Message from the Director

With his gift to the Ohio State University, Ralph D. Mershon sought to promote the civilian study of military activities and the principles of good citizenship. Today, the Mershon Center strives to fulfill that aim by fostering the understanding of national security in a global context. It concentrates on three main topics: 1) the use of force and diplomacy, 2) the ideas, identities, and decisional processes that affect security, and 3) the institutions that manage violent conflicts. This year, the Center held seven international conferences devoted to specific aspects of each of these topics. For instance, it convened in conjunction with the Korean National Defense University a conference in Seoul on the evolving military relationship between the United States and the Republic of South Korea. Funded by the National Science Foundation, Mershon also held a workshop devoted to identifying new research agendas for political science and sociology as they seek to understand global tensions in the Middle East. This was held in Istanbul, Turkey in conjunction with Bocaziçi University. The Mershon Center continued its decade old interest in fostering democratic institutions, holding this year’s conference on Comparative National Elections—which now includes teams from 21 countries—at the University of Cape Town, South Africa.

In the contemporary era, the national security environment features multiple perceived threats with complex causes and involves militaries in a wide range of activities. To understand these matters, the Mershon Center aims to unite and catalyze faculty expertise across many disciplines. This year, the Center initiated twenty-five new research projects and continued six from the previous year. These thirty-one projects involved forty-one faculty members from sixteen different departments in four different Colleges (Humanities, Social and Behavioral Sciences, Law, and Food, Agricultural and Environmental Sciences). The Center also sought to increase the faculty expertise at Ohio State by helping highly-rated departments like Political Science and History recruit new colleagues. Thirteen of the projects funded this year were directed by professors who were recruited...
to or retained by Ohio State with the financial help of the Mershon Center.

Students are deeply involved in the activities of the Mershon Center. This year, the Center funded nine student research projects with students traveling to Portugal, Turkey, South Africa, Latvia, Russia and South Korea among other places. Ten other undergraduate students were employed at the Center and involved in our various activities. Thirty graduate students were funded as research assistants on faculty-led research projects and an additional fifteen graduate students received some financial support for their contributions to these endeavors. In addition, although Mershon is not a teaching unit, it funded two lecture series that were integral components of two courses, an undergraduate course taught by Professor William Liddle concentrating on politics and security in the Muslim world and a graduate seminar taught by Professor Geoffrey Parker that concentrated on elite fighting units, their organization, recruitment, and role in both combat and society.

This report gives a glimpse of the research activities under way at the Center and the more than sixty-five guest speakers who contributed to our enterprise. Collectively, they enrich the experience of students and faculty at the Ohio State University and certainly make my job as director a genuine pleasure. More information on many of these activities is available on our web-site www.mershon.ohio-state.edu.
Contents

About the Center ................................................................. 6

Recent Publications ............................................................ 8

Furniss Book Award and Kruzel Memorial Lecture .................. 17

Research on Force and Diplomacy ......................................... 19

Research on Ideas, Identities, and Decisional Processes .......... 30

Research on Institutions ....................................................... 36

Mershon Fellows .................................................................. 43

Supporting Ohio State Student Research and Travel ............... 45
About the Center

The Mershon Center is the fulfillment of a bequest by Colonel Ralph Mershon to The Ohio State University for the exploration of matters pertaining to national security.

Ralph D. Mershon was a man of action in public life. He organized the American engineers for service in World War I and led a public effort to create legislation that was the forerunner of the Reserve Officer Training Corps in the United States. He also was a contemplative and inventive individual who held a number of important patents for his work in electrical engineering. Col. Mershon died February 14, 1952 and is buried in Zanesville, Ohio.

The Center is also supported by community gifts and grant money. The mission of the Mershon Center is to advance the understanding of national security in a global context. The Center does this by fostering research on the use of force and diplomacy, the ideas, identities, and decisional processes that affect security, and the institutions that manage violent conflicts.

The Mershon Center encourages collaborative, interdisciplinary research projects within the University and with other institutions around the world. Current projects include a comprehensive history and analysis of the foundations of international terrorism, the cultural politics of homeland security, and the global history of war. Faculty from many departments and from across the university participate in these projects.

Mershon supports multidisciplinary teams and individual faculty research. The Center hosts visiting scholars, post-doctoral fellows and supports student research. Mershon also organizes conferences, symposia, and workshops that bring together academics, government officials, and business leaders from around the world to discuss the latest research in national and international security affairs.
Robert J. McMahon Joins Mershon Center Faculty

Robert J. McMahon came to The Ohio State University this year as the Ralph D. Mershon Professor of History. He previously taught at the University of Florida and has held visiting positions at the University of Virginia and University College Dublin, where he spent the 1999-2000 academic year as the Mary Ball Washington Professor of U.S. History.

A specialist in the history of U.S. foreign relations, McMahon is the author of several books, including *Colonialism and Cold War: The United States and the Struggle for Indonesian Independence, 1945-49* (1981); *The Cold War on the Periphery: the United States, India, and Pakistan* (Columbia UP: 1994); and *The Limits of Empire: The United States and Southeast Asia since World War II* (Columbia UP: 1999). McMahon has also published numerous essays, book chapters, and articles, and has edited several volumes. The Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations (SHAFR) awarded him with the Stuart L. Bernath Article Prize in 1989. In 2000, McMahon served as the President of SHAFR.

In addition to his scholarly work, McMahon is an accomplished teacher. At Florida he won several teaching awards and he has lectured widely in the United States and abroad. He won SHAFR’s Stuart L. Bernath Lecture Prize in 1991.

Robert McMahon spent four years (1978-82) as a historian at the U.S. Department of State’s Office of the Historian, and his principal responsibility in that position was editing volumes in the documentary series, Foreign Relations of the United States.

He holds a Ph.D. from the University of Connecticut (1977), where he studied with Thomas Paterson, and a B.A. from Fairfield University (1971).
Questions about how states can opt to use force in the name of self-protection changed after September 11, 2004 and the subsequent War on Terror. The legal community continues to debate how and why a state should be able to make that choice in light of international law. This volume brings together cases and materials on both the law governing the resort to armed force “jus ad bellum” and the law governing the conduct of force “jus in bello.” Mary Ellen O’Connell analyzes the foundations of international law by exploring the United Nations Charter rules, the Hague and Geneva Conventions as central to the regulation of armed force. The book also covers the historic development of international law and the use of force and important cases from the last ten years.

The ongoing discussions about globalization, American hegemony and September 11 and its aftermath have moved the debate about the export of American culture and cultural anti-Americanism to the center stage of world politics. It is crucial to understand the process of culture transfer and its effects on local societies and their attitudes toward the United States.

This volume presents Germany as a case study of the impact of American culture throughout a period characterized by a totalitarian system, two destructive wars, ethnic cleansing, and economic disaster. The book explores the political and cultural parameters of Americanization and anti-Americanism, as reflected in the reception and rejection of American popular culture and, more generally, in European-American relations in the “American Century.”
Intelligence and Statecraft: The Use and Limits of Intelligence in International Society

Edited by Peter Jackson and Jennifer Siegel, Assistant Professor of History, Praeger Publishers, 2005.

Intelligence plays a vital role in contemporary international affairs. After the end of World War II, intelligence bureaucracies have emerged as increasingly important influences in policy within all major states.

This book compiles historical analysis of the intelligence community and examines the changing role and complicated influence intelligence has had on security policymaking during the last twenty years.

This book considers the causes and consequences of the trend toward permanent and professionalized intelligence services and its impact on war, strategy, and statecraft. Despite major advancements in technology and the rise of permanent intelligence bureaucracies, the collection and analysis of intelligence have remained essentially unchanged since the Roman era. Further, the nature and limits of intelligence have remained constant as well, rendering intelligence little or no more effective in reducing uncertainty at the opening of the 21st century than in centuries past.

Looking Back at LBJ: White House Politics in a New Light

Edited by Mitchell B. Lerner, Associate Professor of History, University Press of Kansas, 2005.

Lyndon Baines Johnson ascended to the presidency in the wake of tragedy to lead the United States through one of its most violent and divisive decades. He presided over domestic controversies like the Vietnam War, civil rights, foreign policy, and law-and-order issues. He also confronted international conflicts, including the 1964 Panama Crisis, the Six Day War, and policies toward the communist bloc.

