

The MacMillan Center



Fall 2008

Yale

The MacMillan Report Debuts Online

The MacMillan Center launched a new Internet show called "The MacMillan Report" on October 22 on its web site at www.yale.edu/macmillanreport.

The MacMillan Report features one-on-one interviews with Yale faculty in international and area studies about their research. Hosted by Marilyn Wilkes, Public Affairs Director at the MacMillan Center, the show airs on Wednesdays at noon during the academic year. Each webisode runs between 15 and 25 minutes long.

Thomas Pogge, Leitner Professor of Philosophy and International Affairs, was interviewed for the first webisode about a nonprofit organization he leads called Incentives for Global Health and its new flagship proposal, the Health Impact Fund. Other faculty interviews include Marica Inhorn, William K. Lanman Jr. Professor of Anthropology and International Affairs and Chair, Council on Middle East Studies, on the social impact of infertility and assisted reproductive technologies in the Middle East; Alec Stone Sweet, Leitner Professor of Law, Politics, and International Studies, on the impact of the European



Marilyn Wilkes, Public Affairs Director at the MacMillan Center, interviews Professor Thomas Pogge for "The MacMillan Report's" first webisode.

Convention on human rights on national legal systems; Kalyanakrishnan Sivaramakrishnan, Chair, South Asian Studies and Professor, Anthropology, School of Forestry & Environmental Studies, on environmental conflicts in India; Philip Gorski, Professor of Sociology and Co-

Director of the Center for Comparative Research at Yale, on civil religion; and Dean Karlan, Professor of Economics, on Innovations for Poverty Action and commitment contracts.

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Yale India Initiative Announced

On November 17, Yale University President Richard C. Levin announced details of the Yale India Initiative in a ceremony in New Delhi, India, attended by representatives of India's academic, civil society, corporate, and government communities.

The Yale India Initiative is the broadest and most ambitious interdisciplinary effort of its kind to date, and it will position Yale University among the world's pre-eminent institutions for the study of and engagement with India and South Asia.

Yale's India Initiative will create new faculty positions and new curriculum across the arts and sciences disciplines, as well as Yale's professional schools of architecture, environmental studies, law, management, medicine, public health, and nursing. The Initiative will also expand the University's visibility in and engagement with India and South Asia through intensified student recruitment efforts, faculty and student exchanges, research partnerships, and leadership education.

Yale has committed \$30 million of its own unrestricted endowment resources to this enterprise, and it expects to raise at least \$20 million from donors within the next year. Fully developed, with the support of additional donors over the next several years, the planned additions to

Yale's current academic programs on India and South Asia will require endowment resources of \$75 million (or approximately 375 crore Indian rupees at present exchange rates).

Yale President Richard C. Levin stated: "The rise of India since the 1990s into a nation of global economic and geopolitical consequence compels Yale to provide a deep and rich curriculum covering all aspects of Indian civilization – its languages and literatures, religions, and history, as well as its politics, economics, and society. We also need to engage with the problems that confront contemporary India: equitable and sustainable economic development, and public health."

A gift of \$5 million from Rohini and Nandan Nilekani and a leadership gift from Dinakar Singh '90 have enabled Yale to leverage its own resources and fundraising to catalyze the Yale India Initiative.

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Inhorn Appointed to International Interdisciplinary Professorship

Professor Marcia Inhorn has been appointed to an International Interdisciplinary Professorship by the MacMillan Center. Inhorn's title is William K. Lanman Jr. Professor of Anthropology and International Affairs. She is also serving as Chair of the Council of Middle East Studies at the MacMillan Center.



Professor Inhorn, who comes to Yale from the University of Michigan, is a specialist on the Middle East. Her research interests revolve around science and technology studies (STS), gender and feminist theory (including masculinity studies), religion and bioethics, globalization and global health, cultures of biomedicine and ethnomedicine, stigma and human suffering. Over the past 20 years, Professor Inhorn has conducted multi-sited research on the social impact of infertility and assisted reproductive technologies (ARTs) in Egypt, Lebanon, the United Arab Emirates, and Arab America. She is the author of three books on the subject, *Local Babies, Global Science: Gender, Religion, and In Vitro Fertilization in Egypt* (Routledge, 2003), *Infertility and Patriarchy: The Cultural Politics of Gender and Family Life in Egypt* (U Pennsylvania Press, 1996) and *Quest for Conception: Gender, Infertility, and Egyptian Medical Traditions* (U Pennsylvania Press, 1994), which have won the American Anthropological Association's Eileen Basker Prize and Diana Forsythe Prize for outstanding feminist anthropological research in the areas of gender, health, science, technology, and biomedicine.

"I am delighted to announce this appointment," said Ian Shapiro, Henry R. Luce Director, the MacMillan Center. "The International Interdisciplinary Professorships are a major part of President Levin's initiative to internationalize the University. The work of Professor Inhorn dovetails in important ways with the MacMillan Center's research initiatives."



Yuyanapaq: To Remember

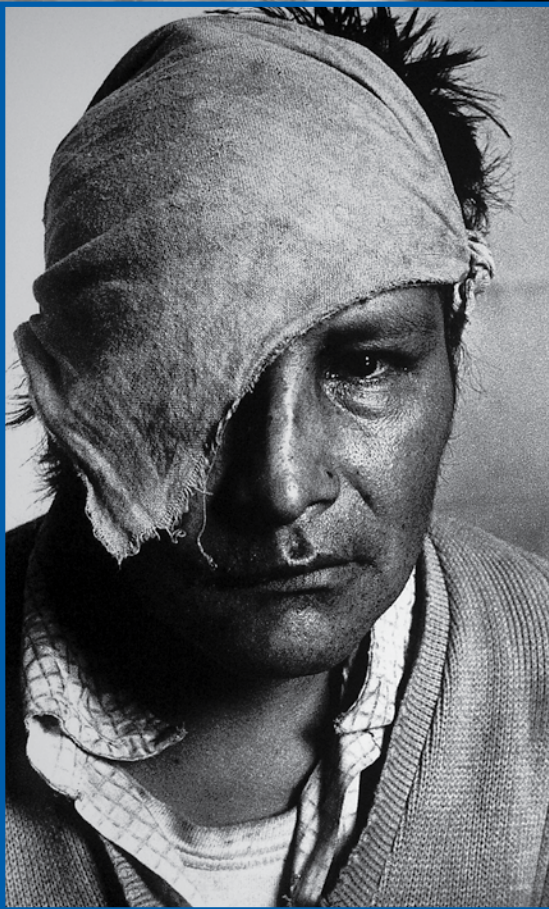
Seventy thousand Peruvians were killed between 1980 and 2000 by the guerrillas of Shining Path (*Sendero Luminoso*) and the government in its war against them. The vast majority were Quechua-speaking peasants. “Yuyanapaq: To Remember,” a monthlong photography exhibit at the John Slade Ely House, commemorates the killings and other human rights violations, and Peru’s Truth and Reconciliation Commission, which was created in response to the atrocities. The inaugural lecture on October 16 featured Narda Henríquez, a faculty member from the Catholic University of Peru and a researcher for the Commission.

Sendero Luminoso splintered from the Peruvian Communist Party and began a campaign of terror against the government of Fernando Belaunde Terry in 1980. It recruited some supporters among the peasantry when it attacked individuals and institutions the peasants hated or feared, but it also forced many peasants to join, and killed many who resisted.

When Alberto Fujimori was elected president in 1990, he responded much more forcefully to the uprising than had his predecessors, a stance that made him popular with many Peruvians but also led to massive human rights violations by the government. After *Sendero*’s leader, former philosophy professor Abimael Guzmán, was captured in 1992, *Sendero*’s power and control declined. He was sentenced to life in prison. For the rest of the decade, Fujimori’s government was responsible for more of the violations.

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) began in 2001, and for more than two years it collected testimony from 17,000 victims, three-quarters of them Quechua-speaking. In her presentation, Henríquez pointed out that the TRC found that a total of 69,280 people were probably killed (including those who disappeared), “exceeding the total of deaths in all external conflicts and civil wars Peru has had since independence in 1821.” Rural, indigenous people were the main targets, which she said “demonstrates the veiled racism in Peruvian society.” The Commission found that the Shining Path was responsible for the majority of human rights violations and deaths (54 percent), but the armed forces were responsible for a higher percentage of crimes against women, including 83 percent of the rapes reported to the Commission. All the testimonies – of victims and witnesses – and the studies of the Commission are available in a public archive.

