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One Economics, Many Recipes: What We Have Learned Since Albert Hirschman

Dani Rodrik

On November 1, 2007, Dani Rodrik, professor of international political economy at the John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, delivered the annual Albert O. Hirschman Prize Lecture at a ceremony in New York City hosted by the Social Science Research Council. The Hirschman Prize is awarded annually by the SSRC to scholars who have made outstanding contributions to international, interdisciplinary social science research, theory, and public communication.

As I have been reflecting about the work that I have been doing recently, which focuses on economic development and globalization, I have really been struck by how much of it has — what would normally be a very pretentious term, but I guess the circumstances today call for it — a “Hirschmanesque” bent. I guess that’s the spirit in which I want to present some of these ideas about where we are in the world of development and growth and globalization.

I want to start with some good news, because there is, I think, a lot of good news in the world of development. Then



I want to present what I think is essentially a paradox. The paradox, to put it very crudely, is that while economic development is working, development policy is not.

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Published quarterly, *Items and Issues* updates readers on SSRC program activities and presents essays and occasional interviews on issues of public concern.

Let me start with the good news.

If you look at the total number of people who live on below \$1.00 a day (as provided by the World Bank) and look at the trend, between 1981 and 2001, what you see is basically that there are now roughly 400 million fewer people who live below the \$1.00-a-day line. So there actually has been not just a relative reduction in the number of the absolute poor; there has actually been an absolute reduction in the number of the absolute poor. This is in a period when, of course, the population of the developing world has increased quite significantly.

In terms of the somewhat higher poverty line, which is the \$2.00-a-day line, the number of poor people below that threshold has actually increased somewhat, but it is still the case that relative to the population of the developing world, it has come down.

That is basically good news. In this period, there has been, in fact, significant poverty reduction around the world.

But if you look at where that has come from, it is also the case that much of it has actually been localized. China alone accounts for the full 400 million-person reduction in absolute poverty when measured by the \$1.00-a-day line. If you take China out, basically, in the rest of the world, some countries have had an increased number of poor people, others have had a decline.

This matters for the rest of the account, because one of the big paradoxes of our time, in some sense, is how well China has, in fact, done.

Another way of looking at the good news is by looking at another indicator, such as life expectancy. If you don't like income-based measures, you may want to look at something like life expectancy as being one of the key determinants of life chances of individuals.

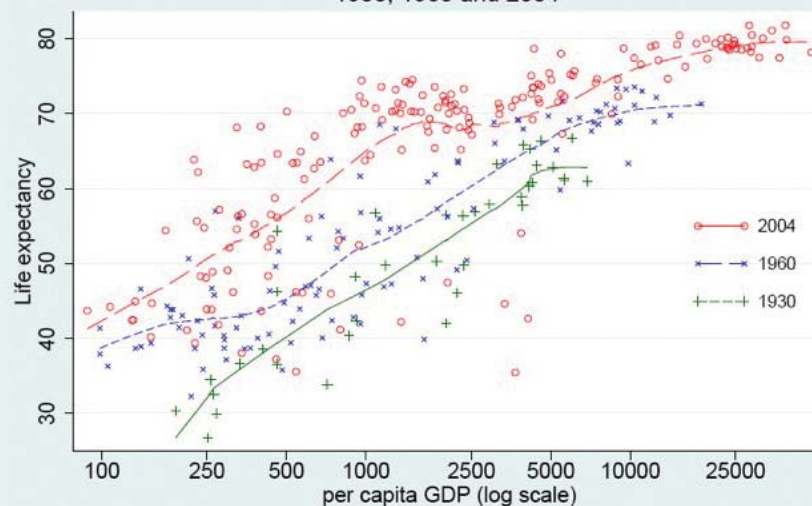
The chart below, taken from Duncan Thomas' work, shows something that is relatively well known, which is that there is a positive relationship between a country's income level and the average life expectancy of individuals in that country.

What is less well known is how, in fact, this relationship has shifted up over time. This green line reflects the relationship in the 1930s, the blue line reflects the relationship in the 1960s, and this red line reflects the relationship in 2004.

What this is saying is that there has been a true health and life-expectancy revolution. That is, even in countries that are at the same level of income as 25 years ago, the average life expectancy now is easily 20 or 25 years longer than it was for countries at the same levels of income in the earlier period. So for a given level of income, you have much better health indicators, here proxied by life expectancy, than you did before.

Of course, there are a few outliers. These are countries in sub-Saharan Africa which have been badly hit by HIV/AIDS. Those are, in fact, the outliers in 2004, which have life-expectancy numbers which have come down significantly because of the consequences of HIV/AIDS.

Figure 1a: Life expectancy and GDP per capita
1930, 1960 and 2004



Source: Duncan Thomas

Where is the paradox that I am talking about? The paradox is that by the 1970s and early 1980s, the world of economic development, the people who focus on economic development issues in North America — primarily the multi-lateral institutions in Washington, but also in leading centers of thinking about development policy in the United States — had converged on a set of ideas called the Washington Consensus and essentially gave a certain sense of faith that there were a number of policies which, if countries adopted them, would yield relatively good outcomes.

One puzzling economic outcome is that, in fact, countries that adopted that agenda, that standard agenda, the consensus agenda, of the 1980s ended up doing rather poorly.

Here is the story for Latin America (Exhibit 1).

What you see here is the average growth rate that Latin American countries achieved in the decades before 1980, which is this green column here, and the average growth rate that they experienced since 1990. Of course, in the interval was the debt crisis, which is part of the reason why, in fact, they jettisoned their old policies and took on these new policies that came to be called the Washington Consensus policies.

What is striking in Latin America's performance since 1990 is that compared to other parts of the world — in particular, compared to Asia and East Asia — Latin America has been doing quite poorly. Because of some recent growth, this may have somehow been shadowed, but it is still the case that

if you look at the experience of Latin America since 1990, it is doing relatively poorly compared to countries in Asia. That's important because growth is an important determinant of a lot of things — poverty reduction, as well as improvement in social indicators.

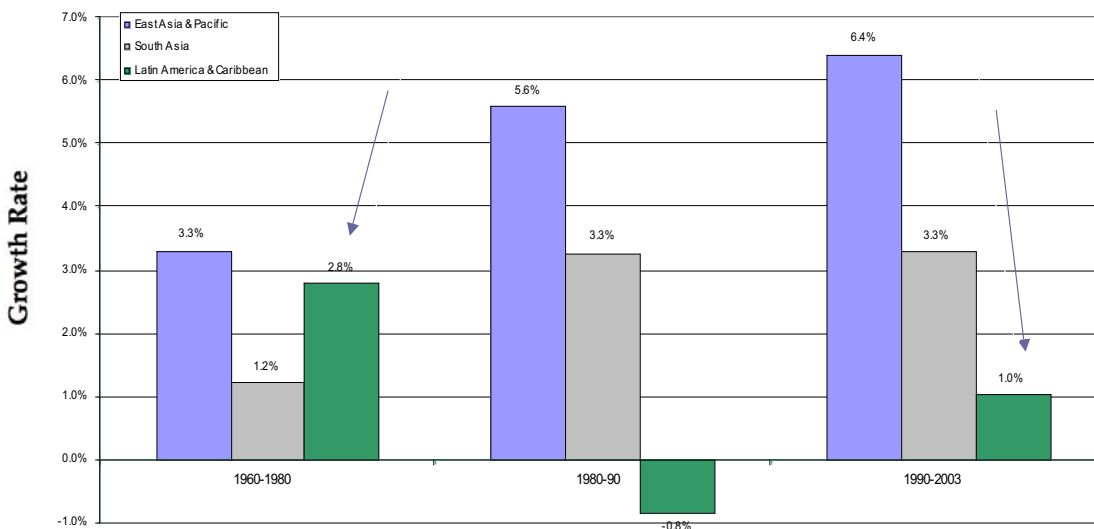
What is even more striking is not just that Latin America is doing poorly compared to Asia; it is that Latin America post-1990 did, in fact, worse compared to Latin America's own experience prior to 1980. The sense in which this is a tremendous paradox is that, of course, prior to 1980, Latin America had all those "terrible policies" — the macroeconomic populism, the protectionism, the import substitution, the infant industry promotion — all of those things which were supposed to be the roots of the trouble of the continent, the reason that those countries weren't going ahead sufficiently rapidly.

Yet it turns out that even after that mess was largely cleaned up and countries liberalized, stabilized, and privatized, and opened up themselves to the world economy like they had never been before — save, possibly, during the 19th century — these economies are still doing worse than under those bad old policies.

The other side of the coin is that when you look at countries that have benefited the most from integration into the world economy, those are, it turns out, countries that follow highly nonstandard policies.

Puzzling Economic Outcomes

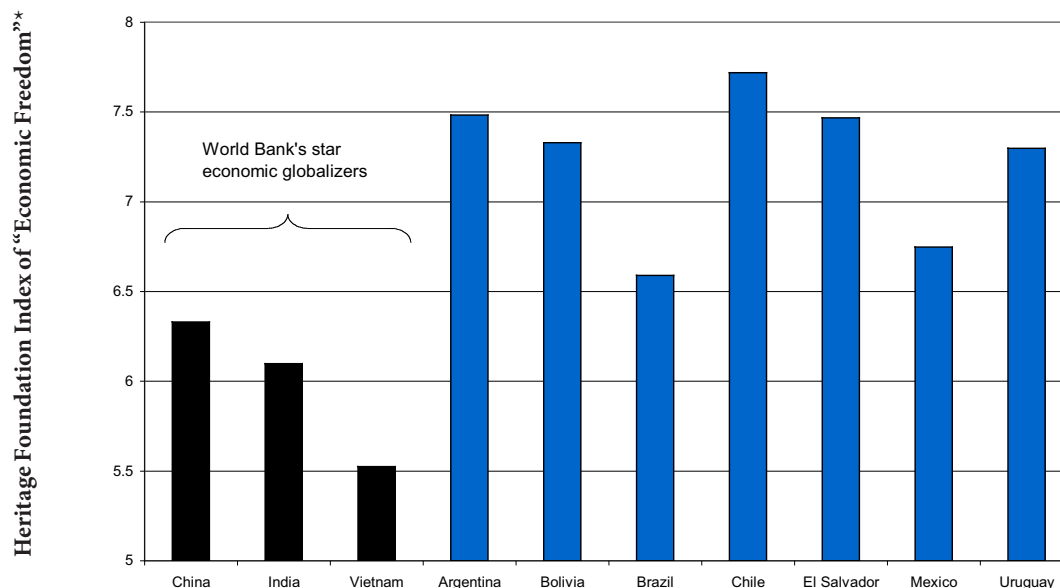
Exhibit 1: Countries that adopted the standard reforms have done poorly (measured against not simply other regions, but also their own past performance)



Source: Dani Rodrik

Puzzling Economic Outcomes

Exhibit 2: Countries that have benefited the most from integration in the world economy are countries with nonstandard policies



*The index is a composite quantitative measure of "the 10 key ingredients of economic freedom such as low tax rates, tariffs, regulation, and government intervention, as well as strong property rights, open capital markets, and monetary stability."

The Heritage Foundation actually is useful for a number of things. I like their Economic Freedom Index, because they are so unself-conscious about it, and I think it serves as a very good sort of impartial source of quantification.

Here is their Index of Economic Freedom (Exhibit 2).

If you read the bottom, it essentially turns out to be a very close proxy for all the elements in the Washington Consensus. It covers things like how low your taxes and tariffs are, how little your economy is regulated, how little government intervention there is, and so forth.

Then you read World Bank documents and identify which are the countries that the World Bank calls its "star globalizers." Of course, that is not a big surprise there. The star globalizers are countries like China, Vietnam, India. These are countries which have experienced the most rapid growth in terms of volume of exports. These are countries which have experienced the most rapid increase in inward foreign investment, alongside very rapid economic growth as well. So they are the world's star economic globalizers.

The puzzle is how they have done it: It turns out, with policies that are very restrictive of economic freedom, compared to countries in Latin America, which are so much more in line with what the Heritage Foundation and conventional wisdom would identify as policies that are conducive

to greater economic freedoms, greater market liberalization, and openness to international trade and investment.

So this is the paradox. The reason that I said development is working while development policy is not is that, on the one hand, we observe all these successes around the world — in China, in Vietnam, in India — with poverty reduction, and yet, as North American academics or as technocrats with multilateral institutions, when we go and talk to developing-country governments, the kinds of policies that we actually advocate, the kinds of policies that we want them to have, are the policies that the evidence shows are not what, by and large, have produced both successful economic globalization on the part of individual countries and rapid economic growth.

Here is where I try to make some sense of this. I am going to present five points, very briefly.

One is a bow in the direction of conventional wisdom, which is to say there are indeed these general principles of good policy. When people say that successful countries need to provide effective property rights, that they need to maintain macroeconomic stability, that they should try to integrate into the world economy, that they should ensure an appropriate environment for productive diversification and innovation, that they should provide effective regulation of fi-

nancial intermediaries, and that they should maintain social cohesion and political stability, they are absolutely right. So at this level of broad general principles of what makes for economic success, these are absolutely essential.

You can go to each one of these individual countries and say that their success has, in some key ways, something to do with the speed with which they have moved towards the achievement of these objectives. So there are some general principles of good policy. It's not that everything goes.

Point number two, however, is that these general principles actually do not map directly and uniquely into specific policies, into specific policy reforms, into specific policy agendas. Another way of saying this is that institutional function does not determine institutional design. You can define the useful functions that institutions need to achieve, but that doesn't lead you directly to a particular design, a particular blueprint, as to what that institution ought to look like.

Each one of the previously listed goals can be achieved in a variety of ways. For instance, just to focus on the one having to do with greater integration with world markets, you can imagine achieving greater integration with world markets through a variety of policies, including subsidizing your exports, creating export processing zones, providing investment incentives to multinational enterprises, or simply through traditional, old-style import liberalization. Each one of these will get you more trade and more investment.

When you think about it that way, then I think you are led down a path where you start thinking about how local conditions and local situations can start to influence the particular way in which you design policies, where you take into account the second-best context in which you are actually working. When you are in the second-best context — and, by definition, these are poor countries, where markets and institutions and governments work poorly, so they are, by definition, in a second-best context — in those contexts, you need to apply the principles of second-best economics, which are a lot more complicated than your standard “just privatize, liberalize, stabilize” commandments. You need to take into account interactions with a preexisting set of market arrangements, preexisting constraints, and preexisting market distortions elsewhere.

That kind of program inherently leads you to rely much more on pragmatism and deep knowledge about local context, and to deemphasize what is very much in fashion once again, the role of “best practices” or rules of thumb of the Washington Consensus type.

It also requires a certain amount of policy experimentation, because you are not going to figure out what works locally until you start experimenting.

Another implication is that what you figure out will work in your own economy is not going to travel well, necessarily, because what works well in your own local economy is responding to a particular second-best context you find yourself in, in that economy, and doesn't necessarily correspond to the same situation elsewhere.

The third point is that generating economic growth requires hitting the right targets and not doing everything at once. I think this is something that the Washington Consensus and subsequent ways of thinking about economic policy got badly wrong, thinking that there was a wide agenda of things that countries needed to do all at once.

An alternative, and I think much more productive, way of thinking about this is that the binding constraints on growth differ across countries and over time. To put it more colloquially, there are always different strokes for different folks. China at the outset was constrained by poor supply incentives in agriculture. Brazil is currently constrained by inadequate supply of credit, despite all the money that is coming in (but look at the real interest rates). El Salvador is constrained by inadequate production incentives in tradables; South Africa,

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by inadequate employment incentives in manufacturing; Zimbabwe today, by poor governance.

The point is that you get the biggest bang for reform when you hit the right target, when you target the binding constraint on growth. A lot of other things are at best unproductive, at worst potentially harmful, if they are not targeted on the direct constraint.

So a reform strategy should be selective. It will target these particular constraints rather than be a laundry list.

Growth collapses occur when countries do not use high-growth periods to strengthen institutional underpinnings. I think two kinds of institutions in particular are important.

One is institutions of conflict management, to enhance the resilience of the economy to external shocks. This is why the economy of sub-Saharan Africa collapsed in the 1970s and the Indonesian economy collapsed in 1997, and why China may still face extraordinary difficulties if it doesn't strengthen its institutions of democracy and rule of law.

The second kind of institutions that you need are those that promote productive diversification. You might call these by the dirty term “industrial policy,” if you will. But all successful countries, in fact, have used industrial policy to promote productive diversification.

But the important point is that deep institutional reform is hardly ever a prerequisite for economic growth. Good institutions *sustain* growth; they do not *ignite* growth.

Finally, the role of globalization. I would argue that global institutional arrangements help, but not in the standard ways that you think about them. I like to distinguish between two kinds of cases.

One is when what is actually on offer for individual countries is truly deep integration. I think about that as the European Union model, where what is on offer is true institutional harmonization, full labor mobility, full integration of capital markets, and a system of interregional transfers to deal with regional inequities. When you have that, you have really created the prospect of economic convergence, and in that case, the cost of external discipline can be outweighed by the benefits of market integration. For countries in the immediate periphery of the E.U., this is a wonderful model; it makes a lot of sense.

For most other countries, what is on offer is necessarily a shallow integration model. In those cases, external constraints and disciplines constrain precisely the kind of

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domestic policy experimentation that I was talking about before that is required for successful policy formulation that targets the binding constraints, because by the time you are in the WTO today, you are talking about restrictions on governments' abilities to subsidize enterprises, to impose disciplines on multinational enterprises, and to carry out a whole range of productive diversification policies.

What that means for most of the developing countries, those that do not have the luxury of having a European Union right next door to which they become a member, is that a set of thin international rules, as in the GATT system, is actually a lot better than the extensive intrusions that something like the WTO entails.

When you look at a case like China, then it starts to make a lot more sense as to how China actually managed to do it. To put China in the context of those five principles that I enumerated:

First, China's reforms followed a strategic and sequential approach, targeting one binding constraint at a time. Reforms started in agriculture, then moved to industry, then to foreign trade, then to finance.

Their reforms were characterized by pragmatism, and they were often heterodox policies that were targeted at

overcoming political constraints and second-best complications. Each one of these policy innovations that the Chinese government used — two-track pricing, a household responsibility system, township and village enterprises, special economic zones — each one of them can be seen as domestic institutional innovations that overcame a particular second-best problem. These are innovations that Western economists would never have come up with on their own, and the Chinese leadership would not have come up with on their own either had it not been for experimentation and trying things out.

Of course, China did not join the World Trade Organization and did not submit to those kinds of disciplines until after its policy innovations had, in fact, resulted in a strong tradable sector. After all, if WTO disciplines were effective in China in the 1980s and early 1990s, when a lot of these policies were in place, there is no way China would have been able to follow the kinds of policies that it did, simply because those policies would have been illegal under the WTO.

As I mentioned before, though, there are remaining important institutional challenges that China faces, especially with regard to the building of political democracy and the rule of law.

Let me end by just putting this into the broad context of the kind of thinking that Albert Hirschman was engaged in, and then make a comment on that.

There has always been a tension between two different perspectives in thinking about development and development policy. The perspective which probably has always been the dominant approach to development policy over the years has been the one that takes the comprehensive approach. First, it was the big push in the 1950s, then it was the balanced growth of the 1960s — and, by the way, Albert Hirschman was a critic of both of those, the big push and balanced growth — and then, of course, it was the Washington Consensus. Then you had the second-generation reforms. Now you have the governance agenda at the World Bank and the United Nations, and you also have the “poverty trap” thesis and the Millennium Project of the United Nations.

The intellectual traditions behind these are very different, but what is common behind all of them is the idea that you just need a very wide and multifaceted, across-the-board approach to deal with problems of development.

The alternative is a much more strategic approach, which says:

- Do the best with what you have, instead of wishing that you could transform yourself wholesale.
- Identify priorities and opportunities and work off them.
- Seek sequential and cumulative change over time, rather than comprehensive change at the outset.

Albert Hirschman was firmly, firmly in this camp. The way that he conceptualized and thought about development was as being opportunistic, as taking advantage of what you

have. He called this “a passion for the possible” — a wonderful term. He believed that countries that have the capacity to undertake comprehensive programs would not be underdeveloped to begin with. This is a point that he kept on making, saying that if you really believe in these comprehensive reforms, you are just daydreaming. This is not how change happens in the real world.

This is his bias for hope. He says, “Compensating for this difficulty, what you have is that the imbalances that are specific to underdevelopment also create opportunities which

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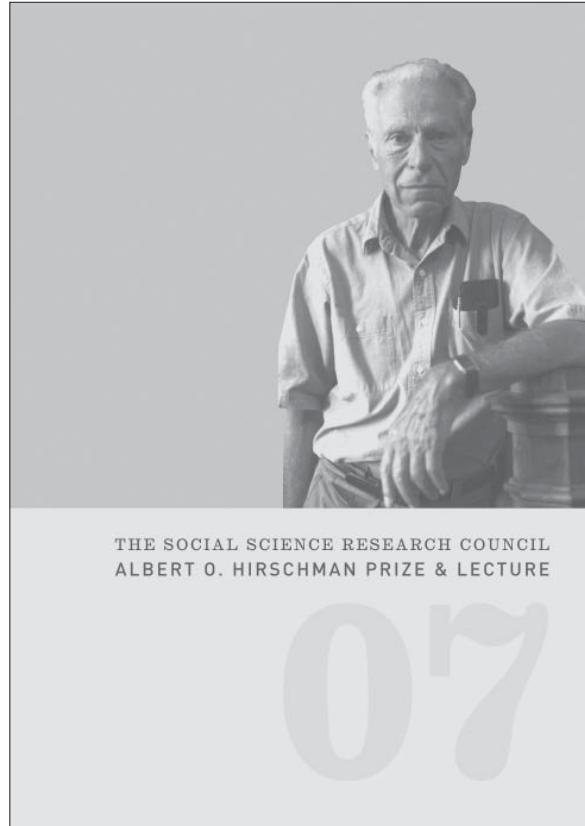
policy makers can seize on.” So this is what you need to hang your hopes on.

The possibilities of economic development are not nearly as constrained as comprehensive theories of development would lead us to believe. So it’s not as if “structure determines outcomes, fully.” In fact, he has these wonderful descriptions of how, as an intellectual and a scholar, he is always looking for a new way of turning a historical corner, just looking at some way that has not been identified, that has not been predetermined by an existing intellectual theory. So his search for novelty and uniqueness is indispensable because it allows us to go around these ingrained social structures.

Another wonderful quote from Hirschman says, “The fundamental bent of my writings has been to widen the limits of what is or is perceived to be possible, be it at the cost of lowering our ability, real or imaginary, to discern the probable.” I think he believed that it was an imaginary cost, not a real cost.

All of this is a long way off from the Washington Consensus and everything that has followed from it. But—and I think Albert Hirschman would be very happy to know this—it’s actually a lot closer to what good economics teaches today. This is where many of these ideas have come back and are informing the way we think about development policy today.

Thank you very much for your attention, and thank you very much for this great honor.

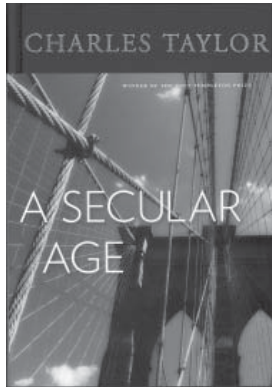


Dani Rodrik has published widely in the areas of international economics, economic development, and political economy. His research focuses on what constitutes good economic policy and why some governments are better than others in adopting it. His latest book is *One Economics, Many Recipes: Globalization, Institutions, and Economic Growth* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2007).

Albert O. Hirschman was a professor at Columbia, Yale, Harvard and for many years at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton. He pioneered the field of economics and politics in developing countries, particularly Latin American development. Author of such classic works as *The Strategy of Economic Development*, *Exit, Voice, and Loyalty*, and *The Passions and the Interests*, Hirschman has long been acclaimed for his creative, interdisciplinary approach to academic research.

WHAT HOLDS US TOGETHER: AN EXCHANGE

Robert Bellah & Charles Taylor



Earlier this fall, the SSRC launched a new blog on secularism, religion, and the public sphere. *The Immanent Frame* (http://www.ssrc.org/blogs/immanent_frame/) opened with a series of contributions on Charles Taylor's *A Secular Age*, published in September by Harvard University Press. A member of the SSRC working group on religion, secularism, and international affairs, Taylor was awarded the

Templeton Prize earlier this year. Eminent sociologist Robert Bellah calls *A Secular Age* "one of the most important books to be written in my lifetime." Here we reproduce several blog exchanges between Bellah and Taylor dealing with issues central to *A Secular Age*.

Secularism of a New Kind

Robert Bellah

I have long admired Charles Taylor and have read most of what he has written and always found him helpful. Yet for me, *A Secular Age* is his breakthrough book—one of the most important books to be written in my lifetime. Taylor succeeds in no less than recasting the entire debate about secularism.

From the very first pages it is clear that Taylor is doing something different from what others writing about secularization have achieved, because he distinguishes among three senses of secularity. Almost all the literature on secularization with which I am familiar falls under Taylor's first two categories of secularity:

- Secularity 1: the expulsion of religion from sphere after sphere of public life.
- Secularity 2: the decline of religious belief and practice.

Many excellent books have been written on these two aspects of secularization.

But Taylor's focus in this book is on what he calls

- Secularity 3: "the conditions of experience of and search for the spiritual" that make it possible to speak of ours as a "secular age."

I doubt that many people have even perceived this third dimension, and Taylor's book should be as much a revelation to them as it has been to me.

To bring secularity 3 into view, one must call in question some of the presuppositions of the usual discussions of

secularity 1 and 2: namely, that "science" (or "rationality" or "modernity") has undermined the possibility of religious belief. Taylor devotes much of his book to a history of the conditions that gave rise to secularity 3, and they simply can't be summarized with the usual formulae.

Taylor argues that the Reformation—with its radical rejection of the monastic life and the demand of a kind of monastic discipline for everyone—is just the preliminary culmination of a thousand years of pressure of Christianity toward Reform. He then shows how, even when Protestantism itself comes into question, long-term pressure toward Reform continues, first in eighteenth-century Deism and its attendant strong emphasis on Benevolence, and then in the nineteenth-century emergence of unqualified (secular) humanism with its emphasis on progress.

According to Taylor, it is not "science" or "Darwinism" that accounts for these developments, but the continuation of a moral narrative that was already long present in Christianity. Even the emergence in the late nineteenth century of anti-humanism (Nietzsche) cannot be understood except in terms of the particular features of what was being rejected: namely, both Christian and secular social ameliorism. By seeing the emergence of the secular age in narrative form primarily, rather than as a theoretical discovery, I think he makes the whole thing far more intelligible and explains our present quandaries far better than any competing accounts.

Perhaps the most obvious person to compare Taylor with would be Peter Berger, whose many books cover some of the same ground but never with the same thoroughness or historical depth of Taylor. José Casanova, particularly in his important book *Public Religions in the Modern World*, deals with some of Taylor's issues, but his canvas is smaller. David Martin has written interestingly on secularization, but has stayed mainly within the framework of Taylor's secularity 1 and 2. I really can't think of anyone who has explored what Taylor is calling secularity 3 with anything like his breadth and penetration.

Perhaps the closest predecessor for Taylor's arguments is Max Weber, though Taylor's differences with Weber are still major. Like Weber, Taylor argues that the Reformation attempted to obliterate the difference between the religious (in the sense of monastic) life and daily life by giving the latter a profound religious meaning in the doctrine of the calling—an effort that, to the extent that it succeeded, ended up undermining the very tension that the Reformation itself generated. But he diverges from Weber in maintaining that the success of the drive toward Reformation, mirrored to more than a small degree by the Counter-Reformation initiative, gave rise to new problems.

On the one hand, the very success of these efforts seemed to imply that their religious underpinnings were no longer necessary—that secular "progress" could take over from religious impulses. Yet, as the book's Part III shows, the new secularity produced its own problems, sometimes but not

necessarily leading to a retrieval of religious belief. What we have now is a situation in which neither belief nor unbelief can be taken for granted and where ever more numerous examples of both continue to appear on the scene.

Part IV and particularly Part V outline the possibilities and conundrums in the midst of which we live.

It is worth pointing out this is not a work of apologetics. Indeed, it would be hard to find a book in this area with so little polemic, so generous an understanding of all the possible positions—including those farthest from his own—and so little need to show that any side in this multi-sided process of change is more virtuous than any other. Taylor is clear from the beginning that he writes as a believing Catholic: he believes that the Christian effort to reinvent itself as part of the new secular world is a positive event. Yet he is merciless as to its many failings.

I have always admired Taylor's generosity of spirit, his lack of the usual scholar's need to put other people and other positions down. That he has been able to maintain his irenic spirit in considering issues of the greatest importance not only to the modern world but to himself as an individual is a tribute to him and an example to be followed.

I think the book could well be the primary text for graduate seminars, and parts of it could be assigned in undergraduate courses, though it is a little too long and perhaps too demanding to be used as an undergraduate text except in a few universities and liberal arts colleges. I would also consider the book a "must read" for anyone concerned with religion and modernity—and that includes a great many people in today's world.

Problems around the Secular

Charles Taylor

1. One great problem is that the term "secular" is a western term, and corresponds to a very old distinction within Christendom. Then it goes through a series of changes in order to surface in such neologisms as "secularization," and "secularism." But even so, some of the original meanings carry over. These terms are then applied unreflectingly to what are seen as analogous processes and ideas elsewhere, and the result can be great confusion. (Example: discussion of Indian "secularism," whether or not the BJP is "secular," etc.)

My way of dealing with this has been a prudent (or cowardly) approach of trying to examine the processes we call secularization primarily in the Western context. This however is not a clean and simple solution either, because a) the religious life of other cultures has impacted on the developments in the West (as Peter van der Veer has pointed out), and also one of the facets of contemporary religious life in the West is the borrowing of forms of devotion, meditation and worship from other parts of the world; and b) there has also been borrowing in the other direction, that is by non-Western societies from the West (hence the fact that certain arrangements of the Indian constitution are captured under the cover name "secularism").

2. If we look at the Western cases first, and try to think of the changes which go under the title "secularization," we find a very confused set of assumptions and master narratives. The narratives of what were earlier called the "secularization" thesis were often predicated on a) a simple global notion of "religion," b) a definition of secularity as the absence of "religion", and c) beliefs to the effect that the inevitable consequence of the changes called "modernization" (economic growth, urbanization, greater geographical and social mobility, the rise of science and technology, the greater importance of instrumental reason, bureaucratic rationality, and so on) was to undermine and marginalize "religion," and hence bring on "secularization." (A more recent and sophisticated variant of this narrative can be found in the work of Steve Bruce.)

