

CICS Publishes Working Paper Series

CICS has launched a working paper series to circulate article-length work in progress and stimulate discussion of current research on international and comparative issues. The papers are written by center affiliates and visitors or have been presented to CICS conferences and working groups. CICS Working Papers are available on the CICS website and in printed form. CICS Working Paper Series editor and CICS Associate Director Brian Hanson said, "There is so much rich and important research on international and comparative issues being done on campus. The Working Paper series is intended to create a forum in which these ideas can be captured and made accessible to interested scholarly and policy making communities. We intend for the Working Paper Series to reflect the broad and interdisciplinary nature of international and comparative scholarship at Northwestern." CICS invites submissions to the series by faculty affiliates, graduate student affiliates, visiting scholars, and associates of the Center. Please direct manuscripts to Brian Hanson (bhanson@northwestern.edu).

1. Claire Metelits, Ph.D. Candidate, Political Science

Effects of Rebel Groups in Weak States: The Setting and the Model, June 2006

The object of this working paper is to present a new explanation for change in rebel group behavior in relation to host communities, from coercive to contractarian

and vice versa. The paper examines why current explanations and scholarly literatures are insufficient in their accounting for transformations in rebel group tactics vis-à-vis local populations. Employing a microeconomic approach to the analysis of these groups' behavior I argue that rebel group behavior is directly related to the level of dominance the group has over local populations. Understanding rebel groups in weak states as modern-day state builders raises further implications for the study of contemporary conflicts and provides for insights into new forms of state-building.

2. Karen J. Alter, Associate Professor, Political Science David Steinberg, Ph.D. Candidate, Political Science

The Theory and Reality of the European Coal and Steel Community, July 2006.

The European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) was the first step in the process of European integration. Its founders had lofty aspirations that integration in coal and steel would spill into a larger endeavor, and early scholarly analyses suggested that coal and steel integration was spurring more fundamental political change. Looking over the fifty-year history of the ECSC, we find that the problem the ECSC was created to deal with never materialized, and that the tools of the ECSC were barely used until the 1980s. Even then it did not spur deeper political change. Since the ECSC did not in fact do what it was created to do (build a common market in coal and steel), and was not central in the development of the European Coal and Steel industry, the question then becomes how did the ECSC as an institution matter in the process of European integration?

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MISSION :: CICS sponsors and facilitates collaborative interdisciplinary scholarship on crucial problems facing the world. Our activities promote dialogue on international affairs thereby enriching educational programming at Northwestern. Working with a variety of organizations and communities, we contribute to preparing exemplary global citizens.

CICS AFFILIATE AWARDED TINKER GRANT

Collaborative Research on “Balancing Markets and Hierarchies to Enhance Efficiency and Quality in Social Services in Latin America”

CICS affiliate Ben Ross Schneider and Armando Castelar Pinheiro (co-principal investigator) received a two year grant (late 2006 to late 2008) from the Tinker Foundation for a collaborative research project on health and education in Latin America. Schneider is a professor of political science at Northwestern, and Castelar is a professor of economics at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro and a senior researcher at the government Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA). The project is designed to bring together scholars from various disciplines and countries in a sustained debate on social policy in Latin America. As such, the project helps further core goals of both the Tinker Foundation and CICS to promote greater international collaboration and scholarly exchange.

Schneider and Castelar focused their proposal on one of the central policy issues in contemporary Latin America: the fact that most people lack consistent access to high quality education and health care. There is substantial agreement among policy makers and academics, both in Washington and in Latin America, that deficiencies in social services like health and education derive less from low spending levels and more from low quality and inefficient delivery. To address the challenges of quality and efficiency, some reformers advocate the introduction of competition through market and quasi market mechanisms. However, introducing market mechanisms into the provision of social services is greatly complicated by the fact is that those who pay are not, as in traditional markets, the same as those who consume. Policymakers can introduce competition among

providers either by making them compete for funding or by making them compete for consumers (students and patients in the cases of education and healthcare). Yet, each form of competition generates some perverse incentives that in turn require greater monitoring on the part of government in order to ensure competition generates the greatest benefit. For example, when providers like schools and hospitals compete for funds they have strong incentives to increase efficiency and reduce costs but also to skimp on quality. In most cases, harnessing market reforms in social services requires enhancing government capacity to collect, process, and act on information to reward performance.

A core goal of the project is to devise a general analytic framework that incorporates both economic and political incentives for understanding the conditions under which market mechanisms are likely to generate the greatest improvement in efficiency and quality in social services. This framework will draw on, synthesize, and elaborate insights from new institutional economics and institutional analysis in political science, and from comparative empirical research on selected cases of reform in Brazil, Chile, and Argentina.

Over the course of the two-year project Castelar and Schneider plan several activities including workshops at CICS, IPEA, and elsewhere with other scholars and policymakers. In addition to interim working papers and short articles, the project will result in a co-authored book.

International Organization & International Law Working Group plans an exciting year of activities for its members

The International Organization & International Law Working Group welcomes interested faculty, visitors, and graduate students at the dissertation phase to join our group. Our members include historians, sociologists, political scientists, economists, anthropologists, and law faculty researching issues related to international and comparative institutions, international law, and comparative law. We meet 5-6 times a year for an intimate seminar followed by dinner, usually held at a faculty member's home. Often we have invited visitors—practitioners or scholars who provide material and insight for a seminar session. We read common readings in advance, engage in lively interdisciplinary conversations, and enjoy good food together.

The following sessions have been organized for this year. The workshop will include a day of presentations and discussions (lunch will be provided). All other sessions begin at 4 pm and include dinner.

October 13 - Workshop on the Institutionalization of International Norms.

Daniel Cohen (History Department at Rice University), *Richard McAdams* (Guy Raymond Jones Professor of Law at University of Illinois Champagne-Urbana), and *Judith Kelly* (Political Science and Public Policy, Duke University) will be joining us for this workshop. There is a dinner for working group members and invited speakers on October 12. *All graduate students and CICS affiliates are welcome to attend the workshop.*

December 4 - Session on International Efforts to Promote the Rule of Law.

Linn Hamner, a Senior Public Sector Management Specialist in the World Bank Latin America Regional Department, working in the areas of judicial reform and anti-corruption, will discuss and reflect on the projects undertaken by the World Bank to promote the rule of law within developing countries.

January 8 - Edward Miguel, Associate Professor of Economics at the University of California, Berkeley.

Prof. Miguel's research focus is African economic development, including work on the economic causes and consequences of violence; the impact of ethnic divisions on local collective action; and interactions between health, education, and productivity for the poor. He has conducted field work in Kenya, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, and India.