“The TRC is different from other commissions because they had to deal not only with what the state had done, regarding violations of human rights, but also what an insurgent group did,” Henríquez said in an interview after her presentation. Another difference with other TRCs is that they ended with an amnesty and didn’t go on with trials. But in Peru, the Commission considered that some cases should proceed to trial. President Fujimori is currently on trial. “This is the great achievement in Peru of the human rights national movement and the international movement, because, after Fujimori fled to Japan in 1999, then he went to Chile, and we got him back after a big effort,” Henríquez noted. “The national and international human rights movement was very important for us.”



Photos: (from top to bottom): A woman shows the photo ID of a relative who disappeared in Ayacucho. Ayacucho 1984. Photo by Vera Lentz.

In the Huamanga Hospital, Celestino Cente, a peasant from Iquicha (Huanta), recovers from the wounds inflicted with a machete by members of the Shining Path. Huamanga, Ayacucho, 1983. Photo by Oscar Medrao. Source: Caretas

On June 18 and 19, 1987, the “Day of Heroism” is celebrated in the San Fernando Medical School (San Marcos University). Shining Path gave this title to commemorate the uprisings of the Lurigancho, El Fronton, and Santa Barbara prisons, when an indeterminate number of inmates were killed. Lima, June 1987. Photo by Vera Lentz.



The “Yuyanapaq: To Remember” exhibit was sponsored by the Council on Latin American and Iberian Studies at the MacMillan Center, Yale Law School’s Orville H. Schell, Jr. Center for International Human Rights, and the Program on Order, Conflict, and Violence at the MacMillan Center.

PIER Visits the Southern Cone

The 2008 PIER-Latin America Summer Institute, titled “The Southern Cone: Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay,” was an intensive, educational, and exciting week. Forty teachers from six states gathered in New Haven to learn about the commonalities and differences within this region of Latin America. Participants heard from a variety of prominent academics who spoke about topics such as the region’s independence period, indigenous groups, economic issues, political trends, literature, film, and art. Local educators took part in sharing best practices, allowing for discussion and brainstorming among the participants. Participants were also treated to a tango performance and lessons at the conclusion of the week’s program, provided by local group *Tango Sueño*.

As an extension of the institute, seven educators took part in an international field study trip, “Historical Memory and the Nation: Argentina Past and Present.” The group stayed in downtown Buenos Aires, close to the Congress building, and witnessed firsthand one of the largest political protests in Argentine history. Participants engaged in visits to various non-governmental organizations, such as *Memoria Abierta* and the *Abuelas de Plaza de Mayo*. Thanks to recent Yale graduates Jess Heyman and Noah Dobin-Bernstein, the group also took a tour of a variety of memorials in Buenos Aires, such as the ESMA (the former naval academy, which was the largest detention and torture center during the military dictatorship, and has recently been turned into a museum), the Club Atlético, the Parque de Memoria, and a workers’ cooperative in the town of La Matanza. Other highlights of the field study included the Evita Museum, participating in the *Madres de Plaza de Mayo*’s weekly protest march, a tango show, and a

day trip to Colonia del Sacramento, Uruguay. Through this intensive study, participants gained a deeper understanding of the complicated study of memory, and the ways in which the Argentine nation has chosen to remember and to grow from certain aspects of its history, and they returned home with a variety of new material to incorporate into the classroom.



Fifty Years of Revolution in Cuba

The Yale community had the unique opportunity to contemplate, debate, and explore the lessons, experience and legacies of the 1959 Cuban Revolution on the eve of its fiftieth anniversary. Intended to bring together the views and perspectives of intellectuals and historic activists with deeply personal roots in the political process of the Revolution, *50 Years of Revolution in Cuba* hosted a series of events from October 2 through December 3, 2008, at Yale University that included intimate seminars with students and faculty, public lectures, and interactive film presentations with filmmakers. The project was sponsored by the MacMillan Center, Council on Latin American and Iberian Studies, and Ethnicity, Race and Migration.

Eighty-seven-year-old writer Carlos Franqui launched the series on October 2 that began with a meeting of Cuban-American, Cuban and other interested students at la Casa Cultural. Speaking as a founder of the clandestine underground of the 26th of July Movement to topple the Batista dictatorship and then as one of Fidel Castro’s top advisors who quickly became his principal critic, Franqui regaled students with mesmerizing stories of his activism on behalf of radical social change in Cuba before 1959, as well as his tragic personal struggle to come to grips with the rise of what he described as a “traitorous distortion” of the Revolution into a totalitarian dictatorship. Students also asked Franqui, who now directs the anti-Castro magazine *Cartas de Cuba*, about contemporary events in Cuba and how Cubans might react to the election victory of Obama over McCain. Interestingly, Franqui predicted that an Obama victory would necessarily destabilize the Raúl Castro-led regime because it would galvanize the vanguard of black Cubans and young people. On the second day of his visit to Yale, Franqui led an extraordinary two-hour discussion of two of his most important books,

de la Fuente of the University of Pittsburgh, and Peter Kornbluh of the National Security Archive discussed how viewing Cuba through the lens of the Cold War obscures the daily lives and “real-life” political perspectives of average citizens in Cuba.

On December 3, veteran Los Angeles filmmaker Glenn Gebhard discussed the challenges of shooting documentary films in Cuba. “I hope to share my own personal journey as I went from understanding the myth of Cuba to the reality of what the Revolution really was,” says Gebhard. Yale is one of the primary beneficiaries of that journey, as Gebhard has recently donated much of his collection of uncut oral history interviews and related materials to Yale University Manuscripts and Archives at Sterling Memorial Library. Gathered between 1994 and the present, the collection not only includes highly unusual footage from Cuba’s post-Soviet “Special Period” but also a three-hour interview that Gebhard and Guerra conducted with Carlos Franqui during the course of Franqui’s October visit to Yale.



From left to right: Carlos Franqui; unidentified man; Che Guevara; and Fidel Castro.



Elizabeth (“Betita”) Martínez signs a copy of her book, “The Youngest Revolution,” for a student.

Family Portrait with Fidel (1981) and *Cuba, the Revolution: Myth of Reality?* (2006). Attended by Professor Lillian Guerra’s graduate seminar on the Revolution, several undergraduates, interested New Haven residents, Latin American curator Cesar Rodriguez, and faculty members Carlos Eire and Margarita Tórtora, the seminar explored the most contradictory facets of Cuba’s state-directed political process, including the attitudes of *fidelistas* supporters and little-known aspects of its top leaders’ efforts to marginalize anti-Communist members of the 26th of July Movement, including Carlos Franqui himself.



“...I went from understanding the myth of Cuba to the reality of what the Revolution really was.”

– Glenn Gebhard

On October 23, Elizabeth (“Betita”) Martínez, legendary Chicana activist and co-founder of the Student Nonviolence Coordinating Committee that spearheaded the Civil Rights Movement in the 1960s, gave two presentations – first, a discussion of her groundbreaking 1967 memoir on revolutionary Cuba, *The Youngest Revolution*, and second, a public lecture on the history of Chicano and Mexican activism at Ezra Stiles College. Betita’s visit, like Franqui’s, inspired interest from beyond the Yale community and her talks were attended by former Yale alumni, faculty from surrounding institutions as well as an older generation of Connecticut residents who remembered her significance to the struggles of farm workers for more just labor and living conditions.

On November 6, three top scholars in the fields of Cuban history and the history of U.S. foreign policy in Latin America participated in a panel on the legacies and lessons of the Cuban Revolution, as well as the impact of U.S. Cold War policies on the long-term resilience of the Castro regime. Jorge Domínguez of Harvard University, Alejandro



Jorge Domínguez



Alejandro de la Fuente



Peter Kornbluh

Africanists Discuss Language in Popular Culture

Over a weekend in October, 40 researchers on African languages in popular culture met at Yale to examine new phenomena in Africa as local languages respond to the various impacts of political and economic events and of globalization. The conference was organized by the Yale Program in African Languages, chaired by Director Kiarie Wa'Njogu. It was funded by a gift from Brandon Fradd, a Friend for the African Studies Council, whose generosity made it possible for some scholars from Africa, Europe, and the U.S. to attend the meeting.



(isiZulu, Sesotho, English, and Afrikaans) in Johannesburg-Soweto, South Africa. Some papers examined occurrences of these new forms in text and music, as others attempted to define them.

