

INTERNATIONAL AND AREA STUDIES

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After the Tsunami

Protecting the Human Rights of Vulnerable Populations

ERIC STOVER

"Much of what you see in this camp is a smoke-screen," a young Thai relief worker told my colleague Dares Chusri and me as we toured the Bang Muang shelter in southern Thailand in April 2005. "To the casual visitor it might look like government has done a good job here, but in reality, it hasn't. It's like *Pache roy naa* [cilantro], the herb we Thais put on a so-so meal to make it look and smell better."

Bang Muang shelter was home to thousands of Thai fisherfolk and other coastal workers whose homes and possessions were swept away by the tsunami of December 26, 2004. Like other facilities Dares and I visited along the Thai coastline, Bang Muang was a dreary place permeated by a feeling of uncertainty and despair. Shelter residents had fallen into a no-man's-land of loss and grief, unsure of what would happen next. They complained that their fate now rested in the hands of government officials in distant towns and cities, officials who had absolute power to decide whether they would return home or be settled in hastily built housing units far away from the sea.

Dares, a graduate student in public health at Chulalongkorn University, and I traveled to 18 fishing villages and coastal communities in southern Thailand where we interviewed tsunami survivors—fisherfolk, business people, shop owners, and construction workers—and government and international relief officials. Our research was part of a larger effort undertaken by UC Berkeley's Human Rights Center (HRC) to investigate possible human rights violations in the wake of the tsunami. As we plied the coasts of southern Thailand, other HRC teams were conducting similar research in Indonesia, India, Sri Lanka, and the Maldives. The result is *After the Tsunami: Human Rights of Vulnerable Populations*, a report released by the Human Rights Center and the East-West Center in October 2005.

Immediately following the tsunami, international aid agencies feared that human traffickers might seize the opportunity to compel the most vulnerable (women, children, and migrant workers) into forced labor. Fortunately, few incidents of trafficking were



Photograph by Marco Garcia

reported, although, as our research teams found, survivors had been subjected to a host of other problems, including arbitrary arrests, the recruitment of children into fighting forces, discrimination in aid distribution, enforced relocation, sexual and gender-based violence, and loss of land and property.

Those of us who are researching the relationship of human rights and natural disasters have very little guidance. There are two sets of international standards—the 1998 *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement* and the *Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response for Humanitarian Assistance*—that set out how states and humanitarian agencies should treat those who are displaced internally. But these documents are nonbinding agreements, and those who violate their provisions face few consequences.

The *Guiding Principles*, written by a group of independent experts, identify rights and guarantees for the internally displaced before displacement occurs, during the displacement, and during their return and reintegration. The protections during displacement and return are particularly relevant for people displaced by the tsunami. The *Principles* affirm individuals' general right to dignity and to their physical, mental, and moral integrity. Children are specially protected from being recruited for or participating in combat. People who are internally displaced must enjoy the right to recognition as citizens, and governments must provide identity documents to implement this right. Authorities should provide safe access to basic supplies—food,

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Photograph by Jim Kwak

JOHN LIE
DEAN OF INTERNATIONAL
AND AREA STUDIES;
CLASS OF 1959
PROFESSOR OF SOCIOLOGY

Some years ago Clifford Geertz highlighted the blurring of disciplinary boundaries. The bold line that once separated the human from the natural sciences (or, for that matter, across social-science departments) has been trampled

on and now resembles a chiaroscuro. Similarly, the distinction between us and the rest of the world, between theory and practice, has vitiated. What is the significance of the boundary line between East and West Germany today?

In our confusing, ever-changing world, we need new ideas, new initiatives. IAS has launched several major initiatives in the past few months: The Berkeley China Initiative, the Science, Technology, and Society Center, and others still in the making. Each is an effort to make sense of a major new development in the world; each is a truly inter- and transdisciplinary endeavor.

At the same time, some of the issues that might seem new at first are not original at all: as we gaze at their patina we sometimes begin to detect the pentimento. There is, then, vibrancy in some of our longest-standing interdisciplinary programs, from Development Studies to Peace and Conflict Studies. In the coming months and years, my hope is to achieve every administrator's nirvana—synergy—and to build IAS as a center for rethinking and new thinking about our turbulent world. ☺

What Is IAS? A Personal View

IAS is a hybrid organization, dedicated to promoting international and area studies at Berkeley. That is, it oversees and works with organizational research units (ORUs) concerned with non-U.S. areas and issues (from Africa to Southeast Asia, from international economy to romance studies). IAS also provides a range of international services, such as faculty exchange and study abroad. Finally, it houses interdisciplinary (and international and area studies) teaching programs such as Political Economy of Industrial Societies (PEIS) and Peace and Conflict Studies (PACS).

Thus, IAS promotes and facilitates the three principal missions of a research university: research, teaching, and service, albeit curiously restricted to the world outside of the United States. In some ways, then, it functions as a college within a larger university setting.

CENTER NEWS

Canadian Studies Program

The Canadian Studies Program announces the successful conclusion of its fundraising effort to endow a chair in Canadian Studies. On November 2, at a reception at University House hosted by Chancellor Robert and Mary Catherine Birgeneau, the new chair was announced and celebrated. It will be named the Thomas Garden Barnes Chair in Canadian Studies in recognition of Professor Barnes's role as a founder and leading force behind Canadian studies at Berkeley for more than 20 years. He will be retiring from his teaching duties in History and Law at the end of the Fall 2005 semester, after more than 45 years on the Berkeley faculty. He will continue to be active in the Canadian Studies Program, sharing the chair with Nelson Graburn, Professor of Anthropology. <http://ias.berkeley.edu/canada/>

Institute of East Asian Studies

The National Ballet of China, one of the world's supreme ballet ensembles, came to Berkeley for three nights in September as part of the Cal Performances series. IEAS cosponsored the troupe's performances of *Raise the Red Lantern*, an adaptation of Zhang Yimou's

award-winning film staged by the filmmaker for the Ballet. Among the ensemble's most breathtaking accomplishments, the piece displayed a uniquely Chinese style of ballet theater melding traditional Peking opera and Western dance. In October, the Institute hosted three masters of traditional Chinese *kunqu* opera, Hua Wen Yi, Yue Mei Ti, and Sabrina Shuang Hou, in a lecture and demonstration entitled "The Exquisite Art of *Kunqu* Opera."

Report from Shanghai: Digital TV and the World. Students in Berkeley's Graduate School of Journalism, led by Professor Todd Carrel and the Emmy-award-winning filmmaker Christopher Beaver, traveled to Shanghai in summer 2004 to document the challenges faced by ordinary Shanghai residents as their city transforms. Their resulting videos present emblematic stories from the new urban China, including eviction, migration, and the clash of cultures and generations. In October, IEAS cosponsored a screening and discussion of projects by Joe Mullin, Jonathan Kaminsky, Nagomi Onda, and Kim Perry. The *Washington Post* profiled the program in its online edition; some of the projects can be viewed at <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/photo/emergingvoices/index.html>.

