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Inside

- 3 Institute Welcomes New Directors
- 4 Afghan Women in Government and Society
- 5 Filipino Muslims Need More Than Economic Development
- 6 Biological Weapons

Special Initiative on the Muslim World



The U.S. Institute of Peace launches a Special Initiative on the Muslim World headed by former ambassador Richard D. Kauzlarich.

The U.S. Institute of Peace has launched a Special Initiative on the Muslim World that will address a broad range of political, social, cultural, and religious questions, many of which have come to light in the aftermath of the September 11 terrorist attacks. Former ambassador **Richard D.**

Kauzlarich, a retired career Foreign Service officer, will head the initiative, which will focus on countries from Africa to South Asia.

Institute president **Richard H. Solomon** notes that the initiative will explore ways to enhance the prospects for long-term understanding between the

See Muslim World Special Initiative, page 2

Above: A white pigeon rests on a rooftop as Muslim pilgrims below perform the sunset prayers around the Kaaba inside the Grand Mosque, Islam's holiest shrine, in Mecca, Saudi Arabia, last year.



Continued from page 1



The Institute's Special Initiative on the Muslim World will look at issues in countries as diverse as Indonesia (above) and Nigeria (right).



Western and Islamic worlds, focusing initially on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and developments in South and Southeast Asia, later including Africa and other countries and regions. It will also support related Institute activities under the Rule of Law, Religion and Peacemaking, Education, and Training programs.

"The Institute of Peace has done substantial work training in conflict management and negotiation, facilitating interfaith dialogue, promoting the rule of law, and conducting a broad range of related education activities," Solomon says. "The new initiative will incorporate this expertise and build on it to develop crisis management strategies" for dealing with and resolving conflicts in the Muslim world and between the Muslim and Western worlds, including fostering and engaging in "track-two" dialogues among key parties to conflict, he says. "We are especially pleased to have Ambassador Kauzlarich join us to direct this work."

Institute senior fellows and grantees will undertake work associated with the initiative. The Institute will make the initiative's work and findings available through Special Reports and other publications as well as through seminars, conferences, and related public events.

"The current world situation in the aftermath of the September 11 attacks demands a meaningful response that goes beyond short-term policy dialogue," Kauzlarich notes. "We need to identify new approaches to managing and preventing conflict with political and economic resources."

Deepa M. Ollapally, a former program officer in the Institute's Grant Program and South Asia specialist, will be the program officer for the initiative.



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The Institute Welcomes New Directors

Kauzlarich directs Special Initiative on the Muslim World. Stares heads Research and Studies Program with Drennan as deputy director.

The Institute welcomes ambassador **Richard D. Kauzlarich** as director of the Special Initiative on the Muslim World and **Paul B. Stares** as director of the Research and Studies Program.

Kauzlarich served as U.S. ambassador to Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1997–99, and Azerbaijan in 1994–97. He was senior deputy to the secretary of state's and the president's special representative to the Newly Independent States in 1993–94. And he was deputy assistant secretary of state in the Bureau of European Affairs in 1991–93, responsible for relations with the former Soviet Union and economic ties with the European Union and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development countries.

Kauzlarich also served as deputy assistant secretary of state for international organization affairs in 1984–86, during which time he was in charge of relations with the technical and specialized agencies of the United Nations. He was also deputy director of the State Department's Policy Planning Staff in 1986–89, handling global and international economic issues. In addition to his ambassadorial assignments, Kauzlarich served at American embassies in Ethiopia, Israel, and Togo. In December 2001, the Century Foundation published his report "Time for Change? U.S. Policy in the Transcaucasus." Kauzlarich received his B.A. from Valparaiso University and M.A.'s from Indiana University and the University of Michigan.

Stares comes to the Institute from Stanford University, where he was associate director and senior research scholar at the Center for International Security and Cooperation (CISAC). Before joining CISAC in 2000, Stares served as director of studies at the Japan Center for International Exchange in



Tokyo. In 1996–98, he was a senior research fellow at the Japan Institute of International Affairs and, in 1989–96, a senior fellow in Brookings Institution's Foreign Policy Studies Program. Stares has held a rich variety of fellowships—including at NATO, the MacArthur Foundation's Moscow Office, and the Rockefeller Foundation—and has taught at Georgetown University, the University of Sussex, and the University of Lancaster in Great Britain.

As director of Research and Studies, Stares will design, direct, and supervise research projects on a broad range of issues related to international conflict management and peacebuilding. The program's mission is to broaden the range of nonmilitary policy options available to government officials and to bridge the all-too-frequent gap between academia, the policy-analysis community, and government, by convening meetings of academics, think-tank analysts, and former officials with current policymakers.

Stares has written or edited nine books and numerous articles on a variety of security-related issues, including the award-winning *Global Habit: The Drug Problem in a Borderless World*. He received an M.A. and a Ph.D. at Lancaster University in his native Great Britain.