A more believable form of narrative is rather this: that the developments of "modernity" did indeed destabilize earlier forms of religious life. No one could even try to restore the sacral monarchy of France (indeed, when Charles X tried to restore the full mediaeval coronation ceremony at Reims in 1825—complete with cures for scrofula from the King's touch—it fell completely flat). No one can restore the village parish community whose time is organized around saints' days and festivals, even though that was still very alive in

What we have now is a situation in which neither belief nor unbelief can be taken for granted and where ever more numerous examples of both continue to appear on the scene. –R.B.

parts of Europe in the first part of the last century.

But this decay of older forms often is followed by a "recomposition" (Danièle Hervieu-Léger's term) of new forms. Everybody has learned to identify a successive series of forms of congregational Christian life starting with Pietists and Methodists in the 18th century, and then moving through and into (among others) the Pentacostal movements which in the last 100 years have grown in spectacular fashion (and also have burst well beyond the bounds of the "West"). David Martin has written on this.

3. So a crucial area of work is to recognize the nature and spread of the new forms. New kinds of devotion, discipline, congregational life; but also new ways in which (in some sense) "religious" markers become central to political mobilization, often in competition with more "secular" markers (the two models of French nationalism, Catholic versus Jacobin; the struggle in the Arab world between

Baathist or Nasserite nationalism and various forms of Islamism); and also the ways in which “religion” is seen as essential to the stability of social-moral order.

In addition, the decline of old and coming of new forms in the West has created a new overall place of religion or the spiritual in society. Spiritual/religious life is much more self-consciously pluralistic, with ever new forms arising, and with much more scope for individual affinities and conversions.

4. Western “secularization,” properly understood, has involved the displacement of older forms, which saw society as integrated into “Christendom,” and this has generated in some cases a bitter struggle to overcome these forms, and marginalize the churches and modes of faith which sustained them (again the long semi-civil war in France). The resultant pluralism has made some form of public “secularity,” some “neutrality” of the state in face of different spiritual options, or “principled distance” of the state from these, more and more necessary and inescapable.

How this is to be worked out is very difficult to determine, and is the subject of constant disputes. The situation is made worse by an ideology of “secularization” which feeds off the older narrative, which starts from the illusion that “religion” can just be sidelined, e.g. that political debates in a plural society should be carried out in terms of “reason alone” (Kant’s “blosse Vernunft”), without the injection of “religious” premises or arguments; or that we can separate people’s purely secular interests from their religious ones. An outlook of this kind sees any difference arising about the place of religion as the result of an unjust eruption of “religion” into the public sphere, an attempt to set the clock back, etc.

This outlook also nourishes the illusion that there is a simple solution to the problem of religion in society (you just “separate Church and State,” or just adopt *laïcité*), which can be applied anywhere.

After Durkheim

Robert Bellah

I continue, as I reread it, to have the highest opinion of *A Secular Age* and to believe that it is among the handful of the most important books I have ever read, to the point where *The Chronicle of Higher Education* speaks of my “effusive” praise. So it was with some surprise that I found there was a point where, if I didn’t entirely differ from Taylor, I had at least some serious questions to raise.

There are several important and interesting typologies in *A Secular Age*. We know how central the distinction between secularity 1, 2 and 3 is. Another tripartite typology that does not map onto this primary one but raises important questions in itself is the distinction between paleo-Durkheimian, neo-Durkheimian, and post-Durkheimian social forms. This typology is based on Durkheim’s central insight that religion always is an expression of the society in which it exists, but it is finally clear that he also believes that religion is an essential

form that creates and sustains the society in which it exists, so there is a two-way relation between society and religion in Durkheim’s mature theory, in spite of the widespread belief that he was a social reductionist.

The immediate problem with Taylor’s typology for a profoundly Durkheimian sociologist like me, is that a post-Durkheimian social form is a sociological impossibility. The first thing to realize is that Taylor is viewing Durkheim in this typology as a historically situated observer, and only secondarily as a theorist. That is fine with me and works well with Taylor’s conception of the paleo-Durkheimian and neo-Durkheimian social forms.

A paleo-Durkheimian social form is one in which religion is deeply embedded in the entire social structure so that it is not a differentiated sphere, or only very partially one.

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In this sense most premodern religions would be paleo-Durkheimian, and for Taylor’s purposes medieval Europe would be an example of this form.

A neo-Durkheimian social form is one in which religion is partially disembedded from the traditional social structure of kinship and village life but comes to serve as an expression of a larger social identity, namely the newly emerging nation-state in the West. The post-Westphalian regime of established churches—one realm, one church—is an example. And it is this regime that is closely related to the rise of modern nationalism, which may or may not shed its religious guise, but to which the churches in many ways remain oriented.

Taylor sees Durkheim, not incorrectly, as involved in a battle between surviving remnants of paleo-Durkheimianism, represented by the Catholic-royalist right wing at the turn of twentieth-century France and expressed in the effort to prosecute Dreyfus and oppose a neo-Durkheimian republicanism. Durkheim was engaged in a lifelong effort to give a quasi-religious basis to the France of the Third Republic, and to favor the disestablishment of the Catholic Church, and in so doing he surely fits Taylor’s neo-Durkheimian category. All of this is fine so far.

But then Taylor posits a post-Durkheimian social form in which radical individualism no longer relates to a social form. Individuals are oriented to their own very diverse forms of

spirituality and no longer think of their religion in terms of overarching social formations. Of course, Taylor argues that post-Durkheimian forms never wholly replace earlier ones, which continue to exist, sometimes with significant influence, as is the case of neo-Durkheimianism in the United States, though most of Europe is post-Durkheimian.

I would like to compare Taylor's typology to one of Andrew Delbanco's that I commented on in the Epilogue to my *Festschrift* in 2002. Delbanco organizes his small book, *The Real American Dream*, into three chapters entitled God, Nation, and Self. These he sees, using Emersonian terminology, as "predominant ideas" which have successively organized our culture and our society, providing a context of meaning which can bring hope and stave off melancholy. In speaking of God as the predominant idea that first organized our culture Delbanco is thinking primarily of the New England Puritans of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Nation became the predominant idea from the time of the Revolutionary War until well into the twentieth century. Most recently Self seems to have replaced, or if not replaced, subordinated, God and Nation as the predominant idea of our culture.

Delbanco does not argue for strict chronological epochs, seeing many overlaps. Nor does he emphasize quite as much as I would or Taylor would the continuing centrality of Nation as a "predominant idea" in the United States, but who can doubt that, especially among the educated classes, Self has become a powerful focus. With some problems of whether the Puritans were paleo- or incipiently neo- (indeed in my piece I argue that all three forms are incipient in Puritanism) Delbanco's typology maps rather easily onto Taylor's.

I would like to raise two questions about whether Taylor's post-Durkheimian social form is theoretically really post-Durkheimian. The first is whether Durkheim himself was not a major prophet of post-Durkheimianism insofar as he preached the religion, indeed the worship, of the individual. In his famous essay, "Individualism and the Intellectuals," published at the height of the Dreyfus controversy, Durkheim speaks of the human person (*personne humaine*) as "sacred in the ritual sense of the word. It partakes of the transcendent majesty that churches of all times lend to their gods. . . It is a religion in which man is at once the worshipper and the god." Durkheim goes on to say that "this religion is individualistic, since it takes man as its object and since man is an individual by definition. . . Nowhere are the rights of the individual affirmed with greater energy, since the individual is placed in the ranks of sacrosanct objects. . . There is no political reason which can excuse an attack on the individual when the rights of the individual are placed above those of the state."

At the same time Durkheim wants to distinguish between individualism and egoism: "After all, individualism is the glorification not of the self but of the individual in general. It springs not from egoism but from sympathy for all that is human, a broader pity for all sufferings, for all human miseries, a more ardent need to combat them and mitigate them, a

greater thirst for justice. Is there not herein what is needed to place all men of good will in communion?"

Taylor's definition of post-Durkheimianism sees it as a kind of expressive individualism in which "there is no necessary embedding of our link to the sacred in any particular broader framework, whether 'church' or state." Whether that is entirely the case I will want to question momentarily, but first we have to realize that for Durkheim, the religion of the individual or the religion of humanity was in an important, though ambiguous, sense, the religion of France. That is to say that Durkheim's form of what Taylor calls neo-Durkheimianism, that is a fusion of faith and nation, is almost devoid of any particularism.

Durkheim never imagined that his religion of the individual would be an ideology for individuals without any larger social membership. –R.B.

Now the French are notoriously famous for thinking that their form of universalism is universalism itself and Durkheim himself engaged to some degree in French chauvinism when he wrote an anti-German pamphlet during World War I in which he compared the universal ideals of France, which stood for civilization itself, with the narrow particularism of German nationalism, elevating the German nation above all others. And in his critique of American pragmatism, mainly the work of William James, which was coming into vogue in France in the early twentieth century, Durkheim condemned pragmatism for not meeting the standards of "clear and distinct ideas" of French thought descending from Descartes.

Nonetheless if one looks at the substance of Durkheim's religion of the individual, particularly in comparison with any other nationalism of the time, particularly American nationalism with its strong emphasis on Americans as the chosen people, it is remarkably resonant with the substance, not only of expressive individualism as found in what Robert Wuthnow speaks of as the "seekers," as opposed to the "dwellers," but also with the substance of what has come to be known as the human rights regime and which provides the ideology for many NGOs and international social movements such as environmentalism, feminism and anti-economic globalization. So I would suggest that Durkheim is a marginal case, on the borderline between what Taylor calls neo- and post-Durkheimianism.

But that leads me to my next point. Durkheim never imagined that his religion of the individual would be post-Durkheimian in the sense that it would be an ideology for

individuals without any larger social membership. For him the religion of the individual or the religion of humanity really did involve membership in humanity as such—France might be an exemplar, but it could never be the only expression of this genuinely universal faith. And indeed Durkheim's thought is particularly resonant with tendencies abroad in the world today. He tempers his strong emphasis on human rights with a deep concern for human sympathy and human communion. We can see a similar emphasis arising from concern that the human rights ideology of today requires an element of solidarity, of genuine identification with others, no matter where on the globe they are.

I think here of some recent work of Jürgen Habermas in which he speaks of the necessity of a global civil society based on what he calls "obligatory cosmopolitan solidarity." Now both Durkheim and Habermas are Kantians, yet they are able to talk about communion and solidarity as much as about human rights; indeed they see the former as indispensable to the defense of the latter. But this means membership, in Habermas's sense, in an explicitly global civil society. There is one more moral source here, to use Taylor's terminology, namely socialism, for which solidarity is a fundamental term. Both Durkheim and Habermas are socialists, which they didn't get from Kant.

There is an even more interesting link here: Durkheim's use of the term communion has Christian overtones. We might remember that in the remarkable meeting between Habermas and then Cardinal Ratzinger, about a year before the latter became Pope Benedict XVI, Ratzinger remarked that he had always admired social democracy and felt that the teachings of social democracy had been a positive influence in Europe, and that indeed they are close to Catholic social teachings. That might be obvious to some of us, but might cause headaches among some conservative Catholics, especially in the United States. And we must remember that social democracy is a movement that involves membership, though struggling at the moment to perpetuate itself.

But I would like to raise the question as to whether, at this moment in world history, the kind of moral consciousness that Taylor describes as post-Durkheimian might not just be the chrysalis of global solidarity and global civil society. Taylor quotes Jean-Paul Schlegel as saying that the values today constantly emerging from studies of young people are "human rights, tolerance, respect for the convictions of others, liberty, friendship, love, solidarity, fraternity, justice, respect for nature, humanitarian intervention." If these values are seriously held, they are well on the way to Habermas's cosmopolitan solidarity.

Another element that Habermas touches on that might point in the same direction is that the decline of nationalism in Europe might be precisely an opening to a genuinely transnational or postnational solidarity. He speaks poignantly of "we [Germans? Europeans?], the sons and daughters, and grandchildren of a barbaric nationalism." Having (largely)

outgrown barbaric nationalism there is still a need for a larger solidarity, or so Habermas thinks.

Unhappy us: we Americans are not the sons or daughters or grandchildren of barbaric nationalism—we are still barbaric nationalists. It is this that leads Taylor to characterize us, relative to Europe, as still largely neo- rather than post-Durkheimian. It is this that makes us such bad citizens of the world, failing to sign countless international treaties and covenants that the rest of the world now adheres to, or, if we do sign, adding so many codicils and qualifications that we almost entirely exempt ourselves from any obligations. Who can tell a barbaric nation what to do? Yet there are many Americans, not all of them young, who hunger deeply for a humane and solidary world in which our nation can participate but not dominate. We are far from entirely isolated from tendencies that now reverberate around the world as fast as a computer can click.

At what point does a fractured society, one without common values and increasingly without common norms, cease to function? Classically it is at this point that new forms of solidarity, ones based on fear, such as those promulgated by Putin or Bush, begin to take over. –R.B.

Yet there is still another, more ominous aspect of the world today that must inhibit any undue optimism about wonderful ideas that have been around for a long time in the great religions and in modernity at least since Kant's essay on universal peace. That is the stern Durkheimian warning that ideas cannot float too far from a viable social base if they are to be effective. Durkheim's individualism was ethical, indeed was, in Talcott Parsons's words, "institutionalized individualism" (though many today would think that individuals and institutions are in principle antagonistic), that is embodied in social solidarities at a number of levels. But an individualism come loose from social solidarities is also a social product. Taylor himself, without using Michel Foucault's still remotely Durkheimian language of the "social production of the individual," comes close to it in the following paragraph:

My hypothesis is that the post-war slide in our social imaginary more and more into a post-Durkheimian age has destabilized and undermined the various

Durkheimian dispensations. This has had the effect of either gradually releasing people to be recruited into the fractured culture, or in the case where the new consumer culture has quite dislocated the earlier outlook, of explosively expelling people into this fractured world. For, while remaining aware of the attractions of the new culture, we must never underestimate the ways in which one can also be forced into it: the village community disintegrates, the local factory closes, jobs disappear in ‘downsizing,’ the immense weight of social approval and opprobrium begin to tell on the side of the new individualism.

My question here is, how far can this negative post-Durkheimianism go? At what point does a fractured society, one without common values and increasingly without common norms, cease to function? There are, I believe in my sociological heart, certain clear Durkheimian constraints against too much fragmentation. Classically it is at this point that new forms of solidarity, ones based on fear, such as those promulgated by Putin or Bush, begin to take over. So I see a deep tension between solutions to the problem of deep social fracture: regression into classic authoritarianism such as has been all too common at all times and places and especially in the last one hundred years, or a movement toward new and larger solidarities, that will not replace the old ones but that just might reinvigorate them.

The idea of global solidarity and global civil society has become a regulative idea without which many of us would find it hard to hope at all, but it remains to be seen whether it is an idealistic pipe dream or the only realistic future we have. Perhaps it is too much to ask that Taylor in this marvelous and richly informative book answer this question, but that he doesn’t finally even seem to ask it is a problem.

What Inspires Us and What Holds Us Together

Charles Taylor

I’d like to comment on Bob Bellah’s questioning of my category of “post-Durkheimian.” Here again, I feel that I left things in somewhat of a muddle. I don’t think it’s possible to have a successful, modern democratic society without some strong sense of what unites us as citizens. But this doesn’t have to be organically linked with what, if anything, unites us religiously. Both paleo- and neo-Durkheimian societies do have such an organic link, but of a rather different kind. I wanted (somewhat confusingly) to extend the latter term to cover societies which have a lay philosophy as such a unifying bond, such as Jacobin France. Which indeed, opens the possibility of a struggle between two rival neo-D identities, such as we saw in France for a century and a half, and such as we see today, I believe, in the USA. And there are other cases, such as Wilhelmine Germany where the hegemonic view was Protestant, but this made for a struggle between pious conservatives and “Kulturprotestanten,” like Weber; and it

also set the scene for a bruising battle between both these forces together against the Catholic majority, which was seen as somehow antinational.

Now in this understanding a post-D dispensation would be one in which there might be lots of religious belief and belonging, but the central pole of allegiance of the state would not be related to this. This does not mean a society without cohesion. Many modern states, including the two to which I belong (Quebec and Canada) simultaneously, are self-consciously faced with this challenge: How to define what holds us together, while specifically abstracting from any particular religious affiliation, but also from any overarching “lay” philosophy. The Jacobin republicans among us (I mean here Quebec) have solved their problem, but this involves a neo-D solution borrowed from French “republicans.” The majority of Quebecers don’t want this. Another minority pines for a semi-return to our wall-to-wall clerical past (without the tears, agony and repression). Neither of these solutions is viable. Still others dream of making nationalism a virtual state religion (some of these are independentists, but it would be a mistake to see all independentists in this light).

We need another solution. Will we make it? Stay tuned for the next installment.

**VARIETIES OF SECULARISM
IN A SECULAR AGE**
APRIL 4 & 5, 2008 at YALE UNIVERSITY

April 4th (Friday)
Lucas Hall Auditorium, 34 Hethouse Avenue

Session 1 • 9:00 am–11:30 am
Welcome & Introduction
Akeel Bilgrami, Columbia University
“Disenchantment: Its History and Consequences”
William Connolly, Johns Hopkins University
“Belief, Spirituality and Time”
commentator: Philip S. Gorski, Yale University

Session 2 • 1:00 pm–3:30 pm
Jon Butler, Yale University
“People, Historians, and the Philosophy Problem”
Colin Jager, Rutgers University
“Charles Taylor’s Romanticism”
commentator: Craig Calhoun, SSRF & New York University

Session 3 • 4:00 pm–6:00 pm
Rajeev Bhargava, Centre for the Study of Developing Societies
“Religious and Secular Identities in a Secular Age”
Eduardo Mendieta, SUNY Stony Brook
“Secularity and Authenticity: Subjectivity, Agency, and Secularism”
commentator: Michael Warner, Yale University

April 5th (Saturday)
Johnson Auditorium, Yale Law School, 127 Wall Street

Session 4 • 9:00 am–11:00 am
José Casanova, Georgetown University
“A Secular Age: Dawn or Twilight?”
John Milbank, University of Nottingham
“What is Ordinary Life? Taylor, Catholicism and Modernity”
commentator: Jonathan VanAntwerpen, SSRF & UC Berkeley

Session 5 • 1:00 pm–3:00 pm
Nilüfer Göle, L’École des hautes études en sciences sociales
“Secular Spaces of the Republic”
Courtney Bender, Columbia University
“...And Every Meaning Shall Have Its Homcoming Festival: Enchanted Immanence in a Secular Age”
commentator: Seyla Benhabib, Yale University

Keynote Address • 3:30 pm
Charles Taylor, Northwestern University

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What Holds Us Together

Robert Bellah

In his response to my concern about whether “post-Durkheimian” is a viable category, Charles Taylor goes part-way in answering my query, but, in my view, not far enough. When he writes, “I don’t think it’s possible to have a successful, modern democratic society without some strong sense of what unites us as citizens,” he is conceding my basic Durkheimian point, that a society without common values is not a viable society. It is his next move that gives me pause. That is, “How to define what holds us together, while specifically abstracting from any particular religious affiliation, but also from any over-arching ‘lay’ philosophy.” If there is to be no religious aspect to the sense of what unites us as citizens, how can that sense avoid being in some way a “lay” philosophy, even if different from the inherited lay philosophy of Jacobin republicanism? In short, what Taylor offers us sounds, when he speaks of “abstracting from” previous particularisms, very close to what Jürgen Habermas calls “abstract constitutional patriotism.” I guess I just don’t believe that anything abstract, lacking in symbols drawn from either the religious or the political ideological past, can ever

I don’t think it’s possible to have a successful, modern democratic society without some strong sense of what unites us as citizens. But this doesn’t have to be organically linked with what, if anything, unites us religiously. –C.T.

provide enough energy to succeed in “holding us together.” Though such an abstract common commitment is still, in my sense, Durkheimian and not post-Durkheimian, which would imply the lack of any common agreements whatsoever, it is still such an eviscerated Durkheimianism that I doubt it can do what it is supposed to do.

While I agree with Taylor that what we need at the moment is neither paleo- nor neo-Durkheimianism as he defines them, I would argue for a more substantive and less abstract alternative. For one thing, I think symbols drawn both from the religious and the ideological past can, if phrased properly, help us move from the past into the future. In my initial discussion of Taylor’s use of the idea of “post-Durkheimianism” I suggested that Durkheim himself, in his religion of the individual or religion of humanity, was already moving into

a new phase that would transcend both the old established church ideology and modern nationalism. He did so not by rejecting, but by redefining inherited symbols. He spoke of the inherent rights of individuals, in principle immune to state interference, but also of communion and solidarity that would provide a social basis for individual rights. He was thus drawing from both Enlightenment and Christian symbolic vocabularies.

In my view, both Taylor and Habermas, however each uses the word “abstract,” are using quite concrete and historically grounded symbols for the kind of common consciousness they are advocating. Habermas speaks of “obligatory cosmopolitan solidarity,” and Taylor has long affirmed the international human rights regime. What I think is happening here is that both of these extraordinarily influential thinkers are implying that the common consciousness that must undergird any viable society can no longer be limited to the boundaries of that society. So if one is to describe an inclusive Canadian citizenship that will include all Canadians regardless of ethnicity, religion or ideology, it can only be a sense of Canada as embodying ideals that now transcend Canada or any particular nation and that are, in principle, global. Durkheim’s effort to think of France not as a particular nation but as the embodiment of universal values was phrased too narrowly given the limitations of his time, but he was on the right track. If we are to give up religious exclusivism and barbaric nationalism, then we must move to a next higher level of global solidarity and human rights. This level will not be “abstract” but can be phrased in quite powerful symbolic terms. It can legitimate any group, including any nation, that adheres to it, while it also affirms that none of these particular groups can claim absolute allegiance or solidarity, for the only allegiance and solidarity that have a claim to ultimacy today must be global. I am aware of how easy it is to claim universalism for some limited particular position, and particularly the danger of Western nations using universalism to legitimate imperial claims, so the global universalism of which I speak must involve the full participation of all the great world cultures and will have symbolic contributions from many of them. But though I think the great cultural transition we are presently experiencing will not be easy or free from conflict, I would still argue that what must replace paleo- and neo-Durkheimianism is a global Durkheimianism.

Constitutional Patriotism

Charles Taylor

Robert Bellah’s latest post poses clearly the issues that we’ve been agonizing over in Canada, and in a different way now in Quebec. Lots of people want to shy away from a political identity which is primarily defined in ethnic terms. On the contrary, when asked what are the crucial uniting ideas of our society, they come up with some variant of universal “values,” defined in terms of modern charters of rights (all heavily influenced by the Universal Declaration), principles

of equality and non-discrimination, and democracy. Canadian “multiculturalism” fits into this category, as does “*interculturalisme*” in Quebec. Will Kymlicka has shown how multiculturalism is seen in basically liberal terms; and people begin to shy away at perceived attempts to justify illiberal practices as part of some group’s way of life. (In Europe there is a widespread rejection of “multiculturalism” because it is seen as essentially providing just such justifications. In Germany, the right pours scorn on “kanadischer Multi-Kulti,” but none of them has any idea of what goes on here.)

But then Bob’s challenge remains. Universal values of liberal democracy should attach me to any such democratic society; and in a way they do. I’m rooting for all of them. But my attachment to Canada or Quebec has to be stronger

It’s the least dangerous form of social-political cohesion: “I am proud of my country’s institutions, its principles, its track record, its history.” –C.T.

than this. It has to motivate a degree of giving: serving in the armed forces, accepting the transfers of income involved in welfare states, and so on; kinds of giving which can’t be asked of the average citizen when directed to other, even friendly societies. True, we want to stimulate more transfers to developing countries, but we do this partly by playing on national pride. (Canada is way below the Scandinavian countries in the percentage of our GNP we contribute to international aid; our shame at this ought to push us to do more.)

So what’s the extra motivating element? Here’s where I think that Habermas’s term “constitutional patriotism” is useful. It’s constitutional, because we rally around moral/political principles, but it’s patriotism because we are fiercely attached to our particular historical project of realizing these. This easily generates chauvinism of a certain kind, familiar in the American case by phrases like “the last best hope on earth,” but which often arise in Canada around things like multiculturalism, and certain feelings of smug superiority when we look at some unfortunate developments in a nearby country. Chauvinism takes this form: our democracy/social regime/mode of liberalism is much superior to that of all you others. We have to fight against this, and particularly avoid forcing our models on others, but in general it is one of the least malign forms of chauvinism.

It’s the least dangerous form of social-political cohesion: “I am proud of my country’s institutions, its principles, its track record, its history.” What distinguishes this is not the general goals, but just the bare particularity of its being THIS particular project. This price and identification is impossible without reference to history. And this means a powerful

motivation to whitewash this history and make it look good. This is the second possible casualty of patriotism, the truth. And this can be disastrous, because in a world which is overturning various forms of historical domination, being able to admit the truth may be a crucial necessary condition of living with ex-subaltern groups and societies. In the world in transition, “truth and reconciliation” is often a necessary, unavoidable step.

But this is not an insuperable obstacle. We can sometimes be capable of a Gestalt switch in which we are proud precisely of our ability to recognize what we have inflicted in the past, and try to establish a new, more equal relationship with our erstwhile victims. How else, for instance, to resolve the poisoned relations between post-Columbian entrants and aboriginal peoples in North America? Germans can’t be proud of their history of 1933–1945, but they can be proud of the way they have come back from that and built what is in some ways an exemplary democracy.

I’m not entirely in agreement with Habermas’s treatment of his own concept, because I think that an ethnic dimension is often unavoidable in defining our particularity. It can’t be avoided in Quebec, because we redrew the boundaries, and split the united Province of Canada in 1867, precisely to create a Québécois-majority society. Ethnic pride doesn’t have to be eschewed, or covered in a shameful silence, provided it is now focused on the realization of constitutional principle.

In any case, I think that this kind of patriotism is the only game in town for democracies in a “post-Durkheimian” age. (But I recognize that Émile himself was moving in this direction—albeit with a bit too much French chauvinism for my taste.)

Robert Neelly Bellah is an American sociologist and educator, who for 30 years served as professor of sociology at the University of California, Berkeley. His books on the sociology of religion include *Beyond Belief: Essays on Religion in a Post-Traditional World* (Harper and Row, 1970), *The Broken Covenant* (University of Chicago Press, 1975), *Habits of the Heart* (University of California Press, 1985), and *The Good Society* (Knopf, 1991).

Charles Taylor is Board of Trustees Professor of Law and Philosophy at Northwestern University. He is the former Chichele Professor of Moral Philosophy at Oxford and is professor emeritus of political science and philosophy at McGill University. Among his publications are *Hegel* (Cambridge University Press, 1975), *Philosophical Papers* (2 vols., Cambridge University Press, 1985), *Sources of the Self* (Harvard University Press, 1989), and *Modern Social Imaginaries* (Duke University Press, 2004). The recipient of the 2007 Templeton Prize, Taylor is a member of the SSRC working group on religion, secularism, and international affairs.

WHAT'S NEW @ SSRC.ORG

Mary-Lea Cox

Only connect! With the appointment of a new communications team about a year ago, the Council has been stepping up its online efforts, beginning with frequently refreshing contents on our Home Page. If you haven't visited us in a while, we offer a sampling of stories you might have missed, all of which were posted between June 2007 and February 2008 (they are listed from most to least recent). Find something that piques your interest? Go to www.ssrc.org/features and hyperlink away. ☞

Can Hollywood Save Darfur?

Steven Spielberg's decision to end his involvement in this summer's Beijing Olympics is the topic of debate on the "Making Sense of Darfur" blog. Mia Farrow heralds Spielberg's action as a "defining moment," but Chris Alden, Daniel Large and Alex de Waal are less than convinced. It may be a defining moment for China, writes de Waal, but the impact on Darfur is "still in the balance."

New Freedoms in Turkey—for Whom?

"The Immanent Frame" blog covers the latest flaring of the head scarf controversy, this time in Turkey. Princeton's Joan Wallach Scott warns against conflating secularism with equal rights for women, while social anthropologist Jenny White says that head scarves are a kind of red herring that keep us from examining the best ways for liberal democracies to treat special interests. Nilüfer Göle, a professor of sociology at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes in Paris and a prominent Turkish scholar, observes that in the past, women who were proponents of headscarves would distance themselves from the secular realm, whereas now some of them want to wear headscarves and go to university: "They are searching for ways to become Muslim and modern at the same time, transforming both."

All Politics Are Identity Politics? & God Bless American Politics

In the wake of the early primaries, many said that the presidential race is getting mired in identity politics. In this inaugural podcast, SSRC President Craig Calhoun speaks with Editorial Director Paul Price about gender, ethnicity, race and nationalism and the need to adjudicate among these competing claims in shaping one's political identity. Calhoun's podcast is broadcast every two weeks. Listeners can subscribe through the blog's RSS or through iTunes.

Calhoun devotes his second podcast episode to a discussion of Mike Huckabee's brand of religion—is it truly cosmopolitan as suggested by D. Michael Lindsay in "The Immanent Frame"? He touches upon the political realignments taking place more widely within America's evangelical communities and goes on to provide an historical account of

why religion has come to assume such a prominent place in America's public sphere as compared to Europe's.

A Map through the Maze of Research Methods

"Boy, if you're an immigrant, you'd better hope your case never makes it to the Supreme Court." Anna Law never forgot this remark by her boss at the U.S. Commission on Immigration Reform. Ultimately, it led her to Ph.D. studies in U.S. immigration policy. But despite her dedication to the topic, Law found that the rigors of doctoral research presented some surprising methodological challenges, beginning with the need to combine the disciplines of political science and law. She leads us through the maze in this article and audio interview for SSRC.org.

After Bhutto

In the wake of Benazir Bhutto's assassination, John Esposito—director of Georgetown's Center for Muslim-Christian Understanding and a member of the SSRC's working group on religion, secularism, and international affairs—urges Pervez Musharraf and George W. Bush to rethink what has proved a dysfunctional relationship of failed policies. "Their joint war on terrorism and promotion of democracy have in fact resulted in a dangerous increase of the former and a threat to the latter," he writes in a Jan. 2, 2008 posting to "The Immanent Frame."

The Assassination of Benazir Bhutto

"Benazir Bhutto was my classmate at Oxford in the 1970s." So begins an essay by SSRC President Craig Calhoun reflecting on Bhutto's assassination and the importance of social science knowledge to providing the context for understanding such events, posted on "The Immanent Frame."

De Waal Revisits North Darfur's Arabs

Program director Alex de Waal visited the North Darfur town of Kutum recently after a 22-year gap. As described in his blog, "Making Sense of Darfur," nothing had changed (the physical landscape looked largely the same) and everything had changed: most of the surrounding villages are now abandoned, their residents living either in the much-expanded outskirts of Kutum, or in the displaced camps of Kassab and Fata Borno. He argues that more has to be done to establish good relations with Darfur's Arabs and to factor in their story.