John Groschwitz, the program representative for the Center for Chinese Studies (CCS), received a Chancellor's Outstanding

Staff Award for 2005 in recognition of his work, the result of which has been "to unify the scholarly community that works on East Asia, and to improve the technical and aesthetic infrastructure" of IEAS, according to the Institute's vice-chair, Martin Backstrom. The Chancellor's Outstanding Staff Awards, which are presented annually to staff and teams who have made significant contributions in teaching, research, and public service, are among the highest honors bestowed upon staff by the Chancellor.

The Center for Japanese Studies (CJS) hosted a major conference entitled "The Space Between: The Cartographic Imagination of Japanese Modernism" on October 14-15, 2005. The participants included fifteen scholars from the United States, Europe, and Japan. On October 6 and 7, the CJS hosted the Fifth Maruyama Lecture and Seminar on Political Responsibility in the Modern World, which this year was given by Alan MacFarlane of the University of Cambridge.

Thanks to the Korea Foundation's continuing generosity, the Center for Korean Studies (CKS) continues to host frequent public colloquia, with attendance and interest high. Last spring's speakers included Sang-Ki Chung, the Consul General of the Republic of Korea, on Northeast Asian regionalism, Chan E. Park of Ohio University on Korean traditional music,

and Nancy Abelmann of the University of Illinois on South Korea's "New Generation." On April 23, 2005, the CKS held its fourth annual Graduate Symposium on Korean Studies; thirteen exemplary papers by graduate students were selected to be presented at the symposium. With the generous support of the Korean Foundation, the CKS has developed a radio program, "Literature from the Land of Morning Calm," introducing Korean literature to a wide audience. During 2005-6, ten segments will air on two Bay Area radio stations, KPFA (Berkeley) and KWMR (Point Reyes Station). The CKS plans to expand the program's distribution throughout the United States and beyond. More information on the Institute may be found at <http://ieas.berkeley.edu>.

Institute of European Studies

In cooperation with The Goethe-Institut San Francisco and the University of San Francisco, and with the support of the Heinrich Boll Foundation of North America, IES presented a colloquium entitled "Is There a New Anti-Semitism? European and American Perspectives," on November 18. Following the events of September 11, 2001, and escalating with current Middle East tensions, and particularly after a wave of anti-Jewish hostilities and acts of violence in spring 2002, there has been talk about a "new" anti-Semitism in Europe. A group of leading scholars debated the question of the extent and character of contemporary anti-Semitism and analyzed the political and cultural frameworks in which it arises, is expressed, and characterized. The speakers included **Robert Alter** (Comparative Literature and Jewish History), **Judith Butler** (Rhetoric and Comparative Literature), **Andrew R. Heinze** (University of San Francisco), **Werner Bergmann** (Center for Research on Anti-Semitism, Berlin), **Detlev Claussen** (University of Hannover), and **Russell Berman** (Stanford University).

On October 13, IES hosted a public debate entitled "The Future of International Law," examining the role of international law in the post 9/11 world. Taking up the problems of humanitarian intervention and preventative war, it asked whether such activities constitute a breach of international law, and if the U.S. invasion of Iraq was, therefore, illegal. Discussing these and other difficult questions facing politicians, policy makers, and legal scholars, were an internationally renowned panel of scholars including **Bruno Simma** (International Criminal Court in The Hague and President of the European Society of International Law), **Ulrich Preuss** (Frei-Universität Berlin), **Richard Buxbaum** (International Law), **Lothar**

Determann (Frei-Universität Berlin, University of San Francisco), **Steve Weber** (Political Studies and Director of the Institute for International Studies), **Steven Krasner** (Stanford University), and **Thilo Marauhn** (University of Giessen).
<http://ies.berkeley.edu>

Office of Resources for International and Area Studies (ORIAS)

IAS promotes the study and understanding of international studies in California schools via outreach to K-12 teachers through ORIAS, a joint program of the Title VI Area Studies Centers at Berkeley. During summer 2005, eight IAS centers cosponsored the annual ORIAS summer teachers' institute. Thirty teachers attended this year's institute, whose theme was "Personal Narratives: Studying Cultural Interaction, Exchange and Migration Through First-Person Accounts." During the 2005-6 year, ORIAS, IAS centers, and their partners at the Bay Area Global Education Program at the World Affairs Council of Northern California are collaborating on a series of teacher workshops introducing world music. These workshops will be based around the series of books on teaching music globally recently published by Oxford University Press and edited by **Bonnie Wade** (Music). For more information on ORIAS, see <http://ias.berkeley.edu/orias>.

Center for Middle Eastern Studies

The Center for Middle East Studies welcomes two new faculty members to Berkeley with specializations in Middle Eastern studies. **Cihan S. Tugal**, Assistant Professor of Sociology, earned his Ph.D. in sociology from the University of Michigan in 2003. His area of specialization is the relationship between religion, mobilization, and the construction of political alternatives. He is currently working on a manuscript entitled "A Call for Salvation and Justice," which examines the interactions between Islamism and various popular sectors in Turkey, primarily the urban poor. During the fall semester he has presented his research at the CMES Fall 2005 Interdisciplinary Lecture Series, and he is teaching courses on democratization and sociological theory. **Munis D. Faruqui**, Assistant Professor of South and Southeast Asian Studies, received his Ph.D. in History from Duke University in 2002. A specialist in Islam in South Asia, he is currently working on a monograph that focuses on the figure of the Mughal Prince to explore questions of state formation, imperial power, and dynastic decline in sixteenth- and

seventeenth-century South Asia. This fall he is offering a course on Islam in South Asia. The CMES is also pleased to welcome **Dr. Raya Shani** as the Fall 2005 Diller Visiting Israeli Scholar in conjunction with the Helen Diller Family Program in Jewish Studies. Dr. Shani is an accomplished art historian who is affiliated with the Department of Middle Eastern Studies at Hebrew University.
<http://ias.berkeley.edu/cmcs/>

Center for Southeast Asia Studies

CSEAS has recently received a grant from the Henry Luce Foundation to initiate a new scholarly publication for Vietnamese studies in 2006. Professor **Peter Zinoman** (Anthropology) and Professor **Mariam Beevi Lam** from UC Riverside will co-edit the new publication, to be called the *Journal of Vietnamese Studies*, which will be published by the University of California Press. Faculty involved with Vietnamese studies at UCLA and UC Irvine are also on the editorial board. An inaugural workshop to launch the journal will be held in April 2006 on the Berkeley campus. CSEAS has also received additional external funding to support the further development of Vietnamese studies at Berkeley. The funds, which have been awarded for a three-year grant period, will be used for graduate student research and travel grants, for conferences and workshops, for enhanced Vietnamese language instruction, and for additional support to the new Vietnamese studies journal.
<http://ias.berkeley.edu/cseas/>

IAS-affiliated centers and faculty are engaged in a wide range of activities on campus and throughout the world. For complete, up-to-date listings from across the University, visit our Website: <http://ias.berkeley.edu>.

water, shelter, and medical care—and should work to ensure that women participate fully in planning and distributing these resources. The *Principles* identify guarantees so humanitarian assistance can be delivered in a nondiscriminatory manner. Finally, states are urged to involve those displaced fully in planning and managing their return.

