

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS news & views

VOLUME VI, ISSUE 2, FALL 2006

TUFTS PROGRAM IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Kyrgyz Ambassador Visits Tufts

By Unaza Khan



Provost Barucha with Ambassador Sydykova

On Thursday November 30, 2006, the Ambassador from Kyrgyzstan to the United States, Ambassador Zamira Sydykova, visited Tufts University to speak on a panel titled *Human Rights and U.S. Foreign Policy in Central Asia* organized by the Central Asian Initiative and the International Relations Director's Leadership Council. Other notable panelists included Dr. John Schoeberlein, Director of Central Asia and the Caucus Program at Harvard University, Dr. Rinat Akhmetshin, the Director of International Eurasian Institute, Dr. Oidinposha Imamkhodjaeva, a recent lecturer at Tufts University, and Nancy Petrov, also a lecturer at Tufts, moderated the event.

Ambassador Sydykova studied journalism at Moscow State University before working as a reporter for a popular youth newspaper, *Komsomolets Kirgizii*. She then established the country's first independent newspaper, *Res Publica*, and fought for a free press, despite facing imprisonment for her coverage of corruption within the authoritarian government. In 2000, she earned the Courage in Journalism Award from the International Women's Media Foundation in Washington, D.C. and in March 2005, she was appointed to her current position as Ambassador.

At the evening reception prior to the panel, Provost Barucha welcomed the Ambassador to Tufts and commented on Tufts University's focus on International Relations and interest in Central Asia. Over delicious hors d'oeuvres, students and faculty then had the opportunity for informal discussions with the Ambassador about pressing issues in the region.

As the program began, International Relations Program Director, Malik Mufti, formally welcomed the panel and Sarah Newton, member of the Director's Leadership Council, introduced moderator Professor Nancy Petrov. The panel highlighted some challenges encountered by the Central Asian countries of Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan as independent states with developing economies.

Dr. Schoeberlein focused on the increased role of the United States in Central Asia after September 11, 2001 and the subsequent war in Afghanistan. Dr. Imamkhodjaeva outlined the human rights violations in Uzbekistan, Central Asia and the consequences of such transgressions within the framework of political and economic development. Ambassador Sydykova highlighted Kyrgyzstan's successes in the 2005 Tulip Revolution and their recent evolution into a relatively free society which boasts the only

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Borghesani Prize winners Bic Leu, Sarah Newton, and Unaza Khan

Borghesani Symposium

By Kirk Lange, Assistant Director, Tufts IR Program

On the evening of November 6th Argentina, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, and Russia came to Tufts. Or so it seemed to the over 50 Tufts students, faculty, staff, and guests who gathered for the 2006 Borghesani Symposium. As people made their way into the Chayes Faculty Dining Room, the sounds of Argentinian jazz mingled in the air with the aromas of food from four continents. These cultural elements were prelude and context for the six Borghesani Scholar presentations which were the centerpiece of the evening.

Every year, the Anne E. Borghesani Community Foundation generously makes awards that enable Tufts students to carry out research or service projects of their own making, taking them abroad to further their understanding of the world and advance their personal growth. The scholarship was established to recognize Anne E. Borghesani (J'89) whose profound desire to better understand the world, its peoples, and issues led her beyond Medford to France, Russia, and a still divided Berlin.

The 2006 Symposium highlighted the work of six

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Personal Insights from Recent Alum: Jeremy Sueker

By Jeremy Sueker, LA'06

I did not expect to use my IR degree this year. Moreover, I could not have even articulated what "using my IR degree" meant this time last year as I spent my senior fall postponing the grand job search.

I work at the Global Emerging Infections Surveillance and Response System (GEIS) at the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD). I am undertaking a year-long study of the contributions that the DoD's five overseas public health laboratories have made in the last half century to the public health and national security aims of their various benefactors, both domestic and foreign. This work will presumably culminate in a series of papers and presentations to DoD officials at the conclusion of the year. My title, so printed on my business cards, reads: "Researcher – Overseas Laboratory Network Study". I made it up, deeming it inappropriate to call myself a 'research fellow' without an advanced degree, but lacking anyone to assist, found 'research assistant' inaccurate.

