



photo courtesy of Ron Haviv/VII

EPIIC 2013: Global Health and Security

EPIIC is just six weeks away from its 28th annual Norris and Margery Bendetson EPIIC International Symposium on “Global Health and Security,” February 21-24, 2013. Preparing to bring a broad range of speakers from the medical, policymaking, academic, and humanitarian communities, there will also be delegations of international students from Brazil, Canada, China, Haiti, India, Iraq and Iraqi Kurdistan, Israel, Palestine, Russia, Rwanda, Singapore, and South Korea as part of the IGL’s TILIP program.

The year’s symposium panels will include: Food Insecurity: Nutrition, Conflict and the Environment • HIV/AIDS: Gender and Sexual Health • The Nexus of Water and Disease • Pharmaceuticals: Legal and Illegal Markets • Zoonosis and Pandemics: The Next Big One • Mental Health and Security • Health in Complex Humanitarian Emergencies • Biosecurity and Bio-

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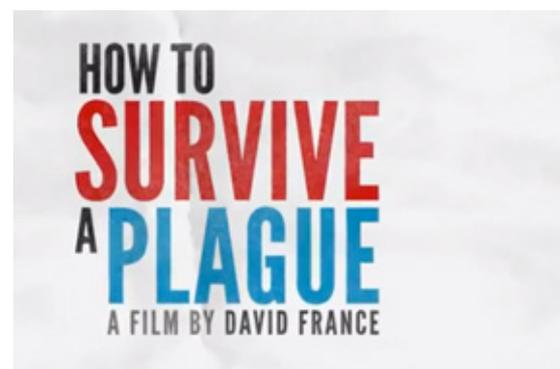
Scholar Mary Kaldor Receives Mayer Global Citizenship Award

In October, the IGL collaborated with the World Peace Foundation at The Fletcher School, to host a Dr. Jean Mayer Global Citizenship Award Lecture with Mary Kaldor, author of *New and Old Wars* and Professor of Global Governance and Director of the Civil Society and Human Security Research Unit at the London School of Economics.

Kaldor’s work on new wars, first published in 1999, crystallized thinking about the changing nature of war in the globalized post-Cold War era, in particular focusing on the proliferation of non-state actors and the systematic targeting of civilians, the importance of identity politics, and the inter-relationship between private and often criminal interests and political conflict. As her book enters its third edition, Kaldor has further developed her

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IGL Will Screen Two Academy Award Nominated Films



On January 22, the IGL will host a special screening of the Academy Award-nominated documentary “How To Survive a Plague,” introduced by its director, David France. The film presents the story of two coalitions—ACT UP and TAG (Treatment Action Group)—whose activism and innovation turned AIDS from a death sentence into a manageable condition. Despite having no scientific training, these self-made activists infiltrated the pharmaceutical industry and helped identify promising new drugs, moving them from experimental trials to patients in record time. With unfettered access to a treasure trove of never-before-seen archival footage from the 1980s and ‘90s, filmmaker David France puts the viewer in the middle of the controversial actions, the heated meetings, the heartbreaking failures, and the exultant breakthroughs of heroes in the making.

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39 Students Travel for Research to 11 Countries this January

Continuing its practice of encouraging students to connect theory to practice, this winter intersession the IGL sponsored 39 students to conduct research projects or internships in 11 countries. Students were funded through the Macaya Research Fund, Empower, the Hamlin Research Fund, and the Mayer Endowment.

• **2 Students (EPIIC) to Cambodia: “Scaling Up Quality and Affordability: Documenting and Assessing the Impact of Community-Based Health Insurance in Phnom Penh and Siem Reap Cambodia”**

We have spent the past few days in 2 teams conducting Community Based Health Insurance client interviews in rural villages with Cambodian Health Committee (CHC) field monitors (who act as our translators). We’re learning

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PNDP Kicks Off Second Full Year

The Program for Narrative and Documentary Practice welcomed twelve new students this fall from a variety of backgrounds, graduation years and academic disciplines. Under the tutelage of photographer and PNDP Program Coordinator Samuel James, whose recent work in Nigeria was published in *Harper's Magazine*, the students immersed themselves in the mindset and methods of multimedia nonfiction storytelling.

The Program's interdisciplinary and highly rigorous coursework saw its participants completing assignments in locales across the Boston area—a Trinitarian church in Upham's Corner, a bar in Revere Beach, a mosque in Roxbury and a neighborhood restaurant in east Somerville being some examples—wherein they sought to give a voice to individuals whose life experiences were unique to themselves, relevant to topical issues, and evocative of timeless themes. A selection of guest lecturers, including journalist and GlobalPost founder Charles Sennott, *Harper's Magazine* art director Stacey D. Clarkson, and several professional political campaign photographers, contributed further depth and breadth to the curriculum.



photo by Samuel James

As the fall semester draws to a close the Program's students find themselves with a range of documentary tools at their disposal, a robust ethical and practical framework for their thoughts and conduct, and a high level of confidence in their potential. Most of the students have already developed substantial projects, an impressive feat considering that several of those students had never used a camera or an audio recorder before the semester began.

-- Craig Dathe, PNDP 2012-13

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Mission Statement

Tufts' Institute for Global Leadership is an incubator of innovative ways to educate learners at all levels in understanding difficult and compelling global issues.

We develop new generations of critical thinkers for effective and ethical leadership who are able to comprehend and deal with complexity, to bridge cultural and political differences and to engage as responsible global citizens in anticipating and confronting the world's most pressing problems.

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Academy Award Nominated Films continued from page 1



"How To Survive a Plague" is the first film in the EPIIC Film Series on Global Health and Security leading up to the symposium. Its screening at Tufts is being made possible by Geralyn Dreyfous, the co-founder and director-at-large of Impact Partners, which produced the film. David France is an award-winning journalist and *New York Times* best-selling author who has been writing about AIDS since 1982 and

today is one of the best-known chroniclers of the epidemic. His work has appeared in the *New York Times*, *Newsweek*, *GQ*, and *New York* magazine, where he is a contributing editor, and has received the National Headliner Award and the GLAAD Media Award, among others.

Then on March 27, ALLIES, in collaboration with the Women's Center, will screen Impact Partners' second Academy Award nominated documentary this season, "The Invisible War." This is a groundbreaking investigative documentary about one of America's most shameful and best kept secrets: the epidemic of rape within the U.S. military. The film paints a startling picture of the extent of the problem – today, a female soldier in combat zones is more likely to be raped by a fellow soldier than killed by enemy fire. The Department of Defense estimates there were a staggering 19,000 violent sex crimes in the military in 2010. "The Invisible War" exposes the epidemic, breaking open one of the most under-reported stories of our generation, to the nation and the world.

terrorism • Violence as an Epidemic • Bringing Care Where it's Needed Most: Health Care Delivery Systems • New Technologies at the Junction of Health and Security.

The symposium will also feature a keynote address by Gwyn Prins, the director of the Mackinder Programme for the Study of Long Wave Events at the London School of Economics. Other participants include: Jason Clay of the World Wildlife Fund; Kasim Dawood, former national security adviser for Iraq; Sanjoy Hazarika, director of the Centre for North-East Studies in New Delhi; Jennifer Klot, director of the Social Science Research Council's initiatives on Gender, Security and HIV/AIDS; Irwin Rosenberg, Jean Mayer University Professor and senior scientist at Tufts' Friedman School of Nutrition; and Susannah Sirkin, deputy director of Physicians for Human Rights.

Professional Workshop

EPIIC, in conjunction with its 28th International Symposium on Global Health and Security, will once again hold a Pugwash-inspired workshop focusing on the ethical and social impacts of science and technology related to this year's theme. The workshop will convene a panel of experts to respond to the recent report of the Presidential Commission for the Study of Bioethical Issues, Privacy and Progress in Whole Genome Sequencing. This year's forum, hosted at Tufts University on Thursday, February 21, will be the first academic conference to react to this report.

In the past, the IGL has held workshops to examine forward-looking issues including ethnic nationalism, microbial threats and human security, water security, Afghanistan post-2014, and cyberwarfare and automated warfare.

