Mission Statement

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

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About the Center

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

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

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

The Mershon Center encourages collaborative, interdisciplinary research projects within the university and with other institutions around the world. The center is currently sponsoring three major initiatives on Climate, Security, Health and Resilience; Peace Studies; and the Comparative National Elections Project.

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

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

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

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

The Mershon Center aims to advance the understanding of national security by examining it in a global context. We focus on three big questions:

- How are force and diplomacy used in world affairs?
- How do cultures and ideas influence international security?
- How can institutions be created to manage international conflicts and violence?

The center addresses these by funding faculty research, graduate student projects and undergraduate research and study abroad. It also brings to the Ohio State campus leading scholars and policymakers who are trying to find the best answers to problems related to these questions. Our aim is to draw out the implications of those answers for both policymakers and citizens more generally.

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

The Mershon Center is fortunate in that it can draw on many talented people in numerous disciplines at Ohio State. Four federally funded national resource centers — for East Asia, the Middle East, Eastern Europe and Russia, and Latin America — cooperate with Mershon. Moreover, colleagues in multiple disciplines bring their diverse theoretical perspectives and expertise to engage in discussions about some of the most important international questions of our time.

This report covers many great developments. Randall Schweller became the editor of Security Studies, bringing the leading interdisciplinary journal to the center, and complementing International Theory, which is edited by Alex Wendt. Alice Conklin received the Pinkney Prize for Best Book in French History from the Society for French Historical Studies for In the Museum of Man: Race, Anthropology, and Empire in France, 1850-1950. Geoffrey Parker received the British Academy Medal and Distinguished Book Prize from the Society for Military History for Global Crisis: War, Climate Change and Catastrophe in the 17th Century, adding to the recognition that it has received. Among the notable books of the year was Peter Mansoor’s Surge: My Journey with General David Petraeus and the Remaking of the Iraq War, which has received considerable press attention.

This annual report is dedicated to the memory of Chadwick Alger, longtime affiliate with the center and Emeritus Professor of Political Science and Public Policy. Springer Press honored Chad’s 90th birthday by publishing two volumes of his collected papers on the U.N. system and peacebuilding and a festschrift of papers on his contributions.

To learn more about our research and videos of our many talks and events, please visit us at mershoncenter.osu.edu.

—J. Craig Jenkins
BY THE NUMBERS

General
- Number of faculty research projects supported: 12
- Number of student travel and research grants awarded: 20
- Number of study abroad scholarships awarded: 12
- Number of departments whose faculty and students were supported: 18

Events
- Number of speaker events held: 43
- Number of conferences sponsored: 3
- Total number of attendees: 2,183
- Average number of people per event: 51
- Number of collaborating colleges, departments and units: 20
- Number of colleges, departments and units reached: 45

Faculty
- Number of books published: 27
- Number of articles published: 362
- Number of journal issues edited: 20
- Number of times quoted or cited in the media: 473

Students
- Number of graduate students at events: 315 or 22.1%
- Number of research assistantships supported (25% each): 4
- Number of undergraduates at events: 407 or 28.6%
- Number of undergraduate student employees: 4

Website
- Average number of unique visitors per month: 1,836
- Average number of visits per month: 2,731
- Average number of page views per month: 8,335
- Number of countries in which website was viewed: 68

Online Archives
- Number of streaming video views: 8,294
- Number of unique visitors who viewed streaming videos: 285
- Number of countries in which streaming videos were viewed: 25
- Number of podcasts downloaded: 414,582
- Number of people who downloaded podcasts: 3,239
HIGHLIGHTS

Kathryn Bauer (second from left) posed for an O-H-I-O shot on the Great Wall of China with students from the Food Safety, Security and Production program in Beijing. She traveled on a Mershon Study Abroad Scholarship. Second from right is program advisor Maurice Eastridge.

This propaganda poster promoted the 1300th jubilee of the Bulgaria, which faculty affiliate Theodora Dragostinova is researching for her project “Unlikely Encounters in the Cold War: Bulgaria and the Global Order.”

Lindsey Ibanez (right), doctoral student in sociology, interviewed a street vendor in Leon, Nicaragua, for her research on food insecurity in Nicaragua.

Zoe Pearson (left) interviewed this woman who legally grows coca in the Chapare region of Bolivia for her dissertation on coca control policies, coca-based livelihoods and the war on drugs.

Shahreena Shahrani (right) interviewed Palestinian-Jordanian writer Ibrahim Nasrallah for her dissertation on the marriage crisis among youth in Jordan and its relationship to the state.

Aaron Friedberg, professor of politics and international affairs at Princeton University, gave the Joseph J. Kruzel Memorial Lecture on “A Contest for Supremacy: China, America and the Struggle for Mastery in Asia.”

Tyler Parker visited the Citadel in Amman, Jordan, overlooking the Raghadan Flagpole during the AMIDEAST Intensive Summer Arabic Program. He traveled on a Mershon Study Abroad Scholarship.

President H.E. Hassan Sheikh Mohamud of Somalia spoke at Ohio State on “Somalia’s Roadmap to Peace.”

Joshua Rovner (second from right) won the Edgar S. Furniss Book Award for Fixing the Facts: National Security and the Politics of Intelligence (Cornell, 2011). He was with Furniss committee members (l to r) Bob McMahon, Ralph D. Mershon Professor of History; Craig Jenkins, director of the Mershon Center; and John Mueller, senior research scientist.

John Carlarne (left), peace studies coordinator; Craig Jenkins (second from left), Mershon Center director; and Christopher Gelpi (right), Chair in Peace Studies and Conflict Resolution, with students at the Student Peace Conference and Peace Awards.
Concern for faith, future led Sauders to endow Peace Chair

January 2013 saw the dawn of a new era at the Mershon Center with the hiring of Christopher Gelpi as Chair in Peace Studies and Conflict Resolution.

Since then, Gelpi and peace studies coordinator John Carlarne have begun a full program of activities including courses that have reached more than 3,000 students; research on American public opinion about war and the effectiveness of training in nonviolent communication; and community outreach events engaging students and the business community.

What most people don’t know is how this program was made possible by a donation to endow the Peace Chair from Erie and Orlyss Sauder, first pledged back in 1990.

“The Peace Studies proposal touched his heart,” said Erie’s granddaughter, Debbie Sauder David, who now presides over Sauder Village, Ohio’s largest living history destination in Archbold.

“Grandpa believed the world was a better place when people tried to understand and help each other versus putting up walls or drawing lines in the sand.”

A pioneer furniture manufacturer and entrepreneur, Erie J. Sauder (1904–1997) was born and raised on a farm in Archbold. In 1934 he started a woodworking business in a barn behind his home.

Originally building custom cabinets and church pews, he began crafting small tables out of leftovers from expensive fine woods. In 1940 these tables caught the attention of a traveling salesman who ordered 25,000 — a seemingly daunting quantity for a fledgling company.

With ingenuity and determination, Sauder Woodworking Co. incorporated and production began.

In 1953, Sauder introduced an entirely new concept: a patented table that could be shipped flat in boxes and put together in the home. Today, Sauder Woodworking is North America’s leading producer of ready-to-assemble furniture and the nation’s fifth-largest residential furniture manufacturer. The company’s 2,400 employees ship over 48,000 cartons per day, with sales of nearly $500 million annually.

Of particular importance to the Sauder family was their participation in the Mennonite Church. In 1953, Erie was one of 11 businessmen who formed the Mennonite Economic Development Associates (MEDA), whose mission is to create business solutions to poverty. After World War II, Sauder made 18 trips to Paraguay to help Russian Mennonite refugees and native Paraguayans become more self-sufficient.

Today Debbie Sauder David is chair of the board for MEDA, which has helped more than 20 million families around the world — mostly women, youth and the rural poor — through tools such as financial services, improved technology, business training, access to markets and equity investment.

In 1976, Erie Sauder founded Sauder Village to interpret 19th-century rural lifestyles in the Black Swamp region of Northwest Ohio. It began with the purchase of a 15-acre farm, later expanding to a 236-acre complex that brings history to life.

“One thing that makes Sauder Village special is the walk-through-time experience,” said David. “You can walk through houses, farms, gardens and community shops from 1803 when Ohio became a state through the 1920s.”

The 98-room Sauder Heritage Inn and Conference Center, along with a restaurant, bakery and campground, make Sauder Village a complete destination.
Mershon faculty publish 27 books, hundreds of articles

Faculty members at the Mershon Center for International Security Studies have always been among the most productive at The Ohio State University. In 2013–14 they published 27 books, edited 20 issues of academic journals and authored 362 articles, chapters, essays and reports. Among the year’s most important faculty books were:

- **Music in America’s Cold War Diplomacy**, by Danielle Fosler-Lussier (California, forthcoming), supported by three Mershon Center grants
- **Voting in Old and New Democracies**, edited by Richard Gunther, Paul Beck, Pedro Magalhães and Alejandro Moreno (Routledge, forthcoming)
- **Cities and Stability: Urbanization, Redistribution, and Regime Survival in China**, by Jeremy Wallace (Oxford, 2014), supported by two Mershon Center grants
- **In the Museum of Man: Anthropology, Race, and Empire in France, 1850-1950**, by Alice Conklin (Cornell, 2013), based on a 2009 conference
- **Miseducating Americans: Distortions of Historical Understanding**, by Richard Hamilton (Transaction, forthcoming)

Other books based on Mershon Center support are forthcoming from Kevin Boyle, Nicholas Breyfogle, Stephanie Smith and Alexander Wendt. See the Publications section for details.

Mershon affiliates John Carlarne and Esther Gottlieb won a Public Education for Peacebuilding Support grant from the United States Institute for Peace for their project “Business for Peace Collaboratory.” Through this project, Gottlieb and Carlarne seek to establish an online laboratory where Ohio State students and scholars can collaborate with Ohio businesspeople, policymakers and peace practitioners. The goal is to think strategically about how business affects peace and how peace and conflict impact profitability and competitiveness.

The USIP grant funded the Business for Peace Collaborative panel discussion held March 25 at the Mershon Center. Moderated by WOSU’s Ann Fisher, the panel included:

- Patrice McMahon, associate professor of political science, University of Nebraska-Lincoln
- Christopher Gelpi, Chair of Peace Studies and Conflict Resolution
- Yoram Haftel, associate professor of international relations, Hebrew University of Jerusalem
- Mason Foster Ye, business scholar and managing member of The Foster Groupe LLC

Rovner, Friedberg highlight Mershon Center events

Each year the Mershon Center gives the Edgar S. Furniss Book Award to an author whose first book makes an exceptional contribution to the study of national and international security. The center also holds a memorial lecture in honor of Joseph J. Kruzel, an Ohio State faculty member killed in Sarajevo, Bosnia, while serving as deputy assistant secretary of defense.

In 2013-14, Joshua Rovner won the Furniss Award for Fixing the Facts: National Security and the Politics of Intelligence (Cornell, 2011), which explores the complex interaction between intelligence and policy and shines a spotlight on the problem of politicization. He spoke at the Mershon Center in November 2013.

The Kruzel Lecture was given in November 2013 by Aaron Friedberg, professor of politics and international affairs at Princeton University, on “A Contest for Supremacy: China, America and the Struggle for Mastery in Asia.” Friedberg served from 2003 to 2005 as deputy assistant for national security affairs and director of policy planning in the Office of the Vice President.
Students organize peace conference, awards ceremony

Each year the student Peace Studies Society at Ohio State organizes a speaking event and awards ceremony to recognize the efforts of undergraduates who have contributed to the cause of peace and justice. Almost 70 people attended a half-day conference held January 24 at the Mershon Center.

Sessions at the conference included “Speak Peace in a World of Conflict,” with Tom Carlisi and Jeff Brown of the Center for Compassionate Communication, and “Peace through Service in Rotary,” with the Rotaract Club of OSU.

A human rights panel and discussion included Patrick Coy, director of the Center for Applied Conflict Management at Kent State University; Julie Hart, professor of sociology and peace and justice at Ohio Dominican University; and John Carlarne, peace studies coordinator at the Mershon Center.

Integral to the conference was the Student Peace Award, given by the Peace Studies Society with support from the Mershon Center. Lauren Chen, a biomedical science major, was recognized for her work to empower children in the slums of Lenana, Kenya.

Two students also were recognized for their contributions to peace: William Lee, an international studies major, for his work on human rights in North Korea, and Swati Kumar, a business major, for her work on effective altruism.

The Rotaract Club of OSU also sponsored its Peace Through Service Award at the conference, recognizing the Business Builders Club at Fisher College of Business for its Alleviating Poverty Through Entrepreneurship program.

Book awards, Fulbrights highlight faculty honors

Mershon faculty members continue to win the highest honors in their fields, including major book awards, scholarships and grants.

Among the book awards were:

- Alice Conklin’s Mershon-supported book In the Museum of Man: Race, Anthropology, and Empire in France, 1850-1950 (Cornell, 2013) won the Pinkney Prize for Best Book in French History from the Society for French Historical Studies.
- Surge: My Journey with General David Petraeus and the Remaking of the Iraq War by Peter Mansoor (Yale, 2013) was a finalist for the inaugural Guggenheim-Lehrman Military History Prize and runner-up for best biography autobiogaphy from the Southern California Book Festival.
- Geoffrey Parker’s Global Crisis: War, Climate Change and Catastrophe in the 17th Century (Yale, 2013) won the British Academy Medal, Distinguished Book Prize from the Society for Military History and History Book of the Year from The Times and Sunday Times of London.

Several Mershon affiliates won Fulbright scholarships, including:

- Mershon faculty affiliate Philip Brown, professor of Japanese and East Asian history, won a 2014 Fulbright fellowship to research “Dam Imperialism: The Case of the Wusantou Dam, Tainan, and Related Projects” at the Institute for Taiwan History at Academia Sinica in Taipei.
- Mershon affiliated doctoral students (history) Kirsten Hildonen and Ian Johnson were selected for the Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad program. Hildonen traveled to Serbia and Johnson to Russia.

Major grants included:

- Mitchell Lerner, director of the Institute for Korean Studies, won a major grant from the Korea Foundation to develop and coordinate Korean studies courses for undergraduate students at Big Ten universities.
- Nicholas Brezovgole, associate professor of history, was part of a group that won a $123,000 grant from Britain’s Leverhulme Trust for “Exploring Russia’s Environmental History and Natural Resources.” The scholars will carry out collaborative fieldwork at three ecologically significant sites in Russia over a four-year period.
- Theodora Dragostinova, Yana Hashamova, Scott Levi, Pranav Jani, Brian Joseph and Mythili Sreenivas were part of an Ohio State faculty group that won a $175,000 grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation to organize a John E. Sawyer Seminar comparing Eastern Europe and South Asia.

Mershon welcomes former director as visiting scholar

The Mershon Center welcomed Charles F. Hermann as a visiting scholar in spring 2014. Hermann has a long history at the center, where he served as associate director starting in 1970 and then as director from 1980 to 1995.

Hermann then became founding director of the George H.W. Bush School of Government and Public Service at Texas A&M, where he now is the Brent Scowcroft Chair in International Policy Studies and International Affairs.

Hermann’s expertise is in American and comparative foreign policy, crisis management and simulation. His most recent edited book is When Things Go Wrong: Foreign Policy Decision Making Under Adverse Feedback (Routledge, 2012).

In April, he spoke on “Critical Foreign Policy Decisions: Continue or Change Course?”

Lauren Chen co-founded a nonprofit organization called The Supply, dedicated to empowering children in Lenana, Kenya, through education and civic engagement.