March 13, 2007 - New Book Group

We will pick a new book at our January meeting which members are interested in. We will meet with members only for a discussion of this book.

April 2007 (exact date TBA) - Session on UN efforts to address financing of terrorists.

Thomas Biersteker, the Henry R. Luce Professor of Transnational Organizations at Brown University and former director of the Watson Institute, will discuss the work of the Council on Foreign Relations' Independent Task force on Terrorist Financing. Professor Biersteker has also recently worked with the U.N. Secretariat and the governments of Switzerland, Sweden, and Germany on targeting sanctions.

May 2007 (exact date TBA) - Open Session for a group member to plan

Any member can propose a topic and a speaker for our final session. This session also serves as the planning session for the following year's activities. All faculty, CICS affiliates, and graduate students at the dissertation research and writing stage are welcome to join the working group. Group members are also encouraged to contribute to the CICS working paper series. Please send an inquiry, including a brief bio about your research interests, to Karen Alter (kalter@northwestern.edu) and Ian Hurd (ianhurd@northwestern.edu) to attend. The bio will be posted on the CICS website.

New Center for Global Engagement launches at Northwestern

Center will create programs on Evanston campus and abroad

With the official launch of the Just Naïve Enough Center for Global Engagement at the Center for International and Comparative Studies, Northwestern University has taken an innovative approach to global education.

While universities around the country have created new programs to meet the student demand for international experiences, few have focused on the emerging desire of students to engage in volunteerism and development work abroad.

According to Nathaniel Whittmore, founder and Executive Director of the new Center, “Programs that have focused on volunteerism and project planning have tended to assume that students going abroad to ‘help’ have the skills to do so. What’s more, they’ve often failed to understand how problematic – for the students and the communities hosting them – an uncritical framework of ‘helping’ can be.”

Co-founder Jonathan Marino adds, “The Center for Global Engagement is different and unique. Rather than simply relying on students’ good intentions, our programs push them to engage with global problem solving in a responsible, effective, and sustainable way. We provide our students with collaborative interdisciplinary learning that involves understanding development theory and criticism. We help them develop organizational skills, such as strategic planning and fundraising, and encourage them to form solid relationships with communities abroad.”

During the first year, the Center for Global Engagement will focus on two “global engagement programs,” involving long-term educational experiences through classroom learning, independent study, and international immersion. The programs will provide students with a chance to actively engage with communities in Uganda and Guatemala. Specific projects may include the design for a college curriculum focusing on human rights in Guatemala, and the establishment of an Internet Café and Resource Center for children recovering from the conflict in Northern Uganda. In addition, the Center will advise the second year of the International Youth Volunteerism Summit, an event that has previously brought together students from more than twenty countries to design international projects and engage abroad.

The new Center for Global Engagement is being supported by a two year seed grant from the Office of the Provost, and advised by the Center for International and Comparative Studies. “This program is a possibility for Northwestern to take a leadership role in a field that will be growing in the next several years,” said Andrew Wachtel, Director of CICS and Dean of the Graduate School.

For more information, visit
www.justnaiveenough.org

New CICS Working Group Launched on Chieftaincy

This fall a new CICS interdisciplinary Working Group on “Chieftaincy” is being launched. The focus of the group is to explore dynamic and adaptive organizations working within and between modern state structures, such as warlords, urban gangs, drug cartels, insurgencies, authoritarian regions and patronage systems within modern democracies, with the goal of developing understanding the dynamics of “chieftaincy” in a work of states. Tim Earle, Professor of Anthropology and Chair of the new group points out, “We often take for granted the existence of bureaucratic states as the primary political structures of the modern world, but state control is never absolute, creating tattered and incomplete management, surveillance, and policing. Recent trends toward the growth of mega-cities, global movement of people, capital and goods, and the effective failure of some state governance structure have increased the potential space for other types of

non-bureaucratic, centralized political organizations to operate.” The idea for the working group came out of Earle’s February presentation to the CICS Faculty and Fellows Colloquium (*A Comparative View of Chieftains: Perspectives from Prehistory*). In the talk, Earle noted that prior to the modern age, chiefdoms dominated the world’s political stage. They were mid-sized polities that controlled economic production or exchange sufficient to finance the operation of centralized governing institutions. They showed remarkable flexibility to shift source of control from economic opportunities, warrior might, and ideological authority. Into the early modern age, chiefdoms proved to be an enduring political formation, existing on the edges of states and often acting as their agents. Chiefdoms were also highly variable from place to place based on the particular sources of power that were centrally controlled.

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Three Roberta Buffett Visiting Professors Come to Northwestern

Three internationally renowned scholars named Roberta Buffett Visiting Professors of International Studies for the 2006-2007 academic year. Norwegian sociologist Fredrik Engelstad and US journalist Steven Kinzer will be at Northwestern during the fall term, and Slovenia poet and public intellectual Ales Debeljak will be in residence for the entire academic year. Currently in its third year, the Roberta Buffett Visiting Professorship program presents a unique opportunity to bring to Northwestern prominent scholars from around the world. While on campus, these scholars enrich the curriculum by teaching in their areas of expertise and build lasting professional linkages with Northwestern faculty and graduate students.

Ales Debeljak

(1961) holds a Ph.D. in Social Thought from Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University, New York. He was a Senior Fulbright fellow at the University of California-Berkeley, a fellow of the Institute of Advanced Study-Collegium Budapest, a writing fellow at Civitella Ranieri Center and a fellow of Bogliasco Liguria Study Center for the Arts and Humanities. Debeljak published books on cultural criticism and has written several volumes of poetry in his native Slovenian. His books of poems in English translation include *Anxious Moments* (1994), *Dictionary of Silence* (1999) and *The City and the Child* (1999). His non-fiction books in English include *The Hidden Handshake: National Identity and Europe in a Post-Communist World* (2004), *Reluctant Modernity: The Institution of Art and its Historical Forms* (1998), *Twilight of the Idols: Recollections of a Lost Yugoslavia* (1994), and a comprehensive anthology *The Imagination of Terra Incognita: Slovenian Writing 1945-1995* (1997) which he edited. Professor Debeljak has won several awards, including the Slovenian National Book Award and the Chikyū Poetry Prize (Tokyo), while he was named Ambassador of Science of the Republic of Slovenia. His books have appeared in English, Japanese, German, Croatian, Serbian, Polish, Lithuanian, Romanian, Finnish, Hungarian, Czech, Spanish, Slovak, Catalan, Macedonian, and Italian translation. Debeljak is currently Director of the Center for Cultural and Religious Studies at the University of Ljubljana. While at CICS, Debeljak will teach courses in the European Union, the Balkans, modernity and the arts, and on East European poetry and politics in 20th century. His research plans include a book on the narratives of the modern Western cities and a book of poetry.