When I graduated from Tufts I felt like I had studied Community Health and happened to pick up an IR degree along the way more by force of habit than intention. I had moved on from my freshman, dew-eyed love of reading Foreign Affairs and had grown strongly disenchanted with IR theory. Public health experts had taken over the pantheon of professional heroes in my head and I'd even started to like biostatistics, in limited doses. Moreover, what I thought of as IR skills – encyclopedic memory of world leaders' names, the ability to deliver play-by-plays of major international crises, an uncanny command of senseless acronyms – I was certain that I lacked. I had moved on to public health.

Then I showed up in September to start work, basing my expectations on an entirely vaguely worded job description that my supervisor had written up more to appease HR than to in any

way dictate my work plan. As we talked about what I might do, and how I might approach my research, we moved comfortably between the technical jargon of epidemiology, public health theory, diplomacy and national security. Moreover, the skills that I would need for this work – rigorous document research, study design, analysis, synthesis and interpretation, not to mention a subtle appreciation of DoD politics – were all skills that I had acquired as much from IR courses as from anything else at Tufts. Entirely unexpectedly, I had found a job that required me to deploy the many transferable skills of thought, method and world-view that I had acquired from IR classes in equal measure to those from my far more specialized public health experience. My boss, it turned out, had appreciated that I would bring that duality of skills with me from reading my resume, anticipating my abilities better than I projected them.

However, none of this meant that when I arrived on day one I knew what I was doing. I had no idea what I was doing, and had never yearned for specific, patronizing guidance more in my life. And without knowing what I really was supposed to be doing, feared messing it up, and then, naturally ruining my career and as a corollary, all future marriage prospects and possibly my credit rating. I took solace, however, in a wise epigram delivered by the managing editor of Foreign Policy magazine this summer to a group of wide-eyed recent graduates: If you're not scared %&#@-less your first week at work, you'll be bored by week 10. Frankly, I fear boredom more than my own incompetence.

I'm not here as an expert. I'm expected to mess up, or, put differently, it would be weird if I knew exactly what I was doing in a job that hasn't even been fully defined. I'm here as a recent graduate trying to learn more about infectious disease, public health and pick a course of graduate study. Here, surrounded

by people with multiple doctorates who all accord me far more respect than I feel I deserve, I've found an ideal spot to do that.

What I'm beginning to realize is that mentorship and opportunity in the working world follow very similar logic to that of course selection at Tufts. By senior year, most students have figured out that they will learn more from good professors in unusual subjects than bad ones teaching their favorites. Education is about so much more than rote skills. Here in the working world, I'm finding it no different. My experience here is what it is not because the people in my office do, in my opinion, incredibly cool and important things. Just as importantly, they, particularly my boss, take me in, entertain my questions, and value my place as a young recruit in their field. It's far harder to select a good mentor than a good title, but I don't think any other aspect of one's first year out of college is likely to be so transformative.

So my advice, if I am worthy of offering any, is to get out of school and take the terrifying leap into the working world. I have yet to meet someone who went straight to graduate school and did not regret it. You will find a job. It will be challenging. And you will discover almost anything you get hired to do can be broken down into tasks with which you are already familiar, only gussied up in costumes of professional importance not entirely different from the academic dressings with which you've become familiar. Of course, if all my waxing poetic proves bunk, chill out. It's only a year.

J. Jeremy Sueker (LA '06) lives in Washington D.C. He plans to pursue a doctoral level degree in public health. He is a former ballet dancer and a 2005 Harry S. Truman Scholar.

IR Program Scholarships

IR Research Scholars Program

Application Deadline: February 10, 2007



IR Research Scholar Amanda Fencel worked with a microfinance organization in Madagascar

The International Relations Research Scholars Program supports original, high-quality undergraduate international research.

