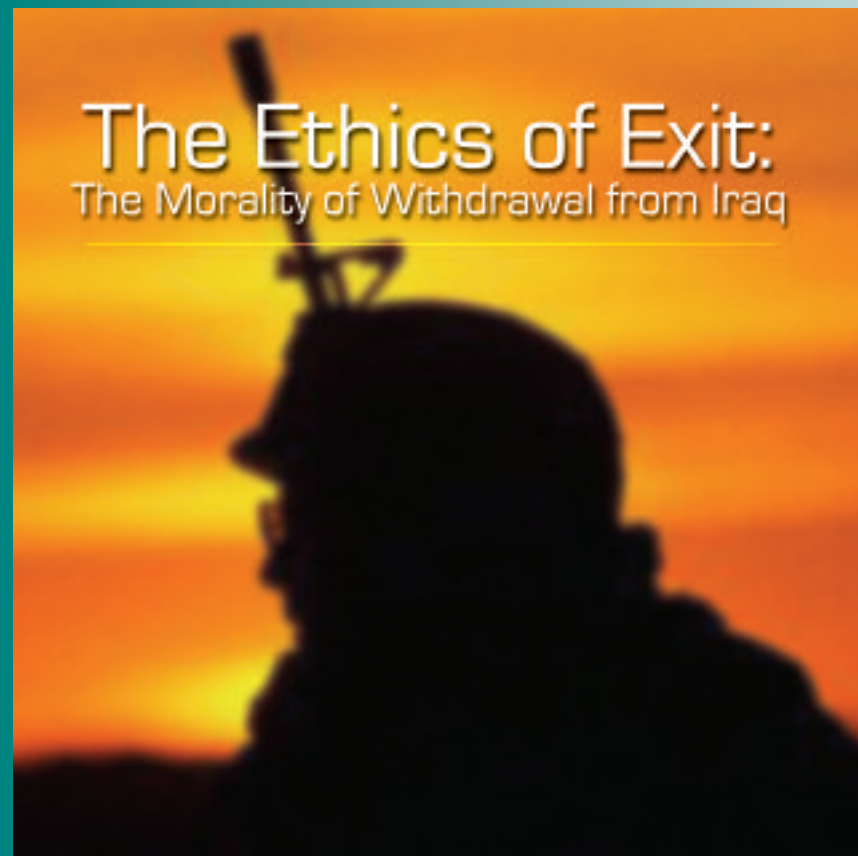


# peace • colloquy

The Joan B. Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies  
University of Notre Dame

Issue No. 8, Summer 2005



Policy studies:  
A critical dimension  
of peacebuilding — pg. 4

## A window into Kroc's identity

W

hen I mention to people that I work at a peace institute, the conversation often takes a familiar turn:

“A peace institute? Well, I guess there’s no risk of running out of work there.” (Pause for chuckling.) “So, what would your institute recommend doing about the conflict in Israel-Palestine (or Iraq, or Sudan)?”

People rightly expect a peace institute to generate specific suggestions for dealing with world conflicts. For the skeptical or simply curious, those suggestions provide a window into our institutional identity. The character of a place as realistic or idealistic, theoretical or practical, top-down or bottom-up, is often gleaned from its approach to policy issues.

Policy initiatives are an integral part of the Kroc Institute’s mission. Since its inception, the institute has hosted prominent policy makers at conferences and lectures, while also training practitioners and groups seeking to influence public policy.

In recent years, the institute has strengthened its policy efforts by making policy studies a primary programmatic area. Joan Kroc, a keen observer of international affairs, helped support this expansion in 1999 with a gift that was used to launch a series of policy briefs. These commentaries on world events have been well-received by the policy community. Briefs have been read into the Congressional record, cited in research and policy papers, and posted on policy-related websites.

In 2000, senior fellow George A. Lopez was appointed our first director of policy studies. In addition to overseeing the development of the policy brief series, Lopez spearheaded a series of Summer Institutes on Peacebuilding with Catholic Relief Services, co-authored influential policy reports, and organized policy-related events on campus.

In 2004, Gerard Powers succeeded Lopez as director of policy studies, and the position was expanded to a full-time appointment. As the former director of the Office of International Justice and Peace at the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops, Jerry offers significant expertise on the role of ethics in international policy. He has an extensive network of contacts in Washington, D.C. and the Catholic community.

Our approach to policy studies reflects the distinctive character of the Kroc Institute. As Powers details in this *Peace Colloquy*, our policy efforts are rooted in our research on such subjects as enforcing international norms, religion and conflict, and peace processes.

Building on Notre Dame’s Catholic character and its commitment to exploring the normative issues and questions, our policy efforts are also sensitive to ethical concerns. There is no better illustration of this than the recent conference on the “Ethics of Exit: The Morality of Withdrawal from Iraq,” which explored the neglected area of post-war ethics in the context of war in the Middle East.

Lastly, as explained in the article by undergraduate Patrick Corrigan about a campaign to stop the genocide in Sudan, our efforts both inspire and focus the tremendous energy of our students. And that speaks loudly about the character of the place.

**HAL CULBERTSON**  
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR



| c o n t e n t s |



**Policy studies**

*The worlds of scholarship and public policy overlap at the Kroc Institute, which makes a unique contribution to its students and to society.*

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**Student campaigns**

*Undergraduates organize, raise funds and lobby as they work to end conflicts in Sudan and northern Uganda.*

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*A visiting fellow and his award-winning team create a web site aimed at teaching young people about peace.*

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# Policy studies: A critical dimension of peacebuilding

GERARD F. POWERS

DIRECTOR OF POLICY STUDIES

Few would dispute the importance of ideas in shaping international policies. But if an academic institute's currency is ideas — not contributions, campaigns, or constituents — how can those ideas contribute to national and international policymaking processes that, at times, seem hopelessly reactive, shortsighted, and politicized?

At the Kroc Institute, we are convinced that peace studies should matter to the world of policy and that policy should be integral to peace studies. We define policy broadly to include the institute's critical assessment of pressing issues such as U.S. policy in Iraq, as well as its engagement with institutions that are involved in policy-relevant peacebuilding at the local, national, and international levels.

There are three hallmarks to the institute's approach to policy. First, we specialize in a multidisciplinary and integrative approach to a set of issues — including the cultural, religious, and ethnic dimensions of conflict — that have gained new salience for policy makers in recent years. Second, the institute helps build the capacity of governmental and nongovernmental organizations to support and be involved in policy-relevant peacebuilding. Third, attention to the policy and practice of peacebuilding enhances the institute's scholarship and teaching, while providing a way for its academic resources to serve the wider society.

## Linking multidisciplinary peacebuilding to policy

International policy has traditionally focused on the structure of the international system, especially political, economic, and military power relationships. In recent years, greater attention has been given to the role of religion, culture, and “movements from below,” all areas in which the Kroc Institute specializes. What distinguishes the institute's contribution to policy is the way its scholarship brings together in a creative synthesis the insights and methods of a variety of disciplines, as well as the theory, policy, and praxis of peacebuilding at

different levels and stages of conflict.

How does this multi-dimensional approach shape our policy responses in a specific situation, such as the crisis in the Darfur region of Sudan? An accurate understanding of such a conflict requires attention to the complex role of cultural and religious factors in fueling hostilities, which is a specialty of our director, Scott Appleby. Rashied Omar, coordinator of Kroc's Program on Religion, Conflict and Peacebuilding, has observed that historic tensions between Muslim communities in northern and western Sudan play a central role in the violence. Omar suggests that these tensions could be reduced if the global Muslim community showed greater support for both humanitarian efforts and UN investigations of atrocities. Senior fellow Robert Johansen has proposed establishing a UN emergency service that could send military, police, judicial, and humanitarian personnel to Darfur and other crisis points. In addition to increasing security, the service would support peacebuilding efforts. Another faculty member, Larissa Fast, explores the potential of interventions by humanitarian organizations, giving particular attention to how security issues in places such as Darfur affect the agencies' capacity to respond effectively. Each of these scholars brings to the table not only special expertise and understanding, but a viewpoint that has been expanded by continual conversation with Kroc colleagues working different dimensions of the crisis.

While policy makers focus on international intervention and formal peace processes to bring these conflicts to an end, the institute's integrative peacebuilding approach identifies and develops the conditions under which these wider processes can lead to a sustainable peace. John Paul Lederach has done pioneering work on strategic peacebuilding, writing extensively on the subject and training local peacebuilders throughout the world. This fall, John Darby's Research Initiative on the Resolution of Ethnic Conflict (RIREC) will celebrate the publication of a three-volume work on three dimen-

sions of peacebuilding: youth, transitional justice, and post-accord violence. The RIREC books will offer insights for those designing post-accord reconstruction and reconciliation programs. Daniel Philpott's work on reconciliation and forgiveness is useful to policy makers who are aware that traditional approaches to post-conflict reconstruction may be missing an important ingredient.

### Marrying ideas and institutions

Ideas have the greatest impact on policy when they are embraced by institutions, both governmental and nongovernmental. Kroc Institute faculty contribute regularly to foreign policy debates through commentaries, media interviews, and policy articles. They also work with a wide range of institutions on policy issues. Drawing on their decade of research on UN economic sanctions and incentives, George A. Lopez and David Cortright are advising governments on ways to improve the UN's Counter Terrorism Committee. Professor Johansen provides academic assistance to organizations that advocate for U.S. participation in the International Criminal Court.

Given the importance of Notre Dame's Catholic identity, the institute has developed a particularly close relationship with key Catholic institutions. Catholic Relief Services, one of the world's largest aid agencies, is a prime example. Several faculty have helped CRS integrate justice and peace issues into its relief and development programs. The institute hosts an annual Summer Institute on Peacebuilding for senior CRS staff and church leaders from around the world, and through CRS provides training in peacebuilding to Catholic bishops from Latin America and Africa. Professors Lederach and Fast have also helped develop two widely used training manuals on peacebuilding for Caritas Internationalis, a worldwide coalition of Catholic relief and development agencies. Finally, the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops has invited the Kroc Institute and the School of Foreign Service at Georgetown University to convene a colloquium on ethical and policy implications of the U.S. intervention in Iraq and its aftermath.

Our degree programs provide another, different way to embed ideas in institutions. There are many schools of international policy, but we are educating and training a particular kind of policy maker: the specialist in peacebuilding. Many of our graduates return to countries torn by conflict to assume leadership positions in government, civil society, or the academy. Kroc graduate students, who spend six months working with nongovernmental organizations in Africa, Southeast Asia or the Middle East, bring to their work a solid background in theory, policy and practice. Kroc alumni include a human rights officer for the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, a member of the Georgia mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in

Europe, and an assistant to the president of Brazil. They are trained to see problems, not just from a policy perspective but through the distinctive lens of peacebuilding.