Natural Disasters and Human Rights

History teaches us that those most affected by natural disasters tend to be the poor and socially marginalized. First, natural disasters, like armed conflicts, tend to make vulnerable populations even more vulnerable. Disasters disrupt local economies and put already marginalized workers—fishermen, small shopkeepers, and food sellers—most at risk. Many tsunami survivors have literally lost their identities. Without vital documents, including work permits, birth certificates, and land and property titles, they are unable to obtain certain types of aid, secure employment, obtain health care, and receive inheritance from deceased family members. If survivors cannot establish who they are, what land they owned, what bank accounts they had, then the process of returning home and reconstructing their lives is infinitely more difficult. Women and children, especially if they are widowed or orphaned, are at risk of exploitation, higher rates of mortality and morbidity, and continued displacement without the safety net of family and community to protect them. And aid can undermine self-sufficiency and can lead to a cycle of dependency on relief.

Natural disasters also can magnify and exacerbate existing human rights problems. Vulnerable groups—such as women, children, and migrant workers—whose rights and needs have been traditionally neglected can suffer further harm in the wake of a natural disaster. Tragically, during the December 26 tsunami a

greater proportion of women were killed than men in some tsunami-affected areas, especially in the Aceh province of Indonesia. When the waves struck, many of them, rather than fleeing, went into their homes to save children and the elderly. Now, as reconstruction efforts begin, women are complaining that government and some aid officials have ignored their needs.

In Thailand, where migrant labor is critical to the economy, many of the country's 1.5 to 2 million migrant workers (of which roughly 80 percent are Burmese) have faced discrimination and exploitation for years. This is largely because the Thai government has failed to enforce labor laws designed to protect the human rights of foreign laborers. Nor has it implemented an effective registration process and outreach program for migrant workers that include incentives for workers to register for work permits. When the tsunami hit southern Thailand hundreds of Burmese workers—most of whom were unregistered—went into hiding in the hills and plantations in the coastal hills because they feared being arrested and deported by the authorities. Police raids soon followed, and hundreds of migrants were arrested and deported. Fear of arrest has also discouraged Burmese migrants from claiming the bodies of their dead loved ones. Thousands of bodies remain unidentified and some NGOs estimate that many of these may be Burmese migrants who worked in the tourist areas.

In Indonesia and Sri Lanka, the ongoing conflict between the government and armed separatist groups has complicated aid delivery. In Indonesia, humanitarian agencies focused on delivery of assistance and complied with the military directive to construct barracks housing to be controlled by the military. Tsunami victims, particularly adult males, experienced the prior military presence in Aceh as repressive since they were vulnerable to abuse on suspicion of being supporters of the separatist Free Aceh Movement (GAM). Many survivors live in the barracks in name

only, remaining off-site during the day and returning only as minimally necessary to maintain aid eligibility. Many local human rights and aid groups welcome the international presence as a restraining influence on the military but some criticize the failure of international groups to confront the military about its aid regulations. Government authorities in Aceh have restricted humanitarian agency access to survivors on the grounds that suspected GAM activity creates a security threat. The result of such measures is that some survivors are not reached and there is no outside monitoring of their condition.

In Sri Lanka, the ongoing conflict between government troops and the Tamil Tigers (formally the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, or LTTE) has hindered aid organizations in reaching some survivors. The Tamil Tigers control parts of the tsunami-damaged areas in the north and east of the country. The failure of the government and the LTTE to reach an agreement that would allow the insurgent group to receive and distribute aid leaves many in the north and east unassisted. Moreover, fear of both the LTTE and state authorities because of their past human rights abuses keeps tsunami victims from seeking aid. And there are many displaced people already in camps because of the conflict who are now joined by those displaced by the tsunami. However, each group is treated differently, with tsunami survivors receiving more benefits. Such disparities cause tensions within the camps, but a political decision has not been reached to equalize levels of aid. Particularly disturbing are attempts by the Tigers to kidnap children from the camps for service as soldiers. The Sri Lankan government's inability to offer protection remains an ongoing concern.

In India, longstanding discrimination against untouchables (Dalits) has prevented members of these groups from seeking aid. Dalits are not included on government lists of tsunami survivors eligible for aid, and a

Recommendations from *After the Tsunami: Human Rights of Vulnerable Populations*

To address the serious human rights concerns raised by the tsunami, the UC Berkeley Human Rights Center and the East-West Center recommend the following measures:

1. *UN agencies and NGOs should take into account the prior human rights context of the particular country in their aid and reconstruction policies and programs.* Non-state actors carrying out relief and reconstruction work should take into account the pre-existing vulnerabilities of groups due to armed conflict,

legal status, caste discrimination, or general restrictions on civil and political rights. Adopting a human rights framework will help humanitarian groups identify the most vulnerable and deliver assistance in a manner that does not compound vulnerabilities to abuse.

2. *States should commission an independent survey of tsunami-affected areas to assess the process of aid distribution.* The ultimate purpose of the survey should be to determine if the aid distribution process was conducted properly, fairly, and efficiently, and if any vulnerable groups were overlooked. Recommendations for how to remedy those survivors who have not received payments should be made.

3. *States should increase accountability and transparency of public and private aid providers.* The national human rights commissions in the five countries surveyed should monitor and report on their government's compliance with international human rights standards. States should create ombudsman offices for tsunami survivors that can adjudicate individual complaints during the reconstruction phase. An ombudsman would also be able to investigate individual allegations of human rights violations and to refer appropriate cases for prosecution under domestic law.

4. *State agencies should strengthen coordination with the UN and NGOs during the*

history of social and political exclusion has discouraged some from challenging government policy, although some NGOs are working specifically with Dalit communities to fill this gap.

In the Maldives, the authoritarian nature of the regime has prevented the realization of human rights and has inhibited the development of civil society capable of demanding rights. And residents on the Maldives' outlying islands traditionally have been excluded from participation in civic life, further frustrating efforts to organize an effective response among these survivors. Survivors have little input into decisions made to provide relief both in the short-term and in reconstruction.

Third, natural disasters can intensify systemic weaknesses and abuses, such as corruption and fraud in government bureaucracies, especially if such systems are poorly managed or lack accountability mechanisms. In Sri Lanka, India, and Thailand, it was not uncommon to find that fishermen in one village received aid to rebuild their damaged boats, while fishermen in a nearby village received nothing. In some instances, villagers alleged that corruption by government officials caused such disparities. In other instances where private organizations provided the aid, villagers passed over for aid were perplexed by their treatment. They had received no information about why they were not eligible for help.

In Indonesia, the military threatened to withhold aid from some villagers as a means to exert control over where they resettle. Researchers also reported allegations of military personnel siphoning off relief supplies for their private use. In Sri Lanka, survivors allege that reconstruction has proceeded at different rates depending on ministerial influence, and the data bear out those claims. Plans for rebuilding housing in the tsunami-impacted areas of the north and east lagged behind the damaged areas in the south—districts that elect a disproportionate number of the parliamentarians and where the prime minister maintains a home. In the Maldives, survivors complain that

reconstruction phase of the tsunami catastrophe. In recent months, states have improved their knowledge and supervision of the type and quality of material donations and the number of NGOs operating within their territory. However, much more needs to be done to improve coordination among these agencies. A central registry should be kept of all national and international aid agencies involved in relief and reconstruction work so as to ensure that those organizations are legitimate. The UN should assume a leadership role in coordinating the reconstruction activities of NGOs and promoting synchronization between public and private rebuilding efforts.