Aimed at sophomores or juniors who anticipate producing an upper-level research paper in their senior year, whether for an IR thesis, directed research, conference submission or external essay competition, the scholarship will support a minimum of eight weeks of IR Core Faculty-mentored summer research for the gathering of materials and data.

Awards will be granted to both students and faculty mentors. The competitive program's goal is to support the development of faculty and student mentoring relationships and the advancement of strong international research skills critical to professional or academic goals.

For more information or to download application materials, visit <http://ase.tufts.edu/ir/researchOppScholars.htm>. The upcoming deadline is Friday, February 10, 2007 by 4pm.

Argentine Tango, Rock, Cumbia and...Economics?

By Benjamin Roseth



Benjamin and partner dance the tango

Five and a half months in Argentina was a whirlwind of change in many aspects of my existence - language, culture, education and social life. My research about music in post-economic collapse Buenos Aires was an ideal lens through which to view this change, giving me access to the musical subculture of a dynamic city and presenting me with paradoxes and quandaries of the relationship between art, economic development, and international relations.

I arrived in Buenos Aires with the intention of monitoring the musical change that

had occurred as a result of the 2001 economic meltdown, especially looking for any embedded social commentary that spoke to Argentina's new relationship to itself and the outside world.

I wanted to find out if there was any musical parallel to Argentina's post-collapse economic nationalism - either a refocusing on Argentine indigenous musical forms, such as the tango and chacarera, or a turn away from American forms such as jazz and hip hop, both of which maintained a strong presence in 1990s Buenos Aires. Did the Porteño musical community effectively respond to its biggest socio-economic disruption of the past 25 years? Searching for the answer took me down many avenues.

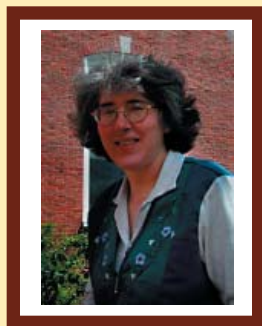
Three main genres of music surged to the fore as I looked for musical social commentary: tango, rock, and cumbia. The tango, Argentina's most famous indigenous musical form, has mirrored Argentine socio-economic development since its inception in the early 20th century. Tango repertoire is now essentially canonized, and most modern tango musicians base their work on interpretation of old standards - a vehicle which does not lend itself to expressive flexibility. However, tango literature is rich in commentary on the human experience, similar to the American blues tradition, much of which took on new meaning to Argentines after the peso lost 75% of its purchasing power in six short months.

Argentine rock presents a paradox of culture and international influence. Argentina's most famous rock bands (Los Redondos and Bersuit, for example) have sonic palettes very similar to those of American rock bands, with very little identifiably "Argentine" about them. However, they are incredibly popular, especially in youth circles, and use their lyrics to make direct political and social critiques, oftentimes directed at the politicians most in cahoots with western powers (including former president Carlos Saúl Menem).

The third category of music I researched was an Argentine offshoot of a traditional Colombian music called cumbia. In Colombia, cumbia runs the gamut from folk music to pop, acquiring ubiquitous cultural associations, but in Argentina, the music has morphed into a different form. Largely after the collapse of 2001, the indicative shaker rhythm of cumbia became the calling card for the music of the "villas miseria" - the shanty towns. The villas themselves grew exponentially from the collapse, which shifted most of Argentine society several rungs down on the social ladder. Musicians of the villas, speaking to the newfound popular base, produce music with a primitive, anti-society message and often vulgar lyrics. While the music itself expresses very little in an artistic sense, its existence is an interesting example of a musical growth due to socioeconomic change.

IR Program Faculty Spotlight

The Faculty Spotlight section gives readers of News & Views the opportunity to get to know more about our IR Core Faculty members. This particular issue of News & Views invites two members of the IR Core Faculty to share their mentoring and personal research experiences.