### Serving the academy and society

The extent to which peace studies programs should include policy in their research, teaching, and outreach is not a settled question. Despite the revolving doors among government, NGOs, and the academy, the world of policy and the world of academics are sometimes worlds apart. Policy makers often dismiss academics as too removed from the practical realities of policymaking and too apt to write only for other academics. Academics chafe at the superficiality of the policy process and disagree about whether a focus on policy enhances or undermines the academic credibility of peace studies programs.

At the Kroc Institute, we do not accept this separation of theory and practice, academic and policy studies. We are convinced that we cannot fulfill our academic mission if we do not ground peace studies in both solid theory and an empirical understanding of how policies hinder or help conflict transformation. At the same time, we are convinced that the multidisciplinary and integrative approach of peace studies has something to offer the world of policy, especially as greater attention is given the significance of religion, civil society, and norms in international affairs.

How relevant, then, is policy studies? Our horizon is at once short-term and generational. The work of Lopez and Cortright on UN sanctions and counter-terrorism programs addresses current policies, while Johansen's work on a UN rapid reaction force provides a theoretical and policy rationale for a proposal that might not be politically feasible for many years. Our multidisciplinary, integrative approach to strategic peacebuilding is concerned with long-term social and political transformation. We are convinced, however, that current policy decisions must be informed by an understanding of the complex dynamics of religion, ethnicity and culture at the local level. We not only are ensuring that peace studies will contribute new theoretical approaches to the study of international affairs, but also that peace studies will be embodied in institutions that make a difference in the world. The role of theories and ideas in foreign policy may be indirect and difficult to trace, but we are confident that the Kroc Institute is fulfilling Notre Dame's vision of scholarship serving the wider society.



Gerald F. Powers, director of policy studies



Leo Sorel

“Ethics of Exit” panelists, from left: Stanley Hoffmann, Jean Bethke Elshtain, Kenneth Himes, W. Patrick Lang

## Experts explore ‘The Ethics of Exit’

As the United States’ intervention in Iraq entered its third year amidst continuing violence, the Kroc Institute focused on an issue that has not been adequately addressed in the public debate: the morality of disengagement.

On March 21, 2005, the institute teamed up with the Fordham Center on Religion and Culture and the Fourth Freedom Forum to sponsor a major conference, “The Ethics of Exit: The Morality of Withdrawal from Iraq.” The conference was held at Fordham’s Lincoln Center campus in New York City, and broadcast live at the University of Notre Dame and the University of Illinois, as well as on the Internet.

Prominent scholars and Iraq experts addressed the political, military, and moral issues associated with the three major options in Iraq: strategic withdrawal, staying the course, and deeper engagement. Among the speakers and their perspectives:

*“I hardly think it’s evidence of heightened moral awareness, as many on the left, and indeed the right, seem to think is the case, to argue for the abandonment of Iraq today. I think doing so would be in many ways like a marshal or a police officer telling a crime victim or a witness that he or she has been protecting that you’re on your own now; fend for yourself.”* — Lawrence Kaplan, senior fellow, the Hudson Institute

*“Only a multi-faceted U.S. withdrawal, and regional engagement with other partners who will share in the security and future of Iraq, can create the political and cultural space necessary for an Iraqi government and Iraqi civil society to challenge the insurgency on the nationalist, political, religious and cultural grounds through which the Iraqis themselves must determine the outcome of their national struggle.”* — George A. Lopez, senior fellow, Kroc Institute

*“I don’t think Muslims can afford to continue harping on all of the wrongs of the war. They need to consider what Islamic ethics require of them to help their Iraqi brethren build a more peaceful and prosperous country. As the Koran commands, ‘Let not enmity of any people divert you from justice; be just, that is closest to piety.’”* — Sohail Hashmi, associate professor of international relations, Mount Holyoke College

Among other speakers were Stanley Hoffmann of Harvard University; Jean Bethke Elshtain of the University of Chicago; Col. W. Patrick Lang, formerly of the Defense Intelligence Agency; and Fr. Kenneth Himes of Boston College. Some 200 people attended. Essays from the conference were published in the April issue of *Foreign Policy*. Links to those articles, and to transcripts and videos of the conference, are available on the Kroc Institute’s web site (<http://kroc.nd.edu/events/ethicsexit.html>).



# Weaving webs of peace in Mindanao

**MARTHA MERRITT**  
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

Seventy members of the Catholic Peacebuilding Network (CPN) from 21 countries in Asia, Africa, Europe and the Americas convened in July on the island of Mindanao in the Philippines, a rich setting for the study of “best practices” in peacebuilding. As Archbishop Fernando Capalla of Davao noted in his welcoming remarks, “The selection of Mindanao for this conference is a tribute to the efforts of the Catholic, Muslim and indigenous communities in finding peaceful solutions to the violence that has caused so much suffering.”

The CPN consists of practitioners, academics, clergy and laity committed to deepening bonds among Catholic peacebuilders and to expanding the capacity of the church in areas of conflict. The CPN has been spearheaded by the Kroc Institute and Catholic Relief Services, with the active involvement of Maryknoll, the Office of International Justice and Peace of the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops, the Center for International Social Development at the Catholic University of America, the Sant’ Egidio Community in the United States, and Pax Christi International. According to Gerard Powers, the Kroc Institute’s director of policy studies and coordinator of the CPN, “The conference confirmed the value of connecting Catholic peacebuilders from different countries, as well as the value of connecting peacebuilders with scholars from the Kroc Institute and other academics specializing in religion and peace.”

Joining Powers at the conference were Kroc Institute faculty members Scott Appleby, John Paul Lederach, Daniel Philpott, and Martha Merritt; and three Kroc M.A. student interns with Catholic Relief Services in Southeast Asia: Burcu Munyas, Sana Farid, and Mwitl Mbuthia. All became acquainted or reunited with Kroc alumni Elias Omondi (’04) and Brenda Fitzpatrick (’04).



Martha Merritt



Kroc alumnus Fr. Elias Omondi ('04) and M.A. student Burcu Munyas add their signatures to a regional declaration of a "Space for Peace" at the CPN conference

At the CPN's inaugural meeting last year at the University of Notre Dame, 40 participants heard presentations by practitioners on Catholic peacebuilding in the Philippines, central Africa, and Colombia. This second meeting was moved to a site of conflict in order to deepen the links between practitioners and theorists and to privilege the voices of those who contribute to peacebuilding in the Philippines.

Conference participants first broke into small groups to visit areas that experienced violence in the recent past. Some of these sites feature "zones of peace" or "spaces for peace," civic associations intended to curtail or halt the use of weapons. At the parish of Pikit, for example, community leaders trained at the Grassroots Peace Learning Centre work with the Christians, Moro (Muslim), and indigenous peoples in their region to foster dialogue and, eventually, reconciliation. At another site in the Kidapawan district, religious leaders rebuild houses destroyed in violence. They also spearhead special efforts to show respect for others' religious holy days, including Christians fasting during Ramadan.

During the most recent flare-up between the Moro Islamic Liberation Front and the military in 2003, civilians were evacuated to separate shelters based on religious identity, which then left them identifiable as targets for hostile forces and tended to deepen prejudicial views of other groups. The new "spaces for peace" feature frequent and unprecedented contact among local officials and among the populations of barangays (villages). As part of the efforts to identify biases and to assist community relations, Christians and Lumads

(indigenous peoples) have made their first visits to Muslim villages, and Moro spend the night in Christian homes.

Attendees returned to Davao City for three days of in-depth presentations about the contours of conflict and peacebuilding on Mindanao. Several presenters focused on the inadequacy of describing the conflict as a religious one. The Rev. Sebastinao D'Ambra portrayed religion not as the "real" divide, but rather as the line along which prejudice had been built. Miriam Suacito focused on the absence of good governance as a major source of conflict in the region. Presenters agreed that the conflict is exacerbated by the lack of a comprehensive government-level peace policy and the widening socio-economic gap between the mostly non-indigenous Christians in Mindanao, and the Moro and the Lumads.

Myla Leguro, Peace and Reconciliation Program Manager for Catholic Relief Services and a 2005 nominee for the Nobel Peace Prize, highlighted the work of the Mindanao Peacebuilding Institute (MPI) in her presentation. More than 850 peacebuilders from 35 countries have trained at MPI in the six years of its existence. They attend workshops on religious peacebuilding, conflict transformation, and trauma healing, drawing on the shared knowledge of participants and facilitators. The Grassroots Peace Learning Centre is an offshoot of MPI intended to bring similar training specifically to grassroots practitioners in Mindanao. About 200 community and religious leaders have been trained at the center since its founding in 2003.

Other speakers focused on peacebuilding as inevitably political, but intentionally "relational." The Mindanao Peaceweavers, for example, shared their experience of earning credibility not by pretending to be neutral, but rather by being independent.

John Paul Lederach, Kroc professor of international peacebuilding, called for "platforms for public participation" as part of a strategy of making visible relationships and their resulting interdependence. Lederach drew on the symbolism of spider webs to discuss building a "strategic structure of connections in an unpredictable environment."

Fr. Peter-John Pearson, director of the Catholic Parliamentary Liaison Office, and Scott Appleby, director of the Kroc Institute, summarized the conference proceedings and proposed ways forward. Pearson, of South Africa, expressed unease about something specifically "Catholic" in peacebuilding. "The quest is mistak-





Martha Merritt

Conferees included Christina Lee, peacebuilding program manager for CRS in Uganda (center)

en,” he said, “if the effort is to strip things down to an essence and then claim it as our own.” Rather, working for justice and peace is a “constituent element” of a Catholic identity, not a monopoly but something that must be “deeply within us in order to be Catholic.”

Appleby, a professor of history, described peacebuilding in Mindanao as powerfully Catholic, though not as an “exclusivist or triumphal statement.” He continued, “The real question is not whether peacebuilding is Catholic, but whether the church will claim these peacebuilding practices as Catholic Christian and recognize them as privileged and necessary expressions of contemporary Catholic identity.” Appleby called for the CPN to become an advocate for this recognition, in part by developing a theology of a just peace “attentive to local particularities but encompassing them all.”

At the close of the conference, Bishop John Cummins, liaison to the Federation of Asian Bishops’ Conferences for the US Conference of Catholic Bishops, remarked, “I am terribly impressed with the maturity of the dialogue process and the spirit of collaboration we found in Mindanao.”

