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IGCC NEWS*Wired*
An Annual Review
2003–2004

INSTITUTE ON GLOBAL
CONFLICT AND
COOPERATION

IGCC Quick Reference

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From the Director

2003-2004 in Review



Peter F. COWHEY

IGCC HAS FOCUSED ESPECIALLY this past academic year on building and nurturing networks of experts concerned with major global issues. Our tools have included track two diplomacy, specialized training programs, consortium building, and old-fashioned conferencing.

IGCC has a long record of accomplishment in tackling some of the world toughest security challenges by sponsoring “track two” diplomacy efforts in the Middle East and Northeast Asia. Track two diplomacy for a region simply means that diplomatic and military leaders of the countries in the region meet informally under the aegis of a trusted third party. For example, they may be the people who are responsible for arms control diplomacy, but they are not at the meeting to hold a negotiation. Instead, they come together unofficially to discuss the problems confronting them in their official duties. Scholars both offer analysis and leaven the conversation. Sharper questions about factual disputes and franker opinions are easier to offer both in the sessions and in the hallways. With luck, all gain a better common understanding of the issues that will dominate formal diplomacy.

IGCC has led such discussions in the Middle East since the early 1980s and in Asia since 1993. While we believe in their value, we always need to act as scholars, analyzing and probing the effectiveness of programs over the long term. Along these lines, IGCC received funding from the Carnegie Corporation of New York to conduct a study project to assess the contributions and limitations of Asian track two diplomacy after a decade of experiments. The assessment will look at the interaction of NEACD with the official six-party talks over the proposed two-year period. It will also examine the ten years of NEACD experience with track two diplomacy and that of other track two dialogues in Asia. The project continues through May 2006.

Specialized training is another powerful tool for networking. In the past two years IGCC has built on its traditional mission of supporting advanced graduate research in international affairs. (Last year, for example, IGCC’s annual competition for Ph.D. students in the UC system awarded 12 fellowships for Ph.D. dissertations tackling issues important for international policy.) Two new programs focus on building new networks of experts on key security problems for the twenty-first century: nuclear

weapons and biological threats. The key is to tap some of the brightest young talent in the UC system and turn them into networks of experts on major security challenges.

This was the second year of IGCC’s National Science Foundation–funded Public Policy and Nuclear Threats (PPNT) program. The second cohort of students began their work together at the summer seminar in July. So far, the program has provided training and network-building opportunities for 37 fellows and associates. The program, launched in 2003, was developed as a response to the realization that the cohort of experts on nuclear weapons policy in all disciplines is heading toward retirement and not being replaced adequately with new Ph.D.s. The program works to 1) encourage UC Ph.D. students to study public policy and technology issues related to nuclear weapons; 2) re-engage UC departments in research on the same; 3) foster the interests of current students as well as recruit additional top students; and 4) promote cooperation between the campuses and the national laboratories. The PPNT program is unique in its multidisciplinary and multi-campus approach, drawing on the expertise of UC faculty members from eight campuses and the intellectual resources of the Lawrence Livermore and Los Alamos National Laboratories.

2003–04 was also the first year of a new program on Public Policy and Biological Threats sponsored by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Professors Samuel Bozzette (UCSD Medical School and RAND) and Peter Cowhey lead the undertaking. The goal was to take a group of advanced graduate students, post-doctoral fellows, and junior faculty from the UC system and train them in a broadly interdisciplinary manner to think through public policy responses to biological risks. The participants came from many disciplines and received intensive instruction on matters ranging from cellular biology through appropriate discounting techniques for measuring cost and benefits over many years. They assessed the adequacy of theories about the control of terrorism through the prospects for new sensing systems to detect airborne biological threats.

Big problems demand complex arrays of talents to address them. Our environmental program under the leadership of Professor Jeffrey Vincent has built an impressive global network to take on

two large environmental issues. His first project deals with biodiversity conservation, using Malaysian forests as the basis for his study. The second deals with regional climate change brought on by aerosol pollution in South Asia.

IGCC has developed a five-year study on improved methods for evaluating international conservation initiatives in tropical rainforests, in collaboration with Harvard University and the Forest Research Institute Malaysia. The \$2.8 million project is funded by the Global Environment Facility and the International Tropical Timber Organization. Through IGCC, UC faculty from UCLA, UCR, UCSB, and UCSD will participate. The multidisciplinary study, which involves economists, anthropologists, and ecologists, focuses on the conservation of biological diversity at multiple scales, from the individual forest stand to the landscape. Research begins in early 2005.

IGCC is part of a consortium that is bidding on RAISE Plus, a five-year, \$240 million USAID project that will support applied research and technical assistance on agricultural and natural resource policy issues in developing countries. The consortium, which is led by Development Alternatives, Inc., has made it to the best-and-finals stage of the competition and expects to learn whether it has won the project in early 2005.

IGCC has proposed that its initial activities under RAISE Plus focus on the policy implications of air pollution and regional climate change in South Asia. Recently, evidence has emerged that an immense and persistent cloud of aerosol pollution has already affected temperature, precipitation, and solar radiation in the region. This evidence comes from an international study, Project Atmospheric Brown Cloud (ABC), which is led by Professor V. Ramanathan of SIO. During the past year, Professor Vincent, Professor Ramanathan, and others launched a pilot study on the impacts of these climate changes on rice output in India, where stagnation of the "Green Revolution" is a major concern. Results of this pilot study will provide the basis for designing a multi-year program of research and associated policy to be funded by RAISE Plus. The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) of India, the largest institute of its kind in the Third World, has agreed to partner with IGCC on this program.

Of course, IGCC is a university institution, and if nothing else can be counted on in rapidly changing times, professors love to gather and talk shop. So, we have not abandoned old-fashioned conferences as a vital tool to share information. Two recent IGCC events exemplify this tradition. IGCC hosted the fourth annual meeting of a research group on the Political Economy of International Finance (PEIF) in March at UCSD. The 2004 conference, devoted to scholarship on the economics and politics of international monetary and financial arrangements, brought together specialists in economics, finance, and political science to discuss papers on choice of anchor currency, conditional lending, debt default, and the effects of politics on financial markets. Conference organizers included former IGCC Research Director J. Lawrence Broz.

As part of its ongoing commitment to facilitate UC-wide research, IGCC sponsored its first and second Junior International Relations Colloquia. The inaugural February 2004 meeting, hosted by UCSD and organized by IGCC Research Director Kristian Gleditsch, brought together young researchers in international relations from UCLA, UC Davis, UCSB, UCSD, UC Irvine, and UC Riverside. Participants presented work on a broad range of topics including transnational actors, international organizations, international political economy, and ethnic conflict. A second meeting took place at UC Santa Barbara in November, where participants further refined their theories and explored potential ongoing collaborations.

As we carry on into 2005, we are reminded of the web of networks—economic, electronic, cultural, political, humanitarian, personal, and public—that holds us together as global citizens. World events such as the continuing wars in Iraq and the Sudan and the devastating tsunami of December 2004 severely test these alliances, revealing some as robust, others as fragile and tenuous. IGCC continues to work toward its goal of excellence in providing insights into how these types of world problems can be handled cooperatively. As always, we welcome your suggestions for future projects and collaborations.

Peter F. Conway

What is IGCC?

A Multi-Campus Research Center for International Policy

SINCE 1983, the University of California Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation (IGCC), based at UC San Diego, has studied the causes of international conflict and helped devise options for preventing or resolving it through international cooperation. IGCC's unique structure as a multi-campus research unit (MRU) for the entire University of California system enables research teams to be drawn from all ten UC campuses and the UC-managed Lawrence Livermore and Los Alamos National Laboratories, providing broad-based links to the U.S. government, foreign governments, and policy institutes from around the globe.

IGCC supports individual faculty and graduate student research throughout the UC system as well as international affairs programs on each UC campus. It is committed to educating the next generation of international problem-solvers and

peacemakers through its research and teaching activities. IGCC is the largest source of international studies dissertation and fellowship support in the UC system.

IGCC builds bridges between the theory and practice of foreign policy by establishing the intellectual foundations for effective policymaking, injecting fresh ideas into the policy process. It provides opportunities and incentives for UC faculty and students to interact with government officials at home and abroad. Through collaborative research, conferences, and publications, the institute serves as a unique resource for the state of California, the nation, and the international community.

IGCC receives its primary support from the Regents of the University of California and the University of California Office of the President. Additional

funding has been provided by the National Science Foundation, the U.S. Dept. of Energy, the U.S. Dept. of State, the U.S. Dept. of Defense, the U.S. Institute of Peace, the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission, Japan's National Institute for Research Advancement (NIRA), and the Canadian Center for Foreign Policy Development. Important foundation support has come from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, the Pew Charitable Trusts, the Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the Rockefeller Foundation, the W. Alton Jones Foundation, the Ploughshares Fund, the Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership, and the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

The IGCC Washington Office

Building Bridges in the Nation's Capital

IGCC ESTABLISHED ITS WASHINGTON, D.C., OFFICE in 1997 to promote greater interaction between University of California faculty and students and Washington policymakers. Its primary mission, to help find and administer policy-oriented international affairs research and education opportunities for UC faculty and students, is facilitated by Joseph McGhee, IGCC's Washington Representative.

IGCC policy seminars and conferences are an effective means of getting the results of UC research directly to policymakers and wielders of influence. Participants in these events include representatives from the U.S. government, foreign embassies, non-governmental

organizations (NGOs), international organizations, think tanks, foundations, and other universities and research organizations. The Washington office also uses its contacts in the foreign policy community to distribute the published results of UC research on a broad range of issues with global impact, including international security, banking and finance, civil/ethnic/cross-border conflict, weapons proliferation, trade, international environmental, health, and cultural policy, and immigration. McGhee's twenty-plus years of experience in international affairs enable him to assist UC faculty with research, interviews, Congressional testimony, scheduling,

and short-term office space as needed, arranging visits by UC faculty and IGCC staff to funders to promote specific projects, and carrying out follow-up after such visits. The office is instrumental in making IGCC's summer graduate internship program a success by finding awardees appropriate placements and providing support for them while they are in Washington.

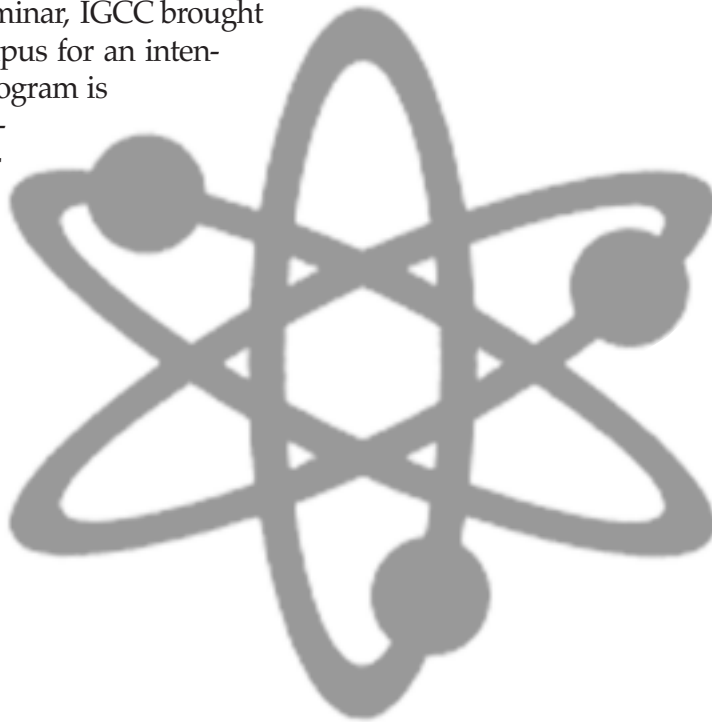
With time, funders have become more particular about seeing evidence of dissemination of research results. Policy briefings and seminars to disseminate UC faculty research, even research not funded by IGCC, can be easily facilitated by our Washington office.