It is now possible to reexamine those controversies in a different light. Newly declassified documents and phone conversations reinforce the image of Johnson as a highly complex president whose achievements have been overshadowed by character flaws and events well beyond his control.

The authors generally depict a president who, contrary to conventional views, did not allow his domestic agenda to overshadow his efforts as chief architect of foreign policy. It also draws attention to often-overlooked domestic issues in which he was active, such as Native American rights, agriculture, and fiscal policy.

Johnson was a leader whose guiding principles were more complicated than the quirky catchphrases that others—and Johnson himself—used to describe his presidency. This volume helps flesh out a complicated man and his complicated legacy.
**Religions of the Ancient World : A Guide**


Throughout history, religion has often played an important role in politics and conflict. This book is a primer for the study of religion in the ancient world and serves as a guidebook to ten cultures and traditions, covering a variety of topics, including divination and prophecy, deities and demons, and laws and ethics.

Building on the work that appears here, Johnston’s recent projects have expanded to more explicitly analyze the connections between conflict and religion in ancient societies. Last year, Johnston convened a conference to examine what motivated some ancient Mediterranean cultures to practice forms of religious tolerance and others to persecute adherents of foreign religions. Johnston is editing a volume based on conference proceedings.

**The Turks in World History**

Carter Vaughan Findley, Professor of History


Turkey plays an important role in international relations, acting as a bridge between Europe and the Middle East. It belongs to NATO and wants to join the EU, but retains a Muslim character and a key role in the Muslim world. Knowing how this state, its people, and its identity have changed over time and how its geostrategic placement between Europe and the Middle East have influenced history is vital to understanding Turkey’s role in international relations and security.

In this volume, Findley explores how two thousand years of expansion and migration have created today’s Turkish Republic: five post-Soviet republics, other societies across Eurasia, and a global diaspora. This book traces the Turkic peoples’ trajectory from steppe, to empire, to nation-state. Findley explores the cultural, economic, social, and political history to trace Turkic identity across space and time and analyzes the transformations made by the ‘Turks’ entry into Islam and into modernity.
Ohio and the World, 1753–2053 emerged from a set of lectures celebrating the State’s bicentenary and examined Ohio’s paradoxical role in American, and world, history. In the eighteenth century, Native Americans in the Ohio country forced Europeans to negotiate, yet failed to assert their power against the United States, which was then much weaker than France or England. In the early nineteenth century, Ohioans spearheaded the democratic experiments of the Atlantic world but depended on trade with the Southern slave states. In the 20th Century, Clevelander John D. Rockefeller created the modern oil industry by centralizing economic power and reducing democratic opportunities, just as other Ohioans democratized public life and participated in international reform movements: temperance, women’s suffrage, urban renewal, and labor.

What took 150 years to build—a vibrant culture and economy, a highly educated citizenry—took only fifty years to decay. As the global economy changed, Ohio fell behind. What will help Ohioans participate in the conversations and economic successes of the world? Ohio and the World offers a look at the successes of Ohio’s past and confront a future in an age of globalization.

Free Market Democracy and the Chilean and Mexican Countryside

This book examines the relationship between free markets and democracy. It demonstrates how the implementation of even very painful free market economic reforms in Chile and Mexico have helped to consolidate democratic politics without engendering a backlash against either reform or democratization. This national-level compatibility between free markets and democracy, however, is founded on their rural incompatibility. In the countryside, free market reforms socially isolate peasants to such a degree that they become unable to organize independently, and are vulnerable to the pressures of local economic elites. This helps to create an electoral coalition behind freemarketreforms that is critically based in some of the market’s biggest victims: the peasantry. The book concludes that the contemporary prevalence of comparatively stable free market democracy in Latin America hinges critically on its defects in the countryside; conservative, free-market elites may consent to open politics only if they have a rural electoral redoubt.
The first in a new two-volume history of the Korean War, Millett’s study offers the most comprehensive account of its causes and early military operations. Millett traces the war’s origins to the post-liberation conflict between two revolutionary movements, the Marxist-Leninists and the Nationalist-capitalists. With the U.S.-Soviet partition of Korea following World War II, each movement, now with foreign patrons, asserted its right to govern the peninsula, leading directly to the guerrilla warfare and terrorism in which more than 30,000 Koreans died. Millett argues that this civil strife, fought mostly in the South, was not so much the cause of the Korean War as its actual beginning.

Millett describes two revolutions locked in irreconcilable conflict, offering an even-handed treatment of both Communists and capitalists-nationalists. Neither movement was a model of democracy. He includes Korean, Chinese, and Russian perspectives on this era, provides the most complete account of the formation of the South Korean army, and offers new interpretations of the U.S. occupation of Korea, 1945–1948.

Millett’s history redefines the initial phase of the war in Asian terms. His book shows how both internal forces and international pressures converged to create the Korean War, a conflict that still shapes the politics of Asia.
Recent Articles of Note

**Timothy Frye, Associate Professor of Political Science**


**John Mueller, Wayne Woodrow Hayes Chair of National Security Studies**


**Randall Schweller, Associate Professor of Political Science**


**Eric O.N. Fisher, Professor of Economics**

Regulation, 27:3 (Fall 2004), pp. 42-46.
Kevin Cox, Professor of Geography


“Global/Local”. In P Cloke and R J. Johnston (eds.) Spaces of Geographical Thought: Deconstructing Human Geography’s Binaries (Sage 2005).

R. William Liddle, Professor of Political Science


Richard Gunther, Professor of Political Science


Marcus Kurtz, Assistant Professor of Political Science


Alexander Wendt, Ralph D. Mershon Professor of International Security Studies

J. Craig Jenkins, Professor of Sociology


Pamela Paxton, Associate Professor of Sociology


Carole Fink, Professor of History

Geoffrey Parker, Andreas Dorphalen
Professor of History


Sarah Brooks, Assistant Professor of Political Science


Chadwick Alger, Professor Emeritus of Political Science


Bruce Weinberg, Associate Professor of Economics


Each year the Mershon Center selects one lecture in honor of Joseph J. Kruzel, an Ohio State faculty member in Political Science who served in the U.S. Air Force as well as other posts in the federal government. Kruzel was killed in Sarajevo, Bosnia, while serving as Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for European and NATO Affairs.

This year’s Kruzel Memorial Lecture was given by Eliot Cohen, Robert E. Osgood Professor of Strategic Studies at the Nitze School of Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins University. Cohen is author of numerous books on international security, including *Supreme Command: Soldiers, Statesmen and Wartime Leadership* (2002,) which won the first Huntington Prize. He also has served on the Policy Planning Staff of the secretary of Defense and directed the U.S. Air Force’s Gulf War Air Power Survey, and was a member of the Defense Policy Board.

Kruzel earned his doctorate from Harvard University as did Cohen, who credited his former teacher, Kruzel, with inspiring his interest in International Relations.

**Furniss Book Award**

Each year, the Mershon Center presents the Edgar S. Furniss Book Award, named in honor of the Mershon Center’s first director, to an author whose first book makes an outstanding contribution to the field of international security studies.

The winner of the 2004 Furniss Book Award was Benjamin Valentino, for his book *Final Solutions: Mass Killing and Genocide in the Twentieth Century* (Cornell UP). Valentino is Assistant Professor of Government at Dartmouth College.

Past winners include John Mearsheimer, Stephen Walt, and Barry Posen. Information about other past winners and information about the 2005 competition are available at www.mershon.ohio-state.edu.
Talks and Events

Throughout the year, the Mershon Center for International Security Studies sponsors conferences and seminars designed to enhance research at the Center. This year, Mershon hosted over 60 events distributed across the three primary foci of the Center’s attention: the use of military force and diplomacy, the ideas and beliefs that inform security policy, and the laws and institutions that manage violent conflicts.

Robert Pape, Associate Professor of Political Science at the University of Chicago, presented a talk based on his New York Times bestselling book, *Dying to Win: The Strategic Logic of Suicide Terrorism* (Random House, 2004). A video of his talk is one of many Mershon events available online at www.mershon.ohio-state.edu.