Photograph by Marco Garcia

response to their needs sometimes depends on the whims of a particular island chief or on connections with the central government in the capital.

In some instances, government regulations operate to exclude some populations who have lost family members, their livelihood, or property from receiving government assistance. In Indonesia, eligibility for government relief is restricted to individuals with a state-issued identification card. Residents must be vetted by the military authorities to receive this card—a security measure imposed prior to the tsunami to restrict support for the separatists. If you do not have a card, whether you lost it or simply never applied—you receive no relief. The majority of disaster victims in India are fishers and the government used lists of members of fishermen's societies as the vehicle for distributing relief. Victims whose names did not appear on these lists were ineligible for temporary shelter and assistance and were forced to rely on private groups for support. Members of the Dalit caste, port laborers, small business proprietors, and widows of fishers all have livelihoods dependent on the devastated fishing industry but are excluded from membership in the fishermen's societies and thus from government aid.

Finally, if there is such a thing as a silver lining to a natural disaster, it is that these calamities, whether hurricanes in the United States or tidal waves in the Indian Ocean, can highlight and draw public attention to sys-

5. *States, international agencies, and local aid organizations should improve community participation in reconstruction planning and implementation.* State reconstruction agencies should develop community-based consultation mechanisms that are legitimate and transparent. UN agencies and NGOs should participate in consultations so that all providers are working together with community members.

6. *A human rights framework should inform coastal redevelopment and the reestablishment of land rights.* Redevelopment planning should be transparent and NGOs and survivors should have the opportunity for legitimate consultation. In many areas there is uncertainty about

After the Tsunami: Human Rights of Vulnerable Populations, by Laurel E. Fletcher, Eric Stover, and Harvey M. Weinstein, is published by the Human Rights Center, UC Berkeley, and the East-West Center, Honolulu. The 110-page report, based on interviews with hundreds of tsunami survivors, government officials, human rights activists, and aid workers, is available free online at <http://www.hrcberkeley.org/afterthetsunami/>. Photos by Marco Garcia are from *Hope for Renewal: Photographs from Indonesia After the Tsunami* (2005). <http://www.marcpix.com>

temic weaknesses and abuses (corruption and fraud in government bureaucracies), political struggles (treatment of minorities), and other longstanding internal conflicts (dissension and covert resistance to government and armed separatist movements). Where the government response to marginalized groups is unsatisfactory, this can galvanize political and social movements to demand change. Social tensions may increase, and how the state responds—by addressing claims or clamping down on dissent—will exert a profound impact on the political stability of the country. 🌐

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land rights and in some instances disputes have turned violent. Expedited procedures should be put into place to establish title and occupation rights. The ombudsman offices, suggested above, could serve this function.

7. *Particular attention must be paid to those affected by ongoing armed conflicts.* It is apparent that war, political violence, and the priorities of warring parties will often be given precedence over assisting survivors. The United Nations or other international mediating parties must provide leadership to secure a temporary cessation of fighting or a peace agreement to maximize the ability of humanitarian aid providers to help those in need.

“To Repair the World”

Peace and Conflict Studies Enters Its Fourth Decade



Photograph by Jim Kwak

Housed within IAS, Berkeley’s Peace and Conflict Studies major (PACS) is the home for undergraduates interested in nonviolent social change, social justice, and mediation. PACS Chair **Ed Epstein**, Professor Emeritus at the Haas School of Business, spoke to IAS about the program’s origins and its responsibilities in the post-9/11 world.

What is Peace and Conflict Studies?

At its most basic level, Peace and Conflict Studies asks, How do we resolve disputes—at the individual, organizational, national, and global levels—without killing each other? How do we, as supposedly civilized human beings, resolve conflicts, which are endemic to all human interactions in all sorts of social contexts? Anytime you have even two people in a relationship, there will be conflicts that need to be resolved, and such conflicts only become more complex as the size of the organization and the problem becomes more complex. Here at Berkeley, we attract students who are very interested in these kinds of questions, and students who come to PACS tend to be very bright and very committed to making the world better. What we try to do through our program, then, is to channel their abundant desire. When we have our beginning of the year event, my fundamental message to our new students is this: “You’ve come to this program with great passion. And we want you to maintain your passion, but we want you to leave with specific competencies so you can put it into good use in practical ways.” Passion, then, is a necessary but not

sufficient condition for work in this field. One needs to be able to think analytically about peace and justice, and we want to equip students with the means actually to practice conflict resolution. Whether a student wants to work for an NGO, a municipal conflict resolution center, establish a practice in mediation, or enter one of a number of potential careers, she or he needs specific analytical and practical skills to support her or his desire to promote justice.

When I started chairing this program, my kids gave me an artwork with text from the collection of Jewish precepts known as *Pirkei Avos*, the Ethics of Our Fathers (Jewish ethics being a particular research concern of mine). And the central text in this artwork is the term *tikkun olam*, which is translated as “to repair the world.” People who come into PACS want, in their own way, to repair some small part of the world. Most of us will never singlehandedly effect large-scale social changes, but many of us, in the part of the world that we ourselves touch, can make significant improvements. One is not required to complete this work of reparation, since it is never complete, but that doesn’t mean that one is free to abandon it, either. Our work is to bring passion, analysis, and skill to the ongoing process of social transformation.

Tell us about the history of PACS.

Depending on how you count, the program has been around for more than thirty years. Some of the impetus grew out of the turmoils of the early 1970s surrounding the wars in Vietnam and Cambodia. Some of it was also a delayed result of the conflicts of the ‘60s. In particular, there was a reassessment of the role of the university, and students were asking for what they were being prepared. Faculty, too, were reevaluating what issues were really most important for the university, and whether the university as an institution could contribute to the betterment of society in ways that traditionally had not been taken seriously as fields of academic study. [The recent San Francisco premiere of] *Dr. Atomic*, by John Adams and Peter Sellars, is a good recent example of this kind of questioning. The opera is a morality play, basically, about a fantastic breakthrough in applied science that also had virtually unprecedented implications for the survival or destruction of humankind. It raised all sorts of moral issues that bedeviled the scientists involved in the project, and have bedeviled all of us, since the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Once you have the knowledge that your country has the capability to decimate entire countries and regions,

and in fact the whole of humanity, what do you do? These sorts of very powerful and very real questions led to changes in university education, and programs like PACS are among them.

It’s interesting that when one compares PACS to more traditional disciplinary majors, at first glance it looks much more focused than a traditional major in history or English or sociology, for example. But if you approach it in the global context you’ve just been describing, it looks like a very large and daunting subject, especially for 18-year-olds just out of high school. What do students need to do work in this field? And what role does fieldwork play?