Ales Debeljak

Fredrik Engelstad

is the Director of the Institute for Social Research, and Professor at the Department of Sociology and Human Geography, University of Oslo. With a background in sociology, his main fields of interest are power, social justice and sociology of culture and literature. He was part of the core group of the large-scale Norwegian Power and Democracy Study 1998-2003 and member of the Committee on Nordic Democracy of the Nordic Council of Ministers in 2004. He was Visiting Wigeland Professor at the University of Chicago in 1996, and has been a guest lecturer at Harvard University, University of California LA, University of California Berkeley, and Humboldt University of Berlin. Professor Engelstad is a Roberta Buffett Visiting Professor here at Northwestern for the Fall Quarter, where he will be giving a presentation tentatively titled, "Power and Democracy : Changing Patterns of Influence in Globalized Societies"(October 4th). Professor Engelstad will be offering two courses during the quarter which will have a comparative focus on Europe, (particularly Northern Europe) and the United States. The first course is a graduate-level course on *Social Elite, Power and Democracy*, and will take up variations in the position of social and political elites, both over time and between countries. The undergraduate course on *Public Policy, Work and Economic Life* focuses on pertinent differences across the Atlantic concerning economic organization and relationships between politics and the economy. Professor Engelstad can be reached at : fredrik.engelstad@samfunnsforskning.no.



Fredrik Engelstad

CICS Visiting Scholars

Roberta Buffett Visiting Professors Con't

Stephen Kinzer

is an award-winning foreign correspondent who has reported from more than 50 countries on five continents. During the late 1990s, Mr. Kinzer was the first New York Times bureau chief in Istanbul. He travelled widely in Turkey and in the new nations of the Caucasus and Central Asia, from Azerbaijan to Uzbekistan, publishing a book based on his experiences: *Crescent and Star: Turkey Between Two Worlds*. In 1997 Mr. Kinzer traveled to Iran to cover the election in which the reform-minded Mohammad Khatami was chosen president. His continued interest in Iran led him to write his best-selling book, *All the Shah's Men: An American Coup and the Roots of Middle East Terror*. His latest book is *Overthrow: America's Century of Regime Change from Hawaii to Iraq*, and tells the story of how the CIA overthrew the Iranian government in 1953, tracing the long-term effects of that operation. Stephen Kinzer is a CICS Faculty Affiliate and a regular lecturer at Northwestern's Political Science Department. This Fall Quarter he will be a Roberta Buffett Visiting Scholar, and will be teaching a course on American Intervention. He is also planning on putting together an undergraduate course on Rwanda, which will be the subject of his next book.



Stephen Kinzer

Gabriela Borz

comes from Romania and is currently a Ph.D. student at the Central European University, in Budapest, Hungary. Her dissertation is titled, "Determinants of Party Unity in Europe: a Comparative Study of Western, Central and Eastern European Political Parties," and focuses on party elite. Gabriela's research interests include political parties, party systems and electoral systems in Europe, political psychology, and Europeanization. In addition, Gabriela is interested in the field of Comparative Politics, including quantitative and qualitative data analysis. During her stay at Northwestern University, she will focus her research on party finance and party laws. For this purpose, she will be working closely with Professor Kenneth Janda (Political Science Department) and will be implementing his new database on political parties. She can be reached at pph-bog02@phd.ceu.hu.



Gabriela Borz

Silvia Hunold Lara

(shlara@uol.com.br) is a Professor of History at the State University of Campinas, Brazil. She works on the history of slavery in seventeenth and eighteenth century Brazil. As a Resident Fellow in the Humanities Program at Northwestern University, she will focus on Palmares, the largest and longest-lived Maroon community (*quilombo*) in Brazilian history, which lasted throughout the seventeenth century in Northeastern Brazil. Her PhD was published in 1988 under the title *Campos da Violência. Escravos e senhores na Capitania do Rio de Janeiro, 1750-1808* (Fields of Violence: a study of the relationship between slaves and masters in Rio de Janeiro, 1750-1808). Her new book on the relations between slavery, culture and politics in eighteenth century Portuguese America is forthcoming, by Companhia das Letras. She has published two articles in English: "The signs of color: women's dress and racial relations in Salvador and Rio de Janeiro, ca. 1750 - 1815" *Colonial Latin American Historical Review*, vol. 6, no.2 (1997): 205-224; and "Customs and costumes: Carlos Julião and the image of black slaves in late Eighteenth-century Brazil". *Slavery and Abolition*, vol. 23, no. 2 (August 2002): 125-146. Professor Lara will be presenting at the CICS Faculty and Fellows Colloquium on September 29th.



Silvia Hunold Lara

Leonardo A. M. Pereira

(lamper@terra.com.br) received his PHD in Social History at University of Campinas (UNICAMP) in 2000. From June 2002 to April 2006 he was an Adjunct Professor of Brazilian Literature at the Department of Literary Theory at the UNICAMP, and a Visiting Professor at the Department of History at the University of Brasília. His research interests focus on the cultural history of Brazil. He authored studies of carnivals, *O carnaval das letras* (1994), soccer, *Footballmania. Uma história social do futebol no Rio de Janeiro (1902-1938)* (2000) and urban protest, *As barricadas da saúde. Vacina e protesto popular no Rio de Janeiro* (2002). His current research project analyzes how recreational associations, especially dancing or Carnival clubs, create strong links of solidarity among the Brazilian working class in the early 20th century. While at CICS, as a Rockefeller Visiting Scholar, he will be working on "The Flower of the Union. Leisure and social identity in Bangu (1892-1930)" – a project that analyzes the development of broad identities among the different residents of a working class borough of Rio de Janeiro.



Leonardo A.M. Pereira

New and Visiting Professors Come to Northwestern

New Professor

Rebecca Seligman

(PhD Emory University, Department of Anthropology). Professor Seligman completed her PhD in the field of medical anthropology, on the topic of religion, mental health, and healing in Northeastern Brazil. Current research interests include Cultural influences on mental health and healing; Self and narrative; Embodiment, psychophysiology, and mind-body interaction; Latin America; Immigrant and refugee mental health; and Ritual.