International Security Policy

THE MISSION OF IGCC since its inception has involved the study of the causes of conflict and options for resolving it through international cooperation. Dr. Herbert York, IGCC's founder, recognized this need and began marshalling statewide UC resources to support interdisciplinary research that would improve our understanding of international affairs and inform public policy. Ongoing strife in the world's trouble spots—the Sudan, Iraq, Israel and Palestine, Chechnya—confirms the sagacity of his initial vision.

In light of recent revelations about North Korea's nuclear programs, IGCC's innovative graduate training program, **Public Policy and Nuclear Threats: Training the Next Generation**, seems more relevant than ever. The second cohort of fellows in this National Science Foundation-sponsored program began their month-long training in July at UC San Diego. (More on the program can be found starting on p. 6.)

IGCC was fortunate to be able to bring the PPNT fellows together with students in a new IGCC initiative, **Public Policy and Biological Threats** (see p. 7). Based on the PPNT training model, and drawing on experience gleaned in administering the PPNT summer seminar, IGCC brought twelve individuals to the UCSD campus for an intensive two-week training. The PPBT program is designed to provide a dynamic, collaborative learning environment for University of California Ph.D. and professional-school students, junior UC faculty, and private industry professionals, focusing on policy responses to the threat of bioterrorism.



Public Policy and Nuclear Threats: Training the Next Generation

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA'S INSTITUTE ON GLOBAL CONFLICT AND COOPERATION is training a new generation of scientists and social scientists who are capable and motivated to participate in the policy process related to nuclear threats. The program is funded by a \$3.1 million Integrative Graduate Education and Research Traineeship (IGERT) grant from the National Science Foundation and is being held up as an innovative model of graduate training.

The six-year, multicampus initiative has recruited two cohorts of doctorate-level Public Policy and Nuclear Threats Fellows who are being prepared to replace the Cold War generation of strategic thinkers, analysts, and policy leaders. At present there is "no generation of experts with the breadth of knowledge and commitment to public service to replace them," according to Susan Shirk, IGCC research director for international security studies.

Shirk, who is one of the principal investigators on the project, explains that the complex international environment, including threats from terrorism, requires a "new community of scholars and

practitioners trained in strategic analysis, nuclear policy, and the role of arms control." The program is designed to provide that new community of analysts and policymakers, which IGCC is counting on to become leaders of the future.

A project with such a wide scope requires the expertise of a range of scholars, each with a unique contribution to make.

In addition to Susan Shirk, the team leading the project includes physicist and IGCC Director Emeritus Herbert York, (UC San Diego); Michael Nacht, dean of the Goldman School of Public Policy (UC Berkeley); political scientist Robert Powell (UC Berkeley); and historian Tsuyoshi Hasegawa (UC Santa Barbara).

IGCC's innovative multicampus structure has allowed it to take advantage of its long-established programs on all nine UC campuses and its institutional ties with Lawrence Livermore and Los Alamos National Laboratories. The depth and breadth of UC scholarship across the campuses has

enabled IGCC to build an interdisciplinary and intergenerational community of scholars who learn from one another, creating synergies across disciplines that will last well beyond this program. Students have had the opportunity to interact with current and past policy officials and experts. IGCC, through its UC-wide connections, is fortunate to have access to the first generation of nuclear policy principals, including Herbert York, the founding director of IGCC and a former director of Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL), and former Secretary of Defense Harold Brown.

The two back-to-back cohorts of PPNT Fellows now in place include UC students from both the natural and social sciences. They receive their core Ph.D. education in their home departments. This is enhanced by a series of required IGERT training activities: a summer training seminar on the historical and current security implications of nuclear weapons both globally and regionally, including their strategic and political roles, arms control, non-proliferation, missile defense, terrorism, and related technology issues; a research or teaching assistantship; a summer internship at Lawrence Livermore or Los Alamos National Laboratory; an overseas fellowship in Asia or Europe; a summer policy internship at a government or nongovernment organization in Washington, D.C; and group interdisciplinary videoconferences focused on contemporary research issues surrounding nuclear weapons and public policy.

In addition to the fully-funded NSF fellowships, IGCC offers opportunities through its cadre of PPNT Associates. Associates are invited to participate in the PPNT training activities, including the summer seminar.

Some 30-40 UC faculty members from eight of the campuses and a wide range of disciplines provided valuable sessions at the 2003 and 2004 summer seminar. In a continuation of IGCC's unique collaborations with the Lawrence Livermore and Los Alamos National Laboratories, twelve laboratory personnel also participated.

As the program motivates University of California Ph.D. students to study the public policy and technology issues related to nuclear weapons, it seeks to also re-engage UC departments in such

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the complex international environment . . . requires a new community of scholars and practitioners trained in strategic analysis, nuclear policy, and the role of arms control.

International Security Policy

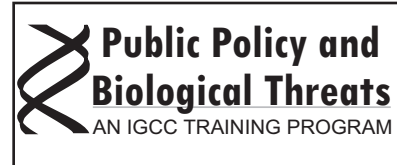
Public Policy and Biological Threats

THE SUCCESS OF THE PPNT PROGRAM has led to a recent award to IGCC by the Carnegie Corporation of New York for **Public Policy and Biological Threats (PPBT)**, a multidisciplinary training program designed foster a dynamic, collaborative learning environment for University of California Ph.D. and professional-school students, junior UC faculty, and private industry professionals.

Organizers brought together a group of scholars, researchers, and policy analysts from RAND, SAIC, the UCSD Pharmacy and Medical Schools, UCLA Medical School, the UC Berkeley School of Public Health, several of the UC social sciences divisions, and the Los Alamos and Lawrence Livermore National Laboratories for a planning meeting in March 2004. The program developed there began in July 2004 with a two-week intensive training at UCSD. The twelve participants spent a portion of

their training in seminar sessions with the PPNT fellows. Because of the tremendous amount of material to be covered, the 2005 summer training, which is scheduled to take place 18 July–5 August 2005, will run an extra week.

Based on the PPNT model, the Public Policy and Biological Threats program focuses on policy responses to the threat of bioterrorism. Topics covered include the science of biological weapons and threats, including an introduction to infectious diseases; treatment, weaponization, dispersion, and detection of biological agents; the history of bioterrorism and weaponization; verification and monitoring; response mechanisms; scenario building;
(continued on p. 8)



Public Policy and Nuclear Threats

Fellows and Associates

2004–05 IGERT Fellows

Joseph P. Bassi, UCSB, History
Kyle Beardsley, UCSD, Political Science
Thomas C. Butler, UCLA, Physics
Monti Narayan Datta, UC Davis, Political Science
Justin Hastings, UC Berkeley, Political Science
Amanda Johnsen, UC Berkeley, Nuc. Engineering
Lance Kim, UC Berkeley, Nuc. Engineering
Bethany Lyles, UC Berkeley, Nuc. Engineering
Kai Pommerenke, UCSC, Economics
Akhil Shah, UCLA, Physics
Dane Swango, UCLA, Political Science
Peter Towbin, UCSC, Computer Science/Applied Mathematics

IGERT Associates

Omar Clay, UCSD, Physics
Juan Escobar, UCLA, Physics
Jonathan D. Hagood, UC Davis, History
Jamus Lim, UCSC, International Economics
Lisa Saum, UCLA, Political Science
Jonathan Snider, UC Davis, Political Science

2003–04 IGERT Fellows

Robert L. Brown, UCSD, Political Science
Daniel H. Chivers, UC Berkeley, Nuc. Engineering
David Cordes, UCSC, Chemistry and Biochemistry
Jay Fahlen, UCLA, Electrical Engineering
David C. Harrison, UC Irvine, Political Science
Paul Hirsch, UCSB, History
Matt Kroenig, UC Berkeley, Political science
Tim Meyer, UC Berkeley, Jurisprudence and Social Policy
Larry Rubin, UCLA, Political Science
Aviva Shackell, UCLA, Physics
Jessica Weiss, UCSD, Political Science

IGERT Associates

Toshihiko Aono, UCSB, History
Patricia Hewitson, Boalt Hall School of Law
Matthew Jude Egan, UC Berkeley, Jurisprudence and Social Policy
David Palkki, UCLA, Political Science
David Petersen, UC Berkeley, Nuc. Engineering
Elena Rodriguez-Vieitez, UC Berkeley, Nuc. Engineering
Jennifer C. Zipser, UC Davis, Epidemiology

International Security Policy

Public Policy and Nuclear Threats (continued)

**PUBLIC POLICY
AND
NUCLEAR THREATS**

TRAINING THE NEXT GENERATION

research. Sadly, UC scholars have steadily turned their attention away from research on nuclear weapons policy, as it did not generate sufficient

research and fellowship funds. IGCC hopes this infusion of funding for top students will rekindle research on this topic, as many intellectual and technological assumptions about previous nuclear policies demand re-examination. Ultimately, the program seeks to:

- attract and train the next generation of strategic thinkers to address the public policy issues of tomorrow regarding nuclear weapons;
- produce new incentives for interdisciplinary research in the field of nuclear weapons and public policy;

- provide students with access to organizations and individuals engaged in nuclear policy development at home and abroad;
- develop career opportunities for post-doctoral employment; and
- provide the expertise the United States needs to develop sound nuclear policies in a changing international environment.

For more information

IGCC's PPNT program:
<http://www.igcc.ucsd.edu/cprograms/IGERT.php>

The NSF's Integrative Graduate Research and Training (IGERT) program:
<http://www.igert.org>

The National Science Foundation:
<http://www.nsf.gov>

International Security Policy

Public Policy and Biological Threats (continued)

national security decision making; literature search techniques, including best practices for organizing transdisciplinary and high-volume data; and industry protocols and incentives. Faculty includes experts from throughout the UC system, the National Laboratories, and many of the nation's leading research institutions. IGCC has also been able to tap the rich resources of the San Diego area's biotech industry.

The program is co-directed by Sam Bozzette of the UCSD School of Medicine and RAND, who is a noted expert on bioterrorism, and Peter Cowhey, the director of IGCC and dean of the Graduate School of International Relations and Pacific Studies at UCSD. Initial funding was provided by a generous grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. In an ambitious long-term goal, organizers hope to lay the foundation for a statewide center for research on public policy and biothreats.