Let me take the second question first. We used to formally require an internship, but we eliminated it as a requirement. For one reason, we found that most students were doing it anyway, because of the nature of the students we attract. They want to work for nonprofit advocacy organizations. We have an abundance of good nonprofits in the Bay Area, so students who are interested in women’s issues, or international peace, or human rights, just to name a few, can find local professionals doing work in those areas. And our majors are seeking them out on our own. We believe that students should be responsible and committed and self-motivated, and we didn’t want to feel that this work was merely a course requirement imposed externally.

So again, passion was not the problem.

No. Not at all. Now, to answer your first question, PACS is a major in the College of Letters and Sciences. It is one of a large number of majors dedicated to liberal learning and to the concept of graduating people who are thoughtful and capable of engaging in lifelong learning—people who have the habits of the mind as well as the habits of the heart to be thoughtful, constructive citizens. Although a number of our graduates—the majority, in fact—ultimately do go on to do “peace work,” they approach it in many, many ways, including going to law school, getting Ph.D.s, and working in the business world. Therefore, in addition to specifically trying to serve the needs of people with the particular interests that attract them to PACS, our overriding concern is producing thoughtful, roundly educated individuals.

Although I had not worked in PACS directly before I began chairing the program, I have worked in IAS for many years and know the Political Economy of Industrialized Soci-

eties and Development Studies majors well. I've noticed that there are strong complementarities among these three majors, in that they inevitably address issues of distributive justice, global resource allocation, and so on, and each in a different way must address the implications of globalization. In order to deal with these issues, students have to learn concepts and approaches from more than one discipline, and they also learn a great deal from their friends and colleagues in the other multidisciplinary majors. In this way, then, you are right that PACS is focused in some respects, but the major requires a variety of analytical skills, and PACS majors do a lot of different things in their concentrations. Some are very specifically interested in interpersonal conflict resolution. Others are interested in global human rights. Others have particular a regional focus—the Middle East, Kashmir, Northern Ireland, just to name a few. And although students are required to take a common core of courses, they are free to pursue their particular areas of interest, making use of the total resource base of the university, not just our department.

It certainly does seem that if you're going to address the kinds of empirical issues you've mentioned, a grounding in a single discipline wouldn't be enough. You would need to take something from politics, sociology, psychology, anthropology, or other disciplines, if you were to do this work professionally, or even to approach it in a liberal arts context in which one develops a coherent analytic approach to the world.

Yes. Here's an example: We instituted a course a couple of years ago entitled "Economics and Social Justice." We found that a number of our students felt that the curriculum didn't give them sufficient exposure to what at that time was called "alternative economics"—Schumacher "small is beautiful" economics, or Gandhian economics. So we struggled with this idea for a while, and John Wilson was able to develop a course that examines macroeconomic issues through the prism of social justice. And in doing so it serves a variety of needs. PACS students will often come to Berkeley with a rather naïve anticapitalist attitude, whatever they understand "capitalism" to be. But they don't necessarily know much about market operations, either historically or today. If you want to propose alternative ways of doing business, don't you need to know something about the system you're trying to reform or replace? We don't want graduates who can only polemicize; we want students who understand the

Promoting Peace and Conflict Studies at Berkeley

Berkeley students are involved in a variety of university, local, national, and global efforts to promote peace and mediate conflict.

Conflict Resolution and Transformation Center

The student-organized Conflict Resolution and Transformation Center offers counseling, workshops, and other resources promoting conflict resolution and mediation skills. Through mediation and education, it enables students to discover the essential tools to address conflict. Its aim is not only to help students resolve conflict, but also, when possible, to transform conflict into an experience that both empowers the individual and fosters stronger community relationships. Edith Ng is the Center's adviser. <http://conflict.berkeley.edu>

PeacePower: Berkeley's Journal of Principled Nonviolence and Conflict Transformation.

Sponsored by the Associated Students of the University of California, *PeacePower* is a free journal written and published entirely by students. Its mission is to promote a greater understanding of principled nonviolence and conflict transformation at the intrapersonal, interpersonal, and paradigmatic levels. Professor Michael Nagler is the journal's adviser. <http://www.calpeacepower.org>

relation between economic behavior and social relations. The course has been well received by students across campus.

Another example: This spring we'll be looking at inter- and intranational conflict in sub-Saharan Africa. Although we've done courses on South Asia and the Middle East, for example, we haven't yet done a course on regional conflict in Africa, which is so important. In many cases, the conflict is often more "intranational," involving social and economic tensions within the country, but which also cross borders, especially as adjoining countries become involve in funding and supporting players on one side or another. This will be another opportunity to combine the conflict perspective with anthropological, social, political, and economic analysis. And to get beyond simplistic analyses of perpetrators and victims.

We all know that war and peace as facts of life don't change, but the world is changing rapidly, and so the issues that may have animated PACS in the 1970s presumably have evolved. What are the issues that PACS is grappling with going forward?

There are a number of issues. Chief among them will be the functioning of, and problems raised by, nonstate actors—the al-Qaeda of the world who operate through a loose but sophisticated set of networks, and possess deeply embedded ideological and theological positions. Is it possible to resolve disputes with such players, who do not play by traditional rules and are absolutely convinced of the rightness of their goals and methods? If the agenda is cosmic, is conflict resolution

ever possible? This is an enormous question that goes beyond typical questions of adjudicating boundary lines and allocating particular economic resources.

The transnational terrorists seem to represent the dark side of globalization, with powerful and sophisticated decentralized networks. But there are also networked nonstate actors who are working to promote peace and justice—the "activists beyond borders" who are finally getting some attention from the scholarly community.

Yes, absolutely, and particularly in the human rights arena students are interested in these groups. We are an evolving field, and we are only limited, as all of our majors are limited, by our resources. At this point we rely on our lecturers, who are very, very good. And to make a somewhat broader point, the interdisciplinary teaching program majors do suffer from the lack of committed faculty within the disciplines. Of course universities are highly status-oriented institutions, and within the disciplines there is sometimes the sense that these interdisciplinary programs are less prestigious, regardless of what is actually happening in them. We are working hard to improve the visibility and understanding of PACS across the university, as I and my colleagues work to make the major ever stronger and more responsive to new developments in the world. I would like to think that the days where this field was regarded as "touchy-feely," as merely "quirky" or "trendy," are past, but we still have to work to dispel that impression wherever it might arise. 🌍

The Japan-America Student Conference

Each year Berkeley's Institute of East Asian Studies sends two students to the Japan-America Student Conference, the oldest university exchange program between the U.S. and Japan. Founded in 1934, the JASC alternates countries each year and throughout its history, it has remained student designed and coordinated. It is renowned as a jumping-off point for young people who have gone onto distinguished careers related to Japan; former attendees include Professor Miryam Sas of Berkeley's Departments of Comparative Literature and Film Studies. IEAS and Berkeley have a deep and long-standing relationship with the JASC dating back to 1937; IEAS last hosted the conference in 2002.

The Japan-America Student Conference is one of many opportunities for Berkeley students to study, research, and practice abroad. Lane Rettig, a computer science and Japanese major at Berkeley, attended this year's conference in Japan and sent us this report.