Though English, French, and Portuguese will continue to hold prestigious positions in Sub-Saharan African countries, there is no doubt that the most, and the most intimate, emotional and powerful communication between Africans will continue to take place through the medium of their own languages. This conference highlighted the energy and creativity of the popular sector of this communication. A follow-up conference is planned for 2010.

Researchers on African languages in popular culture from Africa, Europe, and the U.S. gathered at a conference in October at the MacMillan Center organized by the Yale Program in African Languages.

Declaration, a statement of commitment to African languages drawn up at a conference held in Asmara, Eritrea in 2000, of which he was a main organizer.

The Asmara Declaration states, among other things, that:

"African languages must take on the duty, the responsibility and the challenge of speaking for the continent."

and that

"The diversity of African languages reflects the rich cultural heritage of Africa and must be used as an instrument of African unity."

In conclusion, Cantalupo reiterated that Africans need all their languages and that translators and performers from outside the continent have a vital role to play in ensuring that works by African artists reach a wide audience.

Presentations coalesced around three issues. The first is the language of new media – blogs, text messaging – and of new music genres. The second is innovative programs to combat HIV/AIDS that use African languages in songs and drama, and the third is the fluid hybrid languages that are widely used by young people in Africa's large conurbations.

Eric Charry, Associate Professor of Music at Wesleyan University and a specialist in the music of the Mandé diaspora in west Africa, addressed the conference on *Language Rhythms: Africanizing Hip Hop*. He outlined the route by which young Africans first heard, then imitated, and finally created their own rap music. Other presentations focused on the forms this vibrant new genre has taken in countries such as Senegal, Kenya and Tanzania.

With all African countries facing an urgent need to reach young people with messages about HIV/AIDS and how to avoid it, popular music and drama have been used in innovative ways to get the message across. Non-governmental organizations working in urban and rural settings in Africa know that it is essential not only to communicate in a language that young people understand intimately, but also to use a level of discourse that appeals to them. Several presenters described highly successful programs of this type in use in Kenya.

The rapid growth of major cities in Africa has brought with it an increasingly complex coexistence of languages. Young urbanites today use different languages at home and at school, and new hybrid languages are being formed – Sheng (Kiswahili and English) in Nairobi, Kenya, and Is'camtho

Yale Students Study South African Language in Fulbright-Hays Summer Program

Collaboration between Yale's Council on African Studies and other National Resource Centers for African Studies gives Yale's African Language students the opportunity to enroll in intensive language courses in Africa following their first or second year of language study. Two Yale students, Nombecisi Ndlovu, M.A. African Studies '09, and Lauren Woo '09 were selected to participate in this year's Fulbright-Hays Summer Advanced Intensive Group Project Abroad for IsiZulu in South Africa. The eight-week program took 17 graduate and undergraduates from universities across the U.S. to the University of KwaZulu-Natal for a combination of classroom instruction and immersion.

Nombecisi: Spending my summer in South Africa with the Fulbright-Hays GPA gave me an incredible perspective on the Zulu language and improved my knowledge of Zulu culture and history. The trip also displayed the strengths of the Zulu program at Yale. We were able to follow the



class with relative ease. The class trips on the weekends to different sites, including an event at a traditional Shembe Church, the Albert Luthuli Museum, and a visit with a Zulu Princess, offered the chance to use our skills and implement the knowledge we learned in the classroom.

Lauren: The Fulbright-Hays GPA provided a great setting for improving my Zulu language skills and for deepening my understanding of Zulu culture. The opportunity to interact

with a diverse range of other students who shared a passion for Zulu brought a valuable depth to the experience, and living with Zulu families in rural Maqonggo was unforgettable. The two weeks I spent with the family allowed me to better understand how historical Zulu tradition interacts with the lifestyle of modern Zulu people, and the families' warm and good-natured reception of all of us made the home-stay one of the best parts of the program.

Lauren Woo '09 and Nombecisi Ndlovu, M.A. African Studies '09.

Intramural Security Council Simulations



The Intramural Security Council Simulations at Yale (IMSCSY) is an annual debate competition where Yale College students represent their residential colleges in crisis-based simulations of United Nations committees. Hosted by the Yale International Relations Association and sponsored in part by the MacMillan Center, the conference took place on September 13 in William L. Harkness Hall.

This year, IMSCSY participants discussed a wide range of issues – historical and current – in a lively and competitive setting. Debate took place over the course of one day and was divided into two committee sessions separated by a lunch break. Committees included Historical Security Council (discussing Bosnia circa 1993), the Writers Guild of America (discussing the writers' strike of 2007-08), and the Elizabethan Privy Council (discussing the threat of Mary, Queen of Scots in 1587). The conference took students out of the classroom – where they are taught how others handled situations – and challenged their ability to

deal with those situations themselves. Besides developing students' public speaking skills, IMSCSY challenged their problem-solving acumen and their ability to act under pressure.

Even though the committees were simulations of existing ones, they were not simply reenactments of historical events; students were presented with fresh crises and expected to deal with them in a timely and efficient manner. Chloe Rossetti '11, a delegate in the Writers Guild committee, said, "My IMSCSY experience involved a mass shooting, a kidnapping, a writer's strike, job losses, financial gains, pirated DVDs, and one very intrepid *New York Times* reporter – the most fun one could possibly have on a Saturday afternoon in William Harkness Hall!"



This conference is one of the ways that the Yale International Relations Association (YIRA) fulfills its mission of promoting discussion of international issues in the Yale community. As YIRA's first event of the year, this conference served as a formal introduction to the organization for its new members. Debate was successful and entertaining, with each of its committees passing resolutions based on their discussions throughout the day. Exemplary delegates also received awards and the residential college whose delegates collectively did the best was awarded a trophy, plaque, and named "College Champion." This award went to Berkeley College.

"I was so proud of all the delegates – they came prepared with research and had an enthusiasm for debate even at 8 a.m.," said Samantha Broussard-Wilson, Co-Director of the conference. "It just goes to show the type of dedication that can be found in students at Yale."

Peace Corps USA Fellowship

The Peace Corps USA Fellowship Program at the MacMillan Center is an initiative that highlights the global knowledge and skills that can be harnessed to help address issues of local concern. Established in the spring of 2007, the Peace Corps Program provides scholarships to two outstanding returned Peace Corps volunteers to pursue graduate studies in the International Relations program. As part of the program, each fellow completes an internship in a nonprofit agency in the greater New Haven area.

The two inaugural Peace Corps fellows, Lesley Yen and Dianna English, recently completed their volunteer commitments with two New Haven organizations. Lesley, a joint degree candidate with the School of Forestry and Environmental Studies and International Relations, worked as a (Yale) President's Public Service Fellow at the Livable Cities Initiative. There she used the skills she gained as a Peace Corps volunteer in the Commonwealth of Dominica to develop a city-sponsored program to promote environmentally sustainable, affordable housing in New Haven. Dianna, a second-year graduate student in the International Relations program and a former



Dianna English and Lesley Yen

Incentives for Global Health Proposes Health Impact Fund



Incentives for Global Health, led by Thomas Pogge, Leitner Professor of Philosophy and International Affairs, is a nonprofit organization dedicated to developing market-based, systemic solutions to health challenges faced by the world's poor. In its new booklet, *The Health Impact Fund: Making New Medicines Accessible for All*, co-authored with Professor Aidan Hollis, Professor Pogge proposes the creation of the Health Impact Fund (HIF). "It is a complement to the patent regime and offers a plan to ensure better global provision of high-impact medicines," said Professor Pogge. "Pharmaceutical innovators would have the option to register any of their new products with the HIF, guaranteeing that they will make this product available worldwide at marginal cost. In exchange, they would receive from the HIF annual reward payments based on the product's global health impact. The HIF would make it profitable for innovators to develop important new medicines for neglected diseases – medicines that would be inexpensive from the start and hence accessible to poor people. The HIF would also focus the attention of registered innovators on the optimal use of their products: the rewards are paid not merely for selling the product, but for making it effective toward improving global public health."

For a copy of the booklet and additional details, visit www.yale.edu/macmillan/igh.

Peace Corps volunteer in Tanzania, applied the knowledge she developed at the Morogoro Municipal Council to her work as an advocate for immigrants at Integrated Refugee and Immigrant Services (IRIS) in New Haven.

Based on the success of this pilot program, the Peace Corps Fellowship Program is being expanded to the School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, and the School of Public Health, as well as other MacMillan Center Master's Degree programs.