2004-05 PPBT Participants

UC Graduate Students

Eliot Bourk, UCSD, Molecular Pathology
Omar Clay, UCSD, Physics
Skyler Cranmer, UC Davis, Political Science
Ali Douraghy, UCLA, Biomedical Engineering
Seth Jacobson, Anderson School, UCLA, Business Administration
Jamie Link, UCSD, Chemistry and Biochemistry
Bryan McDonald, UC Irvine, Social Ecology
Dale Rose, UCSF, Sociology
Michael Stajura, UCLA, Public Policy
Meg Stalcup, UCB/UCSF joint program in Medical Anthropology

Additional Participants

Raymond J. Clark, Government and Community Relations, UCSD
Andrew Lakoff, Assistant Professor of Sociology and Science Studies, UCSD

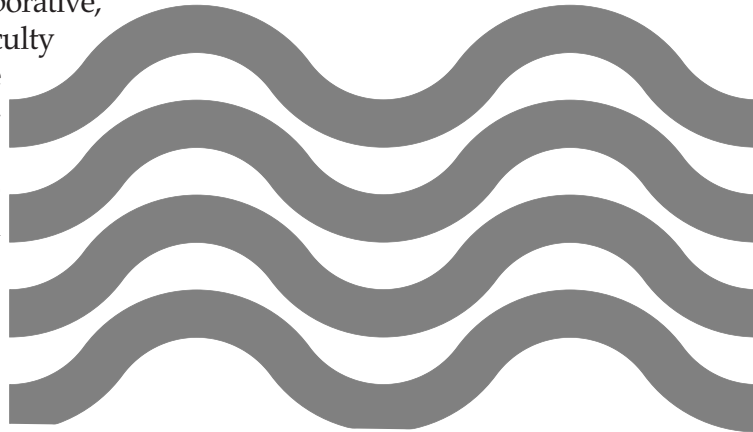
Research Initiatives

International Environmental Policy

Disputes over dwindling water supplies. Pollution that spills into neighboring countries. Degradation of the global commons through ozone depletion, climate change, and loss of biological diversity. IGCC began its research program on international environmental policy in the 1990s in response to a growing need for greater scholarly and policy attention to such issues. The program seeks to promote cooperation between countries in addressing shared environmental problems. For example, climate change on a global or regional scale, whether warming or cooling, is a great concern to scientists and policymakers alike. Most of the world's marine resources are held in common, necessitating joint management practices to avoid the depletion of fisheries and further degradation of aquatic environments. Restoration of basic agricultural, environmental, and health services after military conflict continues to be important in war-torn areas such as Afghanistan and Iraq.

Recent IGCC research initiatives on the environment have dealt with corruption in the forest sector in Romania, evaluating protection of rainforest diversity in Malaysia, and investigating the ongoing effects of aerosol pollution in Southeast Asia (see p. 10).

IGCC supports international environmental policy research with conference grants, research grants to faculty members, dissertation fellowships, and internships in Washington, D.C. It promotes collaborative, multidisciplinary research by faculty and graduate students across the UC campuses by identifying environmental research topics of common interest and seeking grants to support research on those topics. In addition, each year, IGCC has funded one or more dissertation fellowships dealing with environmental issues (see p. 20).



International Environmental Policy

Focus on Global Forests

TROPICAL RAINFORESTS PROVIDE MANY BENEFITS. They contribute to the livelihoods of local communities, the protection of watersheds, and the generation of employment and revenue through timber production and, increasingly, domestic and international tourism. They are a globally important storehouse of carbon, the release of which contributes to global climate change, and home to an enormous range of plant and animal species. Rainforests are threatened, however, by agricultural conversion and by poor logging practices. Conservation strategies must focus on the creation of incentives to protect unique habitats that are especially high in biodiversity and to harvest timber in more sustainable ways. Both aspects require international cooperation to succeed, and IGCC is conducting research aimed at facilitating such cooperation.

First, IGCC has developed a five-year study on improved methods for evaluating international conservation initiatives in tropical rainforests, in collaboration with Harvard University and the Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM). The \$2.8-million project funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO). Through IGCC, UC faculty from UCLA, UCR, UCSB, and UCSD will participate. The multidisciplinary study, which involves economists, anthropologists, and ecologists,

focuses on the conservation of biological diversity at multiple scales, from the individual forest stand to the landscape. Research is to start in early 2005. The project is headed on the IGCC end by Research Director Jeff Vincent.

IGCC has also been involved in investigating corruption and collusion in the global forest sector. The forest sector in low-income countries has long had a reputation for corruption, with government officials collecting rents off of their authority to allocate timber concessions. The World Bank has promoted a variety of reforms to make the concession allocation process more transparent and more competitive. Chief among these is the introduction of timber auctions. Early evidence suggests that the auctions have been plagued by collusion and have transformed but not eliminated corruption.

The World Bank (through the IRIS Center at the University of Maryland) provided a grant to IGCC to examine these issues in Romania in the summer of 2003. The study involved faculty from UCI and UCSD. A follow-up conference on the design of natural resource auctions in developing countries is in the planning stages. Among other issues, it will examine implications for donor efforts to promote natural resource policy reforms and impacts on the international competitiveness of resource-based industries in developing countries.

International Environmental Policy

Project ABC

IGCC IS PART OF A CONSORTIUM that is bidding on RAISE Plus, a five-year, \$240 million USAID project that will support applied research and technical assistance on agricultural and natural resource policy issues in developing countries. The consortium, which is led by Development Alternatives, Inc., has made it to the best-and-finals stage of the competition and expects to learn whether it has won the project in early 2005.

IGCC has proposed that its initial activities under RAISE Plus focus on the policy implications of air pollution and regional climate change in South Asia. Recently, evidence has emerged that an immense and persistent cloud of aerosol pollution has already affected temperature, precipitation, and

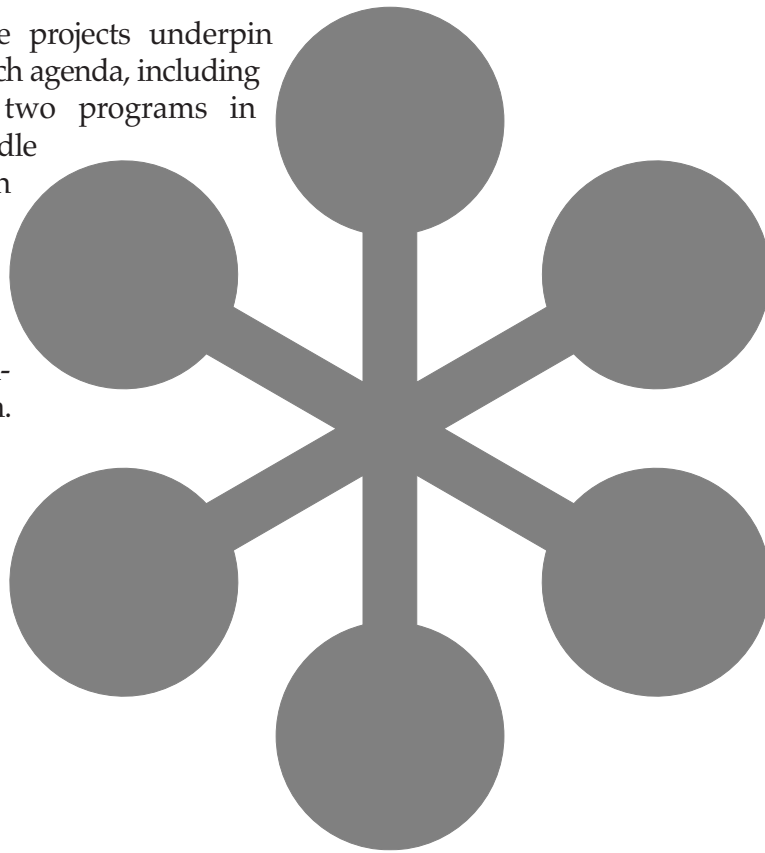
solar radiation in the region. This evidence comes from an international study, Project Atmospheric Brown Cloud (ABC), which is led by Professor V. Ramanathan of SIO. During the past year, IGCC Research Director Jeff Vincent, Professor Ramanathan, and others launched a pilot study on the impacts of these climate changes on rice output in India, where stagnation of the "Green Revolution" is a major concern. Results of this pilot study will provide the basis for designing a multi-year program of research and associated policy to be funded by RAISE Plus. The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) of India, the largest institute of its kind in the Third World, has agreed to partner with IGCC on this program.

Regional Relations

WITH THE END OF THE COLD WAR, regions captured increased attention as primary arenas for interstate relations. While regions have always played an important role in international governance, the demise of the bipolar security system raised their profile and importance in both intellectual and policy circles. IGCC recognized this early on, and helped shape the comparative study of regional governance and a number of activities employing regional understandings of conflict and cooperation, funding important work by Professors David A. Lake and Patrick Morgan in the late 1980s.

In addition, in an effort to shed light on the international dimensions of domestic conflicts, IGCC has sponsored seminal research on ethnic conflict focusing on concrete aspects of the interrelationship of domestic and foreign policies (Profs. David Lake and Donald Rothchild), the dynamics of civil war and barriers to their solution (Prof. Barbara Walter), and powersharing among ethnic groups (Profs. Donald Rothchild and Phil Roeder).

These types of innovative projects underpin IGCC's policy-oriented research agenda, including its regionally-based track two programs in Northeast Asia and the Middle East. Continuing troubles in the Middle East and the heightening of tensions on the Korean Peninsula serve to highlight the importance of regional cooperation for conflict prevention and resolution.



Regional Relations

The Northeast Asia Cooperation Dialogue (NEACD)

THE NORTHEAST ASIA COOPERATION DIALOGUE held two plenary sessions in the 2003–2004 academic year. The fourteenth plenary session, hosted by the Chinese Institute of International Studies, was held in Qingdao, China, 1–2 September 2003. The fifteenth plenary, 5–6 April 2004, was hosted by IGCC in La Jolla, California.

As always, the plenaries began with national perspectives on regional security. Representatives from each of the six countries gave presentations and fielded questions. Other sessions focused on averting conflict on the Korean Peninsula, global proliferation of WMD, and NEACD's possible role in supporting the six-party talks.

The sessions were again significant because the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea sent a delegation to each. North Korea was involved in the initial planning of the NEACD in 1993, but had not sent representatives to any of the meetings prior to NEACD XIII. In a promising development, a bilateral dialogue between the United States and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held immediately after the La Jolla meeting on 7–8 April.

Each of the plenaries was preceded by a meeting of the ongoing Defense Information Sharing Study Project, in which military and defense officials meet

In a promising development, a bilateral dialogue between the United States and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held immediately after the La Jolla meeting.

to discuss the military dimensions of regional cooperation. The September meeting revolved around projects for regional military-to-military cooperation and the April meeting

focused on the fit of present forces in the region with their missions.

NEACD is a unique multilateral "track two" forum involving foreign ministry officials, defense ministry officials, military officers, and academics

Track Two Diplomacy in Northeast Asia: Debrief from the Recent Meetings of the NEACD and U.S.–DPRK Dialogue 27 April 2004

AS PART OF THE FOLLOW-UP TO NEACD XV, IGCC held a policy seminar in Washington, D.C., at the UC Washington Center.