William Drennan, who has been serving as acting director of the program, will become deputy director, with responsibility for Asian issues.

Above, left to right: Richard Kauzlarich and Paul Stares. Left: William Drennan.



Afghan Women in Government and Society

Fifty percent of U.S aid to Afghanistan should go to Afghan women, argue two experts on Afghanistan.

Left to right:
Rina Amiri,
Zieba Shorish-
Shamley, and
Joan Winship.



While the world was recently inundated by images of shrouded Afghan women—barred from healthcare, education, and employment—the reality of women in Afghanistan is much more complex, say two experts on Afghanistan. In the months since the defeat of the Taliban, Afghan women have eagerly emerged from their homes to resume their places in public life—places they held before the Taliban took power as 60 percent of the country’s teachers, 40 percent of its students, and even as members of parliament, says **Rina Amiri**, senior associate for research at the Women and Public Policy Program, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University. “There is more than one reality for women in Afghanistan,” she said.

Amiri and **Zieba Shorish-Shamley**, executive director of the Women’s Alliance for Peace and Human Rights in Afghanistan, discussed “Afghanistan: Women in Government and Society” at a U.S. Institute of Peace Current

Issues Briefing held on January 29. The event, moderated by **Joan Winship**, adviser for strategic alliances and development at Vital Voices Global Partnership, was part of a series of recent Institute meetings held in conjunction with its Special Initiative on the Muslim World (see the story on p. 1).

In the 1980s, there was a public debate in Afghanistan about the role of Afghan women in society that resulted in urban women taking a more active role in public life, Amiri said. However, each wave of increasing political participation by women and greater education and opportunity was often followed by a backlash in which women would take on more traditional roles, she said. So the Taliban backlash against women’s emancipation had a long history, though the Taliban took it much further than before, Amiri said.

While most Afghan women before the Taliban takeover did not participate in the formal Afghan economy, they had active roles in their homes as partners to their husbands and exerted some

There is more than one reality for women in Afghanistan

economic control, she said. Further, some 500,000 Afghan widows from the protracted civil war and war with Russia are heads of households, she said. And in the past 20 years, Afghan women living in the diaspora have developed grassroots leaders such as herself and Shorish-Shamley who now advocate for women’s rights in Afghanistan, Amiri said.

Still, the pace of progress for women today is likely to be slow, she said. For example, only two Afghan women participated in the Bonn conference in December 2001 and only two belong to the current transitional government in Afghanistan, and they are now “the two most powerful women in Afghanistan,” she said. “We would like to see 50 percent participation by women, but you don’t have that even in the West.”

It is important that Afghan women and not outsiders advocate

for women's issues in Afghanistan; otherwise, women's issues might get equated with Western issues, which would simply set Afghan women back further, Amiri cautioned. Given the history of Afghan women's education and participation in public life, progress among women there is inevitable, she concluded.

Shorish-Shamley pointed out that while Afghanistan is a traditional and religious society, the ruling class and mullahs direct religious beliefs through their control over interpretation of the Koran. Afghan society is largely illiterate, so these elites interpret the Koran for their own benefit, she argued. For example, she noted, in the Koran the rights of men and women are presented as equal in every aspect of life. Indeed, many edicts of the prophet stress education for men and women alike, "so the secret lies in educating people" so that they might interpret the Koran for themselves, Shorish-Shamley said.

Women were leaders from the beginning in Islam, she said. For example, the woman who became the prophet Mohammad's first wife was a merchant and 15 years older than he. He was working for her when she proposed to him, Shorish-Shamley said. And, she added, when the prophet was married to his second wife, he always told followers to go to her to learn his tradition as she was so knowledgeable.

Today it is imperative to push for women's rights in Afghanistan because Afghan women need to participate in the country's reconstruction to ensure a place for them in the future life of the country, Shorish-Shamley said. Activists and policymakers should demand that 50 percent of U.S. aid go to Afghan women, she concluded. "We must get women involved in every aspect of reconstruction from day one."

Filipino Muslims Need More Than Economic Development

The need for economic development is at the heart of the Muslim insurgency in the Philippine province of Mindanao, where several rebel groups are fighting to secede from the country, say experts on the region. However, they add that to address Mindanao's development issues, a new, more equitable political structure is required.

Aquilino Pimentel, Jr., who represents Mindanao in the Philippine Senate, and U.S. Institute of Peace senior fellow **Amina Rasul-Bernardo** discussed ethnic conflict in Mindanao and the war against terrorism in the Philippines at an Institute Current Issues Briefing held on April 2. Rasul-Bernardo, a former member of the Philippine presidential cabinet and a former research fellow with the Sycip Policy Center at the Asian Institute of Management in the Philippines, discussed the issues further at a meeting on her fellowship report held on April 11. Audio files of both meetings are available on the Institute's website: www.usip.org.

