

# UC Santa Barbara

## Go Global Newsletter

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## Crowds Amass For Clinton Talks Orfalea Questions Former Leader on NGOs, Optimism for 'Global Future'

by Lindsey Miller — *Daily Nexus* Staff Writer  
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Former President Bill Clinton walked onstage at the Arlington Theatre amid thunderous applause Friday afternoon, sat down in one of two oversized brown chairs and tried to recline.

Retired life for Clinton, six years out of the Oval Office, is anything but relaxed with the Clinton Foundation's ambitious worldwide humanitarian mission and his numerous speaking engagements - he also spoke at UCLA on Friday. He did, however, use retirement as an excuse to tell the talk's moderator Thomas Tighe, CEO and president of Direct Relief International, that he had enough time to exceed the promised hour conversation and answer all of the prewritten student questions and the random questions posed by Paul Orfalea, founder of Kinko's.

The afternoon event, "Leadership in the Global Future," was structured as a conversation between Clinton and Orfalea, a visiting professor in the Global & International Studies Dept. at UCSB, with occasional interjections and questions by moderator Tighe. The pair covered topics ranging from non-governmental organizations and education to ideological separations and even optimism.

"When you get up you have to make a choice," Clinton said. "Life is always going to be full of problems, but it's part of our lives."

The conversation was the inaugural event for the Orfalea Center for Global and International Studies, an Orfalea Family Foundation-funded organization that promotes global-minded events on campus and provides support for this year's new global studies graduate program.

Clinton and Orfalea began their discussion by considering the private citizen's role in addressing and helping to solve the problems of the world.

See *Bill Clinton*, Page 2



From top: Arlington Theatre; Former President Clinton and Paul J. Orfalea; Clinton thanks audience members. Photographer: Paul Lynch. Bottom photo: M.A. in Global & International Studies inaugural class. Photographer: Randall Lamb.

Left to right: UC Regent-designate Phil Bugay, Orfalea Center Director Mark Juergensmeyer, UC Regent Judith Hopkinson, Dilling Yang, Former President William J. Clinton, UC Regent Norman Pattiz, Chancellor Henry Yang, Natalie Orfalea, Paul J. Orfalea. Photographer: Randall Lamb.

## Bill Clinton Visit Inaugurates Orfalea Center continued from Page 1



Photo by Paul Lynch.

Former President Clinton presented a Commitment Certificate to the Orfalea family commemorating the Orfalea Foundations' recent grant in four areas of the Clinton Global Initiative.

"There's always going to be a gap between where we are and where we ought to be," Clinton said. "Private citizens have more power to do public good."

In addition to individual citizens, Clinton said non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are essential to funding and structuring viable solutions to problems that governments cannot address. In a short film shown before the talk, grooming students to become leaders at NGOs was listed as one of the Global & International Studies Department's goals.

"Non-governmental centers deal with challenges not addressed by governmental policy or the ordinary operations of the marketplace," Clinton said.

When asked by Tighe whether or not "NGOs can pull it off" in the face of all the faith placed in them, Clinton suggested he reformulate the question. The major problem that plagues NGOs, Clinton said, was setting goals that are not quantifiable.

"NGOs need to define their objectives so they can always make it," Clinton said. "They need to keep score."

Clinton used his AIDS campaign as an example, giving the audience various statistics to prove what he has been doing to provide medical treatment to 415,000 people living in the areas of Africa most in need.

Orfalea was more wary about goal setting because he said it has the effect of limiting initiative in people who are working onsite. Orfalea suggested employing entrepreneur-types to solve problems that come up in the day-to-day operation of a campaign or a business.

"Goal setting is a tricky subject," Orfalea said. "The more goals, the less initiative people in the field take. . . . It's difficult to set goals and leave room for initiative and rule-breaking."