The third international conference of the CPN is scheduled for 2006 in Burundi, to support the church’s new peacebuilding initiatives there at a critical time in the peace process. The transition to Africa will give members exposure to another set of local peacebuilding practices and a deeper understanding of the webs that draw communities together.

*More information on the conference and the Catholic Peacebuilding Network is available at the CPN website at <http://cpn.nd.edu>*

Martha Merritt



John Paul Lederach talked about relationship-building

# Genocide sparks campaign

P A T R I C K C O R R I G A N

It all started with a Kool-Aid stand on Notre Dame's North Quad. We sold cups of Kool-Aid for 25 cents and asked for donations from anyone who walked past on a beautiful day in September 2004. Afterward, we sent a \$150 check for humanitarian aid to the Darfur region of Sudan. I had no idea that would launch a campus movement and be the first step in a journey to the nation's capital.

We left for Washington D.C. on April 5, 2005, to join students and other citizens from around the nation in a day of activism for the defense of civilians in Sudan. We planned to attend a press conference that would raise awareness about the carnage occurring in Darfur. We would also meet with our congressional representatives to urge them to sign the Darfur Genocide Accountability Act.

The participants were members of the Notre Dame Sudan Steering Committee, formed in October 2004 in response to the unfolding catastrophe. Since February 2003, a conflict between rebel forces and the government-armed Janjaweed militia has caused great losses among Darfur civilians. An estimated 400,000 people have been killed and 2.2 million people have been displaced. The president and Congress have declared the actions of the Sudanese government and the Janjaweed militia to be genocide.

While two United Nations resolutions and current legislation in the United States have begun to address the genocide, the world community has failed abysmally in its responsibility to protect the people of Darfur.

Our day of lobbying was a success by all measures except the most important one. As of this writing, the Darfur Genocide Accountability Act has not passed. Still, as I stared at the White House at the end of a long day, I found it amazing how far we had come as a group and how much we had accomplished.

USAID



Displaced women stand together in the Intifada transit camp in South Darfur

Students and faculty from diverse parts of the university had united with two main goals: 1) to raise awareness about the genocide, and 2) to improve conditions on the ground through humanitarian support and political participation. From the beginning, the group acted as an umbrella organization for the many groups making efforts to help the people in Darfur. Our committee has a core of 10 members and an associate membership of hundreds more. Two peace studies majors from the class of '05 provided early leadership: Stephanie Aberger, who also majored in history; and Michael Poffenberger, whose other major was anthropology.

Our first big effort was a green ribbon campaign to raise awareness of the issue. We cut and distributed more than 3,000 ribbons attached to information cards. For the rest of the year, green ribbons decorated shirts and backpacks all over campus.

Next, we organized a panel discussion that we hoped would spark a campus conversation about Darfur. Three of the top international experts on the conflict agreed to participate in the February 23 "Sudan Symposium." Thanks to the generosity of the Kroc Institute and other Notre Dame groups, we had no

Sudan Symposium speakers, from left: John Prendergast, Francis Deng and Larry Minear



Julie Titone

problems paying for the event. The speakers, John Prendergast, Francis Deng and Larry Minear, engaged more than 500 members of the Notre Dame and South Bend com-

munity in a discussion about the extent of the suffering in Darfur. They explained the complex political roots of the conflict and possible policy solutions.

Our committee worked on its second goal throughout the academic year. A major strength of the group has been providing tangible political and charitable outlets for people to help Darfur victims. At every event we held, we gave students the opportunity to write letters asking their policy leaders to address the genocide. Our fund raisers generated more than \$6,000 for humanitarian relief and support for African Union forces in Darfur through the Genocide Intervention Fund.

Four members traveled to Washington again in May to attend the trial of two Notre Dame alumni (including Kroc graduate Brenna Cussen, M.A. '03) who were arrested while protesting at the Sudanese embassy. Also, they met with congressional representatives who have not yet co-sponsored the Darfur Genocide

Accountability Act. The Sudan Steering Committee will be back at Notre Dame in the fall. Our efforts will not be complete until the genocide in Darfur is over.

I have been privileged to work with passionate and kind people on such a worthy cause. Our efforts, combined with others from around the nation, have helped bring humanitarian aid to the people of Darfur and have convinced the media and policy makers that the Darfur genocide is a major issue. I can't help but smile at the thought of our progress from the humble beginnings of a Kool-Aid stand.

**Patrick Corrigan**, class of '07, is majoring in both liberal studies and peace studies.

## Students launch Uganda network

Notre Dame graduate **Michael Poffenberger** ('05) and senior **Peter Quaranto** ('06) launched the Uganda Conflict Action Network in June. Known as Uganda-CAN, its goal is to end the longstanding war in northern Uganda.

Poffenberger and Quaranto became deeply interested in the marginalized people of Africa after meeting retired Anglican archbishop Desmond Tutu of South Africa, when the Nobel Prize winner visited Notre Dame in the fall of 2003. They learned about the war in northern Uganda during a study abroad program in that East African country, sponsored by the School for International Training in Kampala. Poffenberger, who majored in peace studies and anthropology, spent the spring semester of 2004 in the region. Quaranto, a peace studies and political science major, followed in spring of 2005.

"As I sat there listening to people in refugee camps telling me their stories," Quaranto recalled, "I just kept thinking to myself: How can this be happening? How can this have happened for 19 years?"

Poffenberger is associate director of the Africa Faith and Justice Network, which is Uganda-CAN's parent organization. He and Quaranto are co-directors of Uganda-CAN.

The new group's web site, [www.ugandacan.org](http://www.ugandacan.org), supplies war news, research reports and action alerts. Its directors and volunteers hope to form relationships with U.S. policy makers and Ugandan groups. They plan a nationwide tour to enhance awareness of the suffering in northern Uganda and to advocate policy to assist its victims.

Peter Quaranto



Children are the primary victims of the war in northern Uganda

# Summer institute focuses on enhanced Catholic mission

JULIE TITONE

For six decades, Catholic Relief Services, the world's largest private distributor of food aid, has focused on meeting basic material needs. In the last five years, its mission has expanded to meet another need: peace. The Kroc Institute has helped by providing training in conflict resolution and post-conflict reconciliation.

An important part of Kroc's evolving relationship with CRS is the annual Summer Institute on Peacebuilding, held at Notre Dame. This year's institute, the fifth, took place May 22-27. It was attended by three dozen church leaders, CRS partners and CRS staff members from 20 countries. They came from South Africa, where the end of apartheid didn't end the need for non-violent social change. They came from Nigeria, where reformists want to change a constitution that promotes tension among cultural groups. They came from Pakistan, where the seeds of improved

Muslim-Christian relations have been planted.

"Building a culture of peace is basic to development," said Joan Neal, CRS vice president for U.S. operations. People who feel their lives are in danger will find it hard to feed and educate their children, she added.

Gerard Powers, Kroc's director of policy studies, coordinated the summer institute. He was assisted by Kroc staffer Colette Sgambati, a recently returned Peace Corps volunteer. Training was provided by Kroc faculty members John Paul Lederach, Scott Appleby, Rashied Omar, Larissa Fast and George Lopez.

America's bishops founded CRS in 1943 to help the poor and disadvantaged outside the United States. In recent years, it has also worked to educate American Catholics about the need to promote social justice.

Although CRS has been involved in peacebuilding for a decade, the bishops officially added it to the agency's mission in 2000. The need to do so became even clearer after September 11, 2001, when terrorists attacked the United States.

CRS has peacebuilding projects in 60 of the 99 countries that it serves. Five hundred staff members, as well as people in partner organizations, have been trained in peacebuilding so far. The training is reaching the highest levels of the church and the agency. The 2005 summer institute included two bishops from Pakistan, as well as archbishops from Burma (Myanmar)

Julie Titone



Bokani Hart, a CRS staffer in the Congo, talks with the Rev. Patrick Eyinla of Nigeria

and Senegal. CRS regional directors from around the world attended, as did senior executives from its Baltimore headquarters.

Bishop Anthony Lobo of Pakistan remarked that the summer institute classes provided an almost overwhelming amount of information. “My mind is all stuffed!” He especially appreciated the chance to reflect on the peacebuilding work already under way in his Muslim-dominated country, where the president recently declared a “Year of Interfaith Dialogue.”

Education is Lobo’s peace priority. He won applause at Notre Dame after announcing that a new Catholic college, set to open in Pakistan, will incorporate peacebuilding into all courses of study. CRS staff members in Islamabad are already working with the Muslim schools, called madrasas, to institute curriculum reform. “Terrorists are brainwashed into hating. This is not education,” Lobo said. “We need to create lots of people who are tolerant.”

Bishops from South Africa, Namibia, Botswana and Swaziland have created a new peace institute. It is named after Bishop Denis Hurley, known for his pastoral letters decrying the state-mandated racism called

apartheid. Hurley Institute director Allison Lazarus, who attended the Notre Dame meeting, said the emphasis will be on faith-based negotiations. Secular conflict-resolution groups strongly support the effort.

The southern African bishops have already responded to requests for peacebuilding assistance from the Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo, and Rwanda.

“There is a long history of this work,” Lazarus said. “It’s just that the vehicle is new.”

Father Patrick Eyinla of Nigeria also is looking for ways to strengthen work that is under way in his native land. Eyinla oversees church operations in Lagos that deal with social issues: justice and peace, health, family life, HIV/AIDS and charitable work.

Eyinla’s interests range from environmental justice (helping residents of the Niger River delta whose lives have been damaged by oil company operations) to political reform (amending Nigeria’s constitution to remove cultural bias).

“When I go back, I will look at how to apply peacebuilding to the entire nation,” Eyinla said as the summer institute drew to a close. “I have a responsibility not just for my church, but for my whole country.”



Julie Titone

Scott Campbell, CRS representative in Angola, shares an anecdote at the peacebuilding institute



# Business contest yields peace project dividends

JULIE TITONE

Young people around the globe may soon be attending courses that are tailor-made for their communities, designed to enhance understanding among people of different faiths. This is possible because of an unusual collaboration between experts in peace studies and the business world — one that began when Patrice Brodeur took a stroll across Notre Dame's South Quad.

Brodeur, a native of Canada who holds a Ph.D. from Harvard University, specializes in Islamic and religious studies. He arrived at the Kroc Institute in fall 2004 as a Rockefeller visiting fellow. He planned to spend the next nine months studying the relationship between the growing inter-religious movement and peacebuilding efforts.

Brodeur also was designing a curriculum aimed at teaching young people how to communicate, and build peace with, those of different faiths. He had not settled on the best way to adapt lessons to local situations, given that different communities have varied religious mixes and sources of tension. Nor had he found a good way to share his research with scholars and teachers around the world.