The Presidential Commission's report comes at a time when the accessibility of full-genomic sequencing is expanding rapidly as the temporal and monetary costs of the procedure continue to shrink. Is the health community on the cusp of adapting this technology as a cost-effective, pre-emptive diagnostic tool which will finally open the door to personalized medicine?

However, the path to novel knowledge and discovery is not devoid of ethical and moral dilemmas. As Presidential Commission Chairperson Dr. Amy Gutmann indicates, genomics may benefit entire populations while the individuals from whom the life code came are unlikely to profit directly. She and the Commission have recommended that consistent standards and regulatory minimums governing genomic sequencing be ensured by state and federal governments. Open genome movements, such as PersonalGenome.org and Patients Like Me, have opposed these recommendations as they deem them too restrictive to innovation and scientific discovery.

The workshop will be co-convened by **Juan Enriquez** and **Professor Jonathan Moreno**. Mr. Enriquez was the Founding Director of Harvard Business School's Life Sciences Project and currently serves on the board of Excel Venture Capital, a company that invests in cutting-edge medical and scientific technologies. He has authored *As the Future Catches You*, a work on the impact of the bio-based economy, and explored the potential for human-directed genetic augmentation in his eBook *Homo Evolutis*, co-authored with Dr. Steve Gullans.

Dr. Moreno is a Professor of Medical Ethics and the History and Sociology of Science at the University of Pennsylvania, a Senior Fellow at the Center for American Progress, and past president of the American Society for Bioethics and the Humanities. Dr. Moreno has written *The Body Politic: The Battle Over Science in America* as well as eleven other books and over four hundred papers on bioethics, science and society.

Other confirmed attendees of this year's workshop include:

- **Dr. George Annas**, "the father of patient rights," Professor of Medicine and Law at Boston University and founder of the international NGO Lawyers for Human Rights.
- **Dr. Robert Green**, MD, MPH, faculty member at the Brigham and Women's Hospital Research Institute Division of Genetics and founder of Genomes 2 People (G2P), a project exploring whole-genome sequencing in clinical practice.
- **Dr. Steve Gullans**, Managing Director at Excel Venture Capital and former faculty member of Harvard Medical School and Brigham and Women's Hospital.
- **Dr. Debra Matthews**, PhD., Greenwall Fellow at Johns Hopkins University and Georgetown investigating the role of genetics in science policy formation and public engagement.
- **Mike Rugnetta**, writer for the Huffington Post and Science Prog-

ress and a current student at Boston University's School of Law.

- **Kayte Spector-Bagdady**, JD, M. Bioethics, Associate Director of the Presidential Commission for the Study of Bioethical Issues and lead staffer on the Privacy and Progress Report.

Collaboration with VII Photo Agency and MSF

Since 2003, the IGL has worked with many of the individual photographers of VII as well as with the agency in presenting lectures, exhibitions and conferences. This year, several photographers from VII will be part of the symposium, coming to show and talk about their work on two projects VII did in collaboration with Doctors Without Borders/Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), one focusing on malnutrition and the other on forgotten diseases. Below are overviews of the projects.



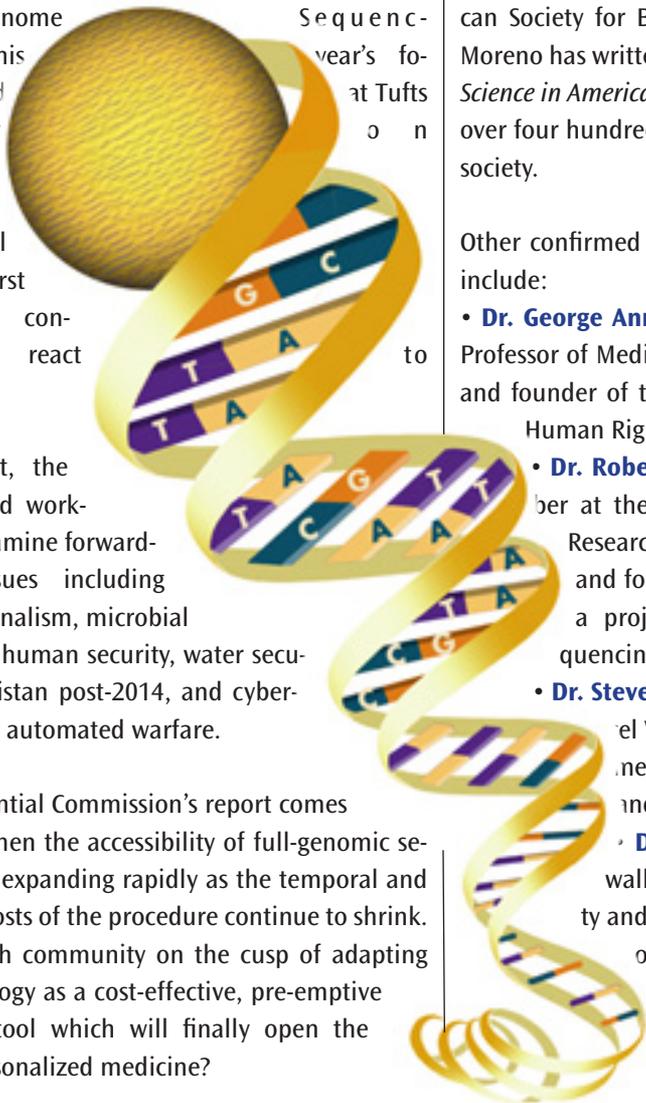
Starved for Attention

Long synonymous with the Western construct of the fly-ridden, starving African child, childhood malnutrition remains one of the least documented and fundamentally misunderstood global health threats facing the world today. Malnutrition—specifically undernutrition—kills nearly four million children every year – one every six seconds. It condemns hundreds of millions of others lacking the required essential nutrients in their diets to a life marked by physical stunting, mental impairment, and increased susceptibility to disease. All of it is needless.

Unlike myriad other maladies, malnutrition is preventable and treatable. It's already been largely eradicated in most of the world because of advances in nutritional science and hygiene, and, most crucially, political will. Ninety percent of stunted children live in 36 countries. The battle can be won.

The "Starved for Attention" documentary project brings together one of the leading medical humanitarian organizations, Doctors Without Borders/Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), and the top international photo agency, VII, to capture a new visual identity for malnutrition, and to shed light on the underlying causes of the global malnutrition crisis and innovative approaches being deployed by frontline actors to combat this disease.

VII photographers have undertaken seven reportages in some of the world's malnutrition "hotspots"—from war zones to emerging economic powers—asking the fundamental question of why in an era of incredible advances in human nutrition and health are millions of children still dying every year.



Fatal Neglect: The Global Health Revolution's Forgotten Patients

Neglected tropical diseases affect the millions of the world's most vulnerable people. These are patients who can't afford expensive treatments and that's why the pharmaceutical industry has not wanted to invest in research and development (R&D) for them. At the turn of the century, R&D for medicines, diagnostics, and vaccines to fight neglected diseases was at a virtual standstill. From 1975 to 1999, only 1.1 percent of the new drugs introduced globally were for tropical diseases.

In an effort to reverse this fatal neglect, Doctors Without Borders/Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) and its partners co-founded the Drugs for Neglected Diseases initiative (DNDi). Its goal is to improve and help develop drugs for diseases including malaria, sleeping sickness, kala azar, and Chagas.

Ten years later in *Fatal Neglect: The Global Health Revolution's Forgotten Patients*, VII photographers Seamus Murphy, Venetia Dearden, Ron Haviv, and John Stanmeyer document the still devastating impact of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis, the three deadliest neglected tropical diseases -- visceral leishmaniasis (kala azar), Human African Trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness), and Chagas -- and vaccine-preventable diseases.

While there have been important advances in medicine to fight these disease, these VII photojournalists found that people all over the planet continue to die from preventable causes - due in large part to the failure of government leadership and the international health R&D system. It's time to stop the fatal neglect.

EPIIC Fall Semester

EPIIC had a very intensive fall semester with numerous speakers, intensive committee meetings in preparation for spring programming, and several public programs.