Ambassador Husain Haqqani

Pakistani Ambassador at Yale

"A terrorist is defined by his actions not by his ideologies," stated the newly appointed Pakistani Ambassador to the United States, Husain Haqqani, in his talk on "Pakistan: Beyond the War on Terrorism" given on October 7, 2008. Invited by South Asian Studies Council at the MacMillan Center, the Ambassador's lecture provoked much thought and spurred a lot of interest in the Yale community.

A former associate professor of International Studies at Boston University, Ambassador Haqqani was appointed to the position of Ambassador on April 3, 2008, following the winning of office by Pakistan's new President Asif Zardari, the widower of late Benazir Bhutto. Previously he had been an acclaimed journalist, writing mainly about Afghanistan, Islamic radicalism, and South Asian Affairs. Among his numerous writing credits, the latest "Pakistan Between Mosque and Military" was accorded the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (2005).

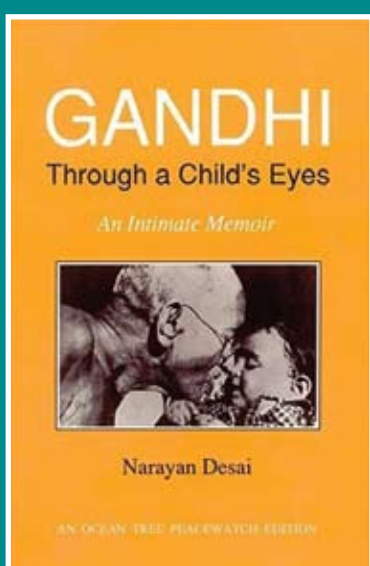
In his talk, Ambassador Haqqani weaved a flowchart of Pakistan's political history, beginning with partition and its implication on the modeling of Pakistan as a state today. He stated that post-partition Pakistan was meant to be a democratic nation in friendly

ties with India, but Pakistan evolved rather as a military-dominated state. Pakistan's alliance with the West with the aim of financing its own military ultimately led to its emergence as a Western military garrison against communist forces during the Cold War. Today, its Pashtun minority at the Afghani border have added more baggage to any possible political movement against terrorism.

Ambassador Haqqani offered a fresh perspective on terrorism in his lecture and he emphasized that under the new leadership of Zardari, Pakistan will take a strict stance against terrorism. "Pakistan will fight terrorism for its own sake, not for the sake of Washington, for at the end of the day, it's our children who get killed," said Haqqani.

In Conversation with a Living Legend

Narayan Desai, eminent peace activist from Gujarat, India, offered an enlightening hour-long lecture titled "Gandhi, My Friend, Guide and Philosopher" on October 7 at the MacMillan Center.



Narayan Desai is the son of Gandhi's biographer Mahadeva Desai, and among the few who grew up in proximity to Gandhi.

During the lecture, organized by the South Asian Studies Council, Desai, the 84-year-old 'young' man, offered an enriching insight into the life and principles of Mahatma Gandhi, the great pioneer of India's *Ahimsa* (nonviolence) movement.

Narayan Desai grew up at Gandhi's Ashram in Gujarat. At the Ashram, he was raised

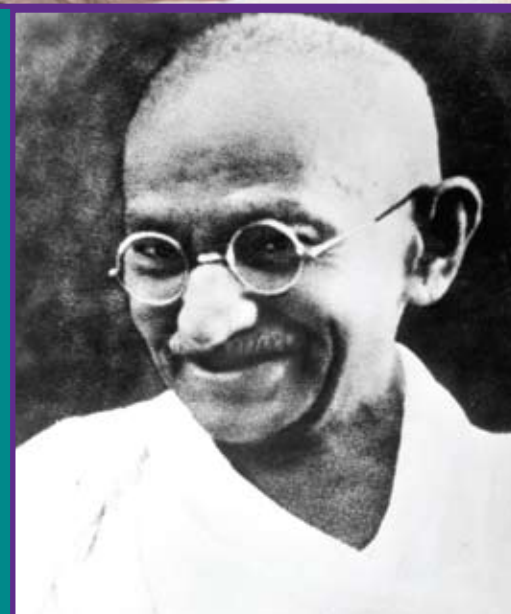
as a nonviolence practitioner by its residents, including Gandhi himself. He had an illustrious career as a peace activist, marked by awards like the UNESCO prize for International Peace. Among his numerous contributions is the famous Bhoodan Movement in 1951, during which Desai traversed villages on foot, distributing land from the rich to the poor. He then went on to train volunteers at Shanti Sena Mandal, who helped harmonize ethnic and religious conflicts. Desai has also worked in many human rights organizations, among which are Peace Brigades International and War Resisters International. *Gandhi Through a Child's Eyes: An Intimate Memoir* is acclaimed as one of his best writings.

Desai's trip to Yale also included a two-day long *Gandhi Katha* – wherein he takes the audience through a narrative of Gandhi's life using verse and song. At the lecture as well as the *katha*, his anecdotes highlighted crucial aspects of Gandhi's principles and the incredible transformation of Gandhi from a shy young man into a national stature of truth and bravery.

The lecture was followed by a vibrant question-and-answer session with the audience that included the following: "But Gandhi is nothing more than a historical figure to many of today's generation. Are his ideals relevant today?" To this question from the audience, Narayan Desai answered, "If there is war, hatred, and bloodshed today, then, yes, Gandhi's message is still relevant."



Narayan Desai



Mahatma Gandhi

Ambassador Muasher Lectures on "The Arab Center"

Marwan Muasher, a former Jordanian Minister of Foreign Affairs and ambassador, gave the Henry L. Stimson Lecture on World Affairs on September 16 and 25 at Luce Hall. Drawing from his recent book, *The Arab Center: The Promise of Moderation*, Ambassador Muasher offered a rare insider's account into the Arab-Israeli peace process as well as insights into Arab moderates' struggle to fulfill promises of reform.

In his first lecture, entitled "Moderation and the Search for Peace in the Middle East," Ambassador Muasher interwove his personal narrative as Jordan's first Ambassador to Israel into the broader context of the peace process. He described his decision to accept King Hussein of Jordan's offer of the ambassadorship as requiring, "a great leap of faith," and he added, "a similar leap of faith is required if peace is to be achieved and sustained."

Ambassador Muasher pointed to the 2002 Arab Peace Initiative, started by then-Crown Prince, King Abdullah of Saudi Arabia, as a milestone achievement for Arab moderates. He remarked, "or the first time in the conflict, the Arabs put forward an initiative that addresses both Arab and Israeli needs." The proposed initiative includes a renunciation by all 22 members of the Arab League to claims upon pre-June 5, 1967, Israeli territory as well as a commitment to a mutually agreed solution to the Palestinian refugee issue. Ambassador Muasher said, "No Israeli I have talked to has said that there was an Israeli need not addressed by the Arab Initiative."

While Ambassador Muasher praised the recent "homegrown" Arab peace efforts, he spoke critically of the attention U.S. Presidents historically give to the peace process. Specifically, he rebuked Presidents Bill Clinton and George W. Bush for trying to solve the conflict in their final year in office. Additionally, he commented that "the gradual approach of dealing with easier issues first and building trust has exhausted its possibilities – despite achieving much. Today mutual trust is at an all-time low." In Ambassador Muasher's view, the U.S. has mistakenly tried to "compartmentalize" the issues of peace, reform, and terrorism, when they are in fact interrelated.

Stressing the urgency of the current predicament, Ambassador Muasher enjoined the U.S. to take a larger role in the peace process.



"Time is running out with the moderates and soon we will have to deal with the radicals. We cannot wait for a strong Palestinian or Israeli leadership; the position of moderates will get worse."

– Ambassador Muasher

In his second lecture, "The Slow Process of Arab Reform," Ambassador Muasher recounted the successes and failures of Arab moderates and made a case for why the U.S. should seek to strengthen their position.

He argued against viewing political Islam as a monolithic entity, instead suggesting a more nuanced perspective. For Ambassador Muasher, political Islam consists of three unique strands. First, a very small number of Islamists are violent extremists such as al-Qaeda. Meanwhile there is a second category he terms "militant resistance Islamists," which includes Hamas and Hezbollah, groups who carry out armed struggle, yet also participate in parliamentary politics. The third category consists of peaceful Islamists, such as the Muslim Brotherhood in Jordan and Egypt, who seek to advance their aims through democratic politics. Ambassador Muasher outlines the challenge for secular moderates and the West: "to get the second category to migrate to the third, while fighting the first."