Closing Our Borders—Closing Our Minds?

Open scientific communication is essential for advancing democratic goals. Then why is the United States closing its borders to important social scientists, such as Tariq Ramadan of Switzerland and Adam Habib of South Africa? According to SSRC President Craig Calhoun, this policy impoverishes not only the social sciences, which are prevented from becoming truly global, but also society as a whole, which

loses out on important opportunities to advance public knowledge.

Women, Science and Interdisciplinary Ways of Working

In an October 22 article for *Inside Higher Ed*, SSRC Program Director Diana Rhoten and Stephanie Pfirman of Barnard College consider the twin trends of an “interdisciplinary arms race” and the effort to diversify the scientific enterprise. Could one trend support the other, if more women are attracted to interdisciplinary science? While agreeing that the promise of interdisciplinary research could be a significant lure, women will not stay in the sciences, they say, unless measures are also taken to reform systems of work, evaluation and promotion.

Democracy and Religious Extremism

In an interview with Pakistani journalist Huma Mustafa Beg, John Esposito—director of Georgetown’s Center for Muslim-Christian Understanding and a member of the SSRC’s working group on religion, secularism, and international affairs—reflects on the necessary conditions for religious extremism to abate in the Middle East and fields a range of questions concerning Islam and its relations with the West.

Back to the Future of Political Realism

Rummaging through the collections of the Rockefeller Archive Center, SSRC Research Fellow Nicolas Guilhot stumbled upon the minutes of a 1954 meeting that, he thinks, sheds new light on the moment of the birth of international relations discipline. The Paris-trained sociologist answers questions about the workshop he has organized around this buried treasure. He expresses his belief that political realism is about to make a comeback.

SSRC Launches New Inter-Asian Initiative

In today’s interconnected world, the notion of the Far East seems like a relic of earlier era, when countries were designated near, or far, or in the middle, in relation to the vantage point of the supreme power of Europe. But for Seteney Shami, a program director at the SSRC, East and West are not the only concepts that have lost their relevance. The concept of Asia itself is changing.

Six Years Since 9/11

In commemoration of the sixth anniversary of 9/11, the SSRC convened five leading social scientists to comment on how well the United States and other governments have responded to issues that have arisen in the tragedy’s aftermath, including the rise of Islamic radicalism, threats of violence from non-state actors, and the tension between civil liberties and the need for effective law enforcement.

Katrina, the Mighty—and Unending—Storm

Kai Erikson, chair of the SSRC’s task force on Katrina and the Gulf Coast, observes that although two years have passed

since the storm, the disaster is far from over. It continues to exact a high toll not only in lives lost but in lives permanently altered, particularly among those who are still displaced.

Globalization Has a Long History

Journalist Nayan Chanda, who serves on the SSRC’s Abe Fellowship Committee, has a new book that explains how and why the world became bound together long before the buzzword “globalization” was invented.

Estonia: The Mouse That Roared?

In today’s interconnected world, minor events in the world’s lesser-known regions can have major geopolitical consequences. According to former Eurasia Program committee member Robert Kaiser, this is precisely what happened when Estonia, a tiny Baltic state, decided to relocate a Soviet war memorial away from its capital city. Kaiser argues that moving the Bronze Soldier of Tallinn had the effect not only of chilling Estonia’s relations with Russia but also of reviving cold war rhetoric in the European Union and the United States.

Revisiting the Beijing Spring Protests

Eighteen years ago, SSRC President Craig Calhoun marched along with the China’s democracy protesters, sat in Tiananmen Square and joined in conversations, and watched nervously with others when the army made its presence felt. The experience moved him to write his award-winning book, *Neither Gods Nor Emperors*. In this interview with SSRC.org, Calhoun recalls his memories of that period and tells us how he now views his landmark study.

Mary-Lea Cox is the SSRC’s communications director. She is also an adjunct professor in online communications at the School of International and Public Affairs at Columbia University.



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-

Word from the President



Embedding high-quality research in effective public communication sounds straightforward. But social science has a hard enough time with it that perhaps there are deeper complications. For one thing, there is the tendency to dismiss good writing as popularization. The academic reward system is based somewhat on peer review among specialists and more

so on reputation for doing cutting edge work that others find impressive even if they don't fully understand it. There is the organization of graduate education as a too-lengthy project of establishing insider credentials – in the process drumming out of students the orientations to broad publics and big issues that commonly brought them to graduate school in the first place. But perhaps there is also simply a failure to put our minds and our efforts firmly enough to the task.

Some social scientists have been remarkably effective at communicating not only within their specific intellectual fields, but also to other scholars across the boundaries of these fields and to broader publics. The SSRC has chosen to name a prize in honor of Albert O. Hirschman partly because he exemplified the capacity to be both eloquent and deeply insightful. He did so equally while advancing specialized knowledge in development economics and Latin American studies, while “trespassing” on the turf of multiple disciplines, and while enriching public understanding of social life with the fruit of serious social science. We are pleased that the first Hirschman prize has gone to Dani Rodrik, a superb economist who communicates by both blog and scholarly article, technical analysis and public debate.

Fortunately, there is some evidence – albeit uneven – that many social scientists seek to emulate Albert Hirschman in both the quality of their research and the effectiveness of their communication. And we at the SSRC hope we can encourage this trend. We've thought a good deal about these issues and can report on some steps forward.

First, it needs to be made clear that this is not just about communicating to outsiders. As Charles Sanders Peirce famously argued, scientific knowledge depends on communication among scientists who critically evaluate evidence and analyses. Science itself must be public and scientific fields smaller publics. To the extent that such public communica-

tion among scientists is restricted, science suffers. And so we need to attend not only to clarity and precision of expression but to access to scientific publications and data so that findings can be replicated and arguments properly assessed. Proprietary interests, desires to hoard data for one's own future use, high prices for journals and restricted electronic access are all thus potential impediments to the necessary internal public communication of science.

Part of the necessary response, therefore, is to make scientific work as available as possible to other scientists. Here there are complicated questions and balancing acts – for example between the ease of immediate distribution afforded by the Internet and the relative durability afforded by print publication and library systems. It is important to get findings and arguments out fast and to keep them available for a long time. At the Council we have worked simultaneously to strengthen our web-based communications and our print publishing. To enhance the former we have improved design, increased the frequency with which new material appears, and emphasized the development of relatively short format texts well suited to reading online (as well as longer texts that may be distributed online but are formatted and usually read in more conventional printed forms). To enhance the latter we have entered into a new publications partnership with Columbia University Press which will not only help us distribute conventional academic books but also to innovate – by changes in print publishing and by use of the web.

We have complemented this by launching a new fellowship program – initially as an adjunct to our International Dissertation Fellowship Program though we hope we can expand it and others will imitate it. We are offering “book fellowships” to recent Ph.D.s whose dissertations not only deserve to be published but deserve to be widely read. The fellowships bring the scholars together with developmental editors to think through the organization and writing of their

The SSRC has been in the “invisible college” business since its founding. But today we are also using social science to study how intellectual collaboration works.

books, the readers they want to reach, and the ways in which their texts (and graphics) communicate. We think this will produce better books, and books more able to reach beyond the unfortunately narrow readership for much scientific work.

More effective communication is not just a matter of form, of course, but of political economy and sometimes clashing interests. Take for example intellectual property rights – which shape the proprietorial interests of faculty members in their data, of universities in the work of their faculty members, and of professional societies in their journals. The dominant international intellectual property regime reflects U.S. law and works largely to sustain the rights of patent and copyright holders at the expense of others. An SSRC project is addressing how this regime is challenged, modified, or adopted in other parts of the world. Perhaps few academics get very worried one way or the other over file-sharing systems teenagers use to swap songs. But the issues should hit home even to academics who never play an mp3 file. For example, is it piracy for a professor to post his or her published work on his or her own website? Absolutely, say many academic publishers who take the same view as the big music companies. More generally, a long established system of university presses, for-profit publishers, and journals published independently or by scholarly societies is being shaken up and possibly stretched to its breaking point – not least by new technology.

The new technologies in question are part of a growing “cyberinfrastructure” that holds enormous possibilities for scientific research and scholarship. Some of the infrastructure – from large, high-quality data sets to computer visualizations – also offers tools for improving research itself. There is widespread excitement about TeraGrid and petascale computing. The capacity to collect and analyze transactional data – the byproducts of all the many electronically encoded activities of markets and everyday life – is a potential boon to social science. But it isn’t just computation that matters. The new technologies are just as much about communication. They may have as big an impact on research by fostering “virtual communities” and long-distance collaboration among researchers as by facilitating larger-scale data management or new lines of investigation. The SSRC has been in the “invisible college” business since its founding. But today we are also using social science to study how intellectual collaboration works. Our knowledge institutions program has included study of whether interdisciplinary training like the NSF IGERT Fellowships actually makes scientists better able to work in groups and solve problems that require communication among researchers with different knowledge and perspectives. The SSRC has also been active in using new electronic tools to nurture collaboration. Our media research hub (<http://mediaresearchhub.ssrc.org>), for example, brings academic researchers together not only with each other but with advocates, activists, and policy-makers in need of data and analysis.

Communication is an issue inside scientific work, in short, but it is also crucial for social scientists to bring their work into better communication with broader publics. To see one effort, watch next year for the first American Human Development Report. The United Nations has for decades

sponsored human development reports to help the world’s less developed countries identify policies that improve the well-being of ordinary people. The U.S. and other rich countries were assumed to be so well developed that they didn’t need these tools. But of course, social science research and international comparisons reveal that in the U.S., as elsewhere,

Communication isn’t only about communications technology. It’s also about settings and occasions.

economic growth does not always translate into improvements in education, life expectancy, infant mortality rates and similar indicators – and that these different dimensions of well-being are very unevenly distributed geographically and socially. The AHDR project now underway at the SSRC is not mainly about discovering new facts; these are known to researchers. It is about bringing high quality research-based knowledge into public and policy discussion. This depends on identifying indicators that can be used reliably from year to year and complementing the indices with good analyses. Using a combination of improved data and improved technologies, the AHDR will present the indicators at different levels of aggregation down to congressional districts. It will offer maps and other aids to visualization as well as statistical tables. The printed report – tentatively annual – will be complemented by a website with additional and periodically updated data, as well as capacity to search and organize these in different ways.

Of course communication isn’t only about communications technology. It’s also about settings and occasions. Neither is effective communication always about broadcasting to the widest possible audience. Our Conflict Prevention and Peace Forum brings specialized expertise to the top levels of the United Nations Secretariat and UN peace operations in Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean. Briefings are no less important for being confidential; indeed, they are often possible only because of it. But if confidentiality is sometimes important – discussing Myanmar, for example, before protesting monks and persecuting soldiers were on worldwide TV – the effective mobilization of social science knowledge is only possible because most of it is public. Likewise, the effective use of such knowledge requires its sharing in a collaborative spirit – not as the property of any individual researcher and more than as a resource for one agency rather than another.

It is somewhat ironic that the social sciences lag behind the natural and physical sciences and engineering in emphasizing collective, collaborative research. Our fields still tend disproportionately to encourage individual research and publication, as though we believe more in 19th century

theories of genius than in 21st century possibilities for division of labor and collaboration. Most social scientists lack the sociological equivalent of labs, and few pay much attention to the social organization of graduate education. In funding dissertation research, the SSRC has long tried to balance support for individuals with conferences, efforts to build cohorts and fields, and attention to the partnerships in field sites that

The SSRC has long tried to balance support for individuals with conferences, efforts to build cohorts and fields, and attention to the partnerships in field sites that help make field research possible.

help make field research possible. During the past year, we have pushed this effort earlier into graduate student careers, launching an innovative program of Dissertation Proposal Development Workshops. These are organized in emerging clusters of interdisciplinary attention – e.g., water resource sustainability, visual cultures, Black Atlantic studies, the transformation of Europe, and the political economy of redistribution. They bring together several faculty members from different universities and top graduate students from a still wider range. Thus they not only provide students with support at a crucial stage of their graduate careers, they provide “invisible colleges” with support.

And, thank heavens, conferences and invisible colleges aren’t only for students. Face-to-face communication, scholarly debate, and scientific inquiry are important to all of us. The SSRC continues to bring together distinctive groups around new intellectual agendas and pressing social issues. Occasionally one wonders why there aren’t more courses on public speaking for future scientists, but for the most part sustained face-to-face interaction is effective. And it matters especially in helping to bridge communicative communities. Reaching policymakers requires entering into discussion not just hoping they read what one writes. Interdisciplinary work requires getting past seemingly mutually exclusive jargon. International collaboration requires not only overcoming language differences but gaining the capacity to see why issues look different from other regional perspectives even within the same disciplines. A particularly innovative conference was held in Dubai in February 2008. “Inter-Asian Connections” brought together scholars from and specialists on the Middle East, South Asia, Southeast Asia, East Asia, Central Asia and the Eurasia of the former Soviet Union. The regions actually overlap and are linked by more and more

intensive trade but not always by adequate scientific communication or collaborative social science research. Within the larger conference, workshops addressed a host of specific problem areas from economic integration and the political economy of work to cultural production and flows. This is part of a larger Council effort to relate regional and cross-regional knowledge, and focus attention on contexts and connections that may be missed by both analyses of global processes in general and studies of individual regions.

The early SSRC deployed the available infrastructure of its era for advancing interdisciplinary discussion and trying to set an agenda for social science and public knowledge. The infrastructure in question was arguably primitive but not without its attractions. As the anthropologist Robert Redfield wrote to his wife during a retreat in 1930, a range of distinguished and promising social scientists were gathered in a way that couldn’t happen on any single campus. “The Social Science Research Council pays their fares, and boards them, and feeds them and washes their clothes, and gives them cards to go to the golf club, and then expects them to produce Significant Results.”

We no longer support golf or wash clothes, but we still seek to nurture distinctive conversations and Significant Results. The results aren’t only the findings of individual research projects, but reorientations of attention, renewed commitments to scientific quality, new connections, the advancement of careers and the advancement of public discussions. We continue to deploy the older technologies of conferences and print publication. We add to them a range of newer, mostly electronic tools. But whether one writes for the web or for a gold-stamped, leather-bound book, writing well requires some effort and conscious intention. Behind both there needs to be a real will to communicate, a will best nurtured not simply by the competition for scientific standing but also by the desire to make science helpful in addressing major public issues and understanding the world we live in.



A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE SSRC GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE PROGRAM (1989–1998)

Eda Pepi & Peter Sahlins

The likely impacts of environmental changes in general, and of climate change in particular, have rapidly penetrated and shaped contemporary public debates, increasing public attention on the problems of adapting to and eventually mitigating these impacts. Recently, the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the National Research Council (NRC), and the Stern Review have systematically appraised the state of climate change research, and have called for a more robust engagement of the social sciences to address the social and human dimensions of environmental problems. This, in turn, has led the scientific community and policy practitioners to undertake a number of “stock-taking” projects (i.e. the World Bank program on Exploring the Social Dimensions of Climate Change) seeking to map and synthesize the history of past and existing ad hoc environmental research endeavors by social scientists, in the hope that reflecting upon this compounded knowledge will spur more necessary social science research.

These developments are of particular interest to the Social Science Research Council, not least because the organization has, since 1923, reached across disciplinary and institutional boundaries in strengthening research capacity, especially around issues of urgent public concern. In the arena of environmental change, the Council initiated one of the first systematic efforts of the social sciences to address environmental change in its program, Research on Global Environmental Change (GEC). The GEC ran from 1989 to 1998, and was supported by a wide variety of funders, including the National Science Foundation, the Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation.

In 1989, the SSRC responded to at least 15 years of sustained research by natural scientists on environmental change, and at least 10 years of periodic assessments by the United Nations. At the time of the GEC’s founding, the issue of environmental change dwelled only on the margins of public debates. The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) organized in 1979 the first “World Climate Conference,” expressing concern over regional and global changes of climate caused by human activity. In 1985, the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), the WMO, and the International Council of Scientific Union (ICSU) convened a conference to assess the impact of greenhouse gasses on climate variability, and reached a consensus that a rise in global mean temperature would occur in the 21st century. But it was not until 1987 that the World Meteorological Organization called for research on how increased greenhouse gases would impact socioeconomic systems, as well as the earth’s climate. Conceived at the same time as the establishment of the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change by UNEP and the WMO in 1988, the GEC emerged at a pivotal moment in the global environmental debate, seek-

ing to foster an emerging, interdisciplinary research field on the human dimensions of global environmental change.

In 1988, William C. Clark, of the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, and Robert W. Kates (a member of the Council’s board of directors and involved with the World Hunger Program at Brown University) secured funding, with the help of SSRC Program Director Richard C. Rockwell for this collaborative program. Early support came from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation and National Science Foundation. Programming began in 1989 under the leadership of the Committee for Research on Global Environmental Change, comprised of 10 leading environmental scholars. (Nearly 20 researchers served on the committee at different times until the completion of the program in 1998.) The interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary

At the time of the GEC’s founding, the issue of environmental change dwelled only on the margins of public debates.

scholarship represented by these scientists was of the highest quality. Thomas C. Schelling, for example, was a founding committee member who became one of two 2005 Nobel Prize Laureates in Economics. Edith Brown Weiss, at Georgetown University Law School, chaired the Committee from 1989 till 1994, and Steven E. Anderson, formerly dean of Emory College, currently president of the Wildlife Conservation Society, succeeded her as chair till 1998. Social and natural scientists from a wide range of disciplines—anthropology, political science, law, sociology, ecology, geography, economics, history, demography, mechanical engineering, plasma physics, applied physics, information science, plant, soil and environmental sciences, and forest resources—made up the GEC committee.

The committee invited colleagues and younger scholars to collaborate on events and publications produced in working groups, each chaired by a GEC committee member. The working groups took up research questions that framed GEC’s program areas: Land-Use/Cover Changes; National Implementation of International Accords; Environmentalism and the Poor; Social Learning in the Management of Global Environmental Risks; and Landed Property Rights. With over 20 workshops and nearly 40 publications, the GEC committee members and staff had a direct impact on environmental scholarship of the past two decades.

In the early years of the GEC, working groups supported several synthetic pieces aimed at building core knowledge for the new field of human dimensions of global environmental change. The most acclaimed of these, *The Earth as Transformed by Human Action: Global and Regional Changes in the Biosphere over the Past 300 Years* (Cambridge University

Press, 1993) was edited by Billie Lee Turner II, William C. Clark, Robert W. Kates, and John F. Richards and went on to serve the wider scientific community as a reference and resource on global changes. The volume sought to establish a theoretical framework for assessing in detail the environmental changes wrought by modern societies in the past three centuries.

Working groups continued to nurture scholarship on a range of subjects, from adaptation to environmental change to the study of population and the environment. Among these works were two important volumes coming out of the Social Learning working group, *Learning to Manage Global Environmental Risks* (MIT, 2001). The first volume maps adaptations to climate change, ozone depletion, and acid rain in a comparative history of ten individual country studies, while the second provides an analysis of environmental management functions. John F. Richards (1938–2007), chair of the Landed Property Rights working group and professor of history at Duke University, also examined the complex relations among markets, states, and communities in his work, *Land, Property, and the Environment* (ICS, 2002). The

SSRC fellowship and grant programs provided funding to over 60 innovative projects especially from younger researchers whose scholarship has shaped the ways in which a new generation has come to understand the relations between society and the environment.

Environmentalism and the Poor working group collaborated with the International Social Science Council (ISSC) and Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN) to bring the experiences and perspectives of poor Third World women to the center of the debate about the relationship between population and environment in the edited volume, *Population and Environment: Rethinking the Debate* (Westview, 1994).

In its several programs touching on the environment, the SSRC has also provided support for younger scholars working in the field. SSRC fellowship and grant programs provided funding to over 60 innovative projects especially from younger researchers (graduate students and post-docs) whose scholarship has shaped the ways in which a new generation

has come to understand the relations between society and the environment.

The GEC program's prolific activities and its research agenda helped to focus attention on the social and human dimensions of environmental change. For example, the Land Use/Cover Changes and the Landed Property Rights working groups, chaired by Billie Lee Turner II and John F. Richards, developed a global land use/cover model, a research tool to enable social and natural scientists to analyze and project global land use/cover changes over periods from decades to centuries. Their efforts led the International Geosphere/Biosphere Program of the International Council of Scientific Union to integrate land use/cover as a core project area in 1993. The GEC successfully nurtured similar collaborative relationships with the Smithsonian Institute and the African Academy of Sciences, among others.

GEC collaborations lasted long beyond the completion of the program, and continue to contribute to the current momentum drawing the social sciences into environmental research. Several GEC committee members went on to lead environmental studies programs and centers at their own institutions. Diana Liverman, a founding committee member, is currently director of the Environmental Change Institute at Oxford University. The program aimed to promote mutual learning between social scientists and natural scientists. Exemplary in this way is Stephen H. Schneider, professor of biological sciences at Stanford University, and Committee Member from 1989–1996, who is director of the interdisciplinary Center for Environmental Science and Policy.

After the completion of the GEC program in 1998, committee members continued to promote social science contributions to environmental problems. Harold K. Jacobson (1929–2001), professor emeritus of political science at the University of Michigan, considered the human dimensions of climate change as a convening lead author of the 1994–1996 second scientific assessment of the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. (This was the first IPCC report to consider at length the social and economic dimensions of adaptation to climate change.) Roger Kasperson, research professor of geography at Clark University, is currently a member of the Human Dimensions of Global Change Committee of the NRC Climate Change Science Program (CCSP), which recently recommended that the CCSP do a better job of promoting social science research about climate change. Committee members continue to collaborate with each other and to train numerous young scholars, bringing them into collaborative environmental projects and publications.

A variety of meetings and events organized by the GEC working groups nurtured these lasting relationships. In collaboration with the Human Dimensions Program of the International Social Science Council, the Duke University School of the Environment, and the Consortium for International Earth Science Information Network, the GEC sponsored and helped organize the First Open Meeting on the Human Dimensions of Global Environmental Change

Community—in one sense, bringing to fruition the mission to build a new interdisciplinary field. Held at Duke University, the event brought nearly 300 U.S. and international scholars together in six plenary sessions and over 25 small-group sessions. Given the relative novelty of the human dimensions of global environmental change as a field, the meeting became an important and ambitious event for an

GEC collaborations lasted long beyond the completion of the program, and continue to contribute to the current momentum drawing the social sciences into environmental research.

international community of scholars to think collectively about the social dimensions of environmental changes.

It is not surprising, then, that the GEC program focused on environmental changes that are global (or at least continental) in scale, anticipating the shift of attention within the academic community away from area studies to global and globalization studies in the late 1990s. Even so, the program maintained the SSRC's commitment to the production of context-specific knowledge about pressing public issues. For example, in addition to workshops, seminars, and conferences, the Social Learning working group held regional research summer training institutes to explore what kinds of research questions about adaptation required regional analysis. The SSRC Global Environmental Change program paved the way for global contemporary environmental projects framed by regional, transregional, and inter-area perspectives.

Eda Pepi is a program assistant at the SSRC. She received her BA in Government in 2006 from Harvard University.

Peter Sahlins is director of academic affairs at the Council. He has written on a range of topics, most recently on the premodern history of nationality law (*Unnaturally French: Foreign Citizens in the Old Regime and After*, Cornell University Press, 2004). He has served widely on university and professional committees, and was executive director of the France-Berkeley Fund (1994-2002) and founding director of the University of California's Paris Study Center and its constituent international programs (2002-2005).

THE SEXUALITY RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM: TEN YEARS AFTER

Diane di Mauro

Historical Context

In 1995 the SSRC published *Sexuality Research in the U.S.: An Assessment of the Social and Behavioral Sciences*,¹ commissioned by a group of private foundations. Concerned about the growing controversy and lack of funding for such research by the private and public sector, the foundations were interested in knowing the current status of sexuality research in the United States. Following a fact-finding assessment project hosted by the SSRC called the Sexuality Research Assessment Project (1992-1995), the report was published and widely disseminated among these foundations. According to the report's findings: "Comprehensive data on contemporary sexual behaviors, attitudes and practices are not available, nor is it understood how they are shaped by different societal, cultural and familial contexts...there is no consistent support to conduct behavioral and social science research focusing on human sexuality... the lack of which has created a substantial dearth of knowledge which in turn has sustained many of the social crises evident in the U.S. today." The report called for sufficient and consistent support for sexuality research in the social sciences to address specific gaps in the research agenda and throughout academia, as well as support for the much-needed training of researchers. Among a number of possible mechanisms and activities, the report strongly recommended that "formal fellowships in the social science degree programs should be provided."

In September 1995 such a formal fellowship program, the Sexuality Research Fellowship Program (SRFP)—the first and only one of its kind—was designed and launched by the Social Science Research Council. In 1996 the SSRC provided fellowships to the first cohort of dissertation and postdoctoral scholars for social and behavioral research on sexuality conducted in the United States. With continuous and generous support from the Ford Foundation for the next ten years, the SRFP cultivated a new generation of scholars, helping them to address the complexity and contextual nature of human sexuality via research, to promote methodological diversity and innovation, and to make contributions that link the study of human sexuality to the intellectual trajectory of their own disciplines—a tremendous accomplishment that has considerably strengthened the field known as "sexuality research" in the U.S. In providing this support, the SRFP has significantly helped to broaden both theoretical and applied interdisciplinary research, promote research collaboration between established researchers and the next generation of scholars, and advance a more useful dissemination of research that informs policy decisions regarding important social and sexual health issues. At the same time, the work of the SRFP stands in stark contrast to the kind of research on sexuality issues and topics that has been historically supported (typically by federal agencies and to a lesser extent, by

private foundations), namely research on sexuality that falls squarely within the public health model of infection/disease prevention, teenage pregnancy prevention and/or research pertaining to reproductive health.

The Selection Process

During its ten years, the SRFP awarded 153 fellowships, 101 at the dissertation level and 52 at the postdoctorate level, supporting a significant number of the scholars who would continue to conduct sexuality research across the social sciences and humanities. SRFP fellows are just now beginning to emerge as leading scholars in the field. Each year about 100 applications were received and of those, approximately 10 dissertation and 5 postdoctorate fellowships were awarded.

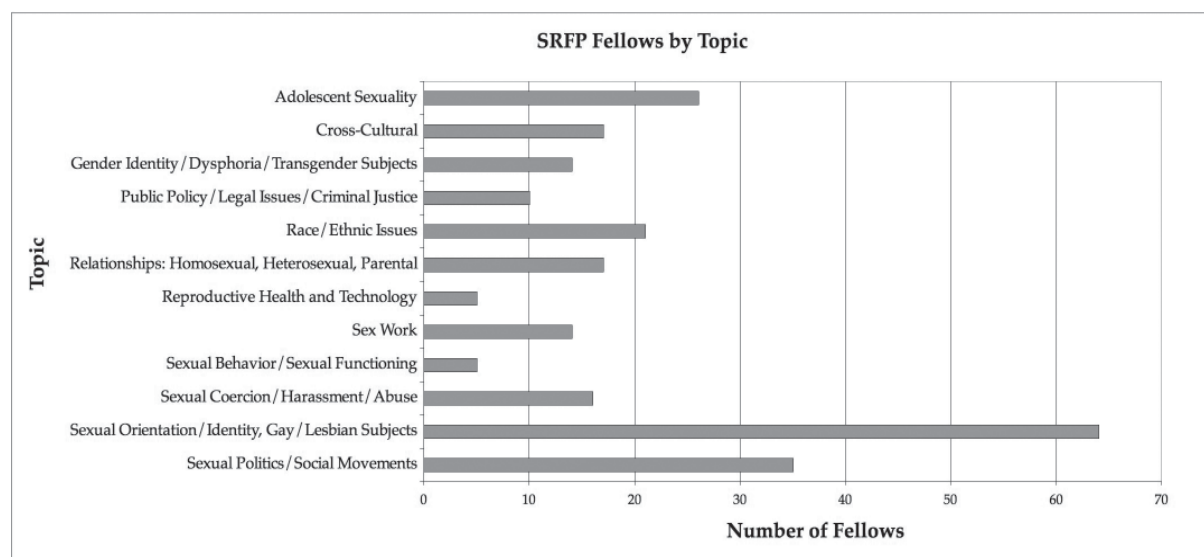
The selection process was unique in two primary ways. Applicants were required to apply with a research mentor, a more advanced researcher with significant expertise in sexuality research who had specialized knowledge/experience pertaining to the research focus and methodological approach of the applicant. In the application, research mentors were asked to provide a concrete plan for training and advising the fellow during the fellowship tenure, including how ongoing feedback and evaluation of the research progress would take place, and how their mentorship would assist the fellow in achieving research objectives. Research mentors received small stipends as compensation for their mentorship and training during the fellowship tenure.

The second unique and crucial attribute of the selection process was the SRFP Selection Committee. Composed of senior scholars, researchers and practitioners from across the social sciences, humanities and social policy fields, the SRFP Selection Committee represented a wide range of specialized expertise and experience pertaining to sexuality. Fellows were selected in a highly competitive process that began with evaluation by a primary and secondary reviewer from the committee six weeks prior to the meeting and ended with an

extensive presentation at the selection meeting of the relative strengths/weaknesses of the application by those reviewers, followed by a discussion and two rounds of voting on each application. The presentations made by the reviewers at the meeting focused on the quality, value, and feasibility of the proposed research, training and dissemination plan; its anticipated contribution to existing knowledge about sexuality; the applicant's expertise and breadth of knowledge; and the appropriateness of the research environment and institutional resources. In deciding which research proposals to fund, senior scholars discussed disciplinary and interdisciplinary methodologies, issues/topics pertaining to sexuality needed to fill the crucial gaps in the research agenda for the field, and its overall composition and future directions. By serving on the selection committee—which rotated in a staggered manner every two years—these scholars became acquainted with research being conducted by the newest generation of scholars in the field. It was this committed, collaborative effort year after year that helped to ensure the success of the SRFP—an effort that cut across disciplines, theoretical predispositions, and methodological approaches to identify what constituted excellence beyond their own disciplinary and theoretical boundaries.

Applicants and Fellows

The SRFP was focused on the need for diversity from its inception—diversity in terms of the fellows, the mentors, and the selection committee members with regard to gender, orientation, ethnicity, theoretical framework, discipline, university affiliation, research focus, methodological approach, and diversity in terms of the communities researched. We continually documented how “diverse” we were over the course of the program's tenure. Applicants and fellows hailed from approximately 100 universities across the United States that served as institutional hosts during the fellowship tenure, for which they received a small stipend.