This year's colloquium lecturers included:



Izzeldin Abuelaish is a Palestinian medical doctor who was born and raised in the Jabalia Refugee Camp, he is a passionate and eloquent proponent of peace between Palestinians and Israelis. He received his early education in the refugee camp before receiving a scholarship to study medicine in Cairo, Egypt

followed by a diploma in Obstetrics and Gynecology from the University of London. He completed his residency at the Soroka University hospital in Be'er Sheva, Israel, followed by a subspecialty in fetal medicine in Italy and Belgium, before going on to earn his Masters in Public Health degree at Harvard University. Dr. Abuelaish has been an important figure in Israeli-Palestinian relations for many years, working in Israeli hospitals, treating Israeli and Palestinian patients, and fully believing that health is an engine for the journey to peace. Dr. Abuelaish also gave a public talk on "Of Love and Loss: On the Road to Peace and Dignity."



Alex de Waal is executive director of the World Peace Foundation and a research professor at The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University. From 2009 to 2011 he served as senior advisor to the African Union High Level Imple-

mentation Panel for Sudan. He was also program director at the Social Science Research Council, with responsibilities for research programs on humanitarian issues and HIV/AIDS and social transformation.

Juan Enriquez is a Managing Director of Excel Venture Management and a leading authority on the economic impact of life sciences on business and society and a respected business leader and entrepreneur.

Anne Goldfeld is an Associate Professor of Medicine at Harvard Medical School, a Senior Investigator at the Immune Disease Institute, Associate Professor of Immunology and Infectious Disease at the Harvard School of Public Health, and a member of the Infectious Disease Division at Brigham & Women's Hospital in Boston. She is a cofounder of the Cambodian Health Committee.

Jeffrey Griffiths is a Professor at the Department of Public Health and Community Medicine at the Tufts School of Medicine. He is also an Adjunct Associate Professor at the Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy and Director of the Global Nutrition Collaborative Research Support Program. He is Chair of the Drinking Water Panel and a member of the EPA's Science Advisory Board.



Justine Hardy has been a journalist for twenty-four years, many of those spent covering South Asia. She is the author of six books on the region. After the earthquake in Kashmir in October 2005, Hardy worked with a local NGO in Kashmir rebuilding homes, schools, and medical centers in some of the worst affected areas, as well as moving into conflict mediation. Having completed her training in conflict trauma therapy, she founded Healing Kashmir in 2008, an integrated mental health project addressing the debilitating mental health situation in the region. *She spent a week with the class as an INSPIRE Fellow, exploring mental health and the repercussions of PTSD and giving a public lecture on "War and Madness: Lessons Lost and Missed along the Way."*

David M. Gute is an Associate Professor of Civil and Environmental Engineering at Tufts University. He holds a joint appointment with the Department of Public Health and Community Medicine at the Tufts University School of Medicine as well as at the Gerald J. and Dorothy R. Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy. Prior to joining the Tufts faculty, Dr. Gute served as an Assistant Commissioner responsible for personal and environmental disease risk factor reductions with the Massachusetts Department of Public Health and as an Epidemiologist with the Rhode Island Department of Health. Dr. Gute's research interests are found at the intersection of public health and engineering.



Jennifer F. Klot is the Senior Advisor and directs the Social Science Research Council initiatives on Gender, Security and HIV/AIDS. In this capacity, she also provides policy, evaluation and program support to multilateral agencies, foundations, governments and NGOs. She is a founding board member of the International Centre for Gender, Peace and Security based in Nairobi Kenya and, at the Council, leads a portfolio of activities on sexual violence and HIV/AIDS.

Elaina Naumova is the Associate Dean for Research and a Professor of Civil and Environmental Engineering at the Tufts University School of Engineering. Dr.

Naumova's area of expertise is in methodology development for modeling of transient processes with application in environmental epidemiology, infectious diseases, and public health. She is a Director of the Tufts Initiative for Forecasting and Modeling of Infectious Diseases (InForMID).



Richard Sollom (EPIIC'94, F'97) is Deputy Director at Physicians for Human Rights, where he has served for seven years in various roles, including Director of Research and Investigations and Senior Program Associate. He currently oversees programs on emergency response, armed conflict, asylum, and UN advocacy initiatives. Sollom most recently led investigations in Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burma, Egypt, Libya, Thailand, and Zimbabwe. With more than two decades of experience, Sollom has investigated human rights violations in more than 20 countries worldwide. Prior to his work with PHR, he served with the United Nations in Haiti, Somalia, and Burundi. He is a former Peace Corps Volunteer, Fulbright Fellow, and Albert Schweitzer Fellow, and holds advanced degrees in Public International Law from The Fletcher School and in Global Health from Harvard University. Sollom lectures and presents widely on the topic of armed conflict and medical neutrality.

Peter Walker is the Rosenberg Professor of Nutrition and Human Security, Director of the Feinstein International Center since September 2002. Active in development and disaster response since 1979, Walker has worked for a number of British-based NGOs and environmental organizations in several African countries. Walker joined the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in Geneva in 1990 where he was Director of Disaster Policy for ten years before moving to Bangkok as Head of the Federation's regional programs for Southeast Asia.



EPIIC welcomed back double Jumbo -- undergraduate and medical school -- **Ezra Barzilay** to Tufts this fall as an INSPIRE Fellow. Barzilay is the Lead Epidemiologist in the Health Systems Reconstruction Office at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and a Commander in the U.S. Public Health Service



Commissioned Corps. Previously, he was the Team Lead of the National Surveillance Team and the National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring System (NARMS) in the Enteric Diseases Epidemiology Branch at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. He also served as the Deputy Incident Manager for Haiti

Cholera Response for the CDC. *Barzilay was the guest lecturer for the annual Weekend Immersion with Outward Bound where he ran a compelling simulation for the students on the security implications of a disease outbreak in the US. He has also consulted with students as they prepared the symposium program and provided opportunities for students to attend a range of conferences and courses on health and security issues.*

The EPIIC class also made a Saturday visit this semester to the Tufts Cummings School of Veterinary Medicine in Grafton for a discussion on "Emerging Pandemics and Disease Transmission" organized for the students by Saul Tzipori,



Distinguished Professor of Microbiology and Infectious Diseases and Agnes Varis University Chair in Science and Society. The panel also featured Professors Jeffery Griffiths, Sam Telford III, Jennifer Steele, and Hellen Amuguni.

In advance of the November presidential election, the Institute - in collaboration with IGL External Advisory Board Member Philippe Villers and his organization Families USA and with the Tufts Community Health Program - the Institute sponsored a panel discussion on the national healthcare debate. The eve-



ning featured a lively conversation among John McDonough, from the Harvard School of Public Health; Stuart Altman, Professor of National Health Policy at Brandeis University; and Michael Miller, Strategic Policy Director at Community Catalyst. They explored the key provisions of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and their impact on Americans. The panelists also assessed the long-term growth potential of the federal healthcare law and potential alternatives to Obamacare. Following the discussion, attendees engaged in conversation with the speakers while watching the third presidential debate between President Barack Obama and Governor Mitt Romney. Families USA, which Villers co-founded, is an organization dedicated to achieving universal access to high quality, affordable health and long-term care for all Americans.

IGL Fall 2012 Student Group Activities

ALLIES

Meeting with Col. James Brown

Students held an informal discussion with Col. James Brown, commander of the 95th Civil Affairs Brigade (Airborne).



Military 101

This annual discussion, moderated by Truman Security fellows, was an introductory lesson for students who wanted to learn more about the military. The fellows corrected common misconceptions about the military and described the military structure and culture.

Conversation with Iraqi Translator

ALLIES had a conversation with Yasir Abbas, an Iraqi national and REAL student who served as a translator for the American military in Iraq from 2005-2009. Yasir shared his experience about transitioning from life in Iraq to academia in the United States and his hopes for going back to Iraq after graduation. He also posed questions about cultural awareness of American troops in Iraq and described safety issues faced by translators and their families.