As he considered various options, Brodeur hit upon the idea of a web portal. It would integrate his history of modern inter-religious movement with a system that would deliver curricula worldwide. However, he lacked the technical skill to build such a site.

That's where his exploratory September walk across the quad came in. It led him to the Gigot Center for Entrepreneurial Studies at the Mendoza College of Business. The center was advertising its Social Venture Plan Competition, which could foster creation of Brodeur's social-educational venture: an organization and web site called Youth Peace in Education (YPE). He put together a development team, and entered the competition.



Youth in Peace Education web site aims at worldwide audience

The team was comprised of eight people, including Jonathan Smith, a Kroc Institute graduate student. Smith said he benefited greatly from the experience. He especially appreciated the opportunity to discuss peace studies with Brodeur, “someone who is closer to being a peer than my professors, while further ahead of me in knowledge and experience.”

Other student participants were Matthew Warren, George Dzuricsko, and Leah McKelvey, all of Notre Dame; and Sarah Bier of the University of Illinois. Rounding out the team were Shaheen Sidi and Amin Tejpar, young Canadians who own an information and data-management company called Cyberswirl.

Their combined expertise included religious studies, curriculum development, youth work, peacebuilding, business management and information technology. There were two Jews (Orthodox and Reform), three Christians (Anglican, Evangelical and Roman Catholic), two Muslims and one agnostic.

The team's business plan optimistically budgeted the first-place award of \$3,000 for fees needed to establish the not-for-profit organization. Their prototype web site reflected the four objectives of YPE:

- To collect existing curricula about religious "others," inter-religious dialogue and peacebuilding, and make them accessible to students, teachers and curriculum developers worldwide;
- To develop an e-learning global certificate program that will teach young people and adults, especially in conflict areas;
- To map the history of the modern inter-religious movement;
- To develop a network of people and organizations who will both share, and use, information on the site.

Twenty-eight business plans were entered in the Social Venture Plan competition. The YPE proposal was one of six to survive the first round. At that point, the teams were assigned outside mentors and one Mendoza team champion to help them fine-tune their proposals. The team champion for YPE was Rachel Farrell George, program manager at the Gigot Center.

"Social entrepreneurs act as change agents for society, seizing opportunities others miss and improving systems to create sustainable solutions for the common good," George said. "They tend to be innovative and open to new ideas, making the most of the limited resources available to them. Patrice and the rest of the YPE Team showed through great flexibility, teamwork, and persistence what can be achieved when multiple disciplines and expertise come together to serve a common vision."

On April 29, competition finalists presented their plans to a large audience in the business school auditorium. Late that Friday, YPE team members learned that they had been awarded the \$3,000 prize. April turned out to be an exemplary month, because the project also received a \$28,900 start-up grant from the United States Institute of Peace.

"Our aim is to launch the YPE portal officially in September, with basic curriculum services as well as an experimental on-line course on inter-religious dialogue and peacebuilding for beginners," said Brodeur.

The YPE web address will be [www.cyberswirl.com/clients/YPE](http://www.cyberswirl.com/clients/YPE).

Seven of the eight team members remain involved in the project. Matthew Warren, who is just completing his master's degree in non-profit management, will be its full-time executive director. It will be based at the University of Montreal, where Brodeur has taken his new post as Canada Research Chair on Islam, Pluralism and Globalization.

Brodeur's use of his Rockefeller fellowship was uncommon in that it went well beyond research, and directly involved students and faculty elsewhere at Notre Dame. But, as he noted, the YPE project was in keeping with the institute's emphasis on both the scholarship and practice of peacebuilding.

"I am profoundly grateful to the whole Kroc Institute family for creating the unique space where our founding team could envision YPE and implement its first phase," he said. "I'm equally grateful to the Gigot Center for creating a mentoring competition. Without that, we would not have learned so much about social entrepreneurship, which so ideally serves the vision and mission of Youth in Peace Education."



Patrice Brodeur

# Relationships, numbers add up to conference success

JESSICA COLLADO

On April 1, when I closed up the Hesburgh Center several hours after the last Peace Conference participant had departed, my fellow organizers asked, “So, how do you think it went?” As a mathematics major, my first impulse was to consider the numbers.

The conference has been organized every spring since 1993 by Notre Dame undergraduates. The 2005 event had 200 participants, including nearly 60 vegetarians. There were 50 presenters (mostly undergraduate and graduate students, but also faculty and South Bend community members). More than 30 colleges and universities were represented. A planning committee of 15 spent eight months preparing for exactly 24 hours of intense listening and discussion. Two hundred T-shirts and 53 pizzas later, I was willing to guess that the conference was a success. But not just because of the numbers.

The success of the conference is most apparent in the participants’ discovery of shared experience, ambitions and vision, despite their different personal foundations and backgrounds. John Paul Lederach set the stage for such discussion during his keynote address, “The Moral Imagination.” The Kroc Institute professor

of international peacebuilding said: “We circle in on the truth through stories.”

We titled the conference “Crossing Boundaries in the Name of Peace” and set out to make it as interdisciplinary, inter-religious, nonpartisan, multi-aged and multicultural as possible. We sought out and generated creative and varied proposals for presentations. Most speakers encouraged the sharing of stories. The main panel at midday was titled “Working Relationships between the Military and NGOs in the Crisis Zone.” It featured Major Gary Masapollo of the military science department and research fellow David Cortright of the Kroc Institute. The discussion highlighted the crossing of boundaries between two fields of study that might seem inevitably at odds with each other.

Some students presented papers on both the liberal arts approaches to peace and the religious aspects of peace. Another group of presenters looked at conflict in Haiti through the lenses of biology, business, and engineering. Also on the agenda: a girls’ *baile folclórico* dance performance, a workshop on conflict transformation, the Take Ten youth non-violence awards presentation, and a panel discussion about ways to decrease youth violence in South Bend area. The final speaker, peace activist Renata Rendon, left many in the audience on the verge of tears with a moving story of her work in Colombia.

During the conference, two participants from South Africa were by chance assigned to room together. Afterward, one of them told me that she and her roommate would probably stay in touch for the rest of their lives after connecting here in Indiana. Such lasting relationships are, I think, another good way to calculate the success of Peace Conference 2005.

**Jess Collado**, a member of the Notre Dame Class of '06, is majoring in both applied mathematics and peace studies.

Julie Titone



Jess Collado (bottom, second from left) and other peace conference organizers

## | a l u m n i f e a t u r e |

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## Alum helps create another Peace House

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INDIANAPOLIS — When Ruth Hill was hired as associate director of the Indianapolis Peace House, there was no house.

Hill helped acquire one, and in the process used the conflict transformation skills she studied at the Kroc Institute. She convinced neighbors in a historic district that filling an old mansion with college students would not result in couches on the front porch and beer parties out back.

“They were concerned we’d be a frat house,” Hill said of people who resisted the necessary change of zoning to allow the college residential program. “It took us some time, but eventually we were warmly welcomed by everyone.”

Hill received her M.A. in peace studies in June 2003. She was hired six months later to help launch the Peace House program, a joint effort of three Indiana colleges: Earlham, Goshen and Manchester. It is open to undergraduates from any school who want to study peace and justice issues in an urban setting. They can attend for one semester, or for a summer session. Students take classes, work 20 hours weekly at community service internships, and learn to live communally.

After finding office space in a church complex on the Old Northside, the Peace House team scoured the neighborhood for an apartment building or house. They found a Tudor-style house just down the block. Built in the 1880s, it came with high windows, dark woodwork and a statuary lion guarding the entrance. It has nine bedrooms, six baths and — thanks to the home’s recent service as a gentleman’s club — a commercially equipped kitchen.

“It’s just an enormous house,” said Hill. “If these walls could talk ...”

Money to buy and maintain Peace House came from the Lilly Endowment. It is part of a \$14.3 million grant used to expand peace studies programs at the three colleges.

For the Indianapolis program to succeed, it must get enough students to be self-sustaining. Hill is optimistic. “We’ve had interest from students all across the U.S., some of them international students.”

The program can accommodate up to 20 students. Four were recruited for the first semester, five for the second semester. Fourteen students signed up for the 2005 nine-week summer course.

Group living is one of the biggest challenges, and benefits, of the program, according to the first Peace House occupants.

“Living with another white Mennonite, a Latino Catholic, an African Methodist and an African-American Muslim has forever changed how I view diversity,” Abigail Nafziger wrote in an evaluation. “It isn’t all about rainbow signs and loving other cultures. It is also about the nitty-gritty of how you ask someone to help clean up the dishes, how you decide what to buy with your groceries, how you decide what movie to watch or how to cook your food.”

Hill can relate to that. A native of Northern Ireland, she had to adjust to different perspectives at the Kroc Institute, where graduate students from around the world share an apartment complex also dubbed Peace House. Her roommate, Mica Barreto-Soares, was from East Timor.

“It was interesting to see how different ideas of time and punctuality manifested themselves — this was in things like when we would have meetings, or just a decision about what was a good time to eat dinner,” she said. “The best bonding times happened over food and music.”

She is grateful to her classmates for broadening her world view.

“We had some tough conversations, even heated conversations on occasion, but I always really appreciated them.”

Indianapolis Peace House students come from many academic disciplines, including computer science, biology, history and journalism. There are even some peace studies majors, Hill said with a smile. “We take the stance that you can be a peacemaker no matter what your profession will be.”



Julie Titone

Ruth Hill at the entrance to the Indianapolis Peace House

When Hill was an undergraduate at England's Cambridge University, she thought she wanted to be a corporate lawyer. After getting some work experience, she decided that practicing law was not for her. So she pursued her interest in how athletes relate to each other — something she experienced as a competitive swimmer in Northern Ireland, long torn by ethnic conflict.

"My home team mixed Protestants and Catholics. Most of the athletes didn't join paramilitary groups, even though most everyone in their neighborhoods was doing that."

She observed the same cooperation in Japan, where she worked for the World Cup soccer competition. The Japanese and Koreans set aside historic differences, working together so that the games would be a success, Hill said. "It was a platform from which to build person-to-person ties, and better relationships at the governmental and diplomatic levels."

After that experience, Hill looked around for a graduate program that dealt in conflict resolution. That led her to Notre Dame's peace studies program. After she earned her master's degree, friends called her attention to the Indianapolis job. Erv Boschmann, executive director of Peace House, is glad they did. Praising Hill's commitment to peace and her administrative skill, he described her as "super-organized" and sensitive to the needs of students, he said. "Ruth has maturity beyond her age."