Rebecca Seligman

Visiting Professor

Andreas Niederberger's

(Niederberger@em.uni-frankfurt.de) current research focuses on the principles and the constitution of transnational democracy as a cosmopolitan political and legal structure. He studies the revision of existing conceptions of justice and democracy and the role of (international) law in a legitimate global political structure. Professor Niederberger has published and edited books and articles on action theory, democratic theory, the European Union, "just war" theory, the philosophy of international relations, and poststructuralist political philosophy and theory. His most recent books *Kontingenz und Vernunft. Zum Verhältnis von Wissen und Welt in der Konstitution der Handlung* (Contingency and Reason. On the Relationship between Knowledge and World in the Constitution of Actions, Alber Verlag) and *Krieg und Frieden im Prozess der Globalisierung* (War and Peace in the Process of Globalization, co-edited with M. Lutz-Bachmann, Velbrück) will be published in 2006 and 2007. Professor Niederberger has also conducted research and published work on the history of philosophy. He studied in Frankfurt/Main (Germany), Paris (France) and St. Louis (USA) and previously taught philosophy at the Johann Wolfgang Goethe-University Frankfurt/Main (Germany). His teaching at Northwestern's Political Science Department will be on questions of (international) political and democratic theory and on the development of Europe/the European Union. Professor Niederberger will also be giving a presentation entitled, "Democracy in World Society? Normative Foundations and Historical Prospects," in CICS's Faculty and Fellows Colloquium (October 13th).



Andreas Niederberger

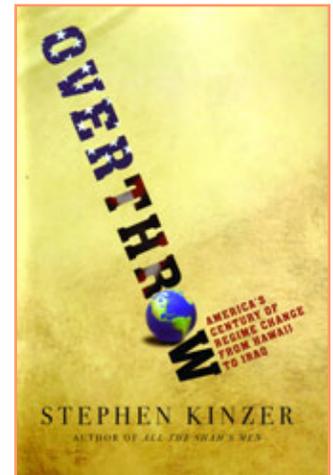
While at Northwestern, Seligman will teach courses in Psychological Anthropology; Health, and Healing; Medical Anthropology; Global Mental Health and Psychiatry; and Ritual. Professor Seligman plans to pursue research in the area of cross-cultural psychiatry and social disparities in mental health, including projects involving vulnerability to PTSD and dissociative disorders. She can be reached at r-seligman@northwestern.edu.

FACULTY AFFILIATES PRESENT THEIR WORK

This section provides a forum for CICS Faculty Affiliates to present their research to colleagues and to the wider public. This quarter we interviewed CICS Affiliate and Roberta Buffett Visiting Professor, Stephen Kinzer (for biographical information, see CICS Visiting Professor Section).

*What made you decide your latest book, **Overthrow: America's Century of Regime Change from Hawaii to Iraq?***

I have already written two books on American involvement in overthrowing foreign governments (*All the Shah's Men: An American Coup and the Roots of Middle East Terror* and *Bitter Fruit: The Story of the American Coup in Guatemala*). For a while I was very satisfied with my work, as I thought that I had been able to place these episodes in their proper context rather than treating them as isolated events. After a while, as often happens when we get over-satisfied with our work, I began to realize that I hadn't actually done everything I hoped to do. I came to realize that as long as one considers these episodes individually, one cannot get the full picture. I wanted to put all these events together, to show them as part of a hundred year continuum, to look at why and how these operations were carried out and what their long term effects were. Only by putting what appear to be isolated events together can you fully understand them. That's what I've tried to do in *Overthrow*.



KINZER INTERVIEW CON'T

How did you decide which cases to cover in developing the narrative for your book?

When I started to write this book I wanted to get a list of the countries whose governments the United States overthrown. I found out that there is no such list, because there is a large grey area. In some cases, governments are overthrown through direct American intervention; in other cases the United States was not involved directly but provided help to domestic actors. Should those cases be included in the list or not? So I decided to draw up my own list, and pick my own standard. In my book I cover only cases in which the United States was *the* decisive factor in the overthrow of a foreign government—in other words, cases in which a coup or revolution would not have been successful without the United States. I don't cover cases in which the United States helped friendly regimes stay in power, or cases when the U.S. simply helped local people overthrow their government. I only deal with cases in which governments were overthrown mainly through the efforts of the United States.

Why did you pick Hawaii as your starting point?

The case of Hawaii in 1893, constituted the first time an American diplomat helped overthrow a government to which he was accredited. That action set patterns that were to be repeated over the next hundred years. By failing to focus on Hawaii one would fail to see those patterns.

What constitutes the motivation behind the US government's desire to overthrow foreign governments?

In most cases the motivation passes through three distinct stages. The first stage comes when a foreign government begins to harass, confront, regulate or nationalize an American or other Western owned company. In almost all these cases, the economic motivation comes first. Inside the American foreign policy apparatus, though, the motivation changes. The United States does not overthrow foreign governments simply to protect individual corporations. The motivation changes from an economic to a political or geo-strategic one. The third and final phase involves us, the public. We don't hear much about political or strategic or economic reasons for regime changes. The public is told that we are intervening to rescue the poor suffering population of the target country. Americans

seem unique among nations in wanting to hear this explanation. We don't want to hear that we are acting in our own self-interest. We prefer to believe that we are sacrificing ourselves to liberate oppressed people. I lived in Turkey for several years. The Turkish army used to cross the border into Northern Iraq to chase anti-Turkish guerrillas who were hiding there. The government would justify this by saying that it was acting in Turkey's interest. France pushes around countries in Africa, and when the French government is asked why, it says it's doing that because it's in France's interest. But Americans do not want to hear that argument. So our leaders tell us we are not doing something so base as to act in our own interest. They tell us our interventions are for the good of suffering people in faraway places.

What are the moral implications of overthrowing a regime?

The most lamentable aspect of these operations is their long-term effect. Ultimately, most of these actions weaken American national security. These operations may seem successful at first, but in the long run most of them damage not only the target country, but also the United States. The current situation in Iraq has helped to focus people's attention on the negative aspects of these operations. In Iraq, time has been compressed, so we can see the negative effects very quickly. That has not always been the case. Let me give two examples. During the 1898 Spanish-American War, the U.S. volunteered to send troops to Cuba to help Cuban patriots overthrow Spanish colonialism. The Cubans were not altogether thrilled with that idea. So Congress passed the Teller Amendment guaranteeing that all American troops would be withdrawn from Cuba as soon as the Spanish were defeated, and Cuba would be allowed to become independent. After the war was won, however, we changed our mind. We decided not to let Cuba become independent. Instead, we ruled the island directly, through military governors, and then indirectly, through friendly dictators. Now flash forward sixty years to 1959. In Fidel Castro's first speech as leader of revolution, he said, "I promise you that this time it will not be like 1898 again, when the Americans came and made themselves masters of our country." The anger and resentment Cubans felt at having independence stolen from them festered and burned for generations. If the U.S. had kept its promise and allowed Cuba to become independent, we might have never had to face the phenomenon of Castro communism, with all of its negative effects for American power all over the world.