Drusilla Brown
Associate Professor, Economics

Where do we stand on the impact of globalization for workers? Does globalization bring new and better employment opportunities for workers or new and better strategies for exploitation by multinational firms?

Ratcheting Labor Management Practices in a Globalizing Economy

Empirical evidence produced by economists during the 1990s painted an optimistic picture. Trade brings large gains in terms of new and cheap products for consumers in the west with little negative impact on the distribution of income. We also observe very little evidence of a race to the bottom in labor protections. Developing country governments were not commonly lowering labor standards in order to attract foreign direct investment and promote exports.

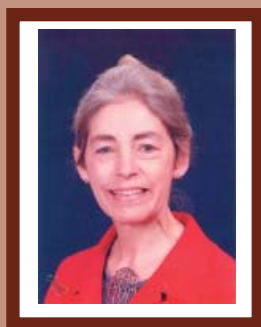
However, as new data became available, some facts taken for granted came under new scrutiny. For example, there is considerable evidence that workers employed by multinationals earn more than they could earn working in a domestically owned firm. However, analysis

based on new data finds that wages increased before acquisition and declined after. That is, multinationals do not pay higher wages, they pay lower wages for the same worker!

Similarly, economists argue that international trade makes markets more competitive. Firms protected from the pressures of import competition are more likely to engage in a taste for discrimination. Indeed, two researchers found that the gender wage gap declined in imperfectly competitive U.S. industries subject to international pressures.

However, we also observe a new kind of challenge for workers in a globalizing economy. Two researchers find evidence that multinationals scouring the globe for low production costs often

[Continue with Labor Management on page 7](#)



Jeanne Marie Penvenne
Associate Professor, History

Mentoring IR Undergraduate Research: An African Historian's Perspective

Undergraduate research has been an important part of my life at Tufts for almost a generation. Study Abroad in Africa is a magnificent opportunity for students to initiate research that they could then enhance for an interdisciplinary capstone project, a research seminar or a senior honors thesis. I have worked to ensure that students who could spend a semester or more on the African continent, would not squander the opportunity because they were insufficiently prepared to conduct quality research. Study abroad should not be viewed as an interruption and inconvenience in our attempts to educate International Relations and History students, but rather directly scripted into our teaching and mentoring strategies.

I am delighted that the university is moving forcefully to encourage and fund such opportunities more fully. Provost Bharucha,

Dean Glaser, IR directors Romero and Mufti have all promoted undergraduate international research opportunities and enhanced the faculty's stake in partnering and mentoring. Indeed, students have so many opportunities for international research [IR and Tufts Summer Scholarships, Borghesani Prize, Tisch College initiatives, and programs coordinated through the Luce Program and the Institute for Global Leadership] it is a challenge to find faculty members who are willing and qualified to mentor and direct students who make fine use of these opportunities.

In principle, IR, university, and disciplinary foundation courses all prepare students for international research opportunities, but Professors Eichenberg, Romero and I developed the International Research Colloquium (INTR 91 & 92) with the specific goal of encouraging

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Additional Scholarship Information

Truman Scholarship

The Truman Scholarship is given in recognition of outstanding leadership potential, academic achievement, and the desire to pursue a career in public service. The scholarship offers a stipend of \$3,000 for the senior year and up to \$27,000 for two years of graduate school for juniors preparing for leadership in public service. Students must apply during their junior year. The Tufts application deadline typically falls in early January. For more information visit www.truman.gov.

Samuel Huntington Public Service Award

This award provides an annual stipend of \$10,000 for graduating seniors to pursue public service anywhere in the world. The 2007 deadline is February 17th. For more information see www.nationalgridus.com/commitment/d4-1_award.asp.

The Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship: Thomas R. Pickering Foreign Affairs Fellowship Program

Open to U.S. citizens who have completed their sophomore year, with an overall GPA of at least 3.2. The award provides for tuition, a living stipend, reimbursement for books, and round trip travel between home and school during the recipient's junior and senior years as well as during the first year of graduate study. Recipients are required to attend a seven week summer institute between junior and senior year and are ultimately obligated to serve a minimum of 4.5 years as a Foreign Service Officer. For more information visit <http://www.woodrow.org/public-policy/undergraduate.php>.