*See for yourself*...This year, the Mershon Center began offering video and audio recordings of many of the events that took place at the Center. Many of the talks listed here are available on the Mershon web site, and you can hear or watch these speakers by visiting www.mershon.ohio-state.edu.
Few parts of the world remain as heavily militarized as the border between North and South Korea. With the rising importance of China, the continuing tension between China and Japan, and North Korea’s decision to abandon the non-proliferation treaty and pursue nuclear weapons, the relationship between South Korea and the United States remains vitally important. Yet, the South Korea–U.S. relationship has become increasingly complicated: South Korean public opinion is often critical of American policy and Washington has shifted American forces away from the front lines of the demilitarized zone, either to bases south of Seoul or out of the country to the Middle East.

Recognizing the important yet complicated character of U.S.-South Korean relations, the Mershon Center and the Research Institute on National Security at the Korean National Defense University agreed to jointly organize an international conference on the future of the US-South Korean military alliance. The conference explored in particular how flexible the relationship was and what policies would best insure the security of both the United States and South Korea.

The conference, held at the Korean War memorial in Seoul, was attended by more than two-hundred Korean national security and foreign policy experts. Three panels explored: 1) the strategic aspects of the evolving relationship, 2) the military implications of proposed changes, and 3) the domestic situation leaders in Seoul and Washington faced in managing the alliance. Mershon colleagues Richard Herrmann, Allan Millett, and John Mueller gave papers on these three themes respectively, sharing the stage with South Korean colleagues. Given the ongoing importance of South Korea and security in Asia and the success of this initiative, the Mershon Center and Research Institute on National Security at the Korean National Defense University agreed to collaborate on a series of meetings and research projects in the future.
Conference:
The Sino-American Security Dialogue
June 17-19, 2005

The Sino-American Security Dialogue was a project conceived by Peter Gries when he was a Post-Doctoral Fellow at the Mershon Center, and has continued since he left to join the faculty at the University of Colorado. The purpose of SASD is to create an opportunity for the next generation of American and Chinese security experts who study each others’ country to know one another and work together. The goal is to provide a forum for these scholars to frankly share their ideas before they move into positions of responsibility and to facilitate each other’s understanding of the other country’s security policy.

Sponsored by the Ford Foundation and the Mershon Center, the dialogue group has met four times, last year in Columbus, this year in China. The first dialogue, held in 2002 in Boulder, Colorado, focused on “Assurance and Deterrence in US-China Relations.” In 2003, the group met in Beijing and discussed “China’s Rise and the 21st Century Asia-Pacific Rim.” The 2004 session at Mershon, focused on “Domestic Politics and U.S.-Chinese Relations.” This year’s session focused on the emerging security architecture in Asia.

The meeting took place in Zhou Zhuang, China.
Conference:
The Pathology of War Planning: The Lessons of 1914
March 5-6, 2005

Richard F. Hamilton, Professor Emeritus of Sociology, worked with Holger Herwig to convene a conference of scholars to discuss how various nations approached the military planning of the first World War. The major European powers, Austria-Hungary, Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and Russia, developed war plans in the years prior to the August 1914 outbreak of war. These plans, all of them, proved to be seriously flawed. Hamilton is compiling the work of these experts and will present their analyses of the planning processes and the pathologies involved in a forthcoming book.

Conference participants included:

Richard F. Hamilton, Professor Emeritus of Sociology at The Ohio State University

Holger H. Herwig, Canada Research Chair in Military and Strategic Studies Center for Military and Strategic Studies, at the University of Calgary

Stig Föerster, Professor of History at the Universitaet Bern

John Gooch, Professor of International History and Politics at the University of Leeds

Guenther Kronenbitter, Professor of History at the Universitaet Augsburg

Bruce Menning, Professor of History at the University of Kansas

Keith Neilson, Professor of History at the Royal Military College of Canada

Douglas Porch, Professor of National Security Affairs at the Naval Postgraduate School
Conference:
*History of War from a Global Perspective*

November 12-13, 2005

Mark Grimsley, Associate Professor of History, convened a group of eminent military historians to discuss how the field could transcend its Eurocentric origins and become truly global in the intellectual understanding of military history. This involves an expansion not only of geographical coverage but also a major recasting of the conceptual frameworks employed to understand war. This conceptual recasting was one of two main emphases of the sessions. The other was how scholars could best bring about, in practical terms, the desired shift from a European to a global focus.

Panelists focused on four roundtable discussions: “The Limits of the Western Military Master Narrative,” “Forum on World History of Warfare,” “Extending the Western Military Master Narrative,” and “Toward a Global Military Master Narrative.”

*Conference participants included:*

- **Pradeep Barua**, Assistant Professor of History at the University of Nebraska at Kearney
- **Jeremy Black**, Professor of History at the University of Exeter
- **David A. Graff**, Associate Professor of History at Kansas State University
- **Mark Grimsley**, Associate Professor of History at The Ohio State University
- **Holger H. Herwig**, Canada Research Chair in Military and Strategic Studies at the University of Calgary
- **Stephen Morillo**, Jane and Frederic M. Hadley Chair in History at Wabash College
- **Michael Pavelec**, Assistant Professor of History at Hawai‘i Pacific University
- **Michael Pavkovic**, Associate Dean of the College of Liberal Arts at Hawai‘i Pacific University
- **Geoffrey Parker**, Andreas Dorphalen Professor of History at The Ohio State University
- **Clifford J. Rogers**, Associate Professor of History at the United States Military Academy
“Unanswered Threats: Political Constraints on the Balance of Power”

Randall Schweller
Associate Professor of Political Science at The Ohio State University

November 9, 2004

Randall Schweller talked about his latest research, which will appear in his latest book *Unanswered Threats: Political Constraints on the Balance of Power*, forthcoming from Princeton UP. In this talk, he discussed “underbalancing,” a phenomenon whereby states choose not to actively unite to countervail against external threats. In some cases, he said, states fail to recognize threats or respond in “paltry and imprudent” ways.

Schweller argued that there is a strong domestic component to consider in analyses of how states underbalance: socially fragmented, incoherent states whose political elites are constrained by domestic concerns are likely to respond ineffectively to external threats.

This work confronts a central issue in traditional structural realist theory: the idea that states will balance whenever confronted by dangerous threats. As Schweller’s book suggests, sometimes states cannot, will not, or simply do not respond in such ways.

“Remnants of War Has Almost Ceased to Exist”

John Mueller
Wayne Woodrow Hayes Chair of National Security Studies at The Ohio State University

January 20, 2005

John Mueller discussed his latest book, *Remnants of War* (2004 Cornell UP). In it, he tries to explain the noticeable decline in war during the last fifty years: he said that there has been a dramatic shift from the conventional warfare of disciplined armies to the less-structured criminal activity of bandits, gangs, and thugs.

After World War I, people became disillusioned by the horrors of war, and politicians began to see little political gain from waging war. Mueller said that WWII was an anachronism, and that the decline of war during the last century chiefly stems from the way attitudes toward the value and efficacy of war have changed.

The conflicts that have endured, Mueller argued, often take place in poor or underdeveloped countries and are often labeled as civil wars or ethnic conflict. They are, more accurately, he said, not war but opportunistic predation waged by packs—often remarkably small ones—of criminals, bandits, and thugs, fighting for their own personal gain, not on behalf of a state.

Carole Fink
Professor of History at The Ohio State University

January 11, 2005

Carole Fink shared research from her latest book, *Defending the Rights of Others: The Great Powers, The Jews, and International Minority Protection, 1878-1938* (2005, Cambridge UP). Fink offered a transnational history that integrated archival research from eleven countries to look at how, especially during the interwar period, states dealt with minority populations that were often trapped by the creation of new borders and states in Eastern Europe.

Minority protection was vitally important to many nations, as emphasized in debates at the League of Nations. Managing the rights of minority groups often became an important part of treaties. Fink’s research revealed, however, that it was a complicated matter for states (or irredentist cultural groups) to intervene against the sovereign rights of a state. It was difficult to determine who would be responsible for enforcing the rights of minorities, and there was an inherent, but perhaps erroneous, assumption that minority groups would eventually settle in and settle down in their new lands.

“Caught in the Middle East: U.S. Policy Toward the Arab-Israeli Conflict, 1945-1961”

Peter Hahn
Professor of History at The Ohio State University.

February 22, 2005

As he argues in his latest book, *Caught in the Middle East: U.S. Policy Toward the Arab-Israeli Conflict, 1945-1961* (UNC Press, 2004), Peter Hahn explained that immediately after the end of World War II, politicians implemented policies that continue to influence U.S. policy, explaining the “what and why” of Washington’s actions in Israel today. Hahn said that the decisions made in the aftermath of World War II illustrate how the United States was “caught” in the middle of the Arab-Israeli conflict, both because it could not extract itself from involvement in the region and because it was caught between competing Israeli and Palestinian interests.