SCUSA

Three ALLIES students attended the Student Conference on US Affairs (SCUSA), an annual four-day conference hosted at The United States Military Academy at West Point. SCUSA delegates attend panel discussions, keynote speakers, and roundtable sessions. Roundtable sessions such as Strategic Asia, and Transnational Crime, and Human Security in the Developing World are designed to produce thought provoking conversations between participants. The result of discussions are policy proposal papers, the best of which are published in the Undergraduate Journal of Social Sciences.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

Life for Sale: Human Trafficking in Southeast Asia and How to Combat It



Natasha Jesionka, founder of the Prizm Project and Shatter the Looking Glass Magazine who worked undercover in Thailand to uncover abuses of human rights and on campaigns for Amnesty International, led a discussion and made an informative presentation on human trafficking in Thailand.



One Million Bones

Join Amnesty International and the Oslo Scholars Program took part in a nationwide social arts practice entitled “One Million Bones!” The event featured a “bone-making” session during which students made bones with newspaper and masking tape. Each bone created generated a \$1 donation from the Bezos Family Foundation to CARE for their work on the ground in Somalia and the DRC. The bones were then shipped to the National Mall in Washington D.C. for showcase, along with bones from across the country, as a vigil commemorating survivors and victims of Genocide.



2012 Northeast Regional Conference

A group of 11 students attended Amnesty International’s day-long 2012 Northeast Regional Conference at Boston University. In various hands-on workshops and panels, the participants addressed themes including the importance of activism, the role of Amnesty International and ways to empower global leaders to advance human rights. In addition, the conference served as a platform for students to discuss Amnesty International’s new Strategic Plan and to focus on the organizations governance and resolutions.

“I enjoyed the workshop that concerned the expression of freedom...Because of the discrepancy between the international law and national laws of different country, the definition of free expression is ambiguous... Living in a country with strict censorship, I really want to know what I can do to help change the status quo and do benefit from the workshop. And many practical actions were proposed in the workshop... All the samples conveyed me that, in Amnesty International, the higher goals were consistent with the feasible actions, and we were able to make a difference. One dreams is a dream, many dream is reality.”

— Jiahe Chi ‘16

“The closing of Amnesty’s Northeast Regional Conference was a tribute to the head of the Northeast Regional office located in Davis square, Josh; the office recently closed due to budget cuts... What struck me is how much of an impact one person can have on so many people. Usually at Amnesty events the keynote speaker is foreign, or an American who has worked extensively on the ground in other countries—someone who has witnessed human rights abuses first hand... but the tribute to Josh made me realize that Americans who have been working in the human rights field domestically also offer engaging perspectives. The speeches made in honor of Josh made me think about people who have affected and inspired my involvement in Amnesty. I joined the organization in High School and really looked up to my high school chapters’ presidents as role models in the human rights world. They were so knowledgeable about human rights abuses and I wished someday to be as informed as they were, and this hope was the guiding light on my human rights journey.”

— Allie Wainer ‘16

EXPOSURE

In a weekend-long trip to New York City, EXPOSURE members gained hands-on experience when they met photographers from Witness, Harper’s, VII, Mediastorm and Aperture Foundation to examine the future of photojournalism, share photography and hear anecdotes. The students also visited two exhibitions, including “Too Young to Wed” at the UN building, which explored the tragedy of child marriage, and “Apartheid in South Africa” at the International Center for Photography.

“Overall, the trip was a fascinating experience that really opened my mind to the possibilities of photojournalism. I am now a great devotee to the work of both VII and Mediastorm. As I zealously follow their work, I now have the added insight of the artists themselves, which is something I truly feel lucky to have”

— Leah Muskin-Pierret ‘16

GENERAL

Death in Syria: Resilience, Terror and Human Rights

The IGL, the Project on Justice in Times of Transition, and the IR’s Director’s Leadership Council sponsored a discussion with Ben Emmerson, the Special Rapporteur on Terrorism and Human Rights to OCHA. Mr. Emmerson has been a

The Project on Justice in Times of Transition, the Institute for Global Leadership, and the IR Director’s Leadership Council proudly present:



Ben Emmerson, UN Special Rapporteur on Counterterrorism and Human Rights, Presents a Lecture on:

“Death in Syria: Resilience, Terror, and Human Rights”

12:00-1:30 PM on Friday, 26 October 2012, Cabot 206

Join PJTT and the DLC in a lunchtime discussion of the changing situation in Syria. Ben Emmerson will share his impressions on the deteriorating situation in Syria and provide perspective from someone who is directly involved in international efforts to address the situation there. Ben Emmerson has more than 25 years of experience in domestic and international human rights law, international humanitarian law and international criminal law. He was Special Adviser to the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court and Special Adviser to the Appeals Chamber of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (the Khmer Rouge tribunal).

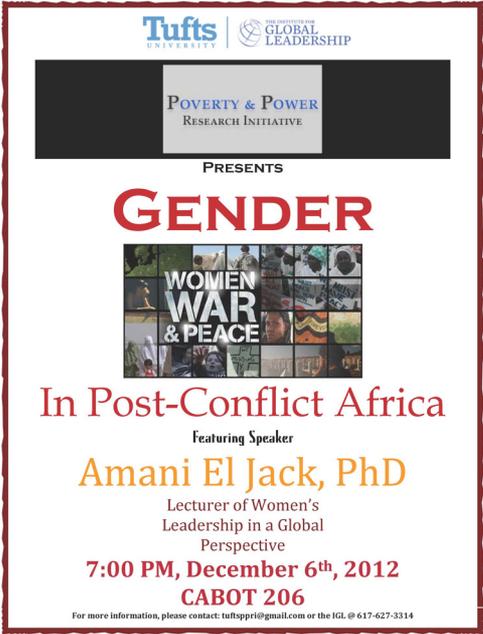
For more information, email aramanran@pjtt.org

lawyer to some key perpetrators - including Ramush Haradinaj of Kosovo and is also very involved with Syria and Kurds in Turkey.

PPRI

Gender in Post-Conflict Africa

Amani El Jack, Assistant Professor and researcher in the Department of Women’s Studies at the University of Massachusetts Boston, lectured about gender implications in post-conflict situations, specifically focusing on post-conflict Africa and her own gender research in Sudan. Professor El Jack’s research and teaching traverse socioeconomic, political and cultural interrogation of the gendered fields of development studies; globalization; forced migration; militarization/war; post-conflict reconstruction processes; peace building and human security. She has worked for various international organizations and research institutions around the world, including the Women in Conflict Zones Network and International Center for Transitional Justice.



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WOMEN
WAR
& PEACE

In Post-Conflict Africa

Featuring Speaker
Amani El Jack, PhD
Lecturer of Women’s
Leadership in a Global
Perspective

7:00 PM, December 6th, 2012
CABOT 206

For more information, please contact: tuftppri@gmail.com or the IGL @ 617-627-3314

IGL Prepared To Launch Website Re-Design

For more than a year, the IGL has been working with EPIIC alumnus Josh Goldblum’s company, Bluecadet, to create a “a new, fresh, and modern site” in Josh’s words. The new site will also be social media integrated and feature new ways to showcase students’ research and multimedia. Look for it in the next few weeks.



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The mission of the IGL is to prepare new generations of critical thinkers for effective and ethical leadership, ready to act as global citizens in addressing international and national issues across cultures.

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- Education Innovation
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- Humanitarian Issues
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- Track II Diplomacy

RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

UPCOMING EVENTS

ALLIES Intellectual Roundtable
JANUARY 29-31, 2013
Featured Program: ALLIES
LEARN MORE

EPIC’s 2012 Symposium: Conflict in the 21st

Institute for Global Leadership Upcoming Events

January 21

Program for Narrative and Documentary Practice

Burma in Transition Exhibition Opening

Slater Concourse, Aidekman Arts Center

January 22

EPIIC Global Health and Security Film Series

How To Survive a Plague

Introduced by Director and Producer David Frank

(see information on page 1)

Distler Performance Hall, Granoff Music Building, 7:30pm

January 23

Program for Narrative and Documentary Practice

Burma in Transition Opening Reception

Slater Concourse, Aidekman Arts Center

January 25-27

ALLIES Intellectual Roundtable

A New Way Forward: Realigning America's Identity and Strategy

Coordinated by the Boston University ALLIES Chapter and held at Boston University, the Roundtable will feature panels on American Identity | Domestic Challenges and Solutions | Credible International Strategies and a simulation on Russian-Ukrainian Conflict

(<https://www.facebook.com/events/392871454131178/>)

January 29

EPIIC Global Health and Security Film Series

Contagion

Contagion is a thriller centered on the threat posed by a deadly disease and an international team of doctors contracted by the CDC to deal with the outbreak.