In a different vein, Clinton and Orfalea discussed how philosophical, ideological and religious differences can turn fanatical claims into "Truth," as well as to reasons for war and conflict. Clinton said it was important to differentiate between a philosophical way of running an organization, or government, and relying on ideology to guide every decision.

"Stay with your philosophy but never become blind to evidence and argument," Clinton said.

During the conversation, Clinton also explained what he saw as a religious heresy in the world; fanatical groups that claim to know the full truth are forgetting their own sacred texts, which express tolerance and love, not fear and violence.

Moving on in the discussion, Tighe asked the two how they could be such "wild energetic optimists." Orfalea said he gets up in the morning because he is surrounded by success.

"The most successful book is the yellow pages," Orfalea said. "We're surrounded by success; there are good things all around us."

Clinton had a slightly different view on his optimism, and viewed life's problems as a way to make life less boring. He also said his positive outlook on the world comes, in part, from the fact that he has lived longer than many of the audience members.


"Our country and the future of freedom and free enterprise looks brighter to me in the 21st century than it did in the 20th century," Clinton said. "We know more about problems elsewhere because of globalization and information technology." 



Photo by Paul Lynch.

The Orfalea Center for Global & International Studies. Left to right: Program Coordinator Victor Faessel, Chancellor Henry Yang, Director Mark Juergensmeyer, Paul J. Orfalea, Advisory Board members Richard Appelbaum and Giles Gunn.

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IGCC is a multi-campus research unit (MRU) of the University of California system. Its mission is to build bridges between the theory and practice of foreign policy, promote closer links with the policy community, and advance the research and educational opportunities for scholars in international affairs throughout the UC system.



## China Takes the High Road to Development: Nanotechnology in the People's Republic

by Richard Appelbaum, Director of Graduate Studies, Global & International Studies; Executive Committee, Center for Nanotechnology in Society ([www.cns.ucsb.edu](http://www.cns.ucsb.edu)) and Rachel Parker, Graduate Student (Sociology); CNS Social Science Fellow

China's explosive economic growth over the last two decades is popularly associated with millions of low-wage factories producing clothing, electronics, and other consumer goods that line the shelves of global retailers such as Wal-Mart and Carrefour. This standard "low road" to development, in which export-oriented industrialization fuels eventual movement up the value chain, masks a much more significant trend in the simultaneous rise of China as a global economic power: its unflinching push to become a technology powerhouse through substantial public investment.

China, along with the United States, Europe, Japan, and some 80 other countries, is betting that nanotechnology, among other high-tech approaches, will provide the key to a trillion dollar (or yuen) market – one that will confer global economic leadership on the country that attains first mover advantage through innovation. "Nanotechnology" refers to science and engineering at a scale of 1-100 nanometers – a size where novel properties emerge because of quantum effects; highly efficient filtration, incredibly strong lightweight materials, and ultra high-speed low-cost computing are all anticipated benefits. (A nanometer is a billionth of a meter, roughly equal to 3-6 atoms side-by-side; a human hair is roughly 80,000 nanometers wide.)

Nanotechnology is arguably the first advanced technology to come online in the information age – a time when the Internet and globalization in general have made it possible for unprecedented scientific collaboration across borders. In addition to emerging highly international, nanotechnology is also highly interdisciplinary: by tying funding to scale (the U.S. government plans to spend \$1.3 billion on nanoscale research in 2007, and other countries, including China, are following suit), the hope is to foster productive collaborations across disciplines that will lead to major breakthroughs. The motivation is, of course, not only to advance

See *Nanotechnology*, Page 11



The Nanotechnology Industrialization Base of China (NIBC) / China National Academy of Nanoscience and Engineering.

Photo courtesy of Richard Appelbaum.