UCSD Professor and NEACD founder Susan Shirk, Robert Einhorn, former chief of the State Department's Bureau of Non-Proliferation, SFRC Minority Staff Director Frank Jannuzi, and Mark Mohr of the Department of Energy shared insights gleaned from the fifteenth plenary sessions of the Northeast Asia Cooperation Dialogue (NEACD) with a crowd of about 60 policymakers, embassy and U.S. government officials, scholars, and students at an IGCC policy seminar cosponsored by the Department of Energy's Office of Non-Proliferation Policy.

from China, Russia, North and South Korea, Japan, and the United States. Hosting duties are rotated among the participating countries, and meetings take place roughly every eight months. NEACD keeps vital lines of communication open in Northeast Asia by providing regularly scheduled meetings in an informal setting, allowing participants to candidly discuss issues of regional security and cooperation. Over time, it has proven its value as the only ongoing channel of communication among the six governments in the region.

Since NEACD's founding in 1993, its strategic goal has been to create an institutional mechanism for dialogue and communication in order to minimize tension and build cooperation in the region. NEACD is supported by the Department of Energy's Office of Nonproliferation and National Security and organized by IGCC. NEACD XVI will be held in the spring of 2005 in Seoul.

More detailed information on all IGCC research initiatives and programs, including meeting agendas, participant lists, and past fellowship and grant awardees, is available on the IGCC web site at <http://www-igcc.ucsd.edu>.

Regional Relations

Disaggregating the Study of Civil War and Transnational Violence

FROM 1994–1997, A LANDMARK IGCC PROJECT directed by Professors David Lake (UC San Diego) and Donald Rothchild (UC Davis) slashed through a decade of muddied thinking in examining when and how ethnic conflicts start and spread, and how best to manage them. “The International Spread and Management of Ethnic Conflict: Fear, Diffusion, and Escalation” involved a working group of 40 UC scholars, U.S. officials, and foreign policymakers. In 1997, Professor Barbara Walter (IR/PS) built on this work to launch an examination of civil wars since 1945, to determine what factors are key to building successful, long-term peace settlements. This strand of IGCC’s research agenda is continued in a new initiative, “Disaggregating the Study of Civil War and Transnational Violence,” headed by Professor Kristian Gleditsch, IGCC research director for international relations, and Barbara Walter.

Civil war and related concepts such as state failure have traditionally been studied at the level of nation states, where the nation states are either “at war” or not, and treated as phenomena to be explained by state-level characteristics. Existing studies have generally neglected how local-level characteristics can differ notably from global or aggregate characteristics. Studying civil war and transnational conflict in a more disaggregated fash-

ion offers considerable promise of providing insights into the micro-level processes that make up the aggregate phenomena that are labeled “civil war,” “state failure,” or “transnational violence.” Project organizers hope to foster research along three broad lines:

1. studies that examine local level attributes and how these are related to the onset, duration, and outcomes of violence;
2. studies that detail the micro-level process of interaction among actors that make up what we call violence and “peace” at the aggregate level;
3. studies that examine the differences in individual values associated with “peaceful” communities and “violent” communities where neighbors engage in the use of force against one another.

A conference on “Disaggregating the Study of Civil War” will be held toward the end of the 2004–05 academic year, bringing together UC researchers that either currently work on these issues or have useful skills or experiences that may contribute to research along these themes. In addition to research based on existing projects, it is hoped that the conference can provide a stepping-stone for new collaborative project and grant applications.

Regional Relations

The NEACD Study Project

IGCC RECEIVED \$325,000 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York to conduct a study project to assess the contributions and limitations of Asian track two diplomacy after a decade of experiments. The assessment will look at the interaction of NEACD with the official six-party talks over the proposed two-year period. It will also examine the ten years of NEACD experience with track two diplomacy and that of other track two dialogues in Asia. The project runs from 1 June 2004 until 31 May 2006 and is led by IGCC Research Director Susan Shirk, the founder and organizer of NEACD.

The Carnegie Corporation grant will enable IGCC to deepen the gains NEACD has made over

the years in building trust and cooperation in Northeast Asia through informal dialogue. The Beijing six-party talks held to discuss North Korea’s nuclear program closely resemble NEACD’s multi-lateral format. Carnegie support will further the ongoing development of NEACD into an official track one forum, and it is hoped that it will enable NEACD to enhance the Beijing six-party talks in a way that the current annual sessions do not allow.

With the support of the Carnegie Corporation grant, IGCC has brought Tai Ming Cheung, a highly respected British expert on East Asian security and Chinese military, on campus as a research fellow to work on the project.

Regional Relations

Arms Control and Security in the Middle East

IGCC CONTINUED ITS SERIES OF Middle East Dialogues, which bring together security experts, academics, and officials from throughout the region for “track two,” or unofficial dialogues. IGCC has been engaged in brokering such discussions since the mid-1980s and currently provides funding from government sources for a range of seminars and meetings. Led by Steven Spiegel (UC Los Angeles), up to six “track two,” off-the-record dialogues on Middle East regional security take place annually. Civil and military leaders meet quietly in a collegial setting to discuss specific options for improving regional security relations. The Burkle Center for International Relations at UCLA administers the civilian dialogues. Under the direction of Ron Bee, IGCC directly administers the Arms Control and Security Improvements in the Middle East series, geared more toward military professionals.

Recent seminars have included participants from twenty-three countries, including Israelis, Palestinians, Turks, and others from key Arab states. Discussions have centered on the security concerns of individual states, the Israeli-Palestinian peace

process, upcoming elections in the Middle East, including the Iraqi election, and the linkages between regional security and economic stability.

An adjunct project, the Middle East Network Library (MENL), underwent an extensive redesign of its web interface. MENL (<http://www.menl.org>) is a virtual collection of resources dedicated to topics related to arms control, peace building, and human security in the Middle East that have grown directly out of the Middle East Dialogues. The primary purpose of the MENL is to provide largely unpublished or hard-to-locate research and policy papers to specialists in order to aid ongoing discussions concerning these topics.

Formerly funded by the U.S. Departments of Energy and State, all Middle East Dialogues are now funded by Congress through the U.S. Department of Defense. For background information on IGCC's past multilateral arms control efforts in the Middle East, visit the IGCC web site at <http://www.igcc.ucsd.edu/regions/default.html>. For more information on ongoing projects, contact the IGCC main office or the Burkle Center at UCLA.

Globalization, Territoriality, and Conflict 7 May 2004

PARTICIPANTS IN A PROJECT ON GLOBALIZATION, TERRITORIALITY, AND CONFLICT presented their preliminary findings to an audience of about 50 policymakers, embassy and government officials, scholars, and students at an IGCC policy seminar at the UC Washington Center. The project was supported in part by a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Panelists included Miles Kahler (UCSD), Terrence Lyons (George Mason University), Kal Raustiala (UCLA Law School), Beth Simmons (Harvard University), and Barbara Walter (IR/PS).

The world of the early twenty-first century displays three striking patterns: increasing globalization, strong territorial attachments by citizens to their homelands, and a persistence of violent conflicts over territorial stakes. The coincidence of these patterns brings up the following questions for policymakers:

- Does globalization provide incentives for dampening or resolving territorial conflicts?
- Will the territorial reach of national law require redefinition?
- Can strong territorial attachments to an overseas homeland produce the conditions for resolving territorial conflicts rather than exacerbating them?

According to panelist Barbara Walter, people have been predicting that territory, or at least people's attachment to territory, would dissipate in a world of increasing globalization and technological innovation. Surprisingly, over the last twenty years, territorial boundaries and territorial attachments have not weakened. Instead, individuals and governments are as attached to territory as they ever were. The number of wars fought by governments to prevent regions from gaining territorial autonomy or independence has increased over the last twenty years. How can this trend be explained and what are its implications? The panelists offered insights into how the effect of globalization on territoriality can best be managed to decrease rather than increase the incidence of violence around the globe.

International Relations and International Political Economy

AS PART OF ITS ONGOING COMMITMENT to facilitate UC-wide research, IGCC sponsored its first Junior International Relations Colloquium in February 2004. Hosted by UCSD and organized by Research Director Kristian Gleditsch, the meeting brought together researchers in international studies from UCLA, UC Davis, UCSB, UCSD, UC Irvine, and UC Riverside. Participants presented work on a broad range of topics including transnational actors, international organizations, international political economy, and ethnic conflict. More detailed information on the conferences, including agenda, papers, and participant list is available at <http://www-igcc.ucsd.edu/gleditsch.php>.

Smaller research groups are being organized around themes that include conflict, international migration, and environmental issues.

The term 'junior researcher' includes assistant professors and recently tenured associate professors. The term 'international studies' is meant to be encompassing and span research on a broad range of social, political, and economic international issues as well as global interactions between states, non-state actors, or international organizations. Research projects should be broadly comparative, however, and not limited to a single country or geographical area.

Two conferences are planned for the 2004-2005 academic year. Assistant professors and recently tenured associate professors in international studies

The Political Economy of International Finance 12 March 2004

IGCC hosted the fourth meeting of a research group on the Political Economy of International Finance (PEIF) in March 2004 at the University of California, San Diego.

The meeting brought together current research on the political economy of international finance. The 2004 conference was devoted to scholarship on the economics and politics of international monetary and financial arrangements. In keeping with previous years, only four papers were presented to allow time for more in-depth discussion. The conference was organized by IGCC Research Director J. Lawrence Broz (UC San Diego), Barry Eichengreen (UC Berkeley), Jeffrey Frieden (Harvard University), Carl Walsh (UC Santa Cruz), and Jeromin Zettelmeyer (IMF)

Paper topics included how countries choose an anchor currency, conditional lending under altruism, debt default, and how and why politics move financial markets. IGCC hopes to continue working with the PEIF group on future projects.

are encouraged to contact Kristian Gleditsch (kgleditsch@ucsd.edu) if they would like to participate.

Continuity of Government Initiative

SINCE THE COLD WAR, the federal government has developed and managed a continuity of government plan to ensure the government functioning in the event of a tragedy or another emergency (such as enemy aggression). However, similar programs of leadership progression are lacking at the local and state level. Small to medium-sized cities and counties cannot afford the cost for protected facilities and other requirements. The State of California, one of the world's largest economies and a complex governmental system, does not have a well-thought-out plan in place to ensure the continuation of government functions. Problems range from gaps in emergency management and communication systems and procedures through inadequate consideration of the number and type of secure facilities necessary to protect continuity of government functions and officials as needed.

With this need in mind, IGCC brought together UC faculty, key government stakeholders, former national security leaders, and other strategic thinkers to discuss development of a policy-oriented, multidisciplinary program on continuity of leadership and systems for local and state governments. The initiative has been defined in partnership with Major General Dennis Kenneally (former Commanding General of the California Army National Guard). Work on the project is expected to continue through the next several years.