Ambassador Muasher identified the greatest obstacle to reform in Arab states as entrenched elites who benefit from the status quo. These individuals have managed to discredit reformers as "neo-liberals" or "American agents" in the eyes of the Arab public, thereby undermining genuine efforts to impose accountability and checks and balances.

Finally, Ambassador Muasher offered his own recommendations for reform. First, he stressed that all political forces in Arab states must accept political and cultural diversity as well as peaceful and democratic means for political change. Second, he said that the Arab world must acknowledge that its educational system is inadequate and uncompetitive globally and take meaningful steps toward reform.

While Ambassador Muasher treated the peace process and reform in separate lectures, he says, "reform and peace are intertwined." Despite the presence of authoritarian regimes, in his view it is ultimately the Arab people themselves who will determine whether moderates can prevail over radicals. Ambassador Muasher states, "The Arab public must be convinced that a proactive, pragmatic Arab discourse is not limited to the peace process but extends to other concerns: good governance, economic well-being, and inclusive decision-making."

Reconfiguring a Region: Opportunities and Challenges in the Middle East

Marking the increased support for modern Middle East Studies at Yale, the Council on Middle East Studies hosted a major two-day symposium that elaborated upon the major events that have occurred in the 21st century Middle East. The conference consisted of six panels that featured a mix of scholars, policy analysts, journalists, and diplomats. Each panel tackled a subregion of the Middle East, investigating the many political and social struggles faced by the major actors in the broader region. The conference theme asked several questions: How has the Middle East as a region been reconfigured in light of the significant events of the 21st Century? How must our views of the region be reconfigured to reflect realities on the ground? How have international relations with the region and within the region been reconfigured in recent years? And if they have not changed enough, what challenges must be addressed for improvement of those relations?

Middle East Studies Council Chair and Professor of Anthropology at Yale Marcia Inhorn made opening remarks, addressing the effects that decades of war have had on everyday life in the region. The first panel addressed the Palestinian-Israeli conflict and its retreat from the forefront of U.S. foreign policy in light of the war in Iraq. The panel included Shibley Telhami of the University of Maryland, Avi Shlaim of the University of Oxford, and Daoud Kuttub of the Community Media Network, and addressed a number of pressing concerns, including the possible collapse of the two-state solution. All

three painted a bleak picture of a future solution coming anytime soon, but all three underscored the importance that the future U.S. administration can and should plan in fostering an agreement in this hotly contested territory. Avi Shlaim summed up the pessimistic view of the conflict by saying that there are two visions of a solution to the conflict – a realistic one and a miraculous one: "The realistic solution is divine intervention; the miraculous solution would be parties coming to an agreement."

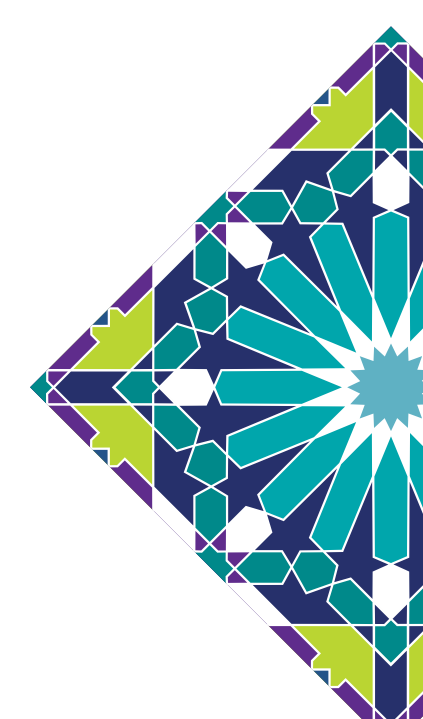
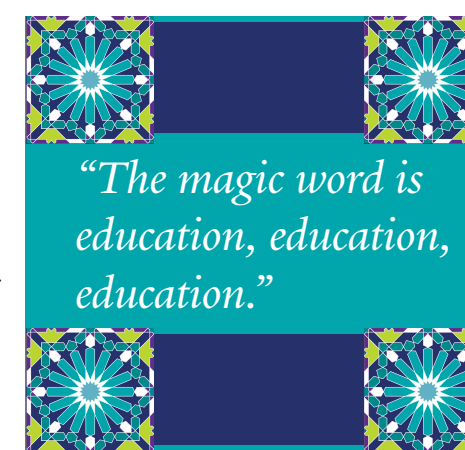
Paul Salem of the Carnegie Endowment's Middle East Center in Lebanon, Murhaf Joueji of the National Defense University, and Marwan Khawaja of the American University of Beirut addressed various concerns afflicting Lebanon and Syria in the 21st century. Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon, after-effects of the 2006 war between Hezbollah and Israel, and the instability of the confessional political system in Lebanon dominated the discussion.

Robert Malley, Middle East Director of the International Crisis Group in Washington, delivered the keynote presentation that asserted just how different reality is in

the Middle East today and how it was as recently as the Clinton Administration. He compared the region to a "jigsaw puzzle with scattered pieces...leaving us to wonder which pieces are relevant, and where they ultimately will fit."

Day two of the conference addressed Iraq, Iraq's neighboring heavyweights of Iran and Turkey, and the greater Middle East region, including Egypt, the Arabian Peninsula, Pakistan and Afghanistan. Elaborating upon the battle for Iraq were Eric Davis of Rutgers and Ghassan Attiyah of the Washington Institute. Kaveh Ehsani of UIC addressed domestic politics in Iran; Trita Parsi of the National Iranian-American Council talked about secret negotiations among the U.S., Iran and Israel; and

Kemal Kircsi discussed a reconfiguration of Turkish politics in comparison with a reconfiguration of the larger region. Greg Gause of the University of Vermont suggested a shift in U.S. efforts, advocating for a more "hands-off" approach to international policy. Tarek Masoud of Yale talked about the Muslim Brotherhood and other non-state actors gaining an increased following in light of a clear and organized social alternative. Sallama Shaker of the



Cultural Exchange on the Silk Roads



This past summer, the Councils on East Asian and Middle East Studies joined together to organize a groundbreaking collaborative PIER Summer Institute on one of the great fields of inquiry of both regions: The Silk Road. Forty teachers, hailing from ten states, attended a ten-day Summer Institute on famous inter-Asian trade routes. Fresh definitions of the Silk routes, including trade over water as well as by land, trade in the past and in the present, and civilizations on the so-called fringes of the Silk Road, were included in the intensive course. The Institute showcased Yale collections and exhibits at the Sterling Memorial Library, the Yale Art Gallery and the Beinecke, and featured Yale experts such as Valerie Hansen, Asli Bali, Kishwar Rizvi, Ulla Kasten, Frank Griffel, and David Sensabaugh, in addition to several outside scholars.

Twelve participants in the Institute were selected to participate in a pioneering Field Study to China, the United Arab Emirates, and Turkey, led by Abbey Newman (Executive Director, Council on East Asian Studies at Yale University) and Greta Scharnweber (former PIER Outreach Director, Middle East). A visit to Dunhuang, China, home to the famous Buddhist Mogao Caves, helped the group understand the history of religion in the region. Dunhuang, which is on the edge of the Gobi desert and historically of importance as a main Chinese military and trading outpost along the Silk Road, was also a place where people of many different ethnic and religious backgrounds came together. Xi'an, the historic "start" of the Silk Road, was next on the tour, where the group visited the Muslim Quarter, Great Mosque, and the famous Terracotta Warriors among

other sites, which helped them understand trade and cultural exchange in the context of Chinese dynastic history.

The important modern-day transit points of Hong Kong and Dubai helped the group understand two "new Silk Road" trading hubs. The centrality of both hubs to inter-Asian sea trade, as well as each city's international diversity,

pointed out that cultural interactions did not stop and start with the conventionally defined "Silk Road." Indeed, both locations highlighted the importance of South Asia and the Indian Ocean in understanding southern trade routes across Asia.

The tour ended in Istanbul, Turkey, one of the western termini of the Silk Roads, and not surprisingly, a historical gateway for trade to the Mediterranean world. Visits to important Christian, Muslim, Jewish, and Christian religious sites, as well as contemporary urban neighborhoods, showed the unique diversity of what is arguably Europe's rising city. Participating teachers were provided with excellent examples of cultural conflict, interdependence and diffusion in many forms, and were able to cultivate a strong foundation from which to interpret areas of world history related to the Silk Road and the interconnectivity of East Asia and the Middle East.

The 12 teacher participants in the Silk Road PIER Summer Institute stop for a rest. The orange boots were worn to keep the sand out of their shoes.