The former Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao is the poorest region in the Philippines with the least access to services and resources. Until the scourges of poverty and development are addressed, military actions against the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), the main rebel group in the region, will only further radicalize the population, Pimentel and Rasul-Bernardo asserted.

Pimentel noted that the government's response to successive Muslim rebellions has been to put them down by force and then try to integrate Muslims into mainstream Philippine society. Muslims comprise less than 10 percent of the Philippine population, numbering around 6 million. They are 25 percent of the population of Mindanao. For their part, the Muslims have resisted integration, fearing it would wipe out their ethnicity, religion, and culture. A federal system with equitable representation at the federal level and equal access to resources is "the only solution I can see," Pimentel said. The government is concerned about implementation of Islamic law, but Islamic law would apply only to Muslims, he said. In conflicts between Muslims and non-Muslims, national law would apply.

The Philippines and the United States are currently engaged in joint military exercises to strengthen the capacity of the Philippine military for counterterrorism, especially against the only Muslim rebel group in the Philippines that has ties to the al Qaeda terrorist organization, the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG). Rasul-Bernardo cautions that it would be a grave error for the struggle against ASG to be directed against other Muslim rebels whose concerns are focused on political and economic grievances against the Philippine government.



Above: Philippine senator Aquilino Pimentel, Jr.
Left: Amina Rasul-Bernardo.





The Threat from Biological Weapons



Above, top, left to right: Kathleen Vogel and Jonathan Tucker.

Above, left to right: David Heyman and Dr. Kenneth Bernard.

Biological agents that spread illness and death have become the weapons of choice in the 21st century for terrorists and some state actors, says **David Heyman**, senior fellow for science and security initiatives studies at the Center for Strategic and International Studies.

“Biological agents are easy to produce, widely available, and easy to conceal,” he warns. And in many instances, introducing them into the environment is relatively easy.

Some 12 countries are currently pursuing biological warfare programs, experts say. After the Soviet Union collapsed, evidence of an extensive biological weapons program there emerged, Heyman said. Today, Iraq still has the physical assets and scientific personnel capable of producing biological weapons and a leadership determined to produce them. Given the recent terrorist attacks on the United States, the vulnerability revealed by the mailed anthrax spores, and evidence that the al Qaeda terrorist network was seeking to acquire biological weapons, the prospects of a bio-

logical weapons attack seem greater today than they did a year ago, Heyman said.

He discussed the threat from bioterrorism and related issues at a U.S. Institute of Peace Current Issues Briefing on “Health and Security” held on March 14. Panelists included Dr. **Kenneth W. Bernard**, assistant surgeon general, U.S. Public Health Service; **Kathleen M. Vogel**, postdoctoral associate at the Institute for Public Policy, University of New Mexico, and Institute of Peace grantee; and **Jonathan B. Tucker**, director of the Chemical and Biological Weapons Nonproliferation Program at the Monterey Institute of International Studies in California. Heyman moderated the event.

Health and Security

Bernard noted that the National Security Council created the first health and security position in 1998, to which he was appointed. At that time, the challenge was to convince other officials of the connection between health and security issues. Since then, the connection has become all too clear due to the AIDS epidemic and the recent anthrax attacks. Illustrating



the increased awareness of the connection, the Department of Health and Human Services budget for bioterrorism has increased dramatically since 1987, when it was negligible, he said. The budget grew in 1999 to \$59 million, in 2001 to \$300 million, this year to \$3 billion, and is slated for \$4.3 billion in 2003.

Protecting national security involves not just guns and bullets, Bernard said, but economics, democracy, and human rights issues at home and abroad as well. The maxim, "Think globally, act locally" has been turned around. Today, the United States needs to act globally to protect its citizenry locally. "Our back yard has expanded to include everybody's back yard," he said.

For example, the nation's food supply is vulnerable to a bioterror attack, which could be perpetrated in other countries where much of the supply originates or en route here, he noted. Some 8 percent of the nation's vegetables are imported, 40 percent of its fruit, and 60 percent of its seafood. There aren't enough food inspectors to examine most imported food, Bernard said. "How much really gets looked at?"

Converting Biological Weapons Complexes

The threat from existing biological weapons production facilities in the former Soviet Union remains a concern, panelists said. According to estimates, 70,000 scientists worked on biological weapons programs at some 50 complexes in the Soviet Union. It is critical to help employ these scientists in more constructive work, lest they sell their expertise to rogue states or terrorist groups, panelists agreed.