KINZER INTERVIEW CON'T

A second great example is Iran. We believed that we had won a great victory by overthrowing a democratic government in Iran in 1953. We placed the shah back on his throne. He ruled with increasing repression for twenty-five years. His repression ultimately set off the Islamic revolution of 1979. That revolution brought to power a clique of fanatically anti-American clerics who have worked tirelessly, and sometimes very violently, to attack American interests all over the world. Now we are heading for a very serious confrontation with that regime over its nuclear ambitions. This crisis would probably never have happened, and this regime in Iran would probably never have come to power, if we had not intervened there in 1953. We might have had a thriving democracy in the heart of the Muslim Middle East for all these fifty years. So these regime-change operations make us feel good briefly, but in the long run they often undermine American security.

What would you say has been the biggest success?

There have been a couple of cases where the U.S. took full responsibility for the well-being of the country following an overthrow. We did embrace Puerto Rico and Hawaii - those were two cases that did not turn out so badly. The reasons why they could be deemed to be successes cannot work anymore. We took these territories in as part of the United States, but for obvious reasons this is no longer feasible.

Could you discuss regime changes following the attacks against the United States within the framework of your research?

When George W. Bush announced the invasion of Afghanistan, he spoke from the "Treaty Room" in the White House. He practiced his speech for the invasion of Iraq in the same room. That room has its name because it was there that the Spanish signed the Treaty conceding defeat in 1898 and surrendering Puerto Rico and Cuba. In the room there is a painting depicting the moment when the Treaty was signed. Dominating that painting is President William McKinley. Many Americans viewed the invasion of Iraq as the moment when the United States was ripped away from a long tradition of cooperative diplomacy and pulled into a new era in which we would forcibly overthrow foreign governments. No one would have realized better than McKinley, who was figuratively looking over

Bush at that moment, that this is not true. What happened in Iraq and Afghanistan was the extension of a policy that McKinley was already following in 1898.

What would be the implications for the regime change in Afghanistan and Iraq?

The full implication of these operations is never clear so soon after they are carried out. You have to wait decades to see it.

Could you please discuss the methodology of the book?

I try to reconstruct the stories of these interventions in a dramatic way. I weave the narratives together from memoirs, historical accounts, and contemporary sources. My main job was not discovering new facts but pulling together pieces from various sources. My motto is "tell stories." There is something in the human soul that responds to stories. This is a form of popular historical writing that audiences respond to. The review of my book in the Washington Post said I am "among the best in popular foreign policy storytelling." That is my niche, that is exactly what I like to do.

How should America be involved in the field of international relations in the future?

I don't believe that the U.S. needs to or should submerge its national interest to global interests. But we do need to think more seriously about the long term effects of what we are doing, and take a more cautious attitude about intervening. What are the conditions under which the U.S. should intervene? Ideally we would do this under the umbrella of the United Nations. Unfortunately, the U.N. is not equipped to carry out this role, nor is it likely that it can reform itself sometime in the near future. That leaves us with NATO, the group of our closest allies, with whom we faced down communism for half a century. If we could only get NATO to approve our foreign interventions, that would give them a measure of legitimacy.

CICS Faculty Affiliate Kathleen Thelen received the 2006 Mattei Dogan Award for the best book published in 2004 or 2005

CICS Faculty Affiliate Kathleen Thelen received the 2006 Mattei Dogan Award for the best book published in 2004 or 2005 in the field of comparative research for her book, *How Institutions Evolve: The Political Economy of Skills in Germany, Britain, the United States and Japan* (Cambridge University Press 2004). This award is conferred by the Society for Comparative Research, an international scholarly organization based at Yale University that brings together comparative scholars across several disciplines, including political science, sociology, economics, history and anthropology. Thelen's book was co-winner, last year, of the 2005 Woodrow Wilson Foundation Award of the American Political Science Association for the best book published in 2004 on government, politics, or international affairs. It also received an Honorable Mention for the J. David Greenstone Book Award of the American Political Science Association Organized Section on Politics and History and was runner-up for the Gregory Luebbert Book Award of the American Political Science Association Organized Section on Comparative Politics.

The Mattei Dogan prize committee's citation summarizes the book's contribution:

What can the history of vocational training teach us about the dynamics of institutional change? The

answer, it turns out, is "a great deal." Drawing on her massive knowledge of the political economy of advanced industrial societies, Thelen mounts a challenge to two influential models of institutional change: the "punctuated equilibrium" model that emphasizes the impact of rapid transformations, and the general equilibrium model that postulates evolutionary convergence towards an organizational optimum. The punctuated equilibrium model, she argues, cannot explain the persistence of skill regimes across the socio-political upheavals of the Twentieth Century. And the general equilibrium model cannot account for the sub-optimal training systems that took root in Britain and the US. To understand these divergent trajectories, she shows, we must look at the relationship between political elites, employers associations, skilled workers and the labor movement during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. For it was relations and conflicts between these constituencies which determined how, and how effectively, skills would be transmitted and certified. To understand the subsequent evolution of skills regimes, however, we must examine the ongoing attempts of these and other players to adjust rules and shift authority, bit by bit, in the way that would be most "efficient" for them. Because multiple equilibria are possible, Thelen argues, historical conjunctures do matter. But so does historical time, because incremental changes can gradually cumulate into institutional transformation.

FIG News

Entering Graduate Students, become FIG affiliates! FIG seeks to enrich scholarship at Northwestern by facilitating access to scholars and scholarly resources in France (and vice versa). FIG affiliates come from a broad range of fields, from the hard sciences to philosophy and African Studies. Some – a small minority – even study France. FIG offers its affiliates small grants with which to do exploratory work in French archives or libraries, or learn or perfect their French. Graduate affiliates organize the series *cafés philo*, which brings students and faculty together to analyze a text of common, interdisciplinary interest (typically a work of French cultural theory). FIG also develops graduate exchange and joint degree programs top French institutions of higher learning. See our webpage.

If you are interested in becoming an affiliate, compose a short paragraph description of your research interests, and send it to Diana Snyder at d-snyder@northwestern.edu.

Congratulations to graduates admitted to the **Paris Program on Critical Theory**: Gabi Abend, Sociology, Gail Derecho, Comparative Literary Studies and Radio/TV/Film, B Scot Rouse, Philosophy, and Daniel Smith, Theatre and Drama. **Congratulations** to Ela Kotkowska, Comparative Literary Studies, who will spend the coming year in Paris researching her dissertation on the poetry of René Char as our graduate exchange student at the École Normale Supérieure. **Congratulations** to Laura Reagan, Political Science, last year's director of the FIG Graduate Group, who will spend the next two years in Paris in our dual PhD program with Sciences Po. Laura will be researching the concept of mimesis in the political thought of Thomas Hobbes.