Freshmen Travel to Japan

All 19 members of the Yale College Class of 2011 who were enrolled in the 2008 spring term freshmen seminar "Genji's World: Japan's Culture c. 2000" (Humanities 082/Japanese 002) capped their learning experience with a weeklong visit to Kyoto, Japan and its environs led by their instructor, Edward Kamens, Sumitomo Professor of Japanese Studies, from May 14-21. The Council on East Asian Studies Japan Program sponsored this unique on-site study opportunity, which gave the students a chance to see firsthand the preserved traces of premodern Japanese culture in their modern contexts. Jing Tsu, Assistant Professor and Director of Undergraduate Studies in East Asian Languages and Literatures, and Anne Letterman, Japan Program Associate and B.A. Registrar in the Council on East Asian Studies, also traveled with the group.

During the term, Professor Kamens' course explored the culture and society of Japan at a watershed moment when two of its best-known literary classics, *The Pillow Book of Sei Shonagon* and *The Tale of Genji*, were written: students read these texts in complete English translations along with other works of poetry, diaries, historical chronicles, and interdisciplinary studies



of art, architecture, religion, and social customs. During the follow-up week in Kyoto, the class observed the celebration of two major festivals, the "Aoi Matsuri" at the Kyoto Imperial Palace and the "Mifune Matsuri" on the Oi Matsuri at Arashiyama, both of which evoke the flavors of Heian-period customs. They toured the Imperial Palace and saw special exhibitions of art and artifacts at the Kyoto National Museum, the Kyoto City Cultural Museum, the *Genji* Museum in Uji, and at the Ishiyama Temple – where, according to legend, Murasaki Shikibu was inspired to begin writing *The Tale of Genji* – all organized in commemoration of the year 2008 as the 1,000th anniversary of the *Tale's* completion. They also visited the Sumiyoshi Shrine near Osaka, the Byodoin Temple in Uji, Hasedera in Hase, and other religious sites that figure prominently in the literary texts of the period.

Yale College's Freshman Seminar program offers first-year students the opportunity to enroll in small classes with some of Yale's most distinguished faculty members. Roughly thirty freshman seminars across a wide range of subjects are offered every year, in both fall and spring terms. Some seminars provide an introduction to a particular field of study; others, such as Professor Kamens's "Genji's World," take an interdisciplinary approach to a variety of topics. While the Council on East Asian Studies has previously sponsored educational travel to China, Japan, and Korea for graduate students and other groups in the past, the "Genji's World" trip marked the first time that the Council had supported an overseas trip for an entire undergraduate class. At the conclusion of the trip, several students said the experience was "life-altering," and many were making plans to begin their studies of Japanese language or to explore other courses on Japanese or East Asian literature and culture.

Summer Institutes Explore Slavery and Its Legacies



Professor David Blight

On June 15-18, 2008, in conjunction with the Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, the Center hosted the "Slave Narratives," a professional development workshop for college professors. Small liberal arts college professors and community college instructors attended a three-day workshop, which explored firsthand accounts of slavery and how they may be used in the classroom. David Blight led the workshop, and used his book, *A Slave No More*, a collection of two recently undiscovered slave narratives, as a basis for the seminar discussions.

Also in partnership with the Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History in New York City, the Gilder Lehrman Center hosted a summer institute for 35 teachers on the Underground Railroad. Led by the Center's director David Blight, and Jim and Lois Horton from George Washington University and George Mason University, respectively, the "Passages to Freedom" institute featured daily lectures, a documents workshop at the Yale Division of Manuscripts and Archives, and an excursion to Boston to tour the African-American Heritage Trail and Shaw Memorial.

As host to three summer institutes for teachers, the Gilder Lehrman Center brought primary, secondary, and community college educators together with expert scholars to study slavery and its legacies.

Additionally, the GLC completed the third and final year of a Teaching American History Project focusing on "Slavery and Freedom in American History and Memory" with ACES, the Regional Educational Service Center for the Greater New Haven area. The third year of the project covered "The Long Civil Rights Movement." For the project, 35 teachers participated in monthly curriculum development workshops featuring lectures by scholars including James Campbell, Yohuru Williams, Jonathon Holloway, Laurie Woodard, and Glenda Gilmore.

The project culminated in a weeklong institute in June 2008 on the Civil Rights Movement. Teachers visited the Birmingham Civil Rights Institute and the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church in Birmingham, Alabama; the Rosa Parks Museum, Civil Rights Memorial Center, Southern Poverty Law Center, and Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama; and the National Voting Rights Museum in Selma, Alabama. The group traveled to New Orleans, where teachers attended panels and workshops led by a wide variety of local activists, artists, and civil rights movement leaders.

Indonesia International Conference



This summer, a group of Yale Indonesia Forum graduate students and Yale alumni developed a partnership with fellow scholars in Indonesia to organize the first of what is hoped to be several international conferences. Hosted in Indonesia, these conferences aim to facilitate interactive engagement and participation of students and educators within that country, together with Indonesia scholars from Yale and other U.S. and European institutions. The inaugural conference titled "Towards An Inclusive Democratic Indonesian Society: Bridging the Gap Between State Uniformity and Multicultural Identity Patterns," was held at Atma Jaya University in Yogyakarta, Indonesia in July 2008.

For more information, visit www.yale.edu/seas/YIF-Yogyakarta08.htm.

Ambassador Natalegawa Speaks on Indonesia in the World System



From left: Kevin Fagg, Graduate Student Coordinator for Yale Indonesia Forum; Trie Edi Mulyani, Consul General of the Republic of Indonesia in New York; and Ambassador Natalegawa.

Sponsored by the Council on Southeast Asia Studies and the Yale Indonesia Forum, Ambassador Natalegawa presented a lecture on "Indonesia in the World System" on November 19 in Luce Hall Auditorium. He began by speaking about Indonesia's uniqueness, highlighting its 300 unofficial languages and over 17,000 islands. "Most important," Ambassador Natalegawa affirmed, "is the quality of change taking place over the past ten years: democratic change. Over that period, Indonesia transformed itself from a closed, authoritarian setting to an open, democratic setting." The youngest Ambassador to the United Nations, Natalegawa is a 2008 Member of the Security Council and Permanent Representative of the Mission of the Republic of Indonesia.

Many attending Ambassador R.M. Marty M. Natalegawa were pleased with his frankness. He was refreshingly candid in his critique of the Security Council: "It is the instinct of the Security Council to be a know-it-all and not give space to local actors."

