in Democratic Theory Today”

May 8, 2012

Mehdi Khalaji

“Iranian Islam and Democracy: Paradox of State and Religion”

May 11, 2012

Thomas Zeiler

“Globalization’s Perils: From Archie Bunker to Occupy Wall Street”

May 16, 2012

Jessica Green

“Sink the Sinks?! Public and Private Regulation of Carbon Sinks in the Climate Change Regime”

May 22, 2012

John Mueller

“The Terrorism Delusion”

May 22, 2012

Camelia Suleiman

“Language and Identity: The Impact on the Middle East”



Marwan Muasher (third from left), now with the Carnegie Endowment, served as foreign minister (2002–04) and deputy prime minister (2004–05) of Jordan. He visited with members of the Ohio Valley Chapter of the Alumni Association of the American University of Beirut.



Marc Lynch is associate professor of political science and international affairs at George Washington University. He is also nonresident senior fellow at the Center for a New American Security and edits the *Middle East Channel* for ForeignPolicy.com.



Jessica Green (third from left) of Case Western Reserve researches the ways private actors make rules and set standards in world politics, particularly in the environmental arena. She stood with (l to r) Mershon faculty affiliates Sarah Brooks and Alexander Thompson, who organized her event, and PhD student Caleb Gallemore, who critiqued her paper.

OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE

The director of the Mershon Center for International Security Studies reports to the associate provost for international affairs and to a provost-appointed oversight committee.

The 2010–11 Oversight Committee included:

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 James Bartholomew, Professor, Department of History
 Janet Box-Steffensmeier, Vernal Riffe Professor of Political Science
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 Stanley Lemeshow, Dean and Professor, College of Public Health
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The 2011–12 Oversight Committee included:

Gifford Weary, Dean, Social and Behavioral Sciences (chair)
 Janet Box-Steffensmeier, Vernal Riffe Professor of Political Science
 John Brooke, Humanities Distinguished Professor of History
 John Casterline, Robert T. Lazarus Professor, Department of Sociology
 Capt. Michael Glaser, Commander, Navy ROTC
 Peter Hahn, Chair, Department of History
 Lt. Col. Michael Lear, Commander, Army ROTC
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