While she was at the Kroc Institute, Hill's fiancé, Jason Prince, began work on his law degree at Notre Dame. He graduated with the class of 2005. The couple will be married in August, then move to Jacksonville, Florida, where Prince will be a federal court clerk.

So, now that Peace House is up and running, Hill is leaving for other challenges. "I hope to keep working in the same field, possibly moving into immigration and refugee assistance work," she said.

She'll be taking new insights and experience to her next job.

"I've learned a lot from the staff, faculty and students of Peace House as we have worked together to develop the program. I've learned the importance of team work and have come to particularly appreciate the value of collaborating with other non-profit organizations, agencies and colleges that have similar missions," she said. "It takes a lot to put a program together, but it has been more than worth the challenge."

*For more information about the Indianapolis Peace House see [www.plowsharesproject.org](http://www.plowsharesproject.org)*



## | a l u m n i n e w s |

**SOMALIA — Kamar Yousuf** ('99) illustrates one of the many variations that “returning home” can take for Kroc Institute graduates. For more than 20 years, she has followed a circuitous route from her home country of Somalia to a job that has put her in a unique position to help her people. Having originally sacrificed a college education to help support her family, she worked for more than a dozen years in Somalia and Abu Dhabi before the outbreak of civil war in her home country in



1991 drew her back to east Africa. She worked in a refugee camp for 11 months while searching for her family.

After immigrating to the United States, Kamar worked at the World Bank and International Finance Corporation for six years while attending school at night. She received a bachelor's degree from Columbia Union College in Takoma Park, Maryland, in 1998. She then earned an MA in peace studies from the Kroc Institute, followed by an MBA from the Monterey Institute of International Studies in California.

Kamar spent two years in the Africa Department of the World Bank as a management consultant, and from 2003-2004 served in Amman, Jordan, as regional finance manager for Air Serv International, which provides air transport, communication and information technology for humanitarian organizations working in Iraq. “In late 2004 and early 2005,” she writes, “I traveled to Somaliland for the first time in more than 10 years. I was pleasantly surprised by all the progress going on despite no international development assistance because no country recognizes it as a sovereign entity.” Somaliland, which is northwest of Somalia, declared its independence a decade ago.

In March 2005, Kamar moved to Nairobi, Kenya, to begin working for the United Nations Political Office for Somalia. She manages a multi-donor trust fund for peacebuilding activities. “It is an exciting position which gives me the opportunity to utilize my peace studies education, as well as the MBA,” she comments. “We are focusing on supporting civil society-driven (especially women's groups) initiatives that promote dialogues of peace among contending groups who have been in conflict for over a decade. We also plan to rehabilitate and equip three Youth Service Centers in different parts of Somalia, to provide comprehensive programs that include vocational training, employment skills training and recreational activities for unemployed youth.” Email: <k\_yousuf@lycos.com>

**USA — Polly Carl** ('90) is producing artistic director of The Playwrights' Center ([www.pwcenter.org](http://www.pwcenter.org)) in Minneapolis, Minnesota. She works with playwrights locally and nationally, producing and developing new plays, oversees artistic programming and maintains finances. She is working on a play about graduate teaching assistants organizing on a university campus, called “Organizing Abraham Lincoln,” based on a true story. It will be performed at the center's 23rd Annual PlayLabs Festival, one of the nation's most celebrated annual festivals of new work. Polly earned her PhD in comparative studies in discourse and society from the University of Minnesota in 1999. Her dissertation was titled *Making a Good Story: Feeling Good about Queer Theory*. Email: <PollyC@pwcenter.org>



Keri Pickett

**SCOTLAND — Kurt Mills** ('90), from the United States, is a lecturer in international human rights at the University of Glasgow, Scotland. His book *Human Rights in the Emerging Global Order: A New Sovereignty?* was published in 1998 (St. Martins and Macmillan). Kurt earned his PhD in government and international studies from Notre Dame in 1995, and has taught at Gettysburg College, James Madison University, Mount Holyoke College and the American University in Cairo. His research interests include human rights, refugees, international organizations, Africa, and the role the Internet plays in international relations. Email: <vicfalls@mac.com>

**USA — Katherine (Kasia) Sikora Nelson** ('91), from Poland, earned her LL.M. in Banking and Financial Law from the Boston University School of Law in May 2005. She then joined the forensic services practice of KPMG LLP, a major international accounting and advisory firm in Boston. Kasia spent the previous ten years with Fidelity Investments, most recently as the principal compliance officer responsible for anti-money laundering and anti-terrorist financing efforts. She is founding chair of the foreign lawyers committee of the Boston Bar Association (BBA) and is co-chair of the international law section of the BBA. She recently organized a Boston symposium on “The Law of War in an Age of Terrorism.” She also serves on the executive committee of the Boston Committee on Foreign Relations. Kasia earned a master of arts in law and diplomacy from The Fletcher School at Tufts University in 1993. Email: <knelson@kpmg.com>

**USA — Ellis Jones** ('92) has focused his energy on bridging the gaps separating academics, activists and average citizens. He co-founded The Better World Network, an organization dedicated to global social responsibility. The second edition of his co-authored book, *The Better World Handbook: From Good Intentions to Everyday Actions* (New Society Publishers) is scheduled for release in fall 2006 ([www.betterworldhandbook.com](http://www.betterworldhandbook.com)) along with *The Better World Shopping Guide*. In March 2005 he helped organize the first Better World Handbook Festival in Vancouver, British Columbia. After Notre Dame, Ellis spent two years in the Peace Corps teaching environmental education in Panama. He earned a PhD in sociology from the University of Colorado in 2002. He now teaches sociology for the University of California at Davis. Email: [<so.doctor.jones@gmail.com>](mailto:so.doctor.jones@gmail.com)

**COSTA RICA — Jorge Vargas-Cullell** ('94) is a project specialist for the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in Costa Rica and has written several human development reports for UNDP on sustainable development in Central America. He is also coordinator

of the Citizen Audit on the Quality of Democracy in Costa Rica and assistant director of the State of the Nation Program in Costa Rica, sponsored by the state universities and the ombudsman. After taking a doctoral course with Guillermo O'Donnell that explored whether it is possible to define and determine the quality of democracy, Jorge returned home, formed a small

research team, and secured funding for a "citizen audit" of the quality of democracy in Costa Rica. In 2004 he co-edited a volume with O'Donnell titled *The Quality of Democracy: Theory and Applications* (University of Notre Dame Press). The book addresses the concern that new democratic regimes vary widely in efficacy and impact, and that many citizens receive few if any benefits from democratization. Jorge was a guest scholar at the Kellogg Institute for International Studies at Notre Dame for the spring and summer of 2005 while completing his dissertation. Email: [<jvcaam@sol.racsa.co.cr>](mailto:jvcaam@sol.racsa.co.cr)



Julie Titone

**PALESTINE — Jihad Hamad** ('95) is professor of sociology at Al-Azhar University in Gaza. He is also consultant for a new academic program in peace studies, conflict resolution, democracy and human rights at the University of Palestine International (<http://upfl.ps>), a private university in Gaza that teaches all courses in English. In January 2005 he was elected to the board of the Al-Dameer Association for Human Rights in Gaza ([www.aldameergaza.org](http://www.aldameergaza.org)). From 2001 to 2004, Jihad was assistant professor of sociology at the Arab American University in Jenin, until Israeli authorities barred him from returning to Jenin. Jihad earned his PhD in sociology from Notre Dame in 2001. Email: [<gahad2010@yahoo.com>](mailto:gahad2010@yahoo.com)

**SWITZERLAND — Beatrijs Elsen** ('96), from Belgium, has been appointed human rights officer in the anti-discrimination unit of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Geneva. She moved to Geneva from Beirut, where she worked for the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia. From December 2003 to January 2005 though, she was on a peacekeeping mission as external affairs officer in the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo. Email: [<belsen@ohchr.org>](mailto:belsen@ohchr.org)

**USA — Matt Guynn** ('96) works for On Earth Peace ([www.brethren.org/oepe](http://www.brethren.org/oepe)), an agency rooted in the Church of the Brethren, where he supports emerging leaders and fosters networks for peace and justice. He is also an associate with Training for Change ([www.trainingforchange.org](http://www.trainingforchange.org)) in Philadelphia, which provides workshops on facilitation skills and nonviolent social change, and serves on the staff of Diana's Grove, a retreat center in Missouri that uses myth and ritual for personal empowerment. He was previously co-coordinator of training for Christian Peacemaker Teams. Matt received an M.A. from Bethany Theological Seminary in 2003. His publications have included poetry, essays on theology and ethics, and a curriculum. His essay, "Theopoetics: That the Dead May Become Gardeners Again" will appear in the fall 2005 issue of *Crosscurrents* ([www.crosscurrents.org](http://www.crosscurrents.org)). He lives in Richmond, Indiana. Email: [<mattguynn@earthlink.net>](mailto:mattguynn@earthlink.net)



**USA — Ithai Stern** ('98), from Israel, has been appointed assistant professor of management at Kellogg School of Management at Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois. He earned his PhD in business strategy from McCombs School of Business at the University of Texas at Austin in May 2005. Email: <i\_stern@kellogg.northwestern.edu>

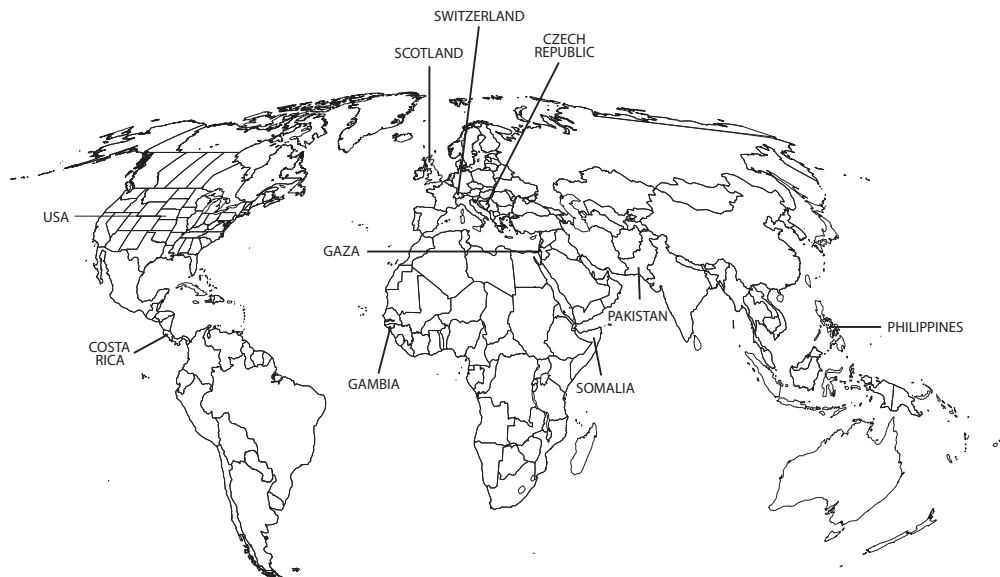
**CZECH REPUBLIC — Dana Potockova** ('99) is a dispute resolution consultant and trainer with Conflict Management International in Prague, where she provides conflict management, negotiation and intercultural trainings for national and international organizations, focusing on dispute resolution systems design. She is an adjunct professor at Charles University and Anglo-American University in Prague and teaches at the Central European University Summer University in Budapest. Dana recently was commissioned by the Ministry of Justice of the Czech Republic to design a training program for court-connected mediators. In 2000 she earned a masters degree in dispute resolution from Pepperdine University School of Law in Malibu, California. Email: <Danapoto@yahoo.com>