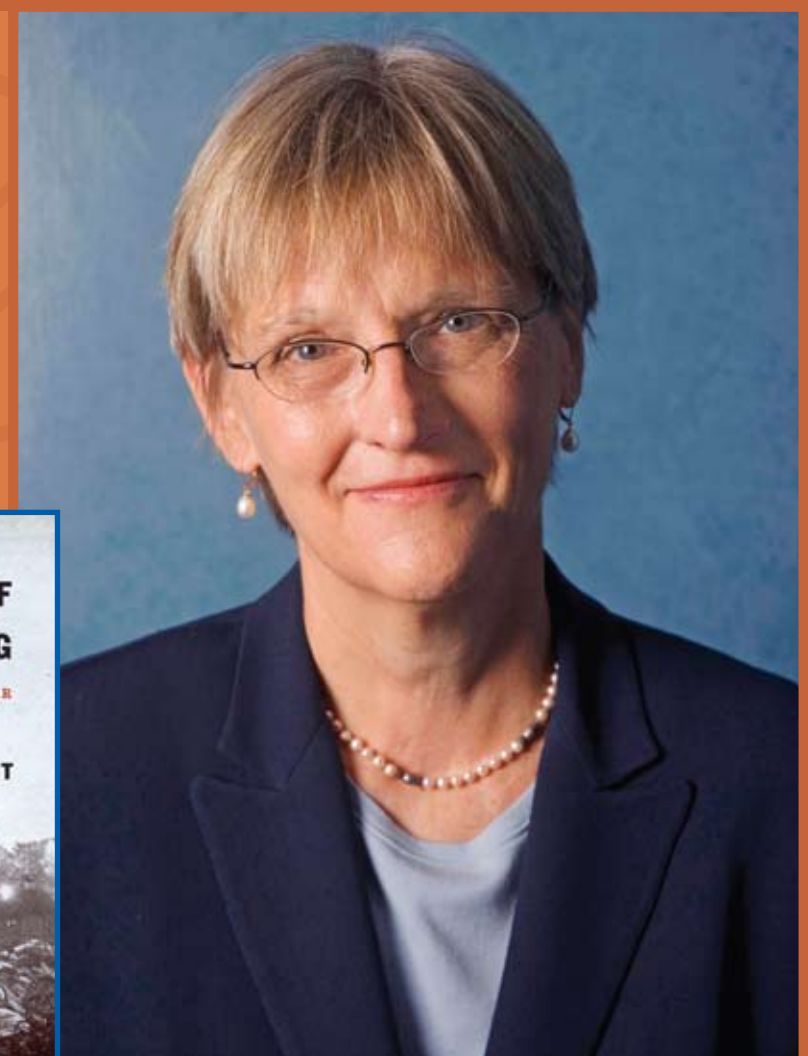
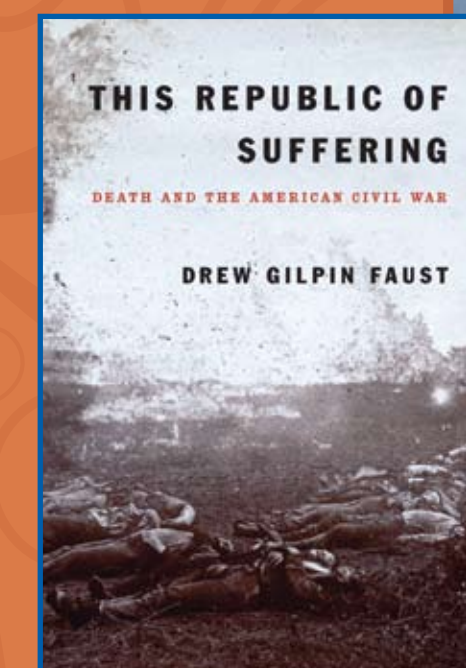
Singaporean Zhipeng Huang, a sophomore interested in economics and linguistics, said "I like the way he advocated decentralization of the U.N. and more focus on local actors than leaving everything to Security Council. It's an interesting take on international politics because it's so seldom advocated." Huang, who studies Indonesian with Professor Indriyo Sukmono, explained: "Because I'm from Singapore, it's like Americans being interested in Mexico or Canada: a big neighboring country you ought to know."

Victor McFarland, who is studying U.S. Foreign Political History and the Middle East, was grateful for the event for an entirely different reason. "It's good to have an introduction to Indonesia's role in the world system. That's what's so great about the MacMillan Center events: you get to learn what you don't get in classes."

Faust Lectures on American Civil War

On October 29, 2008, Drew Gilpin Faust, president of Harvard University and longtime scholar of the American South, spoke about her National Book Award-nominated work, *This Republic of Suffering: Death and the American Civil War* (Knopf, 2008) to a packed house in Luce Hall. In a conversation with Gilder Lehrman Center director David Blight, Faust examined the lives that were irrevocably changed by the Civil War and the mental and physical suffering of a nation. Faust and Blight discussed the American struggle to understand the significance and realities of death in the face of the "unparalleled bloodshed" of the Civil War and brought to light many parallels of how Americans deal with death and the Iraq war today.

Faust's work has received high praise, including that of eminent historian James M. McPherson who commented, "No other generation of Americans has encountered death on the scale of the Civil War generation. 'This Republic of Suffering' is the first study of how people in both North and South coped with this uniquely devastating experience. How did they mourn the dead, honor their sacrifice, commemorate their memory, and help their families? Drew Gilpin Faust's powerful and moving answers to these questions provide an important new dimension to our understanding of the Civil War."



India, continued from page 1

Mr. Nilekani is co-founder and co-chairman of Infosys Technologies Limited; Ms. Nilekani is the chairperson of the Arghyam Trust and Pratham Books, devoted to water, education, and environmental issues. Mr. Singh is the founding partner of TPG-Axon Capital, a leading global investment firm. Mr. Nilekani and Mr. Singh serve on the Yale President's Council on International Activities, while Ms. Nilekani is a member of the Leadership Council of the Yale School of Forestry & Environmental Studies. All have played significant leadership roles in counseling the University as it has developed the plans for the Yale India Initiative.

Mr. Nilekani stated, "As India becomes a leading nation of the twenty-first century, it is imperative that a pre-eminent global institution like Yale have a deep and wide base of India studies. This commitment reinforces Yale's position as a truly global university. We expect many more connections between Yale and India in the years ahead."

Ms. Nilekani said, "We have been deeply impressed by President Levin's energetic commitment to establish the Yale India Initiative. In May 2008, we first discussed the idea, and in a span of six months, Yale developed an ambitious institutional strategy, raised funds, identified the academic and administrative leadership, and, now, is executing on these ambitions to rapidly emerge as a leading center for the study and engagement of India."



An array of new and enhanced curricular, scholarly, and programmatic activities on India underscores how rapidly Yale has moved to build its engagement with India. Some illustrative examples include:

- The India-Yale Parliamentary Leadership Program in 2007 and 2008 brought to Yale distinguished members of India's Parliament for a leadership program with Yale faculty that was complemented by meetings, discussions, and interactions with U.S. politicians, policy analysts, and senior U.S. government officials in Washington, D.C. This program will be ongoing.

- The Yale "Bulldogs in India" internship program in 2008 allowed more than twenty Yale College students to work in corporate and nonprofit positions in New Delhi. These students were among the more than 150 students from Yale who undertook internships, study, language training, independent research and travel, or community service in India during 2007-2008.

- The South Asian Studies Council of the MacMillan Center has built up the University's course offerings on India and South Asia, including language offerings

in Hindi, Sanskrit, and Tamil. The Council has organized workshops, symposia, and visiting scholars programs. By 2009, Yale's program of visiting faculty and post-doctoral fellows in South Asian/Indian Studies will be the largest of any U.S. university.

- Yale's professional schools have expanded their teaching and research, as well as their outreach to India. Among the many recent examples are the Yale School of Nursing's activities to develop a new nursing curriculum for HIV/AIDS in India; the Yale China India Consumer Insights Program in the Yale School of Management; the Yale School of Management's Program on Social Entrepreneurship's leadership training for Indian non-governmental organizations; and the Yale School of Forestry & Environmental Studies' projects on climate change, industrial sanitation, green chemistry, and green engineering in India.

Kalyanakrishnan Sivaramakrishnan, Professor of Anthropology, Forestry & Environmental Studies, and International & Area Studies, who serves as the Chair of the South Asian Studies Council in the MacMillan Center, will concurrently direct the Yale India Initiative.

A new web site for the South Asian Studies Council was created to coincide with the launch of the Yale India Initiative.

Presidential Election Event

The MacMillan Center's election night event on November 4 filled Luce Hall to bursting with a crowd anxiously watching the returns.

"We anticipated 150 people attending, and there are 400 here tonight," marveled Ian Shapiro, Sterling Professor of Political Science and Henry R. Luce Director of the MacMillan Center.

Sterling Professor of Political Science David Mayhew, who provided political analysis, said, "It's been an exciting election, and the MacMillan Center got an especially good crowd." He added, "I teach a course on U.S. national elections and this race has been woven into it."

The number of graduate students, professors, and fellows – from an array of disciplines and countries – was remarkable. "This is phenomenal," exclaimed Jason Warner, a first-year graduate student in African Studies. "I thought it would be me by myself, but it's completely packed because the Macmillan Center is more internationally-minded and political science-minded."

Alan Gerber, Professor of Political Science and Director of the Center for the Study of American Politics, who also gave election commentary as the returns came in, agreed. "It's a really spectacular event. A lot of foreign students are here and it's great to see how interested they are in American politics." He observed, "Americans all root for the new administration, and that's how these things are supposed to work."



Indeed, the cheering and hooting international students at the party were as enthusiastic as their American counterparts. Toly Oluğboji, a Nigerian student in the first year of his geophysics doctorate, was impressed. "It's my first time seeing an election in America, so this is exciting for me: people making history. The whole election process is enviable. It's an awesome experience to witness real democracy – the highlight of my being at Yale – rather than reading about it in Nigeria."

Ian Shapiro, Henry R. Luce Director, The MacMillan Center, hosted the Presidential election night event in Luce Hall. Seated to the right of him are Professors Karlan, Gerber, and Mayhew, who provided political analysis as the election returns came in.