Research Initiatives

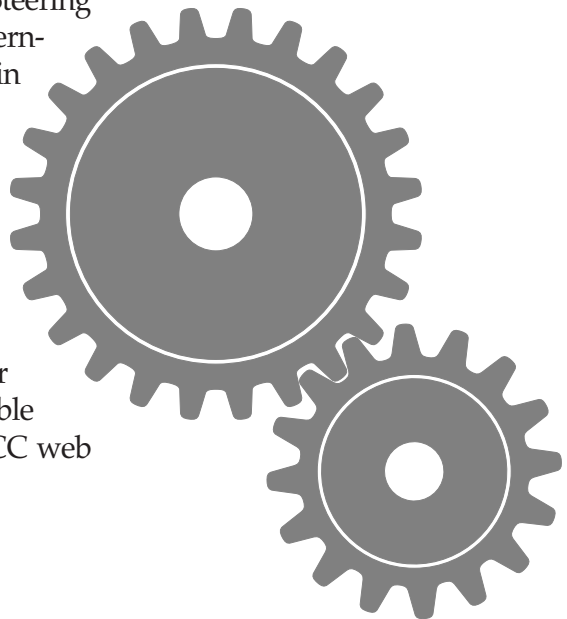
Campus Programs

IGCC'S CAMPUS PROGRAMS PROMOTE research, training, and outreach on each of the UC campuses. Through its annual internship, fellowship, and grant competition, IGCC stimulates independent and collaborative research among and between faculty and students. During 2003–04, IGCC funds supported research activities for undergraduate and graduate students, university faculty, visiting scholars, government officials, and the general public.

Since its inception, IGCC has committed significant resources on all UC campuses to stimulating research and course development on the causes of international conflict and opportunities to promote international cooperation. It is one of the largest sources of graduate research support in the United States in international studies and over the years has funded more than 400 individual dissertation fellowships in a wide range of disciplines, including anthropology, communications, economics, education, energy resources, environmental studies, geography, history, literature, legal studies, philosophy, political science, psychology, religious studies, sociology, and urban planning and development.

IGCC has also committed significant resources to the support of individual and collaborative UC faculty research through research, conference, and teaching grants. These are designed to stimulate independent research and education projects on international issues of contemporary importance.

For the 2003–2004 academic year, the IGCC Steering Committee funded a total of ten summer internships in Washington, D.C. (four in 2003, six in 2004), and fifteen doctoral dissertation fellowships from a wide range of disciplines, including anthropology, communications, economics, education, environmental science, history, political science, psychology, sociology, and urban planning (see listings, pages 18, 20.) This is the third year IGCC has awarded a special dissertation fellowship in honor of its Director Emeritus, Herbert York (see page 17). A searchable database of past awards is available on the IGCC web site at <http://www-igcc.ucsd.edu/cprograms/>.



Campus Programs

The York Fellowship

THE THIRD IGCC HERBERT YORK FELLOWSHIP was awarded to Maya Ponte (UC San Francisco), for her work on the “Transnational Response to a Novel Epidemic Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy in the United States and United Kingdom,”

Named for the renowned physicist and IGCC founder, the fellowship is intended to support innovative research on international policy issues in natural science, engineering, or science policy. It is not restrictive, however, and may be awarded to an outstanding applicant from any discipline with research interests related to the intersection of science and international policy. Reflecting Dr. York’s distinguished career, there is special interest in topics relating to arms control, but all subjects pertaining to science and international policy receive serious consideration. IGCC Herbert York Fellowship

recipients are invited to consider spending at least one academic quarter at the Lawrence Livermore or Los Alamos National Laboratories.

A postdoctoral fellowship program at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, also named for Dr. York, is now accepting applications. Herbert York Postdoctoral Fellows work in the Center for Global Security Research (CGSR) at LLNL, which brings together experts from the science, technology and policy communities to explore innovative ways in which science and technology can enhance national security. The program seeks candidates with recent doctorates in science and engineering. Fellows will focus on the interface between technology and policy and be expected to provide new insights into national security challenges. The application process runs March 1 through May 31 each year.

Transnational Response to a Novel Epidemic

INFECTIOUS DISEASE IS NOT CONFINED by national boundaries. Protecting against the spread of disease, producing and distributing effective treatments, and conducting the necessary basic research require international cooperation—especially when the disease-causing agent is strange and unpredictable. This is the case with Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy (TSE), a family of human and animal neurodegenerative disorders that are uniformly fatal. Forms of TSE such as “mad cow disease,” new variant Creutzfeldt Jacob Disease (nvCJD), and Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) have had devastating effects. TSEs provide a fruitful case for studying international cooperation, conflict, and resolution. Because they are poorly understood, educated guesses must be made as to what measures will prove effective in halting or slowing the disease. These measures are often costly and difficult to justify, especially as the results will not be visible for years to come due to the disease’s prolonged incubation period. In this context, decision making depends on the results of basic scientific investigation, mathematical modeling, and epidemiological projection.

My study was a comparison between the United States and United Kingdom and an analysis of the exchange of information related to disease management within and between these two nations. I traveled to various laboratories and clinics, international scientific and policy forums and interviewed multiple researchers and policymakers. I followed the networks of communication regarding significant research findings and examined how they became incorporated into policy decisions.

I found that information exchange occurred through many

forums, both formal and informal. Scientific conferences on TSEs provided opportunities for exchange of results among scientists. Some of the attendees also serve on advisory boards for governmental agencies regulating TSEs, where they transmit this information to regulators. In addition, scientists who produce results which are considered to be of high impact to policy-related topics are often called in to discuss their results at advisory committee meetings. This provides an opportunity for international exchange, as U.K. scientists are often invited to speak at U.S. advisory committee meetings, and vice versa.

Access to the same scientific information, however, does not always lead to the same regulation in both countries. Sometimes this is a result of national contingencies; other times it is the result of differing interpretations of the scientific data. Often, regulators in both countries learn first of relevant research findings that could impact public health not through official channels, but through unofficial communication with friends and colleagues. While this is an effective means of obtaining information, it often skews the type of information received, which may lead to an unbalanced perspective. Sometimes regulators who operate within certain social networks recursively share information with each other, creating a self-referential feed-back loop. When such self-referential cohorts develop, communication with those outside the network may falter, leading to ineffective disease management .

MAYA PONTE will receive her Ph.D in Medical Anthropology from a joint UC San Francisco/UC Berkeley program.

Campus Programs

Internships

The IGCC Graduate Internship in International Affairs allows Masters and Ph.D. students to spend ten weeks in Washington, D.C. Graduate student interns obtain valuable practical experience and opportunities for career development and dissertation research in the city where U.S. foreign policy is generated. Recent interns share their experiences below. For additional information on the IGCC summer internships, contact IGCC Campus Programs, tel. (858) 534-8602, email igcc-cp@ucsd.edu.

Washington, D.C., Interns

THANKS TO THE GENEROUS SUPPORT OF IGCC, I was able to pursue a long-time dream of mine of working at the World Bank. I was fortunate enough to spend the summer there as an intern working with both the Poverty Reduction and Economic Management (PREM) functional group and with the East Asia (EAS) geographic group. The topics I researched ranged over various macroeconomic issues relevant to middle income countries and will likely become a component of my dissertation research.

In the PREM group, I assisted a researcher on a paper investigating the optimal debt structure for middle income countries. This paper will be presented to the World Bank board of directors and will help inform high-level policy decisions vis-à-vis leadership in these countries.

In the EAS group, I investigated returns to investment and capital in the East Asian countries. I first summarized the literature regarding measurements of returns, and then implemented a number of measurement techniques that were turned up in the initial literature search. The data I used was firm-level stock market data (as opposed to aggregate national accounts data) and gave us a number of useful insights into firm activity in the industrial sector. Of course, in the East Asian economies, the 1997 event was the salient feature, even among those who did not officially suffer a currency crisis or full capital reversal. One finding was, not surprisingly, that investments made just prior to and during the 1997 financial crisis fared very poorly.

The research itself was, though not the most glamorous, very interesting to me and was a great learning experience. The contact I had with economists working in the “real world” and the exposure to the Bank’s research process was invaluable. One of the best parts about being at the Bank was the unofficial contact with other interns, Bank economists, and other Bank employ-

ees. The Bank takes ethnic diversity to a level on par with Noah’s Ark. There seem to be two or three people there from every country and group on the planet, all of whom are passionately involved in development and international politics and policy. This reflects my experience of Washington, D.C., as a whole, as I found most everyone I met to be both interested and interesting. All in all, the summer experience provided to me by my IGCC fellowship was outstanding.

Jake Kendall, UC Santa Cruz

The contact I had with economists working in the “real world” and the exposure to the Bank’s research process was invaluable. . . . the summer experience provided to me by my IGCC fellowship was outstanding.

WITH THE SUPPORT OF IGCC (and Washington Representative Joseph McGhee’s assistance in placement coordination) I worked as a summer intern with the Senior Government Liaison at the U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants. USCRI is known internationally for its domestic work with immigrant and refugee resettlement as well as its annual survey of information on

refugee issues (including oft-quoted statistics).

During my summer I worked on a variety of tasks with both the Senior Government Liaison and other staff (including the survey editor and director of communications). My primary task was to attend hearings and NGO meetings (primarily on the crisis in Darfur, Sudan) and then to write up reports and disseminate information to USCRI staff. I established Congressional staff contacts and worked on “Dear Colleague” letters, and collaborated on dissemination of refugee information to staffers (pushing for the Joint Resolution on Darfur, which passed both houses at lightning-fast speed). I also used the opportunity to establish connections with experts in the field of refugee education and to conduct my own research on that subject at the Library of Congress and the University of Maryland library.

Campus Programs

Internships

Washington, D.C., Interns (*continued*)

What was perhaps most important during this time was the opportunity to examine the legislative process closely to better understand it and to develop contacts with people who can guide my future research. I became even more interested in refugee issues, particularly in regard to secondary education. Because of this fellowship and internship, I've been invited to present a paper in January 2005 at an International Association for the Study of Forced Migration conference in Brazil on secondary education in refugee situations.

Heidi Bowman, UC Riverside

I SPENT THE SUMMER OF 2004 AT THE WORLD BANK as an intern in the Finance, Private Sector Development, and Infrastructure Department. Over the summer I worked on a wide variety of projects. For example, I wrote a chapter on health for a report on urban poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as did research for, edited, and wrote a chapter on housing and

IGCC funding was essential, as the department that took me on did not have the budget for a summer intern.

housing policy for the same report with Marianne Fay, the lead economist of the department. I also researched and wrote a summary report on World Bank sites and services projects for an urban development project in Ecuador with Alexandra Ortiz, a senior urban economist. In addition, I rewrote a report in Spanish on an investment proposal for road infrastructure in Peru with Aurelio Menendez, a senior transportation economist.

Being in Washington gave me the opportunity to speak with many people at the World Bank and other development institutions about careers and intel-

lectual questions. In fact, the experience made me decide to apply to Ph.D. programs in a slightly different field from what I had originally planned. IGCC funding was essential, as the department that took me on did not have the budget for a summer intern. I felt also that there was support at UCDC and from the other IGCC interns if I needed it.