Introduced by Jennifer Steele, Tufts Cummings School of Veterinary Medicine

7:00pm, Room tbd

January 31

Empower Lecture

Social Enterprise in the Real World: Idealism vs Reality

Amanda Judge F'09, first Empower grant recipient

Cosponsored with the Fletcher School's Institute for Business in the Global Context

5:30pm, Cabot Intercultural Center, Room 702

February 5

EPIIC Global Health and Security Film Series

Flow

Flow is Irena Salina's award-winning documentary investigation into what experts label the most important political and environmental issue of the 21st Century - The World Water Crisis.

Introduced by Shafiqul Islam, Tufts Professor of Civil Engineering

7:00pm, Room tbd

February 12

EPIIC Global Health and Security Film Series

¡Salud!

¡Salud! looks at the case of Cuba, a cash-strapped country with what the BBC calls 'one of the world's best health systems.'

7:00pm, Room tbd

February 20

EPIIC Global Health and Security Film Series

Precious Life

Born without an immune system, four-month-old Palestinian Mohammad Abu Mustafa will die without a bone marrow transplant, a procedure that can only be done in an Israeli hospital. A desperate plea from his doctor to save Mohammad's life leads Israeli journalist Shlomi Eldar to document this complex and emotional story. A powerful appeal for peace, *Precious Life* explores the challenges and prejudices that must be overcome when officials from conflicting nations attempt to put aside their differences for a noble cause.

Introduced by Dr. Izzeldin Abuellaish, Mayer Award Recipient

7:00pm, Room tbd

February 21-24

Norris and Margery Bendetson 28th Annual EPIIC International Symposium

Global Health and Security

(see page 1 for more information)

February 26

Dr. Jean Mayer Global Citizenship Award Lecture

New Global Health Challenges

Peter Piot

(see next page)

8:00pm, Cabot Auditorium

March 2-3

Tufts Energy Conference

Powering Energy Global Security

Panels include: Energy Efficiency in China: Challenges and Lessons from the World's Largest Energy Consumer | Climate Change and the Future of Biofuels | Tanks, Jets, and Solar Panels: The U.S. Military and Energy Security | Economic Policy and the Global Implications of the 'Golden Age of Gas' | Energy Innovation and Entrepreneurship in Developing Countries | Arctic Anxiety: Evaluating Approaches to Arctic Resource Exploration

March 4-15

INSPIRE Fellow in residence

Mowaffak al Rubaie



Dr. Mowaffak al Rubaie is an Iraqi politician. He was appointed as a member of the 25-member Iraqi Governing Council by the Coalition Provisional Authority in July 2003. In April 2004, he was appointed National Security Advisor and held this position until 2009. From April 2009 to March 2012, Dr. al Rubaie was an MP in Iraq's Council of Representatives. Sponsored by the Bendetson Public Policy Initiative.

March 27

ALLIES

Invisible War

Film Screening cosponsored by the Women's Center

(see information on page 2)

6:00pm, Room tbd



Ten Years after the Toppling: The Fall of Iraq, the Media, and US Intervention

On March 5, the Institute will host a panel discussion on “Ten Years after the Toppling: The Fall of Iraq, the Media, and US Intervention.” The discussion will feature:

- **Peter Maass**, award-winning author and journalist, who wrote about the toppling of the statue of Saddam Hussein in Firdos Square and the US military’s entrance into Baghdad in 2003 for *The New Yorker*
- **Tim McLaughlin**, a Marine Corps officer who was working in the Pentagon on September 11, 2001 and who commanded the first American tank that entered Firdos Square on April 9, 2003, signaling the end of Saddam Hussein’s rule
- **Gary Knight**, award-winning photojournalist and co-founder of VII, who covered the war in Iraq as a non-embedded journalist and who photographed the toppling of the statue on April 9, 2003 (above)
- **Mowaffak al-Rubaie**, an Iraqi politician and the former national security adviser for Iraq (April 2004-2009), who was present for the execution of Saddam Hussein



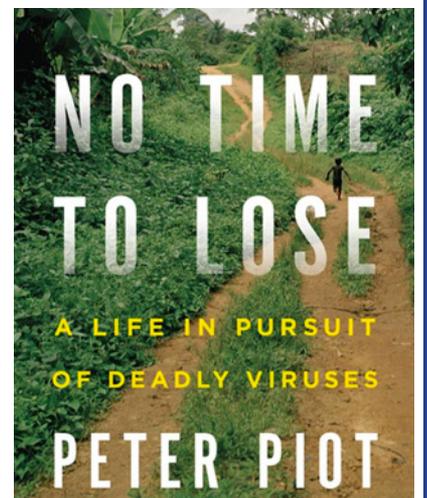
Dr. Jean Mayer Global Citizenship Award Lecture

New Global Health Challenges

Peter Piot

Tuesday, February 26, 8:00pm, Cabot Auditorium

Peter Piot MD, PhD is the Director of the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine and Professor of Global Health. He was the founding Executive Director of UNAIDS and Under Secretary-General of the United Nations from 1995 until 2008. Professor Piot co-discovered the Ebola virus in Zaire in 1976, and led research on AIDS, women’s health, and public health in Africa. He was a Scholar in Residence at the Ford Foundation and a Senior Fellow at the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. He held the 2009 chair “Knowledge against poverty” at the College de France in Paris.



thinking, updating her material to include Iraq and Afghanistan, responding to some critiques and providing a richer conceptual and evidence-based backdrop to explain “new wars.” Her lecture, below, was on “The New Peace,” introduced by the Director of the World Peace Foundation, Alex de Waal.

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President Bush described the War on Terror as a ‘new kind of war’ and he used the term to justify a reinterpretation of the international law rules governing the use of the armed force and the conduct of armed force in expansive ways. Even though the Obama Administration does not use the phrase ‘War on Terror’, practices like targeted killings, indefinite detention of suspects, or military commissions that are justified through this expansive interpretation continue and somehow become ‘normalized’.

I also use the term ‘new wars’ but I come to almost diametrically opposite conclusions that

have to do with tightening up international law and closing loopholes that can be used to loosen constraints on the use of force. Indeed what I have found disturbing and provocative about neo-conservative arguments is the way they refer to innovative analyses about phenomena such as globalization and new wars or the role of non-state actors and turn them upside down.

In this lecture, I want to put forward the argument that the ‘new peace’ should be understood as a global rule of law much like is generally experienced in rights based law governed societies such as the United States or the United Kingdom. I put it forward as resistance to the stretching of international law that has come about as a consequence of the War on Terror. Of course, the idea of the ‘New Peace’ is much broader than international law but in this lecture, I focus on what this means for the rules governing the use of armed force, the conduct of armed force and the authority to use armed force. In making this argument, I start with some preliminary remarks about new wars and international law. And at the end I will mention briefly some countervailing trends. I am not a lawyer so my main concern is the norms underpinning the formal rules. I also want to stress that this is a work in progress – it is a book I am writing together with an international lawyer, Christine Chinkin, who coined the term ‘New Peace’.

Preliminaries

I began to use the term ‘new wars’ to refer to the conflicts that were taking place in the Balkans and Africa in the 1990’s. I used the term ‘new’ to show that they had a different logic from the wars that scholars and policy-makers imagined. New Wars, I argued, involved a blurring of the distinction between state and non-state actors, public and private, internal and external, and indeed war and crime. Battles are rare and most violence is directed against civilians. The various warring parties gain in political and economic terms from war itself because

violence provides an opportunity to spread political ideologies based on fear and polarization and to extract revenue through economic predation. In other words, they are less interested in winning than the enterprise of war itself.