Humanity in Action Summer Program

The Humanity in Action 2007 European fellowship gives students a chance to travel to Paris, Warsaw, Amsterdam, Berlin and Copenhagen to promote and facilitate on-going transatlantic and intra-European dialog. The program runs from June 1st to July 5th. Applications are due on February 7, 2007. For more information visit <http://www.humanityinaction.org/>.

My Experience traveling Europe with Humanity in Action

By Emily Kenney

I spent all of June traveling Europe on a fellowship with an organization called Humanity in Action (www.humanityinaction.org). The organization chooses 45 American college students and 45 European students to partake in its month long program on human rights and European minority and integration issues.

The program began with four days at the Holocaust Museum in Washington, DC, followed by four more days in Denmark, where we listened to speakers and participated in panel discussions. Then, fellows split up and headed off to Berlin, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Warsaw or Paris for three more weeks of intense study and discussion, culminating in a week long research period and paper writing. I spent the three weeks in Paris, where my group

of ten American and ten French students met with a Holocaust survivor, one of the most famous authors in France, and experts on French minority issues, among others. We also visited the French Supreme Court, a suburb

of Paris that was ravaged by the November 2005 riots, and the office of an important newspaper. For my paper, my French research partner and I interviewed politically active Muslim women. The program culminated with three days in the Netherlands, where we shared our research and visited the International Criminal Court in the Hague.

Without question I would recommend this program to any other Tufts student who is interested in human rights organizations and minority and integration issues. Humanity in Action also pays for just about everything the fellows need for their month in Europe, so the program is accessible to everyone who is qualified. Please contact me or visit the website if you have any questions about HiA or how to apply.



Emily Kenney in the Netherlands with Humanity in Action group

IR Program News

Mentoring Research

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students to anticipate and take full advantage of research opportunities while abroad. In light of the greatly expanded opportunities for university and outside funded international research, we decided to double the number of students we will accept for INTR 91 in the spring of 2007. We also hope to draw more fully on the expertise of colleagues throughout the IR core faculty. In our experience, students confront ethical issues, questions about appropriate credentials and culturally distinct approaches to knowledge and access to archival and library resources while abroad. The better prepared students are when they leave Tufts, the more likely they are to conduct quality work. Although we originally designed the colloquium with programs abroad and IR summer scholars in mind, we want all of our students to conduct quality research and develop mutually respectful relationships abroad, regardless of their program or funding.

I directed Joanna Friedman's IR summer scholar project on Women's Rights in Mali. Joanna went on to write a senior honors thesis entitled: "Re-conceptualizing Development: Household labor, authority and welfare in Bamako, Mali." It was an enormously ambitious project forged at the interface of economics, politics, anthropology and history. She subsequently

won a Fulbright Scholarship for Senegal and is now in her first year at Columbia University's School of International and Public Affairs.

I am currently working with Amanda Fencil. When we met in January of 2006, she was still sorting out the contradictions and dilemmas that research she had conducted as part of a School for International Training program in Madagascar had raised for her. She was clearly not going to let this experience go, just when it was getting really interesting. Amanda's important work on micro-credit, so-called "green credit," gender, and agricultural production is almost impossibly interdisciplinary. She wrote a strong proposal, won an IR summer scholars grant, as well as a Morris K Udall Foundation Undergraduate Scholarship, a Nancy W. Anderson Award for Environmental Sustainability and a Tufts Institute for the Environment Undergraduate Research Fellowship. How wonderful to partner with these very classy undergraduates!