Charles Hermann, now at Texas A&M University, visited the Mershon Center in spring 2014. He served as director of the center from 1980 to 1995.
Participants in the Comparative National Elections Project, led by Richard Gunther, professor emeritus of political science, met in Marrakesh last spring to launch the fourth phase of the project.

Carolyn Morgan (center) interviewed Maher Fakhouri (right) and Michael Hugo of migra e.V., an integration center for immigrants in Pomerania, for her dissertation on anti-immigrant sentiment in Germany.

Young Rae Choi (right) interviewed a fisherman mending his net in the Guangmingcun area for her dissertation on urbanization and land reclamation along the coast of China.

Ayşe Baltacıoğlu-Brammer uncovered this Ottoman document dating to 1497CE during research in Istanbul for her dissertation on Safavid conversion efforts in Ottoman Anatolia.

Nicolle Etchart spent 10 weeks researching the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+) initiative for her dissertation on “Nature, Carbon and the Struggle over Value in Ecuador.”

Kelly Klein (left), doctoral student in dance, interviewed the artistic director of the Tibetan Institute for Performing Arts in McLeod Ganj, India, headquarters for the Tibetan government in exile.

Kevin Hachey (right) interviewed Oliver Rosenbauer, press officer for the World Health Organization, about the impact violence has on polio vaccination efforts in Afghanistan.

Nisha Rao drove this van nicknamed the “Green Mamba” into the field every day while researching the impact of poverty on sexual health decisions in Malawi.

Paul Niebrzydowski visited the Warsaw memorial to victims of the Katyn massacre while researching the postwar effort of the American Relief Administration in Poland.

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RESEARCH

Project:
Climate, Security, Health and Resilience

Principal Investigators:
J. Craig Jenkins, Mershon Center for International Security Studies
Ellen Mosley-Thompson, Byrd Polar Research Center
Geoffrey Parker, Department of History
Daniel Sui, Department of Geography
Lonnie Thompson, School of Earth Sciences

Climate change has been linked to the disruption of civilization, food scarcity and war. Although the number of armed conflicts across the globe has declined since the end of the Cold War, many scholars believe climate change could reverse this trend.

Rising temperatures are thought to increase the likelihood of extreme weather such as droughts, floods and hurricanes, disrupting food supplies and leading to conflict over dwindling resources, outbreak of disease and migration from environmentally stressed areas. Of particular importance is water scarcity, expected to affect 5 billion people by 2025.

Yet without specific evidence linking climate change to armed conflict, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change took only a cautious position on climate security in its most recent assessment report.

To fill in this gap, affiliates of the Mershon Center for International Security Studies, Byrd Polar Research Center and Center for Urban and Regional Analysis at Ohio State have come together to organize an interdisciplinary working group on the security implications of climate change.

The research group is focusing on two questions:

1. How does climate change pose a risk for U.S. national interests around the world? The working group is looking not just at the link between climate and conflict, but at which states and regions are most vulnerable to destabilization due to civil conflict and humanitarian emergencies. This nexus of climate change and fragile states has the most potential for regional spillovers that affect U.S. interests.

2. How should resources be deployed to protect U.S. interests from the effects of climate change? Under the Copenhagen accords, the United States agreed to finance climate mitigation and adaptation projects in the developing world. While mitigation efforts have a global effect by reducing greenhouse gasses in the atmosphere, adaptation efforts have a more localized effect with greater potential to reduce instability.

Two innovations separate this research from other projects on environmental security. First, the working group plans to develop a new theoretical framework by concentrating not on where conflict over resources has broken out, but on where people are coping with scarcity and vulnerability in peaceful ways. They believe the pursuit of environmental security can be channeled into cooperative arrangements that promote sustainable development.

Second, the Climate, Security, Health and Resilience (CSHR) initiative takes two complementary approaches to past and future. On the one hand, project leaders seek to "rewind" the tape of history to study similar climate-induced catastrophes in the past; on the other, they hope to "fast forward" the tape to attempt predictions of what might happen in the future based on our best understanding and climate models.

A major feature of CSHR is a series of workshops to take place in coming years on climate and health, climate and food security, climate and water security, climate and population dynamics and climate and human conflict. These events will be designed to answer questions such as:

- How does climate and associated climate change affect disease and human health?
- How does climate affect international security, including the spawning of instability and violence and new areas of international engagement?
- How does climate affect the resilience of societies and their ability to adapt and adjust to climate challenges?

CSHR also will encourage the preparation of faculty proposals for outside funding to private, federal and international agencies such as the National Science Foundation, National Institutes of Health, Gates Foundation and Mellon Foundation.

The initiative maps onto all three of Ohio State’s Discovery Themes: energy and environment, food production and security and health and wellness, as well as onto the College of Arts and Sciences’ initiative on environment, energy and sustainability.

It is also linked to two areas of focus at the Mershon Center — ideas, identities and decisional processes that affect security, and institutions that manage violent conflict — as well as to the broad mission of Byrd Polar — to conduct multidisciplinary investigations of polar, alpine and tropical processes to understand their role in the Earth’s ever-evolving climate system.
Project: Insecure Democracy: Risk and Political Engagement in South Africa

Principal Investigator: Sarah Brooks, Department of Political Science

The anti-Apartheid campaign in South Africa is an iconic example of a large social movement that led to a complete overhaul of laws and government. Yet, for as engaged as South Africans were during that struggle, they are conspicuously unengaged in community issues now.

In 2011, just 11 percent of South Africans reported they had attended a protest or demonstration, and a majority said they would “never do this.” Sarah Brooks would like to know why.

In this project, Brooks posits that the falling level of political participation in South Africa is due not to any formal barriers to active citizenship but to insecurity associated with the risks of violent crime and income loss, which foreclose for some the opportunity to engage.

This project builds on Mershon-supported research that Brooks conducted in Brazil, which found that citizens facing high risks of income loss or victimization by violent crime, without adequate means to buffer against those risks, systematically engage less in democratic politics.

Such findings are especially important in countries like Brazil and South Africa, where local governing bodies rely on citizen participation for distribution of resources, community development and mitigating a history of violent economic conflict. Without such participation, vulnerable citizens can be caught in a pernicious and self-reinforcing trap of poverty.

To research this issue, Brooks is commissioning a 1,200-person face-to-face survey in Cape Town and Johannesburg similar to one she previously ran in Sao Paulo and Recife, Brazil.

Questions will identify individual perceptions of vulnerability to loss of income and victimization by violent crime, the range of assets people have to cope with such risks and their participation in local political meetings. The location of all survey participants will be geo-referenced, and the data overlaid with maps of poverty and violent crime.

This survey will allow Brooks to identify the political causes and consequences of insecurity, and to explain how individual perceptions of risks and assets influence the likelihood of participation in democratic institutions.

It also will form the basis of an application to the National Science Foundation for support of a cross-national study of the effects of risk on democracy, as well as a book that contributes to dialogue on the “crisis of democracy” rooted in inattention to society’s most vulnerable members.
**Project:**
Peace Education and Training Repository

**Principal Investigators:**
John Carlarne, International Studies Program
Esther E. Gottlieb, Office of International Affairs

The field of peace studies and conflict resolution is only about 60 years old, but in that time it has evolved to ask researchable questions about nonviolent approaches to resolving international conflict and developed shareable information resources to show how education programs can promote peace and reconciliation.

In this project, Carlarne and Gottlieb capitalize on the field’s accumulated knowledge by creating an online data portal designed to document peace education training curricula and materials from around the world. Networks for shared learning about education and leadership are important because many communities in the world struggle with similar problems and can benefit from learning about each other’s experiences.

This portal will be the first step in developing a comprehensive one-stop resource tool that combines information about global research, education and peace-building programs that affect community, national and international peace and security. The repository will form the core resource for lifelong peace leadership education.

The role of education in peacebuilding and conflict resolution has been well documented. By consulting case studies, education modules and experiments in peacebuilding, users can learn how education complements and promotes the reconciliation process. Having access to a repository of case studies can provide leaders with options for the use of nonviolent methods in the face of conflict.

The objectives of the Peace Education and Training Repository (PETR) are to:

- provide resources for lifelong learning
- include a broad range of philosophical, belief-based and cultural perspectives
- draw resources from around the world, not just the “global North”
- provide free resources, open to all users in a variety of languages and formats
- attract participation from practitioners, researchers and policymakers alike

To build this unique resource, Carlarne and Gottlieb have engaged a graduate assistant, Lee Heward, to find and scan a wide range of peace-building resources previously unavailable for public use. These resources include materials from the archives of Chadwick Alger, who devoted 50 years of his research to peace and its promotion.

The Alger archives are being used to develop a prototype repository that will be free and open to all. Carlarne and Gottlieb plan to use this seed project as the basis for seeking external funding from business and philanthropic foundations, and to involve their students in the creation and development of the full repository.

Effective leadership requires key knowledge, skills and abilities, especially in peace work, which is often carried out at the grassroots level under difficult circumstances with few resources. The Peace Education and Training Repository will provide a way to keep the hard-won lessons and insights gained by peace practitioners, researchers and policymakers from being lost to history.
Was the U.S. civil war a “total war”? Most scholars believe it did not start out that way, but became a total war in the summer of 1862 when U.S. Gen. John Pope issued orders allowing union troops to live off the land, taking what they needed from Southern civilians.

In this book project, Joan Cashin disagrees with prevailing scholarship, arguing that the Civil War was from the beginning a total war, with troops from both militaries starting to confiscate large amounts of both food and timber from civilians as early as the spring of 1861. Although both the U.S. Army and the Confederacy did poorly at feeding their troops early in the war, the North became more efficient at supplying rations as the war went on. Even so, some soldiers made freelance foraging raids, while other units were authorized to take food from civilians, Cashin argues. Yankee soldiers also destroyed farms to keep food from Southern troops. The result was widespread food insecurity, hunger and even starvation.

But Union troops weren’t the only ones forcibly taking food from Southern civilians, Cashin argues; Confederate troops did the same, as well as destroyed food to keep it out of the hands of the enemy. Southern civilians were shocked at such treatment from their own military, yet this foraging took place throughout the war. In 1863 the Confederate government passed a “tax in kind” allowing agents to seize food in lieu of taxes; the law was widely resisted.

Timber was another resource forcibly taken by both armies, which needed it to construct winter quarters, roads and weapons and to use for firewood. Although the South had the nation’s largest reserves of pine and oak before the war started, Cashin argues, areas of sustained combat experienced rapid deforestation, leading to environmental degradation, death of wildlife and soil erosion. Both sides also burned forests in an attempt to conceal their movements or fend off attack.

Cashin argues that Southern civilians reacted with shock and fury to the actions of both armies, writing letters, holding public meetings, rioting or even shooting at troops. Civilians realized early on that both armies posed a direct threat to their own survival. Some civilians were imprisoned, and thousands became refugees when their own homes became unlivable. Yet while the image of the rampaging Union army lives on in historical memory, Cashin says, the destruction of resources by the Confederate army has been largely forgotten.

A grant from the Mershon Center allowed Cashin to travel to the National Archives in Maryland for three weeks to examine records from the U.S. Quartermaster General, Confederate Quartermaster Department and U.S. Army Judge Advocate General.

Her book brings a fresh perspective to the study of the Civil War, examining military-civilian relations; environmental history; the history of food, agriculture and diet; and gender relations since soldiers often took resources from women managing farms while the men were at war.

The book also demonstrates how collective memory can be selective, as people who have suffered in war don’t always want to remember what their own soldiers did to them.
**Project:**

*Unlikely Encounters in the Cold War: Bulgaria and the Global Order*

**Principal Investigator:**

Theodora Dragostinova, Department of History

The late 1970s and early 1980s were a time of turmoil across much of Eastern Europe as movements like Charter 77 and Solidarity caught world attention. Yet in Bulgaria, the Communist Party organized a lavish multiyear extravaganza to celebrate the 1300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state.

Within Bulgaria, the regime built monuments and museums, organized concerts and exhibitions, commissioned historical novels and films and held celebrations involving the entire population. Internationally, the party invited culture figures from abroad; sponsored events in Europe, Africa, Asia and North and South America; and assembled heads of state at the newly built convention center in Sofia.

In this book project, Theodora Dragostinova puts the 1300 Years Bulgaria Jubilee in a global context to tell the story of the 1970s through the experiences of a small state. Within Bulgaria, she shows how the social contract between the communist regime and its citizens was redefined in complex ways.

By focusing on national commemorations, Dragostinova explores the importance of national ideology for the Communist regime during times of economic and political turmoil. She reconstructs the dynamics on three levels:

- how the central authorities saw the events they orchestrated
- how regional officials fine-tuned national policies to reflect local needs
- how ordinary Bulgarians perceived the commemorations

Exploring the international aspects of the celebrations, she examines the messages Communist officials disseminated abroad in other Communist countries, the capitalist West and non-aligned countries.

Her work shows how soft diplomacy became an important arena of global interaction during this time, challenging the clear-cut divisions of the Cold War. Although the commemorations began as an exercise in state-controlled internationalism, the events gained a degree of independence as savvy intellectuals played to the sensibilities of their audiences in both the East and West.

This more fluid form of cultural diplomacy coincided with larger globalization trends, helped prepare both Eastern Europe and the world for the fall of Communism in 1989 and defined the nature of the post-socialism transition, Dragostinova argues.

A grant from the Mershon Center allowed Dragostinova to spend five weeks working in the archives of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as conducting oral history interviews in Sofia. She also spent a week at the UK National Archives in London as well as a week at the Open Society Archives in Budapest.
The Comparative National Elections Project (CNEP) is a multi-year, multi-country examination of citizen voting behavior and political attitudes in democracies around the world. In addition to the conventional factors that explain voting decisions, it has pioneered a focus on the communication processes through which voters receive information about policies, parties and candidates during election campaigns, along with more intensive analyses of sociopolitical values, and differing understandings of and support for democracy.

CNEP involves five Mershon Center faculty, as well as more than two dozen researchers in other countries.

The first edited book from this project, Democracy, Intermediation, and Voting on Four Continents, was published by Oxford University Press in 2007. The second, Voting in Old and New Democracies, edited by Richard Gunther, Paul A. Beck, Pedro Magalhães and Alejandro Moreno, is scheduled for publication by Routledge in 2015.

With support from grants by the Mershon Center and European Union, researchers met last spring in Marrakech, Morocco, to hammer out the research agenda and questionnaire design for their next round of surveys, initiate the themes for new cross-national research teams and plan the project’s next round of publications. At the Marrakech meeting, a number of decisions were made that will greatly enhance the Mershon Center’s visibility as the principal institutional supporter of this groundbreaking project.

The project website will be moved from the University of Lisbon to Ohio State, and all data standardization, file building and data archiving will be transferred from the University of Cape Town. This centralization will streamline the administration of the project under the leadership of Mershon faculty Richard Gunther and Paul Beck.

CNEP is rapidly expanding, and is now the second largest cross-national electoral survey project in the world. Its merged data set of more than 45,000 personal interviews is based on 26 surveys conducted on five continents.

It will soon expand with the addition of data from recent electoral studies or surveys currently being conducted in Germany, Indonesia, South Africa, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, the United States, Brazil, Colombia, Turkey and Uruguay. Other countries are expected to be added in future years.
**Project:**
Domestic Politics and the Shaping of American Diplomacy

**Principal Investigator:**
Mitchell Lerner, Department of History

In 2008, the Society for the History of American Foreign Relations (SHAFR) launched its annual Summer Institute, a seminar program in which diplomatic historians early in their careers gather for five days of discussion and instruction on a theme related to the conduct of American diplomacy.