Paavo Monkkonen, UCLA

International Affairs Graduate Summer Internship Program

2003 and 2004 Interns

*partial funding

2003

Nicholas E. **BURGER**

Bren School of Environmental Policy
UC Santa Barbara

Resources for the Future, summer 2003

Pascha **BUENO-HANSEN**

Politics

UC Santa Cruz

Washington Office on Latin America, summer 2003

Rebecca **GHANADAN**

Energy and Resources

UC Berkeley

World Bank, Energy Management Assistance Center, summer 2003

Raquel **MORENO-PERANANDA**

Energy and Resources

UC Berkeley

Global Environment Facility, summer 2003

2004

Heidi **BOWMAN**

Education

UC Riverside

U.S. Committee on Refugees, summer 2004

Jake **KENDALL**

Economics

UC Santa Cruz

World Bank, summer 2004

Joshua **LEVINE***

Bren School of Environmental Policy

UC Santa Barbara

National Park Service, summer 2004

Paavo **MONKKONEN**

Policy Studies

UC Los Angeles

World Bank, summer 2004

Anita **STAROSTA**

History of Consciousness

UC Santa Cruz

Service Employees International Union, summer 2004

Michele **WISECAVER**

CILAS

UC San Diego

Center for International Policy, Latin American Working Group, summer 2004

Campus Programs

Fellowships

IGCC Dissertation Fellows

2003–2004

*partial funding

Suzanne **BURG***, UC San Diego, Communication, *The Politics of Information in Famine Early Warning: Implications for Famine Detection, Mitigation, and Prevention*

Jessica **CHAPMAN***, UC Santa Barbara, History, *Propaganda and the Public Debate over Nationalism, Unification, and Modernization in South Vietnam: 1954–1960*

Yun-cheng **CHEN**, UC Los Angeles, Urban Planning, *A New Stage of Globalization of Innovation: Why Multinational Corporations Located R&D Centers in China*

Susana **FERREIRA** (renewal), UC San Diego, Economics, *Three Essays on Development and Deforestation*

Steven **JACKSON**, UC San Diego, Communication, *Building Environmental Information Infrastructures in the U.S.–Mexico Border Region*

Shuehi **KURIZAKI**, UC Los Angeles, Political Science, *Conflict Resolution With and Without Military Coercion: An Extension and Empirical Evaluation of Formal Theory of International Disputes*

Setsuko **MATSUZAWA***, UC San Diego, Sociology, *Negotiating the Environment: The Transnational Politics of Environmentalism in China*

Kyriaki **PAPAGEORGIOU**, UC Irvine, Anthropology, *Seeds of Doubt: An Ethnographic Investigation of Biosafety in Contemporary Egypt*

Maya **PONTE**, UC San Francisco, Anthropology, History, and Social Medicine, *Transnational Response to a Novel Epidemic: Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy in the United States and United Kingdom*

Julie **RODGERS**, UC Berkeley, Psychology, *Cultural Differences in Sterotyping Processes and Consequences for Intercultural Relations*

Edith **SHEFFER**, UC Berkeley, History, *Burned Bridge: Defining East and West Germany in the Borderland Since 1945*

Susan **SHEPLER** (renewal), UC Berkeley, Education, *Contested Childhoods: Fighting over Child Soldiers in Sierra Leone*

Katrin **SJURSEN**, UC Santa Barbara, History, *Local Conflicts, International Players: French Noblewomen's Involvement in Medieval Warfare*

Zdravka **TZANKOVA**, UC Berkeley, Environmental Science, Policy, and Management, *Science, Politics, and Institutions in the Development of Problem Perceptions, Policy Goals, and Management Philosophies for the Global Problem of Biological Invasions*

Jana **VON STEIN**, UC Los Angeles, Political Science, *Partisan Politics and Compliance with the International Monetary Fund Treaty*

The Role of Natural Resources in International Trade and Development

DURING THE LAST ACADEMIC YEAR I finished my doctoral dissertation "Essays on the Role of Natural Resources in International Trade and Development." With it, I hoped to shed light on the ongoing Trade–Environment debate, where the two extreme positions frequently lack the rigorous scientific input necessary to justify their claims.

The issue about which free trade detractors and defenders clash more often is probably the impact of international trade on the environment of developing countries. Previous research has shown that trade liberalization may exacerbate the overexploitation problem characteristic of resources that are subject to open access, and lead to welfare losses. The argument is that when property rights in the resource sector are ill-defined, natural resources will be overexploited. Trade liberalization, through an increase in the relative price of nat-

ural resources, tends to exacerbate their overexploitation. The focus on developing countries is not accidental. In developing countries we can observe both ill-defined property rights and trade liberalization translating into an increase in the relative

price of natural resources. The obvious solution to the problem, the correct definition of property rights or the implementation of optimal policies in the resource sector prior to trade liberalization, is often impracticable. What then? Restrict trade?

My research shows that it is not desirable to restrict trade, but that there is a simple way to reap the benefits of trade liberalization without incurring the potential welfare losses derived from the overexploitation of natural resources. A

simple policy instrument, a quota to regulate natural resource extraction, can ensure that the "South" reaps the trade benefits

My research shows . . . that there is a simple way to reap the benefits of trade liberalization without incurring the potential welfare losses derived from the overexploitation of natural resources.

Campus Programs

Fellowships

The Role of Natural Resources (*continued*)

without exacerbating overexploitation. In contrast, in the presence of a suboptimal tax on the use of natural resources (including a zero tax in the special case of open access), trade liberalization is not necessarily welfare improving. The implications for international policy analysis and intervention in the context of “North–South” trade are especially relevant because the analysis does not require the quota to be optimal. Distributional aspects aside, when faced with the choice of an instrument to regulate resource extraction, governments in the “South” could avoid welfare losses by choosing the quantity instrument.

A key underlying assumption is, however, that the quantitative restriction on natural resource use is perfectly enforced, and this is obviously a concern in developing countries. I show that there is a wide range of circumstances in which there exists a licensing scheme which, though potentially suboptimal from a welfare perspective, would be incentive compatible and self-enforcing in the sense that agents respect a government-set quantitative restriction before and after trade liberalization.

The generous support of IGCC allowed me to travel to Vigo, Spain, and Budapest, Hungary, to get involved in two international research networks on Environmental and Natural Resource Economics: the European Association of Environmental and Natural Resource Economists, and the Hispano-Portuguese Association of Environmental and Natural Resource Economists. In addition, I was able to participate in the Zentrum für Europäische Wirtschaftsforschung (Center for Economic Research) Summer Workshop in Mannheim, Germany. This has given me the chance to learn about the current developments in my field of research and to receive feedback on my dissertation work and benefit from the mentorship of established academics such as Scott Barrett, Erwin Bulte, and David Zilberman.

SUSANA FERREIRA received her Ph.D. in Economics from UC San Diego in June 2004.

Partisan Politics and Compliance with the International Monetary Fund Treaty

CENTRAL TO RECENT DEBATES among scholars of international relations and international law is the question of whether international agreements and the institutions they create are only a reflection of states’ preferences, or whether they can also subsequently constrain states so as to alter their pursuit of a particular course of action. My dissertation examines this critical yet unresolved question, examining compliance with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) treaty. Of particular interest is how changes in the partisan composition of government affect compliance with agreements signed by previous governments. I examine patterns of compliance with numerous aspects of the IMF treaty.

In a world of sovereign nation-states, when and why do countries comply with the treaties they sign? My dissertation examines this critical but understudied question. Much of the existing literature demonstrates that states generally abide by the treaties they sign. One cannot conclude from this, however, that international legal commitments constrain signatories’ behavior in meaningful ways. States might comply because the international legal obligation constrains them; but equally they might comply because they sign treaties that require little departure from what they would have done in the absence of

the treaty. To understand what impact international law has on state behavior, one must also answer an equally important question: Why do states initially make international legal commitments? My dissertation seeks to answer these questions, examining commitment and compliance in international economic, human rights, and environmental law.

In addition to contributing to the study of international relations, my research has two fundamental policy implications. First, it will provide one of the first systematic and methodologically rigorous assessments of treaty compliance. Given the amount of time and resources leaders spend on the negotiation of treaties, it is vital that we know whether and why countries actually abide by those agreements. Second, it will provide insight into what types of policies and treaty designs best ensure compliant behavior. This knowledge, I hope, will help policymakers to make existing international law and institutions more effective, and will guide them in designing successful new international institutions in the future.

JANA VON STEIN is a Ph.D candidate in Political Science at UC Los Angeles.

Research Directors

Research Directors

IGCC'S RESEARCH DIRECTORS CONSULT with the director, steering committee, and campus program heads to frame development goals and lead substantive UC system-wide research efforts within their areas of competency.

Peter F. COWHEY Director

Peter F. COWHEY is dean of the Graduate School of International Relations and Pacific Studies (IR/PS) at UC San Diego. His major fields of research are international political economy, comparative foreign policy, and international relations theory. His current research includes the political determinants of foreign policy, the reorganization of the global communications and information industries, and the future of foreign trade and investment rules in the Pacific Rim. In 1994 Cowhey took a leave from UC San Diego to join the Federal Communications Commission. In 1997 he became the Chief of the FCC's International Bureau, where he was in charge of policy and licensing for international telecommunications services, including all satellite issues and licensing for the FCC. Prior to becoming bureau chief, he was the Commission's Senior Counselor for International Economic and Competition Policy.

Cowhey has published extensively on international telecommunications markets and regulation. He is author of *The Problems of Plenty: Energy Policy and International Politics* (University of California Press, 1984) and co-author of *When Countries Talk: International Trade in Telecommunications Services* (Ballinger, 1988); *Managing the World's Economy: The Consequences of Corporate Alliances* (Council on Foreign Relations Press, 1993); and *Structure and Policy in Japan and the United States: An Institutional Approach* (Cambridge U. Press, 1995).

Susan SHIRK International Security Policy

Susan SHIRK is professor of political science at the Graduate School of International Relations and Pacific Studies (IR/PS). She is an Asia specialist, with an emphasis on Chinese politics, U.S.-China relations, and Northeast Asia. Shirk was IGCC's

director from 1991-97, where she founded the Northeast Asia Cooperation Dialogue. From July 1997 to September 2000, she served as the deputy assistant secretary for China in the Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs in the U.S. Department of State. Shirk is the author of *How China Opened Its Door: The Political Success of the PRC's Foreign Trade and Investment Reforms* (Brookings, 1994) and *The Political Logic of Economic Reform in China* (University of California Press, 1993), and the editor of *Power and Prosperity: Economic and Security Linkages in the Asia Pacific* (Transaction, 1996). She has served on the board of directors for the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations, the editorial board of the *American Political Science Review*, and the Pentagon's Defense Policy Board, and is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Jeffrey VINCENT International Environmental Policy

Jeffrey VINCENT is professor of environmental economics at the Graduate School of International Relations and Pacific Studies (IR/PS), UC San Diego. He joined IGCC in 2001 after serving as a fellow at the Harvard Institute for International Development (1990-2001) and as an assistant professor at Michigan State University (1987-1990). His research focuses on national resource and environmental management in developing countries, especially in Asian countries. In addition to his research, Vincent has extensive experience on advisory and capacity-building projects sponsored by the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, USAID, the UN Commission for Sustainable Development, the UN Development Program, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, and other international organizations. He is lead author of *Environment and Development in a Resource-Rich Economy: Malaysia Under the New Economic Policy* (Harvard Studies in International Development, 1997) and co-editor of the *Handbook of Environmental Economics* (North-Holland, 2002).