While Washington had historically allowed England and France to design Western policies toward the Middle East, after the war, the United States had to take a leadership role. The legacy of policies from Presidents Harry S. Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower continue to influence relations between Palestinians and Israelis. American preoccupation with the spread of Communism during the Cold War only complicated matters, leading the United States to give its own national interest priority over peace in the region. Hahn also analyzed what is often called the “special relationship” between the United States and Israel, and how that influenced American foreign policy in the Middle East.
Events on the Use of Force and Diplomacy

“Security After 9/11: Are We Any Safer Now?”

Mershon Center Panel
The Ohio State University
October 26, 2004

“Israeli and Palestinian Prospects for Peace”

Itzhak Galnoor
Herbert Samuel Professor of Political Science at Hebrew University, and author of The Partition of Palestine: Decision Crossroads in the Zionist Movement (SUNY Press, 1995).

September 24, 2004

“Explaining Foreign Policy Change: Or, Why is the ‘War on Terror’ Both So Late and Such a Huge Overreaction?”

David Welch
George Ignatieff Chair of Peace and Conflict Studies at the University of Toronto. Author of Justice and the Genesis of War (Cambridge UP, 1993), winner of the 1993 Furniss Book Award.

April 11, 2005

“Puzzles from Pivotal Deterrence”

Timothy Crawford
Assistant professor of Political Science at Boston College. Editor of Gambling on Humanitarian Intervention: Moral Hazard, Rebellion, and Civil War (Routledge, 2006)

April 18, 2005

“Military Power: Explaining Victory and Defeat in Modern Battle”

Stephen Biddle
Associate Professor of National Security Studies at the U.S. Army War College Strategic Studies Institute; author of Military Power: Explaining Victory and Defeat in Modern Battle (2004 Princeton UP), which won the 2005 Silver Medal for the Arthur Ross Book Award from the Council on Foreign Relations.

February 2, 2005

“Parting or Mending Ways? German-American Relations in Bush II”

Stephen Szabo
Professor of European Studies, Johns Hopkins University and author of Parting Ways: The Crisis in German and American Relations (2004, Brookings).

April 1, 2005

John Mueller (Political Science), Mary Ellen O’Connell (Law), Richard Herrmann (Political Science), Todd Stewart, (Program for International and Homeland Security) and Randy Schweller (Political Science) spoke on a panel about U.S. Security, post-9/11.
Michael Hurley
9/11 Public Discourse Project and Senior Counsel for the 9/11 Commission.

“The 9/11 Commission: Working Together to Keep America Safe”
June 2, 2005

David Kang
Associate Professor of Political Science, at Dartmouth College. Author of Crony Capitalism: Corruption and Development in South Korea and the Philippines (Cambridge UP, 2002)

“China Reassures Asia: Rising Power, Offshore Balancers, and Hierarchy”
April 8, 2005

Williamson Murray

“Defeat from the Jaws of Victory?: Post-Conflict Operations in Iraq”
May 2, 2005

T.V. Paul
Professor of Political Science at McGill University. Author of India in the World Order: Searching for Major Power Status (Cambridge UP, 2003)

April 18, 2005

Kenneth Schultz
Associate Professor of Political Science at Stanford University. Author of the 2001 Furniss Award Winning book, Democracy and Coercive Diplomacy (Cambridge UP, 2001).

“Could Humphrey Have Gone to China? Measuring the Electoral Costs and Benefits of Making Peace”
October 5, 2004

Bear Braumoeller
Associate Professor of Political Science, Harvard University.

“Systemic Politics: The Great Powers in General (Dis-)Equilibrium”
May 20, 2005
Graduate Workshop in Diplomatic History

The Mershon Workshop in Diplomatic History is a student-run series that recently concluded its fourteenth year. It meets several times each year for guest speakers and focused group discussions on the latest research in diplomatic and international history. The workshop allows Ohio State graduate students the opportunity to discuss their research with some of their field’s most eminent scholars and discuss contemporary and historical issues in the field of international security.

This year’s Workshop was coordinated by Paul Chamberlin, in conjunction with Mershon faculty fellows Mitchell Lerner and Peter Hahn.

“From International History to Transnational History”

Akira Iriye

April 7, 2005

“Thoughts on the Cultural History of Politics and Foreign Relations”

Robert Dean
Assistant Professor of History at Eastern Washington University. Author of Imperial Brotherhood: Gender and the Making of Cold War Foreign Policy (UMass Press, 2003)

May 13, 2005

“Big Files, Large Databases, Huge Research Projects: How New Information Technology Will Change the Way Historians Work”

Matthew Connelly

February 10, 2005
Loving War Speaker Series

Geoffrey Parker, Andreas Dorpálen Professor of History, organized a speaker series and graduate seminar that looked at one central question: do some societies “love war?” He hypothesized that some cultures today and in the past see war as good and so build up cadres of killers that threaten the security and stability of their neighbors. To delve into this issue, Parker invited a group of eminent scholars to look at various cultures throughout the world and throughout history. Each of these lectures is available for viewing in Mershon’s online archive. See www.mershon.ohio-state.edu for these and a list of all lectures available online.

“Nomads at War: ‘Steppe Terror’ in the Mongol and Manchu Conquests”

Nicola Di Cosmo

April 6, 2005

“In the Company of Wolves: Samurai and the Social Order in Early Medieval Japan”

Karl Friday
Professor of History at the University of Georgia. Author of Hired Swords: The Rise of Private Warrior Power in Early Japan (1992, Stanford UP).

April 13, 2005

“Male Bonding and Shame Culture: Hitler’s Soldiers”

Thomas Kuehne
Strassler Family Professor in the Study of Holocaust History at Clark University. Former Fellow at the Institute for Advanced Study Princeton.

April 20, 2005

“The Strategic Logic of Suicide Terrorism”

Robert Pape
Associate Professor of Political Science at the University of Chicago. Author of The Strategic Logic of Suicide Terrorism (2005, Random House).

April 27, 2005
“Armchair Killers”

Eliot Cohen
Robert E. Osgood Professor of Strategic Studies, Director of Strategic Studies Program, and Director of Philip Merrill Center for Strategic Studies at Johns Hopkins University. Author of Supreme Command: Soldiers, Statesmen and Wartime Leaders (2002, Free Press).

May 4, 2005

“Knights of the Air”

Peter Fritzsche

May 11, 2005


Barry Strauss
Professor of History and Classics and Director of the Peace Studies Program at Cornell University. Author of The Battle of Salamis: The Naval Encounter That Saved Greece—and Western Civilization (2004, Random House)

May 18, 2005

“British Naval Warfare in the ‘Long’ 18th Century: A Warrior Elite?”

N.A.M. Rodger
N.A.M. Rodger is Professor of Naval History at Exeter University and Anderson Senior Research Fellow at the National Maritime Museum. Author of The Command of the Ocean: A Naval History of Britain 1649-1815 (2005, Penguin)

May 25, 2005
Events on the Ideas, Identities, and Decisional Processes that Affect Security

International Workshop: Understanding Global Tension
BOGAZICI UNIVERSITY, ISTANBUL, TURKEY
June 21-22, 2004

Sponsored by the National Science Foundation (USA), BU/UNDP Human Development Center, and the Mershon Center.

Richard Herrmann (Director, Mershon Center), Katherine Meyers (Professor of Sociology, Ohio State) and Yılmaz Esmer (Director, UNDP/Bogazici University) convened a three-day workshop designed to assess the state of social science knowledge as it relates to understanding the role global-level processes play in shaping the character, causes, and consequences of tensions in the Middle East. Concentrating on both the international system and developments specific to the Middle East, more than thirty scholars from the United States, Europe and the Middle East took stock of existing knowledge on globalization and regional tensions and sought to identify new avenues for future research. Papers were organized around nine themes moving from global geostrategic and economic processes to local gender and ideological issues. The workshop generated both an agenda for future research in the social sciences and multi-disciplinary research teams that made subsequent proposals to NSF.