In my recent experience with IR student research, projects are so interdisciplinary, so broad and ambitious, no single faculty member has the "expertise" to fully direct them – and certainly not me! What saves both the students and faculty is collaboration and partnership. I was privileged to work with

Professors Robinson and McMillan for Joanna Friedman's thesis. Amanda has assembled a similarly impressive collaborative: Professors Almedom, McMillan, and Kim Wilson from the Fletcher School. Professor Almedom's experience with gender and 'resilience' literature, Professors McMillan and Wilson's work with microfinance and African economic development, my work on women's strategies to secure claims on resources, and Amanda's commitment to environmental issues make an auspicious combination, even for such an ambitious thesis.

Building interdisciplinary partnerships and truly supporting students' interdisciplinary work is very difficult. We all speak different languages, ask different questions, build different models, and approach information differently – that is the strength and challenge of interdisciplinary work. Although my graduate training was specifically interdisciplinary, the disciplines have all changed, and new approaches to knowledge and meaning have emerged in the interstices. At a minimum, my work with excellent students and colleagues helps keep me fresh and informed for my related teaching and research.

Borghesani

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grantees and their projects: Benjamin Roseth whose project, Music in Post-economic Collapse Society, led him to research and perform in Argentina; Bic Leu, who went to Italy to participate in and analyze the Poggio Civitate Excavation; Sarah Newton, who conducted research on Civil Society in Post-Soviet Kazakhstan; Unaza Khan who traveled to Kyrgyzstan to research Development through volunteering with Habitat for Humanity; Edita Zlatic who conducted a research project on Rural Development in Morocco while pursuing training in Arabic; and Vera Belitsky

who explored Tuberculosis, Culture, Society, and Health through an internship with the World Health Organization in Russia.

After introductory remarks by IR Director Malik Mufti and Roger Borghesani, Chairman of the Anne E. Borghesani Foundation and Anne's father, each grantee offered a compelling presentation that wove together the various elements of their experience abroad—scholarly, professional, and personal. The audience, clearly engaged with the presentations, offered numerous questions,

making for a lively dialog lasting over two hours. It was unquestionably a fitting and inspiring tribute to Anne E. Borghesani.

(Ben Roseth's experience as a Borghesani Scholar in Argentina is profiled in depth on page 3 of this newsletter. For more information about the Borghesani Scholarship applications, due Feb. 2, and further information on the scholars' presentations, please visit <http://ase.tufts.edu/ir/researchOppBorghesani.htm>)

Central Asia

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democratic government in the region. She also shared her dream of creating a democratic regional body in Central Asia and hoped that Kyrgyzstan would lead the way to a more democratic Central Asia.

During the question and answer period, students and speakers engaged in a discussion about the role of countries like Russia and China in the region; they also examined

Central Asian attitudes towards human rights in terms of its priority, both personally and governmentally. The panelists agreed that Central Asian countries' economic ties with Russia trace back to their Soviet roots and referred to China as a rising economic partner. According to the panelists, investment in and exportation from Kazakhstan's and Kyrgyzstan's natural resources—specifically oil from Kazakhstan and hydroelectric power

from Kyrgyzstan—is also increasing.

The event was co-sponsored by the International Relations Program, the Institute for Global Leadership, Pangaea, Peace & Justice Studies, the Russian Department, the Russian Circle, and Tisch College.

Labor Management

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find suppliers that are particularly skilled at monopsonistic exploitation of their workers.

Is it inevitable that a globalizing economy will increase pressure on workers and their wages? We don't believe so. Global supply chains can be a channel through which humane and efficient labor management techniques can be discovered and disseminated globally.

A large customer base may be able to accelerate the adoption of productivity-enhancing labor management innovations in its supply chain by

- Encouraging experimentation in humane labor management experimentation by factory managers,
- Sharing the cost of experimentation in a subset of factories and
- Disseminating results across the supplier base.

Recently, a team of Tufts researchers has documented two cases in which buyer-directed experiments find humane labor management is also profit-maximizing. First, we considered the impact of treating intestinal parasites and anemia on the productivity of workers in Bangalore apparel factories. Pre-treatment, anemic workers are just as productive as non-anemic workers. This finding naturally raises the question: "If anemic workers are just as productive as non-anemic workers, what is the benefit to the factory of providing treatment?"