For the past three years, Vogel has investigated one former Soviet

biological weapons complex, the State Research Center of Virology and Biotechnology, commonly called Vector, in Koltsovo, Russia, where the United States has helped to support an ongoing conversion to other scientific activities. The United States needs to give priority to such complexes to safeguard pathogen collections, reduce concerns about lingering offensive activities, and ensure transparency and access, Vogel said. Further, the United States and Russia can benefit from expanded scientific and technical cooperation on research projects at such complexes. The ultimate goal should be to downsize biological weapons facilities and help to design more appropriate programs to maximize the social, scientific, and economic benefits from work at complexes like Vector, Vogel concluded.

The Biological Weapons Convention

A strengthened international framework is needed to provide the moral and perhaps legal force to deter the development by states of biological weapons and to prevent them from getting into the hands of terrorists, Tucker said. The recent anthrax-tainted letters killed five people, infected several more, disrupted the operations of all three branches of government, and frightened millions of Americans, he said. This incident "demonstrated the deadly potential of bioterrorism and raised serious concerns about the nation's ability to defend against more extensive attacks," he said. "The more countries that acquire biological weapons, the greater the risk they will fall into the hands of terrorists through state-sponsored terrorism or rogue scientists."

Although the 1925 Geneva Protocol prohibits the use of bio-

logical and chemical weapons in war, it is essentially a no-first-use agreement because many countries have reserved the right to retaliate in kind if attacked, Tucker said. In 1997, a number of countries began to negotiate a draft protocol to the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), which bans the possession and use of biological weapons, but lacks measures to check or enforce compliance. The draft protocol would have created an inspection regime designed to enhance BWC compliance and deter countries from acquiring or using biological weapons. Last year a set of compromises failed to satisfy many countries concerned over the need to balance the intrusiveness required to build confidence in compliance against the need to protect sensitive national security information and industrial trade secrets.

The United States rejected the draft protocol, proposing in its place a series of voluntary measures for countries to follow. The measures, to be implemented by individual nations, would among other things criminalize activities related to production, use, and distribution of biological weapons. However, the lack of uniformity among national laws would undermine control efforts, Tucker said. The alternative package offered by the United States would provide a basis for developing multilateral agreements that could be effective, Tucker said. However, if the United States persists in opposing negotiated agreements, the consequences could be quite grave, he warned. The biological know-how and technology needed to develop and produce such weapons is available worldwide, spreading the capability to inflict mass injury, he concluded. "We must do everything in our power to prevent that."

The biological know-how and technology needed to develop and produce such weapons is available worldwide, spreading the capability to inflict mass injury. "We must do everything in our power to prevent that."



The Institute's Balkans Initiative recently supported two important activities in Macedonia that will likely contribute to peace and reconciliation there: formation of the Macedonian Media Advisory Council and convening of a workshop on the teaching of recent Macedonian history.

Macedonian Media Advisory Council Formed

The Macedonian Media Advisory Council was established in Skopje in January, with support from the U.S. Institute of Peace. The council will promote freedom of expression and access to information as well as responsible reporting, coordinator **Meto Jovanovski** said at a February 28 press conference announcing the organization. He noted that the council is an independent, locally operated non-governmental organization whose members are Macedonian nationals. Council members represent all ethnic groups and are not involved in politics or the media.

The Institute of Peace's Balkans Initiative and the Institute for War and Peace Reporting (IWPR), London, provided funds for the initial launch of the council, which was conceived and developed by IWPR. The council's monthly reports will appear in English, Albanian, and Macedonian on the IWPR website at www.iwpr.net/Macedonianproject.

"The Institute of Peace has documented, in Bosnia and elsewhere, the role of the media in escalating ethnic tension and making violence an acceptable response to threats by others," says **Daniel Serwer**, director of the Balkans Initiative. "This pattern emerged in Macedonia over the past year. So it seemed crucial that the peacebuilding process now underway include a prestigious, multiethnic group of Macedonian professionals who would look at the media critically, identify coverage that contributes to the conflict cycle, and encourage moderation."

Alan Davis, IWPR director of programs, adds that the advisory council will "draw local public attention to the fact that an increasingly polarized and nationalistic media is contributing directly to divisions in the country—divisions over the ethnic conflict, international involvement, and possible paths toward resolution and reconciliation."

Council members include **Ali Aliu**, a literary critic and professor at Tetovo University; **Oliver Belopeta**, a music producer; **Shpend Devaja**, a

human rights lawyer; **Meto Jovanovski**, a writer and former president of both the Macedonian Pen Club and the Helsinki Committee; **Drita Karahasan**, former editor in chief of *Birlik*, a Turkish-language daily newspaper; **Blerim Kolalli**, a researcher for the Institute for Sociological, Political, and Juridical Research; and **Branislav Sarkanjac**, a professor of political philosophy at Skopje University. IWPR's program director in Macedonia, **Agim Fetahu**, helped establish the council.