Kristian S. GLEDITSCH International Relations

Kristian S. GLEDITSCH is assistant professor of political science at UC San Diego. His general research interests include conflict and cooperation,

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Steering Committee

international aspects of democratization and political change, applied statistics, and mathematical models. Gleditsch's current research focuses on local interaction and regional differentiation in conflict, peace, and democratization. Recent publications include: "Peace and War in Time and Space: The Role of Democratization," in *International Studies Quarterly*; and "Democratizing for Peace," in the *American Political Science Review*. His book, *All International Politics is Local: The Diffusion of Conflict, Integration, and Democratization*, is forthcoming from University of Michigan Press. Gleditsch was awarded the Rudolf Wildenmann prize in 2001, APSA's Helen Dwight Reid award in 2000, and the 2002 Warren Miller prize for best article in *Political Analysis*. He received his Ph.D. from the University of Colorado, Boulder in 1999.

Steering Committee

THE IGCC STEERING COMMITTEE is composed of UC faculty from each campus and representatives of the Livermore and Los Alamos National Laboratories. It advises the director on ongoing program activities and allocates fellowships and grants.

Chair

Etel SOLINGEN is professor of international relations and political science at the University of California Irvine, past vice-president of the International Studies Association (2002–2003), and former president of the International Political Economy section of the International Studies Association. She holds a Japan Foundation/SSRC Abe Fellowship (2003–2004) and was the recipient of a John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation Award on Peace and International Cooperation and a Social Science Research Council-MacArthur Foundation Fellowship on Peace and Security in a Changing World.

Professor Solingen is interested in the connections between international political economy and international security. Her most recent book is *Regional Orders at Century's Dawn*.

Global and Domestic Influences on Grand Strategy (Princeton University Press 1998). Earlier books include *Industrial Policy, Technology, and International Bargaining: Nuclear Industries in Argentina and Brazil* (Stanford University Press 1996) and *Scientists and the State* (University of Michigan Press 1994). Her work on internationalization, institutional theory, regional and international security regimes, democratization, and the comparative political economy of science and technology has appeared in *International Security*, *International Organization*, *International Studies Quarterly*, *Comparative Politics*, *Journal of Peace Research*, *Review of International Studies*, *Journal of Theoretical Politics*, *Global Governance*, *Journal of Democracy*, *International History Review*, and *Contemporary Southeast Asia*, among others. Her research has focused on the Middle East, East Asia, Latin America, and the Euro-Mediterranean region.

UC Berkeley

Ann HARRISON is professor of agricultural and resource economics at the University of California, Berkeley. Her research focuses on the impact of trade policy and multinational activity. Professor Harrison has analyzed the impact of lowering protectionist trade barriers on productivity, employment, wages, and profit levels. Her research on multinationals examines how foreign investors behave in developing countries in particular, measuring their impact on wages, productivity, and availability of credit for domestic competitors. Recent working papers examine the productivity effects of privatization, the pollution haven hypothesis (the idea is that firms may move to countries with lax environmental standards), and the impact of foreign investors on the availability of credit in host country markets. She is currently doing research on the determinants of labor shares throughout the world. Professor Harrison received her Ph.D. in economics from Princeton University in 1991 and her B.A. in economics and history in 1982 from UC Berkeley.

UC Davis

Donald ROTHCHILD is professor of political science at the University of California, Davis. He received his B.A. from Kenyon College in 1949 (High Honors in Political Science), an M.A. from the University of California,

Berkeley in 1954, and a Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins University in 1958. Professor Rothchild has served as chairman of the Program on International Relations, 1969–1970 and 1974–75, 1978–79, director of the University of California Education Abroad Program, Ghana Study Center, 1975–77, and co-chair of the IGCC project on "The International Spread and Management of Ethnic Conflict," 1993–1995. Professor Rothchild's current research interests include ethnic insecurity, peace agreements, state building, and the African state. Titles of his many publications include *The Impact of U.S. Disengagement on African Intrastate Conflict Resolution*; *The Clinton Administration and Ethnic Conflict Management: Limits of Intervention in a Partially Autonomous Africa*; and *Ethnic Insecurity, Peace Agreements, and State Building*.

UC Irvine

Robert M. URIU is assistant professor in the Department of Political Science at UC Irvine. Uriu's research interests are in the field of international political economy, with an emphasis on all aspects of Japan's political economy and U.S.–Japan relations. His current research concerns how new policy ideas influenced the formulation of U.S. trade policy toward Japan during the Clinton administration. He has previously written on state-society relations and industrial policy in Japan. In 1996–1997 Uriu served on the National Security Council as director for Asian affairs. He is the author of *Troubled Industries: Confronting Economic Change in Japan* (Cornell U. Press, 1996) and many journal articles.

UC Los Angeles

Allen SCOTT is professor in the Department of Geography at University of California, Los Angeles and associate dean at the School of Public Policy and Research, also at UCLA. He was professorial chair at Institut d'Etudes Politiques, Paris in 1999. He completed his B.A. at Oxford University and received his Ph.D. in Geography from Northwestern University in 1965. Professor Scott's current research interests encompass issues such as the cultural economy of cities, industrial organization and location, and regional development. His publications include *Regions and the World Economy: The Coming Shape of Global Production, Compe-*

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tion, and Political Order (Oxford U. Press, 1998), *Technopolis: High-Technology Industry and Regional Development in Southern California* (U. of California Press, 1993), and *The Urban Land Nexus and the State* (Pion, 1980). He was a Borchard Foundation Scholar in 1997.

UC Riverside

Lynda S. BELL is associate professor of history at the University of California, Riverside. Her research interests and publications focus on the social and economic history of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century China. Her plans for future research include a study of women, local courts, and family law in early twentieth-century China. She has been the director of the University of California Center in Beijing, China since 1999. Professor Bell received her Ph.D. in modern Chinese history from UCLA in 1985 and a B.A. in Asian studies/history at Washington University in 1970. She was awarded the NEH Summer Seminar Fellow, Columbia University (1997) and the NEH Fellowship for Independent Study and Research (1986–87). Professor Bell's most recent book is *One Industry, Two Chinas: Silk Filatures and Peasant-Family Production in Wuxi County, 1865–1937* (Stanford U. Press, 1999), a study of interrelationships between social/political events and modern silk industry development in Wuxi county.

UC San Diego

Clark C. GIBSON is associate professor of political science at UC San Diego. He received his Ph.D. from Duke University in 1995. His research interests include the politics of development, democracy, and the environment, and he has explored issues related to these topics in Africa, Central and South America, and the United States. The results of this work have appeared in journals such as *Comparative Politics*, *World Development*, *Human Ecology*, *African Affairs*, *Ecological Economics*, and *Environmental History*. Professor Gibson's research into the politics of wildlife policy in Africa appears in his book, *Politicians and Poachers: The Political Economy of Wildlife Policy in Africa* (Cambridge U. Press, 1999). He has also co-edited two volumes: *People and Forests: Communities, Institutions, and Governance* (MIT, 2000) and *Communities and the Environment: Ethnicity, Gender, and the State in Community-Based Conservation* (Rutgers U. Press, 2001).

UC San Francisco

Thomas E. NOVOTNY, M.D., M.P.H., is director of international programs in the Office of Medical Education and professor in residence in the Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics at the UC San Francisco School of Medicine. He is a senior faculty member of the Institute for Global Health, an organized research unit of UCSF. In these positions, he is responsible for developing academic linkages, student educational experiences, and research opportunities for faculty and students.

Novotny conducts research and training programs on tobacco control, health policy, HIV/AIDS in Eastern Europe, Preventive Medicine, and Designing Clinical Research. He is also active as a public health consultant for the World Bank in former Eastern bloc countries, providing input on HIV/AIDS policy, public health systems, and chronic disease control. He has published more than 100 journal articles, monographs, and book chapters on public health and epidemiology.

Novotny is board-certified in both Family Practice and Preventive Medicine. He holds a Masters in public health from Johns Hopkins University's School of Hygiene and Public Health. He served as an epidemiologist with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), as assistant dean at the UC Berkeley School of Public Health, and as CDC liaison to the World Bank. Until retiring from the U.S. Public Health Service in 2002, he served as deputy assistant secretary for International and Refugee Health (U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services) and assistant surgeon general. In 2002 he was awarded the USPH Surgeon General's Exemplary Service Medal.

UC Santa Barbara

Tsuyoshi HASEGAWA is professor of modern Russian and Soviet history at UC Santa Barbara. He received his Ph.D. from Washington University in 1969. He was co-founder of the Center for Cold War Studies with Professor Frederik Logevall in 1994. Professor Hasegawa's fields of interest include the political and social history of the Russian revolution, Russian/Soviet-Japanese relations, and Soviet military history. He has extensive teaching experience in Japan. His publications include *The Northern Territories Dispute and Russo-Japanese Relations* (International and Area Studies, UC Berkeley, 1998), *Russia and*

Japan: An Unresolved Dilemma between Distant Neighbors, edited with Jonathan Haslam and Andrew Kuchins (International and Area Studies, UC Berkeley, 1993), and *The February Revolution, Petrograd, 1917* (U. Washington Press, 1981).

UC Santa Cruz

K. C. FUNG's main research areas are in international trade and the economics of East Asia. He has done seminal work in examining whether Japan's system of *keiretsu* has been acting as a trade barrier against the United States. His research contributions also include the application of oligopoly and evolutionary game models to trade. He is the first to use profit-sharing to provide a solution to the market structure dilemma in the strategic trade policy literature. He has also done research on linking trade to the labor market and to the environment. Recently, he has also published on various aspects of China's foreign sector, including the exact measurement of the U.S.–China bilateral trade balance, U.S. and Japanese trade, and direct investment relations with China.

Fung was a senior staff economist with the President's Council of Economic Advisors in both the Clinton and Bush administrations and received a commendation letter from the White House. He was also a consultant to the World Bank and a U.S. delegate to the OECD. He has taught at Stanford University, University of Hong Kong, Nankai University, and Mount Holyoke College. He was a visiting scholar at the University of Tokyo, Tilburg University, Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research, and City University of Hong Kong. He is a founding codirector of the Santa Cruz Center for International Economics (SCCIE), and associate director of the Hong Kong Center for Economic Research.

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

Zachary S. DAVIS is an analyst of foreign nuclear programs at the Z Division of Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, with special knowledge of the nuclear programs of India, Pakistan, and North Korea. He was a nonproliferation policy analyst for the Congressional Research Service for ten years, where he worked with key congressional com-

Campus Program Directory

mittees to develop nonproliferation, arms control, export control, and sanctions legislation. He also served in the State Department, Office of the Deputy Secretary, implementing the U.S. response to Indian and Pakistani nuclear tests. At the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, he worked on strengthening safeguards to improve IAEA inspections. He is the author of numerous government reports on foreign nuclear programs and government studies. He received M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in international relations from the University of Virginia and a B.A. in politics from the University of California, Santa Cruz.

Los Alamos National Laboratory

James DOYLE works in the Nonproliferation and International Security Division of the Los Alamos National Laboratory. He received a Ph.D. in 1997 in international relations from the University of Virginia, an M.A. from the University of Pittsburgh in 1985, and a B.A. in political science from Hampshire College in 1982. His publications include *A Proposed Approach for Monitoring Nuclear Warhead Dismantlement and Improving Nuclear Materials Security in the Former Soviet Union: Next Steps for the MPC&A Program*. Dr. Doyle is also a participant in the IGCC IGERT program on Public Policy and Nuclear Threats.