We are each a citizen of many communities. I am a member of my family, a student at UC Berkeley, and a computer scientist. I am also an American. It is only natural that we have a stronger affinity for smaller, more closely defining categories: I identify much more closely with other students at my university than I do with other Americans in general. However, there is another, greater category to which we all belong, though we often take it for granted: we are all citizens of the world. Thankfully, there are some organizations that exist to remind us of this, and to give us the opportunity to expand our knowledge and awareness of the world.

The Japan-America Student Conference (JASC) was first held in 1934 when a small group of Japanese students invited American students to Tokyo in order to promote peace between the two countries. Aside from a short wartime hiatus, the conference has continued ever since, bringing Japanese and American college students of diverse backgrounds and interests together, alternating host countries each year. Its most famous alumni include former Prime Minister Miyazawa of Japan, and former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

The JASC gives students an ideal opportunity to escape the daily routine of college life, and for one summer, to have an incredible "out of the classroom" experience. It brings students from all walks of life together, to learn from each other, to solve problems together,

and to develop friendships. It gives students realistic experience as citizens of the world, introducing them to their peers from across the globe and fostering international relationships.

This year's American delegates hailed from locations as diverse as Maine, Florida, Texas, Illinois, Oklahoma, Colorado, California, and Washington, just to name a few. There were scientists, artists, and aspiring politicians among the group, some with lots of international experience, and some who had never left their own coast before. There was extraordinary diversity just among the American delegation. Nevertheless, we had only three days to get to know each other during our American orientation at Stanford before heading across the sea to meet our Japanese counterparts. We arrived on site in Kyoto/Shiga late on July 27 to be welcomed by the gracious, smiling Japanese delegation, bearing gifts and greeting us in the English they had worked long and hard to polish.

We spent the next month at four sites in Japan, each with a different theme and tone of discussion and exploration. In Kyoto, we hosted an Environmental Project, where we discussed the Kyoto Protocol and learned about global environmental concerns. Field trips included famous Kiyomizu Temple, as well as an overnight temple stay. The conference took a more somber tone in Hiroshima, where we studied issues surrounding the atomic bomb, including meeting with atomic bomb survivors, visiting the Peace Memorial Museum, and seeing Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi speak at the 60th anniversary peace memorial ceremony on August 6. At our next site, in Okinawa, we visited several U.S. military bases and met with the generals, as well as the American consul general, the mayor of Okinawa city, and the vice-governor of Okinawa prefecture, to discuss the issues surrounding the American military presence in Okinawa. We did a short home stay with local families, and spent our evenings socializing on the beach, shopping in international Naha, and enjoying the tropical weather. At the final site, in Tokyo, we were joined by Chinese students from Peking University and held a trilateral conference, discussing modern social issues affecting our three countries.

How could a group of uninformed, mutually unconnected students from two radically different countries overcome substantial linguistic and cultural barriers to discuss critical issues facing the world? This was a question I asked myself before the conference. JASC tackled some pretty serious topics, from global warming to nuclear nonproliferation, from poverty and hunger to globalization. Each member of the delegation brought a unique perspective and set of experiences, and JASC



Source : Lane Rettig

provided the forum for academic discussions and friendships alike to blossom. Through time spent together in research, discussion, and travel, we overcame significant differences and quickly strengthened our lines of communication.

A group of 16 students who had participated in last year's conference acted as our mentors, teaching us about JASC tradition and inspiring us to be passionate and to make a difference. I wasn't the only one with doubts before the conference, but we were told from day one, "You can and will change the world." That change has already begun, from the start of new research and policy proposals, borne of JASC panels and roundtable discussions, to international friendships that will last a lifetime. It was once said, "The relationship between two countries is nothing more than the sum of the personal relationships among the citizens of those countries." Japan and America stand as an example to the possibility of longstanding, deep-rooted international friendship and cooperation, and JASC is at the forefront of celebrating and furthering that relationship.

I walked away from JASC with two important gifts, knowledge and courage. I gained this from my peers at the conference, as well as from all of the panelists, presenters and professionals we had the pleasure of meeting throughout the course of the conference. This knowledge and courage, which lie at the core of the JASC message, is really all that it takes to change the world. Knowledge enough to effect change in the world, and the courage to follow through. Through JASC, I also gained pride in my achievements and my country, hope for the future, and a renewed sense of direction. I went to JASC as a computer scientist with greater aspirations, and came home a responsible, active citizen of my world. JASC taught me how to be myself, while at the same time getting involved and making a difference in the world as part of my everyday life. ☺

Shrinking Cities: Who's Losing the Globalization Game?

Reading about globalization and cities in the newspapers, most readers will find story after story about the phenomenal growth of megacities like Beijing and Mexico City, or dynamic regions like Silicon Valley in the 1980s and '90s. Globalization, we are told, has given rise to an era of megacities in which economic growth, technological advancement, and the pace of life move at dizzying rates. But today, one out of every six cities worldwide is actually shrinking, not growing, the victims of migration, deindustrialization, and the decline of socialist regimes. Wide swaths of metropolitan regions as diverse as western Pennsylvania, eastern Germany, and South Korea have suffered lost population, drained investment, and a dwindling fiscal base. Are the residents of shrinking cities destined to become globalization's losers, or can policy makers and politicians help them revitalize their economies and restore their quality of life? To answer these difficult and crucial questions, the Shrinking Cities Group, an international team of researchers and policy makers housed at Berkeley's Institute of Urban and Regional Development, is trying to understand the dynamics of urban decline.

Jasmin Aber, an architect affiliated with Goethe University in Frankfurt, Germany, and Visiting Scholar in Urban and Regional Development at Berkeley, explained that in order to understand the forces behind shrinking cities, policy makers need to adopt a global and comparative perspective. Such a perspective is

difficult for any one person to attain, however. In response, the Shrinking Cities Group is conceived as interdisciplinary and international. The group includes researchers in urban planning, architecture, economics, and geography who work in countries as diverse as Australia, Brazil, France, Germany, Mexico, South Korea, the United Kingdom, and United States. They study particular cases of shrinking cities across the world, bringing local scholars and policy makers into the research process. They then use these cases to draw wider conclusions about global patterns of urban change, to discuss problems, and to compare innovative solutions. One of the project's ultimate goals is to give policy makers, politicians, and governments the tools to help protect and revitalize their urban areas at risk of decline.

Some of the stories will be familiar to American readers—struggling manufacturing centers like Youngstown, Ohio; Glasgow, Scotland; and the suburban areas surrounding Paris that exploded in violence this past November. But other stories have different dynamics. Cities along the railway corridors of São Paulo, Brazil, have hollowed out as the national government has begun to focus on developing highways. Former industrial strongholds in East Germany have suffered from massive out-migration and the loss of Communist-era subsidies. And regional centers in Mexico have been depopulated by the effects of the North American Free Trade Agreement. Whether

these cities can remake themselves, incorporating new economic realities in an environmentally sustainable way, is still an open question.