The papers and a summary of workshop discussions are available at www.mershon.ohio-state.edu. The conference included panel discussions on:

Remapping Global Geopolitics

Richard K. Herrmann, Ohio State University
Pervaiz Iqbal Cheema, Islamabad Policy Research Institute, Pakistan
Sule Kut, Istanbul Bilgi University, Turkey
Zeev Maoz, Tel Aviv University, Israel
Roland Robertson, University of Aberdeen, UK
Mahmood Saiolghalam, Shahid Beheshti University, Iran
Phil Schrodt, University of Kansas
Shibley Telhami, University of Maryland

**Political Economy of Rights and Resources**
Katherine Meyer, The Ohio State University
Mine Eder, Bogazici University, Turkey
Deborah Gerner, University of Kansas
Mary Ann Tetrault, Trinity University

**Turkey: Culture, Politics, Economics, and International Relations**
Ylimaz Esmer, Bogaziçi University
Ambassador Yalim Eralp
Prof. Baran Tuncer

**Demographic Destinies and Destinations**
Joane Nagel, University of Kansas
Farid Mohammed Azzi, University of Oran, Algeria
Barbara Ibrahim, Population Council, Cairo, Egypt
Kathryn Yount, Emory University

**Ideologies, Religions, and Global Movement**
Saad Eddin Ibrahim, American University in Cairo,
Egypt
Richard Norton, Boston University
Umut Özkirimli, Istanbul Bilgi University, Turkey
Jillian Schwedler, University of Maryland

**Tensions Between Global and Local Cultures**
Christian Davenport, University of Maryland
Mark Tessler, University of Michigan
Mansoor Moaddel, Eastern Michigan University

**Global and Local Gender Regimes**
Joshua Goldstein, University of Massachusetts
Valentine Moghadam, Illinois State University
Helen Rizzo, American University in Cairo, Egypt

**Sovereignty and International Law**
Karima Bennoune, Rutgers University
Gregory Gause, University of Vermont

**Local and Transnational Radicalisms**
John Meyer, Stanford University
Said Arjomand, University of Chicago
Laurie Brand, University of Southern California,
Martha Crenshaw, Wesleyan University
Craig Jenkins, The Ohio State University
Conference:
Cultural Circulations: The Movement of People, Goods, and Ideas
January 18-29, 2005

Amy Shuman, Professor of English and Director of the Center for Folklore Studies, convened this conference to examine the re-intensification of local cultural practices and cultural border-crossings that defy political obstacles to the circulation of culture. The project was designed to provide a counter-narrative to claims and predictions that local culture is eroding; the participants—whose work collectively encompassed Latin America, Western and Eastern Europe, North America, the Middle East, North Africa, the Caribbean, and Asia—examined cultural border crossings across racial, class, gender, differences; the uses of technology to evade governmental constraints on the circulation of people, goods, or ideas; and the strategic uses of folk culture in public policy. Proceedings from the conference will appear in a forthcoming book edited by Shuman.

Conference Participants

Georgios Anagnostu, Assistant Professor of Greek and Latin at The Ohio State University
Mieke Bal, Professor of Theory of Literature at the University of Amsterdam (Glub)
Nancy Campbell, Assistant Professor of Science and Technology Studies at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
Ana Cara, Associate Professor of Hispanic Studies at Oberlin College
James Early, Director of Cultural Studies and Communication at the Center for Folklife Programs and Cultural Studies at the Smithsonian Institution
Shahram Entekhabi, Artist (Glub)
Amy Horowitz, Professor of English at The Ohio State University
Norma Mendoza-Denton, Assistant Director of Linguistic Anthropology at the University of Arizona
Gabriella Modan, Assistant Professor of English at The Ohio State University
Dorothy Noyes, Associate Professor of English at The Ohio State University
Bernice Johnson Reagon, Distinguished Professor of History at American University
Raquel Romberg, Professor of Anthropology at Temple University
Carol Silverman, Associate Professor of Anthropology at the University of Oregon
Amy Shuman, Professor of English at The Ohio State University
Margaret Wyszomirski, Professor of Art Education at The Ohio State University
In August, 2004, Margaret Mills traveled to Afghanistan to continue her research on politics and culture. She returned and spoke on her field work, discussing the ways in which the War on Terror affected the people of Afghanistan. Her experience working with the general population indicated skepticism about the United States’ ability to successfully participate in reconstruction projects, as well as frustration about Washington’s ignorance of the culture, which many believed is resulting in misguided policies.

Mills said that many Afghans and people working for non-government organizations involved in post-war projects are frustrated by the process the U.S. government employs to distribute aid. In this process, NGOs must spend a great deal of energy competing for support, not fulfilling their missions. Mills added that much of the reconstruction she saw appeared hasty and ill-conceived, such as new buildings dependent heavily on glass in cities prone to earthquakes.

Further, Mills reported that many citizens feel a great deal of ambivalence about the U.S. presence in the country. Sentiments seemed, to her, to oscillate between a feeling that Washington “owes” Afghanistan for having fought against the Soviets during the Cold War and a desire for the United States to leave. She said many felt as though the U.S. has done what it could, and should now leave.
Events on Ideas, Identities, and Decisional Processes that Affect Security

“Expert Political Judgment: How Good is It? How Can We Know?”

Philip Tetlock
Lorraine Tyson Mitchell Chair II in Leadership and Communication, University of California, Berkeley. Author of *Expert Political Judgment: How Good is it? How Can We Know?”* (2005, Princeton UP)

May 31, 2005

“The New Anti-Semitism: Is There a Global Resurgence”

William Brustein
Professor of Sociology and Director of the University Center for International Studies at the University of Pittsburgh. Author of *Roots of Hate : anti-Semitism in Europe Before the Holocaust* (2003, Cambridge UP).

April 21, 2005

“Theorizing Among Ruins: An Existentialist Perspective on Political Violence”

Giunia Gatta
Pre-Doctoral Fellow at the Mershon Center and PhD. Candidate at the University of Minnesota

March 30, 2005

“Religions, Violence, and Conflict Resolution: How to Negotiate Between Religions”

Jean Nicolas Bitter
University of Berne. Author of *From Confidence Building Towards Cooperative Coexistence - The Tajik Experiment of Islamic-Secular Dialogue* and Program Officer, Civilian Peace Operations Within the Division on Human Security of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

January 27, 2005

“Reassessing The Impact of Personality on Politics: Clearing Additional Underbrush”

Fred Greenstein
Professor of Politics Emeritus at Princeton University

September 24, 2004

“The Odd Couple: Leaders and Italian and Japanese History”

Richard Samuels
Ford International Professor of Political Science and Director of the Center for International Studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology

October 19, 2004
American Culture and Anti-Americanism Speaker Series

Alexander Stephan, Ohio Eminent Scholar and Professor of Germanic Languages and Literatures, has run a three-year series of symposia, in conjunction with Ohio State's Area Studies centers, looking at the way American culture is received—or reviled—in various parts of the world. Stephan and his colleagues have already explored anti-Americanism in Europe, the Middle East, and Russia, and during the past year analyzed the phenomenon in Latin America, Africa, and Asia. He will be compiling this information in a forthcoming volume.

**American Culture and Anti-Americanism in Latin America**

October 22, 2004

*George Yudice*

“US Prepotencia: Latin Americans Respond”

*Seth Fein*
Assistant Professor of History at Yale University and author of *Transnational Projections: The United States in the Golden Age of Mexican Cinema* (forthcoming from Duke UP).

“From the New Empire to the Old: Making Mexican Newsreels the Cold War Way”

**American Culture and Anti-Americanism in Asia**

February 5, 2005

*George Yu*
Director, East Asian and Pacific Studies Center and Professor Emeritus of Political Science at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. Author of *China in Transition* (1993, University Press of America).

“America in China: Cultural and Political Influences”

*William Tsutsui*
Associate Professor of History at the University of Kansas. Author of *Manufacturing Ideology: Scientific Management in Twentieth-Century Japan* (1998, Princeton UP)

“Embracing America, Overcoming America: U.S. Culture and Commerce in Postwar Japan”

**American Culture and Anti-Americanism in Africa**

May 12, 2005

*James Campbell*
Associate Professor of American Civilization, Africana Studies and History at Brown University; Author of *Songs of Zion: The African Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States and South Africa* (1995, Oxford UP).