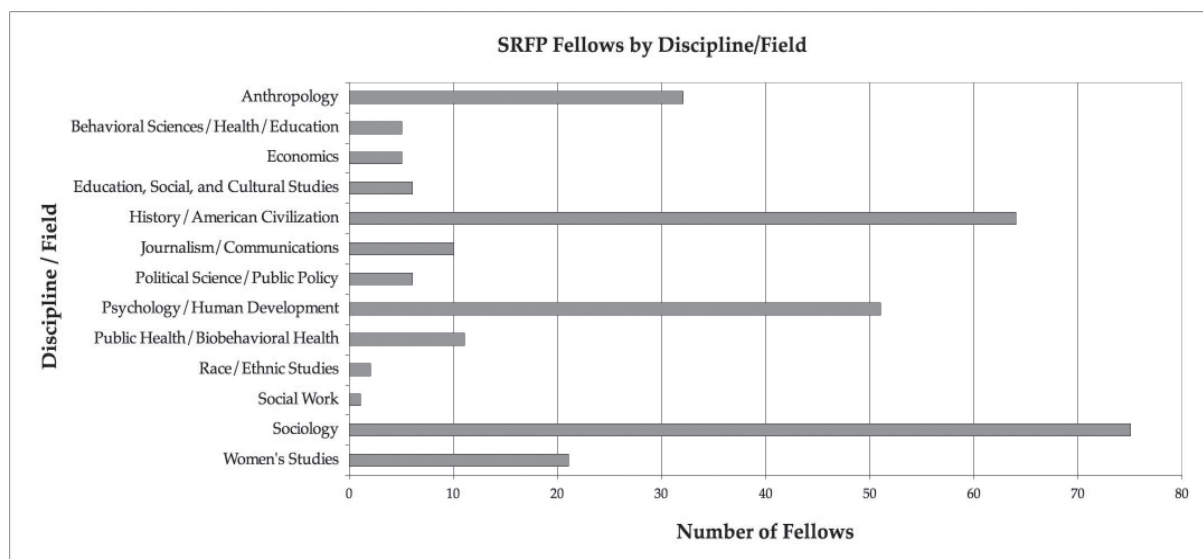


The SRFP fellows represented a wide range of disciplines. Although largely concentrated in history, sociology, psychology and anthropology, applications were received from many other disciplines: demography, economics, education, ethics, cultural and women's studies, and political science, as well as the biomedical/physical sciences, nursing, law, and clinical fields. The supported research consisted of a variety of both qualitative and/or quantitative research methods, including a range of qualitative and quantitative approaches to data collection and analysis, participatory and comparative research methods, and both basic and intervention research on human sexuality.

Research

To assess how the program has contributed to the knowledge base of human sexuality, we offer a brief overview of the topics researched over the ten years. Funded projects have covered a wide range of issues within the broad domains of sexuality, politics, society, culture and biomedical foci:

- the diversity and distribution of sexual values, beliefs and behaviors within different populations and their meanings for individuals
- the dynamics of sexual relationships including cultural and social networks among and between men and women
- how individual behaviors, abilities, attributes, motivations and practices contribute to sexual health
- the role of social institutions—including religious institutions, schools and the media—as well as the role of the family/parents in establishing, maintaining and shaping sexual norms, values, attitudes and behaviors
- the diverse socializing processes among different ethnic and cultural groups in the U.S. and the impact of immigration/migration
- the factors and processes that shape sexuality at different developmental junctures
- sexual physiology and the etiological factors of those identified as sexually dysfunctional
- the ramifications of physical and mental disability on the development of sexual behaviors and values and on sexual physiology
- the impact and effects of drug, alcohol and pharmaceutical use on sexual behaviors
- sexual orientation, lifestyles and relationships, including homophobia and mental health
- gender identity, focusing on how individuals conceptualize their gender roles and/or “enact” gender in various cultural contexts and with regard to sexual behaviors and relationships
- how sexuality is constructed for different gendered individuals and the meanings given to this process
- ethical concerns and human rights policy related to surgical interventions for intersex individuals
- how gender identity and gender role behaviors develop and the sexual impact/significance for those considered part of the sexual minority;
- obstacles to transgender equality regarding issues of access, recognition and safety in the policy arena
- sexual and reproductive health, including how reproductive behaviors, decisions, and status affect one's sexuality and the impact on sexuality of new reproductive technologies;
- the intersection of gender, power, violence and sexuality, including analyses of pornography, forced migration and sexual slavery
- biomedical frameworks of sexuality and functioning;
- STIs, HIV/AIDS and sexual rights, including analyses of stigma and discrimination
- sexual politics, social movements and sexual citizenship;



- historical and current analyses of the role of sexual science in the U.S.
- analyses of U.S. military policy regarding sexual orientation, and
- sexuality and information technology/internet systems as a new form of sexual education and source of sexual information.

This wide range of topical areas reflected research focusing on diverse populations, including: homeless youth, gay parents, people working in pornography production companies, people migrating from Cuba, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Asia, and the South Pacific Islands, sexuality education teachers

Many fellows are working at community-based organizations, in state and local health departments, on advisory boards of advocacy organizations, and in the federal government sector, such as at the CDC.

and administrators, women with diminished androgen levels, older gay men, Cuban gay men, men who frequented gentlemen's clubs, men with cerebral palsy, transmigrant Japanese and Chinese women, semen donors, Christian Right organizations, couples taking Viagra, and women observing Jewish purity laws and mikvehs.

Another dimension of the research conducted by SRFP fellows is a focus on social and political movements across time and space, including: white slavery in early twentieth-century Chicago, New York and San Francisco; the sexual liberation movement of post-fascist West Germany; the leather community in San Francisco in the '60s and '70s; slumming in the early twentieth century; anti-homosexual violence in Holland; Storyville, New Orleans and the construction of sexual desire; sexual transgression in Las Vegas; masculinity in the colonial U.S.; and the Abstract Expressionist art world of early eras, to name just a few.

Cross-disciplinary Networking and Engagement

In addition to the cross-disciplinary composition of the SRFP Selection Committee, two other important features reflect the program's high priority of expanding the boundaries of the field and engaging a variety of scholars, researchers, and other professionals working in programmatic and policy venues in the area of sexuality research.

Research Dissemination

An important goal of the program was to promote more relevant research dissemination in order to inform important social and public health issues, to strengthen existing research networks and create new ones. From the inception of the program, mechanisms were put in place to promote such dissemination, the most significant being that all fellows were required to submit a formal dissemination plan—both within and beyond academic circles—as part of their research application. These dissemination activities were wide ranging. Some were of the more traditional format, such as “brown bag” lunches or in-house weekly seminar series; others were large-scale initiatives that required significant time and energy to organize and carry out as well as supplementary funding from the university host or department.

Another key venue for dissemination and networking was the annual Fellows' Conference. This event provided a noteworthy opportunity for fellows, senior researchers, selection committee members and invited guests to come together to discuss work in progress, gain a greater understanding of crucial research issues, and form productive alliances.

The SRFP Fellows' Conference was held over a three-day period in the fall, each year taking place at a different location either on the west coast, east coast or in the midwest U.S.; by changing location (and venue, since these annual meetings were co-hosted by SRFP colleagues at various institutions and organizations across the country), the meeting provided an excellent networking venue and, at the same time, showcased the ongoing research activities and programmatic initiatives of the local host. The meetings provided the SRFP fellows with an unparalleled opportunity to become more familiar with the work of researchers across the spectrum of the field. Over the course of ten years, these meetings were held in conjunction with various SRFP “allies” and co-hosts. On the east coast this included the HIV Center for Clinical and Behavioral Studies, the Sociomedical Sciences Department of the Mailman School of Public Health, and the Program for the Study of Sexuality, Gender, Health and Human Rights (all three based at Columbia University), the Center for Lesbian and Gay Studies at CUNY, and the Center for the Study of Gender and Sexuality at NYU. On the west coast, SRFP co-hosts included the National Sexuality Resource Center, the Program in Human Sexuality Studies, The Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transsexual Historical Society of San Francisco, and the Cesar E. Chavez Institute (all based at San Francisco State University); the midwest region co-host was consistently the preeminent Kinsey Institute for Research in Sex, Gender and Reproduction at Indiana University. When co-hosted by the Kinsey Institute, SRFP fellows were afforded the additional opportunity of conducting research and touring the large and world-renowned archival and library collection housed at the Institute.

The common format for each Fellows' Conference was shared presentations by fellows, SRFP committee members, and invited guests; large and small group discussions, and



One-on-one session, SSRC offices.

scheduled one-on-one conversations between participants. Another feature at each conference was the “wrap up” panel in which former fellows would share their thoughts about the SRFP fellowship experience and provide recommendations and other useful information for those beginning an SRFP fellowship.

Where each conference differed was in terms of the far-ranging array of panel presentations by SRFP fellows, committee members and scholars representing the local host institution. Much diversity was found in these presentations, with topics ranging from historical images of Asian sexuality in 1800s San Francisco to the utilization of laboratory and field methodologies to address topics of sexual arousal, mood, risk taking, and condom use; from the controversies of NIH-funded sexuality research initiatives to the pedagogy of values clarification in diverse programmatic and educational settings.

The SRFP Fellows’ Conferences typically piggy-backed onto other association or professional meetings in order to allow fellows to attend and present their work concurrently with the SRFP meeting. Some examples include the multidisciplinary SFSU conference entitled, “Kinsey at 50” focusing on the influence of Kinsey’s work on American society, and the annual meetings of both the Society for the Scientific Study of Sexuality and the International Academy of Sex Research.

The SRFP Capstone Event

As the program drew to a close last year, the SRFP hosted a capstone event. The gathering, held in Santa Ana Pueblo, New Mexico, was an apt closure for a program that thrived on bringing people together to discuss, network and plan collaborative efforts. Titled *State(s) of Sexuality*, the event brought together over 150 fellows, selection committee members, and research mentors to commemorate the program’s achievements over its ten years of fellowship support and its contributions to strengthening and legitimizing sexual research. The event represented a “meeting of the minds” in which the participants took stock of the sexuality research field

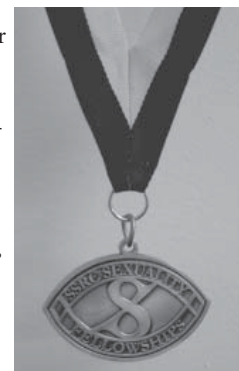


One-on-one session, Santa Ana Pueblo, New Mexico.

and together postulated what the future might hold for new research directions and developments. During the plenary panel, “Gazing Into the Crystal Ball: Prophecies for the Field, 10 Years Hence,” senior scholars and researchers offered their views on the potential of the sexuality research field over the next ten years.

Over the course of the two days, a number of diverse, simultaneous group discussions took place focusing on the disciplinary areas of ongoing work and their respective methodological approaches, and on topic themes. A media presentation and skills-building workshop addressed the issue of how best to work with the media and provided participants with the opportunity to examine various types of interview situations—including TV stand-up and office interviews, print interviews on the phone and face to face, and radio talk show interviews with call-ins. The workshop addressed participants’ concerns in dealing with the media and identified basic rules of media engagement, providing each person with the opportunity to practice interview situations and receive constructive feedback and tips on how to improve their interview skills.

Capping the event was the final SRFP banquet dinner featuring remarks by Craig Calhoun, SSRC president, and Susan Berresford, past president of the Ford Foundation, who provided reflections on both organizations’ investments in sexuality research over the past ten years. Diane di Mauro provided words of thanks and introspection regarding her ten-year tenure as the SRFP Director, and was in turn lauded by the SRFP fellows and the SRFP selection committee. The banquet dinner aptly concluded with the presentation of bronze medallions to the capstone attendees, inscribed with the words, “SSRC Sexuality Fellowships.” These medallions were specially designed for the event and were based on the original bookplate used for



the library collection of the Kinsey Institute for Sex Research, designed by R. L. Dickinson in 1947 and produced with the permission of the Kinsey Institute.

The Lasting Legacy of the SRFP and Its Impact on the Sexuality Research Field

Through its fellowship program, the annual SRFP Fellows' Conference, the selection process and committee meeting, and the subsequent professional work by SRFP fellows in the sexuality field, the Sexuality Research Fellowship Program has fostered an interdisciplinary network that is expected to become the foundation on which the next generation of scholars will continue to build the field of sexuality research in the United States. This important program has achieved two significant milestones: first, it has promoted a profound change in awareness and attitude, demonstrating that it is both legitimate and feasible to pursue a professional career in sexuality research within a wide variety of academic disciplines that are not directly linked to public health. Second, it has spawned a new generation of scholars who are willing to take risks in terms of what they choose to investigate about sexuality and whom they engage in the process.

The SRFP has not only critically expanded the knowledge base of human sexuality but created a diverse cohort of scholars and practitioners with expertise across a wide range of timely sexuality topics and issues. What is equally significant is this cohort's approach to research, which can be characterized as more policy-relevant, attuned to integrative research methodologies, and dedicated to more useful research dissemination. It is this sensibility that they are passing on to the next generation of scholars and professionals, who in turn will contribute to the field at many levels for years to come.

The policy focus represented only the last year of the SRFP fellowship. While it is unclear what this new direction of the SRFP might have achieved over time, what is clear is the need to forge links between sexuality research and policy arenas, both within and outside academia. In this regard, important ongoing work is addressing these concerns: the promotion of research efforts designed to ensure effective application of sexuality research to local, state, and national policy issues; increased inclusion of sexuality issues in current policy work; and support for researchers to engage in policy-related issues as an integral part of their professional and academic careers.

Building human capacity and promoting its development by strengthening a research field is a long-term process. There is considerable evidence, however, to indicate that the SRFP project has already produced a strong professional base in the field. To date, former SRFP fellows have produced over 100 professional journal articles and 35 books, contributed over 50 chapters to anthologies and volumes; provided over 275 presentations at conferences, and produced 2 films. Many former fellows are just now publishing books and journal articles on their supported work, so it can be expected that this tally will grow considerably. Overall, a considerable number



SRFP Program Director Diane di Mauro with Dr. Ruth.

of SRFP fellows have continued working in sexuality-related fields, both in terms of current employment and professional activities, attesting to the legitimizing benefit of consistent and sufficient funding for sexuality research in the social and behavioral sciences. Many are professionally active in related sexuality fields, already occupy tenure-track positions, and are currently participating on sexuality-related editorial boards for professional journals and organizations. Significantly, the majority of them have received post-fellowship support in the form of honors and awards for their ongoing research. Many fellows are working at NGOs both in the U.S. and internationally, at community-based organizations, in state and local health departments, on advisory boards of advocacy organizations, and in the federal government sector, such as at the CDC. Some are using their research expertise to inform their current work in the following areas: adolescent sexuality, cross-cultural sexuality, economic issues of sexual identity, ethnicity and race, gender roles/socialization, reproductive rights, HIV/AIDS and sexual rights, homophobia and mental health, immigration and political economy, legal issues and sexual identity, religion and sexuality, sex work, and information technology as a new form of sexual education and source of sexual information.

What Does the Future Hold?

One might postulate the future directions of the sexuality research field as follows:

1. *Populations* Beyond the classic gender focus, age—especially middle age and beyond—will emerge as a particularly significant focus of human sexuality research; so too will research focusing on ethnic/cultural groups and sexual minorities, both within and outside of the U.S.
2. *Institutions* Here the focus will be on sexuality and policy development and implementation, especially as configured and/or constrained by certain institutions such as the school, prisons, faith-based institutions, and the internet.

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3. *Processes/Experiences/Language* Research will address the cognitive, analytic, and discursive elements of sexual functioning, response and behavior, with the pharmaceutical context emerging as crucial. As well, an experiential focus on sexuality will be emphasized, as in arousal, desire, pain and coercion.
4. *Sexuality in time and space* In this regard, the disciplines of history, psychology, and anthropology will probably continue to represent the majority of sexuality research in the social sciences, and as such, the research gaze will include: sexuality across the life span, sexual development and socialization, and sexuality within historical contexts, as in “looking back” to assess the historical significance of prior social movements, struggles and processes.
5. *Movements* Closely related to policy research, research initiatives will focus on medicalization, urbanization, industrialization and globalization. There will continue to be a significant expansion of research on social movements and sexual politics—especially identity politics within the arena of sexual and human rights, activism and advocacy work.

While it is difficult to convey the significance of these sea changes in the field of sexuality research as a direct impact of the SRFP program, it is safe to conclude that the contributions of SRFP to strengthening the field of sexuality research are enormous and will continue to be considerable in the coming decades.

Endnotes

1 Diane di Mauro, *Sexuality Research in the United States: An Assessment of the Social and Behavioral Sciences* (Social Science Research Council, 1995).

Diane di Mauro has worked over 20 years in the field of human sexuality, specializing in the areas of sexuality research and education. She is the author of *Sexuality Research in the United States: An Assessment of the Social and Behavioral Sciences* (SSRC, 1995.)

🔗 <http://programs.ssrc.org/sexuality>

An agreement has been reached with the Kinsey Institute for Research in Sex, Gender and Reproduction (KI) at Indiana University to archive all of the SRFP program files and resource materials with the KI Archival Department. The collection includes fellowship applications (approximately 100 per year), SRFP fellow files and publications of supported work, and material pertaining to the selection process and the SRFP fellows’ annual conferences. The SRFP is pleased that its collection will reside in such good hands, as an integral component of the extensive archival collections currently housed at the Kinsey Institute.

GLOBAL SECURITY AND COOPERATION

The Council’s global security and cooperation work has become increasingly engaged with issues central to the UN and other multilateral and international organizations. While efforts to mitigate violent conflict are still and will continue to be central to the program area, a broader inclusion of “human security” issues is underway, including programs and projects on HIV/AIDS and Social Transformation, the Environment, and Humanitarianism and Emergencies.

CONFLICT PREVENTION AND PEACE FORUM

The Conflict Prevention and Peace Forum (CPPF) works to strengthen the knowledge base and analytical capacity of the United Nations system in the fields of conflict prevention and management, peacemaking and peacebuilding. It supports UN peace efforts by helping to ensure that UN officials are informed by the best available knowledge, scholarship, and practical expertise on and from the countries and regions they work on. A secondary purpose of CPPF’s activities is to help strengthen interagency cooperation within the United Nations and between the United Nations and multilateral partners such as regional organizations and international financial institutions.

CPPF’s activities regarding Africa in the last year focused largely on mounting pressure for the UN to intervene in Darfur, Chad, the Central African Republic, and Somalia; on the escalating tensions between Ethiopia and Eritrea; and on postelection DRC, especially the changing context of the UN’s presence in the country. A new country receiving attention was Guinea-Bissau, as CPPF was asked to arrange a consultation that considered the peacebuilding challenges faced by the country, particularly in light of the distortions created by the drug trade. In its work on Sudan – including a meeting in Addis Ababa in November organized to facilitate the briefing of the incoming leadership of the UN Mission in Sudan, as well as the new Assistant Secretary General for Peacekeeping—CPPF benefited from its longstanding relationship with SSRC Program Director Alex de Waal, who “double-hats” as a CPPF senior advisor.

In Asia, CPPF focused on Myanmar (Burma) and Timor-Leste, while also retaining the capacity to provide support to

the UN mission in Nepal and organize a consultation on a conflict situation new to CPPF, Southern Thailand. CPPF's engagement with the rapidly developing events in Myanmar was emblematic of its approach: in June, CPPF held an informal consultation that brought together UN officials from headquarters and Yangon and a small group of experts to discuss recent developments in the country, including their regional and international dimensions, and the role of the United Nations. In light of the rapid development of events in the months that followed, CPPF engaged consultants to write a series of analytical papers. The first of these assessed the implications of the surprise increase in fuel prices in August and the protests that developed in its wake. It was used to help brief the Secretary-General's Special Advisor in advance of his briefing of the Security Council and visit to the country in early October.

Although CPPF remains primarily focused on Africa and Asia, it continued to devote attention to Latin America, the Caribbean, the Caucasus and Central Asia. Perhaps most notable amongst these activities was a workshop in Haiti that CPPF organized in late June that sought to introduce a comparative perspective to Haitian approaches to urban armed violence and its prevention. Organized with the UN mission and Haitian government, CPPF brought experts and practitioners in the field from Brazil, El Salvador, Guatemala, Jamaica, and the United States to Port-au-Prince. To follow up, CPPF encouraged the efforts of one of the participants, the Haitian analyst Herns Marcelin, to organize a research seminar on youth gangs, violence, and urban transformation that took place in Haiti in October.

Finally, CPPF Senior Advisor Alex de Waal (also director of the Council's program on HIV/AIDS) has organized forums and written about a number of security issues raised by events in the Horn of Africa. He wrote a bimonthly memorandum, "Prospects for Peace in Sudan," which has been widely read by senior policymakers. He has also edited a collection of fifteen essays, *War in Darfur and the Search for Peace* (Harvard University Press) and maintain a regular blog called "Making sense of Darfur" that has attracted regular contributions and been the focus of significant debates over (inter alia) the role of climate change in the Darfur crisis, the mortality levels in Darfur, the role and impact of international activists, and the responsibilities for the attack on African Union peacekeepers. A web forum organized by de Waal, "Crisis in the Horn of Africa," has also been launched, including essays on Ethiopia, Somalia, and peace and security challenges in the Horn as a whole. Another web forum de Waal organized, "How Genocides End," was launched in 2007, and includes comparative, theoretical and empirical studies of how episodes of mass killing are brought to an end. This tackles an important gap in the genocide literature and will be followed up by two seminars during 2008 and a planned publication on the topic.

HIV/AIDS AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

The continued growth of the HIV/AIDS program is due partly to the realization of several international research collaborations that have taken a number of years to conceptualize and bring about. A second, related stream of work and funding is also being developed in the area of gender and security.

The SSRC's HIV/AIDS program gives priority to strengthening research capacity, advancing new interdisciplinary research agendas and networks, and bringing intellectual perspectives into global policy fora. It engages partners across the biomedical and social sciences and public health, and works with governmental, non-governmental, and multilateral policymakers and practitioners. Intellectually, the HIV/AIDS program is contributing to policy debates on the securitization of HIV/AIDS, on HIV/AIDS-related sexual violence and caregiving, and on the issue of children infected and affected by HIV/AIDS.

AIDS, Security and Conflict Initiative

Launched in 2006 jointly with the Netherlands Institute for International Relations (Clingendael), the AIDS, Security and Conflict Initiative (ASCI) has progressed during 2007. Research and review papers have been commissioned in four areas, namely the uniformed services, humanitarian crises, fragile states, and gender issues. Several of these papers are complete and are being peer reviewed, others will be completed in early 2008. Three seminars were held, one at LaTrobe University in Melbourne, Australia, on the subject of HIV/AIDS and security in the Asia-Pacific region; a second at the London School of Economics on HIV/AIDS and fragile states; and the third in the Hague, the Netherlands, on the police and HIV/AIDS. The latter meeting was, remarkably, the first global consultation on HIV/AIDS and police forces, including both the impact of the disease on the police and the role of police forces in managing the epidemic with particular regard to commercial sex workers, intravenous drug users and trafficking of women. This seminar was supported by UNAIDS and the UN Office for Drugs and Crime. Support for ASCI is being provided by the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Australian Agency for International Development, the Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund and UNAIDS.

Joint Learning Initiative on Children and AIDS

JLICA was set up in 2006, with its secretariat at the FXB Center for Health and Human Rights at Harvard University. The SSRC is the host and co-chair of one of the four Learning Groups, on social and economic policies for children and AIDS. During 2007 this Learning Group held two meetings, commissioned research into policymaking for children and

AIDS, reviews of the macroeconomics of responding to the needs of children affected by AIDS, reviews of the predictors of outcomes for children affected by AIDS, and factors influencing adolescents' exposure to HIV. Most of this research will be completed in early 2008 for inclusion in the JLICA report late in the year. In addition, the Learning Group sponsored a debate on the question of whether developing countries can afford to pay for social protection programs for children affected by AIDS (with very diverse opinions expressed), held at the JLICA international symposium in September 2007. The JLICA process and report promise to set a high standard for evidence-based policymaking and to influence the next stage of global policies in responding to this much neglected dimension of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Support for JLICA is provided by DFID, Irish Aid, the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Gates Foundation, the FXB Foundation, the Bernard Van Leer Foundation, and UNICEF, and is channeled through the FXB Foundation.

AIDS2031

In 2031, it will be fifty years since the human immunodeficiency virus was first identified. The AIDS2031 project, set up this year by the executive director of UNAIDS, Peter Piot, brings together a broad range of experts in HIV/AIDS and related fields to examine the likely trajectory of the pandemic and what will be required to sustain a global response to it over the coming 25 years. The SSRC has been asked to take on research into selected crosscutting themes for AIDS2031, including the relationship between rapid social, political and economic transitions and the spread of the virus, a modeling exercise for international stakeholders in the response to the pandemic, and a reflection on policymaking experience by leading international AIDS policymakers.

Women and Gender

Gender has become an emerging focus of activity for the HIV/AIDS and Social Transformation program. Activities include work on crisis prevention and recovery, peacebuilding, health policy, the cultural dimensions of the pandemic, and the political economy of caregiving.

The SSRC concluded its pilot fellowship program, which supported public health policy research in Africa on HIV/AIDS-related sexual violence and caregiving. Eleven fellows were selected representing five countries most affected by HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa, and given year-long grants ranging from \$10,000 to \$25,000. A Fellowship Workshop held in Durban, South Africa, brought together leading international scholars to provide capacity strengthening support to the fellows and facilitate networking.



SSRC and UN staff with fellows of the pilot HIV/AIDS and Public Health Policy Research project (Durban, South Africa).

Since 2006, the SSRC has been working with UNESCO to identify the gaps and linkages between theory and practice in the field of culture, gender and HIV/AIDS, and to propose ways in which they can be addressed. A first review of the literature was published in June 2006 and distributed at the XVI International AIDS Conference in Toronto. It included thousands of citations covering academic, policy and "grey" literature in English, French, and Spanish. In October 2007, UNESCO and SSRC convened more than 20 senior scholars, policymakers and practitioners in Paris, France to discuss their contributions to an edited volume on the gender dimensions of HIV/AIDS which will be published jointly by the SSRC and UNESCO in 2008. Tentatively titled, *The Fourth Wave: Gender, Culture and HIV/AIDS in the 21st Century*, the volume will offer original insights and empirical analyses of sociocultural factors shaping the gendered course of the pandemic and responses to it.

With support from the Global Coalition on Women and AIDS (GCWA), a project is being developed that supports research on how public health and development interventions shift the costs of care work among the public, private and family sectors and how this, in turn, affects women, the family, gender, and intergenerational and social relations. The project has, over the past year, commissioned new research and will begin to support the development of a Care Economy working group of scholars to help develop new research, policy and advocacy agendas and provide intellectual leadership within a newly emerging global care movement.

Since 2005, the SSRC has been advising UNDP at global and country levels (including in Darfur) on various intellectual and policy challenges in the field of women and peacebuilding. This work has catalyzed far-reaching changes in UNDP's policy and programs in crisis prevention and recovery. As a part of this engagement, the SSRC was commissioned to develop the conceptual blueprint and lead the first phase of planning for the creation of a new Global Centre for Research on Gender, Crisis Prevention and Recovery.



Contributors to the UNESCO/SSRC volume on *The Fourth Wave: Gender, Culture and HIV/AIDS in the 21st Century* take a break (Paris, France.)

Additionally, the SSRC was commissioned by the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the UN Peacebuilding Support Office to produce the first-ever discussion paper on Women and Peacebuilding for the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission.

NORTHEAST ASIA COOPERATIVE SECURITY PROJECT

The Northeast Asia Cooperative Security Project conducts Track II probes, unofficial contacts with non-officials, former officials, and officials acting in their unofficial capacity from North Korea, South Korea, Japan, China and Russia, looking for ways to resolve nuclear, missile, and other security issues in Northeast Asia. Based on these Track II probes, it tries to craft cooperative solutions to security issues, and related political and economic issues that are acceptable to the United States, as well as to South Korea, Japan and others in the region. It then tries to educate publics at home and abroad about the issues and stakes involved, with the aim of promoting cooperative outcomes to these disputes.

Recently, Program Director Leon Sigal has had three articles published. One in the *Foreign Service Journal*, "Turnabout Is Fair Play," detailed the change of course by the Bush administration in six-party talks addressing the North Korean nuclear issue. A second in *Arms Control Today*, "Diplomacy Delayed Is Not Diplomacy Denied," discussed the internal politics of the Bush administration on North Korea policy. A third in the *Global Asia Forum*, "Inter-Korean Summit: One Good Turn Deserves Another," describes

the conditions that led to the 2007 summit meeting and the results it yielded.

Two op-eds of Sigal's on the North-South summit ran in the Korean edition of *Newsweek* and a third in the *Korea Herald*. He also had an op-ed in the *Boston Globe* on the potential for cooperation in Northeast Asia and a letter to the editor of *Foreign Affairs* on the shift in six-party talks. He gave talks at several public forums here and abroad, and provided numerous briefings for reporters around the country and the world.

REFORM AND CIVIL SOCIETY IN IRAN

Under an agreement with the SSRC, the Center for International Studies at MIT planned two workshops to explore democratic development, reform and the nuclear issue in Iran. Executive Director John Tirman (former co-director of SSRC's Program on Global Security and Cooperation) organized the workshops with Fatemeh Haghighatjoo, a former parliamentarian in Iran who is now at the Kennedy School of Government. About 16 Iranian intellectuals (four from Iran and three from Europe and the remainder resident in the United States) met at MIT in February 2007. The purpose of the workshop was to gather first-hand accounts of the state of political reform and civil society in Iran. International pressure on the nuclear issue was also addressed. A second workshop planned for the spring was unable to take place due to the political climate. Given overall difficulties, it was decided to conclude this project following the workshop.

RESPONDING TO HEGEMONY: THE DYNAMICS OF SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

This project, funded by the John D. and Catharine T. MacArthur Foundation, focuses on the differential impact of U.S. hegemony in various regions of the world and the kinds of social mobilization that obtain in response to the exercise of such hegemony. It invites rethinking of what hegemony is and how it works, the multiple sources and roles of hegemonic power in the center and the peripheries and the ways in which people mobilize for political action in the 21st century.

A series of workshops and publications representing different views form the core of the project. Early activities included workshops on "Empire and Dissent: Reflecting on History" and "Empire and Dissent: Focus on Latin America" (which has developed into a book to be published by Duke University Press). More recently, a conference on "Justice, Hegemony and Social Movements: Views from Central/East Europe and Eurasia" was organized to examine social mobilization in postcommunist countries, specifically in response to emergent hegemonic processes (economic, political and cultural), at global, regional and national levels. The conference was held in Warsaw, Poland on April 13-15, 2007, and focused on the themes of poverty, corruption, gender politics and media democratization, as well as on conceptual

and theoretical presentations. The papers are currently being edited for an SSRC publication.