Discovering Macedonia's Current History

Fourteen Macedonian high school teachers and two Macedonian history researchers have developed an objective account of the recent conflict in Macedonia that can be taught in Macedonia's high schools. The Albanian, Macedonian, and Turkish educators and researchers reached consensus on a fact-based common history during a workshop on "Understanding Current History," funded by the U.S. Institute of Peace's Balkans Initiative and held in Ohrid on February 11–14. Former Institute senior fellow **Violeta Petroska-Beska**, director of the conflict resolution division of the Center for Human Rights and Conflict Resolution at the University of Skopje, organized and taught the workshop, in conjunction with **Mirjana Najcevska**, director of the center's human rights division. A representative of the Bureau for Educational Development under Macedonia's Ministry of Education attended the proceedings.

The final product of the workshop is the basis for "a very meaningful history lecture containing only facts," Petroska-Beska notes. The participants were eager to get copies of the common history so that they could share it with their colleagues, she said. The representative from Macedonia's Ministry of Education also praised the workshop process and product, she said.

During the meeting participants explored strategies for communication in a conflict situation and the influence of perception on intergroup conflicts.



Grant Awards

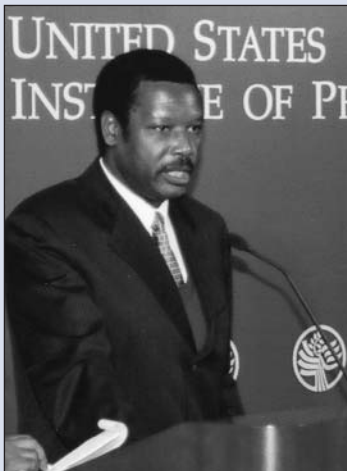
The Institute's Board of Directors approved the following grants in March.

They also looked at ethnic stereotypes, prejudice, majority-minority relations, and discrimination. Then they explored Macedonia's current history from a human rights perspective and began drawing up accounts of recent Macedonian history from radical and moderate perspectives. The final step was to identify the common elements in the perspectives and reach agreement on a common history.

"No problem has troubled post-conflict societies more profoundly than how to teach about a conflict after a peace agreement is signed," notes **Daniel Serwer**, director of the Institute's Balkans Initiative. "The separate ethnically based schools and local control that often result from conflict lead to educational programs that continue to paint negative pictures of other ethnic groups and perpetuate divisive historical accounts," he says. "We attempted to counter this tendency in Macedonia, where last year's conflict between Albanian guerrillas and a Macedonian-dominated army and police force brought the country to the brink of civil war. The workshop for high school teachers was one of many steps needed to overcome prejudices and hostilities in Macedonia."

Burundi's Next Challenge

Negotiating a cease-fire with the rebel factions in Burundi is one of the greatest challenges facing the country's transitional government, which "will spare no effort to get the rebels to the negotiating table," says President **Pierre Buyoya**. He discussed "Burundi: The Peace Process and Security in the Region" at a U.S. Institute of Peace Current Issues



Briefing held on February 8. Buyoya became president in November 2001 to lead the first half of a three-year transitional period. Despite the peace agreement signed in August 2000, rebel factions have not yet agreed to a cease-fire. Compared to the Balkans and Afghanistan, Buyoya noted, the international community has committed few resources to help bring peace to the Great Lakes region of Africa generally.

THE ADVOCACY PROJECT, Brooklyn, N.Y. "Enhancing the Use of Information Technology in Community Peace-building." Teresa Crawford. \$36,650.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, Washington, D.C. "Empirical Research Methodologies of Transitional Justice Mechanisms." Audrey R. Chapman. \$38,000.

MERON BENVENISTI, Jerusalem, Israel. "The Morning After." \$38,000.

BROOKINGS INSTITUTION, Washington, D.C. "Pakistan: Misdirected State." Stephen P. Cohen. \$35,000.

CATTICUS CORPORATION, Albany, N.Y. "Precarious Peace: Religion and Peacemaking in Guatemala." Rudy Nelson. \$45,000.

CENTER FOR CIVIC COOPERATION AND ACTIVITY, Odzak, Bosnia and Herzegovina. "Posavina Cross-Entity Network." Valentina Calic. \$20,000.

CENTER FOR FREE ELECTIONS AND DEMOCRACY, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. "Educational Program for CESID's Activists in the Fields of Preventive Diplomacy and Conflict Resolution." Sokovic Soada. \$35,000.

CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL POLICY, Washington, D.C. "Building Peace and Security in Nigeria: The Role of Indigenous NGOs and External Aid." Paul Olweny. \$35,895.

CENTER FOR INVESTIGATIVE REPORTING, San Francisco, Calif. "Global Gunrunners." Burton Glass and Dan Noyes. \$30,000.

THE CENTER FOR VICTIMS OF TORTURE, Minneapolis, Minn. "New Tactics in Human Rights Projects." Kate Kelsch. \$40,000.