‘Old wars’ –the wars that policy-makers and scholars imagine- by contrast are fought between states with regular armed forces and battle is the decisive encounter. The aim is to win and that is why old wars, as Clausewitz pointed out, tend to extremes. New wars, however tend to be persistent or protracted. Perhaps war is not the right word. Large areas of the world experience chronic insecurity. This insecurity cannot be ended through victory or peace negotiations, as was the case with old wars. Instead, dealing with chronic insecurity involves a difficult process of minimizing all violence and establishing a rule of law and justice mechanisms. A rule of law is necessary both to provide space for politics based on trust and reason rather than fear, and to shift from a predatory political economy of violence to a context where it is possible to find legitimate ways of making a living. In situations where the state and domestic law is weak, then international law should, in principle, come into play.

When I made these arguments, my lawyer colleagues would say ‘what law?’ And can international law be like domestic law? Surely the international arena lacks legislative authority and means of enforcement? I understand international law as a discourse involving states, international institutions and increasingly civil society. I agree with Abraham and Antonia Chayes that sovereignty is about membership in an international system of rules. States both influence and implement those rules. Actually, this always was the meaning of sovereignty since it depended on the recognition of others but the rules changed in different eras. Amy Bartholomew points out that Guantanamo Bay was not a lawless black hole; the Bush Administration used excessively legalistic language. The very fact that legality is rated so highly means that it can be a site of resistance as well as a tool for the powerful – something early rights campaigners in a national context discovered.

So then the question is ‘what law?’ In earlier periods, international rules unlike domestic law in rights based societies, legitimized the use of force. This is what is meant by the just war tradition. It is what enabled states to distinguish the role of soldiers as heroes and not criminals. So how do we interpret contemporary rules?

The Use of Force

After every great war, there are settlements that are supposed to prevent war from happening again. In the aftermath of World War II, the international use of force was prohibited in the United Nations Charter unless authorized by the United Nations Security Council. But an exception was made in Article 51, the right to self-defense. States could have recourse to the use of force ‘if an armed attack occurs until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to restore international peace and security.’ At the time, an armed attack was expected to be by a foreign state – an ‘old war’.

The Bush Administration stretched the interpretation of self-defense in two ways. First, it argued that self-defense applies in the case of an attack by a non-state actor. On 7 October 2001, the US informed the United Nations Security Council that it was taking action against Afghanistan as a unilateral action of self-defense in response to the attacks of 9/11. Many of us argued that the attacks of 9/11 should have been treated as a ‘crime against humanity’ rather than a foreign armed attack –thereby implying the use of policing and intelligence rather than war as a response. The intervention in Afghanistan also implied that the state of Afghanistan was viewed as collectively responsible for those attacks because it hosted Al Qaeda. What if Al Qaeda had been home grown like in

the case of the Oklahoma bombings? This would have necessitated a different response.

The argument that self-defense applies to attacks by non-state actors seems to have become widely accepted. The EU fact-finding mission after the Russian intervention in Georgia in August 2008, argued that Article 51 applied to non-state entities like South Ossetia or Abkhazia. A recent article by Daniel Bethlehem, the former legal advisor to the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office, sets out principles for the use of force in the case of self-defense against a non-state actor.

Secondly, there has been a stretching of the concept of ‘imminence to allow for what the Bush Administration has called preventive self-defense. It is generally agreed that a state can take action to prevent an imminent attack, which has been defined as ‘instant, overwhelming, and leaving no choice’, by the Daniel Webster judgment in the ‘Caroline Affair’. However, the 2002 National Security Strategy argued that the combination of radicalism and technology had created a threat ‘so potentially catastrophic ...it is too late when threats become (imminent) too late in that kind of war’. This was the argument used to justify the intervention in Iraq.



There were also other aspects to this stretching of the notion of self-defense having to do with the concepts of necessity and proportionality. But here I want to discuss two ways in which we might resist this expansive interpretation. One is conservative; it would involve insisting that the self-defense exception only applies to an attack by a foreign state and that imminence must continue to be tightly defined. The other, which I favor, is to reinterpret the concept of self-defense in the light of ‘new wars’ and globalization in a way that is almost the opposite of Bush.

My starting point is the work of the Oxford philosopher David Rodin. Rodin asks what we mean by self-defense of a state. He suggests that this has to be understood either as the defense of a state that is considered a subject in itself or as a collective scaling up of individual self-defense. In the first case where the state itself is considered the subject to be defended, we have to ask what is the subject, the entity called the state? Is it ‘freedom’? If so, do countries like Burma or North Korea have a right to self-defense? Is it authority or order? But if so might not an invader impose order? Is it territorial integrity or borders, as international law would have it? But why should we fight for a line in the sand? Is it the social contract or some notion of political independence or ‘common life’? In the contemporary global context, the social contract at a national level is increasingly supplemented by social contracts at other levels, political independence is circumscribed by extensive interconnectedness, and the notion of

a unique national common life is much more tenuous. ‘Our lives are embedded within an indefinite number of common lives’ says Rodin ‘many of which criss-cross national boundaries, each of which possesses an ongoing character and each of which possesses a value for those who participate in it.’

Everyone agrees on the right of individual self-defense. Hugo Grotius famously argued that killing is justified ‘if a man were attacked in the night in a secret place where no assistance can be procured’ (Grotius 2005 p.56). But if we treat the self-defense of a state not as the self-defense of an entity but as the collective scaling up of individual self-defense, this has far reaching implications for the rules governing the conduct of force. In the case of individual self-defense, the life of the defender has greater weight than the life of the attacker because of the culpability of the attacker. But how can it be right to kill soldiers and civilians who are not responsible for the attack simply because they are members of an enemy state? Surely in the case of such an attack, as in the case of individual self-defense, force might be used to protect those about to be attacked but not to counter-attack. Those responsible, where possible, should be stopped and arrested rather than killed, unless this is the only possible course of action. In this sense the case for self-defense is hardly different from the case for humanitarian intervention where a third party can go to the defense of individuals who are being attacked or are about to be attacked imminently. In the case of humanitarian intervention, we are concerned with cases of genocide or massive violations of human rights. In other words, instead of treating terrorist attacks in the same way as an armed attack by a foreign state, we could do the opposite and treat an armed attack as a massive violation of human rights, as a humanitarian catastrophe. But this then has profound implications for how force is used.

The Conduct of Force

So this brings me to the second issue –the laws governing the conduct of force. President Bush also stretched the rules governing how force is used. In particular he argued that International Humanitarian Law (IHL) applied to traditional conflicts and therefore need to be revised in the light of the ‘new war paradigm’. On the one hand, he argued that the War on Terror was a war and that this therefore justifies the killing of terrorists. On the other hand, he argued that the terrorists did not count as lawful combatants and were therefore not to be afforded the Geneva protections. This argument justified the indefinite detention of suspects in Guantanamo Bay, extraordinary rendition, so-called enhanced interrogation techniques, and the establishment of military commissions to try suspects. All these phenomena are currently under challenge from human rights advocates.

I share the view that there are problems applying IHL in the light of new wars for a whole variety of reasons: that new wars involve both state and non-state actors; that wars are not declared; or that it is difficult to make a clear distinction between civilians and combatants. IHL does make a distinction between international and non-international armed conflict. But there are problems in defining a non-international conflict. Is it internal in which case it does not apply to new wars since these are wars that blur the difference between internal and external? What is the threshold of violence that constitutes an armed conflict? At what point, for example, did violence in Libya and Syria move from protest to armed rebellion to civil war and even to international war?

But my conclusion is the opposite of Bush. Either one can take the position put forward by Anthony Dworkin that the War on Terror is a non-international conflict. But in such a conflict, while the Geneva Conventions apply, human rights law and domestic law cannot be suspended. That means that the killing of terrorists is not permitted except under tightly defined circumstances, e.g. to

stop an ongoing or imminent attack. The other option is to argue that new wars or terrorist attacks do not count as non-international armed conflicts and that therefore other legal regimes that have much tighter rules about when killing is permitted apply – human rights law, international criminal law, or domestic law.