The 2015 SHAFR Summer Institute will be hosted at The Ohio State University, directed by Mitch Lerner and organized around the theme “Domestic Politics and the Shaping of American Diplomacy.”

In 1980, historians such as Charles Maier of Harvard were lamenting the impending extinction of diplomatic history, reflecting the widespread belief that the field was dependent on government sources at a time when history was turning its focus to social and cultural methodologies.

However, reports of diplomatic history’s demise were greatly exaggerated, as the field embraced new methodologies, incorporating the role played by race, gender and ideology into its literature. Scholarship changed for the better, combining diplomatic history’s emphasis on internationalization, multi-archival research and transnationalism with newer methodological approaches, returning the field to the forefront of the profession.

Far from going extinct, diplomatic history is now described as in a “creative frenzy” on the cutting edge of methodological sophistication. However, the field’s evolution is causing some to question whether it has gone too far in abandoning past methodologies.

While new approaches have improved scholarly understanding of American international relations, Lerner argues, they also risk crowding out more traditional approaches rooted in power relations and political realism, economics and development. This is especially apparent in the de-emphasis of the relationship between American foreign relations and domestic politics.

Domestic politics plays a central role in foreign relations, Lerner argues. Political campaigns and elections, the influence and constraints of rhetoric, the role of lobbying groups and special interests, implementation of state power and policy, development of alliances, the influence of media, questions of legitimacy and public opinion and more all act to shape and frame American diplomacy, which can’t be understood apart from this context.

The 2015 SHAFR Summer Institute will bring together 10 to 15 assistant professors and advanced doctoral students to examine these questions through a series of discussions led by prominent historians of American diplomacy as well as at least one policymaker and publisher. Participants will read from an extensive reading list in advance as well as circulate their own research.

The objective is to develop a network of diplomatic historians trained in both traditional and modern methodologies of the field, and committed to reintroducing the relationship between politics and diplomacy so as to better understand the processes that affect international relations.
**Project:**
The Soviet Domestic Front of the Cultural Cold War, 1957–1970

**Principal Investigator:**
Gleb Tsipursky, Department of History

Much has been written about politics and diplomacy in the Cold War, but less about its cultural influences and even less about how the Cold War affected culture within the Soviet Union itself.

Gleb Tsipursky fills this gap by exploring the effectiveness of U.S. cultural diplomacy on Soviet grassroots, the impact of Western cultural propaganda on Soviet domestic and foreign policy and how culture shaped Soviet and non-Soviet perceptions of each other.

While mainstream narratives portray Soviet culture as drab, militant and politicized, Tsipursky challenges this notion by examining state-sponsored cultural entertainment for young people during the early Cold War. In 1962 alone, more than 9 million amateur performers participated in a variety of state-sponsored concerts, dances, shows and festivals in a network of clubs.

Tsipursky argues that through these activities the Kremlin was attempting to build a socialist version of modernity as an alternative to the Western model. While this socialist modernity powerfully shaped the Soviet citizenry’s beliefs and values, it was not without controversy.

Many young people expressed a preference for Western popular culture such as jazz and rock, while hardliners saw Western culture as subversive. This put club owners in an awkward position: If they offered Western activities, they risked censure but increased ticket sales. Young people exerted powerful influence by choosing whether to attend or perform at an event.

Tsipursky argues that to secure popular legitimacy for a socialist modernity, Soviet officials had to present an appealing version of Soviet culture — one in which people could find meaning and joy. His research shows that young people participated enthusiastically in official Soviet cultural activities, questioning the widespread notion that they scorned state-sponsored culture.

This widespread participation places state-sponsored popular culture at the heart of the Cold War, with great significance for policymaking. For example, Tsipursky argues that popular culture of this era shaped the beliefs and practices of the Gorbachev generation, making them more attuned to the West and more likely to seek peaceful solutions to the superpower struggle.

Tsipursky’s research sheds light on current beliefs and practices in Russia. Cold War efforts to build a Soviet modernity convinced many citizens that they live progressive and modern lives as good or better than their counterparts in the West. It also helps explain current efforts by Russian authorities to manage youth cultural tastes by sponsoring nationalistic performances by the youth movement Nashi, and repressing protest groups like Pussy Riot.

A grant from the Mershon Center allowed Tsipursky to travel to Moscow to research Soviet domestic cultural diplomacy, or the state’s use of internal cultural establishments to influence foreign visitors. He examined youth café records, tour group leader reports and accounts from foreign visitors and conducted interviews with participants.

The findings will be incorporated into Tsipursky’s forthcoming book, *Socialist Fun: Youth, Consumption, and State-Sponsored Popular Culture in the Cold War Soviet Union, 1945–70*.
Graduate Students

Ayşe Baltacıoğlu-Brammer (History) journeyed to Istanbul for five months with the help of the Mershon Center to conduct archival research. She used the hundreds of documents found in four archives and libraries for her dissertation, which examines Safavid conversion efforts in Ottoman Anatolia and their effects on the relationship between the Ottoman government and its subjects who converted to Kızılbaş/Shi’ite Islam from the 1450s to the 1630s. Some questions her research answered were: What was the religious atmosphere in Anatolia in the late 15th century? What were the main reasons for conversion from Sunni Islam to Twelver Shi’ite Islam? What forms did Safavid propaganda take in Anatolia, and what was the Ottoman response? Through her work she was able to further shape her dissertation topic using specific examples from primary sources as well as support her article, ““Heresy” or Tax-evasion? The Formation of Kızılbaş Communities in Anatolia and Ottoman Responses, 1450s–1630s,” published in the International Journal of Turkish Studies.

Young Rae Choi (Geography) used Mershon Center funds to travel to China from June to December 2013 to gather information on coastal reclamation for her doctoral dissertation. Her work aims to understand the rise of the latest reclamation fever and how this is creating new material, discursive natures and new subjectivities among coastal populations. She traveled to Beijing and a number of cities in Hebei province as well as Xiamen University in Xiamen, Fujian province. Through visits to fishing villages, she observed internal migration due to reclamation that leads to deterioration of the marine environment in addition to a hierarchical structure between local employees and non-local employees. After interviews with academics and policymakers, she found that there are extensive policies on coastal reclamation, but the core issue lies in understanding and implementing such policies. By exploring local budgets and constraints, her research suggests that the demand for new land created by coastal reclamation is driven not only by real use, but also by those who consider the land an investment asset.

Daniel Curzon (History) spent a week in Washington, D.C., researching two topics for chapters in his dissertation, “Cherry Tree and Eagle: The Empire of Japan and the United States of America in the Strategic Situation around the Pacific Rim from 1880–1920.” With Mershon Center funding, he was able to access documents at the Central Archives, College Park Branch Archives and Library of Congress. Focusing on the Allied Expeditionary Force, 1918–1920, in Siberia, as well as the Boxer Relief Expedition, 1900–1901, in Northern China, the research suggests that Japanese and American military forces were more willing to work together in the region than their governments may have been. A certain level of respect between the powers existed before the start of World War II, and the two nations seemed able to limit the other powers’ capabilities in the region.

Nicole Etchart (Geography) spent 10 weeks in Ecuador with the aid of the Mershon Center to pursue her research in the political, economic and social landscape of the struggle around payment schemes for ecosystem services. She focused specifically on the carbon mitigation initiative known as Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+) for her dissertation, “Nature, Carbon and the Struggle over Value in Ecuador.” Her combination of archival and field research that included interviews with indigenous leaders, intermediary organizations, researchers, designers of REDD+, leaders in Ecuador’s forest industry and key government officials in the Ministry of the Environment looked into the tension between Ecuador’s plans for agricultural and forestry modernization and its programs dedicated to protecting and re-forester the forests damaged by climate change and anthropogenic disturbance. She is looking forward to continuing her research and studying the ways that REDD+ is shaping Ecuador’s national agrarian development pathways and peasant livelihoods.

Kevin Hachey (Medicine) visited Geneva, Switzerland, for five weeks with the assistance of the Mershon Center. He set out to research his thesis for his MPH in epidemiology in the College of Public Health focused on the correlation between violence and the incidence of polio in Afghanistan. Through interviews with members of the international polio eradication team, he pursued several hypotheses: 1) violence impacts vaccination rates, which in turn allows the spread of polio; 2) conflict damages water and sanitation infrastructure, increasing transmission of the polio-causing virus; and 3) exposure to violence can cause emotional stress in children capable of reducing vaccine efficacy. He found that vaccine efficacy is not an issue, but rather inaccuracy in reporting is the problem with vaccination data. Violence and corruption in the area also may lead to mistakes in local planning, estimates and quality control, as well as problems in providing medical assistance in rural regions. Hachey is now revising his thesis after gaining a deeper understanding of the political and logistical realities of vaccination campaigns in Afghanistan.

Margaret Hanson (Political Science) traveled to Tajikistan, Kazakhstan and Russia during the summer of 2013 to research the implementation of land and property rights reform in former Soviet states. Her study seeks to explain why individual ownership of land contrasts sub-nationally among comparable provinces and municipalities despite the fact that federal legislation dictates these reforms. During her time abroad, she has conducted countless interviews with farm directors and agriculture and other ministry officials. Hanson discovered that the Western assumption that secure property rights lead to investment then economic growth is not present in these former Soviet states. Even though research is still in progress, she has found that property rights to land were not secure by almost any standard definition, and even so citizens were investing at great risk to their own personal finances.
Lindsey Ibañez (Sociology) spent a little over a month in Leon, Nicaragua, to research the role of community organizations and political institutions in ameliorating food insecurity among the impoverished. While overseas, Ibañez conducted surveys and interviews and observed many impoverished households, as well as collected data pertaining to resource mapping. She also conducted a pilot study of social network ties and labor market mobility. One of her conclusions was that since community participation in Leon is low, NGOs and microfinance projects do little to assist struggling families. She also found that when it came to work, there is a blending of the economic and social relationships, and therefore the food insecurity scale offers a better way to measure the dimension of poverty.

Kelly Klein (Dance) traveled to India for six months between 2013 and 2014 to research nonviolent performance-based and pedagogical strategies of contemporary activists. During her time there, Klein visited the Darpana Academy for the Performing Arts and the Tibetan Institute for the Performing Arts to further her research. She also spent time with numerous organizations, such as Samvad, and Sanved, with whom she learned about dance and dance movement therapy as well as participated in a march for tribal land rights. Klein found many connections between ethical frameworks, bodily practices and the creative arts that open possibilities for sustainable culture and positive social change.

Meri Ellen Lynott (Political Science) developed a greater insight into the enduring postwar international order through focused research on education. Using a Mershon Center grant, she was able to support a survey of international students in the United States as well as a fieldwork in China to take place at a later date. Her completed survey work at three institutions — The Ohio State University, University of Illinois and Michigan State University — offered insight into how studying in the United States affects the views of international students. Thus far she hypothesizes that this studying influences international students’ understandings of and attitudes toward key norms that underpin the present world order and produces its continuity. The results showed that student attitudes were positive toward economic liberalism, mixed towards Americans and America and insignificant toward multilateralism. In the next phase of her research, Lynott will compare the attitudes of Chinese students studying in the United States with those who chose to pursue their education in China.

Carolyn Morgan (Political Science) journeyed to Germany for almost two months with the help of Mershon Center funding to examine how the rise of anti-immigrant sentiment affects migrant communities, and public opinion and political participation by immigrants. During her time there, Morgan visited cities such as Rostock, Duisburg and Köln. She conducted interviews as well as meetings with immigrant-focused organizations and anti-neo-Nazi organizations. Through her research Morgan came to three conclusions: 1) right-wing extremism is becoming more pronounced in Germany; 2) immigration integration is a hot topic; 3) there are varying levels of right-wing extremism and immigrant integration in Germany, but it is unclear how this sentiment affects the social and political behavior of immigrant communities.

Paul Niebrzydowski (History) used Mershon Center funding to travel to Poland in April and May of 2013 to examine the postwar effort of the American Relief Administration (ARA) and its affiliates in Central Europe to prevent the outbreak of famine and epidemics. During his time there, Niebrzydowski visited church, private and state archives in order to conduct his research. He also visited the Hoover Institution in the United States. Niebrzydowski found that the ARA and its affiliated European Technical Advisors acted as semi-official American representatives, serving as intermediaries in the dissonance of postwar turmoil. This research helped Niebrzydowski complete several chapters of his dissertation as well as a series of articles for the German Studies Association.
Zoe Pearson (Geography) spent five months traveling in Bolivia to conduct dissertation research on coca control policies, coca-based livelihoods and the geopolitics of the war on drugs. Pearson spent much of her time conducting qualitative research in the Chapare and Yungas regions, two major coca growing regions. She also forged relationships with NGOs such as Andean Information Network and Somos Sur. Pearson conducted almost 100 interviews, attended important events such as the 4th Annual International Forum on the Coca Leaf and conducted participant observation. This research will comprise the core of Pearson’s dissertation, and she hopes to return to Bolivia in the coming year to complete her project.

Nisha Rao (Medicine) traveled to Malawi in summer of 2013 to research the impact of poverty on sexual health decision making. Her research was two-fold: 1) to explore whether a specific “mindset of poverty” exists in rural Malawi, and 2) whether people are applying this mindset to their sexual health decision making. In Malawi, Rao worked closely with Child Legacy International to conduct focus group discussions as well as many in-depth interviews. While analysis is still in the early stages, Rao has hypothesized that a mindset of poverty might permeate not only financial decisions but sexual decisions as well. Rao found that in Malawi, financial and sexual decisions are often intensely intertwined. These decisions often directly influence the short-term and the long-term future for these impoverished women.

Anindita Sengupta (Women, Gender and Sexuality Studies) spent five months in Delhi, India, to explore the ways in which the surrogacy industry defines and re-defines traditional understandings of reproductivity, sexuality, family and kinship. Sengupta’s research looked at whether surrogacy de-links reproduction from sexuality, marriage and heterosexuality, leading to new ideas of kinship, family and citizenship beyond the power of relations inherent in the process of birthing. During her time in Delhi, Sengupta conducted interviews and worked with Sama and the Centre for Social Research to examine their interventions on surrogacy. She found that while surrogacy is a multimillion-dollar industry, there is a huge taboo surrounding the issue, making it difficult to discuss. She also found that most surrogates choose surrogacy out of economic necessity, not as a form of volunteerism. Sengupta also reaffirmed her ideas about inequality surrounding the process of birthing in that only rich heterosexual couples have options for dealing with infertility.

Shahreena Shahrani (Near Eastern Languages and Cultures) traveled to Jordan to examine the marriage crisis among the youth there and its relationship to the state. Her research focuses on young Jordanians living in Amman and how they develop strategies to realize their common goals despite hardship and circumstance. By conducting interviews and asking questions regarding local expectations and youth practices of marriage, Shahrani discovered that the high cost of weddings makes it nearly impossible to get married without financial assistance. To overcome this burden, some Jordanian males explore wedding Syrian women because they could contract marriages at a lower cost. Her research also found that Jordanians are getting married later in life and dating longer. Jordanian women therefore run a greater risk of spinsterhood or honor killing if suspected of having sex outside of marriage. With so many requirements for constructing the right union, including ethnicity, religion and level of education, the results may affect traditional gender roles, sexual practices, exploitation of Syrian refugees and rate of unmarried Jordanian women.