Most recently, the focus has shifted from examining U.S. hegemony from a number of regional vantage points to examining the place of “expertise” and the role of “experts” in shaping and controlling the debate on regional and global policies. In other words the focus is on the policy making aspect of the practice of hegemony and the place of knowledge, especially social science knowledge, in such policy making. This will be explored through a series of small consultation meetings and public events.

The first such event was held on December 13, 2007 and was entitled, “The Uses and Abuses of Expertise in War and Reconstruction in Iraq.” Held in collaboration with the New America Foundation and The American Academic Research Institute in Iraq, this public forum brought together a range of experts from diverse fields to address the ways in which recent U.S. foreign policy has been formulated with insufficient reference to academic expertise and university-based experts who have deep knowledge of particular regions and communities, or bring comparative perspectives on certain issues. Participants also discussed the ways in which critiques of government policy might use available expertise in order to contest the ways in which particular events and policies are framed as well as to question specific policies implemented on the ground.

The standing-room-only event featured Juan Cole, the Richard P. Mitchell Distinguished University Professor of History at the University of Michigan, and McGuire Gibson, Professor in the Oriental Institute and Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations at the University of Chicago. The event was videotaped in its entirety by Al-Hurra TV (the U.S.-sponsored independent television network in Iraq), and it was posted on YouTube, where it already has been watched by an additional 160 viewers. Please see <<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MXiFVa2fQM0>>.

Many of the attendees animatedly discussed the failures of the U.S. government to rely on deep expertise in the world community regarding monetary reform in Iraq or reconstruction of the electrical grids and other Iraqi infrastructure. Other trends that were discussed included the long-term repercussions of the gutting of in-house expertise from the U.S. Congress in the early 1990s, which led to the government’s reliance on politically motivated think tanks in recent years. And the session raised awareness of the devastating impact of the loss of local Iraqi expertise that resulted from U.S. reconstruction policies. Speakers compellingly demonstrated that adequate local experts who could play crucial roles in reconstruction lived in Iraq in 2003, when the tasks were outsourced to U.S. private businesses at great cost to the reconstruction efforts.

Planning has begun for subsequent events on this model. Next, we are likely to consider the implications of the rise of the think tank as it has affected U.S. hegemonic projects and the politics of expertise.

MIGRATION AND SECURITY

In January 2008, the SSRC’s Consultative Group on Rethinking the Challenges of Migration and Security convened a meeting with law enforcement officers and Arab Muslim leaders who are involved in “bridging programs” in five major metropolitan areas – Chicago, Los Angeles, New York City, Washington, D.C., and Detroit/Dearborn, Michigan. Please see p. 38 under Migration for more information.

COMPLEX HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCIES AND THE EMERGENCY IMAGINARY

An ongoing project at the Council has been to examine “complex humanitarian emergencies.” These are flows of refugees, health crises, and problems of rehabilitation attendant on armed conflicts and especially intrastate wars. The Council’s working group on Humanitarian Action, co-chaired by Michael Barnett (University of Minnesota) and Thomas Weiss (CUNY), recently completed work on *Humanitarianism in Question: Politics, Power, Ethics*, Cornell University Press, 2007). The volume brings together voices from the academic and practitioner realms to explore issues of contemporary humanitarianism such as questions of governance and effectiveness, the relationship between different standards of accountability (in fiscal and moral terms), the tension between humanitarian neutrality and human rights advocacy, and the entrance of for-profit enterprises into the relief sector.

Building on our continuing interest in complex humanitarian emergencies, a new working group was convened in December 2007 to explore “the emergency imaginary.”

The initial intellectual motivation behind the gathering begins with two observations. First, the idea of “emergency” has come to represent an increasingly important political category, grounding intervention (both governmental and non-governmental) into various kinds of events and situations, including political crises, the aftermath of natural disasters, and epidemics of infectious disease. Examples include: the HIV/AIDS pandemic; military-humanitarian relief after the 2004 tsunami in Asia; and philanthropic efforts to approach the crisis in Darfur. Such emergencies are constructed as part of a broad social imaginary in which they are seen as exceptions to normal social life and global order – as sudden and unpredictable, carrying strong moral imperatives for immediate action. Conceptualizing diverse events and situations in terms of a common structure of “emergency” serves to compel response – to galvanize attention and resources under the premise that the crisis is acute and can be resolved through short-term intervention. Moreover, the “emergency imaginary” may foreclose ways of understanding crisis situations as longer-term social and political processes.

Second, while the language of “emergency” is embedded in an overlapping set of ethical and political discourses of intervention that are by turns both secular and religious, the different logics of intervention that are at play within

this broader “emergency imaginary,” and the complex and ambiguous relationships between them, have yet to be fully explored and understood. At the same time, there is an increasing interest among scholars in the ways that imperatives of intervention have been, and continue to be, informed by a diverse range of ethical principles, political perspectives, and logics of justification – often interrelated, though not infrequently in tension with one another. Likewise, although some prominent political theorists have continued to insist on what at times can be a rigid distinction between religious and secular justifications, anthropologists and other scholars of politics and religion have reminded us that, in practice, the division between the secular and the nonsecular is much less hard edged than is often assumed. This is perhaps especially true within the emergency imaginary, in which religious and secular discourses are variously entangled in ways that call out for both careful theoretical unpacking and further empirical investigation.

SOCIAL SCIENCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

A new initiative on Social Sciences and the Environment (SSE) seeks to bring regional and context-specific knowledge from the social sciences to bear on environmental questions of adaptation, indigenous knowledge, development, health, and the study of policy instruments. This builds upon ongoing work at the Council related to the environment, including a project on Health and Environment in China (see below); and the Council’s work on environmental risk and disaster (see p. 21). Other projects are in a pilot stage, including a joint residential fellowship on sustainable cities with the Van Alen Institute in New York in 2008.

The initiative also builds on the Council’s earlier work on environmental change. As a first step in considering our comparative advantage in this arena, we developed an overview of our earlier work on the website and are convening a workshop to begin a planning discussion about opening up the social science disciplines to sustained inquiry into the causes and mitigation of, and especially the adaptation to, environmental changes. The workshop, “Environmental Changes and the Social Sciences,” will be held in March 2008 in New York, and is intended as a planning discussion of strategies and themes for SSRC environmental programming. It is being held on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the completion of the Council’s Global Environmental Change (GEC) program (1989-1998). Some GEC members and other scholars of the environment will review the contributions of the program in its time, and will discuss future programming activities and mechanisms. (Please see pages 21-23 for more information.)

THE CHINA ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH INITIATIVE

Over the last year the Council has been mapping the state of existing research on environment-related health risks in China and the responses of government and non-state actors. This is a complicated process given that China is experiencing health risks associated with multiple levels of development at the same time. The SSRC is holding an international workshop in April 2008 that will bring together perspectives on these issues from across the social science disciplines and result in a number of publications, including an edited volume, working papers, and policy briefs. We have also been engaged in setting an agenda for future research in this field, trying to find a way to categorize and analyze environmental health problems that has relevance across disciplinary contexts and develop a matrix for analyzing relevant stakeholders and identifying potential levers of change.

The final component of our work has been the development of an international resource exchange, including a resource hub containing information about people, institutions and literature in the field, and a Chinese-language website with translations of articles that distill international experience in researching and responding to these issues. We hope that these resources will help to lower the bar to entry into this field as well as enabling us to map it more effectively.

THE PROBLEM OF BIOSECURITY

In 2006 the SSRC convened a working group that brought together researchers working on the current conjuncture of health, the life sciences and national security, both in the United States and transnationally, to discuss a number of pressing questions in the field of biosecurity: How is uncertain risk being managed by experts in fields related to biosecurity? How are existing fields such as public health and the life sciences being reinflected by the new concern with biosecurity threats? What vision of collective security informs the practices of actors in these areas?

Discussions led to a set of commissioned chapters for a volume on the subject. Topics include: conflicts between public health and national security needs in developing disease surveillance systems; problems in developing vaccination policies for novel biosecurity threats; how to bring together life scientists and security officials in developing regulatory policies for emerging fields of technical development; efforts to reshape agricultural practices in the face of new threats to the food supply. The volume, entitled *Biosecurity Interventions: Global Health and Security in Question* (edited by Andrew Lakoff and Stephen Collier, with an afterword by Paul Rabinow), is coming out this spring as one of the first publications of the new co-imprint Columbia/SSRC Books. (see below, p. 55)

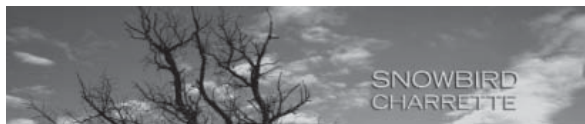
KNOWLEDGE INSTITUTIONS

The Knowledge Institutions (KI) program area addresses the ecology of different institutions engaged in the production, transmission, and dissemination of knowledge. Current projects range from promoting a broader and better understanding of mounting challenges in public higher education, to the study of changing models of undergraduate and graduate training and new practices of scientific research, to nurturing new research in emerging partnerships in K-12 education.

INTEGRATIVE, INTERDISCIPLINARY GRADUATE EDUCATION

This project aims to study the individual and institutional outcomes of NSF-sponsored Integrative Graduate Education and Research Training (IGERT) programs which are designed to prepare graduate students in the sciences with a background in interdisciplinary research and education.

IGERTs seek to: (a) ground students in the fundamentals of their own fields as well as expose them to several subfields of science and engineering, (b) develop students' technical proficiencies as well as their abilities to communicate complex ideas and to work well in teams, and (c) prepare students to engage the diverse publics concerned with science



SNOWBIRD
CHARRETTE

environmental research

... an innovative project ...

Understanding complex environmental phenomena demands integrative approaches from across the spectrum of sciences. How do researchers from different disciplines work together to design ground-breaking research? What innovative approaches to environmental science can result from such collaboration?

Nobody knows the answers to these questions. But we would like you to help us find out.

... an exciting event ...

On August 14, 2006, a group of talented graduate students will come together for four days at the Cliff Lodge in Snowbird, Utah. Assembled into interdisciplinary teams and presented with a challenging environmental problem, students will have two days to design an innovative research solution. Participants will present their research proposals to a panel of leading scientists who will be looking for originality, breadth, rigor and impact.

... a unique opportunity ...

Graduate students from the earth, ecological, environmental, computational and social sciences are invited to apply to:

- conduct scientific talks in an intense collaborative project
- test skills in research conceptualization, design and presentation
- meet other young scientists and future colleagues from across the country
- advance graduate education and research in the environmental sciences
- travel all expenses paid to the Cliff Lodge resort in Snowbird, Utah
- receive a travel stipend
- engage with leading scientists from the environmental research community, including:

Stuart Fisher, ecosystems, Arizona State University

Berry Gold, marine conservation, Mason Foundation

Ann Kinsig, urban ecology, Arizona State University

Margaret Litman, geosciences, NSF (adjunct director)

Danay McKenna, atmospheric chemistry, NCAR

Margaret Palmer, ecosystems, University of Maryland

Stephanie Pfennig, environmental science, Barnard College

O. James Richman, behavioral ecology, NCEAS (director)

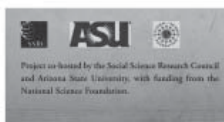
Stephen Schneider, climatology, Stanford University

... a step toward the future ...

design

Applications will be accepted until June 16, 2006
(9:00 pm EST).

For further information about the inaugural Snowbird Charrette and application materials, please visit: <http://snowbirdcharrette.ssrc.org>.



<http://snowbirdcharrette.ssrc.org>

and technology in ways that shape policy and inform practice in various sectors and contexts.

Despite the enthusiastic calls and sizeable investments to promote I3 (“innovative, interdisciplinary, and integrative”) graduate education and training, there has been very little generalizable empirical investigation of the conditions, processes, and outcomes of this new approach. While individual programs are assessing their work as they go, there has been no formulation of the causal relationships by which these programs can be understood, let alone assessed. Thus, at the same time that the IGERT initiative could provide the proper training grounds for new modes of scientific research, we currently lack the tools or theories to really know. The goal of the Formation of Interdisciplinary Scientists project is to develop and deploy such tools and theories.

Over the past year, efforts connected to this project have been focused on completing analyses of IGERT student and faculty surveys and an experimental “charrette” held in Snowbird, Utah, for assessing interdisciplinary student collaboration. A charrette is an intense exercise in tight-deadline problem solving. Since their inception by the faculty of architecture at the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris, charrettes have been used widely by architects, designers, urban planners, engineers, and researchers in the environmental sciences to generate bold new ideas in a limited timeframe.

We are continuing our analyses of a broad and abundant array of audio, textual, and visual data from the charrette event as well our analyses of survey and interview data from site visits. To assist us with this task, we have recently appointed a new postdoctoral student. For the next year, Erin O'Connor (from the New School for Social Research) will focus primarily on data preparation for publications related to the charrette.

PATHWAYS – COLLEGE ACCESS AND SUCCESS

The SSRC is a research advisor to the Pathways to College Network, a network populated by more than 25 organizations dedicated to research on transitions to college. SSRC works to channel the methodological expertise of the nation's leading social scientists to bolster high quality research in this domain. SSRC representatives attend regular meetings of the Pathways network and provide constructive feedback to partner organizations on preliminary research proposals in presubmission stages.

As a continuation of SSRC's collaboration with the Pathways to College Network (PCN), the SSRC and PCN have jointly sponsored a series of research projects. Two of these projects are currently being conducted in the field – evaluating the outcomes of college outreach programs and investigating family and community involvement in college transitions. The Council is taking the lead responsibility for a third project that examines cognitive development in higher education, with a particular emphasis on disadvantaged students. The SSRC has partnered with the Council for Aid to

Education (CAE) to use their longitudinal cognitive development data based on their Collegiate Learning Assessment (CLA) instrument. The SSRC study builds on the original CLA project and aims to identify institutional characteristics and student experiences that influence learning of students from disadvantaged backgrounds.

TRANSITIONS TO COLLEGE PROJECT

In 2003 the Council established a project entitled “Transitions to College: From Theory to Practice” that focuses on the extent to which conditions for opportunity and success are available to all American adolescents as they navigate the transition from secondary school to college completion and the workplace. The Lumina Foundation for Education has provided support for this effort which aims to 1) bring together and clarify what we know about the shift from high school to college and careers from the various streams of social science research that have looked at transition; 2) frame and structure an agenda about what we still need to research and learn about this crucial bridge to gainful adulthood and 3) link that agenda to policy and practice.

The project’s activities have included the generation of a series of review essays mapping the contribution of the various social science disciplines to our knowledge of transitions. These have been published as an online special issue, “Transitions to College: Lessons from the Disciplines,” *Teachers College Record*, Vol. 109, No. 10, 2007. A more policy-oriented report, *Questions that Matter* (June 2005), outlines key questions relating to transitions and the research that is necessary to answer them. The program has also produced an interactive website that includes a searchable database of literature on transitions to college, including both scholarly research and policy reports.

This year has seen the completion of a series of cross-disciplinary analyses of key issues in Transitions to College, including class and race/ethnic stratification, gender, and the impact of immigration. These will be published as a special section in *Teachers College Record* in Spring 2008.

THE PUBLIC MISSION OF RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES

Supported by the Ford Foundation, the Council initiated this project to develop an international and interdisciplinary social science research agenda focused on analyzing the structural and cultural transformations of public research universities. To advance these more sophisticated analytic approaches, this project convened a working group of specialists on higher education and a broad range of social scientists with related interests.

During the course of its work the group became more international and comparative, and decided that the formulation of “public universities” with which it began was too specific to the United States. The group redirected its attention toward research universities (most of which are publicly

funded in varying degrees), focusing on identification of the different ways in which they do or are expected to serve public missions, and consideration of the challenges they face today.

Three successful workshops were held as part of this project and a book edited by SSRC President Craig Calhoun and Program Director Diana Rhoten, *The Public Mission of Research Universities*, is in the final stages of production for our Columbia University Press/SSRC series.

MIGRATION AND EDUCATION

The Education and Migration Working Group is examining the ways in which educational institutions are responding to the growing numbers of immigrants and children of immigrants in schools and universities of Europe and North America, and the ways in which immigrant families and communities navigate the educational terrain in these societies.

For more information, please see p. 38, under the Migration program area.

K-12 EDUCATION PROGRAM

Research Partnership for New York City Schools

In the fall of 2007, the SSRC K-12 Education Program held its Inaugural Conference for the Research Partnership for New York City Schools at the CUNY Graduate Center.

This program seeks to generate long-term data recording methods to facilitate ongoing evaluation of system-wide progress for student achievement, quality of school experience, and equity and adequacy of services and resources. The conference was a success. It included three SSRC commissioned empirical papers on subjects ranging from NYC school financing to teacher attrition and the high school matching process. Melissa Roderick and John Easton, co-directors from the Consortium on Chicago School Research, presented a paper on best practices and the role of a research consortium in stimulating rigorous research to serve real needs in and around schools.

Also underway, with funding from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the consulting firm The Parthenon Group is in its final stages of producing a strategic business plan to support the Governance Board’s next steps. These steps include: transitioning into a new home, procuring long-term funding, searching for an executive director, and employing strategic community engagement. The Research Partnership for New York City Schools received press both in the *New York Times* and *Education Weekly* in the fall (both articles are available at: <http://nycresearchpartnership.ssrc.org>).

Comparative School Discipline Project

This project will examine the extent to which school discipline varies across societies in terms both of its application and its relationship to student performance. This project is designed to provide the first empirical examination of school discipline from a comparative perspective. For this project, Arum will write a synthetic comparative chapter and will coordinate analysis with seven other social science researchers who will conduct the empirical research on seven countries strategically chosen for the cross-national comparison (Canada, Robert Anderson; Israel, Yossi Shavit; Italy, Paolo Barbieri; Japan, Hiroshi Ishida; Korea, Hyunjoon Park; Netherlands, Herman van de Werhorst; Russia, Ted Gerber). The analysis is designed not only to identify variation across countries, but to explore the extent to which school discipline varies within national settings.

THE “KNOWLEDGE RULES” BLOG

Demands for “measuring” the “value” of knowledge have never been so pressing. Whether in the name of the public, or for the sake of building competitive “knowledge economies,” universities and other knowledge institutions are being re-engineered in ways that destabilize traditional notions of teaching, research and publishing. The purpose of “Knowledge Rules” is to generate an informed discussion about the metrics involved in different forms of evaluations: editors, the academic book market, faculty hiring committees, tenure commissions, funding agencies or international rankings of universities all involve evaluative criteria and metrological scales that often remain implicit. The development of information and communication technologies also transforms the ways in which academic knowledge is validated and diffused, as citation indexes, search engines or other electronic interfaces redefine not only the patterns of its circulation, but also the forms of its publication.

How are these developments transforming the academic landscape? What is their impact on the ways in which knowledge is made public or, on the contrary, privately appropriated? How are they changing the nature of the social relations involved in teaching or researching? What are the new forms of mediation between knowledge and its publics? To the extent that the value of knowledge is never an abstract question but the result of socially situated operations of measurement and evaluation associated with different interests and agendas, we hope that “Knowledge Rules” will contribute to a better understanding of these issues by generating a discussion cutting across disciplinary and professional boundaries.

The blog went live on Monday, February 4, 2008, with a first post by Peter Dimock, senior editor at Columbia University Press, entitled “Reading Google’s Monetized Page.” Other confirmed contributors include: Philip Mirowski, Christian Marazzi, Johan Heilbron, Michael Jensen, Gregoire

Mallard, and others. SSRC Research Fellow Nicolas Guilhot is the editor and organizer of the blog.

MIGRATION

The Council is involved in a variety of activities related to migration. Over the last year its work has been expanding in scope to connect migration studies with related interdisciplinary fields. Also, while the center of gravity of our intellectual focus has in the past been the immigrant experience in the United States, the subject matter and the increasingly internationalized approaches of the SSRC have led us to develop transnational networks of scholars and to pursue more diverse international and comparative perspectives.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH

The Council’s program planning efforts on the migration and development field continue on two tracks, with support from the MacArthur Foundation. First, to assess the state of current research, the program is experimenting with the creation of a web-based anthology of what seem the most advanced publications with regard to research theories, methods, and findings about the impact that migrants’ remittances have on home country development. Second, in February 2008 the migration program held a conference for scholars and practitioners to explore new issues and interdisciplinary approaches that can guide future research. By bringing together perspectives from the fields of migration studies and development studies, we sought to broaden the topics and methods by which social scientists evaluate the contributions that migration can make, not only to economic, but also to sociocultural and political aspects of migrants’ lives and to their home countries. At the conference, panels explored research priorities related to globalization of markets, urbanization, environmental disasters and change, families and networks, gender relations, government policymaking, and the political engagements of migrants in the development processes of their home countries.

KOREAN MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

This pilot research fellowship program, which has been supported by the Korea Research Foundation, enabled the Council to support four research projects that examined the relation of Korean migration to various aspects of development both in Korea and in overseas migrant communities: rural-urban migration, transnational families, overseas communities, and government immigration policies.

The fellows’ research reports are now being prepared for publication. It is expected that Korean-language versions will be published in 2009 in the *Korean International Migration Review*, a new journal of the Korean International Migration

Research Association. Also in 2009, the *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* is expected to publish English-language versions of the reports in a special issue on “Korean Migration and Development,” edited by Ronald Skeldon and SSRC Program Director Josh DeWind.

THE RELIGIOUS LIVES OF MIGRANT MINORITIES

This three-year, internationally collaborative research project is reaching the end of the research phase and the beginning of the writing phase. Drawing on research being undertaken on Christian, Islamic, Hindu, and Buddhist migrants in London, Johannesburg, and Kuala Lumpur, the research teams will meet in Johannesburg at the end of April to explore comparisons of the religious experiences of migrants of different faiths within each setting. The three to six members of each research team will then complete books comparing migrants’ religious lives within each of the urban sites. Subsequently, with the leadership of the project’s three-person Coordinating Committee (Jose Casanova, Peggy Levitt, and Manuel Vasquez), the research team members will identify common themes as the focus for cross-site, international comparisons. The site comparisons will undergo final revisions at a project meeting to be held in the fall of 2008 and the reports will be reviewed at a final conference to be held at Georgetown University in the spring of 2009. The outcome of this project will be the first attempt made by social scientists to compare internationally the different roles of world religions in adaptations of migrants in different national contexts.

REFRAMING THE CHALLENGE OF MIGRATION AND SECURITY

Since September 11, 2001, many U.S. cities have instituted outreach programs in Arab and Muslim communities with the goal of reaching mutual understanding and cooperative relations in protecting both national security and individual civil rights. In January 2008, the SSRC’s Consultative Group on Rethinking the Challenges of Migration and Security convened a meeting with law enforcement officers and Arab Muslim leaders who are involved in these “bridging programs” in five major metropolitan areas—Chicago, Los Angeles, New York City, Washington, D.C., and Detroit/Dearborn, Michigan. The purpose of the meeting was to identify “best practices” in government–community relations and consider what factors contributed to their success. In attendance were Muslim community and religious leaders and representatives from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Department of Homeland Security, and local police. Based on the discussion, the SSRC will produce a report that will be distributed to organizations interested in promoting better law enforcement–community relations. The report will also be used as background material for a second meeting to be organized by the Consultative Committee, at which American relations will be compared with those of other countries, specifically



From left: Louise Cainkar, assistant professor, Department of Social & Cultural Studies at Marquette University; Imam Mohamed Magid, executive director, All Dulles Area Muslim Society; Michael Rolince, counterterrorism & counterintelligence expert, Booz, Allen, and Hamilton; former FBI Special Agent in Charge of Washington Field Office’s (WFO) Counterterrorism Division

Great Britain, France, and Germany. Using social science research to frame the discussions, scholars, law enforcement representatives, community leaders, and policymakers from all four countries will compare law enforcement–community relations. The conference is scheduled to take place in London in June 2008 with support from the Carnegie Corporation of New York and the German Marshall Fund.

LAW AND CULTURE

Members of the Working Group on Law and Culture have finished essays for a volume titled *Just Schools*, which will be published by the Russell Sage Foundation (the working group’s funder) in April 2008. The volume examines the tensions between educational policies and programs that are intended to promote pluralism and equity and analyzes how both perspectives are informed by the American tradition of liberalism and evolving civil rights law. The place of religion in education, particularly of Islam in public and private schools, is a central case. A chapter comparing American pluralism and French *laïcité* highlights the distinctiveness of the American approach to balancing the recognition of diversity with the pursuit of equality. Following publication, the working group will hold a conference with practitioners to explore the book’s potential contributions to educational policymaking.

MIGRATION AND EDUCATION

The Education and Migration Working Group is examining the ways in which educational institutions are responding to the growing numbers of immigrants and children of immigrants in schools and universities of Europe and North America, and the ways in which immigrant families

and communities navigate the educational terrain in these societies.

Two special issues of *Teachers College Record* on migration and education are near completion, one looking at the ways in which cross-national differences in the structure of education systems and policy shape the trajectories of immigrant youth into higher education and the labor market, and the other looking at the ways in which immigrant students and families navigate these institutional opportunity structures in the U.S. context.

The NSF-funded Children of Immigrants in Schools project, which involves both new research and capacity building for international comparative study of education and migration, is now in its third year. Fellows have all completed their fieldwork in five European countries and project teams are in the process of drafting chapters for a project volume.

With a view to building our work on the way in which educational systems shape the socioeconomic trajectories of children of immigrants, the SSRC organized a recent meeting in collaboration with the Nuffield Foundation to consider the role that schools play as sites of civic and cultural inclusion. Researchers from the U.S., Canada and several European countries presented papers on a range of issues.

FORCED MIGRATION AND CITIZENSHIP IN THE GREAT LAKES REGION

Building on the Council's prior collaborative research project on Forced Migration and Human Rights between social scientists and human rights practitioners in West Africa, the Migration program is designing a collaborative approach to a new series of research projects to inform governments in East Africa as they seek to resolve conflicts over citizenship rights that have resulted in massive forced displacements of unwelcome ethnic populations. The project is going forward with an initial grant from the Harry Frank Guggenheim Foundation.

SSRC WEB BOOK: RESEARCHING MIGRATION: STORIES FROM THE FIELD

Edited by Sherrie Kossoudji, Louis DeSipio, and Manuel Garcia y Griego. *Researching Migration: Stories from the Field*, New York: Social Science Research Council, 2007.
http://www.ssrc.org/pubs/researching_migration.pdf

The first web book to be published by SSRC Books, this collection of essays by fellows of the International Migration program presents the methodological challenges that the fellows experienced in conducting interdisciplinary research. The Council chose to publish this collection of essays, and present it as a resource on the fellowship page, because the experiences described provide lessons that are broadly instructive for researchers in all fields of the social sciences who are designing research proposals and facing

choices between methods of research and analysis. Editorial Production Manager Debra Yoo designed a distinctive and reader-friendly format that can be used in the publication of future web books. Accompanying the book is a web feature about the research travails of one of the fellows, Anna Law, and an audio interview about her experiences with one of the book's editors.

Additionally, Josh DeWind, director of the Migration program, recently co-edited (with Alejandro Portes) an important assessment of the field, *Rethinking Migration: New Theoretical and Empirical Perspectives*, New York: Berghahn Books, 2007 (for more information, please see p. 57). And in the pipeline is *Immigration and Religion in America: Historical and Comparative Perspective*, edited by Richard Alba, Albert Raboteau, and Josh DeWind. New York: NYU Press, 2008.

THE PUBLIC SPHERE

Convinced of the importance of public institutions, but concerned about the relative underdevelopment of social science research on the shifting boundaries between public and private, the Council made the public sphere an emphasis for new work.

MEDIA, TECHNOLOGY, AND CULTURE

Changes in the technologies and structure of the media are transforming public life in the U.S. and around the world. Advances in digital technologies, the concentration of media ownership, the privatization of communications infrastructures, and the expansion of intellectual property regimes are underlying features of this global transformation.

The Council's line of work on these developments has grown out of earlier Council projects on information technology and intellectual property, funded by the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations. It now centers on an effort to build a stronger "culture of collaboration" between media research and media reform actors to ensure that public debates about communications technologies and the media are shaped by high-quality research and a rich understanding of the public interest.

Media Research and Media Reform

This project focuses on building a stronger "culture of collaboration" between researchers, advocates, practitioners, and policymakers around media reform and media justice issues. It responds to three general observations about the media and communications field: (1) the poverty of connections between research and advocacy communities – even on issues of shared concern; (2) serious imbalances in the research capacity available to public interest and corporate actors; and (3) interest within the communications and

media research community for a more systematic, field-wide orientation toward policy and reform issues.

The program pursues this goal through a range of strategies and mechanisms, including collaborative grant competitions, workshops, working groups, the development of online tools and project brokering services, and an initiative designed to expand access to data and other resources in the field. The end goal is a more robust infrastructure for knowledge production in a multidisciplinary field in which producers and users of research are better connected and better able to mobilize research and data in the public interest.

Toward Détente in Media Piracy

“Piracy” is a fact of life in places where global media markets meet severe inequalities of purchasing power for books, software, recordings, videos and other knowledge goods. The global international property rights (IPR) and trade regime has been built in part on the criminalization of this simple logic. “Piracy” has been transformed from a development challenge – and even a development strategy – into a permanent negotiating advantage for the U.S. and other rich economies, which issue a continuous series of warnings and threats regarding the protection of western intellectual property (IP). In practice, developing-country compliance with international trade and IP regimes is overwhelmingly about *enforcement* rather than investment – about policing domestic populations.

International data on piracy comes almost entirely from a single source, the International Intellectual Property Alliance (IIPA), which is composed of U.S. copyright industry associations. The IIPA country reports are widely considered to be works of fiction – the products of biased framing, inconsistent and often opaque methodologies, and numerous reporting incentives to inflate piracy figures. Examination of the IIPA studies has been very limited, with some modest exceptions at the national, sectoral level. No broad-based or comparative studies have been conducted, and media piracy more generally has been subject to very little systematic attention.

This project proposes to address this need. Our work will consist of a comparative series of country studies of media piracy, geared toward providing an independent, credible alternative to the IIPA country reports. Russia, India, Brazil, and South Africa are the primary cases. These studies will be complemented by work on the international “antipiracy” industry and on the application of piracy data in trade settings. The Ford Foundation is providing a core grant that will support the SSRC role and one of the country studies.

Structures of Participation in Digital Culture

The program recently published *Structures of Participation in Digital Culture*, edited by Program Director Joe Karaganis (New York: SSRC Books, 2007). The volume draws on earlier

work of the Culture, Creativity, and Information Technology program. Please see p. 55 for more information.