JAE HO CHUNG, Seoul, South Korea. "Challenges to Governability: Local Defiance, Rural Unrest, and Falungong in China." \$36,400.

CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, RALPH BUNCHE INSTITUTE, New York, N.Y. "Visions for the Sudan: The Search

for a Comprehensive Peace." Francis M. Deng. \$38,000.

CONCILIATION RESOURCES, London, United Kingdom. "Accord: Public Participation in Reaching Peace Agreements." Catherine Barnes. \$35,000.

CRIMES OF WAR EDUCATION PROJECT, Washington, D.C. "International Humanitarian Law." Elisa Munoz. \$30,000.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE, Davidson, N.C. "Protracted Conflicts in the Horn of Africa." Ken Menkhaus. \$39,000.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge, Mass. "Skilling the Military and Guerrillas for Peace in Colombia, 2002-2004." David Maybury-Lewis, Jennifer Schirmer. \$40,000.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge, Mass. "Assessing the Role of Information Technology in Global Peace Building Efforts." Jane Mansbridge. \$20,000.

HERBERT M. HOWE, JR., Washington, D.C. "Democratization and Military Professionalism: Dilemmas of Military Reform in Democratizing States." \$38,000.

HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION INSTITUTE OF BURMA, Chiang Mai, Thailand. "Transitional Justice Trainings and Workshops." Patrick Pierce. \$30,000.

INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS, San Francisco, Calif. "IICI Pilot Course." Raymond McGrath. \$25,000.

INSTITUTE OF WORLD AFFAIRS, Washington, D.C. "Conflict Resolution Skills Training for the Inter-American System." Hrach Gregorian. \$30,000.

INTERFAITH ENCOUNTER ASSOCIATION, Jerusalem, Israel. "Interfaith Seminars Across Social Lines in Israel." Yehuda Stolov. \$32,000.

INTERMEDIATE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT GROUP, EASTERN AFRICA (IDTG), Nairobi, Kenya. "Grassroots Solutions to Pastoralists' Conflicts in Kenya." Sammy Keter. \$30,000.

See *Grant Awards*, page 10



Grant Awards

Continued from page 9

INTERNATIONAL RESCUE

COMMITTEE, New York, N.Y. "Filling The Protection Gap in Burundi: A Model for Building Sustainable Peace." Margaret Green-Rauenhorst. \$40,000.

JUSTICE AFRICA, London, United Kingdom. "Liberation Movements in Power." Alex De Waal. \$40,000.

CHENG LI, Clinton, N.Y. "Techno-Nationalism vs. Techno-Globalism: Choices for China's Fourth-Generation Leaders." \$40,000.

MINNESOTA PUBLIC RADIO, St. Paul, Minn. "The Promise of Justice: Beyond War Crimes in Kosovo, Bosnia, and Rwanda." Stephen Smith. \$35,000.

THE NIXON CENTER, Washington, D.C. "U.S.-Russian Relations after September 11: Prospects for Cooperation in the Middle East and Caspian Basin." Geoffrey Kemp. \$25,000.

THE NIXON CENTER, Washington, D.C. "U.S.-China Relations in the Post-September 11, 2001 World." David M. Lampton. \$28,000.

OPEN UNIVERSITY OF ISRAEL, Tel Aviv, Israel. "A Shattered Dream: The Israeli Peace Movement and the Collapse of the Oslo Process." Tamar Hermann. \$23,500.

OPPORTUNITIES

INDUSTRIALIZATION CENTERS INTERNATIONAL (OICI), Philadelphia, Penn. "Emergency Response to Support Women and Girl Survivors of Sexual Violence in Sierra Leone." Jeffrey L. Gray. \$35,000.

M. C. OTHMAN, Dar-Es-Salaam, Tanzania. "Accountability for International Crimes." \$34,000.

P.I.C. ALTERNATIVE, Tbilisi, Georgia. "NGOs and Mass Media Strategies in the Georgian-Ossetian Conflict Resolution Process." Irene Tsintsadze. \$30,000.

PHYSICIANS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, Seattle, Wash. "Web-Based Forensic Training for Human Rights and Humanitarian Investigations." William Haglund. \$35,000.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY, West Lafayette, Ind. "The Tragedy of Yugoslavia:

Controversies Revisited." Charles W. Ingraio. \$35,000.

LAUREL ROSE, Pittsburgh, Penn. "Land and Violent Conflict in Rwanda: The Role of Local Elites." \$37,000.

SEARCH FOR COMMON GROUND, Washington, D.C. "Common Ground University Film Series." Susan Koscis. \$30,000.

SECURITY POLICY GROUP, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. "Platform Design and Training for Fighting Organized Crime in Serbia as an Element of Regional Insecurity." Aleksandar Fatic. \$25,000.