The Authority to Use Force

As well as the rules governing the use and conduct of force, a third issue is the authority to use force. In all just war traditions, ‘right authority’ is a key element in the argument justifying the use of force. It was the shift from religious to secular authority that was so critical in the early modern period. The significance of the Peace of Westphalia was not so much the invention of sovereignty –that came earlier- it was the ‘dethroning’ as the Spanish jurist Vitoria put it, of religion, establishing a new secular basis for legitimacy. In the modern construction of sovereignty, only states had the right to use force.



In the aftermath of World War II, the authority to use force passed to the United Nations Security Council. In principle this shift was as momentous as the shift from religious to national authority in the seventeenth century. For the Bush Administration, however, it can be argued, the War on Terror was a way of reclaiming state sovereignty. Many commentators refer to the theories of Carl Schmitt that sovereignty is the ‘monopoly to decide’ and override law. Bush invoked a ‘supreme emergency’ to justify such devices as torture or military commissions or targeted killings.

There is, of course, a problem that, although, in principle, the authority to use force has passed to the Security Council, in practice, the Security Council lacks legitimacy because of its geopolitical composition and because it lacks accountability. So my argument would not be to bypass the Security Council. Rather there is a need to rethink its representativeness and accountability.

Conclusion

So if we pull all these strands together what am I suggesting? I am arguing for international law that prohibits the use of force, as in domestic contexts, except in the very limited case of individual self-defense. The only argument for the international use of force is the scaling up of individual self-defense, e.g. genocide or massive violations of human rights. But in this case, the conduct of force is not the same as war-fighting. It is defensive, aimed at protection. Those responsible for the attacks are to be arrested where possible rather than

killed. Any international use of force would take place under the authority of a reformed United Nations Security Council. Such an approach would require something like international emergency services rather like in a domestic context, we have police, fire fighters and emergency medical services.

In case this sounds excessively utopian, it is worth noting that something along these lines has been developing in parallel with the War on Terror. All sorts of new techniques have been developed in wars in the Balkans and Africa –safe havens, humanitarian corridors, the establishment of courts to try war crimes. New types of security capabilities are being developed by the European Union and in the thinking about civilian protection in the United Nations. New commitments to humanitarian intervention or Responsibility to Protect have been adopted by the African Union. Many international missions, not all successful of course, have been taking place alongside the War on Terror and have involved a learning experience. We tend to focus on Iraq and Afghanistan because they are so visible but they may well turn out to be exceptions as a consequence of a more traditional war-fighting military intervention.

To put it more simply, in difficult situations like for example Syria, it is important to identify an alternative between old-fashioned military intervention where the aim is to win and where many get killed and there is a risk of escalation, and doing nothing. Or in the case of the War on Terror, it is about taking the problem of terrorism seriously. When terrorists are treated as enemies in a war, they are elevated and legitimized. In the case of the drone attacks, for example, it is not just a problem that mistakes are made and civilians sometimes get killed, more importantly, it escalates the violence. It provides an argument and justification for mobilizing more recruits to extremist causes. What I worry about is that the combination of the economic crisis and what is happening the Middle East could portend a spreading protracted new war in large parts of the world.

The changes that came about in the interregnum between the end of the Cold War and the War on Terror came about because of pressure from civil society. In the aftermath of the 1989 revolutions, a whole new discourse of human rights and humanitarianism emerged only to be squeezed out a few years later by the discourse of the War on Terror. In all zones of violence there do exist civil society groups who care about the public interest who campaign for security and justice although they are often first to be targeted. The challenge is now how to bring their voices into the discussion about the construction of new rules of peace.



a great deal and are enjoying our complete immersion in Khmer culture and the work of CHC. Our findings thus far have surprised everyone at CHC and I think our final report will prove very valuable on both ends.



• 1 Student (EPIIC) to Colombia: “Access to Health Care in Colombia”



• 3 Students (BUILD) to India: “Personal Finance Analysis of Thottiyapatti” and “Sanitation Survey”

We have been going into Thottiyapatti almost every day, and very often twice a day. We spent most of our time talking to people about the ongoing construction of the EcoSan toilets. We’ve spoken to about 50 households so far, and Heidi has been recording their locations on a very impressive map. It has been really nice talking to people, especially those that BUILD has not spoken to in a while. People are very warm and welcoming, we have been invited for tea, juice and dosa. We have also heard many stories about past BUILD members who have visited Thottiyapatti, including a very vivid re-enactment of David falling off a bicycle - there was no need for any translation at this point in the conversation. Apparently the kids regularly act out David’s historic accident whenever any of the kids in the village get hurt. Pongal is coming up, and we have heard again and again how Nithyaa and some others dressed up in saris and took part in Pongal festivities. Everyone keeps asking us if we will do the same, and we are very sad to inform them that we have to leave just before Pongal (it starts on January 15th). We spent a few hours one afternoon picking cotton with Vinila and some of her friends in the fields just outside Thottiyapatti, and had a lot of laughs and interesting conversation. Additionally, we were also very excited to meet Sekar’s new wife, Chandra!

The trip to Musiri yesterday was a predominantly young crowd of mostly 17-25 year olds, including a number of girls. We saw the EcoSan toilets and Mr Subburaman explained everything in great detail and showed everyone the urine pump and incinerator in action. One of the boys from Thottiyapatti picked up the compost in his hands, and everyone agreed there was no smell. We also visited SCOPE’s decentralized waste water management system and compost park, which was really very interesting to see. Sekar bought a kilo of compost. We traveled back to



Trichy in Mr Subburaman’s car and had a chance to talk to him about SCOPE’s involvement in our project and also about the other work that SCOPE is doing around India.

In Trichy, we have met with two financial literacy organizations so far - SHEPHERD (Self Help for Promotion of Health and Rural Development) and the Mothi Foundation. SHEPHERD focuses on the formation of self-help groups that can give members loans, and also facilitates access to medical and life insurance and a pension scheme. The Mothi Foundation emphasizes more on market analysis research and livelihood training.

It has been great spending time with Senthil and Preeti as always. In addition to Ajish, we are now sometimes going into Thottiyapatti with Vanitha too. Vanitha is a student doing a Masters in Social Work, and she is here at Payir for an internship and has done a detailed case study on a family in Thottiyapatti.

• 5 Students (EPIIC) to India: “Reframing the Paradigm of Health Indicators: An Expansion of the Capabilities Approach to Examine the Kerala Model” (photo on page 1)

• 4 Students (EPIIC) to Kosovo: “The Health of Marginalized Populations in Post-Conflict Kosovo”



• 1 Student (Empower) to Mexico: “Microfinance internship with Investours”

• 2 Students (EPIIC and Independent Research) to Nepal: “A Comparison of Maternal Health Care in Rural and Urban Areas of Nepal”

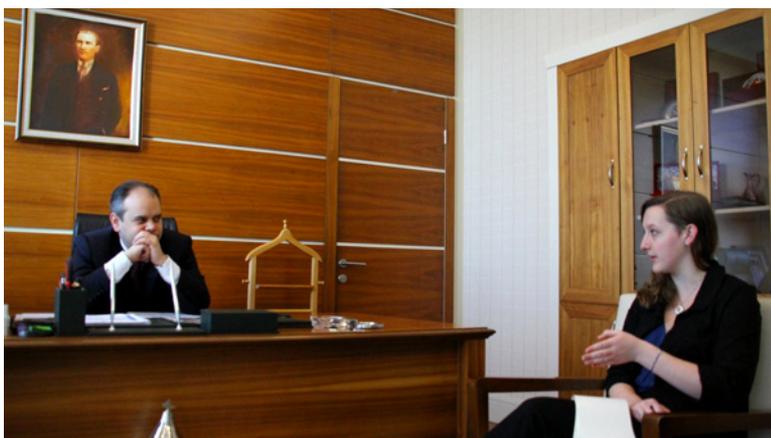
• 5 Students (BUILD) to Nicaragua: Assessment of potential NGO partners to collaborate with students on upcoming projects

• **2 Students (EPIIC) to Rwanda: “Evaluating Foreign Aid Effectiveness in Rwanda’s Health Care System”**



We traveled to Butare earlier this week to visit the medical school and teaching hospital there, and stayed with the participants of the Human Resources for Health, a new US gov technical assistance initiative. In particular, medical students, doctors and nurses have been very open to sharing their perspectives on health care developments and impact of direct aid initiatives. We also met with NGOs - including PIH- that work in HIV treatment and care. It has been a very busy trip, just as it should be!