RELIGION AND THE PUBLIC SPHERE

Among the striking but not always recognized dimensions of globalization is a more or less simultaneous revitalization of religious engagement. This includes private devotion and renewal of theological study and debate, but it is also, centrally, a claim to public relevance. The prominence of religion in American public life has grown, as have the religious dimensions of international conflicts and terrorism. Religion has also increasingly offered resources for resolving conflicts and seeking reconciliation, through the efforts of international movements of peace and the work of faith-based nongovernmental organizations, and, controversially, in the functioning of state-sponsored truth commissions. The SSRC examines these and other changes in the relationships between religion and the public sphere.

Working Groups on Religion and International Affairs

With initial support from the Luce Foundation, this project aims to strengthen both scholarly and public attention to religion’s place in international affairs. Working with researchers and practitioners to catalyze new thinking and to construct new agendas for research, the project seeks to foster innovative engagements with prevailing approaches to the study of religion in international perspective. Its work supports the integration of scholarship on religion into the teaching and research of schools of international and public affairs, and aims to build interdisciplinary networks, strengthening connections between a diverse range of projects and initiatives. A Working Group on Religion, Secularism, and International Affairs analyzes the intellectual neglect of religion and the power of secularism in the arena of international affairs, while an Advisory Committee for Religion and International Affairs seeks to draw on and further develop a renewed attention to religion in both schools of international affairs and the broader world of public policy. Both groups have met multiple times over the past year, and each is working to produce an edited volume and additional resources.

The SSRC Working Group on Religion, Secularism, and International Affairs is working collectively to produce an edited volume entitled *Rethinking Secularism*. The volume, to be co-edited by Craig Calhoun, Mark Juergensmeyer, and Jonathan VanAntwerpen, aims to help reframe discussions of religion in the social sciences by drawing attention to the central issue of how “the secular” is constituted and understood, and how this shapes both analytic perspectives in the social sciences and various practical projects in politics and international affairs. The group sees the ways in which secularism is constituted and approached as pivotal to the ways in which religion is understood and studied.

Under the leadership of Alfred C. Stepan, the SSRC Advisory Committee for Religion and International Affairs is working to generate an edited volume for an audience that is not exclusively academic, but includes students, scholars, policymakers, and journalists, as well as others who are professionally concerned about religion and international affairs. The volume, tentatively titled *Religion and World Affairs*, is being co-edited by Timothy Samuel Shah, Alfred C. Stepan, and Monica Duffy Toft. In conjunction with his leadership of this project, Professor Stepan is also coediting an SSRC volume (with his Columbia colleague Jack Snyder) on religion and international relations.

Varieties of Secularism in a Secular Age

The central product of his 1998-1999 Gifford Lectures on "Living in a Secular Age," Charles Taylor's *A Secular Age* is, in his own words, "an attempt to follow the development of the modern Western secular age, which at the same time is an attempt to define what we mean by this term." Sociologist Robert Bellah has called *A Secular Age* "one of the most important books written in my lifetime." The publication of *A Secular Age* has the potential to substantially change what has become an increasingly widespread and dynamic conversation regarding religion and secularism, in the social sciences and beyond. In collaboration with Yale University, the SSRC will host an April 2008 conference on *A Secular Age*, and produce an edited volume that will revolve around a series of critical engagements with Taylor's major work. The volume will be edited by Craig Calhoun, Jonathan VanAntwerpen, and Michael Warner, and published by Harvard University Press. For excerpts from the blog on Taylor's book, please see p. 8).

Religion, Spirituality, and Social Science

Scholars and practitioners alike have constantly invoked and constantly confused distinctions among religion, secular life, and spiritual life. This is evident in scholarly projects, in narratives of self-formation, in various movements and organizations, and in invocations of both ordinary and extraordinary experience. The proliferation of terms has left social scientists uncertain about how to proceed. In collaboration with the School for Advanced Research, and building on a previous SSRC meeting, the Council will host a conference in October 2008 that begins with the view that the proliferating meanings and their imprecision signal a remarkable opportunity for social scientists to seriously engage the ways that these distinctions are at work in the world. The conference will result in a published volume, tentatively titled *Religious, Spiritual, Secular: Invidious Distinctions and Ambivalent Attachments*, to be edited by Courtney Bender and Ann Taves.

The Religious Engagements of American Undergraduates

Recent studies of college students' attitudes toward religion suggest that the academy is no longer the bastion of secularism it was once assumed to be. These studies further suggest that the spiritual landscape on today's college campuses is virtually unrecognizable from what we've seen in the past. Evangelicalism – often in the form of extra-denominational or parachurch campus groups – has eclipsed mainstream Protestantism. Catholicism and Judaism, too, are thriving, as are other faiths. To help make sense of these changes, the SSRC commissioned a series of online essays from leading authorities in the field (<http://religion.ssrc.org/reforum/>). With funding from the Teagle Foundation, with support from a team of graduate student researchers at UC-Berkeley, and the assistance of a professional writer, the Council has also produced an online guide (<http://religion.ssrc.org/reguide/>) and a shorter printed pamphlet. In conjunction with this work, in September 2007 the SSRC co-sponsored a public dialogue at Vassar College on "Secularity, Religion, and Higher Education."

Blog: The Immanent Frame

In October 2007, the SSRC launched a new collective blog on secularism, religion, and the public sphere (http://www.ssrc.org/blogs/immanent_frame/). Edited by Jonathan VanAntwerpen (with assistance and support from Ruth Braunstein and other SSRC staff), "The Immanent Frame" was the first SSRC blog to involve multiple contributions from a number of leading scholars in the humanities and social sciences, rather than being associated primarily with the posts of any one individual blogger. The blog has hosted an ongoing discussion of Charles Taylor's *A Secular Age*, and its name alludes to a central concept in Taylor's book (please see p. 8). Other blog topics have included secular criticism, religious pluralism, realism in international relations, and the "return" of religion in American higher education. Contributors to "The Immanent Frame" have also responded to the assassination of Benazir Bhutto; reflected on the debate over headscarves in Turkey; debated the role of evangelicals in the Presidential primaries; and discussed Francis Ford Coppola's recent film, *Youth Without Youth*, which was based on a novella by a prominent scholar of religion, Mircea Eliade. In addition to an extensive discussion of *A Secular Age*, the blog has hosted a lively discussion of Mark Lilla's new book, *The Stillborn God: Religion, Politics, and the Modern West*, and in response to critical discussion at "The Immanent Frame," Lilla now hopes to add an afterword to the paperback edition of his book, and has posted a first pass at that statement on the blog.

Public Dialogues: Rethinking Secularism

In partnership with New York University's new Institute for Public Knowledge (IPK), the SSRC has organized a series of public dialogues on "Rethinking Secularism." Each dialogue is hosted and moderated by SSRC President Craig Calhoun. The series opened in September 2007 with a discussion of "Secularism, Liberalism and Modern Governance," featuring a panel of experts that included Rajeev Bhargava, Mark Juergensmeyer, and Saba Mahmood. The discussion focused on the possibility of multiple distinct forms of political secularism, with a lengthy discussion of India's attempts to create a "principled distance" between religions and the state. The second event, held in October 2007, was a one-on-one discussion between Craig Calhoun and Saad Eddin Ibrahim on "Secularism, Religion and Human Rights." This discussion centered largely on Saad Eddin Ibrahim's own experiences as a advocate for democracy and human rights in Egypt, including during his high-profile imprisonment. The third event, held this past February, featured a conversation with John Torpey and Philip Gorski on the topic of "Exploring the Post-Secular." Upcoming spring events include dialogues with Courtney Bender and Ann Taves (on "Religion, Secularism, and Spirituality"); Charles Taylor and Michael Warner (on *A Secular Age*); D. Michael Lindsay (on "Secularism, Religion, and U.S. Politics: Election 2008"); and John Esposito (on "Secularism, Religion, and Islam").

Religious Counterpublics

In December 2007, the SSRC collaborated with both the NYU Institute for Public Knowledge and Yale University to bring together a diverse group of scholars for a discussion of the concept of "religious counterpublics." Under the direction of Craig Calhoun and Michael Warner, the group held an initial planning meeting to start laying the groundwork for a collaborative project that seeks to challenge and extend traditional theories of the "public sphere." Participants asked: to what degree should we understand forms of religiosity as forms of antagonism to the encompassing public environment? To what extent has religion been removed from the public sphere in actual practice? In which instances have religious "counterpublics" formed in conscious opposition to (and separation from) the dominant public sphere, and in which instances have groups been illegitimately excluded from a broader public in which they wish to participate? How have traditional and new forms of media and communications facilitated these processes? The project, which is still in its early stages, hopes to draw upon participants' empirical work in a variety of religious and regional contexts in order to answer some of the rich questions that emerged in discussion.

PUBLIC & PRIVATE RESPONSES TO RISK & CATASTROPHES

Issues of risk—and ways to address risk—have become major concerns for several of the social sciences. Yet different fields take up very different issues despite the common name and overlapping intellectual concern, from the consequences of environmental degradation to the management of financial risk to mitigating humanitarian emergencies and responding to catastrophes. In a cluster of related projects the SSRC seeks to advance work on different specific dimensions of risk, and also to seek connections among them where appropriate.

The Privatization of Risk

The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation has supported a Council project on the Privatization of Risk that brings together top experts in the fields of economics, political science, sociology, anthropology, law, public policy, management, and history to explore the redistribution of risk among individuals and institutions, and the emergence of ever-wider gaps in socially organized systems for mitigating and managing risk. The project has sought to improve the analytic tools available for understanding the privatization and redistribution of risk, overcome divisions between disciplinary perspectives on problems of risk, markets and public policy, demonstrate the value of emergency response, and develop a set of research products, explanatory materials, and policy recommendations that can inform scholars, policymakers, and the general public.

The project has culminated in the first book series with our new publishing partner, Columbia University Press (for more information about this partnership, please see p. 55). Called the Privatization of Risk Series, it is comprised of five short volumes covering different dimensions of the recent process in which the burden of societal risk has been shifted away from the public sector and toward individuals. The series is timed to become part of public discussion in the lead-up to the 2008 American Presidential election, with the release dates coming in June, July and August, 2008.

- *Health at Risk: America's Ailing Health System – and How to Heal It*, edited by Jacob Hacker
- *Risky Business: Political and Economic Consequences of Employment Insecurity*, edited by Katherine Newman
- *Disaster and the Politics of Intervention*, edited by Andrew Lakoff
- *The Risks of Prescription Drugs*, edited by Don Light
- *Pensions, Social Security, and the Privatization of Risk*, edited by Jason Furman

Katrina Task Force on Disaster and Reconstruction

In January 2008, the Social Science Research Council announced a \$1.4 million grant from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation to support the continuing efforts of the Task Force on Disaster and Reconstruction. The project aims to conduct the broadest and most thorough examination of the Katrina disaster and its aftermath to date. The Gates Foundation's funding will sustain the activities of the Task Force over the next four years.

Four other major foundations – Russell Sage, MacArthur, Ford, and Rockefeller – are already supporting the work the SSRC initiated two years ago. Importantly, this funding will enable the Katrina Task Force to put greater emphasis on meaningful dissemination: to ensure that the knowledge produced by the project ends up in the hands of those who need it, as soon as possible. Under Kai Erikson's direction, the project researchers will participate in a new kind of reporting process – one that could break new ground by changing the pace and face of social science. For instance, the Task Force will issue research bulletins for a broad audience, including community leaders, political actors, and journalists.



Over two years after the hurricane's landfall, 97 percent of the lower ninth ward is still unoccupied and stark scenes such as the one above are the overwhelming norm. Photo: Lori Peek

The following research projects are underway:

- **A project to keep track of the evacuees who now constitute the Katrina diaspora.** This includes four activities: a) assembling information on evacuees that has been gathered by agencies such as FEMA, the Red Cross, and the Postal Service, and depositing it in a national archive; b) positioning observers in places where evacuees are now congregating in order to learn about their present circumstances and future plans; c) consulting community groups that have made efforts to track missing neighbors; d) developing a network of researchers who are doing work on evacuees in their own home communities, and putting them in touch with one another as well as with specialists in human migration.
- **A systematic study of the impacts of Katrina on New Orleans.** The most productive way to gain a sense of what the city was like before Katrina, and how it is responding to the storm afterward, is to focus attention on three of the neighborhood clusters that reflect the range of demographic and social differentials found within the city. This study takes a comprehensive look at and draws comparisons among three of the 17 wards into which New Orleans is divided. This study will contrast the way each of those neighborhood clusters (a) evolved over time, (b) responded to Katrina, and (c) are now going about the process of recovery.
- **A parallel study of the impacts of Katrina on smaller communities along the Gulf Coast.** Three coastal communities will be chosen for careful attention. Since there is so little variation in mean income or in race and class composition across the area, the research task here will be to draw comparisons among communities that differed (a) in the extent to which they had a mixed economy and/or relied upon the harvesting of natural resources before Katrina struck, and (b) in the extent to which they were impacted by the storm afterward.
- **A systematic, longitudinal study of the states of mind of persons exposed to Katrina.** The object of this research is to interview a large sample of Katrina victims within a year of their exposure to the disaster and to re-interview them at three-year and five-year intervals thereafter. The plan is to draw samples from three target populations: (1) people who did not evacuate when the storm threatened the coast, (2) people who evacuated but have since returned to their original homes, and (3) people who evacuated and now live elsewhere.
- **Developing an accurate environmental history of the region.** A comprehensive account of the ways in which local waterways were diverted and rerouted, and of the ways in which barrier islands and coastal wetlands were permitted to disintegrate, will tell us a good deal about the degree to which Katrina can be viewed as a human-induced disaster as well as a natural one, and the degree to which current plans for restoring the area may be based on a misreading of the logic of the past. The study has several objects. One is to describe the way human engineering changed the Gulf landscape. A second is to consider what the longer-term consequences of that engineering turned out to be. And a third is to inquire into the political and cultural climate in which those activities were conceived and set into motion.

- **Studying the uses and abuses of expert testimony.** This research involves interviews with two different sets of experts. The first includes scientists and other specialists who have been warning for years that New Orleans and other parts of the Gulf coast are extremely vulnerable to the effects of hurricanes and other natural events, and that something urgent needs to be done to avoid just the kind of calamity that Katrina turned out to be. The second set will include public officials and others whose job it is to attend to such warnings. The questions to be asked of both sets have to do with a sharp, dangerous disconnect – the inability of experts to express their sense of alarm in a language that communicates effectively to others, and the inability or the unwillingness of public officials to react to those warnings responsibly.
- **Learning what Katrina has to say about class, race and gender in the United States.** The single most important inquiry into Katrina may turn out to be what it has revealed about race, class, gender, and perhaps age on the American social scene more generally. To collect findings on these questions, the Task Force will organize a national conference on the meanings of Katrina for the understanding of race, class, gender, and related issues in American society. Organizers will ask scholars who have been doing research on various dimensions of Katrina to report their early findings (through papers circulated in advance) to other experts in the field.

These projects will build upon the work the SSRC has already completed on Katrina:

- **A web forum entitled “Understanding Katrina: Perspectives from the Social Sciences,”** consisting of essays by scholars from anthropology, economics, geography, political science, public health, and sociology. The essays from the forum have had an impressive number of downloads and many have been adopted as a part of university courses. These essays were commissioned and completed quickly after the event, demonstrating the Council’s ability to mobilize “real time social science.”
- **The Katrina Research Hub, a communication infrastructure for sharing information and promoting collaboration among social science researchers working on Katrina and its aftermath.** The Hub functions to gather information about current research efforts, conferences, funding opportunities, and other resources, as well as to connect members of the social science community – from graduate students to policy advisors to academic researchers – through its network interface.

MIXED INCOME HOUSING AND PUBLIC/PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

A grant from the MacArthur Foundation has enabled the SSRC to convene a panel of distinguished social scientists from a broad range of disciplines to create a framework and set of detailed research designs that would enable the Foundation and the larger research and policy communities to conduct scientific evaluations of national and state housing policies in support of mixed-income communities, including the HOPE VI public housing transformation program.

Encouraging a mix of incomes in subsidized housing has been a federal policy objective since the passage of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1974, but it became a particularly important objective in public housing in the early 1990s. While it is most commonly associated with HOPE VI, an extensive review of mixed-income assisted housing found about 1,100 projects serving 85,000 families across the country. While this is not a large number relative to all assisted housing, these older projects comprise almost as many units as there are in all HOPE VI developments funded to date. These nonpublic housing projects include both partly subsidized and fully subsidized projects that have retained significant numbers of working families with incomes above \$25,000 in current dollars. Because they are more mature developments, are subject to different regulatory regimes, and their residents are not previously displaced populations, this universe of assisted housing may be a valuable testing ground for this mixed-income study.

The panel has already met twice to develop a quasi-experimental research framework that compares (and possibly tracks over time) resident outcomes in mixed-income public housing developments with outcomes in comparison developments, which would consist of other types of public and assisted housing. The panel’s next meeting will be held March 21, 2008 in Chicago, and the group will meet a fourth time to finalize its report which will be presented to the MacArthur Foundation in fall 2008.

FELLOWSHIPS AND CAPACITY BUILDING

Council fellowship programs are strategic—they are targeted to a problem, promote individual and institutional change, generate new knowledge and build networks. They typically distinguish themselves through a commitment to excellence and innovation; the promotion of interdisciplinarity; the linking of social science training on key themes to broader research or field building agendas; and the creation of ongoing research capacity-building networks via workshops, fellows’ conferences, summer institutes and other activities that complement research grants and work to develop national and international networks of scholars around topics of critical public concern.

ABE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM (AFP)

The CGP–SSRC Seminar Series held the final meeting of its most recent project, “Fertility Decline, Women’s Choices in the Life Course, and Balancing Work and Family Life: Japan, the USA, and other OECD Countries,” May 24–25, 2007, at the Japan Foundation Conference Hall in Tokyo. The project is designed as a comparative study to enrich existing knowledge on the relationship between declining fertility rates, employment of men and women, and the balance of work and family life. The project will also evaluate the implications of existing national policies as well as explore future policy options. The convener of the series is Professor Kazuo Yamaguchi of the University of Chicago. The workshop was followed by a public symposium on May 26 featuring four prominent experts who presented their findings and discussed the policy debates underway in the United States, Europe, and Japan. The symposium attracted over 200 people, including government officials from Japan’s Gender Equality Bureau; Ministry of Health and Labor; Bureau of Statistics; and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. Representatives from Japan’s major newspapers and media outlets were also in attendance.

The Abe Fellowship Program Committee awarded fourteen new fellowships for 2008–09 at its annual fall meeting. Topics include a study of NGOs, transnational networks and regional governance in East Asia; the politics of food safety; legal reform in northeast Asia; an economic study of transboundary and transnational water conflicts; a comparative study of the effects of social disparities on health in industrialized countries; and other policy-relevant studies that impact the U.S. and Japan.

Our annual January Fellows’ Retreat is designed to facilitate networking among fellows and to give fellows the opportunity to receive feedback from their colleagues during small discussion sessions. Fourteen current and former Abe Fellows joined SSRC staff, CGP staff, and invited guests for the most recent event. In addition to research discussion sessions, three plenary sessions were held on the theme of globalization. Nayan Chanda, journalist, director of publications at the Yale Center for the Study of Globalization and editor of *YaleGlobal Online Magazine*, delivered the opening address, offering a historical perspective on issues of globalization. Former Japanese Ambassador Sadaaki Numata continued the discussion of globalization in an address that explored the issue as a question of public diplomacy. For the concluding session, Nayan Chanda interviewed economist Edward Lincoln on his recent book *Winners without Losers: Why Americans Should Care More about Global Economic Policy*.

The SSRC Tokyo Office hosted two colloquia this year featuring the work of Abe Fellows. Jens Meierhenrich (’04), a legal scholar, spoke at the first colloquium, held September 3, 2007, on the question, “Why Do States Join the International Criminal Court? The Case of Japan, 1997–2007.” More than 40 people attended. Adrian Favell (’05) spoke on his Abe

research at the second colloquium, “Artworlds across the Pacific: Creators, Curators, Policy Makers, and Entrepreneurs in the Making of a Global Japanese Contemporary Art,” attended by 70 people.



2008 Abe Fellows Retreat (Cocoa Beach, Florida)

DISSERTATION PROPOSAL DEVELOPMENT FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM (DPDF)

Over the last year, the DPDF program, in its first full cycle, organized two fellows’ workshops. The first one was held in Denver, CO on May 17–20, 2007; the second one took place in St. Louis, MO on September 6–9, 2007. Sixty students from thirty campuses, representing seventeen disciplines and program areas, participated in breakout workshops organized around each of the five DPDF fields and led by research directors:

Black Atlantic Studies

Andrew Apter (anthropology, UCLA)

Percy C. Hintzen (African American studies, UC Berkeley)

Rethinking Europe: Religion, Ethnicity, Nation

John R. Bowen (anthropology, Washington University)

Rogers Brubaker (sociology, UCLA)

The Political Economy of Redistribution

Jonathan Rodden (political science, Michigan Institute of Technology)

Erik Wibbels (political science, University of Washington)

Visual Culture

Anne Higonnet (art history, Barnard College)

Vanessa R. Schwartz (history, University of Southern California)

Water Sustainability: Society, Politics, Culture

Steven C. Caton (contemporary Arab studies, Harvard University)

Benjamin S. Orlove (environmental science and policy, UC Davis)

The purpose of the first workshop in Denver was to prepare students to undertake preliminary or pilot studies, as well as



DPDF Fellows have fun, too. (Denver, CO.)

test the feasibility of their research questions, and learn about research design. During the four-day workshop, research directors conducted discussion about individual proposals and about the research field itself, and presented exercises designed to develop fellows' understanding of the research field in relation to the academic disciplines, including their own. Fellows presented their research proposals for critique by their peers and the research directors, with the goal of refining their research questions, their methodologies and their data collection strategies. In addition, research directors met in two-on-one sessions with students to work on the specific challenges of each project. Both fellows and research directors took full advantage of the setting to meet informally throughout the workshop, at once within and across research fields.

Activities for the second workshop in Saint Louis emphasized the synthesis of summer research and the development of fellows' research questions into dissertation funding proposals. The opening plenary session was a presentation by high-level representatives from major funding organizations: Wenner-Gren (whose President, Leslie Aiello, came to present the program), NSF, Fulbright, and IDRF. The panel discussed the general challenges of constructing competitive, feasible funding proposals that are in accordance with the funding mission of the organization. The remainder of the workshop was dedicated to breakout sessions that focused more on proposal writing itself than the refinement of fields or research strategies. Research directors were encouraged to supplement their breakout sessions with guest speakers and short trips to related field sites that solidified fellows' understanding of their research fields as it related to their own proposals. In addition to the programmed and required sessions, the program sponsored optional collateral activities relative to one or more of the current research fields.

Overall, on the evidence provided by completed evaluations and informal communications, the workshops were extremely successful. During these two workshops, these emerging scholars effectively developed as a cohort within their research fields.

Shortly after the Saint Louis workshop was completed, the second cycle of applications for research directors and fields closed (October, 2007). The Field Selection Committee met on November, 2007 to choose the 2008 fields. With considerable consensus, the Committee selected the following five fields and ten directors:

Animal Studies

Harriet Ritvo (history, MIT)

Janet Browne (history of science, Harvard)

Critical Studies of Science & Technology Policy

Sheila Jasanoff (science and technology studies, Harvard)

Clark Miller (science and technology policy, Arizona State)

Human Dimensions of Global Environmental Change

Brent Yamal (geography, Pennsylvania State University)

Tom Evans (geography, Indiana – Bloomington)

Muslim Modernities

Charles Kurzman (sociology, North Carolina – Chapel Hill)

Bruce Lawrence (religion and Islamic studies, Duke University)

Urban Visual Studies

Edward Dimendberg (film and media studies/visual studies, UC Irvine)

M. Christine Boyer (architecture and city planning, Princeton)

Following the selection and publicity of these fields, the student competition opened on December 3, 2007 and closed on February 8, 2008. The response has been extremely positive, especially in the fields of the Human Dimensions of Global Environmental Change, and Urban Visual Studies. The selection process will take place in February and awards will be announced in late March, with the 2008 workshops planned in St. Louis (May 28–June 1) and Milwaukee (September 10–15).

EURASIA PROGRAM'S TITLE VIII FELLOWSHIPS

In the past year, the Eurasia Program awarded 13 fellowships out of 94 applications. These 13 fellows included 2 Predissertation, 7 Dissertation Write-up, 2 Postdoctoral and 2 Teaching fellows, most of whom began their award tenures in October 2007. In summer 2007, the Eurasia Program also funded 14 institutional summer language grant programs in the United States, covering 11 languages of the Eurasia region (Russian, Ukrainian, Uyghur, Uzbek, Turkmen, Tajik, Kazakh, Georgian, Armenian, Tatar, and Azeri). Funding has already been awarded for 10 language programs in summer 2008, and a total of 15 applications were recently received from institutions planning to hold summer programs in

2009. Final award decisions for 2008 applicants to both the individual and institutional fellowships will be made by the current selection committee during the next annual selection committee meeting in New York City on April 25-27, 2008.

Following from past years, the Eurasia Program organized its annual dissertation development workshop in spring 2007. This workshop shifted topic from the focus on governance over the preceding three years to "Violence in Eurasia: Historical and Contemporary Approaches." The workshop was hosted by Dr. Laura Engelstein at her home institution of Yale University on March 22-25, 2007. Participants for a second workshop on violence, to be held in New York City on April 4-6, 2008, were selected in late January, and tentative plans for a future workshop at Princeton University (possibly in fall 2008) are also being discussed.

INTERNATIONAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS (IDRF)

The program is pleased to announce an increase in awards from fifty to seventy-five for the current fellowship cycle. This is the first increase in the 12-year history of the program and a reaction to the dramatic rise in application numbers over the past years. 1,153 applications were submitted for the 2008 IDRF competition this past November. The review process, which has been significantly modified, is still underway and will conclude with the selection meeting in April 2008.

The program hosts two workshops each year for those fellows who have recently concluded their IDRF-funded research. The workshops provide fellows with a unique opportunity to discuss their work, reflect on data gathering and on-site research experiences, and discuss write-up strategies with peers in a multidisciplinary environment. The fellows' spring and fall workshops took place in Montreal, Quebec, from March 15-20, 2007 and Portland, Maine, from October 4-9, 2007, respectively. Approximately 25 advanced doctoral students from a variety of disciplines, attended each workshop. Tamara Giles-Vernick (history, University of Minnesota) and Melissa W. Wright (geography and women's studies, Pennsylvania State University), were present to facilitate the workshop in Montreal; David Leheny (East Asian Studies, Princeton) and Rebecca Zorach (art history, University of Chicago), served as faculty resources in Portland. The workshops included introductory and concluding plenary sessions as well as panel discussions led by the fellows, who were divided into small and disciplinarily diverse groups organized around various themes (including "Policies, Legality, and Science" in Montreal and "Memory, Tradition, and Trauma" in Portland). Fellows were asked to present their research projects and findings to a wider audience, and were given free rein to organize and modify their central themes. The resulting panel presentations were thoughtful, informative, and creative. One group in Montreal chose the novel approach of presenting each other's projects rather than their own, which added an extra layer of complexity to the fellows'



Not all activities at IDRF workshops involve work: IDRF Fellow James Barsimantov. (Montreal, Canada.)

tasks of translating their research into a language accessible to an interdisciplinary audience. A discussion period following each panel presentation allowed fellows to reflect on their own projects and gain valuable perspectives from people outside of their own disciplinary and regional expertise. The concluding session provided the fellows with another opportunity to meet in small groups, this time selected at random, to discuss the broader themes of audience and translation in interdisciplinary work.

IDRF SSRC BOOK FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

2007 was the inaugural year for the SSRC Book Fellowship Program, hosted in conjunction with Columbia University Press, and open to IDRF alumni who have completed their Ph.D. degrees. The program is intended to support young academicians in the writing and publication of their first scholarly monograph. Over 70 alumni applied for the fellowship, and 7 engaging and promising proposals were selected from the applications we received. The selected fellows were paired with experienced developmental editors who will guide the authors through the writing process. The SSRC hosted a plenary and workshop for the fellows from December 14-16, 2007. The president of Columbia University Press and the directors of the ACLS Humanities e-Book project were on hand at the plenary to discuss publishing strategies and the future of the scholarly monograph. During the course of the workshop, the authors had the opportunity to discuss their projects in a group setting, similar to the fellows' workshops they attended as IDRF recipients, and receive feedback from their colleagues and the collected editors. They also met individually with their editors and created a timeline and work plan for their collaboration, which is hosted on a private website designed specifically to document the process. The authors and editors will work together through June 2008. After completion of the fellowship, SSRC and Columbia University Press expect to publish three or more of the resultant monographs under a joint imprint entitled "SSRC New

Scholars Series.” The SSRC will offer this competition again in 2008, and hopes to expand the opportunity in the years to come to other fellowship programs.

THE SSRC-MELLON MAYS GRADUATE INITIATIVES PROGRAM

The 2007 Mellon Mays Graduate Student Summer Conference convened around the theme, “(Re)Defining Diversity,” June 13–15 at Columbia University in New York. 87 graduate students, representing 22 disciplines, gathered to hear a selection of presentations by colleagues and to engage renowned senior scholars around this year’s theme. This year’s conference invited discussion on the definition of diversity as well as the ways in which we must evaluate both the limitations and the possibilities of knowledge and scholarship. In addition our participants were able to network formally and informally with senior fellows who served as panelists and discussants. Evaluation data revealed that conference attendees took away effective strategies and resources for succeeding in graduate school, useful contacts with potential mentors, and cross-disciplinary perspectives on broad intellectual debates.

In September 2007, the last of the Mellon Mays new initiatives debuted. The Seminar on Preparing for the Professoriate is designed to give fellows who have completed or are close to completing the dissertation a set of skills they will need to transition from being good young researchers to successfully negotiating their first faculty appointment. Rather than focusing on the presentation and critique of fellows’ work, this seminar concentrated on building the skills that fellows need to navigate the professional challenges they will face in the years immediately following completion of the degree. The major emphasis was on preparing fellows for the academic job market; however, the seminar also included information about post-docs and other opportunities. Mellon Ph.D.s who hold tenured faculty posts play a mentoring

role in discussing how to turn dissertation into a book or a series of publishable articles, and on publication strategies during the early postdoctoral years, and specific disciplinary job markets.

2008 marks the 20th anniversary of the Mellon Mays programs. The vision of William Bowen and Henry Drewry to diversify and transform the academy through excellence has come to fruition. There are currently over 200 Mellon Ph.D.s and more than 500 graduate students seeking the Ph.D. Together with the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the Council is hosting the 20th anniversary convocation of the Mellon programs to be held in the New York Public Library for all of the constituencies of the program. Our guests of honor will be Bowen and Drewry and our attendees include undergraduate coordinators, Mellon Ph.D.s and current graduate students. It will be both a celebration and milestone of the accomplishments of the Mellon program.

INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION AND REGIONAL AND COUNTRY INITIATIVES

International collaboration operates as a “strategic emphasis” that crosscuts, and integrates with, Council-wide programmatic areas, projects and activities, while also moving the Council’s regional programs into a new generation of research and scholarship. This is achieved through organizing collaborative research on country, regional, cross-regional and global issues by facilitating cooperation amongst institutions, centers and social science donors to enable international collaboration, and by developing training and exchange activities that promote research collaboration.



87 Mellon Mays Fellows attended the annual summer conference at Columbia University. Photo: Diane Bondareff

INTER-ASIAN CONNECTIONS

This new initiative builds upon the cumulative history of various regional programs at the Council and aims at reconceptualizing the regional space of Asia as a dynamic and interconnected historical, geographical, and cultural formation stretching from the Middle East through Eurasia and South Asia to Southeast Asia and East Asia. The initiative started with an inaugural conference on “Inter-Asian Connections” that took place from February 21–23, 2008 in Dubai, UAE and was co-organized by the Dubai School of Government (DSG). The conference hosted twelve workshops showcasing innovative research from across the social sciences, humanities and related disciplines, on themes of particular relevance to Asia. It is the first forum to convene such a wide range of scholars from all the different regions of Asia to discuss its shared histories and shared futures. The initiative thus actively fosters and sustains a new, transregional and comparative research imagination of Asia, one that moves beyond the territorial fixities of area-studies research without discounting the importance of contextually grounded, place-based knowledge.

After an open call for workshop directors and workshop proposals resulted in 105 applications, workshop participants were selected on the basis of an open call for contributions to individual workshops. In a highly competitive process, 102 scholars were chosen to participate, from a total of 582 applications received, in addition to eight awardees from the SSRC South Asia Regional Fellowship Program.

The conference structure and schedule were designed to enable intensive “working group” interactions on a specific research theme through the closed workshops, as well as broader interactions on topics of mutual interest and concern to all participants. Accordingly, the Dubai School of Government and the SSRC organized a series of public events—plenary sessions and a keynote panel—addressing different aspects of inter-Asian research.

The plenary sessions brought together a diverse and distinguished group of speakers to share their research and expertise on the historical and contemporary dimensions of the conference theme of “Inter-Asian Connections,” i.e., the varied and complex ways in which the regions and countries of Asia have been connected with each other in the past, as also in the present and future. The plenaries also provided an opportunity for participants to discuss the methodological opportunities and challenges of pursuing a transregional research program of inter-Asian studies. Speakers from a range of different social scientific disciplines and methodological orientations discussed their own experiences of conducting “inter-Asian research” and the advantages and disadvantages of particular approaches. The concluding day of the conference brought all the workshops together in a public presentation and exchange of research agendas that emerged over the course of the deliberations in Dubai.

The conference will be used as a launch pad for investigating promising research directions, possibilities for networking individuals and institutions across scholarly divides, and developing resources for sharing information and making connections. This event was funded by the Ford Foundation, and co-sponsored by the Dubai School of Government, along with Zayed University, the University of Dubai, the National Bank of Dubai, and Dubai Properties.

Following the conference, a planning meeting was held involving the workshop directors, Council staff, and other stakeholders of an inter-Asian research agenda, such as donor agencies and representatives from academic and research institutions in different Asian countries. The objective of this meeting was to draw upon the experiences and outcomes of the conference to develop a new cluster of knowledge initiatives that enable research on themes of inter-Asian significance and also strengthen knowledge networks across Asia.

CONTEXTS AND CONNECTIONS: BEYOND DISCIPLINES AND AREAS

One of the most promising developments in the social and human sciences has been the elaboration of new approaches to the study of connections and flows across geographies, landscapes and terrains in ways that challenge both the nation-state as a privileged site of analysis as well as long-standing notions of “regions” and “areas” as discrete and self-enclosed entities. Similarly, historical analyses are developing new ways of conceptualizing relationships between past and present that break away from notions of “civilizations,” culture areas and standard periodizations that relate the past to the present in terms of linear sequences. Some of the best recent work in the social sciences and the humanities that is shaping a new generation of research conceptualizations and methodologies is informed by, and struggling with, new ways of investigating social, economic, political and cultural processes in nonconventional framings of space and time. These include both comparative and site-specific approaches but are not limited to conventional versions of either.

These initiatives have mostly taken shape as isolated efforts and have focused on different historical periods and durations, different parts of the world and different themes. The Council, with funding from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, has launched a planning project to take stock of these new developments, to begin the process of communication among leading scholars (especially those with broad perspectives on the humanities and social science), and to determine ways of nurturing more of these innovative projects.

A planning meeting was held at the SSRC offices on January 11–12, 2008, comprising 16 participants representing different disciplinary and regional expertise. Discussions were organized under 3 rubrics: “Spatial and Temporal Regimes,” “Emergent Connections, Reconfigured Contexts” and “Fields.” A sample bibliography accompanied the agenda and helped guide the meeting discussions and provide spe-

cific examples of approaches to these issues. The workshop concluded with a discussion of the types of mechanisms (fellowships, training activities, summer institutes, conferences and so on) that would help facilitate the promotion of a new generation of scholarship.

While the current effort in many ways resembles what has often been called (in SSRC language) a “field-building” initiative, it is also distinctive. The idea here is less to build a single field than to encourage initiatives, which may be quite heterogeneous and with a range of different foci. One dimension of this “encouragement” would be to help create frameworks for the different initiatives to learn from each other and together have an influence on the ways in which disciplinary and regional knowledge is organized and pursued. The aspiration is to build on existing strengths and the most innovative work being done, but also to transcend current frameworks and institute new approaches.

COMPARATIVE RESEARCH ON TITLE VI NATIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS

The SSRC has launched a multiyear research program to map the institutional infrastructure and research and training capacities of area studies centers in U.S. universities, and to evaluate the most effective and sustainable means of fostering cross-regional, interdisciplinary and international academic research and training. Initially undertaken as a study and evaluation of Title VI (U.S. Department of Education) funded Middle East Studies Resource Centers, the project has since evolved into a cross-regional and comparative evaluation of university-based Title VI National Resource Centers that promote research and training on the Middle East, South Asia, Russia/Eurasia, and Central Asia, as well as of trans-regional and interdisciplinary centers and programs that foster internationalized forms and practices of knowledge production. Fieldwork for this current phase of the project began in February 2007 and will continue through May 2008.

In June 2007, as the first three-year grant from the U.S. Department of Education focused on Middle East Studies centers was set to expire, the SSRC organized a two-day consultation meeting and workshop that was designed to present the findings and outputs from both projects thus far and to solicit responses and input from a select group of social scientists, area specialists, educators, research administrators and donors. The June meeting served both as a platform to disseminate findings from the first study of MES Centers, as well as a bridge between the original and expanded projects. This meeting was co-sponsored by the Center for Place, Culture & Politics at the City University of New York’s Graduate Center. Attendees included a number of national and international scholars and area studies specialists as well as a number of current and former Title VI center directors and area studies association presidents and executive directors.

The meeting built upon a panel organized at the annual meeting of the Middle East Studies Association in November

2006 entitled, “Middle East Studies at U.S. Campuses Today: The Institutional Context of Knowledge Production,” and included the MES evaluation’s three Steering Committee Members whose papers addressed the relationship between area studies and the key disciplines of political science, sociology and economics; the project researcher for the MES evaluation and the senior project consultant who addressed the institutional and academic challenges facing area studies; and project staff, including the statistical consultant who looked more closely at language acquisition and training. The SSRC commissioned a number of other papers for the event, including one specifically on the public and political challenges facing Middle East studies after 9/11 and another on topical and theoretical trends among the new generation of MES scholars in the U.S. In addition, several of the discussion sessions and panels were devoted to issues of internationalization. One panel examined the production of knowledge about world regions, in particular the Middle East, outside of the U.S. Another reflected on the ways in which knowledge is produced on regions as well as, and in comparison to, within regions and how these different modes of knowledge production inhibit and/or encourage dynamic international collaborative research projects. Examining the contemporary themes of scholarship within regions as well as where this knowledge is being produced and the networks of dissemination will serve to foster and sustain dynamic research collaboration and points of international exchange.

Council and project staff members have begun synthesizing the meeting discussions and materials in order to disseminate this information to a wider audience. Individual paper authors are revising their pieces, and will work towards producing both a series of articles which will appear on the SSRC website and in relevant journals, as well as a cohesive edited volume, *Producing Knowledge on World Regions: Middle Eastern Studies in Critical Perspective*.

ACADEMIA IN THE PUBLIC SPHERE: ISLAM AND MUSLIMS IN WORLD CONTEXTS

In September 2007, with support from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the SSRC initiated a new grants program titled, “Academia in the Public Sphere: Islam and Muslims in World Contexts.” The objective of the program is to promote public understanding of Muslim communities as diverse, heterogeneous and important elements of societies that appear in all geographical parts of the world. The program seeks to encourage such public understanding, and even public scholarship, by facilitating interaction between research scholars working on these themes and important publics, including local and national media as well as various local communities.

All Department of Education-funded Title VI National Resource Centers (NRCs) are eligible to apply to this new grants program. The NRCs traditionally promote campus outreach to media, policy institutions, business and local

communities, but today face budget cuts and increased competition for scarce resources. Moreover, in part as a result of these dwindling funds, the programs largely target K-12 audiences and promote curricula development, thereby ignoring important publics. As a result, this grants program supplements endangered funding and supports outreach to publics other than K-12 audiences in an effort to forge new linkages between universities and an increased range of public constituencies.

In this first year of the program, 62 of 124 eligible NRCs submitted applications from 26 different universities. Representative samples of proposals include requests for funds to create programming for public radio and television, proposed workshops to provide media training for faculty and graduate students who hope to place editorials in local newspapers or appear on broadcast news program, and workshops connecting university scholars of Islam to physicians who must treat growing Muslim populations in local communities despite an inadequate awareness of how to interact appropriately and effectively with these communities.

The program anticipates awarding ten to fifteen grants this first year after the selection committee meets in late February and currently is preparing to apply for additional funds to link grantees and explore with them best practices as identified in the course of this first grant cycle as well as new ideas for effective outreach.

ESRC-SSRC COLLABORATIVE VISITING SCHOLARS FELLOWSHIPS PROGRAM

Now beginning its fifth year, the Collaborating Visiting Scholars Fellowship program enables about fifteen social scientists from the Americas (from Argentina to Canada) and Great Britain to visit one another, typically for a month or two, in order to advance collaborative research. Participants can plan new projects, carry out joint research of data analysis, engage in seminars and conferences, and prepare publications. The fellowship program is supported by the ESRC and is an outgrowth of the broader efforts of the SSRC to promote international collaboration between national funding agencies and scholars, which were begun with support from the National Science Foundation (U.S.) and the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC). See <http://fellowships.ssrc.org/esrc/>.

THE RELIGIOUS LIVES OF MIGRANT MINORITIES

The Migration program is organizing an international collaborative research network of scholars based in London, Johannesburg, and Kuala Lumpur to investigate the religious lives of migrant minorities. Funded by the Ford Foundation, the researchers will compare migrants' engagement with local societies through their family, community, national and transnational religions. (For more information, please refer to p. 38, under Migration.)

CHILDREN OF IMMIGRANTS IN SCHOOLS

The Migration program is organizing an international collaborative predoctoral and postdoctoral research training program for American and European scholars on the topic of children of immigrants in schools. Funded by the National Science Foundation, U.S.-based research groups (consisting of a senior scholar, a postdoctoral fellow, and a predoctoral fellow) are collaborating with scholars in Europe to compare the educational pathways of second generation immigrants in the United States with those in Great Britain, France, Spain, the Netherlands, and Sweden. (For more information, please refer to p. 38, under Migration.)

ENGAGING THE STAKEHOLDERS OF INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH

While recognizing the importance of enabling international collaboration among social scientists has led to the creation of different programs and projects of varying duration, as well as the designation of special funds by certain agencies, these efforts remain based in particular countries and agencies with little communication and collaboration on an organizational and international level. Most importantly there is little sharing of the learning which arises from these efforts on the challenges as well as the promises of collaborative research in the social sciences.

To this end, the SSRC, with support from the National Science Foundation in the U.S. and the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC in the U.K.), undertook an initiative to better understand the conceptual, methodological and organizational aspects of international research collaboration in the social sciences.

A recent meeting organized within this project, entitled "International Collaboration in the Social Sciences: Research and Development Agendas, Funding Policies and Partnerships" was held in Geneva on November 15–16, 2007, in cooperation with the Institut Universitaire d'Etudes du Développement (IUED). Bringing together around 25 scholars and representatives of funding and development agencies, the conference sought to better understand the overlapping interests and programs of different organizations funding social sciences. It addressed the ways in which research agendas are shaped and oriented by the priorities set by different funders. The impact of these priorities on the actual activities of social scientists and the way this impact varied across different locations – whether in the Global South or the North – was also discussed. Finally, the conference focused on how social science and development agencies might work together in strengthening educational infrastructures, building research capacities, training researchers and strengthening the knowledge base of social issues in different locations.

EURASIA

Fellowships and Field Building Activities

Eurasia program fellowships and grants remain a bulwark of program activities, supporting pre- and postdoctoral fellows as well as institutional summer language programs at U.S. universities annually (see Title VIII Fellowships section, p. 46). Together with these fellowships, the Eurasia Program supports a number of field-building activities such as the annual dissertation development workshop. In 2007 this workshop focused on the theme of “Violence in Eurasia: Historical and Contemporary Approaches,” a workshop hosted at Yale University. A second workshop on violence, “Times of Troubles: Violence in Eurasia, from Past to Present,” is scheduled to take place in New York City on April 4-6, 2008. Past workshops have emphasized the subregions of Central Asia and the Caucasus as well as broader issues of governance in Eurasia. A related series of cross-regional workshops (i.e. Eurasia meets the Middle East and Eurasia meets East Asia) have also taken place at Princeton University in past years, and negotiations for the next workshop in the series, Eurasia meets Europe, are underway.

Islam and Higher Education in Eurasia

In August 2007, the Eurasia program completed the third in a series of summer institutes on the theme, “Teaching Islam in Eurasia.” The two-week institute was held at Tavrida National University in Crimea, Ukraine and emphasized two broad themes: Islamic Thought and Islamic Movements – themes that combined and integrated the work and interests of participants from the two preceding summer institutes that were held in Kazan, Russia (2005) and Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan (2006). With approximately 20-25 junior faculty from throughout Eurasia and numerous senior resource persons from Eurasia, the United States and elsewhere, this three year project relies upon its diverse membership with a variety of approaches to the study and teaching of Islam in its Eurasian and comparative contexts, as it takes into account the complex interplay of social, cultural and political contexts, institutional environments, disciplinary approaches, subject matter and individual teaching styles. Half-way through its final year of funding, the SSRC is busy coordinating a variety of final “intersession activities” organized in large part by the participants themselves. Thus, since November 2007, conferences, seminars, meetings and related events have taken place or are planned to take place in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, Moscow, Makhachkala, and Kazan, Russia, and Yerevan, Armenia, in addition to a number of related events in the United States. Once all formal activities are completed by summer 2008, final efforts will coalesce in the publication of a guidebook to the teaching of Islam in Eurasia, which will share the knowledge gained through this project with both a Russian and English speaking audience.

Focus on Central Asia and the Caucasus

The Eurasia program has focused attention on Central Asia and the Caucasus ever since it first held a series of dissertation workshops and related conference roundtables in 2001. Since then, activities on Central Asia in particular have gained in strength and include a three-year educational partnership with the Islamic University of Central Asia (2003-2006), a major emphasis within the Teaching Islam in Eurasia project (outlined above), and the creation of a series of Online Histories of Central Asia for use in university classrooms throughout the United States and beyond. These supplements are currently being completed and will be made available to the public later this year (2008). In the meantime, they were announced to a wider scholarly audience in late 2007 during a well attended SSRC roundtable, “Teaching in and about Eurasia: Methods and Resources for a New Generation of Teachers,” organized during last year’s Central Eurasian Studies Society conference. The presentation included SSRC Eurasia program staff, the three U.S. faculty in charge of creating the content, and two Central Asian scholars who contributed to the project. Audience responses were very positive, leading us to believe that the Online Histories will be well received and incorporated into classrooms once they are released later this year. Initial plans to expand the website, potentially to incorporate material on the Caucasus as well, are already being discussed.

A Research and Training Initiative for Social Science Approaches to HIV/AIDS and Public Health in the Russian Federation

Since spring 2004, the Eurasia program has been developing a major initiative to address HIV/AIDS in this region, with a focus on the Russian Federation, which has been identified as one of the “second-wave” countries confronted by the pandemic. This project is funded by the Ford Foundation and emerges out of international SSRC workshops and meetings on HIV/AIDS, activities and consultations focused on assessing needs in Russia and Eurasia specifically, and visits and interviews in Russia with a number of scholars, activists and program administrators involved with HIV/AIDS, with health research and programming and with the social sciences. The initiative intends to: initiate exploratory research projects on HIV/AIDS that are multidisciplinary, collaborative and employ both qualitative and quantitative methodologies; develop capacity at metropolitan and provincial universities in Russia to teach crucial courses and provide training in social science approaches to health issues with a focus on HIV/AIDS; create networks and collaborative relationships between Russian researchers and institutions; organize the documentation and utilization of existing and future research and data on health challenges and HIV/AIDS in Russia; and lay the groundwork for future national,

regional and international collaborations in the areas of HIV/AIDS research, training and advocacy.

The major long-term goal of the project is to create the human capital and institutional infrastructure to support and implement ongoing research and training activities as well as develop a platform for public discussion and dissemination of sound knowledge concerning HIV/AIDS in Russia and in the region. Establishing this intellectual infrastructure is critical for informed policy development in the Russian Federation concerning HIV/AIDS, with important spillover benefits to the study of HIV/AIDS development among second-wave countries generally and the rise of other infectious diseases and public health challenges (such as tuberculosis) in the Russian Federation specifically. (Also see other Council work related to HIV/AIDS, p. 30)

As of February 2008, a consultant specializing on topics related to HIV/AIDS has been hired to work on this project as well as a Moscow-based project coordinator. Three workshops are planned for March, May, and October of 2008, designed to a) teach local academics quantitative and qualitative research methodologies and educate them about the issues associated with HIV/AIDS, b) explore ways to confront the disease from a social science perspective, and c) present their research findings, respectively.

SOUTH ASIA

In February 2008 the SSRC organized a workshop that brought together four teams of researchers who were awarded grants for cross-national collaborative research by the SSRC's South Asia Regional Fellowship Program (SARFP), a program for scholars and researchers located in South Asian countries.

With the assistance of a multiyear grant from the Ford Foundation's Delhi office, the SARFP has made a significant contribution to capacity-building for social science research in South Asia. Introduced as a new initiative in a context in which opportunities and mechanisms for regional social science research and interchange in the South Asian context are all too scarce, a tangible community of fellows has emerged from this program, with a total of 56 individual fellowships awarded between 2002 and 2006.

In 2006-07, the SARFP launched a set of activities for consolidating the existing networks that have been developed in the course of the program, as well as to enable the expansion and extension of these networks. Accordingly, fellows were offered an opportunity to develop and present comparative and collaborative research on the major themes of the fellowship program. Eight teams of SARFP fellows made an initial presentation of a collaborative research agenda at a workshop in Goa, India in November 2006. Four of these were subsequently awarded follow-up grants for sustained collaborative research (carried out between May 1–December 31, 2007) leading to the production of a publishable paper based on their original research.

The selected projects represent an innovative mix of paired comparisons of South Asian countries, India–Pakistan (2 teams), Pakistan–Burma, and India–Nepal. The topics include: National Identity and Art Education in India and Pakistan; Popular Cinematic Representations of Partition in India and Pakistan; Ethnic Mapping and Ethnic Nationalism in Pakistan and Burma; and Theater and Democracy in Nepal and India.

In addition to the presentation of the final papers by the research teams, the workshop hosted a series of discussions on research cultures and higher educational institutional landscapes across South Asia; and on challenges and opportunities of South Asian collaborative research. Dr. Gopalan Balachandran of the Graduate Institute of Development Studies in Geneva and Srirupa Roy of the SSRC served as workshop directors and resource persons.

VIETNAM

Following the successful completion of Phase I, Atlantic Philanthropies awarded the SSRC Vietnam program a two-year grant beginning July 1, 2007, to carry out the second phase of the Strategic Learning and Assessment project to evaluate Atlantic's Vietnam Population Health program in Vietnam. The grant expands the Council's engagement in the social science of intervention in deploying social science perspectives and analytical tools to assess Atlantic's four interrelated health capacity building objectives for Vietnam: (1) to strengthen key national and provincial institutions; (2) to develop replicable provincial and community models; (3) to promote healthy behavior; and (4) to promote population health policy. The ongoing feedback provided by Vietnam Program staff to Atlantic will help inform the work of this donor and its grantees as well as enable broader learning within the philanthropic community based on Atlantic's experiences.

As a component of assessing the second objective, we will design and implement a longitudinal study in collaboration with the Vietnamese Academy of Social Science (VASS), the leading national social science research organization in Vietnam and the SSRC's local partner since the mid-1980s. Senior VASS researchers who have participated in several of the Council's previous in-country projects will be directly involved in all stages of the study. The longitudinal study seeks to illuminate change over time at the provincial and commune levels, from a period prior to Atlantic interventions, through the intervention period and beyond to determine whether the health of the target population has indeed been improved. The study will consist of three main quantitative and qualitative components that will link both the supply side and demand side of healthcare seeking behavior: (1) a household population-based survey of 4800 households in 4 provinces; (2) facility-based surveys of the commune health stations and alternative providers, including observations, client exit interviews, and in-depth interviews of staff; (3)

focus groups and in-depth interviews of households and community members, health staff, and provincial and local authorities. As a secondary outcome, the study seeks to disaggregate to what extent the improvement (if any) can be attributable to Atlantic's interventions, to new government policies, rising incomes, and other socioeconomic and demographic factors. The current study is modeled after a longitudinal study of Ho Chi Minh City and environs (1998-2001) with the southern branch of VASS, where the Council pioneered one of the first integrated qualitative and quantitative studies in Vietnam.

To spearhead our efforts to measure change and the impact of social interventions in Vietnam, the SSRC has appointed a nine-member international and interdisciplinary advisory committee to provide intellectual leadership and guidance. Among the aims of the advisory committee are to strengthen the link between biomedical and social sciences and to improve understanding of how to assess the impacts of population health interventions—both intended and unintended—in a rapidly changing context.

In December 2007, the international Advisory Committee with Vietnam program staff held its second planning meeting to finalize the research design framework for the longitudinal study and prepare for fieldwork, which is expected to take place this summer.

CUBA

The Cuba program undertook over the last year an array of activities to facilitate the flow of information between Cuban scholars and their counterparts abroad. The four specific projects are:

The Initiative on Cuban Libraries and Archives

In 2007, the Ford Foundation provided a grant to the program to continue activities aimed at increasing the capacity of Cuban institutions to prepare for and respond to disasters.

Given the increasing number of hurricanes in the region each year and the devastating effects these storms have had on the island, it was agreed that the next phase of this initiative should follow practices and methods developed by the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) and the International Council on Archives (ICA). The emphasis is on training local staff and implementing low-cost measures, with the aim of establishing disaster response plans at each library and archive.

Funding has been allocated for two workshops on disaster networks to engage institutions throughout the island and across the region. A third workshop on the recovery of photographic negatives is also being planned.

Working Group Activities

In July 2007, Yolanda Martinez-San Miguel of the University of Pennsylvania and Mabel Morana of Washington University–St. Louis traveled to Cuba for a third seminar in our successful Cultural Studies series held at the Fundación Ludwig. As in previous years, this visit was carried out in close collaboration with Working Group member Luisa Campuzano, as well as the director of the Fundación Ludwig, Helmo Hernandez. The seminar, which engaged more than thirty young scholars, discussed issues of colonialism and identity in Latin American literature. Visits by North American and other scholars continue to be extremely well received in Cuba, and our counterparts at the Academy of Sciences share our conviction that the continuation of these exchanges ranks near the top of programmatic priorities in times of limited funding.

Work with Cuban Economists

In March 2008, the SSRC will sponsor a workshop in Havana on “Institutional Building, Development, and Social Transformation in Latin America and the Caribbean.” The workshop will address two clusters of issues—knowledge intensive growth and social welfare, with special attention paid to agricultural sector reform. This workshop stems from a previous workshop in June 2006 on “Vulnerability and Economic Institutions,” from which the presented papers have been published in Spanish by the Buenos Aires-based Coordinadora Regional de Investigaciones Económicas y Sociales (CRIES) and will soon be published in English.

Hemingway Document Preservation Project

The SSRC continues to assist in the preservation, conservation and reformatting of Ernest Hemingway's papers and documents that remain in Cuba. At present, digitalized images of all flat paper documents are being converted to microfilm by our partners at The Center for Research Libraries (CRL). Both the Consejo Nacional de Patrimonio Cultural (CNPC) in Cuba and the JFK Library in the United States will receive three copies of the microfilm (two negative copies and one positive copy), ensuring proper preservation and access to the materials. Once we complete this phase of the project, we will begin work on preserving the maps, photographs, marginalia, and other documents in the collection.

Change in Cuba

The SSRC is currently developing a web-based series of commentaries featuring social science perspectives on Cuba, its history and international context, and the characteristics of Cuban society—and the Cuban diaspora—that may shape future developments, and social issues that may arise in a transition. Stay tuned to www.ssrc.org for this and many other developments on our website.

SSRC Books

The SSRC has a long and distinguished history of publishing with major university presses the work of its many programs, working groups, and staff. This tradition continues, as reflected on the following pages. Starting in the fall of 2007, the Council added another dimension to its publications, entering into an agreement with Columbia University Press to 1) co-publish SSRC work, including our Privatization of Risk series and books that fit Columbia's priority subject areas, 2) distribute other SSRC books including many of our Real Time Social Science efforts, and 3) co-publish selected volumes from our "New Scholars Series"—new monographs from former fellows (please see p. 47 for more on this). We are delighted to work with CUP both to extend its social science coverage and increase the presence of SSRC work—and that of the social sciences more generally—in the public sphere.

The  symbol below indicates books that are available electronically (and free) at <http://publications.ssrc.org/>

-ed.

***Visualizing Social Science*, edited by Judith Tanur. New York: Social Science Research Council, 2008.**



Rachel Dorothy Tanur (1958–2002) was not trained as a social scientist, but she cared deeply about people and their lives and was an acute observer of living conditions and interactions. Her profound empathy for others and her commitment to helping those less fortunate than herself accompanied her on her travels and often guided her photography. She delighted in

photographing the interaction of people and the artifacts they used and created in such engagements. These, of course, are the raw materials of social science, and Rachel left us a rich legacy of such photos.

Rachel was diagnosed with cancer in 1999. In response, she intensified her pursuit of travel and photography and made several trips to Cuba, South and Central America, Africa, and Europe as well as across the United States before her death at the age of 43. A year after her death, her family and friends organized a memorial exhibit, *Cancer Journeys*, at Gilda's Club in New York. A year later the SSRC opened its space for another show, *Photographic Journeys*. When Professor Nikita Pokrovsky of State University–Higher School of Economics, Moscow, saw the SSRC exhibit, he was struck by the “human passion and compassion” in the work. He suggested that if the photographs were combined with

appropriate commentaries from social scientists articulating their social science implications, the photos would constitute a useful contribution to the field of visual social science. Such commentaries were solicited from social scientists around the world, and together with some 50 of Rachel's photographs, constituted the 2006 show *Visualizing Social Science* at the National Science Foundation in their Art of Science series. This volume is an extension of that exhibition.

***Structures of Participation in Digital Culture*, edited by Joe Karaganis. New York: Social Science Research Council, 2007.**



Structures of Participation in Digital Culture, edited by SSRC Program Director Joe Karaganis, explores digital technologies that are engines of cultural innovation, from the virtualization of group networks and social identities to the digital convergence of textual and audiovisual media. User-centered content production, from Wikipedia to YouTube to Open Source, has become the emblem of

this transformation, but the changes run deeper and wider than these novel organizational forms. Digital culture is also about the transformation of what it means to be a creator within a vast and growing reservoir of media, data, computational power, and communicative possibilities. We have few tools and models for understanding the power of databases, network representations, filtering techniques, digital rights management, and the other new architectures of agency and control. We have fewer accounts of how these new capacities transform our shared cultures, our understanding of them, and our capacities to act within them. Advancing that account is the goal of this volume. 

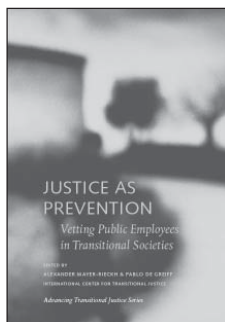
***Researching Migration: Stories from the Field*, edited by Louis DeSipio, Manuel Garcia y Griego, and Sherri Kossojdi. New York: Social Science Research Council, 2007.**



In this web book, SSRC fellows of the International Migration program reflect upon their experience conducting research on international migration to the United States. Although their essays describe the substantive findings of their research, their main focus is on the multiple methods employed in producing those findings. The narratives of methodological practices in this publication have been selected in part because they address central themes and questions of international migration studies and will be substantively relevant to the research findings of other scholars in the field. More significantly, the experiences of these researchers have broader relevance and can be useful

to all social scientists who are wondering how to cope with the methodological issues that will ultimately determine the validity of their findings, both within the social sciences and for the public debates that they hope to inform. ☞

Justice as Prevention: Vetting Public Employees in Transitional Societies, edited by Alexander Mayer-Rieckh and Pablo de Greiff. New York: Social Science Research Council, 2007.



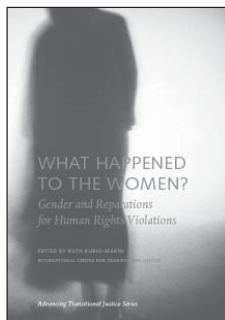
Countries emerging from armed conflict or authoritarian rule face difficult questions about what to do with public employees who perpetrated past human rights abuses and the institutional structures that allowed such abuses to happen. *Justice as Prevention: Vetting Public Employees in Transitional Societies* examines the transitional reform known as “vetting”—the process by

which abusive or corrupt employees are excluded from public office. More than a means of punishing individuals, vetting represents an important transitional justice measure aimed at reforming institutions and preventing the recurrence of abuses.