The Shrinking Cities Group hosts colloquia and public talks frequently on the Berkeley campus, and the team is working to develop a collaborative book to put the myriad stories of urban decline and rebirth in a broader perspective. In fall 2006, they plan to hold a major conference on the Berkeley campus. For more information, see the SCG's Web site, at <http://www.iurd.berkeley.edu/scg/index.htm>. 🌐



Source: Shrinking Cities Group

China's Cultural Revolution in Context

In spring 1966, on the eve of China's Cultural Revolution, Li Zhensheng was a 26-year-old photographer for the provincial newspaper Heilongjiang Daily. As the social chaos of the Revolution began to unfold, he knew that it would transform life in China irreversibly. So he responded by doing what he knew best—he took pictures. He took pictures of mass rallies, of rural work parties, of children singing patriotic songs. But he also managed to capture the public denunciations, self-criticisms, beatings, and executions that were largely hidden from the public record. Li managed to keep recording this troubled history through clever political maneuvering (he even managed to found his own rebel group so he could obtain a Red Guard armband), but like many, he suffered marauding Red Guards, political infighting, and harassment. He was eventually publicly denounced and spent two years at hard labor, only to be restored after Mao's death. And yet the photographs—some 100,000, by his estimate—remained safe, hidden under the floorboards of his house.

Li's stunning photographs, recently published in the 2003 anthology *Red-Color News Soldier*, formed the centerpiece for a

wide-ranging discussion of the impact of the Chinese Cultural Revolution at Berkeley's Graduate School of Journalism on October 21. The event, cosponsored by IAS's new Berkeley China Initiative (see p. 11), was moderated by the Initiative's director, IAS Associate Dean Thomas Gold. An overflowing audience, some of whom experienced the Cultural Revolution firsthand, listened to a lively discussion that included Chen Xiaomei (East Asian Languages and Cultures, UC Davis), Roderick MacFarquhar (History and Political Science, Harvard), Paul Pickowicz (History, UC San Diego), and Andrew Walder (Sociology, Stanford). As Li's photographs illuminated the wall behind them, the speakers addressed such issues as the Revolution's wide local diversity, the problematic relationship between Red Guards and local peasants, and the ways the Revolution intersected with longstanding social and economic faultlines.

The speakers emphasized the tremendous local diversity of responses to the Revolution. Pickowicz argued that although revolutionary Red Guards traveling to rural areas thought they would overthrow entrenched bureaucrats and replace them with more loyal support-

ers of Mao, they often found that their best allies were the least revolutionary peasants who were dissatisfied with the existing order. Likewise, Walder maintained that in the urban universities, the Revolution often played out differently in different schools, depending on very particular preexisting local conflicts. Chen, by contrast, focused on the way the Cultural Revolution has been represented for Western audiences, especially in recent best-selling English-language memoirs. Drawing on her own personal experiences during the Revolution, she emphasized that the Cultural Revolution capitalized on the legitimate dreams and hopes of ordinary Chinese people, and that simplistic appeals to a herd mentality do not capture the complex ways in which the Revolution was lived.

The Berkeley China Initiative hosts periodic events on a wide variety of issues related to Chinese history, politics, and culture. For more information, e-mail bci@berkeley.edu. To learn more about Li Zhensheng and *Red-Color News Soldier*, go to <http://www.red-colornews-soldier.com/>. 🌐

IAS Welcomes Roy and Gold as Associate Deans

Dean John Lie has appointed two leading scholars and popular teachers within IAS as Associate Deans. Ananya Roy, Assistant Professor of City and Regional Planning, is Associate Dean of Academic Affairs, and Thomas B. Gold, Associate Professor of Sociology, is Associate Dean for External Relations.

Ananya Roy teaches urban studies and international development in the Department of City and Regional Planning, where she also chairs a new undergraduate interdisciplinary major in Urban Studies. She is the author of *City Requiem, Calcutta: Gender and the Politics of Poverty* (2003) and the co-editor of *Urban Informality: Transnational Perspectives from the Middle East, Latin America, and South Asia* (2004). Her most recent project is titled *Povertyscapes: The New Global Order of Aid, Debt, and Development*. It examines the conflicts between authoritative knowledge about poverty and its alleviation (a “kinder and gentler” version of 1980s neoliberalism) produced in power centers such as Washington, D.C., and alternative forms of knowledge arising from the global South.

Dr. Roy has been involved with IAS for several years, first with two Ford Foundation “Crossing Borders” projects both housed in the Institute of International Studies, and then as the organizer of “The City” lecture series,

which was housed in the Center for South Asia Studies and collaborated with the Center for Latin American Studies, Center for Middle Eastern Studies, Center for African Studies, and Institute of East Asian Studies. She has also served on many committees of the Center for South Asia Studies and is currently one of the faculty advisors for the M.A. in International and Area Studies. Each year, her large undergraduate classes, including “Urbanization in Developing Countries” and “The City,” attract many students from across IAS and the campus.

In her role as Associate Dean, Roy will work on new research and teaching initiatives, including one entitled “Global Leadership on Poverty and Inequality.” For 2005-6, she is the faculty director of Berkeley Programs for Study Abroad.

Thomas B. Gold teaches sociology and China studies at Berkeley, and since 2000, he has been Executive Director of the Inter-University Program for Chinese Language Studies, a consortium of 14 American universities associated with Tsinghua University in Beijing. After first becoming interested in China as an undergraduate at Oberlin College, Gold received his A.M. and Ph.D. degrees from Harvard University. Before embarking on his scholarly career,

he taught English in Taiwan and worked as a Chinese interpreter-escort for the U.S. Department of State. At Berkeley he has been Chair of the Center for Chinese Studies.

Gold’s research focuses on many aspects of the societies of East Asia, particularly mainland China and Taiwan. His publications on China have covered numerous topics, including youth, popular culture, personal relations, civil society, and private business. He is the author of *State and Society in the Taiwan Miracle* (1986), and is currently writing a book entitled *Remaking Taiwan: Society and the State Since the End of Martial Law*. He has co-edited several books on China and comparative development.

Gold regularly teaches courses in introductory sociology, the sociology of development, and contemporary Chinese society, as well as other courses on globalization, culture, the life course, Hong Kong, and Taiwan. He has served on the boards of many civic organizations dealing with U.S.-China relations and local educational funds. As Associate Dean he will direct the Berkeley China Initiative and will coordinate IAS’s relationship with communities and institutions, both locally and internationally. ☺

DEVELOPMENT NEWS

IAS Forms New Development Team

Under the leadership of Dean John Lie, IAS has formed a development team to coordinate fundraising and outreach related to international programs at Berkeley. The team will be working with the many international and area studies centers on campus to expand and deepen their already strong programs, and to build partnerships, both with foundations and with members of the local, national, and international community, as IAS launches several important new initiatives. Two such initiatives—the Berkeley China Initiative and the Science, Technology, and Society Center—are profiled in this issue. Check future issues of the *IAS Newsletter* for announcements of new programs responding to the need for global research, education, service, and leadership in our increasingly interconnected world.