Welcome to Francesco Ragazzi and Natacha Lemasle, who enter Northwestern's graduate school this year as part of the dual PhD program with Sciences Po. Francesco is investigating the concepts of sovereignty and citizenship as revealed by the politics of the Croatian diaspora. Natacha is an Africanist working on Sierra Leone. **Welcome** to Marguerite Martin, historian, who will spend the year among us as graduate exchange student from the École Normale Supérieure.

Congratulations to this year's winners of FIG Small Grants: Katherine Zien, Diego Rossello, Laurie McNamara, Melissa Baese, Emily Sahakian, Aurélien Mauxion, Mario Lamothe, Elise Lipkowitz, Nancy Lim, Stéphanie Silvestre, Angela Maione, Florent Blanc, Michaela DeSoucey, Katia Gottin, Julieta Suarez-Cao, Alison Peterman, and Min Kyung Lee.

Thanks to Laura Reagan and Chike Jeffers for chairing the FIG Graduate Group and getting the new *Café Philo* series off to such a strong start. And **thanks** to Katia Gottin and Francesco Ragazzi for taking over this important function this year.

FIG Distinguished Visitors in 2006-7 include:

Françoise Gaillard, who teaches at the Université de Paris VII and is one of France's most prominent literary critics. Author of many studies of nineteenth-century French literature, Professor Gaillard is particularly interested in questions of ideology and epistemology, especially in fin-de-siècle France. Professor Gaillard has broad expertise in contemporary cultural issues and is frequently a participant in public debates and programs on French culture. She collaborated for many years in the reviews **La Quinzaine Littéraire** and **Canal** (a review of contemporary art) and contributed to **Le Monde des débats**. She is a frequent contributor to the seminars organized at Cérisy-la-Salle and serves on the editorial board of **Romantisme**, **Etudes françaises**, **Esprit**, **Cahiers de méthodologie**, and **Crises**. She is a member of several research teams at the CNRS. Professor Gaillard was a Visiting Professor of French at Northwestern during the Fall of 2000 when she taught an undergraduate seminar entitled "Faire Fortune" and a graduate seminar, "Penser la fin du siècle," and again in Fall 2002. She will be teaching in the Department of French and Italian in the Fall.

Bernard Stiegler will visit Northwestern again in 2006-7, at a date still to be determined. Stiegler is *Directeur du département du développement culturel* of the Centre Pompidou in Paris. He is a philosopher by training, and is one of the foremost analysts of technology and culture. His major work, *Technics and Time*, has appeared in English. In *Echographies of Television*, also available in English, Stiegler and Jacques Derrida examine the social and political ramifications of new teletechnologies. Other books by Stiegler include *De la misère symbolique*, *Passer à l'acte*, *Constituer l'Europe*, and *Mécréance et Discrédit*.

FIG News Con't

Philosopher **Marc Crépon** of the École Nationale d'Administration specializes in German and French philosophy of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, notably Nietzsche, Rosenzweig, and the emergence of the discourse of nationhood in the late eighteenth century. He is the author of *Les géographies de l'esprit*, which examines the construction of "peoples" in German philosophy from Leibniz to Hegel. He co-authored *La langue: source de la nation*; *Le malin génie des langues: essais sur Nietzsche, Heidegger, Rosenzweig*; *Les promesses du langage: Benjamin, Rosenzweig, Heidegger*; *L'imposture du choc des civilisations*; and *Langues sans demeure*. Crépon will be in residence for several weeks in the Spring.

Sociologist **Bruno Palier** of Sciences Po, author of *Gouverner la sécurité sociale* and, with Pepper Culpepper and Peter Hall, *Changing France: The Politics that Markets Make*, is France's leading expert on the political economy of the welfare state. He is also the director of the Northwestern University-Sciences Po Program on Public Health Policy. He will teach a graduate seminar in Political Science and an undergraduate course in Public Health in the Spring.

Marco Oberti studies urban sociology at Sciences Po, and is co-author of *Les étudiants*, and *Le monde des étudiants*. This past year he co-edited *Émeutes urbaines et protestations* which analyzes the youth and student disturbances in France of 2005-6. His larger project examines the impact of school preference on residential choice as a source of social segregation in France and in the United States. Professor Oberti will be visiting Northwestern as part of the faculty exchange program that FIG has established with Sciences Po.

CHINA IN THE WORLD SPEAKER SERIES

CICS is pleased to announce that on Thursday, September 28th (noon, Ripton Room in Scott Hall) **Professor Roderick MacFarquhar** will discuss his book *Mao's Last Revolution*, co-written with Michael Schoenhals.

The Cultural Revolution was a watershed event in the history of the People's Republic of China, the defining decade of half a century of communist rule. This masterly book explains why Mao launched the Cultural Revolution and shows his Machiavellian role in masterminding it (which Chinese publications conceal). In often horrifying detail, this book documents the Hobbesian state that ensued. The movement veered out of control and terror paralyzed the country. Power struggles raged among Lin Biao, Zhou Enlai, Deng Xiaoping, and Jiang Qing Mao's wife and leader of the Gang of Four while Mao often played one against the other. In its invaluable critical

analysis of Chairman Mao and its brilliant portrait of a culture in turmoil, *Mao's Last Revolution* offers the most authoritative and compelling account to date of this seminal event in the history of China.

Roderick MacFarquhar is the Leroy B. Williams Professor of History and Political Science and Director of the John King Fairbank Center for East Asian Research at Harvard University. His publications include *The Hundred Flowers Campaign and the Chinese Intellectuals*, *The Sino-Soviet Dispute*, *China under Mao*; *Sino-American Relations, 1949-1971*; and *The Secret Speeches of Chairman Mao*. He was the founding editor of "The China Quarterly," and has been a fellow at Columbia University, the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, and the Royal Institute for International Affairs.