Sri Devi Thakkilapati conducted research on the political and socioeconomic changes that transform Indian society and how they influence parenting practices with a three-month visit to Guntur, India. Her focus is on the privatization of women’s personal security and the way parents try to ensure their daughters’ protection. With aid from the Mershon Center, she visited three hostels for women and observed the formality and intensity of women’s security. Using the data collected through interviews with hostel administrators, residents and residents’ parents, Thakkilapati was able to make headway on her dissertation, “Securing a Future: Parenting and the Privatization of Security in Contemporary India.” She observed that administrators saw themselves as acting in loco parentis, entrusted to uphold the social standards of decency and modesty. This led to her finding that security arrangements draw on and re-inscribe notions of respectability that are tied to gender and caste identities.

Wei-Ting Yen (Political Science) launched her investigation into the role of economic insecurity in determining preferences for social security protection with a trip to Indonesia and Taiwan. She spent most her time in Indonesia gathering data and conducting interviews with key actors from policy designers to the secretary general of an important labor union. Through this work, Yen confirmed that the social security reform began just after the Asian financial crisis and that this economic unrest and insecurity triggered the reform. Her findings turned her pre-dissertation thoughts toward the corruption in Indonesia and whether government credibility affects support for a social insurance program. A second developing idea, based on observations from the Indonesian countryside, is to examine the relationship between informal protection schemes (such as kinship-based protection) and state programs.
Ralph D. Mershon Study Abroad Scholarship

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

1 Leah Moody toured a children’s health care center during the Public Health Perspectives program at Manipal University in India.
2 John Nemer went caravanning in Wadi Rum, Jordan, during a break from the AMIDEAST Intensive Summer Arabic Program. He is sixth in line in this photo.
3 Kathryn Bauer stood at Jinghshan Park overlooking the Forbidden City in China. She spent Maymester in the Food Safety, Security and Production program in Beijing.
4 Tina Li (third from left) posed for an O-H-I-O shot with fellow students at the Intensive Chinese Language Program in Qingdao, China: (l to r) Vincent Mei (Ocean University), Darrilyn Macklin (Ohio State) and Nick Pochedly (Ohio State).
5 Kelly Pyrak visited the famous Cross of the Morro on Pai Inacio during the Brazil Global May Program.
6 Tyler Parker visited the Roman Amphitheater in Amman, Jordan, during a break from the AMIDEAST Intensive Summer Arabic Program.
The Mershon Center awarded 12 study abroad scholarships for 2013–14. Winners and their courses of study were:

**Abraham Abergel**  
Sophomore, International Studies  
Institute of Terrorism Research and Response, Israel

**Kathryn Bauer**  
Sophomore, Food Science and Technology  
Food Safety, Security and Production in Beijing, China

**Marwa Berri**  
Sophomore, Political Science and Sociology  
Canadian Parliamentary Internship Program

**Bryanna Dickson**  
Sophomore, Economics  
Global May Uganda

**Anastasia Elder**  
Junior, English and Communication  
Culture, Society and History of South Africa

**Anna Irvine**  
Junior, International Studies and German  
Bonn Program, Germany

**Tina Li**  
Senior, International Studies  
Intensive Chinese Language Program, Qingdao, China

**Megan Mlnarik**  
Junior, International Studies  
Multicultural Histories and Legacies of London and Dublin

**Leah Moody**  
Junior, International Studies  
Public Health Perspectives in India

**John Nemer**  
Junior, Microbiology, Spanish and Arabic  
AMIDEAST Intensive Summer Arabic Program in Jordan

**Tyler Parker**  
Freshman, Arabic  
AMIDEAST Intensive Summer Arabic Program in Jordan

**Kelly Pyrak**  
Sophomore, International Studies  
Brazil Global May Program

Not pictured:  
Abraham Abergel
FACULTY PUBLICATIONS AND HONORS

Books and Journals

Chadwick Alger, Professor Emeritus of Political Science and Public Policy

Pioneer in the Study of the Political Process and on NGO Participation in the United Nations (Springer, 2014)

This volume honors the lifetime achievements of distinguished scholar Chadwick F. Alger on the occasion of his 90th birthday. Carolyn Stephenson presents Alger as a “Pioneer in the Study of the Political Process and on NGO Participation in the United Nations.” Part I offers an autobiographical note and a comprehensive bibliography of his academic publications. Part II includes three texts on “The Political Process in the UN,” namely “The Researcher in the United Nations: Evolution of a Research Strategy,” “Interaction in a Committee of the United Nations General Assembly” and “Interaction and Negotiation in a Committee of the UN GA.” In Part III, which focuses on “Civil Society Organizations in the UN System (NGOs),” three chapters deal with “Evolving Roles of NGOs in Member State Decision-making in the UN System,” “The Roles of NGOs in the UN System: From Article 71 to a People’s Millennium Assembly” and “Strengthening relations between NGOs and the UN system: Towards a Research Agenda.”

The UN System and Cities in Global Governance (Springer, 2014)


Peace Research and Peacebuilding (Springer, 2014)

This is the third volume to commemorate the 90th birthday of the distinguished scholar Chadwick F. Alger to honor his lifetime achievements in international relations, as president of the International Studies Association (1978–1979) and as secretary general of the International Peace Research Association (1984–1987). After a brief introduction by Alger, this volume presents six of his key texts on “Peace Research and Peacebuilding,” covering “The Quest for Peace: What Are We Learning?”; “The Emerging Toolchest for Peacebuilders”; “Peace Studies as a Transdisciplinary Project”; “Challenges for Peace Researchers and Peace Builders in the Twenty-First Century: Education and Coordination of a Diversity of Actors in Applying What We Are Learning”; “The Escalating Peace Potential of Global Governance”; “There Are Peacebuilding Tasks for Everybody”; and “What Should Be the Foundations of Peace Education?”

Tim Bartley, Associate Professor of Sociology

Looking Behind the Label: Global Industries and the Conscientious Consumer, with Sebastian Koos, Hiram Samel, Gustavo Setrini and Nik Summers (Indiana University Press, forthcoming)

What does it mean when consumers “shop with a conscience” and choose products labeled as fair or sustainable? Does this translate into meaningful changes in global production processes? To what extent are voluntary standards implemented and enforced, and can they really govern global industries? Looking Behind the Label presents an informative introduction to global production and ethical consumption, tracing the links between consumers’ choices and the practices of multinational producers and retailers. Case studies of several types of products — wood and paper, food, apparel and footwear and electronics — are used to reveal what lies behind voluntary rules and to critique predominant assumptions about ethical consumption as a form of political expression.
Paul Beck, Distinguished Professor Emeritus of Social and Behavioral Sciences

**Voting in Old and New Democracies**, ed. with Richard Gunther, Pedro Magalhães and Alejandro Moreno (Routledge, forthcoming)

Drawing upon 26 national election surveys from the Mershon-supported Comparative National Elections Project, *Voting in Old and New Democracies* is innovative in several ways. First, unlike most studies that restrict their attention to established Western democracies or single regions, it analyzes both old and new democracies, ranging from the United States to Mozambique, on five continents. Second, unlike most voting studies, the CNEP surveys utilize a common questionnaire to facilitate comparative analysis. Third, the analysis comprehensively examines factors underlying voting behavior, including previously neglected sociopolitical values and influences from media, interpersonal discussions and organizations. Fourth, it assesses changes in voting determinants over the 1992–2008 period, incorporating new factors such as the Internet. A longitudinal Spanish case study lengthens this timespan to 25 years in paralleling topics of the cross-national chapters, separating systemic changes due to modernization from election-specific influences of political parties and political leaders. Fifth, the book’s comprehensive analysis of voting behavior transcends a single paradigm by comparing the relative explanatory power of each of the four major “schools” of voting analysis. These innovations make it a major contribution to the burgeoning field of comparative political behavior that will attract readers from several disciplines and many countries.

Katherine Borland, Associate Professor of Comparative Studies


Designed to promote reflection and better practices among the prospective volunteers and organizers of travel-for-service experiences, *International Volunteer Tourism* provides a collection of narratives on short-term international volunteering in Central America written by North American organizers, student participants and Central American partners. The authors explore lessons learned from specific international service interventions in Nicaragua, El Salvador and Honduras, with some attention to Costa Rica and Guatemala. Based on a 2011 conference at the Mershon Center, this collection provides a nuanced, contextualized, historically evolving portrait of the increasingly popular practice of “voluntourism” with an eye toward pushing that practice toward meaningful social change.

Kevin Boyle, Professor of History (now at Northwestern University)

**The Splendid Dead: An American Ordeal** (Houghton Mifflin, forthcoming)

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

Nicholas Breyfogle, Associate Professor of History

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

One of the most pressing contemporary crises in Eurasia is the Soviet Union’s legacy of environmental degradation. Beyond analyses of specific current crises (the Aral Sea, most famously), we are only beginning to understand how the peoples of Eurasia viewed or utilized the “natural” world historically, or how the experience of recent destruction fits into long-term patterns. By taking a longue durée exploration of the relationship between humans and the ecologies, landscapes and water of Eurasia, this volume 1) strives to understand and contextualize the ecological traumas of the past century, 2) analyzes the broad patterns found at the nexus of Eurasians and the environment and 3) discusses the development of Eurasian conservation efforts. Based on a 2011 conference supported by the Mershon Center, this book aims to rethink our broad understandings of Eurasian history through an environmental lens.
THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

FACULTY PUBLICATIONS AND HONORS

Books and Journals (continued)

Philip Brown, Professor of History

Environment and Society in the Japanese Islands: From Prehistory to the Present, ed. with Bruce Batten (Oregon State University Press, forthcoming)

This volume is based on presentations at the eponymous conference held in March 2011 in Honolulu. The collection is distinctive for the breadth of interdisciplinary authorship and strong emphasis on pre-modern Japan and long-term trajectories. Topics covered include the environmental history of climate change in central Japan, “social drama” of earthquakes, history of dam construction, role of nitrogen fertilizers in the making of empire, colonial forestry in Taiwan, management of environments in the early capitals of the Kinki region, early hydrologic engineering projects in central Honshu, connections between climate and famine, plantation complex on the Ogasawara Islands and building of climate in post-1945 Tokyo.

Alice Conklin, Professor of History


Providing an up-to-date synthesis of the history of an extraordinary nation — one that has been shrouded in myths, many of its own making — France and Its Empire Since 1870 seeks both to understand these myths and to uncover the complicated and often contradictory realities that underpin them. It situates modern French history in transnational and global contexts and also integrates the themes of imperialism and immigration into the traditional narrative. New to this edition is greatly expanded coverage of events between 1815 and 1870 and new coverage of events from 2007 to 2013.

In the Museum of Man: Anthropology, Race, and Empire in France, 1850-1950 (Cornell University Press, 2013)

In the Museum of Man offers new insight into the thorny relationship between science, society and empire at the high-water mark of French imperialism and European racism. Alice L. Conklin takes us into the formative years of French anthropology and social theory between 1850 and 1900; then deep into the practice of anthropology, under the name of ethnology, both in Paris and in the empire before and especially after World War I; and finally, into the fate of the discipline and its practitioners under the German Occupation and its immediate aftermath. A riveting story of a close-knit community of scholars who came to see all societies as equally complex, In the Museum of Man serves as a reminder that if scientific expertise once authorized racism, anthropologists also learned to rethink their paradigms and mobilize against racial prejudice — a lesson well worth remembering today. Based on a 2009 conference at the Mershon Center.

Thomas Davis, Associate Professor of English

The Extinct Scene: Late Modernism and Everyday Life (Columbia University Press, Modernist Latitudes series, forthcoming)

In this study, Thomas Davis unfolds the relationship between late modernism’s various forms of attention to everyday life and the upheavals in the world-system that shifted the locus of power from Britain to America after World War II. He argues that late modernism underwent an outward turn to everyday life in phenomena as different as the late work of Virginia Woolf; rise of the documentary film movement; war travel books of George Orwell, W.H. Auden and Christopher Isherwood; Elizabeth Bowen’s gothic war stories; and the post-imperial vernacular fictions of Sam Selvon, Vic Reid and Colin MacInnes. The Modernist Latitudes series aims to capture the energy and ferment of modernist studies by continuing to open up the range of forms, locations, temporalities and theoretical approaches encompassed by the field.

Carole Fink, Humanities Distinguished Professor Emeritus of History

Cold War: An International History (Westview Press, 2014)

More than a bipolar conflict between two superpowers, the decades-long Cold War had implications for the entire world. In this accessible, comprehensive retelling, Carole K. Fink provides new insights and perspectives on key events with an emphasis on people, power and ideas, along with cultural coverage “from the Beetle to the Beatles.” Cold War goes beyond U.S.-Soviet relations to explore the Cold War from an international perspective, including key events and developments in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Fink also offers a broader timeline of the Cold War than any other text, charting the lead-up to the conflict from the Russian Revolution and World War II and discussing the aftermath of the Cold War since 1992.

Philip Brown, Professor of History

Environment and Society in the Japanese Islands: From Prehistory to the Present, ed. with Bruce Batten (Oregon State University Press, forthcoming)

This volume is based on presentations at the eponymous conference held in March 2011 in Honolulu. The collection is distinctive for the breadth of interdisciplinary authorship and strong emphasis on pre-modern Japan and long-term trajectories. Topics covered include the environmental history of climate change in central Japan, “social drama” of earthquakes, history of dam construction, role of nitrogen fertilizers in the making of empire, colonial forestry in Taiwan, management of environments in the early capitals of the Kinki region, early hydrologic engineering projects in central Honshu, connections between climate and famine, plantation complex on the Ogasawara Islands and building of climate in post-1945 Tokyo.
Danielle Fosler-Lussier, Associate Professor of Music

*Music in America’s Cold War Diplomacy* (University of California Press, forthcoming)

During the Cold War, thousands of musicians from the United States traveled the world, sponsored by the U.S. State Department’s Cultural Presentations program. Performances of music in many styles — classical, rock ‘n’ roll, folk, blues and jazz—competed with those by traveling Soviet and mainland Chinese artists, enhancing the prestige of American culture. These concerts offered audiences around the world evidence of America’s improving race relations, excellent musicianship and generosity toward other peoples. Through personal contacts and the media, musical diplomacy also created subtle musical, social and political relationships on a global scale. Although born of state-sponsored tours often conceived as propaganda ventures, these relationships were in themselves great diplomatic achievements and constituted the essence of America’s soft power. Using archival documents and newly collected oral histories, Danielle Fosler-Lussier shows that musical diplomacy had vastly different meanings for its various participants, including government officials, musicians, concert promoters and audiences. Through the stories of musicians from Louis Armstrong and Marian Anderson to orchestras and college choirs, Fosler-Lussier explores the value and consequences of “musical diplomacy.”

Richard Gunther, Professor Emeritus of Political Science

*Voting in Old and New Democracies*, ed. with Richard Gunther, Pedro Magalhães and Alejandro Moreno (Routledge, forthcoming)

Drawing upon 26 national election surveys from the Mershon-supported Comparative National Elections Project, *Voting in Old and New Democracies* is innovative in several ways. First, unlike most studies that restrict their attention to established Western democracies or single regions, it analyzes both old and new democracies, ranging from the United States to Mozambique, on five continents. Second, unlike most voting studies, the CNEP surveys utilize a common questionnaire to facilitate comparative analysis. Third, the analysis comprehensively examines factors underlying voting behavior, including previously neglected sociopolitical values and influences from media, interpersonal discussions and organizations. Fourth, it assesses changes in voting determinants over the 1992–2008 period, incorporating new factors such as the Internet. A longitudinal Spanish case study lengthens this timespan to 25 years in paralleling topics of the cross-national chapters, separating systemic changes due to modernization from election-specific influences of political parties and political leaders. Fifth, the book’s comprehensive analysis of voting behavior transcends a single paradigm by comparing the relative explanatory power of each of the four major “schools” of voting analysis. These innovations make it a major contribution to the burgeoning field of comparative political behavior that will attract readers from several disciplines and many countries.