**THE GAMBIA — Agnes Adama Kalley Campbell** ('02) is partnership coordinator for ActionAid International (AAI) in The Gambia, where her work integrates a rights-based approach to development and peacebuilding. She works with AAI partners at grassroots, regional and international levels in six thematic areas: women's rights, and the right to education, food security, human security in times of conflict and emergencies, a life of dignity in the face of HIV/AIDS, and democratic and just governance. "We proactively engage the poor in dialogue, learning and reflective processes to

address gender inequalities, patriarchy and discrimination in various areas of their lives," she writes. Adama received her masters degree in social work from the University of Georgia in May 2004. Email: <adamadel@yahoo.com>

**PAKISTAN — Asma Pervaiz Khan** ('02) is a visiting lecturer of international political economy to the masters and doctoral students at the Shaheed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto Institute of Science and Technology in Karachi, Pakistan. She was recently selected to work as a Junior Research Analyst for the Ministry of Defense, Islamabad, Pakistan. Asma completed a course on development, law and social justice from the Institute of Social Studies in The Hague while she worked for the Pakistan Institute of Labor Organisation and Research. She previously taught at Karachi University. Email: <asma\_pervaiz@hotmail.com>

**PHILIPPINES — Marissa (Pay) de Guzman** ('04) is a consultant on rural development with the Institute on Church and Social Issues (ICSI) in Quezon City, Philippines. She writes, "ICSI was founded in 1984 with the intention to improve the conditions of the poor and to reform the legal, bureaucratic, social and economic structures that affect them. Its tools are professional research, systematic advocacy and constant contact and engagement with the poor and marginalized sectors of the country." A book Pay co-authored, *The Anti-Development State: The Political Economy of Permanent Crisis in the Philippines*, (Zed Books) was released in the Philippines in 2004. In January 2005, it was certified a "national bestseller" and is in its second printing. Email: <paydeguzman@yahoo.com>



Profiled alumni are working in 11 countries

## | k r o c n e w s |

## Faculty and staff continue to grow

An historian of the Middle East and a sociologist who studies globalization and social change will join the Kroc Institute faculty this fall. A research program assistant came on board last January, and a director of academic programs joins the staff this summer. All four positions are new.

**Asher Kaufman** will be an assistant professor of history. He earned his Ph.D. at Brandeis University and has been teaching at Hebrew University, Jerusalem. From 2000 to 2004, he was a research fellow at the Harry S. Truman Research Institute for the Advancement of Peace, and headed its Middle East Unit in 2004-05. Kaufman is the author of *Reviving Phoenicia: The Search for Identity in Lebanon* (I.B. Tauris, 2004), a history of modern Lebanese national identity. He has also written articles on topics such as the evolution of Hizbullah (the Shi'ite radical movement in Lebanon), Israeli policy in the Middle East, and various boundary disputes in the region.

"Asher's expertise in the history of the modern Middle East, the Arab-Israeli conflict in particular, will be a marvelous contribution to the Kroc Institute as we expand our undergraduate and M.A. programs and send graduate students to Tantur Ecumenical Institute in Jerusalem for internships," said Director Scott Appleby.

**Jackie Smith** comes to the institute from the faculty of the Department of Sociology at the State University of New York, Stony Brook. Smith studies the impact of globalization on mass politics, social movements and democratization. She recently co-edited *Coalitions Across Borders: Transnational Protest in a Neoliberal Era* (Rowman & Littlefield, 2004). Smith has also authored or co-authored more than 35 peer-reviewed articles and book chapters, and her research has been funded by the National Science Foundation, the World Society Foundation, and the Aspen Institute.

"We look forward to welcoming Jackie, who this fall will be teaching an undergraduate course on global issues and the United Nations, and a graduate/senior undergraduate course on transnational social movements," said Appleby.

Smith will be returning to Notre Dame, where she received an M.A. in peace studies degree (1992) and a Ph.D. in government and international studies (1995).

**Jaleh Dashti-Gibson**, a classmate of Smith's in the 1992 peace studies M.A. program, has been named the institute's first director of academic programs. "Jaleh comes to us after five years of distinguished service as an academic advisor in the First Year of Studies and concurrent assistant professor in the University Writing Program," Appleby said.

Dashti-Gibson received a Ph.D. in government and international studies from Notre Dame in 1998. She directed the university's Balfour Heschberg Scholars Program from May 2000 to January 2003. In her new post, she will oversee the graduate and undergraduate peace studies programs, including curriculum, recruitment, admissions, financial aid, and student advising.

**Colette Sgambati** is program assistant in research and policy. "Colette joined the Kroc Institute staff in January and immediately made life easier for Jerry Powers, George Lopez, John Darby and John Paul Lederach, each of whom she ably assists in conference planning, travel coordination and other aspects of academic administration," Appleby said.

Before joining the Kroc staff, Sgambati completed two years of Peace Corps service in Cameroon as an English teacher and AIDS educator. She received a bachelor of arts degree in French and European studies from Western Michigan University.

## Hesburgh Lectures: Lee Hamilton on terrorism and foreign policy

Contending that “killing one terrorist does no good if another rises in his place,” a member of the influential 9-11 commission laid out a blueprint for a counter-terrorism strategy when he gave the first of two lectures at Notre Dame.

Lee Hamilton’s March 22 and 23 talks comprised the eleventh annual Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C. Lectures in Ethics and Public Policy, sponsored by the Kroc Institute. Father Hesburgh, founder of the Kroc Institute, attended both lectures.

America must support political reform, economic development and better schooling around the world if it is to prevent young people from following terrorist leaders such as Osama bin Laden, Hamilton said. He recommended a comprehensive strategy that includes diplomacy, law enforcement, covert actions, foreign aid, economic polices, border security and more. Every American diplomat must place terrorism on every meeting agenda, he said, so countries can discuss cooperative ways to combat the evil.

“Integration is the key,” said the former Indiana congressman. “That is why we recommended an international counter-terrorism center. ... Every action we take must buttress the others.”

In his March 23 address, Hamilton discussed how American foreign policy should respond to global crises and realities. He recommended integration of all of the tools of American power: diplomatic, economic, military, political and moral. “American foreign policy is most effective when its interests and its values come together.”

The United States cannot impose its democratic model on other countries, he added, but “we have a role of persuasion that is important.”

Hamilton served as vice-chair of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States, which investigated the terrorist attacks of Sept. 11, 2001. A longtime Indiana congressman, he is president and director of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.

## Lopez wins Kaneb Teaching Award

George A. Lopez won a Kaneb Teaching Award for excellence in undergraduate teaching for academic year 2004-05, during which he also served as a fellow at the Kaneb Center for Teaching. Lopez, a Kroc Institute senior fellow, teaches the introductory course in peace studies, a course in peace and terrorism, and a senior seminar for peace studies majors and minors. He has been on the faculty at Notre Dame and the institute since 1986, and also won a Kaneb Award in 1999.

One basis for the Kaneb awards is students’ opinions, as measured by Teacher Course Evaluations. Created with a gift from Notre Dame Trustee John A. Kaneb, the awards are apportioned among the university’s four undergraduate colleges and its School of Architecture.



Martin Eby

George Lopez, Kaneb Award Winner



## PRCP conference focuses on Jerusalem, Indonesia, Kashmir

Polls show there has been no upsurge of support for political forms of Islam in Indonesia, an expert on Muslim modernity said at the March 18-19 conference of the Program on Religion, Conflict and Peacebuilding.

Robert Hefner of Boston University was among 15 presenters at the Hesburgh Center. His discussion of democracy in the largest Muslim-majority country was in keeping with the conference theme, "Building Peace Through Religious Encounters." Hefner credits strong, moderate Muslim leaders with leading past battles against authoritarian rule, and convincing their followers that democracy is in the best interest of true believers.

"Recent polls show that Muslim Indonesians' view of democracy is shared by the great majority of Muslims elsewhere," Hefner said. But he added a sobering reminder about the "disciplined corps of Jihadists" who promote terrorism and have tarnished Indonesia's reputation for moderation.

Hefner participated in one of three PRCP conference panels organized by 2004-05 Rockefeller fellows Haley Duschinski, Patrice Brodeur and Jennifer Connolly. The fellows also took part in the panels, which focused on three places in the world where religion plays a role in resolving or promoting conflict: Kashmir (Duschinski), Jerusalem (Brodeur) and Indonesia (Connolly).

Connolly's presentation focused on religious identity in East Kalimantan, which has escaped the sectarian violence of neighboring regions. After Hefner's comments about Islam and politics in Indonesia, Mark Woodward of the University of Arizona explained how sacred space is used in social and political drama in the country.

The Kashmir discussion began with Rekha Chowdhary of the University of Jammu. She noted that conflict there started in the 1980s as a result of Kashmiri frustration with the political situation, and that religion only became a significant factor when religious mercenaries began to dominate. Duschinski discussed feelings of betrayal among Kashmiri immigrants to India, and how religious nationalist movements promote that community's "right to return" to Kashmir. In her wide-ranging comments on Kashmir's northern Ladakh region, Ravina Aggarwal of Smith College said that the utopian reputation of the region dominated by Buddhists, who are cast as peace-loving, actually undermines peace efforts because it fails to acknowledge inter-religious disputes.

The Jerusalem panel began with Brodeur's discussion of the Old City of Jerusalem, and the difficulties of managing sacred sites in a multi-religious, multi-country setting. Marc Gopin of George Mason University said that efforts to make peace in Israel/Palestine, such as the 1978 Camp David accords, have been undermined by the failure to pay enough attention to religion. Kroc alumnus Yousef Al-Herimi, who teaches at Al-Quds and Bethlehem universities, emphasized that holy places do not need to be exclusively assigned to one religion, noting that "the whole idea of holiness in Islam includes others."