City and State in 20th Century China and Japan: October 12-13, 2006

An Interdisciplinary Conference in cooperation with the Center for International and Comparative Studies, Northwestern University and with support from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation and the Alice Berline Kaplan Center, Northwestern University

Summary

In 20th century East Asia, urban centers rapidly expanded, at a moment when the primary political goal in both Japan and China was strengthening the nation state. On the surface, the expansion of cities seems to accord with the state-building project. Since cities are political, cultural, social, and economic centers, it stands to reason that they play an important role in the consolidation of nation-states in an era of fierce international competition. Nonetheless, this conventional wisdom belies the often deep conflicts between cities and the nation-state building process. First, cities are often centers of cosmopolitanism, making them unresponsive to the cultivation of a unique national identity. Second, national and urban leaders alike were often highly anxious about those who took advantage of the relative freedom of urban life in ways they found unsupportive or even subversive of either elite civic or national goals. Furthermore, the rapid influx of rural migrants meant that traditional values, concepts, and technologies were thrown into the cauldron of city life, complicating the coherent visions of some modernizers.

The one-day and a half conference brings together a group of scholars to explore these issues. At the most general level, the conference inquires: how did the meeting of western imperialism, urban cosmopolitanism, traditional agrarian values, and nationalism play out in major urban centers in East Asia? What were the ways in which the nation-states sought to force compliance from urbanites, and how did the locals, in turn, use the diverse array of concepts at their disposal to legitimize and accomplish their own separate goals?

Illustration: ©2006 Pan Hsiao-Hsia. Courtesy of Pan Hsiao-Hsia, taiwan_peterpen@yahoo.com.tw



List of Speakers

Kendall Brown, Art History, California State University, Long Beach “On the Town: Mediating Modernity in Popular Prints on Tokyo.”

Vincent Chen, Public Service Program, DePaul University “Urbanization in China: Historical Overview and Emerging Patterns”

Xiangming Chen, Sociology, University of Illinois-Chicago
TBA

Joshua Goldstein, History, University of Southern California
TBA

Jeffrey Hanes, History, University of Oregon
TBA

Pierre Landry, Political Science, Yale University
TBA

Jinhee Lee, History, Eastern Illinois University
“The Enemy Within: Disaster, Rumor, and Empire Management in Tokyo, 1923”

Jordan Sand, History, Georgetown University
“Speculation, Memory and the Character of Tokyo’s Postmodernity”

Kristin Stapleton, History, University of Kentucky
“Soldiers in the City: Urban Change in the Context of a Militarizing China, 1895-1953”

Julia Adeney Thomas, History, University of Notre Dame “From Metropole to Colonial Hinterlands: Landscape as a Means for Rethinking History and Memory in Twenty-First Century Japan”

DOCUMENTARY FILM SERIES: OUR OWN PRIVATE BIN LADEN[©]

October 11th, Library Forum Room Film Screening at 3:00, Discussion with the director to be followed at 5:00p.m.

OUR OWN PRIVATE BIN LADEN is a film about understanding the creation of the persona of Osama bin Laden as a phenomenon of the interplay between history, politics, global economics and the media.

The film highlights the historical background that led to the fatal link between post-Cold War politics and the emergence of new forms of terrorism that succeeded in establishing their own economy. It traces the connection between privatization, deregulation and free market and the globalization of terrorism.

OUR OWN PRIVATE BIN LADEN examines the complicity between economic structures of “terror” and “the war on terror,” their interdependencies, and the creation of the Bin Laden industry as a consequence.



The film explains why the world after September 11, 2001 is less the result of a stray act of terror but the consequence of a series of fatal decisions made from 1945 onwards.

Samira Goetschel was born in Iran and fled the country with her family after her father was executed by the government of Ayatollah Khomeini. She spent her formative years in the United States. An alumnus of New York University film school, Goetschel’s graduating film *Clown De La Vie* was the Best Short Film winner at the 1992 New York State Film Festival. She earned a Masters of Arts degree at Columbia University, and followed her passion for filmmaking with a short film *z* about the Holocaust Museum in Washington DC. Goetschel’s first feature-length documentary, *Our Own Private Bin Laden* was made over a three-year time span. It explores Osama bin Laden’s rise to notoriety without using a single image of its subject.

THE KEYMAN FAMILY IN MODERN TURKISH STUDIES PRESENTS WORLD RENOWNED PIANIST AND COMPOSER FAZIL SAY.

The Keyman Family Program in Modern Turkish Studies and CICS are honored to host the world renowned pianist and composer, Mr. Fazil Say. Please join us at the Lutkin Hall, on Saturday, November 18, to enjoy a musical performance and lecture by Fazil Say.

Born in 1970 in Ankara, Turkey, Fazil Say studied piano and composition at the Ankara State Conservatory. At the age of seventeen he was awarded a scholarship that enabled him to study for five years with David Levine at the Robert Schumann Institute in Düsseldorf. From 1992 to 1995 he continued his studies at the Berlin Conservatory. In 1994 he was the winner of the Young Concert Artists International Auditions, which gave a rapid start to his international career. Fazil Say is a regular guest with the New York Philharmonic, the Israel Philharmonic, the Baltimore Symphony, the St Petersburg Philharmonic, the BBC Philharmonic, the Orchestre National de France and other leading orchestras across the globe. He has appeared at the Lucerne



Festival, the Ruhr Piano Festival, the Rheingau Music Festival, the Verbier Festival, the Montpellier Festival, the Beethoven Festival Bonn, and in all the world’s leading concert halls, including the Concertgebouw in Amsterdam, the Berlin Philharmonie, the Vienna Musikverein, Suntory Hall in Tokyo, Carnegie Hall and Avery Fisher Hall in New York, and many others. In the 2003/04 season he made debuts at the Salzburg Festival, Lincoln Center Festival in New York, Harrod’s Piano Series in London and the World Piano Series in Tokyo. His chamber music partners include Yuri Bashmet and Shlomo Mintz. In 2004 he made a major tour of Europe and the USA with Maxim Vengerov, appearing at such venues as Carnegie Hall, the Vienna Musikverein, the Amsterdam Concertgebouw, the Barbican Centre in London, and the Salzburg Festival. He will tour Europe and Asia with Akiko Suwanai in 2006.

For more information please see:
<http://www.fazilsay.net>

Calendar of Events :: Fall Quarter 2006

Discussions occur at CICS, 1902 Sheridan Rd., and are open to the public unless otherwise noted. For more information call: 847/467-2770 or e-mail: m-briem@northwestern.edu

SEPTEMBER

China in the World Series :: Thu 09/28 : 12 (Noon)

Roderick MacFarquhar, Leroy B. Williams Professor of History and Political Science and Director of the John King Fairbank Center for East Asian Research at Harvard University

"Mao's Last Revolution"

Ripton Room, Scott Hall, 601 University Place

Faculty and Fellows Colloquium :: Fri 09/29 : 12 (Noon) – 1:00 p.m.