Richard Hamilton, Professor Emeritus of Political Science and Sociology

*Miseducating Americans: Distortions of Historical Understanding* (Transaction Publishers, forthcoming)

In *Miseducating Americans*, Richard Hamilton examines accounts of American history appearing in textbooks and popular accounts and compares these with reports contained in scholarly monographs. The task: to determine how certain myths and misconstructions became accepted as recorded history. Hamilton provides much needed correction of those misleading accounts. Was America historically the “land of the free?” Not if you take into account slavery, discrimination and post-Civil War segregation policies. Was America in the late 19th century truly expansionist, as American textbooks imply, or did it actually capitalize on unexpected political and economic opportunities, like Russia’s desire to rid itself of Alaska? Was the acquisition of the Philippines a zealous profit-seeking effort aiming for “the China market,” or the fortuitous consequences of a move against Spain during the Spanish-American War? *Miseducating Americans* debunks many commonly accepted explanations of historical facts. Hamilton traces the sources of these misconstructions, which mostly come from history textbooks written by authors aiming for “popular audiences.” He then offers explanations as to how and why the inaccuracies have been repeated and passed on.
Books and Journals (continued)

Kelechi Kalu, Associate Provost for Global Strategies and International Affairs

United States-Africa Security Relations: Terrorism, Regional Security and National Interests, ed. with George Kieh (Routledge, 2014)

U.S.-Africa relations have experienced four major cycles. The first cycle was during the Cold War (1960–1990), when the United States developed a one-sided relationship with various African states in which the latter served as “foot soldiers” in U.S. competition with the Soviet Union. During the second cycle (1991–1998), the United States scaled down its security activities in Africa with the end of the Cold War. The third cycle (1998–2001) was characterized by an American search for an approach to frame its security relations with Africa. The fourth cycle began after the 9/11 terrorist attacks. Since then, the United States has expanded the scope of its security relations with Africa, including American security interests on the continent, AFRICOM and military cooperation.

Sean Kay, Mershon Associate

America’s Search for Security: The Triumph of Idealism and the Return of Realism (Rowman and Littlefield, 2014)

This book details the ways America’s ascendance to global superpower status was the result of its dueling foreign policy philosophies and forces: a historically expansive idealism balanced with an equally constant realist restraint. Sean Kay surveys major historical trends in American foreign policy and provides a new context for thinking about America’s rise to power from the founding period through the end of the Cold War. It details the post-Cold War rise of idealist foreign policy goals and the costs of abandoning realist roots, analyzing in-depth the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan as examples of outcomes that can befall America abroad when foreign policy objectives are muddied and unclear and fail to remain grounded. This book also focuses on America’s recent “pivot” to Asia, and efforts to restore a realist balance in the second Obama administration, concluding with a look at what the future of American power will look like in a rapidly evolving world in need of newer, more modernized and adaptable forms of leadership.

Peter Mansoor, Gen. Raymond E. Mason Jr. Chair of Military History

Surge: My Journey with General David Petraeus and the Remaking of the Iraq War (Yale University Press, 2013)

Surge is an insider’s view of the most decisive phase of the Iraq War. After exploring the dynamics of the war during its first three years, the book takes the reader on a journey to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where the controversial new U.S. Army and Marine Corps counterinsurgency doctrine was developed; to Washington, D.C., and the halls of the Pentagon, where the Joint Chiefs of Staff struggled to understand the conflict; to the streets of Baghdad, where soldiers worked to implement the surge and reenergize the flagging war effort before the Iraqi state splintered; and to the halls of Congress, where Ambassador Ryan Crocker and General David Petraeus testified in some of the most contentious hearings in recent memory. Using newly declassified documents, unpublished manuscripts, interviews, author notes and published sources, Surge explains how President George W. Bush, Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki, Ambassador Crocker, Gen. Petraeus and other U.S. and Iraqi political and military leaders shaped the surge from the center of the maelstrom in Baghdad and Washington.

John Mueller, Mershon Senior Research Scientist, Professor of Political Science

A Dangerous World? Threat Perception and U.S. National Security, ed. with Christopher A. Preble (CATO Institute, 2014)

In 2012, chair of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. Martin Dempsey contended that “we are living in the most dangerous time in my lifetime, right now.” In 2013, he was more assertive, stating that the world is “more dangerous than it has ever been.” Is this accurate? In this book, an edited volume of papers presented at the Cato Institute’s Dangerous World Conference, experts on international security assess, and put in context, the supposed dangers to American security. The authors examine the most frequently referenced threats, including wars between nations and civil wars within nations, and discuss the impact of rising nations, weapons proliferation, general unrest, transnational crime and state failures.
This book includes a detailed discussion, each organized in a similar manner, of the cases that have come to light of Islamist extremist terrorism since 9/11, whether based in the United States or abroad, in which the United States itself has been, or apparently has been, targeted. It springs from a set of papers generated in an honors seminar that John Mueller conducted in 2010 at The Ohio State University. After the course was over, many students voluntarily revised their papers, and then all were edited by Mueller. He has added an introduction as well as a headnote for each case.

Geoffrey Parker, Andreas Dorrpalen Professor of History

Imprudent King: A New Life of Philip II (Yale University Press, 2014)

Philip II is not only the most famous king in Spanish history, but one of the most famous monarchs in English history: the man who married Mary Tudor and later launched the Spanish Armada against her sister Elizabeth I. Geoffrey Parker draws on four decades of research on Philip as well as a recent, extraordinary archival discovery — a trove of 3,000 documents in the vaults of the Hispanic Society of America in New York City, unread since crossing Philip’s own desk more than four centuries ago. Many of them change significantly what we know about the king. The book examines his long apprenticeship; three principal interests (work, play, and religion); and major political, military and personal challenges he faced during his long reign. Parker offers fresh insights into the causes of his leadership failures: was his empire simply too big to manage, or would a monarch with different talents and temperament have fared better?

Cómo ser rey. Instrucciones del emperador Carlos V a su hijo Felipe [How to be king. Instructions of Emperor Charles V to his son Philip], ed. with Rachael Ball (Centro de Estudios Europa Hispánica, 2014)

Cómo ser rey provides — for the first time — a complete transcript of two lengthy original sets of secret instructions written by the Emperor Charles V to his son, the future Philip II of Spain, on May 4 and May 6, 1543. At the time, Charles was leaving Philip, who was not yet 16 years old, as his regent in Spain. The book provides a scholarly introduction to the instructions, a modern Spanish edition of the texts and an English translation of the introduction and of the instructions themselves. According to Parker and Ball, these documents prove that Charles composed and revised both instructions (by far the longest he ever wrote) entirely alone and in secret. The emperor personally wrote them at a time of great stress, as he was preparing to leave for war. Covering everything from advice about sex and marriage to frank assessments of the officials on whom Philip would have to rely, these secret instructions provide significant insights into the concerns of one of the greatest statesmen of the early modern period and a master class on how to be king.

Oded Shenkar, Ford Motor Company Chair in Global Business Management


The third edition of International Business offers an action-focused, practical approach to the topic, helping students understand the global business environment and its repercussions for executives. The book provides thorough coverage of the field, delving into fundamental concepts and theory; the cultural, political and economic environment; international business strategies; and even functional management areas. The third edition includes strengthened, expanded global cases, examples and “industry” and “country” mini-cases that give students practical insight into the ways companies actually behave within a competitive, global environment; updated coverage of key trends that affect how international business functions, including the drivers of globalization, e-commerce and the impact of the Internet, and international entrepreneurship; new material on technology issues, the impact of the financial crisis and problems in the EU; and expanded discussion of the skills and strategies students need to succeed in today’s international business environment, including dynamic capabilities, foreign direct investment and market entry strategies.
Books and Journals (continued)

Jennifer Siegel, Associate Professor of History


From the late imperial period until 1922, the British and French made private and government loans to Russia, making it the foremost international debtor country in pre-World War I Europe. To finance the modernization of industry, the construction of public works projects, the building of railroads and the development of the military-industrial complex, Russia’s ministers of finance, municipal leaders and nascent manufacturing class turned to France and Great Britain, its allies and diplomatic partners in the developing Triple Entente. Russia was so heavily indebted to its Western creditors that the debtor nation in many ways had the upper hand. French and British investors had such a vast proportion of their savings wrapped up in Russian bonds that any default would have been catastrophic. That default came after the Bolshevik Revolution brought to power a government that felt no responsibility for the debts accrued by the tsars for the purpose of oppressing Russia’s workers and peasants. The effect on allied morale, the Anglo-French relationship and international relations in the 20th century was grim and far-reaching.

Stephanie Smith, Associate Professor of History

Mexico’s Cultural Revolution: The Politics of Art in Post-Revolutionary Mexico (University of North Carolina Press, forthcoming)

The election of Gen. Alvaro Obregón in 1920 is commonly considered the end of the Mexican Revolution. In an effort to unite a largely illiterate country, Obregón turned to mural art — a technique used by the Mayans and Aztecs — and commissioned three of Mexico’s top artists to paint murals throughout the country. These muralists, along with other artists and writers of Mexico from the 1920s to the 1960s, are the subjects of Mexico’s Cultural Revolution. Stephanie Smith examines the interactions of the artists — most of whom belonged to the Communist Party — with the post-revolutionary government as it tried to roll back the reforms of the 1917 constitution. Smith argues that the fusion of revolutionary ideology and culture in the post-revolutionary era significantly influenced the Mexican state and shaped an identity that continues today. Among the artists Smith discusses are Diego Rivera, David Alfaro Siqueiros, Frida Kahlo, Tina Modotti and Trudi Blom.

Jeremy Wallace, Assistant Professor of Political Science

Cities and Stability: Urbanization, Redistribution, and Regime Survival in China (Oxford University Press, 2014)

China’s management of urbanization is an under-appreciated factor in the regime’s longevity. The Chinese Communist Party fears “Latin Americanization” — the emergence of highly unequal megacities with their attendant slums and social unrest. Such cities threaten the survival of nondemocratic regimes. To combat the threat, many regimes, including China’s, favor cities in policymaking, but Cities and Stability shows this “urban bias” to be a Faustian Bargain. Cities may be stabilized for a time, but the massive in-migration from the countryside that results can generate the conditions for political upheaval. Through its hukou system of internal migration restrictions, China has avoided this dilemma, simultaneously aiding urbanites and keeping farmers in the countryside. The system helped prevent social upheaval even during the Great Recession, when tens of millions of laid-off migrant workers dispersed from coastal cities. Jeremy Wallace’s powerful account forces us to rethink the relationship between cities and political stability throughout the developing world.

Alexander Wendt, Ralph D. Mershon Professor of International Security

Quantum Mind and Social Science (Cambridge University Press, forthcoming)

This book project explores the implications for social science of thinking about human beings and society as quantum mechanical phenomena. In the past there has been some very limited discussion of this question, but only as an intriguing analogy and thus it had essentially no impact. Wendt’s suggestion is that man and society really are quantum phenomena. The bridge between the microscopic world of quantum physics and the macroscopic world of society is provided by “the quantum consciousness hypothesis,” an argument now being advanced by growing numbers of physicists, neuroscientists and philosophers of mind that human consciousness is a macroscopic quantum process. Wendt addresses the implications of this hypothesis for three foundational issues in social science: the nature of human agency, the nature of society and the epistemology of social inquiry.
**Journal Issues**

**Timothy Bartley,** Associate Professor of Sociology  
Co-editor of *Regulation & Governance,* with Cristie Ford, David Levi-Faur and Walter Mattli (John Wiley and Sons: Volume 8, Issue 3, September 2014; Volume 8, Issue 2, June 2014; Volume 8, Issue 1, March 2014, Special Issue: Transnational Business Governance Interactions; Volume 7, Issue 4, December 2013; Volume 7, Issue 3, September 2013)

*Regulation & Governance* serves as the leading platform for the study of regulation and governance by political scientists, lawyers, sociologists, historians, criminologists, psychologists, anthropologists, economists and others. Research on regulation and governance, once fragmented across various disciplines and subject areas, has emerged at the cutting edge of paradigmatic change in the social sciences. The journal seeks to advance discussions between various disciplines about regulation and governance, promote the development of new theoretical and empirical understanding and serve the growing needs of practitioners for a useful academic reference.

**Nicholas Breyfogle,** Associate Professor of History  
Co-editor of *Journal of World History,* special issue on “Health, Disease, and Environment in Global History,” with John Brooke and Chris Otter (University of Hawaii Press: Volume 24, Number 4, December 2013)

Devoted to historical analysis from a global point of view, the *Journal of World History* features a range of comparative and cross-cultural scholarship and encourages research on forces that work their influences across cultures and civilizations. Themes examined include large-scale population movements and economic fluctuations; cross-cultural transfers of technology; the spread of infectious diseases; long distance trade; and the spread of religious faiths, ideas and ideals.

**Mitchell Lerner,** Associate Professor of History  
Consulting editor for *Passport: The Newsletter of the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations* (SHAFR: Volume 44, Number 2, September 2013; Volume 44, Number 3, January 2014; Volume 45, Number 1, April 2014)

*Passport* welcomes submissions of essays detailing research in foreign and domestic archives, dealing with the teaching of diplomatic history, or exploring other issues of interest to readers. *Passport* also carries personal notices, publication announcements, calls for papers, employment advertisements, fellowship notices, obituaries and other such items.

**Daniel Sui,** Distinguished Professor of Social and Behavioral Sciences  

*GeoJournal* is an international journal devoted to all branches of spatially integrated social sciences and humanities. This long-standing journal is committed to publishing cutting-edge, innovative, original and timely research from around the world and across the entire spectrum of social sciences and humanities that have an explicit geographical/spatial component. Its six major areas are economic and development geography, social and political geography, cultural and historical geography, health and medical geography, environmental geography and sustainable development, and legal/ethical geography and policy.
FACULTY PUBLICATIONS AND HONORS

Journals Issues (continued)

**Mythili Sreenivas**, Associate Professor of History and Women’s, Gender and Sexuality Studies

Guest editor for *Frontiers: A Journal of Women’s Studies*, special issue on “Reproductive Technologies and Reproductive Justice” (University of Nebraska Press: Volume 34, Issue 3, December 2013)

One of the premier publications in the field of feminist and gender studies, *Frontiers* has distinguished itself for its diverse and decisively interdisciplinary publication agenda that explores the critical intersections among — to name a few dimensions — gender, race, sexuality and transnationalism. Many landmark articles in the field have been published in *Frontiers*, thus critically shaping the fields of women’s, gender and sexuality studies.

**Judy Tzu-Chun Wu**, Professor of History and Women’s, Gender and Sexuality Studies


One of the premier publications in the field of feminist and gender studies, *Frontiers* has distinguished itself for its diverse and decisively interdisciplinary publication agenda that explores the critical intersections among — to name a few dimensions — gender, race, sexuality and transnationalism. Many landmark articles in the field have been published in *Frontiers*, thus critically shaping the fields of women’s, gender and sexuality studies.

**Alexander Wendt**, Ralph D. Mershon Professor of International Security


*International Theory* (IT) promotes theoretical scholarship about the positive, legal and normative aspects of world politics, respectively. The journal is open to theory of all varieties and from all disciplines, provided it addresses problems of politics, broadly defined, and pertains to the international. IT’s over-arching goal is to promote communication and engagement across theoretical and disciplinary traditions.
Articles, Essays and Book Chapters

**Hassan Aly**, Professor of Economics

“Bread, Justice, or Opportunities: The Determinants of the Arab Awakening Protests” (World Development, forthcoming).