Damon Lynch

Visiting fellow Patrice Brodeur listens to Kroc alumnus Yousef Al-Herimi ('92), a PRCP conference panelist

## Asma Afsaruddin wins Carnegie fellowship

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A Carnegie Scholars Fellowship of \$100,000 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York will allow Asma Afsaruddin, a Kroc Institute faculty fellow and associate professor of Arabic and Islamic studies in the classics department, to conduct 18 months of research. She plans to spend the 2006-07 school year writing the manuscript for her book *Striving in the Path of God: Discursive Traditions on Jihad and the Cult of Martyrdom*.

“By putting my research out in the public sphere, I hope to further empower those voices which have protested the annexation of the term ‘jihad’ by radical militants and denounced it as a gross departure from the classical tradition,” Afsaruddin said.

Before coming to Notre Dame, Afsaruddin taught at the Johns Hopkins and Harvard universities. Her fields of specialization are the religious and political thought of Islam, Qur’an and hadith studies, and Islamic intellectual history.

## Faculty fellow Pierce heads new department

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Historian and Kroc Institute faculty fellow Richard B. Pierce has been appointed chair of Notre Dame’s new Department of Africana Studies. The department replaces the African and African-American Studies Program and is expected to enhance the university’s efforts to promote diversity and multi-culturalism.

A member of the Notre Dame faculty since 1996, Pierce previously served as associate director of the former AFAM program. He specializes in African-American, urban and civil rights history, and examines social and political protest in urban environments.

## Notre Dame bestows peace award on Kroc fellow

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Barbara Fick, a longtime Kroc Institute faculty fellow, was honored in May with the Grenville Clark Award. It is given annually to a student, faculty member or administrator whose life exemplifies the cause of peace and justice.

Fick is a law professor who joined the Notre Dame faculty in 1983. In announcing the award, Associate Provost Dennis Jacobs said Fick has devoted her professional life to understanding and promoting the position of the worker in society. She has often served as a peacemaker between contending interests, he said, and has provided exemplary services to the YWCA of St. Joseph County. She served 12 years as a YWCA board member, and two years as board president.

## Ethics expert from Spain honors Goulet with lecture

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Author and scholar Adela Cortina recognized the career achievements of Professor Emeritus Denis Goulet on April 14 at the Hesburgh Center.

In a lecture titled “Development Ethics: A Road to Peace,” Cortina put forward a model that has two roots: Goulet’s ethics of development and her own conception of applied ethics.

“A democratic state, an ethical economy and active citizenship form the tripod on which a developed society is sustained,” Cortina said. The key to Goulet’s pioneering work, she added, is the definition of ethical economy as one that “takes an interest in people and their capacities, because they are valuable in their own right.”

Cortina is a professor in the Department of Ethics and Political Philosophy at the University of Valencia in Spain. Goulet is the O’Neill Chair Emeritus in Education for Justice in the Department of Economics, and a faculty fellow for both the Kroc Institute and the Kellogg Institute for International Studies. The institutes announced their co-sponsorship of a lecture in Goulet’s honor when he retired in 2004.

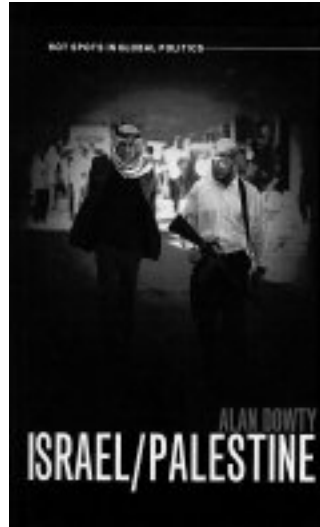
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## Faculty Publications

### Books

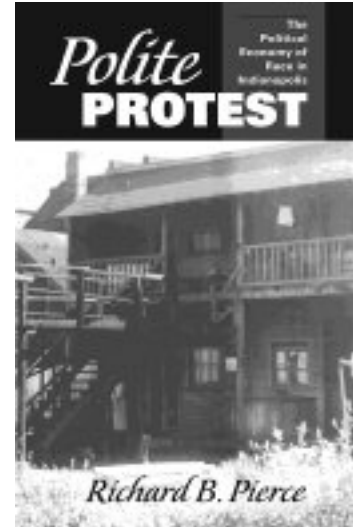
**Alan Dowty**, *Israel/Palestine*. Hot Spots in Global Politics Series (Cambridge, England: Polity Press, June 2005).

What explains the peculiar intensity and evident intractability of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict? Among all the “hot spots” on today’s globe, the apparently endless clash between Jews and Arabs in the Middle East seems unique in its longevity and resistance to resolution. Is this conflict really different from other ethnic and nationalist confrontations, and if so, in what way? Dowty demystifies the conflict by putting it in broad historical perspective, identifying its roots, and tracing its evolution up to the current impasse. His account offers an analytic framework for understanding transformations over time. In doing so, he punctures the myths of an “age-old” conflict with an unbridgeable gap between the two sides. Rather than simply reciting historical detail, this book presents an overview that serves as a road map through the thicket of conflicting claims. The author expresses the concerns, hopes, fears, and passions of both sides, making it clear why this conflict is waged with such vehemence — and why there are some grounds for optimism.



**Richard B. Pierce**, *Polite Protest: The Political Economy of Race in Indianapolis, 1920-1970* (Bloomington: University of Indiana Press, April 2005).

Pierce’s history of the black community of Indianapolis in the 20th century focuses on methods of political action — protracted negotiations, interracial coalitions, petition, and legal challenge — employed to secure their civil rights. The author looks at how the black community worked to alter the political and social culture of the city. As local leaders became concerned with the city’s image, black leaders found it possible to achieve gains by working with whites inside the existing power structure, while continuing to press for further reform and advancement. Pierce describes how Indianapolis differed from its Northern cousins such as Milwaukee, Chicago, and Detroit. Here, the city’s people, black and white, created their own patterns and platforms of racial relations in the public and cultural spheres.



### Chapters

**John Darby**, “Peace Processes,” in *Pieces of the Puzzle*, Charles Villa-Vicencio and Erik Doxtader, eds. (Cape Town: Institute for Justice and Reconciliation and Oneworldbooks, 2005), pp. 17-24.

The book examines keywords in reconciliation and transitional justice. This chapter, which was a keynote address at the 2004 UNHCR conference on Prevention, Resolution, Reconciliation in Barcelona, is an appraisal of the state of research on peace processes and of changing patterns in peacemaking. It presents six propositions as a guide for negotiators.

**John Darby**, “The Effects of Violence on the Irish Peace Process,” in *A Farewell to Arms: From ‘long war’ to long peace in Northern Ireland*, Michael Cox, Adrian Guelke and Fiona Stephen, eds. (Manchester, England: Manchester University Press, second edition, 2005), pp. 263-274.

This chapter applies the general framework Darby developed for his book *The Effect of Violence on Peace Processes* (United States Institute of Peace, 2001) to the specific case of Northern Ireland. It presents a chronicle and an analysis based on paramilitary violence, state violence and violence in the community, before examining the new violence-related issues that arise during peace processes. It also explores the potential of violence as a catalyst for peace.

**Patrick D. Gaffney**, “Conforming at a Distance: The Diffusion of Islamic Bureaucracy in Upper Egypt,” in *Upper Egypt: Identity and Change*, Nicholas Hopkins and Reem Saad, eds. (Cairo: American University in Cairo Press, 2004), pp. 119-139.

While Islamic institutions in Egypt and elsewhere have long been administered by central authorities of various kinds, it has only been after the establishment of modern independent nation-states that direct control of these facilities has been achieved by an explicitly secular government bureaucracy. Government attention to the management of Islamic institutions, especially mosques, has increased dramatically as ideological appeals to Islam have attracted militant followers who have advocated reforms and challenged the legitimacy of the state. Gaffney’s chapter examines the recent patterns of the assertion of central government control over the mosques in Upper Egypt.



**Articles**

**Scott Appleby**, “Questions of Conscience,” *Notre Dame Magazine*, vol. 33, no. 3 (Autumn 2004): 36-40.

Do politicians really expect you to believe that they will compartmentalize their own values and convictions? Do they think you want or expect them to leave their soul, heart and mind behind when they serve in public office? Appleby explores those questions in this article, which he writes in the question-and-answer form of a radio talk show. The interviewee is a fictional presidential candidate who, inspired by Catholic principles, offers a radical view of the common good.

**David Cortright and George A. Lopez**, “Bombs, Carrots and Sticks: The Use of Incentives and Sanctions,” *Arms Control Today*, vol. 35, no. 2 (March 2005): 19-24.

Both positive incentives and economic sanctions have their virtues in offering alternatives short of war. Rather than choosing one tool or the other, Cortright and Lopez argue, a well-crafted nonproliferation policy would apply both tools consistently as part of an overall policy designed to enhance international cooperation. They note that this kind of carrot-and-stick approach proved successful in Libya’s decision to abandon its nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and long-range missile programs.

**Fred Dallmayr**, “Empire or Cosmopolis? Civilization at the Crossroads,” *Globalizations*, vol. 2, no. 1 (May 2005): 14-30.

This paper asks where contemporary civilization is heading: toward imperial domination or cosmopolis? Globalization has brought into view the contours of an empire of unprecedented dimensions (often labeled “pax Americana”). The paper traces the formation of this imperial structure, accentuating its conflicting relations with both domestic democracy and the prospect of a broader “cosmopolitan” democracy. Dallmayr sorts out the arguments advanced in support of, or opposition to, empire. He compares the arguments with those surrounding the early-modern Spanish Empire. The most prominent justification used by defenders is the claim of civilizational benevolence (“white man’s burden”) backed up by the need to control backward peoples, if necessary by military means. What differentiates the contemporary situation from the

Spanish example are the immense advances in technological and military sophistication; in addition, new theoretical resources have become available (drawn often from Machiavelli, Hobbes, and Nietzsche). After recounting the chief arguments of empire's opponents (from Las Casas to Enrique Dussel) the paper ends with a plea for a more interdependent global commonwealth or a democratic cosmopolis.

**Denis Goulet**, "Is Sustainable Development Possible in a Globalized World?" *Humanomics*, vol. 20, no. 1 (2004): 3-16.