The answer is that anemic workers are latent high productivity workers. Once treated, the productivity of formerly anemic workers rose by 8%.

The cost to the factory of providing treatment was only 4¢ per year per worker, and the payoff is an 8% improvement in productivity. Factory-based treatment for common illnesses is win-win-win-win: Good for the workers, factory, buyer and consumer.

We then studied the impact of a broader range of labor management practices in Bangalore apparel factories. Factories were scored based on the use of enlightened labor management practices.

Factories that adopted even a small number of innovative practices saw annual manpower turnover decline by 24%. Turnover was the lowest for those factories that invested in skills training for workers, soft-skills management training for supervisors and paid a competitive wage. Furthermore, we found that factories with the highest retention rate were able to substitute humane working conditions for wages. That is, workers care about conditions at work and are willing to forgo some pay in order to avoid harsh treatment.

Multinationals clearly have a role to play in helping factories employ the most up-to-date manufacturing techniques and uncover humane management practices that also raise

productivity. This brings us to our last question: Should multinationals also be monitoring the treatment of the workers in their factories? Answer: yes. Factories in the sample broke into four main groups. At the low end of the spectrum, factories paid very low wages and workers were strictly controlled by highly paid supervisors. At the high end of the spectrum, factories employed a fully range of innovative labor management practices. Factories in the middle were experimenting with a subset of practices.

Factories at both the high end and the low end were able to attract business and produce quality products. Factories in the middle were struggling to understand how to put together an effective labor management strategy. As a consequence, these factories had to pay higher wages to retain the skill investments in their workforce.

We draw two lessons from this evidence. First, discovering labor management practices that are both humane and efficient is hard. Experimenting factories make mistakes that prove to be costly both in terms of productivity and their capacity to attract business. Second, buyers have an important role in encouraging, cajoling, pressuring, and supporting factories as they make the transition to more humane labor management practices.

TUFTS' PROGRAM IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
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*The IR News & Views
newsletter highlights events
and people in the Tufts IR
community and provides
selected information
about the larger Boston
community. The
publication appears twice
a semester and welcomes
feedback and submissions*



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Announcements

Majors Week: Feb. 27-March 3, 2007

Come meet faculty & staff from all the departments and programs across campus! The Center for Interdisciplinary Studies pizza lunch will be *Wednesday, March 1 from 11:30am to 1:15pm*. Major and minor programs in attendance include American Studies, International Relations, Middle Eastern Studies, Peace & Justice Studies, Women's Studies, Africa in the New World, Communications & Media Studies, EX-College, Latin American Studies, and Latino Studies.

The Norris and Margery Bendetson EPIIC International Symposium "Global Crises: Governance and Intervention": March 1-4, 2007

The International Symposium is an annual public forum designed and enacted by the EPIIC students. It features scores of international practitioners, academics, public intellectuals, activists and journalists in panel discussions and workshops. For more information contact the Institute for Global Leadership.

China Cross-Cultural Leadership Program International Symposium "Asia's Rising Giants: China and India": February 23-25, 2007

This symposium will discuss China and India and how they will contend with political reform and internal instability, economic reform and poverty reduction, population growth, unemployment, regional disparities and the transition from agricultural based economies, the need for energy security, environmental decay, the disputes of Kashmir and Taiwan, and their relationship with the U.S. For more information contact the Institute for Global Leadership.

Tufts 2006 Undergraduate Research & Scholarship Symposium March 10, 2006 11:30am to 5:30pm

The Symposium is a Tufts tradition--held annually since 1999--that celebrates the diverse contributions made by Tufts undergraduates to scholarship and research advances. It includes presentations by undergraduate scholars and researchers from all disciplines: the natural sciences, social sciences, engineering, humanities, the arts and international relations. *Registration and Abstract Submission Deadline: February 24, 2006. For more information, please visit <http://ase.tufts.edu/symposium/>.*