**Timothy Bartley**, Associate Professor of Sociology


“Transnational Governance and the Re-Centered State: Sustainability or Legality?” (Regulation and Governance, 2014).

“Global Production and the Puzzle of Rules,” in Framing the Global, ed. by Hilary Kahn (Indiana University Press, 2014).


**Paul Beck**, Distinguished Professor Emeritus of Social and Behavioral Sciences


**Katherine Borland**, Associate Professor of Comparative Studies


**Rachel Bowen**, Assistant Professor of Political Science


**Bear Braumoeller**, Associate Professor of Political Science


**Sarah Brooks**, Associate Professor of Political Science


**Philip Brown**, Professor of History


“Call it a ‘Wash’? Conundrums of Technological Modernization and Flood Amelioration in Early 20th Century Niigata Prefecture, Japan” (The Asia-Pacific Journal: Japan Focus, forthcoming).

“Suigaichi de okonowareta warichi seido” (Warichi in a Flood-Prone Region), in Okazu Bunsui Shiryōkan, Bunsui-machi (forthcoming).


**Gregory Caldeira**, Ann and Darrell Dreher Chair in Political Communication and Policy Thinking


**Joan Cashin**, Associate Professor of History


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


“Migration and marriage: modeling the joint process,” with Bohyun Jang and Anastasia Snyder (Demographic Research, 2014).
Articles, Essays and Book Chapters


Amy Cohen, Professor of Law


“When the State Tries to See Like a Family: Cultural Pluralism and the Family Group Conference in New Zealand,” with Ilana Gershon (Political and Legal Anthropology Review, 2013).


Leo Coleman, Associate Professor of Comparative Studies

“Inside and Outside the House: A Narrative of Domesticity and Danger in Delhi” (Journal of Contemporary Ethnography, special issue on “Migrant Narratives,” ed. by Susan Coutin and Erica Vogel, forthcoming).

“Building, Anarchism, and ADR” (Political and Legal Anthropology Review, 2014).


Mathew Coleman, Associate Professor of Geography

“Interview with Elizabeth Povinelli, with Mat Coleman and Kathryn Yusoff” (Environment and Planning D: Society and Space website, March 6, 2014).

“Automobility, Immobility, Altermobility: Surviving and Resisting the Intensification of Immigrant Policing,” with A. Stuesse (City and Society, 2014).


Alice Conklin, Professor of History


Thomas Davis, Associate Professor of English


“The Historical Novel at History’s End: Virginia Woolf’s The Years” (Twentieth-Century Literature, 2014).

“Elizabeth Bowen’s War Gothic” (Textual Practice, special issue on Elizabeth Bowen, 2013).

Theodora Dragostinova, Associate Professor of History


William P. “Chip” Eveland, Professor of Communication


“Political knowledge,” with M.J. Hutchens, in Concise encyclopedia of communication, ed. by W. Donsbach (Blackwell, forthcoming).


“Stimulating the quasi-statistical organ: Fear of social isolation motivates the quest for knowledge of the opinion climate,” with A.F. Hayes and J. Matthes (Communication Research, 2013).


Carter V. Findley, Humanities Distinguished Professor of History


Danielle Fosler-Lussier, Associate Professor of Music


Christopher Gelpi, Chair of Peace Studies and Conflict Resolution


“Caveat Consusuar!” (Political Violence @ A Glance, March 20, 2014).


Mark Grimsley, Associate Professor of History


“The Hero’s Adventure in Sands of Iwo Jima” (World War II, July/August 2014).

“Casablanca and the Politics of Sacrifice” (World War II, May/June 2014).

“The Moral World of Twelve O’Clock High” (World War II, March/April 2014).


“What If the Japanese Had Won at Midway?” (World War II, July/August 2013).

Richard Gunther, Professor Emeritus of Political Science


“From Consensus Transition to Adversary Democracy,” with José Ramón Montero, in Spain in Europe: Not the Same as it Was? ed. by Josep Colomer (Georgetown University Press, forthcoming). Also in Democracia, política i societat: Homenatge a Rosa Virós (Universitat Pompeu Fabra, 2012).

“Prefacio,” in El comportamiento electoral mexicano en las elecciones de 2012, ed. by Alejandro Moreno and Gustavo Meixueiro (Congreso de la Unión, 2014).


“Partis, systèmes de partis et élections,” with José Ramón Montero, in Politique de l’Espagne, ed. by Hubert Peres and Christophe Roux (Economica, 2014).

Peter Hahn, Professor of History


“America and the Middle East in the 1970s” (Reviews in American History, forthcoming).


Richard Hamilton, Professor Emeritus of Political Science and Sociology


Yana Hashamova, Professor of Slavic and East European Languages and Literatures

“Looking for the Balkan (Br)other: Representations of Bulgarians in Russian Film” (The Russian Review, forthcoming).


“(Im)possible Love and Erotic (Non)representations,” in Selected Papers of the 19th International Conference on Literature and Psychoanalysis, ed. by Frederico Pereira (Instituto Superior de Psicologia Aplicada, Lisbon, forthcoming).
FACULTY PUBLICATIONS AND HONORS

Articles, Essays and Book Chapters (continued)

Richard Herrmann, Social and Behavioral Sciences Distinguished Professor of Political Science


David Hoffmann, Professor of History


Pranav Jani, Associate Professor of English


“A Home of One’s Own: Gender, Family, and Nation in Indian-American Literature and Film” in The New South Asian Diaspora, ed. by Om Dwivedi (Rodopi, 2014).

J. Craig Jenkins, Director, Mershon Center for International Security Studies


John Kachel, University Chaired Professor of Applied Microeconomics

“Theoretical and Experimental Analysis of Auctions with Externalities,” with Youxin Hu and Lixin Ye (Games and Economic Behavior, forthcoming).


“Coalition formation in a Legislative Voting Game,” with Nels Christiansen and Sotiris Georgoneous (AEJ: Microeconomics, 2014).


Kelechi Kalu, Professor of African American and African Studies


“The Silk Road: Travel and Trade in Pre-Moder Inner Asia” (Bedford/St. Martin’s Digital Collection, forthcoming).

Sean Kay, Mershon Associate

“Africa’s Sputnik Moments” (Survival, 2013).


Ousman Muzrik Kobo, Associate Professor of History

“Yussif Afa Ajura, A Muslim Reformer in Ghana” (Oxford Islamic Studies Online, 2013).


Mitchell Lerner, Associate Professor of History


“Almost a Populist’: The Impact of the South on Lyndon Johnson” (Southwestern Historical Quarterly, 2014).

Review of Beyond the Cold War, by Mark Lawrence and Frank Gavin (Journal of Cold War Studies, 2014).

“We Must Bear a Good Deal of Responsibility for it’: The White House Tapes and the War in Vietnam,” in Teaching The Vietnam War, ed. by Matt Masur and John Tully (University of Wisconsin Press, 2013).


Scott Levi, Associate Professor of History


“The Silk Road: Travel and Trade in Pre-Modern Inner Asia” (Bedford/St. Martin’s Digital Collection, forthcoming).
“Farghana Valley,” in Encyclopaedia of Islam, Three, ed. by Gudrun Krämer et al. (Brill Online, 2014).


R. William Liddle, Professor Emeritus of Political Science


“Political Science Scholarship on Indonesia: Revived but Constrained,” in Producing Indonesia: The State of the Field of Indonesian Studies, ed. by Eric Tagliacozzo (Cornell Southeast Asia Program Publications, 2014).


“Korupsi Kekuasaan” [Corruption of Power] (Kompas, January 22, 2014).


Eric MacGilvray, Associate Professor of Political Science


Peter R. Mansoor, Gen. Raymond E. Mason Jr. Chair of Military History


“Why Al-Qaeda in Iraq is Maliki’s Problem, Not America’s” (Defense One, January 7, 2014).


Review of Invisible Armies, by Max Boot (Military History, July 2013).

Robert McMahon, Ralph D. Mershon Professor of History


Kendra McSweeney, Associate Professor of Geography


Katherine Meyer, Professor Emeritus of Sociology

Articles, Essays and Book Chapters (continued)

Mark Moritz, Associate Professor of Anthropology


John Mueller, Woody Hayes Chair Emeritus in National Security Studies


“At Issue: Does use of chemical weapons warrant military intervention?” in CQ Researcher: Chemical and Biological Weapons: Can they be eliminated or controlled? (CQ Press, December 13, 2013).


“Targeting needles, or adding more hay? The NSA has institutionalized alarumist thinking and is remarkably resistant to counter-information” (Indian Express, November 13, 2013).

“Syria: It Wasn’t Isolationism” (nationalinterest.org, October 14, 2013).

“America Is Spending Too Much on Defense: To bring budgets into line, we need to move past irrational threats” (slate.com, October 3, 2013).


“Caution: Syria Ahead: Why the U.S. is unlikely to rush into Syria with guns blazing” (Indian Express, August 31, 2013).

“Are Terror Warnings Pointless? How overreacting to al-Qaida ‘chatter’ harms America” (slate.com, August 7, 2013).


Anthony Mughan, Professor of Political Science

“Parties, Conditionality and Leader Effects” (Party Politics, forthcoming).

Erik Nisbet, Assistant Professor of Communication


Indian Express (now at Georgetown University)

“Needing the Sirens: The Politics of IMF Program Participation,” with Byungwon Woo (Political Science Research and Methods, forthcoming).


“Are Developing Countries Really Defying the Embedded Liberalism Compact?” with Nita Rudra (World Politics, 2014).

“Irфан Nooruddin, Associate Professor of Political Science


Review of Corruption and Reform in India: Public Services in the Digital Age, by Jennifer Bussell (Studies in Indian Politics, 2013).
Dorothy Noyes, Professor of English and Comparative Studies


“Aesthetic is the Opposite of Anaesthetic: On Tradition and Attention” (Journal of Folklore Research, forthcoming).


Geoffrey Parker, Andreas Dorpalen Professor of History


Cathy Rakowski, Associate Professor of Rural Sociology and Women’s Studies
“Challenges and Opportunities for a Human Rights Frame in South Korea: Context and Strategizing in the Anti-Domestic Violence Movement,” with Min Sook Heo (Violence Against Women, May 2014).

“AIP Report: Developing and Implementing Courses on Women and Gender in Agriculture,” report summarizing analysis of existing courses and feasibility of planned course development to mainstream gender into the agricultural curriculum at two Indian universities (submitted to Dr. Ramasamy, national director of the Agricultural Innovation Partnership in India, July 2013).

Philipp Rehm, Assistant Professor of Political Science
“Occupations as a Site of Political Preference Formation,” with Herbert Kitschelt (Comparative Political Studies, forthcoming).


Randall Schweller, Professor of Political Science

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


“The Non-constitutional Non-Crisis” (Slate, June 5, 2014).

“‘Privatization’ is Not ‘Privacy,’” (Huffington Post, April 11, 2014).


“Using the Syria Debate to Launch War Powers Reform” (Huffington Post, September 9, 2013).

“Rebalancing War Powers: President Obama’s Momentous Decision” (Huffington Post, September 2, 2013).

Articles, Essays and Book Chapters (continued)


Oded Shenkar, Ford Motor Company Chair in Global Business Management


Amy Shuman, Professor of English

“Impact on Typically Enrolled Students of Inclusive College Programs Serving Students with ID,” with Margo Izo (Journal of Postsecondary Education and Disability, forthcoming).


Review of They Called Me Meyer July, by Meyer Kirshenblatt and Barbara Kirshenblatt-Gimblett (Western Folklore, forthcoming).

Review of They Called Me Meyer July, by Meyer Kirshenblatt and Barbara Kirshenblatt-Gimblett (Western Folklore, forthcoming).


Jennifer Siegel, Associate Professor of History


Allan Silverman, Professor of Philosophy


“Plato’s Republic as a Vocation,” in Reason and Analysis in Ancient Greek Philosophy, ed. by Georgios Anagnostopoulos and Fred D. Miller Jr. (Springer, 2013).


Stephanie Smith, Associate Professor of History


Mythele Sreenivas, Associate Professor of History and Women’s, Gender and Sexuality Studies

“Contraception and Conjugality in Late Colonial India,” in Conjugality and Marital Form in South Asia, ed. by Srimati Basu and Lucinda Ramberg (Women Unlimited, 2014).


David Stebenne, Professor of History and Law


“Columbia has Had This Dysfunctional Before” (History News Network, October 16, 2013).


“Congress Has Been This Dysfunctional Before” (History News Network, October 16, 2013).


“Columbia has Had This Dysfunctional Before” (History News Network, October 16, 2013).

Daniel Sui, Distinguished Professor of Social and Behavioral Sciences

“Crossing the qualitative-quantitative chasm III: Enduring methods, open geography, participatory research, and the fourth paradigm,” with D. DeLyser (Progress in Human Geography, 2014).


“Citizen science, crowd mapping, and China’s environmental problems” (GeoWorld, September 2013).

“Can red China become green China? Or why do we need to care about China’s current environmental crisis?” (GeoWorld, June 2013).

“The gun owner next door, geoprivacy, and beyond” (GeoWorld, March 2013).


“GIS as media: Mediated geographies and geographies of media through the geoweb,” in Geographies of Media/ Mediated Geographies (Springer, 2013).


Alexander Thompson, Associate Professor of Political Science


Gleb Tsipursky, Assistant Professor of History


Review of Americans Experience Russia: Encountering the Enigma, 1917 to the Present, by Choi Chatterjee and Beth Holm gren (Europe-Asia Studies, April 2014).

“Class-Sourcing: Student-Created Digital Artifacts as a Teaching Strategy” (The National Teaching and Learning Forum, February 2014).


“‘Komsomolu prikhoditsia ob’avit’ besposhchadnuiu i reshitel’nuiu voinu protiv veskh tipov stiliag’: Politika v otnoshenii ‘vesternizirovannoi molodezhi’ v Sovetskom Soiuze pri N. S. Khrushcheve” [The Komsomol Has to Declare a Merciless and Decisive War against All Types of Stiliagi. Policy Regarding Westernized Youth in the Soviet Union under N. S. Khrushchev] (Novoei sheia istoriia Rossii, Fall 2013).

“The Ask the Expert” column on class-sourcing (onCampus, The Ohio State University, December 13, 2013).

“Le flic, c’est moi. Junge Freiwilligenmilizen in Russland” [I am the Cop: Youth Patrols in Russia] (Ostropa, November-December 2013).


Review of Hooligans in Khrushchev’s Russia: Defining, Policing, and Producing Deviance during the Thaw, by Brian LaPierre (Slavic and Eastern European Review, October 2013).

“Class-sourcing as a Teaching Strategy” (Inside Higher Ed, October 18, 2013).

Review of Divided Dreamworlds? The Cultural Cold War in East and West, ed. by Peter Romijn, Giles Scott-Smith, and Joes Segal (European Journal of Communication, Summer 2013).


“Class-sourcing History: Revisions and Envisioning the Future” (Teaching History, Dickinson College, September 2013).

“Class-sourcing History: Teaching Students Digital Skills” (Teaching History, Dickinson College, September 2013).

“Class-sourcing History: Teaching Students, Serving the Public, and Staying Relevant” (Teaching and Learning History Community, “Teaching Tips,” American Historical Association, July 2013).

“Class-sourcing Slavic and Eurasian Studies: Teaching Students, Serving the Public and Staying Relevant” (ASEEES NewsNet, June 2013).