Because development debates have shifted emphasis away from a dominant concern for mere economic growth towards sustainability, one useful way to make an ethical assessment of globalization is to ask whether it favors or impedes sustainable development. Goulet contends that ethically sound development aims at achieving sustainability in five domains: economic, environmental, political, social, and cultural. Champions of present globalization argue that sustainability is possible if appropriate policies and technological applications are chosen. Critics, including Goulet, denounce present globalization as elitist in its decision-making procedures, generative of inequalities and unemployment, and economically reductionist. They favor "another globalization" and "another development" with the opposite attributes: participatory decision-making, generative of greater equality and employment, and not economically reductionist. They conclude that present globalization impedes sustainable development.

**Denis Goulet**, "Développement Durable et Obsession de la Croissance," *Foi et Développement*, no. 331 (février-mars 2005): 1-8.

For the World Bank the "achievement of sustained and equitable development remains the greatest challenge facing the human race." Economist Paul Ekins considers that "the dominant trajectory of economic development since the industrial revolution has been patently unsustainable." Goulet argues that environmental sustainability requires the maintenance of abundant diversity of life-forms and bio-systems, a restorative mode of resource use, and disposal of wastes within nature's absorptive limits. An economic system that takes competition over resources as its *organizing principle* cannot achieve environmentally sustainable or equitable development, he writes. Mannheim long ago argued that economic competition must be used as a *social mechanism* at the service of objectives and values dictated by the society at large within which economics operates as a subsystem, not the system. The author points out that widening globalization has dramatized anew many priorities advocated by earlier protagonists of human development: Lebret, Galbraith, Fromm.

**James Sterba**, "Why the U.S. Must Immediately Withdraw From Iraq," *International Journal of Applied Philosophy*, vol. 19, no.1 (Spring 2005): 1-9.

Sterba argues that the United States and its coalition partners should announce that they intend to completely redraw from Iraq within six months or less. And if this announcement did bring a suspension or reduction of hostilities against them, then, the author contends, they should leave even sooner. His view is based, in large part, on the lack of a justification for going to war against Iraq in the first place. But part of the grounds for an immediate withdrawal, he writes, turns on what has transpired since the U.S. and its coalition partners invaded Iraq.



## Graduate students begin internships

In July 2005, members of the Class of 2006 began internships with non-governmental organizations in the Middle East, Africa, Southeast Asia and the United States. The six-month field experiences are part of the newly expanded M.A. program in peace studies. The organizations, and the students who work with them, are as follows:

### **Wi'am, in Bethlehem**

*Elizabeth Serafin of Mexico*

Wi'am is a grassroots organization that advocates for peace. It teaches techniques that build relationships between local residents of diverse backgrounds. Current projects include conflict resolution, healing trauma, and service projects for youth.

### **Israel-Palestine Center for Research and Information, in Jerusalem**

*Damon Lynch of New Zealand*

The center was launched in 1998 to promote dialogue between civil societies in Israel and Palestine. Initiatives include peace education through programs in Jewish and Palestinian schools, environmental mediation, and research on public affairs that culminates in policy proposals.

### **Africa Peace Forum, Nairobi, Kenya**

*Isaac Lappia of Sierra Leone*

The forum, with its staff of former diplomats, academicians, researchers and practitioners, seeks to contribute to sustainable peace and security in Africa, primarily in the Greater Horn. Projects include a study on the impact of livestock rustling in East Africa, and the sustainability of the Nairobi Declaration on Small Arms and Light Weapons.

### **Nairobi Peace Initiative, Nairobi, Kenya**

*Tom Arendshorst of the United States*

NPI was founded in 1984 to address the underlying issues of the East African famine. It has broadened its mission, and serves as model and liaison to newer organizations in the region. Activities include peacebuilding in war-torn countries; organizing seminars at which workers of peace-centered organizations can exchange ideas; and publishing articles and monographs.

### **Institute for Justice and Reconciliation, Cape Town, South Africa**

*Diana Batchelor of the United Kingdom*

The Institute for Justice and Reconciliation is committed to the promotion of sustainable reconciliation, transitional justice and democratic nation-building in South Africa and other African countries through research, analysis and targeted interventions. The IJR seeks to understand situations of conflict, while promoting viable ways of transcending these conflicts.

### **Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference Parliamentary Liaison Office, Cape Town**

*Jonathan Smith of the United States*

The liaison office was founded with a commitment to strengthening the voices of marginalized groups as they seek non-contentious participation in the public policy process. Interest areas include building democratic institutions, securing justice for the poor, protecting children and nurturing families, and strengthening peace and security.

### **Catholic Relief Services**

*In Cambodia, Burcu Munyas of Turkey; in Indonesia, Sana Farid of Pakistan; in the Philippines, Mwiti Mbuthia of Kenya*

Founded in 1943 to assist the poor and disadvantaged, CRS is the official international relief and development agency of the U.S. Catholic community. It serves the poor in 94 countries through programs in emergency relief, HIV/AIDS, health, agriculture, education, microfinance, and peacebuilding.



Mwiti Mbuthia is working with Catholic Relief Services in the Philippines

## Graduate internships, continued

### **Foundation for Human Rights Initiative, Kampala, Uganda**

*Mica Cayton of the Philippines*

Founded in 1991, FHRI seeks to enhance the knowledge, respect and observance of human rights in Uganda. It undertakes research and advocacy work on issues of human rights, contributes to the body of literature on human rights, advocates for penal reform, and advocates for displaced persons.

### **Refugee Law Project, Kampala, Uganda**

*Sarah Park of the United States*

At once an advocacy group, research institute, legal aid clinic, trainer and educational facility, the Refugee Law Project seeks to ensure fundamental human rights for Uganda's refugees and internally displaced persons. Nearly 200,000 officially registered refugees now live in the country, which is located at the center of a region characterized by war and instability.

### **The Asia Society, New York City, USA**

*Min Xiaomao of China*

The Asia Society is dedicated to strengthening relationships and deepening understanding among the peoples of Asia and the United States. As economics and cultures become more interconnected, the society's programs have expanded beyond the cultural to address Asian-American issues, the effects of globalization, and social concerns such as human rights, women's issues, the environment, and HIV/AIDS.

### **Refugee and Immigration Services, South Bend, Indiana, USA**

*Nicho Mambule Bibase of Uganda*

Refugee and Immigration Services resettles refugees who have been forced to flee their countries to escape persecution. The goal of the organization is to aid refugees in achieving economic and cultural self-sufficiency. It also provides low-cost legal assistance to the immigrant and refugee community.

### **Carter Center, Atlanta, Georgia, USA**

*Zamira Yusufjonova of Tajikistan*

The Carter Center seeks to advance human rights and to alleviate suffering. The intern will be hosted at the Program in International Conflict Resolution, which monitors armed conflicts in an attempt to better understand their histories, the primary actors involved, disputed issues, and efforts being made to resolve them.

### **US-Ukraine Foundation, Washington D.C., USA**

*Taras Mazyar of the Ukraine*

The U.S.-Ukraine Foundation was established in 1991 to facilitate democratic development, encourage free market reform, and enhance human rights in Ukraine. The foundation creates and sustains channels of communication between the United States and Ukraine for the purpose of building peace and prosperity through shared democratic values.



Sarah Park is working with the Refugee Law Project in Uganda

## Saying good-bye — but only for now



**Julie Titone**  
**Director of Communications**

Every August since 1987, a group of idealistic people have come to the Kroc Institute from around the world. Every June — until 2005 — they departed

Notre Dame, having earned their M.A. in peace studies degrees.

This year, there was no gathering on the patio for a final class picture, there were no handshakes from Father Ted. That's because the 15 students in the Class of 2006 were the first to enroll in the expanded M.A. program, which lasts two years instead of one. Henceforth, we'll have 22 months to become acquainted with, and attached to, our students. That will probably make graduation even more bittersweet, as we bid adieu to people who have become, in spirit, our children, nieces, and brothers, as well as our friends.

A major component of the expanded grad program is the opportunity for six-month field internships. The Class of '06 internships started in July 2005. The students' mission is to field-test their book learning. They are keeping journals in which they evaluate and reflect upon their experiences. Those journals will shape, and perhaps form the foundation of, their final master's projects.

As the students prepared for what would likely be life-shaping experiences in exotic places, I asked them to share their thoughts. They responded as both scholar-practitioners and human beings.

Diana Batchelor, who was headed for Cape Town, had heard much about South Africa's high crime rate and wondered how dangerous it might be. At the same time, she was "absolutely ecstatic" about the chance to do research in a country still transitioning to peaceful co-existence after years of apartheid. Given her interest in the role of reconciliation in peacebuilding, she was especially happy about the prospect of meeting people who have first-hand knowledge of South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

Mica Cayton, a Filipino, was a bit anxious about adjusting to the culture of Uganda, but was eager to study the political economy and legal structure of a developing nation. Tom Arendshorst wrote eloquently

of the adventure that he and his wife, Sharon, would share in Kenya. "This field internship is our first practical foray into our brave new world of peace-and-justice work, far beyond the boundaries that have circumscribed our past efforts to help disadvantaged and hurting people."

By late July, e-mails began arriving from the students. The letters are part travelogue, part treatise, and wholly welcomed by those of us who enjoy the vicarious pleasure of shared learning and adventure. For example, Sarah Park reported on her first trip into southwestern Uganda with fellow researchers from the Refugee Law Project. She wrote: "I am gaining a very first-hand and fascinating picture of both the refugee situation in the Great Lakes region as well as the political, economic, social and cultural context in which conflict and mass displacement arises and where refugees are often manipulated as a bargaining tool and even a weapon by those with power." The research outing, she noted, just happened to be in a beautiful part of Uganda famous for its mountain gorillas. "Our long truck rides along unpaved and precarious mountain roads were a delight to the eye if not the bones because of the breathtaking views of valleys, lakes, mountain ridges, misty forests ..."

From the political habitat of Washington, D.C., Taras Mazyar reported on his visits to the World Bank, the embassy of his native Ukraine, and his work on a project meant to enhance U.S.-Ukraine relations. He was thrilled by an invitation to help edit a film documentary about last winter's Orange Revolution.

Damon Lynch's missives from Jerusalem are illustrated with his vibrant photographs and perspectives on the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. For example, he believes that hatred, not desperation, is the primary motivation for suicide bombings: "Tragically, there are plenty of desperate people in our world. ... Yet the violence they inflict on others — if they inflict any — is likely to be common crime and not unpredictable acts of organized political violence designed to instill fear."

The temporary good-byes we bade to Damon and his classmates this summer weren't as emotional as our usual June graduation hugs. Still, the farewells were tinged with the same expectation that these people heading off into the world would not only do well, but do good.



Martha Merritt

A dancer in indigenous costume performs for the opening of the Catholic Peacebuilding Network conference in the Philippines. See page 7.



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