“Ama Melika Ayeza (The Americans Are Coming)!: The Politics of American Culture in the New South Africa”

*Bruce Cummings*
Norman and Edna Frechling Professor of History at the University of Chicago. Author of *Parallax Visions: American-East Asian Relations at the End of the Century* (Forthcoming from Duke UP)

“The Roots of Anti-Americanism in Korea”

Fernando Unzueta, Director of the Latin America Studies Center, introduced the Symposium on American Culture and Anti-Americanism in Latin America.
Events on the Institutions that Manage Violent Conflict

Conference:

Comparative National Election Project: CNEP IV

University of Cape Town, South Africa, July 26-30, 2004
Cosponsored by the University of Cape Town, with supplemental funding from the Mellon Foundation.

The Mershon Center supports an annual conference, coordinated by Professor of Political Science Richard Gunther, as part of the project on Democratic Consolidation and Electoral Politics in Comparative Perspective (CNEP). Scholars meet to report findings of cross-national comparative analyses of survey data collected over the past decade in the countries comprising the Comparative National Elections Project. These papers are then published in leading scholarly journals.

Initially, the CNEP focused on electoral behavior in four established democratic countries (Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States). It has expanded to include Spain, Chile Uruguay, Greece, Bulgaria, Italy, Hungary, Hong Kong and Indonesia. More recently, the project has added scholars working in South Africa, Namibia, Mozambique, Ghana, Taiwan, Nepal, the People’s Republic of China, and Portugal.

CNEP’s line of analysis has evolved to include such crucial questions as support for democracy in newly democritized or substantially transformed systems, the processes translating cultural and social cleavages into lines of partisan conflict, the political impact of “traditional” vs. “modern” values in these societies, and the relationship between satisfaction with the economic situation of a country and support for newly established democratic regimes. Forthcoming surveys will prominently feature analyses of foreign policy and national security issues that have assumed great importance in recent years.

CNEP IV Participants

Luis de Brito, Mozambique Country Director at the Electoral Institute of Southern Africa
Christiaan Keulder, Trustee at the Institute for Public Policy Research in Namibia
Stanley Khaila, Director of the Center for Social Research at the University of Malawi
Kimberly Smiddy, Democracy and Governance Advisor, USAID, Lilongwe
Shaheen Mozaffar, Professor of Political Science at Bridgewater State University
Robert Mattes, Associate Professor of Political Studies and Director of the Democracy in Africa Research Unit in the Centre for Social Studies Research at the University of Cape Town
Richard Gunther, Professor of Political Science at The Ohio State University
Paul Beck, Dean of the College of Social and Behavioral Sciences at The Ohio State University
Nikiforos Diamandouros, European Ombudsman to the EU
H.C. Kuan, Professor of Public and Social Administration at The Chinese University of Hong Kong
R. William Liddle, Professor of Political Science at The Ohio State University
Jose Ramon Montero, Professor of Political Science at the Instituto Juan March
Hans-Jurgen Puhle, Professor of Political Science at the University of Frankfurt
Ruediger Schmitt-Beck, Professor of Political Science at the University of Mannheim
Tianjian Shi, Assistant Professor of Political Science at Duke University
Katrin Voltmer, Senior Lecturer in Political Science at the University of Leeds
Ching-hsin Yu, Research Fellow at the Election Study Center at National Chengchi University

Events on Institutions that Manage Violent Conflict


Zeev Maoz
Professor of Political Science at Tel Aviv University. Winner of Karl Deutsch Award from the International Studies Association and former Vice President of ISA.

November 15, 2004

“Has the New Millennium Repealed the Old Economic Laws?”

Joseph Stiglitz
Professor of Economics and Finance at Columbia University. Winner of the 2001 Nobel Prize for Economics.

October 4, 2004

Joseph Stiglitz, winner of the 2001 Nobel Prize for Economics, spoke on how traditional economic laws have been impacted by contemporary politics.

Stiglitz is professor of economics and finance at Columbia University, founder of the Initiative for Policy Dialogue, a group designed to facilitate effective communication between poorer nations about international economic practices.
“Transnational Dimensions of Civil War”

Kristian Gleditsch
Assistant Professor of Political Science at the University of California, San Diego, and Research Associate of the Centre for the Study of Civil War at the International Peace Research Institute, Oslo (PRIO). Author of All International Politics is Local: The Diffusion of Conflict, Integration, and Democratization (2002, University of Michigan Press).

April 26, 2005

“Monitoring Political Events in the Middle East Using Automated Coding of News Reports”

Deborah Gerner and Philip Schrodt
Gerner is Professor of Political Science at University of Kansas. Schrodt is Professor of Political Science at the University of Kansas.

November 5, 2004

“Why Do Some Nations Save so Much and Others so Little? A Transnational History of Thrift”

Sheldon Garon

February 18, 2005

“Between Voters and Allies: South Korea’s Strategic Dilemma in a World of Uncertainties”

Tae Hyun Kim
Professor of Political Science at Chung Ang University.

January 13, 2005


Andrew Barshay
Professor of History at the University of California, Berkeley. Author of State and Intellectual in Imperial Japan: The Public Man in Crisis (1988, University of California Press).

March 11, 2005

“James Cameron’s Expedition Bismarck: A Participant’s Perspective”

Holger Herwig
Canada Research Chair in Military and Strategic Studies at the University of Calgary.

March 3, 2005
“Making Sense of the Supreme Court and the Impact of its Decisions”

Nina Totenberg

March 31, 2005

OSU Women in Development

Cathy Rakowski, Associate Professor of Rural Sociology and Women’s Studies, organizes OSU Women In Development, a group that promotes cutting-edge research, policy making, peace and security, and activism on gender issues in social and economic development and globalization. Each year, the Mershon Center supports the group and hosts a variety of speakers sponsored by OSU-WID, including:

“The New Enlightenment: How Women in Muslim Societies Are Piercing the (Legal) Veil that Covers Violence Against Women”

Madhavi Sunder
Professor at the University of California Law School
October 14, 2004

“Four Mothers: Challenging Military Dogma in Israel”

Rachel Ben-Dor
Professor at the Hebrew University Jerusalem and co-founder “Four Mothers, Israel.
November 15, 2004

“African Women’s Voices: Effects of War on Sudanese Women”

Julia Aker Duany
Research Associate in the Workshop in Political Theory and Policy Analysis at Indiana University.
November 30, 2004

“Women and the Romani Human Rights Struggle: Perspectives from Eastern Europe”

Carol T. Silverman
Associate Professor of Anthropology at the University of Oregon
January 27, 2005


Peggy Antrobus
Founder WAND-Women and Development Unit, University of the West Indies, and co-founder of DAWN, Development Alternatives for Women in a New Era.
April 11, 2005

“Our Dreams Are Your Nightmares: Mujeres Creando and Autonomous Feminism in Bolivia”

Ana Rebeca Prada
Universidad Mayor de San Andres, Bolivia.
April 22, 2005

“Contesting Convention: State, Islam & Gender”

Mounira Maya Charrad
Professor of Sociology, University of Texas at Austin and Award-winning author of States and Women’s Rights: The Making of Postcolonial Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco.
May 10, 2005
Islam, Terrorism, and Democratic Institutions Speaker Series

Mershon Center senior faculty fellow R. William Liddle, worked with Ohio State’s Honors and Scholars Program, the Middle East Studies Center, and the Department of Political Science to bring together talented undergraduate students and guest speakers to look at the intersecting roles of religion and democracy in traditionally Islamic countries. Guest lecturers spoke with the university community at the Center and led a special seminar designed exclusively for students taking the jointly-

JOHN ENTELIS AND OHIO STATE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS.

“The Democratic Imperative Versus the Authoritarian Impulse: The Maghreb State Between Transition and Terrorism”

John Entelis
Professor of Political Science and Director of the Middle East Studies Program at Fordham University. Author of Islam, Democracy, and the State in North Africa (1997, Indiana UP).

April 28, 2005

“Turkish Islam and Anti-Americanism”

Hakan Yavuz
Assistant Professor of Political Science at the University of Utah; Author of Islamic Political Identity in Turkey (2003, Oxford UP).