“Sovetskaia molodez’ v epokhu ‘ottepeli’: povedencheskie modeli,” [Soviet Youth in the
Articles, Essays and Book Chapters (continued)


Daniel Verdier, Professor of Political Science

“The Dilemma of Informal Governance with Outside Option as Solution” (International Theory, forthcoming).


Jeremy Wallace, Associate Professor of Political Science


Bruce Weinberg, Professor of Economics


“Group Design with Endogenous Associations” (Regional Science and Urban Economics, March 2013).


Herbert Weisberg, Professor Emeritus of Political Science


Elizabeth Weiser, Associate Professor of English


“Burke and Words: Conversations with the Agents,” in Burke, War, Words: Rhetorizing Dramatism, reprinted in Twentieth Century Literary Criticism, ed. by Lawrence Trudeau (Gale, 2014).


“Dorothy Day: Personalizing (to) the Masses,” in Women and Rhetoric between the Wars, ed. by Elizabeth Weiser, Ann George and Janet Zepeerrick (Southern Illinois University Press, 2013).


Judy Tzu-Chun Wu, Professor of History and Women’s, Gender and Sexuality Studies


Roundtable Comments for “Reshaping History: The Intersection of Radical and Women’s History” (Journal of Women’s History, Special 25th Anniversary Issue, Winter 2013).


Honors, Awards and Service

**Hassan Aly**, Professor of Economics
Technical advisor, International Monetary Fund (2013-)
President, Middle East Economics Association (2012-)
Member, Board of Trustees, Economic Research Forum (2012-)

**Timothy Bartley**, Associate Professor of Sociology
Co-editor, *Regulation & Governance* (2012-)
Fellow, Indiana University Press and Indiana University Center for the Study of Global Change “Framing the Global” Project (2011-14)

**Katherine Borland**, Associate Professor of Comparative Studies
Director, Center for Folklife Studies (2014-18)

**Bear Braumoeller**, Associate Professor of Political Science
Councilor of the Peace Science Society International (2011-15)

**Nicholas Breyfogle**, Associate Professor of History
Leverhulme Trust, International Network Grant for “Exploring Russia’s Environmental History and Natural Resources” (2013-16)
National Endowment for the Humanities Fellowship for University Teachers (2013-14)
Editor, *Origins: Current Events in Historical Perspective* (2007-)

**Philip Brown**, Professor of History
Fulbright Scholar, for “Dam Imperialism: The Case of the Wusantou Dam, Tainan, and Related Projects” at the Institute for Taiwan History at Academia Sinica in Taipei, Taiwan (2013-14)

**Gregory Caldeira**, Ann and Darrell Dreher Chair in Political Communication and Policy Thinking
Lasting Contribution Award, Law and Courts Section, American Political Science Association, for “Organized Interests and Agenda Setting in the U.S. Supreme Court,” with Jack Wright (2013)

**John Carlarne**, Peace Studies Coordinator
Public Education for Peacebuilding Support grant, United States Institute for Peace, for “Business for Peace Collaboratory,” with Esther Gottlieb (2013-)

**Joan Cashin**, Associate Professor of History
Chair, Charles Sydnor Prize Committee, Southern Historical Association (2014-)
Vice President, Abraham Lincoln Institute, Washington, D.C. (2013-14)

**John Casterline**, Robert T. Lazarus Professor in Population Studies
Principal Investigator for “Television and International Family Change,” Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (2010-15)
Principal Investigator for “Initiative in Population Research,” Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (2009-14)
Director, Initiative in Population Research, The Ohio State University (2009-)

**Amy Cohen**, Professor of Law
Fellow, Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Studies, Harvard University (2013-14)

**Leo Coleman**, Associate Professor of Comparative Studies
Visiting Associate Professor, Hunter College, City University of New York (2014-15)

**Mathew Coleman**, Associate Professor of Geography
Principal Investigator for “Grounding the Anthropocene: Sites, Subjects, and Struggle in the Bakken Oil Fields,” with Bruce Braun, Mary Thomas and Kathryn Yusoff, Antipode Foundation International Workshop Award (2014-15)
Principal Investigator for “Grounding the Anthropocene: A Geontology of the Bakken Oilfields, Global Midwest,” with Bruce Braun, Thomas Davis, Daniel Philippon, Mary Thomas, Max Woodworth and Kathryn Yusoff, Humanities Without Walls, Andrew Mellon Foundation (2014)
Alumni Award for Distinguished Teaching, The Ohio State University (2013)
Honors, Awards and Service (continued)

Alice Conklin, Professor of History
Pinkney Prize for Best Book in French History, Society for French Historical Studies, for In the Museum of Man: Race, Anthropology, and Empire in France, 1850-1950 (2014)
Ohio Academy of History Publication Award for In the Museum of Man: Race, Anthropology, and Empire in France, 1850-1950 (2014)

Thomas Davis, Associate Professor of English
Principal Investigator for “Grounding the Anthropocene: A Geontology of the Bakken Oilfields, Global Midwest,” with Bruce Braun, Mathew Coleman, Daniel Phillipon, Mary Thomas, Max Woodworth and Kathryn Yusoff, Humanities Without Walls, Andrew Mellon Foundation (2014)

Theodora Dragostinova, Associate Professor of History
Co-Investigator, John E. Sawyer Seminar on the Comparative Study of Cultures, focused on the Balkans and South Asia, Andrew W. Mellon Foundation (2013-14)
William P. “Chip” Eveland, Professor of Communication
Sarah Evans Mattox Faculty Research Award, School of Communication (2014)
Associate Editor, Human Communication Research (2012-)

Carter V. Findley, Humanities Distinguished Professor of History
Honorary Membership, Turkish Historical Society (2013)

Esther Gottlieb, Senior Advisor for International Affairs
Public Education for Peacebuilding Support grant, United States Institute for Peace, for “Business for Peace Collaboratory,” with John Carlarne (2013-)
Member, Ohio International Education Advisory Committee (2009-)

Peter L. Hahn, Professor of History
Consultations with Middle East experts, Departments of State, Defense and Justice (2013)
Confidential consultations with a member of the U.S. Congress from Ohio regarding prospective U.S. military action in Syria (2013)
Office of the Secretary of Defense, paid internship program for Ohio State graduate students in history (2012-17)

Yana Hashamova, Professor of Slavic and East European Languages and Literatures
Chair, Department of Slavic Languages and Cultures (2013-)
Heldt Prize for best article, Association for Women in Slavic Studies for “War Rape: (Re)defining Motherhood, Fatherhood, and Nationhood” (2013)
Director, Center for Slavic and East European Studies (2007-)

Richard Herrmann, Social and Behavioral Sciences Distinguished Professor of Political Science
Chair, Department of Political Science, The Ohio State University (2011-)

David L. Hoffman, Professor of History
Alumni Award for Distinguished Teaching, The Ohio State University (2013)

Pranav Jani, Associate Professor of English
Co-Investigator, John E. Sawyer Seminar on the Comparative Study of Cultures, focused on the Balkans and South Asia, Andrew W. Mellon Foundation (2013-14)

J. Craig Jenkins, Professor of Sociology, Political Science and Environmental Science
Principal Investigator, “Bridging Micro and Macro in the Study of Political Mobilization,” with Andrew Martin, National Science Foundation (2013-15)
Director, Mershon Center for International Security Studies (2011-)

Chair, Department of History, The Ohio State University (2006-)

J. Craig Jenkins, Professor of Sociology, Political Science and Environmental Science

John H. Kagel, University Chaired Professor of Applied Microeconomics
Principal Investigator for “Collaborative Research: Team versus Individual Choices in Strategic Environments,” with David Cooper, National Science Foundation (2012-15)

Kelechi Kalu, Professor of African American and African Studies
Board Member, Ohio Advisory Committee of the U.S. Global Leadership Coalition (2013-)
Bai Bureh Outstanding Service Award, Sierra Leone Club of Columbus (2013)
Associate Provost for Global Strategies and International Affairs, The Ohio State University (2012-)
Principal Investigator for “Capacity building program for U.S. undergraduate study abroad (Ethiopia),” U.S. Department of State, Education and Cultural Affairs (2012-15)

Sean Kay, Meroshon Associate Director, Arneson Institute for Practical Politics and Public Affairs, Ohio Wesleyan University (2013-)
Founding contributing writer, War on the Rocks (2013-)
Visiting Senior Scholar, McGill University, for “Globalization and the National Security State,” coordinated by T.V. Paul (2013)
Nonresident Fellow, Eisenhower Institute, Washington, D.C. (2002-)
Robson Professor, Department of Politics and Government, Ohio Wesleyan University (1999-)

Ousman Murzik Kobo, Associate Professor of History Visiting Scholar, Oxford Centre for Islamic Studies, Oxford University (2013)
David Kraybill, Professor of Agricultural, Environmental and Development Economics Project Director, Innovative Agricultural Research Initiative (iAGRI), Morogoro, Tanzania (2011-)

Mitchell Lerner, Associate Professor of History Course Development Grant, The Korea Foundation and Big Ten Committee on Institutional Cooperation (2013-)
Consulting Editor, Passport: The Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations Review. (2013-)
Teaching Grant for “Cold War and East Asia,” Gilder-Lehrman Foundation (2013)
Summer Institute Grant for “Politics and American Diplomacy,” Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations (2013)
Director, Institute for Korean Studies, The Ohio State University (2011-)

Scott Levi, Associate Professor of History Regional Conference Co-Chair, Central Eurasian Studies Society (2014)
Fellowship, National Endowment for the Humanities, Division of Research Programs (2013-14)
Co-Investigator, John E. Sawyer Seminar on the Comparative Study of Cultures, focused on the Balkans and South Asia, Andrew W. Mellon Foundation (2013-14)

Advisor of the Year, Alexander Hamilton Society (2014)

Kendra McSweeney, Associate Professor of Geography Vice-President, Conference of Latin American Geographers (2014-16)

Katherine Meyer, Professor Emeritus of Sociology Director, Sociology Program, National Science Foundation (2010-13)
FACULTY PUBLICATIONS AND HONORS

Honors, Awards and Service (continued)

Allan R. Millett, Gen. Raymond E. Mason Jr. Chair Emeritus in Military History
Director, Eisenhower Center for American Studies (2006-)
Stephen E. Ambrose Professor of History, University of New Orleans (2006-)
Mark Moritz, Associate Professor of Anthropology
Fellow-in-Residence, Netherlands Institute for Advanced Study (2014-15)
Principal Investigator, “Long-term Impacts of Large Scale Land Acquisitions: Assessing Livelihood Impacts on Households and Communities in Cameroon,” with Elizabeth Gardiner, National Science Foundation (2014)
Principal Investigator, “Conceptualizations of Citizenship in the Contemporary Zongo,” with Christopher Brown, National Science Foundation (2013)
Principal Investigator, “Exploring social, ecological, and hydrological regime shifts in the Logone Floodplain, Cameroon,” with Michael Durand, Ian Hamilton, Bryan Mark and Ningchuan Xiao, National Science Foundation (2012-16)
Principal Investigator, “Livestock Movements and Disease Epidemiology in the Chad Basin: Modeling Risks for Animals and Humans,” with Rebecca Garabed, Song Liang and Ningchuan Xiao, National Science Foundation (2010-15)

John Mueller, Woody Hayes Chair Emeritus in National Security Studies
Philip E. Converse Book Award, Elections, Public Opinion, and Voting Behavior section, American Political Science Association, for War, Presidents and Public Opinion (2013)
Senior Fellow, Cato Institute, Washington, D.C. (2010-)

Anthony Mughan, Professor of Political Science
Presented “Upper Houses in Comparative Perspective” to Egyptian upper house (Shuria Council) and wrote position paper on merits and shortcomings of unicameralism and bicameralism for the Egyptian Constitutional Convention (2013)
Director, Undergraduate International Studies Program, The Ohio State University (2003-)

Erik C. Nisbet, Assistant Professor of Communication
Principal Investigator for “Health Science Frontiers: Advancing Public Engagement,” Outreach Engagement Grant, The Ohio State University (2013-15)
Co-Principal Investigator for “Co-Evolution of Upstream Human Behavior and Downstream Ecosystem Services in a Changing Climate,” with J. Martin, E.V. Irwin, S. Ludsin, E. Toman and R. Wilson, National Science Foundation, Dynamics of Coupled Natural-Human Systems Program (2011-15)

Dorothy Noyes, Professor of English and Comparative Studies
Fellow in Residence, Interdisciplinary Research Group on Cultural Property, Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, Georg-August Universität Göttingen (2014)
Director, Center for Folklore Studies, The Ohio State University (2005-14)

Geoffrey Parker, Andreas Dorpalen Professor of History
Fellowship, National Endowment for the Humanities (2014-15)
British Academy Medal for Global Crisis: War, Climate Change and Catastrophe in the 17th Century (2014)
Distinguished Book Prize, Society for Military History, for Global Crisis: War, Climate Change and Catastrophe in the 17th Century (2014)
History Book of the Year, The Times and Sunday Times of London, for Global Crisis: War, Climate Change and Catastrophe in the 17th Century (2013)

Cathy Rakowski, Associate Professor of Rural Sociology and Women’s Studies
Member, FundaMujer Advisory Committee, Ciudad Guayana, Venezuela (2012-)

Randall Schweller, Professor of Political Science
Editor in Chief, Security Studies (2014-)
Jury Panel Member, Grawemeyer Award for Ideas Improving World Order, $100,000 Award (2013-16)
Joan N. Huber Faculty Fellow, Social and Behavioral Sciences, The Ohio State University (2012-14)

**Peter Shane**, Jacob E. Davis and Jacob E. Davis II Chair in Law
Co-Founder and Chair, Faculty Editors, *I/S: A Journal of Law and Policy for the Information Society, Moritz College of Law, The Ohio State University* (2004-)

**Oded Shenkar**, Ford Motor Company Chair in Global Business Management
Distinguished Honorary Professorship, Sun Yat-sen University, China (2013)

**Amy Shuman**, Professor of English
Employment First Grant, with Susan Hetrick, Office of Disability Employment Policy, U.S. Department of Labor (2014)
Director, Disability Studies Program, The Ohio State University (2010-)

**Kazimierz Slomczynski**, Professor Emeritus of Sociology
Director of Cross-National Studies: Interdisciplinary Research and Training (CONSIRT), The Ohio State University

**Gleb Tsipursky**, Assistant Professor of History
Short-Term Grant, Kennan Institute (2014)

**Jeremy Wallace**, Associate Professor of Political Science
Scholar Escort for Congressional Staff Delegation, National Committee on U.S.-China Relations, Beijing (2014)
Fellow, MacMillan Center for International and Area Studies, Yale University (2012-14)
NASA Land Cover/Land Use Change Grant, with Karen Seto (2011-14)

**Bruce Weinberg**, Professor of Economics
Principal Investigator, “Collaborative Research: STEM Workforce Training: A Quasi-Experimental Approach Using the Effects of Research Funding,” with Lee Giles, Julia Lane, Christopher Morphew and Vette Torvik, National Science Foundation, Division of Graduate Education (2013-17)

**Elizabeth Weiser**, Associate Professor of English
Nominee, Winifred Bryan Horner Outstanding Book Award, for *Women and Rhetoric between the Wars* (2014)

**Alexander Wendt**, Ralph D. Mershon Professor of International Security

**Judy Tzu-Chun Wu**, Professor of History and Women’s, Gender and Sexuality Studies
Women of Color Leadership Project, National Women’s Studies Association, Cincinnati, Ohio (2013)
Lecturer-in-Residence Program, Organization of American Historians-Japanese Association for American Studies (JAAS), Konan University, Japan (2013)

**David Stebenne**, Professor of History and Law
Clio Award for Outstanding Teaching (2013)
Member, Steering Committee, Ohio Courts Historical Society Project (2010-)
Chair, Steering Committee, Ohio General Assembly Oral History Project, (2009-)

**Daniel Sui**, Distinguished Professor of Social and Behavioral Sciences
Sustainable Community Redevelopment Grant, Greater-Hilltop Area, with Maria Manta Conroy, U-Haul International (2013-15)
Chair, Department of Geography, The Ohio State University (2011-)

**Peter M. Shane**

**Oded Shenkar**

**Amy Shuman**

**Kazimierz Slomczynski**

**Mytheli Sreenivas**

**Gleb Tsipursky**

**Jeremy Wallace**

**Bruce Weinberg**

**David Stebenne**

**Daniel Sui**

**Elizabeth Weiser**

**Bruce A. Weinberg**

**Alexander Wendt**

**Judy Tzu-Chun Wu**
EVENTS

Herb Weisberg, professor emeritus of political science, introduced the panel on “Campaign Factors and Issues” at The Confirming U.S. Presidential Election of 2012 conference.