Holocaust as Local History

In keeping with its tradition of bringing Yale to Greece, the Hellenic Studies Program ended its 2007-08 academic year with a groundbreaking conference on the Holocaust as local history, which took place in Thessaloniki, Greece. The conference was titled "Holocaust as Local History: Past and Present of a Complex Relation" and was a collaboration of the Hellenic Studies Program at Yale University, the Fondation pour la Mémoire de la Shoah, the Jewish community of Thessaloniki, the University of Macedonia, and the Goethe Institut and Instituto Italiano di Cultura of Thessaloniki. The conference was the follow-up to a smaller event organized at the campus in February 2008, titled "The Holocaust and Its Representations: The Case of Greece." The Hellenic Studies Program is supported by the Stavros Niarchos Center for Hellenic Studies at Yale.

"The originality of the conference was not only its venue and its participants, but also the local perspective it privileged," wrote the Program Co-Director, Professor Stathis Kalyvas. The conference featured close to 50 presentations from some of the most renowned scholars in the field of Holocaust studies in Europe and the United States, including Christopher Browning, Omer Bartov, and Henry Rousso. Nine of the presentations focused on the case of Greece and the near total decimation of the Jewish community in Thessaloniki, where it had flourished for centuries. The conference was an invaluable and long-overdue contribution to the study of the Greek Holocaust experience, which remains fairly undeveloped despite the extensive research on the WWII period. The conference also provided valuable comparative insights into the extent and nature of local community involvement in the persecution and extermination of Jewish communities throughout the European continent.

MacMillan Report, continued from page 1

"The goal of *The MacMillan Report* is to showcase some of the innovative work that the Yale faculty affiliated with the MacMillan Center are doing," said Ian Shapiro, Henry R. Luce Director, the MacMillan Center. "Not only do we want to share this impressive body of research with the Yale community, but it is our hope that the rest of the world will find it informative. The first interview with Professor Pogge really highlights this goal in that it shines a light on a new way of stimulating research and development of lifesaving medicines in order to provide them to patients – especially those in the developing world – who would benefit through access to new drugs at low prices. In the upcoming shows, some of the topics will be Middle Eastern infertility and reproductive technology issues, environmental conflicts in South Asia, and a new theory of civil religion."

The show is produced at Yale, and its CMI2 Media Team, led by Rick Leone, Manager/Producer, handles the technical aspects of producing the show.

2008-09 Visiting Scholars

The MacMillan Center Distinguished Fellowships

The MacMillan Center, in conjunction with its various councils, departments, and programs, is proud to host more than 100 visiting scholars during 2008-09 academic year.

Canadian Bicentennial Fellow Nomi Lazar

Lecturer and Fellow in Canadian Studies, also Department of Political Science

Collegiate Assistant Professor and Harper-Schmidt Fellow, Social Sciences Collegiate Division, University of Chicago

Teaching: *Limiting Rights; Multiculturalism: Theory and Practice*

John Varty

Lecturer and Fellow in Canadian and International Studies, International Affairs Council, Canadian Studies Committee, and Department of History, McGill University, Canada

Research interest: Agrarian change, science, territoriality, and modernity in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries

Teaching: *Technoscience and the Modern Atlantic World; Historical Commodity Flows and the Modern Atlantic World*

Coca-Cola World Fund Visiting Professor Leslye Obiora (spring 2009)

Visiting Professor, Council on African Studies, and Law School

Professor of Law, James E. Rogers College of Law, University of Arizona

Teaching: *Funding, Civil Society, and Democratization*

Christer Thörnqvist

Visiting Associate Professor, International Affairs Council, European Studies Council and Department of Political Science

Associate Professor, Docent, Work Science, Göteborg University, Sweden

Teaching: *Welfare States and Labor Markets; Globalization, Multinational Companies, and Human Resources*

European Union Fellow Marco Fantini

Visiting Fellow and Lecturer, European Union Studies Program, European Studies Council

Member of Commission Staff, European Commission, DG TRADE, Services and investments

Research interest: Convergence in the EU economies of Eastern Europe and prospects for membership in the euro area

Teaching: *The European Union's Contemporary Challenges*

Leitner Visiting Professor in International Affairs John Dunn (fall 2008)

Visiting Professor, International Affairs Council and Department of Political Science

Fellow, King's College, University of Cambridge

Teaching: *Taking Unreason's Measure: Facing the Global Challenge of Politics*

Rice Family Foundation Visiting Professor Abebe Zegeye

Visiting Professor, International Affairs Council and Department of Sociology

Primedia Chair of Holocaust and Genocide Studies, University of South Africa, South Africa

Teaching: *Youth and Social Change in South Africa; Genocide Studies: The African Experience*

Singh Visiting Lecturer in South Asian Studies David Mellins

Visiting Assistant Professor, South Asian Studies Council, Department of Linguistics and Department of Comparative Literature

Visiting Assistant Professor, Department of Religious Studies/Department of Asian Studies, Seton Hall University

Teaching: *Elementary Sanskrit; Intermediate Sanskrit; Classical Indian Drama and Dramaturgy*

For the full list of visiting scholars, visit www.yale.edu/macmillan/scholars

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Director's Note



This fall semester at the MacMillan Center has been a busy one. We've launched a new online interview show that features MacMillan faculty in international and area studies and their latest research, the South Asian Studies Council participated in President Levin's recent Yale India Initiative announcement, and we appointed a new International Interdisciplinary Professorship. Of course, we've also hosted numerous extracurricular events through our Councils and Programs, as well as sponsored several student-run activities, the highlights of which you will find in the pages of this newsletter.

The goal of *The MacMillan Report* is to showcase the innovative work that the Yale faculty affiliated with the MacMillan Center are doing. Not only do we want to share this impressive body of research with the Yale community, but it is our hope that the rest of the world will find it informative. Please take a moment to view a webisode at www.yale.edu/macmillanreport.

The Yale India Initiative is the broadest and most ambitious interdisciplinary effort of its kind to date, and it will position Yale University among the world's pre-eminent institutions for the study of and engagement with India and South Asia. The South Asian Studies Council has built up the University's course offerings on India and South Asia, including language offerings in Hindi, Sanskrit, and Tamil. It has also organized workshops, symposia, and visiting scholars programs. By 2009, Yale's program of visiting faculty and post-doctoral fellows in South Asian/Indian Studies will be the largest of any U.S. university. The new initiative will include several incremental faculty positions in the social sciences, humanities, and professional schools.

Professor Marcia Inhorn has been appointed to an International Interdisciplinary Professorship by the MacMillan Center as the William K. Lanman Jr. Professor of Anthropology and International Affairs. She is also serving as Chair of the Council of Middle East Studies at the MacMillan Center. Professor Inhorn comes to Yale from the University of Michigan, and is a specialist on the Middle East. Her work in gender and feminist theory, religion and bioethics, globalization and global health, cultures of biomedicine and ethnomedicine, stigma and human suffering really complements the MacMillan Center's research initiatives.

I anticipate that the spring semester at the MacMillan Center will offer even more opportunities for students, faculty, and the community to explore. I urge you to take advantage of them.

My warmest wishes to you for a happy holiday season.

– Ian Shapiro, *Henry R. Luce Director*

Contributors to this issue include: Samantha Broussard-Wilson, Lillian Guerra, Anne Letterman, Hannah Elka Meyers, Nomcebisi Ndlovu, Abbey Newman, Thomas Pogge, Sandra Sanneh, Dana Schaffer, Greta Scharnweber, Elena Serapiglia, Rubaiya Sharin, Felicia Spencer, Alex Starr, George Syrimis, and Melinda Tuhus. Editor: Marilyn Wilkes; Graphic Designers: Kathleen Martin and Lisa Brennan.

CENTERS: Gilder Lehrman Center for the Study of Slavery, Resistance, and Abolition; Yale Center for the Study of Globalization

PROGRAMS & INITIATIVES: British Studies Program; Crossing Borders Initiative; European Union Studies Program; Fox International Fellowship Program; Genocide Studies Program; Globalization and Self-Determination Program; Hellenic Studies Program; Georg Walter Lehner Program in International and Comparative Political Economy; The MacMillan Center Initiative on Religion, Politics, and Society; Program in Agrarian Studies; Program in International Educational Resources (PIER); Program on Democracy; Program on Order, Conflict, and Violence; Women, Religion, and Globalization

COUNCILS & COMMITTEES: Council on African Studies; Canadian Studies Committee; Council on East Asian Studies; European Studies Council; International Affairs Council; Latin American and Iberian Studies Council; Middle East Studies Council; South Asian Studies Council; Southeast Asia Studies Council

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