May 3, 2005

“Islamist Auto-Reform: Lessons from Egypt, Jordan, and Kuwait”

Carrie Rosefsky Wickham
Associate Professor of Political Science at Emory University. Author of Mobilizing Islam: Religion, Activism and Political Change in Egypt (2002, Columbia UP)

May 5, 2005

“Does Inclusion Produce Moderation? Comparative Insight from Islamist Parties”

Jillian Schwedler
Assistant Professor of Government and Politics at the University of Maryland. Author of Islamist Movements in Jordan (1997)

January 14, 2005

R. WILLIAM LIDDLE, PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, AND HAKAN YAVUZ

“Does Inclusion Produce Moderation? Comparative Insight from Islamist Parties”

Jillian Schwedler
Assistant Professor of Government and Politics at the University of Maryland. Author of Islamist Movements in Jordan (1997)

January 14, 2005
International Political Economy Speaker Series

Each year the Mershon Center sponsors a series of talks on International Political Economy. The series is guided by Political Scientists Timothy Frye, Sarah Brooks, Brian Pollins, Marcus Kurtz, and Daniel Verdier, and Economists Massimo Morelli, Erick O.N. Fischer, and John Kagel. This year’s IPE series included:

Scott Gelbach
Assistant Professor of Political Science at the University of Wisconsin, Madison.

“Taxability, Protection, and the State”

November 19, 2004

Matthew Jackson
Edie and Lew Wasserman Professor of Economics at the California Institute of Technology.

“On the Weights of Nations: Assigning Voting Weights in a Heterogeneous Union”

February 25, 2005

Hilton Root
Senior Research Fellow at the Hoover Institution. Author of Countries, Big Lessons: Governance and Rise of East Asia (1996, Oxford UP)

“Mobilizing the State as Public Risk Mitigator”

April 5, 2005

Federico Varese
Director of Graduate Studies for Criminology, University Lecturer in Criminology, and a Fellow of Linacre College at the University of Oxford. Author of The Russian Mafia. Private Protection in a New Market Economy (2005, Oxford UP)

“The Russian Mafia in Italy: A Network Approach”

May 6, 2005

Douglas Gibler
Assistant Professor of Political Science at the University of Kentucky.

“Settling Borders for Democracy and Profit”

May 23, 2005
Citizenship Speaker Series

DISCIPLINA in CIVITATEM is the motto of The Ohio State University, and studying and promoting the principles of good citizenship were priorities Ralph D. Mershon asked that his gift to Ohio State promote. To fulfill both the University’s mission and Mershon’s desire, the Center each year sponsors a Citizenship Speaker Series. The series brings scholars to Ohio State to discuss the principles of good citizenship from a variety of philosophical perspectives.

For information about the 2005-2006 Citizenship Speaker Series or to hear select lectures from this series, please log on to www.mershon.ohio-state.edu.

“Responsibility and Global Labor Justice”

Iris Marion Young
Professor of Political Science at the University of Chicago. Author of Inclusion and Democracy (2000, Oxford UP).

October 21, 2004

“When Does Equality Matter?”

T.M. Scanlon
Alford Professor of Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy, and Civil Polity at Harvard University. Author of What We Owe to Each Other (1998, Harvard UP).

October 29, 2004

“Global Citizenship and International Law”

Vaughan Lowe
Chichele Professor of Public International Law and Fellow of AllSouls College, Oxford University.

November 4, 2004

“Justice as Social Cooperation”

Donald Moon

January 14, 2005

“The Case for Less Accountability”

Jane Mansbridge
Adams Professor of Political Leadership and Democratic Values at Harvard University. Author of Beyond Adversary Democracy (1983 U of Chicago Press)

April 29, 2005

“Is Terrorism Morally Distinctive?”

Samuel Scheffler

May 9, 2005
Mershon Center Fellows

For more information on fellowship opportunities at the Mershon Center, see www.mershon.ohio-state.edu.

Bridget Coggins (Ph.D. Candidate, Political Science, Ohio State).
Bridget Coggins is a Pre-Doctoral Fellow at the Mershon Center. Her dissertation project, “Secession, Recognition and the International Politics of Statehood,” explores the politics of external support for secession and their influence upon conflict outcomes. She argues that recognition is an important, but often overlooked determinant of successful state-seeking. The politics of external recognition, however, are not well understood. International relations scholarship tends to treat states as exogenous and static rather than focusing upon their emergence or failure. Yet the system is not static and the pattern of new states resulting from secession is not straightforward and predictable. Conflicts in Indonesia, Somalia, Yugoslavia and the former USSR beg the question: how do statesmen decide which actors will be admitted into the exclusive group of sovereign states and which will remain subject to the jurisdiction of others? As she proceeds beyond the dissertation stage, Bridget expects to concentrate her research in the areas of ethno-national conflict, the internal-external conflict nexus and international relations theory. She is also pursuing a project on existential threat and domestic mobilization.

Coggins will spend next year as a Presidential Fellow at Ohio State, completing work on her book manuscript.

Brett Kubicek (PhD, Massachusetts Institute of Technology) is a Post-Doctoral Fellow; his interdisciplinary research draws on a wide variety of sub-fields, including comparative politics, leadership studies, empirical political theory, political psychology and qualitative methods.

His dissertation, “Political Creativity,” examined ways in which individuals achieve large-scale political change, with a special focus on how they approach long-term projects that go against prevailing conditions and conventional ideas. Kubicek’s work designs tools that analyze both the nature and interaction of social forces and individual traits. He uses projects for change as a basis for building
these analytical tools, which are designed to be applicable to diverse historical, geographic, and political settings, as well as to a range of empirical phenomena beyond political creativity.

During his year at the Mershon Center, Kubicek applied these theoretical and analytical tools to case studies, especially those which restructure inter-group relations where there exists potential for conflict, including examples from Poland, Italy, Britain, China, and Iran. After leaving the Center, Kubicek began a career in the Canadian government as Senior Policy Analyst for the Deputy Ministers’ Committee on Justice, Security and Human Rights.

Giunia Gatta (PhD Candidate, Political Science, University of Minnesota). Giunia Gatta is a Pre-Doctoral Fellow at Mershon. Her areas of research are within the subfields of political philosophy and international relations. In particular, she is interested in the insights political philosophers, past and present, offer to conceptualize our current “global” political condition. She has found both continental and Anglo-Saxon philosophers particularly helpful for this task.

During her time at Mershon, Gatta worked toward the completion of her dissertation, entitled “Theorizing Among Ruins: An “Existentialist” Perspective on Political Violence.” In the dissertation she focuses on political violence as an experience, profoundly affecting victims and perpetrators, as well as bystanders. She draws in particular on the work of German philosopher Karl Jaspers in order to capture the complex nature of political violence as something destructive but ultimately ineliminable, and to theorize the ways in which the “existential” reading of violence she proposes illuminates pathways from violence to less destructive political means. In the dissertation, Gatta focuses on the determination of guilt and the practice of communication in the aftermath of political violence.
Student Research

The Mershon Center actively supports the research interests of Ohio State students. Through an annual student research and study abroad grant competition, Mershon affords graduate and undergraduate students the opportunity to pursue travel abroad to conduct research, to participate in international conferences, and to study security-related topics at universities around the globe.

Mershon also supports both graduate and undergraduate students as assistants on faculty-directed projects.

Paul Fritz, a doctoral candidate in Political Science, attended the 51st Annual General Assembly of the Atlantic Treaty Association (ATA) in Tallinn, Estonia. The Theme of the 2005 meeting was “Democracy and Human Rights – a New Mission for NATO?” Paul, as a member of the US delegation to the Youth Atlantic Treaty Association (YATA), engaged issues of NATO’s mission in providing security and spreading democracy through NATO as well as strategies to better inform the public, and particularly the youth, of NATO member countries through public diplomacy and education. In addition, with other YATA delegations from over twenty-five nations, YATA engaged the topic of how to promote stronger Transatlantic relations through NATO and other organizations.

The ATA General Assembly addressed issues such as capabilities development and Transatlantic interoperability, socioeconomic development as a means to deepen democratic values in the broader Middle East, NATO’s role in promoting democracy and human rights in the Baltic Sea area, the different ways of development and democratization in Ukraine, Georgia, Belarus, and Russia, and how the ATA organization can continue to promote these ideals as well as foster better relations across the Atlantic. Speakers at the General Assembly, among others, included: H.E. Andrus Ansip, Prime Minister of Estonia; Ambassador Robert Hunter, former US Permanent Representative to NATO; Vice Admiral Hans Stricker, Deputy Chief of Staff of Transformation at NATO Allied Command Transformation; Lt. Gen. John McColl, Former ISAF Commander and Commander of Regional Forces of the United Kingdom; Lt. General Colby Broadwater, Chief of Staff, United States European Command; Gen. Wesley Clark (Ret.), former Supreme Allied Commander, Europe; Victoria Nuland,
US Permanent Representative to NATO; and Jean Fournet, NATO Assistant Secretary General for Public Diplomacy.