Douglas Brinkley, professor of history at Rice University, spoke on “Vietnam, Walter Cronkite, and Today’s Foreign Policy Lessons.” His American Odyssey course was the progenitor to C-SPAN’s Yellow School Bus.

Orlando Patterson (center), John Cowles Professor of Sociology at Harvard University, with (l to r) Kelechi Kalu, associate provost for global strategies and international affairs; Craig Jenkins, director of the Mershon Center; Richard Steckel, professor of economics; and Allan Silverman, professor of philosophy.

Mershon Center director Craig Jenkins (standing) held up a copy of Geoffrey Parker’s *Global Crisis: War, Climate Change, and Catastrophe in the Seventeenth Century* (Yale, 2012) as faculty dinner speaker Parker (seated) looked on.

Norman MacLeod (center), Natural History Museum London, with members of the Climate, Security, Health and Resilience initiative (l to r): John Brooke, Craig Jenkins, Ellen Mosley-Thompson, Geoffrey Parker and Lonnie Thompson.

Lien-Hang Nguyen (left), associate professor of history at University of Kentucky, spoke on “Spies, Allies, and Murder? The Ominous Origins of the Tet Offensive.” Robert McMahon, Ralph D. Mershon Professor of History, organized her visit.

Charli Carpenter, associate professor of political science at University of Massachusetts-Amherst, spoke on “Lost Causes: Agenda Setting and Agenda-Vetting in the Global Issues Networks.”

Mershon Center director Craig Jenkins (left) with (l to r) Maj. Gen. (Ret.) Dennis Laich; Peter Mansoor, Gen. Raymond E. Mason Chair in Military History; and John Mueller, senior research scientist. They were participants in a panel on “The Future of the All-Volunteer Force.”

President H.E. Hassan Sheikh Mohamud of Somalia answered questions at a press conference during his visit to Ohio State.

Editors of *Voting in Old and New Democracies*, the forthcoming volume for the Comparative National Elections Project, include (l to r) Alejandro Moreno, Technological Institute of Mexico; Richard Gunther, professor emeritus of political science; Pedro Magalhães, University of Lisbon; and Paul Beck, professor emeritus of political science, sociology and communication.
Conferences
October 11–12, 2013
The Confirming U.S. Presidential Election of 2012

Organizer
Herb Weisberg, Professor Emeritus of Political Science

The 2012 U.S. presidential election took place against the backdrop of continuing domestic recession along with persistent issues regarding tax rates and deficit reduction. The country was winding down its commitments in wars abroad while still being faced with military threats around the world. Immigration was an important issue for Hispanic voters, as well as for many Americans who opposed amnesty toward illegal immigrants. As in recent elections, social issues including abortion and marriage equality found their way into the campaign. While not debated explicitly, race is always a factor in U.S. elections. The 2012 election confirmed Obama’s 2008 voter coalition of African Americans, Hispanics, women, gays and young people, with each of these groups continuing to vote Democratic and with higher than normal turnout levels. Thus, the 2012 election could be seen as confirming a pro-Democratic realignment of the electorate that had emerged in the 2008 election, which could have long-term implications.

Participants
Herb Asher, The Ohio State University
Matt Barreto, University of Washington
Paul Beck, The Ohio State University
Adam Berinsky, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Janet Box-Steppensmeier, The Ohio State University
David Campbell, University of Notre Dame
Harold Clarke, University of Texas-Dallas
Loren Collingwood, University of California-Riverside
Christopher Gelpi, The Ohio State University
Vincent Hutchings, University of Michigan
Gary Jacobson, University of California-San Diego
William Jacoby, Michigan State University
Corrine McConnaughy, The Ohio State University
John Mueller, The Ohio State University
Josh Pasek, University of Michigan
Nathaniel Swigger, The Ohio State University
Michael Tesler, Brown University
Lynn Vavreck, University of California-Los Angeles
Ismail White, The Ohio State University

January 24, 2014
Student Peace Conference and Peace Awards

Organizer
Jocelyn Smith, Peace Studies Society

The Student Peace Awards were initiated in 2013 by the Peace Studies Society student organization at The Ohio State University as a means of recognizing significant contributions by students to peace and justice. The 2014 Student Peace Awards were part of a half-day celebratory conference that included workshops on compassionate communication and peace through service, and a panel discussion on bridging the gap between theory and practice in the nonviolent defense of human rights.

Speakers
Jeff Brown, Center for Compassionate Communication
John Carlarne, The Ohio State University
Tom Carlisi, Carlisi and Associates
Patrick Coy, Kent State University
Julie Putnam Hart, Ohio Dominican University

Sponsors
Peace Studies Society and the Mershon Center for International Security Studies, with the Ohio Council of Churches, Center for Compassionate Communication, Columbus Rotary and the Rotaract Club of OSU

Ohio State student Peace Studies Society members Chasity Boedicker (left) and Jocelyn Smith helped organize the 2014 Student Peace Conference.

Tom Carlisi (far left) and Eric Crawford (far right) present the Peace through Service Award to students involved in the Business Builders Club at Ohio State.
Interdisciplinary Studies of Political Behavior: From Elections to Protests

The focus of this conference was the relationship between political participation and democracy in light of both theoretical understanding and empirically based research. Analyzing individual and contextual determinants of political behavior can be approached from various theoretical approaches used in political science, sociology, economics, and other disciplines.

Empirically, most studies in the field employ data from a single cross-national survey project (e.g., World Values Survey or European Social Survey). Yet, the wealth of existing information is much greater, as international surveys could be harmonized and turned into "big data" consisting of unusually large numbers of variables with individuals nested in countries and time periods.

This is the goal of the Harmonization Project, which has selected 21 international public opinion surveys for consideration, to create online accessible, comparable measurements of social values, action, and demographics with global coverage. This project is funded by Poland's National Science Centre and Ohio State's Mershon Center, and fits the Ohio State Data Analytics initiative.

The conference brings together noted scholars in the fields of democracy, politics, and protest, and cross-national methodology, to contribute to our understanding of democracy and political participation around the world. The workshop is devoted to key technical issues of data comparability assessment following the harmonization of data from international public opinion survey projects.

Keynote Speakers
Russell Dalton, University of California-Irvine
Pamela Paxton, University of Texas-Austin

Participants
Hassan Aly, The Ohio State University
Paul Beck, The Ohio State University
Emily Beaulieu, University of Kentucky
Matthew Costello, The Ohio State University
Ed Crenshaw, The Ohio State University
Richard Gunther, The Ohio State University
Melanie Hughes, University of Pittsburgh
Craig Jenkins, The Ohio State University
Thomas Maher, The Ohio State University
Erik Nisbet, The Ohio State University
Irfan Nooruddin, The Ohio State University
Andrzej Rychard, Polish Academy of Sciences
Kaximierz Slomczynski, The Ohio State University
Irina Tomasce-Dubrow, The Ohio State University

Sponsors
The Mershon Center for International Security Studies, in collaboration with Cross-National Studies: Interdisciplinary Research and Training Program (CONSIRT) and the Polish Academy of Sciences
September 12, 2013
Jack Donnelly, University of Denver
"Anarchy Is Not an Ordering Principle, Anarchy Has No Effects: Rethinking the Elements of International Structures"

September 16, 2013
Laura Dugan, University of Maryland
"Efforts to Control Terrorism in the Middle East"

September 18, 2013
Edgar S. Furniss Book Award Winner
Michael Horowitz, University of Pennsylvania
"Presidents, Kings, Dictators, and Wars: Leader Risk and International Politics"

September 23, 2013
H.E. Hassan Sheikh Mohamud, President of Somalia
"Somalia’s Roadmap to Peace"

September 27, 2013
Bruce Cain, Stanford University
Fixing American Democracy: The Quandaries of Political Reform

October 1, 2013
Orlando Patterson, Harvard University
"Institutions, Cultures and Development: The Caribbean Experience"

October 2, 2013
Peter Mansoor, John Mueller, Dakota Rudesill and Peter Shane
The Ohio State University
“Cybersurveillance, Privacy, and Security”

October 4, 2013
Cornelia Butler Flora, Iowa State University
Stephanie Buechler, University of Arizona
“Climate Justice in Latin America”

October 8, 2013
Norman MacLeod, Natural History Museum of London
“The Causes of Extinction: Setting the Modern Biodiversity Crisis in Context”

October 17, 2013
Pauline Jones-Luong, University of Michigan
“Crude Ambitions: The Internationalization of Emerging National Oil Companies”

October 18, 2013
Richard Gunther, The Ohio State University
Paul Beck, The Ohio State University
Pedro Magalhães, University of Lisbon
Alejandro Moreno, Autonomous Technological Institute of Mexico
“Democracy, Elections, and the Changing Dynamics of Partisan Competition on Five Continents”

October 24, 2013
Sheila Miyoshi Jager, Oberlin College
“Brothers at War: The Unending Conflict in Korea”

October 25, 2013
Douglas Maclean, University of North Carolina
“Some Reflections on the Value of Pain and Suffering”
CALENDAR OF EVENTS 2013-14

October 28, 2013
Madeline Albright, Former U.S. Secretary of State
Lloyd Neighbors, U.S. Information Agency
“CHINA Town Hall: Local Connections, National Reflections”

November 7, 2013
Sheena Chestnut Greitens, Harvard University
“Coercive Institutions and State Violence under Authoritarianism”

November 8, 2013
Edgar S. Furniss Book Award Winner
Joshua Rovner, Southern Methodist University
“Fixing the Facts: National Security and the Politics of Intelligence”

November 15, 2013
Joseph J. Kruzel Memorial Lecture
Aaron Friedberg, Princeton University
“A Contest for Supremacy: China, America and the Struggle for Mastery in Asia”

January 7, 2014
Mustapha Nabli, Former Governor, Central Bank of Tunisia
“How to Transform the Arab Spring into an Economic Spring: The Case of Tunisia”

January 9, 2014
Adam Cathcart, University of Leeds
“China-North Korea Relations in the Kim Jong-Un Era”

January 13, 2014
John Mueller, The Ohio State University
“Chasing Ghosts: The FBI and Counter-Terrorism”

January 16, 2014
Richard Immerman, Temple University

February 6, 2014
Lien-Hang Nguyen, University of Kentucky
“Spies, Allies, and Murder? The Ominous Origins of the Tet Offensive”

February 7, 2014
J. Timmons Roberts, Brown University
“Climate Justice in Latin America”

February 13, 2014
Kenneth Scheve, Stanford University
“Who Cooperates? Strategy Types and Reciprocal Behavior in Mass Populations”

February 20, 2014
Gregory Maney, Hofstra University
“Explaining Political Violence Against Citizens in Northern Ireland: A Contention-Oriented Approach”

February 24, 2014
Eric Jennings, University of Toronto
“Free French Africa in World War II”

February 28, 2014
Douglas Brinkley, Rice University
“Vietnam, Walter Cronkite, and Today’s Foreign Policy Lessons”

Joshua Rovner discussed how intelligence estimates have been politicized or manipulated during major episodes of American foreign policy.

Mustapha Nabli is a Tunisian economist who served as governor of the Central Bank of Tunisia from the revolution of 2011 to July 2012.

Aaron Friedberg (center), with John Mueller (left), senior research scientist at the Mershon Center, and Randy Schweller, professor of political science at Ohio State

Richard Immerman, Marvin Wachman Director of the Center for the Study of Force and Diplomacy at Temple University, visited as part of the Diplomatic History Speaker Series.

Adam Cathcart is founder and chief editor of Sino-NK, an online academic resource that focuses on the borderlands and history of Chinese-Korean interactions.

J. Timmons Roberts (right), Ittleson Professor of Environmental Studies and Sociology at Brown University, spoke on “Climate Justice in Latin America.” Alexander Thompson, associate professor of political science, was discussant.

Eric Jennings’ study of French Equatorial Africa and Cameroon under Free French rule was published by Perrin in French and is being translated into English.

Gregory Maney is director of active citizenship at the Center for Civic Engagement, Hofstra University.
March 7, 2014
Charli Carpenter, University of Massachusetts-Amherst
"Lost Causes: Agenda Setting and Agenda-Vetting in the Global Issues Networks"

March 19, 2014
Geoffrey Parker, The Ohio State University
"Global Crisis: War, Climate Change, and Catastrophe in the Seventeenth Century"

March 24, 2014
Dennis Laich, Patriots Program
Peter Mansoor, The Ohio State University
John Mueller, The Ohio State University
"The Future of the All Volunteer Force"

March 25, 2014
Patrice McMahon, University of Nebraska-Lincoln
Christopher Gelpi, The Ohio State University
Yoram Haftel, Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Mason Foster Ye, The Ohio State University
Ann Fisher, WOSU Public Media
"Business for Peace Collaborative: Panel Discussion"

March 28, 2014
Christina Coc, Julian Cho Society
"The Q’eqchi and Mopan Maya Struggle for Land Security, Life, Justice and Equality in Southern Belize"

April 1, 2014
Eitan Alimi, Hebrew University of Jerusalem
"The Relational Context of Radicalization: The Case of Jewish Settler Contention before and after the Gaza Pullout"

April 2, 2014
T.V. Paul, McGill University
"The Warrior State: Pakistan in the Contemporary World"

April 7, 2014
Lance Bennett, University of Washington
"The Logic of Connective Action: Public Engagement in the Digital Age"

April 11, 2014
Stephan Haggard, University of California-San Diego
"Inequality, Distributive Conflict and Regime Change"

April 14, 2014
Monica Araya, Costa Rica Limpis
"Environment, Development and Elections in Latin America: Can Citizens Make a Difference?"

April 15, 2014
Charles Hermann, Texas A&M University
"Critical Foreign Policy Decisions: Continue or Change Course?"

April 17, 2014
Mary Habeck, Johns Hopkins University
"Understanding al-Qaeda’s Grand Strategy"
Oversight Committee

The director of the Mershon Center for International Security Studies reports to the associate provost for international affairs and to a provost-appointed oversight committee.

The 2013-14 Oversight Committee included:

Gifford Weary, Dean, Social and Behavioral Sciences (chair)

Janet Box-Steffensmeier, Vernal Riffe Professor of Political Science

John Brooke, Humanities Distinguished Professor of History

John Casterline, Robert T. Lazarus Professor, Department of Sociology

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Col. Shaun B. Turner, Commander, Air Force ROTC

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