UNITED NATIONS

ASSOCIATION-USA, New York, N.Y. "Euro-American Dialogue: Managing 21st Century Threats to Peace and Security." Jeffrey Laurenti. \$35,000.

UNITED RELIGIONS INSTITUTE, San Francisco, Calif. "United Religions Initiative Peace Building Training Program." Barbara Hartford. \$30,000.

UNIVERSITY OF BRADFORD, Bradford, West Yorks, United Kingdom. "Genomics, Neuroreceptors, and Future Chemical Weapons." Malcolm Dando. \$15,000.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Penn. "Predicaments of Palestinians and Jews: The Meanings of Catastrophe, Historical Knowledge, and the Return of Exiles." Ann M. Lesch, Ian S. Lustick. \$45,000.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Penn. "The Psychological Sequelae of Torture among Political Detainees in South Africa." S. Ashraf Kagee. \$28,608.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, Charlottesville, Va. "Promoting Georgian-South Ossetian Collaboration Through Assisting Victims of Trauma." Vamik Volkan. \$35,000.

WORLD AFFAIRS COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA, Philadelphia, Penn. "Latin America: Culture, Conflict, Civil Society." Margaret H. Lonzetta. \$30,000.

YOUTH CENTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, Moscow, Russia. "Opposition to the 'Enemy Image': Educational Programs for Russian Regions." Yelena Rusakova. \$30,920.

InstitutePeople

JUDY BARSALOU, director of the Grant Program, discussed "The Middle East: Hope for Peace" at the University of Wisconsin and other locations in Milwaukee on February 25 and 26, sponsored by the Milwaukee Institute of World Affairs.

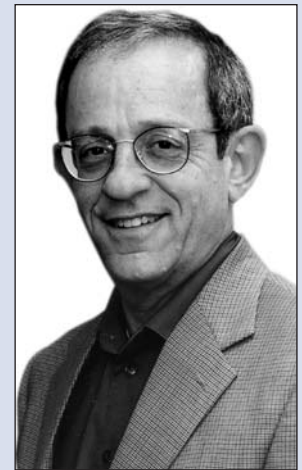
An article on "Virtual Diplomacy: Rethinking Foreign Policy Practice in the Information Age" by **SHERYL J. BROWN** and **MARGARITA S. STUDEMEISTER**, co-directors of the Institute's Virtual Diplomacy Initiative, appeared in a special issue of *Information & Security* entitled "The Internet and the Changing Face of International Relations and Security."

JOHN T. CRIST, program officer in the Jennings Randolph fellowship program, discussed the Institute's funding opportunities at the annual meeting of the International Studies Association held in New Orleans on March 25-26.

TIMOTHY W. DOCKING, Africa specialist and program officer in the Jennings Randolph fellowship program, contributed a chapter on persistent violent

A new documentary film "Bringing Down a Dictator" by award-winning filmmaker Steve York, an Institute grantee, features commentary by **DANIEL SERWER**, director of the Balkans Initiative. The film, which tells the story of the nonviolent overthrow of Serbian leader Slobodan Milosevic, premiered at the National Press Club on

March 18 and aired nationally on PBS stations in March and April. Serwer participated in a panel discussion of the film at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars on March 19. Serwer also participated in two overseas conferences related to the Balkans. In March, he was a guest of the German Foreign Ministry in its discussion of "Political Strategy for the Stabilization of Southeast Europe," and in February he traveled to Paris to discuss "The Albanian Question" at the European Union Institute for Security Studies.





conflict in West Africa to the International Institute of Strategic Studies' *Strategic Survey 2001/2002* (May 2002).

WILLIAM M. DRENNAN, deputy director of the Research and Studies Program, discussed "The United States and the Two Koreas" at meetings of the World Affairs Councils of Western Michigan and Houston, Tex., on March 11 and 12, respectively. Some 200 people turned out for the first, and about 100 for the second.

MICHAEL DZIEDZIC, program officer in the Balkans Initiative, addressed the Council on Foreign Relations in St. Louis on "Forging Durable Peace in Failed States: What Have We Learned?" He also discussed the failed state phenomenon and the role of the international community as a guest lecturer at the Center for International Studies at the University of Missouri at St. Louis. In March, Dziedzic was invited by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to travel to Geneva to help develop plans for the future of UN human rights field presences. He traveled to Sweden at the invitation of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute to present "Policing from Above: The Strategic Functions of Executive Policing," a chapter for an upcoming book on the role of international police in transitional administrations.

DEEPA M. OLLAPALLY, program officer in the Special Initiative on the Muslim World, participated on a panel discussing "War Threats, Crisis Management, and Escalation Control," at a symposium held on April 6 in Washington, D.C. The National Advisory Council on South Asian Affairs sponsored the meeting, entitled "Is South Asia the Most Dangerous Place on Earth?"