**Donald Hempson**, a doctoral candidate in History, is conducting research on US-Czechoslovak political and business relations in the 1920s by exploring the connection between foreign policy formulation and economic decision-making as it related to US capital investment in Czechoslovakia. He contends that Czechoslovak policy-makers had an opportunity to use the relative industrial and economic strength of their state as a tool in their efforts to secure both diplomatic and economic patronage from the United States. Hempson spent several months in the Státní úst ední archiv (State Central Archive) in Prague examining government documents that established official diplomatic and economic policies during the 1920s and studied the personal papers of several key Czechoslovak politicians housed in the more obscure Archiv Národní muzeum (Archive of the National Museum).

**Ed McCaul**, a graduate student in History, conducted his research in the Ordnance Department. His doctoral work investigates the relationship between military need, technological availability, and industrial capability by using the evolution of the artillery fuze during the American Civil War as the focal point of study. During the American Civil War artillery fuzes underwent a radical and rapid change. The speed and extent of this change was unprecedented and required all parties involved to change how they acted. During the war the military was dealing with new technology as well as a tremendous increase in industrial capability, while inventors and manufacturers had to quickly improve their product to meet new demands. This interaction was the beginning of a new relationship between the military, inventors, and manufacturers.

Ordnance records showed the complex relationship between the military, inventors, and manufacturers of artillery fuzes, a relationship rife with misunderstandings and political machinations. McCaul’s dissertation will focus on how the institutional climate during the development of this technology impacted its use during the Civil War.

**Laura Tompkins**, a junior majoring in Political Science, was one of four American participants in the 10th annual Atlantic Youth Summit in Lisbon, Portugal. The topic was “Global Civil Society and International Security” and the program included lectures by Portuguese scholars, briefings from national and NATO officials, tours of historic sites, and more. Tompkins worked closely with students from around the world, most of whom spoke three languages fluently and were very knowledgeable about American history and geography, so in addition to learning about NATO and other institutions,
she learned a great deal about the histories of other states.

**Charlene Chi**, a junior majoring in Political Science and Economics, traveled to Latvia to participate in a seminar on building democracy within the post-Soviet states through the coordinated efforts of international organizations, national governments, and non-governmental organizations. Students from Russia, Latvia, Belarus, Ukraine, Moldova, Finland, Belgium, Poland, Britain, Estonia, Lithuania, Hungary, and the United States all participated, and each shared the intricacies of their home state’s government system and economy. Chi hopes to someday work in the area of international political development.

**Amanda Miller**, a senior majoring in French, traveled to France to conduct interviews with journalists, authors, members of l’Academie Francaise, and others who spoke on what she calls the “New Franco-American Conflict” over the war with Iraq. She looked at the boycotts and insults directed at France by some in the United States, and looked at how the historical relationship between Paris and Washington influenced contemporary French Anti-Americanism and American Francophobia.

Miller focused, in large part, on those living between the two worlds: American nationals living with their French spouses and families. She found that American expatriates were more critical of Washington’s decisions regarding Iraq than the French were. Her findings will be published as part of her senior honors thesis, and she hopes to pursue this line of inquiry in her future research projects in graduate school.

**Anna Shadley**, a doctoral candidate in Political Science, went to Slovakia and the Czech Republic conducting research on naturalization laws and citizenship in Eastern and Central Europe,
looking specifically at why some governments respond to naturalization demands in relatively liberal ways, while other governments act more restrictively.

While in Europe, Shadley conducted in-depth interviews and archival research in Prague and Bratislava. She interviewed government officials in the Human Rights Departments and the Ministries of Interior of both countries, the regional director of the International Office for Migration, and representatives from various NGOs focused on migration issues. She also gained access to the archives of the Parliamentary Library of the Czech and Slovak Republics and the Institute of Sociology at the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic.

**Pierre Wilner Jeanty** is a graduate student in the Department of Agricultural, Environmental and Development Economics who is working on food security and armed conflicts in developing countries. His project includes estimating a panel data simultaneous equation model with an endogenous dummy regressor to measure the simultaneous or causal relationship between food security and armed conflicts. Jeanty worked closely with Fred Hitzhusen, Professor of Agricultural, Environmental, and Development Economics, and Craig Jenkins, Professor of Sociology.

**Lindsey Peterson**, a graduate student in Sociology, worked with Craig Jenkins on a project dealing with the relationship between conflict and child hunger cross-nationally. Her work focuses on global stratification, particularly the relationships between developed countries and the rest of the world. She also was involved in a project with Pam Paxton, Associate Professor of Sociology, looking at the distribution of USAID democracy funding, in terms of who receives it and why.

**Paul Chamberlin**, a History graduate student, is coordinator of the Mershon Workshop in Diplomatic History, an annual series that brings historians doing work in diplomatic history to campus to conduct seminars with students in Ohio State’s History Department. This year’s speakers included Robert Dean, Matthew Connelly and Akira Iriye.

Chamberlin is also working with Peter Hahn on a textbook and dictionary of U.S.-Middle East relations and conducting independent research on the role of cultural factors U.S.-Middle East relations, specifically religion in the 1960s and 1970s.
This year, Ohio State undergraduate students participated in the Model Arab League, a program administered by the National Council on U.S.-Arab Relations. With Mershon support, these students attended the regional convention of the Model Arab League Conference at Miami University in Ohio, and then went on to the national competition in Washington D.C. At the Ohio Conference, three students, Naaz Diwan, Ahmad Hassan and Safi Roshdy, were honored as winners of the Outstanding Delegate Award.

**Naaz Diwan, Winner, Outstanding Delegate Award**

**Safi Roshdy, Winner, Outstanding Delegate Award**

**Ahmad Hassan, Winner, Outstanding Delegate Award**

**Aladean Abbodrabbo**

**Hinna Ahmad**

**Rami Arafah**

**Jena Bolte**

**Justin Chen**

**Sean Conlon**

**Noura Dabdoub**

**Maha Darwish**

**Donny Leming**

**Nabil Nehaili**

**Linnea Overman**

**Rajeev Ravisankar**

**Safi Roshdy**

**Mark Toukan**

**Melanie Hughes**, a Sociology graduate student working with Pam Paxton, did research focusing on democracy and women and politics. This resulted in one paper investigating the effect of parliamentary interruptions on women’s political representation. Hughes is also working on a project related to global civil society, investigating extra-state influences like foreign aid. She also coauthored a paper on the effects ties to the world society have on treaty ratification and human rights.

**Delia Dumitrescu**, a graduate student in Political Science, worked with Anthony Mughan on a project studying the conflict between the executive and legislative branches in the United States. Dumitrescu’s own research in comparative politics focuses primarily on the impact of the media in the democratic process as an intermediary between elites and mass public.
**Mershon Center Oversight Committee**

The Director of the Mershon Center, Richard K. Herrmann, reports to the Associate Provost of International Affairs, Jerry R. Ladman, and to a provost-appointed oversight committee. This year, this committee included:

- Richard Petty, Psychology (Chair)
- Paul Beck, Political Science/Social and Behavioral Sciences
- Diane Birckbichler, Foreign Language Center
- LTC Jack Gumbert III, Army ROTC
- Peter Hahn, History
- Camille Hebert, Moritz College of Law
- Col. Michael Huhn, Air Force ROTC
- Gregory Jusdanis, Greek and Latin
- Richard Steckel, Economics
- Capt. Thomas Walston, Navy ROTC
- Chris Zacher, Institute for Collaborative Research and Public Humanities
- Michael Sherman, Office of Academic Affairs
- Jerry Ladman, International Affairs

**See for yourself...** This year, the Mershon Center began offering video and audio recordings of many of the events that took place at the Center. Many of the talks listed here are available on the Mershon website, and you can hear or watch these speakers by visiting the archives at www.mershon.ohio-state.edu.

Further, many of this year’s great speakers will be webcast, live, at the Mershon Center web site. Check back frequently to see what’s coming up at the Center.