Justice as Prevention is the result of a multiyear project of the International Center for Transitional Justice that included human rights lawyers, experts on police and judicial reform, and scholars of transitional justice and reconciliation. It includes case studies of Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Czech Republic, El Salvador, the former German Democratic Republic, Greece, Hungary, Poland, and South Africa, as well as chapters on cross-cutting themes such as due process, information management, and intersections with other institutional reforms. This book is the second volume in the SSRC/ICTJ Advancing Transitional Justice Series. ☞

What Happened to the Women? Gender and Reparations for Human Rights Violations, edited by Ruth Rubio-Marín. New York: Social Science Research Council, 2007.

Women face a double marginalization under authoritarian regimes and during and after violent conflicts. Nonetheless, reparations programs are rarely designed to address the needs of women victims. *What Happened to the Women? Gender and Reparations for Human Rights Violations* argues for the introduction of a gender dimension into reparations programs in order to improve their response to female victims and their families. The volume explores gender and reparations policies in Guatemala, Peru, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, and Timor-Leste. The contributors represent a wide



spectrum of fields related to transitional justice, and include international human rights lawyers, members of truth and reconciliation commissions, and NGO representatives. This book was published in association with the International Center for Transitional Justice and the International Development Research Centre and is the first volume of the SSRC/ICTJ Advancing Transitional Justice Series. ☞

The Religious Engagements of American Undergraduates. New York: Social Science Research Council, 2007.



Recent studies of college students' attitudes toward religion suggest that the academy is no longer the bastion of secularism it was once assumed to be. According to a 2007 survey, 83 percent of American college students are affiliated with some denomination or religion, and nearly four in five say they believe in God. In the

interest of making sense of these new realities, the SSRC has published a pamphlet and an online guide, which are derived from a series of essays commissioned from leading authorities in the field of religion and American higher education, as well as from a review of current scholarship. ☞

Columbia/SSRC Books

Forthcoming:

The Measure of America: American Human Development Report, 2008–2009, by Sarah Burd-Sharps, Kristen Lewis, Eduardo Borges Martins, and William M. Rodgers III

Biosecurity Interventions: Global Health and Security in Question, edited by Andrew Lakoff and Stephen J. Collier

Privatization of Risk Series (5 volumes):

- *Health at Risk: America's Ailing Health System—and How to Heal It*, edited by Jacob S. Hacker
- *Risky Business: Political and Economic Consequences of Employment Insecurity*, edited by Katherine S. Newman
- *Disaster and the Politics of Intervention*, edited by Andrew Lakoff
- *The Risks of Prescription Drugs*, edited by Donald Light
- *Pensions, Social Security, and the Privatization of Risk*, edited by Jason Furman

Publications

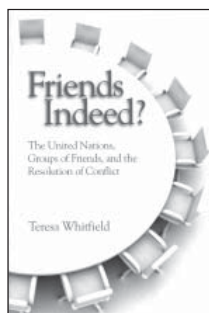
ICT Infrastructure in Emerging Asia: Policy and Regulatory Roadblocks, edited by Rohan Samarajiva and Ayesha Zainudeen. Canada: Sage India/IDRC, 2008.



An outcome of the Information Technology and International Cooperation Program, this volume brings together scholars, practitioners, former regulators and policy makers to address the problem of expanding information and communication technology (ICT) connectivity in emerging Asia. It centrally engages the widespread claim that technology by itself—independent of policy and

regulatory reform—can improve access to ICTs. In doing so, it shows that while complex workarounds are possible, they are significantly less effective than the appropriate policy and regulatory reforms.

Friends Indeed?: The United Nations, Groups of Friends, and the Resolution of Conflict, by Teresa Whitfield. Washington, DC: United States Institute of Peace Press, 2007.

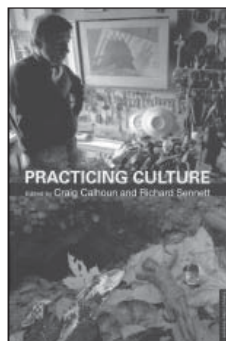


Addressing an increasingly important and greatly understudied phenomenon in international affairs, this groundbreaking volume analyzes the formation, actions, and efficacy of groups of states created to support UN peacemaking and peace operations. While these groups—Friends of the Secretary-General and related mechanisms—may represent just one small component of the United

Nations' increased involvement in conflict management, they have fast become a critical element in today's system of global-security governance.

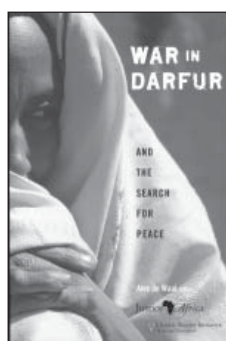
Bringing to the study a rare combination of both a scholarly eye and an insider's perspective of the United Nations, SSRC Program Director Teresa Whitfield provides an overview of the types of groups and coalitions that have been actively engaged in issues of peace and security within the UN sphere and identifies five core factors for their success. She also offers case studies of El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Georgia, Western Sahara, and East Timor, illustrating in a comparative manner the utility and limitations of groups of Friends under widely different conditions.

Practicing Culture, edited by Craig Calhoun and Richard Sennett. New York: Routledge, 2007.



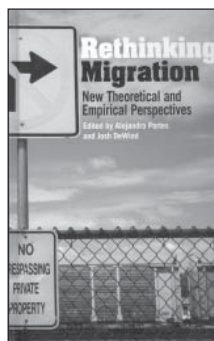
Practicing Culture, co-edited by SSRC President Craig Calhoun, revitalizes the field of cultural sociology with an emphasis not on abstract theoretical debates but on showing how to put theoretical sources to work in empirical research. The book reshapes and invigorates the sociology of culture through enhanced connections to interdisciplinary social theory and to related fields such as the Sociology of Knowledge and Ethnography.

War in Darfur and the Search for Peace, edited by Alex de Waal. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2007.



War in Darfur and the Search for Peace, edited by SSRC Program Director Alex de Waal, is a series of essays by leading Sudanese and international specialists on Darfur, combining original research and analyses. The book provides in-depth analysis of the origins and dimensions of the conflict, including detailed accounts of the evolution of ethnic and religious identities, the breakdown of local administration, and regional dimensions to the conflict. The study also focuses on the search for peace, including documentation and analysis of the warring parties' ideologies and agendas and how they have changed in the course of the conflict.

Rethinking Migration: New Theoretical and Empirical Perspectives, edited by Alejandro Portes and Josh DeWind. New York: Berghahn Books, 2007.



This volume, co-edited by SSRC Program Director Josh DeWind, takes stock of recent advancements in social science research in both Europe and the United States toward understanding central aspects of international migration. The focus is on conceptual, methodological, and theoretical contributions that have emerged out of empirical research with regard to state policies and interests toward migration, dual

citizenship, incorporation, transnational ties, entrepreneurship, illegal migration, intergenerational incorporation, and religion. The book shows how different approaches on each continent complement and speak to one another, thus contributing to the internationalization of migration studies.

Nations Matter: Citizenship, Solidarity, and the Cosmopolitan Dream, by Craig Calhoun. London, New York: Routledge, 2007.



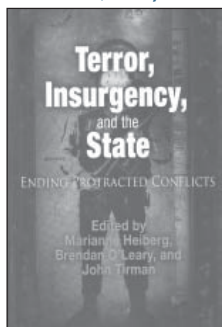
Nations Matter, written by SSRC President Craig Calhoun, argues that pursuing a purely postnational politics is premature at best and possibly dangerous. Despite all the evils perpetrated in its name, nationalism is not a mere moral mistake. It provides solidarity vital to projects of social inclusion and distributive justice. It offers potential for integration across lines of ethnic and other differences. It supports investment in public institutions rather than privatization. Nations are also bases for contesting neoliberal versions of globalization that threaten social institutions built through generations of struggle. Rather than wishing nationalism away, Calhoun argues, it is important to transform it.

Financing Innovation in the United States: 1870 to the Present, edited by Naomi R. Lamoreaux and Kenneth L. Solokoff. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2007.



This pioneering volume, a product of an SSRC working group, examines the ways in which innovation is funded in the United States. Leading economists and economic historians analyze how inventors and entrepreneurs have raised funds for their projects at different stages of U.S. economic development, beginning with the post-Civil War period of the Second Industrial Revolution. The studies make it clear that methods of funding innovation—whether in the auto industry or information technology—have important implications for both the direction of technological change and the competitive dynamism of the economy.

Terror, Insurgency, and the State: Ending Protracted Conflicts, edited by Marianne Heiberg, Brendan O'Leary, and John Tirman. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2007.



This project, a collaboration between the SSRC and the Norwegian Institute for International Affairs, brings together distinguished scholars with extensive field experience studying militant groups. A critical question for diplomats, practitioners of conflict-resolution, and scholars is how conflicts can be brought to an end early, before more blood is shed, money

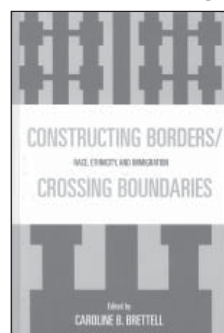
squandered, or creative opportunities lost. Each conflict may have distinctive traits, but each possesses characteristics and tendencies that are universal and that can be turned toward reducing violence and terminating hostilities with some sense that justice has not been sidelined.

World Development, edited by Eric Hershberg, Kaoru Nabeshima, and Shahid Yusuf. Vol 35, 2007.



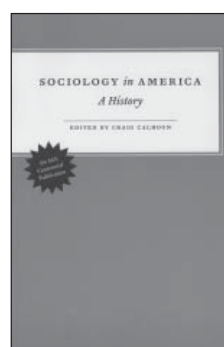
This special issue, a joint project of the SSRC and the Development Economic Research Group at the World Bank, explores the nature and scope of university-industry linkages in Eastern and Southern Asia. In addition to analyzing the nature of university-industry linkages in each of the 8 countries analyzed in the 13 case studies, the original research commissioned explores the impact of UIIs on the spatial dimensions of economic activity, with particular attention to the clustering of knowledge-based development in urban agglomerations.

Constructing Borders/Crossing Boundaries: Race, Ethnicity, and Immigration, edited by Caroline B. Brettell. Lanham, MD: Lexington Books, 2007.



The essays in this volume, a result of the SSRC International Migration Program, tackle the construction and significance of race and ethnicity as boundary-making processes among diverse immigrant populations in the United States. The individual scholars contributing to this volume model, deploy, and explain notions of “borders” and “boundaries” in various ways, but collectively they emphasize the fluidity of racial and ethnic identities that are shaped, negotiated, and contested in specific contexts and situations.

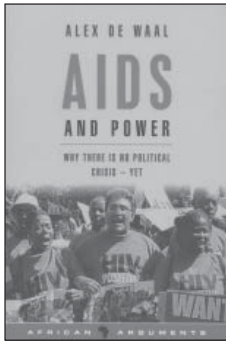
Sociology in America: A History, edited by Craig Calhoun. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2007.



Though the word “sociology” was coined in Europe, the field of sociology grew most dramatically in America. Despite that disproportionate influence, American sociology has never been the subject of an extended historical examination. To remedy that situation—and to celebrate the centennial of the American Sociological Association—SSRC President Craig

Calhoun assembled a team of leading sociologists to produce *Sociology in America*. Rather than a story of great sociologists or departments, *Sociology in America* is a true history of an often disparate field—and a deeply considered look at the ways sociology developed intellectually and institutionally.

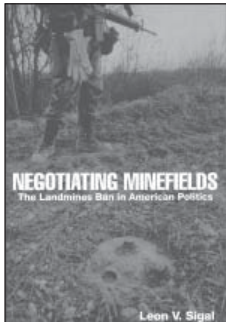
***AIDS and Power: Why There is No Political Crisis—Yet*, by Alex de Waal. New York: Palgrave MacMillan, 2006.**



In *AIDS and Power*, SSRC Program Director Alex de Waal explains why social and political life in Africa goes on in a remarkably normal way, and how political leaders have successfully managed the AIDS epidemic so as to overcome any threats to their power. Partly because of pervasive denial, AIDS is not a political priority for electorates, and therefore not for democratic leaders either. AIDS

activists have not directly challenged the political order, instead using international networks to promote a rights-based approach to tackling the epidemic. African political systems have proven resilient in the face of AIDS's stresses, and rulers have learned to co-opt international AIDS efforts to their own political ends. *AIDS and Power* concludes that without political incentives for HIV prevention, this failure will persist.

***Negotiating Minefields: The Landmines Ban in American Politics*, by Leon V. Sigal. New York: Routledge, 2006.**



Against all odds, the International Campaign to Ban Landmines helped to enact a global treaty banning antipersonnel mines in 1997. For that signal achievement it was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. In *Negotiating Minefields: The Landmines Ban in American Politics*, SSRC Program Director Leon Sigal shows how a handful of NGOs got more than 100 countries to outlaw

a weapon that their armies had long used. Yet, despite this monumental effort, the campaign failed to get the United States to sign the treaty. Drawing on extensive internal documents and interviews with U.S. officials and ban campaigners, Sigal tells the inside story of the in-fighting inside the Clinton administration, in the Pentagon, and within the ban campaign itself that led to this major setback for an otherwise unprecedented, successful global effort.

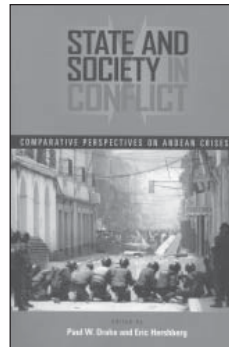
***Democracy and the State in the New Southern Europe*, edited by Richard Gunther, Nikiforos Diamandouros and Dimitri Sotiropoulos. New York: Oxford University Press, 2006.**



socio-economic development and Europeanization.

This volume, a product of an SSRC working group, analyzes the evolution of public policies and the changing roles and structure of the state in Greece, Italy, Portugal, and Spain since the 1960s. It contributes to work on recent democratic regime transition in southern Europe, demonstrating how the state has responded to the challenges associated with the processes of democratization,

***State and Society in Conflict*, edited by Paul W. Drake and Eric Hershberg. Pittsburgh, PA: University of Pittsburgh Press, 2006.**



Co-edited by former SSRC Program Director Eric Hershberg, this volume analyzes one of the most volatile regions in Latin America—the Andean states of Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia. Crises in these countries during the last twenty-five years have endangered Latin America's democracies and strained their relations with the United States.

The contributors examine the histories and politics of these nations and argue that, due to their shared history and modern circumstances, these countries are suffering a shared crisis of deteriorating relations between state and society. The solutions to these problems will have profound implications for the region and its future relations with the world.

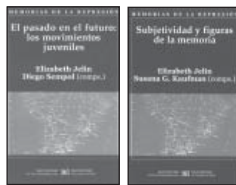
***Frontiers of Capital: Ethnographic Reflections on the New Economy*, edited by Melissa S. Fisher and Greg Downey. Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 2006.**



residents of French housing projects, women working on Wall Street, cable television programmers, and others.

The result of a workshop organized by the SSRC Program on the Corporation as a Social Institution, this book brings together ethnographies exploring how cultural practices have been altered by the radical economic and technological innovations of the New Economy. The contributors investigate changes in the practices and interactions of traders, Chinese entrepreneurs,

El pasado en el futuro: los movimientos juveniles, edited by Elizabeth Jelin and Diego Sempol, and *Subjetividad y figuras de la memoria*, edited by Elizabeth Jelin and Susana G. Kaufman. Madrid: Siglo XXI Editores, 2006.



El pasado en el futuro: los movimientos juveniles and *Subjetividad y figuras de la memoria* are the two final installments in a series of publications resulting from the SSRC program on Collective

Memory of Repression, a research

and training program undertaken between 1998-2002. The entire series consists of work produced by program fellows and faculty and has been released simultaneously in Madrid and Buenos Aires and distributed throughout the world.

Repensando las migraciones: Nuevas perspectivas teóricas y empíricas, edited by Alejandro Portes and Josh DeWind. Zacatecas, Mexico: Instituto Nacional de Migración, Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas, 2006.



This volume is a translation of a recent International Migration Review special issue on “Conceptual and Methodological Developments in the Study of International Migration.” Organized by the SSRC Migration Program, in collaboration with the Center for Migration and Development at Princeton University, and co-edited by the Program’s director, Josh DeWind,

it describes research advances related to a number of selected themes on migration in both Europe and the United States.

Multilateralism under Challenge? Power, International Order, and Structural Change, edited by Edward Newman, Ramesh Thakur, and John Tirman. Tokyo: United Nations University Press, 2006.

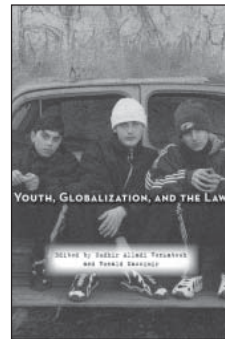


This book is the result of a collaborative project between the United Nations University and SSRC’s Program on Global Security and Cooperation. The principles, values and manifestations of multilateralism, including the United Nations, are under sustained scrutiny and assault. Their performance and effectiveness are questioned, as are their decision-making procedures and their representation according

to 21st century standards of accountability and democracy. All this has a corrosive effect on their legitimacy. *Multilateralism under Challenge?* explores the performance and future of multilateral approaches and institutions with reference to major global challenges such as international security, ter-

rorism, HIV/AIDS, environmental sustainability, economic justice, human rights and humanitarian assistance.

Youth, Globalization, and the Law, edited by Sudhir Alladi Venkatesh and Ronald Kassimir. Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 2006.



Organized by the SSRC collaborative research network on youth and globalization, this book addresses the impact of globalization on the lives of youth, focusing on the role of legal institutions and discourses. As practices and ideas travel the globe—such as the promotion and transmission of zero tolerance and retributive justice programs, the near ubiquitous acceptance of the UN Convention on the Rights of the

Child, and the transnational migration of street gangs—the legal arena is being transformed. The essays in this book offer case studies and in-depth analyses, spanning diverse settings including courts and prisons, inner-city streets, international human rights initiatives, newspaper offices, local youth organizations, and the United Nations. Drawing on everyday social practices, each chapter adds clarity to our current understanding of the ways in which ideas and practices in different parts of the world can affect youth in one particular locale.

Go to <http://publications.ssrc.org/> to access the following web publications:

- 1) *The Immanent Frame*, a blog on secularism and religion edited by Program Officer Jonathan VanAntwerpen, with contributions from such scholars as Charles Taylor, Robert Bellah, Talal Asad, Jose Casanova, and Elizabeth Shakman Hurd.
- 2) *Knowledge Rules*, a blog on the shifting methods of evaluating knowledge in the information age, edited by Research Fellow Nicolas Guilhot.
- 3) *Making Sense of Darfur*, a blog on the Darfur crisis and possible solutions, by Program Director Alex de Waal.
- 4) *Crisis in the Horn of Africa*, a forum organized by Program Director Alex de Waal, including essays on Ethiopia, Somalia, and peace and security challenges of the Horn as a whole.
- 5) *Border Battles: The U.S. Immigration Debates*, a forum organized by Program Director Josh DeWind on the claims and counterclaims about immigration and the United States.
- 6) *How Genocides End*, a forum organized by Program Director Alex de Waal and Bridget Conley-Zilkic, Committee on Conscience, U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, with comparative, theoretical and empirical studies of how episodes of mass killing are brought to an end.

New Board Members



Lincoln Chen, MD, is President of the China Medical Board, an independent foundation endowed by the wealth of John D. Rockefeller (senior) and started in 1914 to advance health in China and throughout Asia by strengthening medical education, research, and policies. Prior to joining the Board, he founded and

directed the Global Equity Initiative in Harvard University's Asia Center. Dr. Chen is Chair of the Board of Directors for CARE/USA as well as the Global Health Workforce Alliance. He serves the World Health Organization's Director-General as Special Envoy in Human Resources for Health, and is a member of the Secretary-General's Global Advisory Board to the UN Fund for International Partnership. He is a member of the Institute of Medicine, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the World Academy of Arts and Sciences.



David Coulter is a Managing Director and Senior Advisor at Warburg Pincus, where he focuses on the firm's financial services practice. Prior to this, Mr. Coulter held a series of senior executive positions at JPMorgan Chase and The Beacon Group, and served as Chairman and CEO of Bank of America Corporation.

He is a director of PG&E Corporation, Strayer Corporation, The Irvine Company, Metavante and Aeolus Re. Mr. Coulter also serves on the Boards of the Asia Society, the National Mentoring Partnership, The Fritz Institute, and the Foreign Policy Association.



Michael C. Dawson is the John D. MacArthur Professor of Political Science and the College at the University of Chicago. Prior to this appointment, Dawson was the founding director of the University of Chicago's Center for the Study of Race, Politics and Culture, and a professor at Harvard University.

Over the past decade, he has established a reputation as one of the best survey researchers in the country and the leading authority on political opinion in the African American community. Between 2000 and 2004 Dawson and Lawrence Bobo conducted six public opinion studies on the racial divide in the United States, creating the richest data on this issue that exists. They are currently working on a book

that analyzes this data. His publications include *Behind the Mule: Race, Class and African American Politics* (Princeton University Press, 1994) and *Black Visions: The Roots of Contemporary African American Mass Political Ideologies* (University of Chicago Press, 2001). He has recently been elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.



Evelyn M. Hammonds is Barbara Gutmann Rosenkrantz Professor of the History of Science and of African and African American Studies at Harvard University and became Harvard's first Senior Vice Provost for Faculty Development and Diversity in July 2005. She

is the author of *Childhood's Deadly Scourge: The Campaign to Control Diphtheria in New York City, 1880-1930* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 1999). She co-edited *Gender and Scientific Authority* (University of Chicago Press, 1996) with Barbara Laslett, Sally G. Kohl and Helen Longino, and she is completing two new books on the history of race in science and medicine. Dr. Hammonds earned a Ph.D. in the History of Science from Harvard University, an S.M. in Physics from MIT, a B.E.E. in Electrical Engineering from the Georgia Institute of Technology, and a B.S. in Physics from Spelman College. She is an Associate Member of the Broad Institute of Harvard/MIT. Dr. Hammonds serves as a member of the Boards of the University of California Humanities Research Institute, the Association of American Colleges and Universities, and the Museum of Science, Boston.



Michael D. Kennedy is professor of sociology and director of the Center for Russian and Eastern European Studies and the Center for European Studies/European Union Center at the University of Michigan. His recent scholarship addresses the relationship between cultural and global transformations

through social movements and knowledge systems and practice, evident in these two co-edited volumes: *Globalizations and Social Movements: Culture, Power, and the Transnational Public Sphere* (University of Michigan Press, 2000) and *Responsibility in Crisis: Knowledge Politics and Global Publics* (University of Michigan Scholarly Publishing Office, 2004). His current empirical work focuses on the cultural articulation of democracy, peace, and energy security in Europe and Eurasia. This study builds on his previous work in the sociology of social change in Eastern Europe, with two monographs, *Professionals, Power and Solidarity in Poland* (Cambridge University Press, 1991) and *Cultural Formations of Postcommunism: Emancipation, Transition, Nation, and War* (University of Minnesota Press, 2002), and several edited and co-edited collections. Professor Kennedy has received awards in recognition of his teaching, including the Class of 1923 Memorial Teaching Award and the University

Teaching Award. Poland's President, Aleksander Kwasniewski, presented Professor Kennedy with the Gold Cross of Merit in 1999 to recognize the contributions he has made to scholarship and education about Poland.



James A. Leach is the Director of the Institute of Politics of the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. Prior to his appointment, Leach taught at the Woodrow Wilson School of Princeton University where he was John L. Weinberg Visiting Professor of Public and International Affairs. Before joining the Princeton faculty, he served 30 years as a representative in Congress where he chaired the Banking and Financial Services Committee, the Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, and the Congressional-Executive Commission on China. Leach attended Princeton, the School of Advanced International Studies of Johns Hopkins, and the London School of Economics. He holds eight honorary degrees, has received decorations from two foreign governments, and is the recipient of the Wayne Morse Integrity in Politics Award, the Woodrow Wilson Award from Johns Hopkins, the Adlai Stevenson Award from the United Nations Association, and the Edger Wayburn Award from the Sierra Club. Leach serves on the board of several public companies and three non-profit organizations – the Century Foundation, the Kettering Foundation, and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and formerly served as a trustee of Princeton University.



Ellen Levy is currently a Managing Director at Silicon Valley Connect, a Network Advisor to global venture capital firm Draper Fisher Jurvetson, and a strategist at the Internet company LinkedIn. She was the Director of Industry Collaboration & Research at Stanford University's Media X, a program that facilitated collaboration between Stanford scholars and corporate leaders. She continues her work with universities as an Industry Fellow at Berkeley's Center for Entrepreneurship in the School of Engineering, and as a member of the Board of Councilors for USC Steven's Innovation Institute. Recently, she served as a Deputy Chair in Global Health for the 2007 Clinton Global Initiative. She received her B.S. from the University of Michigan and her M.A./ Ph.D. in cognitive psychology from Stanford University. Her non-profit board activities include Child Family Health International and the Mental Illness and Neuroscience Discovery Institute (2005-2006).



Claudio Lomnitz is director of the Center for the Study of Ethnicity and Race at Columbia University and the editor of *Public Culture*, an interdisciplinary journal of cultural studies published by the Duke University Press. Prior to joining Columbia University, Lomnitz was Distinguished Professor of Anthropology and Historical Studies at the New School of Social Research and, before that, taught at the University of Chicago and New York University. He is the author of *Exits from the Labyrinth: Culture and Ideology in Mexican National Space* (University of California Press, 1992); *Death and the Idea of Mexico* (The MIT Press, 2005); and *Deep Mexico, Silent Mexico: An Anthropology of Nationalism* (University of Minnesota Press, 2001). Lomnitz writes a weekly column in the Mexico City newspaper *Excelsior*.



Claude Steele is director of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences and the former Lucie Stern Professor in the Social Sciences at Stanford University. Throughout his career he has been interested in how people cope with threats to their self-image. His theory of self-affirmation describes processes for coping with this threat, and his theory of stereotype threat describes how negative group stereotypes can affect important behaviors, such as intellectual performance and intergroup relations. Dr. Steele holds a Ph. D. from The Ohio State University, and honorary doctorates from the University of Chicago and Yale University. He is a fellow of the APS and American Psychological Association, and a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the National Academy of Education. Dr. Steele is the recipient of a Cattell Fellowship, the Gordon Allport Prize, the William James Fellow Award from the APS, and the Kurt Lewin Prize from the Society for the Scientific Study of Social Issues. He received the Senior Award for Distinguished Contributions to Psychology in the Public Interest and the Distinguished Scientific Contribution Award from the APA. He was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 2003.



Michael J. Watts is Class of '63 Professor of Geography and Development Studies and Director of the Center for African Studies at University of California, Berkeley where he has taught for thirty years. His work focuses on the intersection between political economy, culture and power. His research has explored gender and household dynamics and irrigation politics in Senegambia, Islam in Nigeria, and the political economy and political ecology of oil. His most recent project is a pictorial history of oil in the Niger Delta, Nigeria.

New Staff Members

Thomas Asher joined the SSRC as a program officer for the Islam and Muslims in World Contexts grants program. He holds a doctorate in anthropology from the University of Chicago. Prior to joining the Council, Asher served as the acting executive director for Food Aid Management, where he monitored humanitarian relief programs and worked with USAID in documenting best practices and measurable indices for food security programs.

Minna Aslama is program officer for the Media, Technology, & Culture program. She recently finalized her Doctoral thesis for the University of Helsinki where she has worked as researcher for various projects, including The Media Between Culture and Commerce Project by the European Science Foundation, and the research-advocacy project on Global Media Monitoring of news media (GMMP, 1995, 2000, 2005).

Tatiana Carayannis is associate director of the Conflict Prevention and Peace Forum. She earned her Masters of Philosophy in political science at the Graduate School of the City University of New York in 2001. Carayannis is currently working on her second book, a history of the first UN peace-keeping mission in the Congo, 1960-1964.

Mary-Lea Cox has returned to the council as the director of communications. She initially joined the SSRC in 1991 as the first Tokyo administrator of the Abe Fellowship Program. She received her doctorate in government from the University of Essex in 1989. She has recently worked as the editorial director in Columbia University's Office of Communications and Public Affairs and as the communications director for the Carnegie Council on Ethics and International Affairs.

Jim Della-Giacoma is an associate director of the Conflict Prevention and Peace Forum. He received his Masters in Asian studies from the University of New South Wales in 1994. Della-Giacoma's most recent article is a review of four books entitled "The Violent Archipelago: Rethinking its Place in History," and was published in the Cornell journal *Indonesia*.

Nicolas Guilhot is a SSRC research fellow and holds a doctorate in social and political science from the European University Institute. Since his arrival at the SSRC, Guilhot has organized an international workshop on the history of international relations theory with the support of the Rockefeller Archive Center and a blog called "Knowledge Rules."

Nina McCoy is the SSRC's Vietnam representative for the Vietnam Program. She earned her Masters in Public Health from the University of Hawaii, Manoa in 1988 and her Masters in education from the School for International Training in 1985. She recently completed context and donor mapping papers on the Ha Noi School of Public Health, the National Pediatrics Hospital and Da Nang and Khanh Hoa provinces, all related to Atlantic Philanthropies' grants made to various international and Vietnamese institutions in the Population Health Program (PHP).

Camille Peretz is program officer of the Dissertation Proposal Development Fellowship (DPDF). She studied Modern European History at the Université Paris I Panthéon Sorbonne. A Fulbright Fellow, she received her PhD in Modern European History from Columbia University in 2003. Before joining the SSRC, she worked at the Institut D'Etudes Politiques de Paris (IEP) as an associate director at the American Center.

Ravi Rajakumar is the senior web developer and associate director of communications. He earned his Masters of Fine Arts in visual arts from Rutgers University in 1996. Prior to working at the SSRC, he was the webmaster for Columbia University's Office of Public Affairs and The Earth Institute at Columbia.

Srirupa Roy is the program officer and senior advisor to the South Asia Program and also works on International Research Collaboration. She received her doctorate in political science from the University of Pennsylvania in 1999. Roy is also associate professor of political science at the University of Massachusetts-Amherst.

The SSRC has also added a number of program coordinators to its staff. **Sam Carter** is coordinator to the President's office. **Katherine Long** coordinates SSRC programs on K-12 and post-secondary education. **Daniel Murphy** coordinates projects on the environment and health in South China. **Kim Pereira** is coordinator to the education program. Neal Proffitt coordinates the Dissertation Proposal Development Fellowship program. **Elsa Ransom** is program coordinator for the International Dissertation Research Fellowship program. **Nicole Restruck** coordinates the Abe Fellowship program and the Japan program. **Nickisha Stephenson** is the community outreach coordinator for the Research Partnership for New York City Schools. **Kelly Westphalen** is coordinator to the Executive Director's office. **Debra Yoo** manages production for the publications office. **Craig Zheng** is coordinator to the communications team. The SSRC has also welcomed **Melissa Aronczyk** as a new editor to the publications office.



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