DAVID R. SMOCK, director of the Religion and Peacemaking Initiative, discussed "Clash of Civilizations or Opportunity for Dialogue?" on March 18 at St. Anselm's College in Manchester, N.H. On April 4, he gave a talk on religion and peacemaking at a conference on Catholic peacemaking at Notre Dame University, South Bend, Indiana.

Institute president **RICHARD H. SOLOMON** discussed "The Impact of Culture on How Countries Negotiate" at a Harvard University faculty seminar held on February 12. The meeting featured the

Lovett-Woodsum Pledge

\$100,000 to the Institute's Project to Build a Headquarters

Anne R. Lovett and Stephen G. Woodsum of Boston, Mass., have pledged \$100,000 to the U.S. Institute of Peace for its project to build a permanent headquarters adjacent to the National Mall in Washington, D.C. The pledge was made in memory of Lovett's grandfather Dr. A. Sidney Lovett of New Haven, Conn. The Lovett-Woodsum Family Fund at the Boston Foundation awarded a \$50,000 grant toward payment of the pledge in January.

Dr. Lovett (1890–1979) was the renowned university chaplain of Yale University in 1932–58. Known universally as "Uncle Sid," he also taught biblical literature and was master of Pierson College. Dr. Lovett was active in social concerns for peace and, during World War II, he served as president of the World Student Service Fund. In retirement, he was executive director of Yale/China in Hong Kong. In honoring Lovett's memory, Yale president A. Bartlett Giamatti said, "Sid Lovett embodied all that Yale stands for and wants to be. Perhaps no Yale person in this century touched as many lives in this community and beyond."

Dr. Lovett is the father of the Rev. **Sidney Lovett** of Holderness, N.H., who was a member of the Institute's first Board of Directors and has been a major figure in its evolution.

Institute's Cross-Cultural Negotiation Project, which is analyzing the influence of culture on international negotiations through a mixture of Institute grants, fellowships, and in-house research. Other presenters included Charles G. Cogan and W. Richard Smyser, who are writing books for the project on French and German negotiating behavior, respectively.

On February 27, Solomon gave a presentation on "The Shanghai Communique and U.S.-China Relations" on the 30th anniversary thereof at a meeting sponsored by the U.S.-China Policy Foundation and held at the National Press Club. Solomon explored "Prospects for U.S.-China Relations Following the President's Summit" at a March 14 breakfast presentation to congressional members on Capitol Hill preparing to depart for China under the sponsorship of the Aspen Institute.

Recent Publications

The following Institute publications are available free of charge. Write to the Institute's Office of Public Outreach, call 202-429-3832, or download them from our website at www.usip.org.

- *Training for Peace and Humanitarian Relief Operations: Advancing Best Practices*, by Robert Schoenhaus (Peaceworks 43, April 2002)
- *Space Aid: Uses of Satellite Imagery in UN Humanitarian Organizations* (Virtual Diplomacy Series 12, March 2002)
- *Enhancing International Civilian Police in Peace Operations* (Special Report 85, April 2002)
- *Serbia Still at the Crossroads* (Special Report 84, March 2002)
- *Taking Stock and Looking Forward: Intervention in the Balkans and Beyond* (Special Report 83, February 2002)
- *Islamic Perspectives on Peace and Violence* (Special Report 82, January 2002)
- *Responding to War and State Collapse in West Africa* (Special Report 81, January 2002)
- *The Role of International Financial Institutions in International Humanitarian Law*, by Laurie Blank (Peaceworks 42, January 2002)
- *The Diplomacy of Counterterrorism: Lessons Learned, Ignored, and Disputed* (Special Report 80, January 2002)
- *Good Practices: Information Sharing in Complex Emergencies* (Virtual Diplomacy Series 11, January 2002)
- *Training to Help Traumatized Populations* (Special Report 79, December 2001)

Fall 2002 Unsolicited and Solicited Grant Competitions

The U.S. Institute of Peace is accepting applications for its Fall 2002 Unsolicited and Solicited Grant competitions. The Grant Program offers financial support for research, education, training, and the dissemination of information in the fields of international peace and conflict resolution. The Unsolicited Grant competition is open to any project that falls within the Institute's general mandate of international conflict resolution. The Solicited Grant competition is open only to projects that fall within the themes and topics identified in advance by the Institute.

The topics for the Fall 2002 Solicited Grant competition are:

AB Religion, Conflict, and Peacebuilding
Democratic Governance and the Role of the Military

For further information and materials, please call, write, or e-mail:

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Washington, DC 20036-3011

(202) 429-3842, Fax (202) 429-6063

TTY (202) 457-1719

e-mail: grant_program@usip.org

Application materials may also be downloaded from our website: www.usip.org/grants.html.

The closing date for receipt of Fall 2002 Unsolicited and Solicited Grant applications is October 1.

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