• **7 Students (NIMEP) to Turkey: “Strategic Imperatives of the Government in Relation to Iran” | “Turkey’s Support for the Free Syrian Army and its Vision for Postwar Syria” | “Turkish Security Concerns and the Syrian Refugee Situation” | “Journalistic Freedom and its Prospects in the New Turkish Constitution” | “The Government’s Internet Censorship Initiative and Its Implications for Turkish Democracy” | “Turkish Strategic Concerns regarding Kurdish Resurgence in Northern Syria” | “Investigating Counter-Insurgency and Security Cooperation Opportunities with Iraq after the US Military Withdrawal”**



• **2 Students (PPRI) to Turkey: “Changing Trends in Turkish Journalism”**

“May the snake which doesn’t bite me live a thousand years.”

A British researcher and journalist we met in Istanbul last night, Gareth Jenkins, used this old, Persian saying to describe the attitude of Turkish media. The press freedom situation in Turkey is depressing, with the highest number of journalists in jail for their work, and almost all in the profession intimidated into intense self-censorship. Gareth Jenkins believes that this pervasive atmosphere of self-censorship is the most alarming and worrisome attribute of Turkey’s growing press freedom crisis. And as we’ve discovered, those who do speak out often stand alone. Both Gareth and another journalist we met yesterday spoke of a lack of solidarity among Turkish journalists. Journalists are not banding together to fight for press freedom- many are intimidated or do not want to lose their financially pleasing positions.

Much of this silence results from a complicated web of commercial interests of the largest conglomerates in Turkey. A few key massive companies, which run businesses in many other sectors, like oil, transportation, and construction, own the majority of Turkey’s newspapers. These companies are primarily interested in increasing their wealth, and government support is essential to many of their other projects. So, the mainstream media becomes controlled by the financial interests of a few key players and journalists often self-censor to keep their jobs and advance in their careers. Speaking out or standing up for jailed journalists can be risky and most don’t perceive themselves as having the power to do so. In addition, many journalists attach themselves to a particular partisanship, which is often stronger than their identification with their profession. So, many choose to protect their job and livelihood over dangerously speaking out for their fellow reporters. And this cycle allow the government to continue its intimidation in an attempt to silence opposition voices.



Our first few days in Istanbul have been hectic: getting lost in heavy snow, missing ferries, trying to find offices on small winding streets. In our meetings, we have spoken to foreign academics, Turkish journalists, and an opposition politician. After every meeting, Turkish politics and media seem to become more complicated. The picture in Turkey is far from black and white: the story of an oppressive government silencing a heroic press, while romantically appealing, is largely false. Political and financial interests certainly play into the stories published and news of the mainstream media, but the media is also its own enemy. Rather than a tool of change, Turkish mainstream media has begun to promote the status quo out of an inbred fear that only seems to be increasing with Erdogan’s power grows.

• **1 Student (Independent Research) to Uganda: “RREADI Participatory Rural Appraisal in Barongin, Uganda”**

• **1 Student (EPIIC) to Berkeley, CA: “Assessing the Effects of School Meals on Child Learning”**

• **1 Student (EPIIC) to Medford, MA: “Food Rescuing: Delivering Excesses in Three Pilot Communities”**

• **2 Students (EPIIC) to New Orleans: “Music and Well-being in Post Katrina New Orleans”**



GARY KNIGHT, Founding Director



SAMUEL JAMES, Program Coordinator

World Press Photo



World Press Photo announced on February 10 that the jury of the 2013 World Press Photo Contest will be chaired by Knight. He will be supported by an international jury of 18 leading professionals in the field of photojournalism. World Press Photo's annual competition is the leading photojournalism contest in the world and free to enter for all professional photojournalists and their representatives. Knight was previously was a jury member in the 2004 and 2006 Photo Contests and chaired the jury in 2008. Reflecting on the task of judging the contest, Knight said, "The World Press Photo Award is constantly evolving as it seeks to adapt to the rapid changes in the media landscape. It takes its role as the world's most prestigious and multi-genre global press-photography award very diligently and seriously. Submissions pour in from all over the world, and the award reflects the confidence and ability that indigenous photographers photographing their own communities have. This reach has contributed to the success of the World Press Photo Foundation and Academy to develop the important educational opportunities worldwide in areas where such opportunities may not otherwise exist. This suggests more than just unprecedented evolution and the great reach of the award - I believe it is an indicator that photojournalism and documentary photography are very healthy."

Financial Times Magazine

Knight published his work on the US-Mexico border, "Homeland Security," on January 4 in the Financial Times Magazine. In 2010, he led the first PNDP workshop to the Arizona-Mexico border. <http://www.ft.com/cms/s/2/5b3272f2-4bd3-11e2-887b-00144feab49a.html#axzz2H6dKIYOD>



Du Magazine



Knight, who travelled to Burma more than four times in 2012 and led the 2011 workshop there, published his work on the country in the December 2012 edition of Du magazine.

<http://www.du-magazin.com/de/magazin/nachbestellungen/detailheft.htm?heftid=1032>

Mars Catalyst conference on "The Culture Dynamics of 'Globalizations' among the Asian Nations and Markets"

Knight has been invited to give a presentation on his ongoing projects in Asia, specifically Burma, by Mars Catalyst for its one-day event in Singapore that will bring the leadership team for Mars Asia together with thought leaders from the corporate, academic, and cultural worlds in order to explore in depth – and from multiple dimensions — the rapid changes occurring in Asia, and their potential impacts on the business models of global corporations.

In the January 2013 edition of the British Journal of Photography, James has been named one of the 20 photographers to watch in 2013.

<http://www.bjp-online.com/british-journal-of-photography/feature/2233754/ones-to-watch-samuel-james>

British Journal of Photography

Ones to Watch: Samuel James

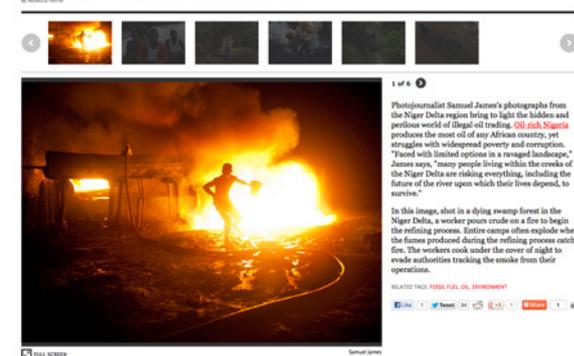


Image © Samuel James / Cosmos

Samuel James has been selected as one of BJP's 20 photographers to watch in 2013

Discover Magazine online

On the Niger Delta, Stealing Oil to Survive



<http://discovermagazine.com/galleries/2013/jan-feb/on-the-niger-delta-stealing-oil-to-survive#.UPglu-it7x6>

Discover published James' photos from the Niger Delta in its online Photography section.

The Half-King, New York City

James will have his work from the Niger Delta on display at The Half-King in New York City from February 12-April 20. The Half King Photography Series is dedicated to showing exceptional photojournalism. In tandem with its reading series, The Half King fosters a dialogue between photographers and writers that underscores the importance of their unique relationship. Co-curating its photography series are James Price, Photo Editor at Newsweek, and Anna Van Lenten, writer and editor. "Apart from the lush beauty of his images, what caught our attention with Sam's story was his direct engagement with Nigerians eking out a toxic, undercover living—and the primeval forest itself," said Van Lenten. "The jungle is as much a character as the oil and the people making it. Haunting everything is the worldwide, unrelenting thirst for fuel." There will be an opening reception on Tuesday, February 12 at 7:30pm featuring James and Harper's Magazine Art Director Stacey D. Clarkson.