Camille Crittenden is IAS’s new Assistant Dean for Development. She comes most recently from the University of California Press, where she was Associate Director of Development and Public Relations. She holds a Ph.D. in musicology from Duke University and has published a book about Johann Strauss and Vi-

ennese operetta. She also taught undergraduate and graduate courses in music history at Duke, USC, and Cal State Fullerton before embarking on a career in development, first with the San Francisco Opera.

Years spent studying in Vienna—first as an undergraduate and again as a Fulbright Fellow—convinced Crittenden of the lasting value of immersion in another culture. “As useful as it is to read about the history of a place, we gain a more nuanced appreciation from experiencing its daily life firsthand: witnessing how people line up for a streetcar or to buy groceries, seeing the parks and architecture, interacting with business owners and bureaucrats.” A great advocate of study abroad programs, she is pleased for the opportunity to help current students similarly expand their horizons. And with increasing public attention to American political and economic interests abroad, she feels that making the case for support of international and area studies is timely and essential.

Angela Lintz will be IAS’s new Assistant Dean for Program Development and Outreach.

A scholar of comparative education, Dr. Lintz has dedicated her career to creating great educational opportunities for low-income students and students from underrepresented populations. Most recently, she directed the Upward Bound program at Evergreen State College and provided academic advising and mentoring to students. The first generation in her family to attend college, she received her A.A. at Tacoma Community College, her A.B. at Smith College, and her M.A. and Ph.D. from the University of California, San Diego. She was also the national director of the High Tech High network of charter schools designed to attract underrepresented minority students.

During her time at UCSD, Lintz worked with first-generation high-school students on college preparation and with urban teachers on school improvement. She has been a San Diego fellow, a University of California President’s Dissertation fellow, and a California Department of Educational Leadership Institute fellow. She has also been a Gates/Marshall Partnership Redesign Program Advisory Board member for the Thurgood Marshall Scholar-

Berkeley China Initiative

International and Area Studies is delighted to announce the inauguration of the Berkeley China Initiative (BCI). The BCI aims to coordinate and extend the University's already considerable resources for research and teaching about China. Its goal is to make Berkeley the preeminent such program in the English-speaking world, the first place that scholars, students, policy makers, journalists, business people, and citizens turn for any question about any aspect of China.

Working closely with Berkeley's Center for Chinese Studies, the BCI will work to develop creative new relationships among faculty, students, and visiting scholars from the broadest range of expertise. It will focus on many areas of global concern in which China has a stake, including the environment, trade, investment, international relations, diplomacy, public health, population flows, identities, media, popular culture, security, urban renewal and preservation, and information management. It will help to present conferences, speaker series, exhibitions, master classes, performances, and new research projects; host visiting scholars; coordinate fellowships for faculty and students; and develop partnerships with foundations, citizen groups, nonprofit organizations, and counterpart research and teaching institutions, both locally and around the world. An External Advisory Commit-

tee of Berkeley graduates in the Bay Area with professional experience with China will help the BCI establish priorities and identify funding sources. An Internal Faculty Advisory Committee will be responsible for developing the program.

ship Fund, a Chabot Science Center Teacher Education Board member, and a UCSD African and African American Studies Project Board member. She enjoys outdoor activities and has traveled and worked in Australia, China, Germany, Italy, Mexico, and Sweden.

Tara Graham is IAS's new Development Coordinator. She graduated from Berkeley in spring 2005 with a B.A. in rhetoric and a minor in public policy. As a rhetoric student, she concentrated on the study of public discourse within legal and political forums. She instructed an undergraduate decal course and directed the "Cal in the Capitol" program. She has worked in Washington, D.C., as a press correspondent for the Children's Defense Fund and as an investigator for the Public Defender Service. She looks forward to remaining on campus and joining the IAS team. She will work closely with Dr. Crittenden and Dr. Lintz to coordinate IAS's varied fundraising efforts.



The BCI is a way to link the many parts of the University where work on China takes place. It takes seriously Berkeley's status as a public university and sees its responsibility as both training experts on China within the University and also communicating their insights with the world. The seemingly unstoppable rise of China presents Berkeley not only with the opportunity to do so, but also with the responsibility.

Associate Professor of Sociology and Associate Dean for External Affairs Thomas Gold will direct the BCI. For more information on the BCI, e-mail bci@berkeley.edu.

Science, Technology, and Society Center

Founded in spring 2005, the Science, Technology, and Society Center advances the understanding of scientific and technological practice and knowledge in their international setting, coordinating and promoting scholarship, teaching, and outreach regarding their deep intertwinings in society. It is co-directed by Professor Cathryn Carson (History) and Professor Charis Thompson (Rhetoric, Gender and Women's Studies).

Working with more than ten campus departments and centers, during 2005-6 the STSC is hosting an Inaugural Lecture Series, bringing leading scholars from around the world to Berkeley to discuss subjects as diverse as race, genetics, and information technology. Recent lectures have included "Illness Conversions: Managing Health and Identity through Facts and Pharmaceuticals," by Joseph Dumit (UC Davis); "Reconfiguring Agencies at the Human-Computer Interface," by Lucy Suchman (Lancaster University, UK); "From Object to Things: How to Represent the Parliament of Nature?" by Bruno Latour, (Ecole des Mines de Paris, France); and "Science and Technology: Which Way Does the Causality Run?" by Nathan Rosenberg (Stanford). Future talks will include "Afrofuturism: New Genetics and the African American Diaspora," by Alondra Nelson (Yale).

Stem Cell Research

As debates about stem cell research rage in the media and across the political landscape, most notably through a state ballot initiative recently approved by California voters, the STSC is participating in several initiatives to put Berkeley at the forefront of research and

discussion on the historical, social, technological, and cultural dimensions of stem cell research.

With support from the Townsend Center for the Humanities, Charis Thompson (STSC Co-Director) and Corine Hayden (Anthropology) will head a project on the stem cell initiative and the humanities, fostering curriculum development and faculty, graduate, and undergraduate research. The grant, under the Townsend Center's GROUP rubric, incorporates research opportunities for eight undergraduates and provides stipends for two graduate students.

Further, the Bancroft Library's Program in Bioscience and Biotechnology Studies, in collaboration with scholars on the Berkeley campus and other California institutions, is launching a comprehensive oral history project involving education, research, and documentation on all aspects of the stem cell ballot measure, the scientific research it funds, and the complex political, economic, and ethical contexts of the undertaking. STSC will be a conduit for this effort. Sally Smith Hughes, the Academic Specialist for the History of Science in the Regional Oral History Office, is coordinating the project.

With support from Berkeley Chancellor Robert Birgeneau, the STSC will also support campus-wide educational events on the ethical, social, and legal ramifications of stem cell research, all of which will be open to the public. Finally, STSC is planning a major conference on "Stem Cells and Minorities," in partnership with CITRIS, the School of Public Health, the Diversity Research Initiative, the Center for Race and Gender, and the Greenlining Institute. This major event will bring together health care advocates, community leaders, academics, and members of the California Institute of Regenerative Medicine to address issues of stem cell research relevant to serving the poor and minority citizens of California.

For more information on the STSC, visit <http://stsc.berkeley.edu>, or contact Gillian Edgelow, Administrative Coordinator, at gilliane@berkeley.edu.



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