Silvia Lara, Professor, History Department at the State University of Campinas and CICS Visiting Scholar

"Palmares, Cucau and the Perspectives of Freedom in Seventeenth Century Brazil"

CICS and Program in Comparative-Historical Social Science

Fri 09/29 : 3:00 p.m.

Inaugural Workshop: Welcoming reception with presentation of draft doctoral proposal by Sebastian Karcher (Graduate student, Political Science, Northwestern University).

OCTOBER

Roberta Buffett Visiting Professorship Lecture

Tue 10/03 : 5:00 - 7:00 p.m.

Stephen Kinzer, Roberta Buffett Visiting Professor,
Iran and Turkey: Rising Powers in the New Middle East
Harris Hall 108, 1881 Sheridan Road

Roberta Buffett Visiting Professorship Lecture

Wed 10/04 : 5:00 - 7:00 p.m.

Fredrik Engelstad, Roberta Buffett Visiting Professor and Professor at the Department of Sociology and Human Geography, University of Oslo
"Power and Democracy: Changing Patterns of Influence in Globalized Societies"
Harris Hall 108, 1881 Sheridan Road

Faculty and Fellows Colloquium :: Fri 10/06 : 12 (Noon) - 1:00 p.m.

Will Reno, Department of Political Science

Title TBA

CICS and Program in Comparative-Historical Social Science

Fri 10/06 : 3:00 p.m.

Joseph Gerteis, University of Minnesota, Department of Sociology
Title TBA

Documentary Film Series :: Wed 10/11 : 3:00 - 6:00 p.m.

Samira Goetschel, Documentary Film Maker

"Our Own Private Bin Laden"

Library Forum Room, 1970 Campus Drive

CICS and Northwestern University Interdisciplinary

Sponsored Conference :: Thu 10/12 - Fri 10/13

Conference : *"City and State in 20th Century China and Japan"*

Harris Hall 108, 1881 Sheridan Road

Faculty and Fellows Colloquium :: Fri 10/13 : 12 (Noon) - 1:00 p.m

Andreas Niederberger, Visiting Professor Department of Political Science and Political Science Professor at Johann Wolfgang

Goethe-University Frankfurt/Main, Germany

"Democracy in World Society? Normative Foundations

and Historical Prospects"

CICS and Program in Comparative-Historical Social Science

Fri 10/13 : 3:00 p.m.

Gary Goertz, University of Arizona, Department of Political Science

"The Evolution of Regional Economic Institutions into Security

Institutions, or, The Demise of Realist Military Alliances?"

Islam in the World Series :: Mon 10/16 : 4:00 - 6:00 p.m.

Roy Mottahedeh, Gurney Professor of History

(Department of History), Harvard University

"The Recent History of Iraq and the Formation of the Shiite Party"

Ripton Room, Scott Hall, 601 University Place

Faculty and Fellows Colloquium :: Fri 10/20 : 12 (Noon) - 1:00 p.m

Thomas McDade, Associate Professor of Anthropology

"Ethnobotanical knowledge and child health in lowland Bolivia"

Faculty and Fellows Colloquium :: Fri 10/27 : 12 (Noon) - 1:00 p.m

Laura Hein, Professor in the Department of History

"Modern Art Patronage and Democracy in Postwar Japan"

NOVEMBER

Faculty and Fellows Colloquium :: Fri 11/03 : 12 (Noon) - 1:00 p.m

Pablo Boczkowski, Associate Professor in the Department

of Communication Studies

"News at Work: Technology, Monitoring and Imitation?"

Faculty and Fellows Colloquium :: Fri 11/10 : 12 (Noon) - 1:00 p.m

Akram Zaatari, Video Artist and Film Director, Beirut, Lebanon

"Borders are Representatives of Conflict"

CICS and Program in Comparative-Historical Social Science

Fri 11/10 : 3:00 p.m.

November 10: Elisabeth Clemens, University of Chicago,

Department of Sociology

Title TBA

Keyman Family Program in Modern Turkish Studies

Sat 11/18 : 5:00 - 7:00 p.m.

Fazil Say, Pianist and Composer

Concert and Lecture

Lutkin Hall, 700 University Place

New CICS Working Group Launched on Chieftaincy Con't

Earle ended his presentation with a discussion of the potential usefulness of chieftaincy for understanding sub-state organizations in the modern world. The opportunistic and flexible structure of the chieftaincy is ideal for rapid adjustment to changing economic and political opportunities outside of state control, allowing the organization to morph freely as opportunities and constrains change. The lively discussion that followed Earle's presentation suggested to CICS Associate Director Brian Hanson that the concept of chieftaincy might be fruitful for a CICS working group. Hanson said, "As I looked around the room

and listened to the discussion, I saw eyes lighting up as faculty members from a wide range of disciplines and schools made connection between Earle's discussion of chieftaincy and central issues in their own research. We are thrilled that Tim has converted that conversation into an ongoing Working Group. Bring together scholars from across the university to promote these types of cross-disciplinary conversations and spur new collaborations and research efforts is one of the main goals of CICS. This is a great example of unique role CICS can play to promote international and comparative research at Northwestern."

Continued on Page 16

CICS STAFF

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CICS PARTNERS WITH PROGRAM IN COMPARATIVE-HISTORICAL SOCIAL SCIENCE

This year, the Departments of Political Science and Sociology will launch a new joint graduate program in Comparative-Historical Social Science (CHSS). Graduate students in the CHSS program earn a special certificate from the University by completing a series of courses on comparative-historical analysis and participating in the program workshop. CHSS will hold its bi-weekly workshop in the seminar room of Center for International and Comparative Studies on Fridays from 3-4:30 pm. The inaugural workshop will be Friday, September 29 at 3pm and all are invited to attend. Individuals interested in the CHSS are invited to see the program's webpage (to be posted on CICS website by the end of September) or to contact James Mahoney James-Mahoney@northwestern.edu.

CICS NEWSLETTER

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New CICS Working Group Launched on Chieftaincy Con't

During the first two years, the Working Group will hold 12 events, and hopes to spawn individual and collective research projects and publications.

The initial list of Working Group participants includes:

Tim Earle, *Anthropology* • Karen Alter, *Political Science* • John Bushnell, *History* • Bruce Carruthers, *Sociology*
Georgi Derlugian, *Sociology* • Dilip Gaonkar, *Communications Studies* • Ed Gibson, *Political Science*
Jim Mahoney, *Political Science* • Bill Murphy, *Anthropology* • Will Reno, *Political Science*
Frank Safford, *History* • Hendrik Spruyt, *Political Science* • Kathy Thelen, *Political Science*

Faculty, Visiting Scholars and Graduate Students interested in participating in this Working Group should contact Tim Earle (tke299@northwestern.edu)



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