Campus Program Directory

IGCC FUNDS CAMPUS PROGRAMS that promote undergraduate education, research, and community outreach on each UC campus. Each program is structured differently to best serve student, faculty, and local community audiences. Campus program activities include lectures by visiting scholars, seminar series, minor certificate programs, graduate colloquia, and public symposia. For more information on a particular program, contact the respective campus office.

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Steven WEBER, a specialist in international relations, is director of the Institute of International Studies, professor of political science at UC Berkeley, an associate with the International Computer Science Institute, and affiliated faculty of the Energy and Resources Group. His areas of special interest include international and national security; the impact of technology on national systems of innovation, defense, and deterrence; and the political economy of knowledge-intensive industries, particularly software and pharmaceuticals.

Trained in history and international development at Washington University, and medicine and political science at Stanford, Weber joined the Berkeley faculty in 1989. In 1992 he served as special consultant to the president of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development in London. He has held academic fellowships with the Council on Foreign Relations and the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences. He is a member of the Global Business Network in Emeryville, California, and actively consults with government agencies, private multinational firms, and international non-governmental issues on foreign policy issues, risk analysis, strategy, and forecasting.

Weber's major publications include *Cooperation and Discord in U.S.-Soviet Arms Control* (Princeton U. Press); the edited book *Globalization and the European Political Economy* (Columbia U. Press); and numerous articles and chapters in the areas of U.S. foreign policy, the political economy of trade and finance, politics of the post-Cold War world, and European integration. His newest book, *The Success of Open Source*, was published in April 2004 by Harvard University Press.

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Alan OLMSTEAD is a professor in the UC Davis Economics Department and director of the Institute of Governmental Affairs (IGA), a UC Davis organized research unit. IGA serves as a research base for social science faculty in eight departments and schools on the UC Davis campus. It also hosts visiting scholars from throughout the United States and around the world. Olmstead and IGA agreed to house the UC Davis IGCC campus program beginning in 1994. Olmstead's research interests include economic history, technological change, financial markets, and public policy economics. His current research examines American agricultural history, agricultural productivity, induced innovation, and transition economics.

UC Irvine

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Wayne SANDHOLTZ is a professor in the Department of Politics and Society at UC Irvine. In 1997, Sandholtz was appointed director of the Global Peace and Conflict Studies Program (GPACS), a UC Irvine organized research unit. GPACS has housed the UC Irvine IGCC campus program since its inception in 1983. Sandholtz's research and teaching interests emphasize international political economy, international institutions, and the European Union. He recently completed a project on European monetary integration and

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Campus Program Directory

is currently researching the emergence of normative rules in international society.

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Geoffrey GARRETT is vice provost of International Studies and Overseas Programs and professor of political science at UC Los Angeles. Before joining UC Los Angeles in 2001, he was professor of political science, director of the Program in Ethics, Politics, and Economics, and director of the Leitner Program in International Political Economy at Yale University. He has been a fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences and a National Fellow of the Hoover Institution. He holds M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from Duke University. Prof. Garrett is author of *Partisan Politics in the Global Economy* (Cambridge U. Press, 1998) and has published over forty articles in academic journals on numerous aspects of politics, economics, and law in market economies. His current research focuses on the domestic effects of globalization around the world and on the political dynamics of European integration.

UC Riverside

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Juliann E. ALLISON is assistant professor of political science and co-director of the Program on Global Studies at UC Riverside. She received her Ph.D. from UCLA in 1995. She teaches international political economy and environmental politics. Professor Allison's most recent publications include "Trade Liberalization and the Natural Environment: Conflict or Opportunity?" in *Flash Points in Environmental Policy-making*, and "Birds of a Feather: Democratic Alliance Choices in the 20th Century," in the *Journal of Conflict Resolution*. In addition to editing *Conflict, Cooperation, and Information*, she is currently completing *Following the Leader: Commitment and Leadership in International Air Quality Negotiations*.

Christopher CHASE-DUNN is a Distinguished Professor of Sociology at UC Riverside and co-director of the Program on Global Studies. His recent research focuses on intersocietal systems, including both the modern global political economy and earlier regional world-systems. Chase-Dunn is the founder and co-editor of the electronic *Journal of World-Systems Research*. He is currently organizing an institute for research on world-systems.

UC San Diego

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The Institute for International, Comparative, and Area Studies (IICAS) became the UCSD campus affiliate in December 2001. Its director, **Miles KAHLER**, is a specialist in international relations and international political economy. His current research and teaching interests include globalization and governance, international relations of the Pacific region, the evolution of the nation-state, international institutions, and the political economy of international finance. Edited and authored publications include *Legalization and World Politics*, *Capital Flows and Financial Crises*, and *International Institutions and the Political Economy of*

Integration. From 1994 to 1996 he was Senior Fellow in International Political Economy at the Council on Foreign Relations. Kahler is a member of the editorial board of *International Organization* and of the Executive Committee of the Program for International Studies in Asia.

UC San Francisco

Program in Health Science and Human Survival

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Christie KIEFER is a professor in the Department of Anthropology at UC San Francisco and director of the Program in Health Science and Human Survival, the IGCC-affiliated campus program at UC San Francisco. The program offers the main international health courses available at UC San Francisco and sponsors a multicampus (UC San Francisco, UC Berkeley, and Stanford) International Health Interest Group which has over forty participating faculty. Kiefer's research interests include international health policy and health services delivery in developing nations.

UC Santa Barbara

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Mark JUERGENSMEYER is a professor in the Department of Global and International Studies, Sociology, and Religion at UC Santa Barbara, and former department chair. Juergensmeyer is chair of the Global Peace and Security Program (GPS), IGCC's affiliated

Administration

Partners and Supporters

campus program at UC Santa Barbara. He also currently serves as director of the Global and International Studies Program at UC Santa Barbara, which houses GPS. His current research interests include the comparative study of religious terrorism, the study of the sociology of global religion, and ethnographic introductions to religion.

UC Santa Cruz

IGCC-UCSC Program

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Ben CROW is associate professor of sociology and the campus program director for the IGCC-UCSD Program at UC Santa Cruz, housed at the Center for Global, International, and Regional Studies. Crow's current focus is on peasant agriculture in south Asia; he has spent almost ten years studying the rural rice and finance markets of Bangladesh, exploring the thesis that access to markets varies by social class and gender. Crow, whose work draws upon economics, sociology, and anthropology, was trained as a civil engineer. He earned his B.Sc. in civil engineering from Central London Polytechnic (now Westminster University), and his Ph.D. from the University of Edinburgh. Publications include *Markets, Class and Social Change: Trading Networks and Poverty in Rural South Asia* (Palgrave, 2001) and *Survival and Change in the Third World* (Oxford U. Press, 1988).

Partner Institutions

IGCC'S DIRECTOR AND RESEARCH DIRECTORS are directly involved by invitation in high-level policy discussions, such as Wilton Park (U.K.) conferences, Aspen Institute retreats, and testimony before U.S. Congressional subcommittees.

IGCC's research partners often act as co-publishers and disseminate research findings through their own programs. These include the UC Berkeley Roundtable on the International Economy, the UC San Diego Graduate School of International Relations and Pacific Studies, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory's Center for Global Security Research, the Annenberg School for Communication at USC, and the Non-proliferation Policy Education Center in Washington, D.C. IGCC also enters into partnerships with appropriate overseas academic institutions for its ongoing track two projects.

Supporters

IGCC RECEIVES ITS PRIMARY SUPPORT from the Regents of the University of California and the UC Office of the President (Office of Research). Additional funding comes from the National Science Foundation, the U.S. Dept. of Energy, the U.S. Dept. of State, the U.S. Dept. of Defense, and the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Important past support has come from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, the Pew Charitable Trusts, the Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the Rockefeller Foundation, the W. Alton Jones Foundation, the Ploughshares Fund, and the Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership.

Financial Summary

INCOME Fiscal Year 2003–2004

INTRAMURAL FUNDS

UC Regents	895,641
General Funds	212,267
Temporary Funds	25,229
Strategic Reserves	501,035

EXTRAMURAL FUNDS

Extramural Contracts and Grants	3,005,955
Designated Carryforward Funds**	1,013,352

TOTAL INCOME **\$5,653,479**

EXPENDITURES Fiscal Year 2003–2004

Campus Programs*	\$ 295,692
Major Research Projects	
Academic Research Support	183,946
Extramural Contracts and Grants	2,800,809
Planned Extramural Expenditures**	1,218,498
Administration/Washington Office	284,280
Outreach and Publications	18,851
Designated Planned Expenditures	851,403

TOTAL EXPENDITURES **\$5,653,479**

*Campus Programs includes awards for fellowships, internships, research, teaching, block grants, activity grants, and Campus Program and Steering Committee meetings

**Many programs and grants entail multiyear obligations and funding commitments with research partners.

Administration

Facilities

The Lawrence and Ewa Robinson Complex

THE ROBINSON BUILDING COMPLEX (RBC), home to IGCC's main administrative offices, sits on two acres at the northwest corner of UC San Diego. Located adjacent to the Institute of the Americas, the complex is a "campus within a campus," and houses both IGCC and the Graduate School of International Relations and Pacific Studies (IR/PS), the only professional school of international affairs in the UC system. Structures include a 300-seat auditorium, a computer laboratory, lecture halls, the IR/PS Library, student commons, faculty offices, and an administration/student services building.

The complex is named in honor of Lawrence and Ewa Robinson, whose generous donation helped to fund construction of the school, and whose continuing support provides invaluable assistance to IR/PS students and programs.



The Robinson Building Complex is home to the UC San Diego Graduate School of International Relations and Pacific Studies and IGCC's main administrative offices.

Photo: Alan Decker



UC Washington Academic Center

Since 1997, IGCC has maintained offices in Washington, D.C., at the UC Washington Academic Center located at 1608 Rhode Island Avenue, NW. The eleven-story, mixed-use facility serves both as residence for almost 300 UC students and as home to the University's academic programs in the nation's capital.

The center has several teaching venues, including a 96-seat auditorium on the first floor, a multipurpose room that can be subdivided into three classrooms, a computer lab, a distance learning lab, two seminar rooms, and four conference rooms. All venues have access to the building's extensive array of multimedia, network, Internet, and video-conferencing services. The auditorium is designed to be a showcase for distance learning technology. It is to be not only a teaching venue but also a place for lectures, academic symposia, forums of educators, national policymakers, and leaders, and virtual town meetings.

Visiting IGCC faculty and students may reserve short-term office space in advance by contacting the IGCC Washington office. Doctoral dissertation students and faculty using the Library of Congress holdings can make arrangements through IGCC for the use of study carrels in the Library's Jefferson Building.

The UC Washington Academic Center at 1608 Rhode Island Avenue, NW.

Photo courtesy of UCDC

IGCC NEWSWired: An Annual Review
VOLUME XX, NUMBER 1-2, 2003-2004
ISSN 1088-209X
CIRCULATION: 10,000

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