## Orfalea Center Hosts International NGO Conference

by Victor Faessel

The Orfalea Center for Global & International Studies hosted an international NGO conference November 10-11, 2006. Sponsored by the UCLA School of Public Affairs's Center for Civil Society and Center for Globalization and Policy Research, the *Governance and Accountability in International NGOs* conference explored new directions in the study of global civil society and the role of international non-governmental organizations. This conference, held at UCSB, was organized in collaboration with the New Global History Initiative based at MIT and Harvard. It was joined by researchers affiliated with the Centre for the Study of Global Governance based at the London School of Economics, as well as faculty from several UC campuses and other American and overseas universities.

The purpose of the conference was to convene leading scholars in fields related to the governance of NGOs in order to illuminate the subject from various angles. Papers covered the internal

governance of NGOs and their relations with local, national, international, and trans-national agencies and authorities.

A data collection workshop entitled "Globalization and Social Science Data" was held prior to the NGO conference on Thursday, November 9. A group of international scholars working on the collection of data about diverse aspects of globalization met at UCSB. The purpose of the workshop, hosted by the Orfalea Center, was to explore innovative ways of responding to the growing data problems faced by the social sciences in dealing with processes and patterns of globalization.

Want to be informed about upcoming Orfalea Center lectures and special events? Send an email to [orfaleacenter-comm@global.ucsb.edu](mailto:orfaleacenter-comm@global.ucsb.edu) to be added to our community list.

## Faculty On the Move



**RICHARD APPELBAUM** covered a large number of miles this summer – some of them on a bicycle. His research on the development of nanotechnology in China (see his article in this newsletter) took him to Hong Kong, Beijing, Shanghai (where his visit was timed to coincide with the annual meeting of the International Mesosstructured Materials Association), and Tianjin (home of the Nanotechnology Industrialization Base of China).

He also presented a paper on China's rise as a high-tech power at a Presidential panel for the annual meeting of the Society for the Advancement of Socioeconomics (SASE) in Trier, Germany – a meeting that unfortunately (at least from the standpoint of the conference organizers) coincided with the quarter- and semi-finals of the World Cup. (Rich mentioned that the bars in Trier, equipped with large-screen TVs, had many more conference participants than most of the sessions – perhaps because the bars provided free beer when Germany scored.)

En route to Trier, Rich stopped off for 10 days in Switzerland, where he, his wife Karen Shapiro, and his daughter Sara Barry (joining him from Florida), enjoyed some of the best mountain biking in the world in the Berner Oberland Alps.

His travels ended in Montreal, where he presented a paper on the low-tech side of Chinese development – the rise of giant factory multinationals based in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and China that produce the world's consumer goods with low-cost labor.



**BENJAMIN COHEN** spoke on European Union Enlargement and the Euro at two international conferences in April 2006 — first at the European Union Center at the University of Miami (Florida); and then at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

In May, he was visiting professor at the Institut d'Études Politiques (known as Sciences-Po) in Paris for four weeks, where he gave a series of lectures on the political economy of openness.

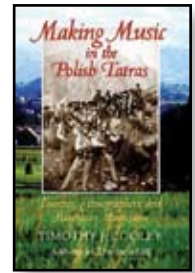
Also during the spring, Cohen published a new collection of essays entitled, *The Future of the Dollar* (Hyderabad, India: ICAFI University Press).



**TIMOTHY J. COOLEY**, Associate Professor in the History of Music, received honors for his book, *Making Music in the Polish Tatras: Tourists, Ethnographers, and Mountain Musicians* (Indiana University Press, 2005). It was named the winner of this year's American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies's

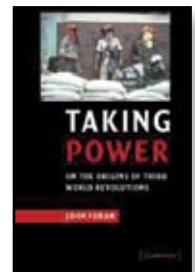
(AAASS) Orbis Book Prize for Polish Studies. The award is given for the best book in any discipline, on any aspect of Polish affairs.

The Association represents American scholarship in the field of Russia, Central Eurasian, Central and East European studies.



**JOHN FORAN'S** book, *Taking Power: On the Origins of Third World Revolutions* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005), has won three prizes for distinguished scholarship: from the Pacific Sociological

Association, and two sections of the American Sociological Association -- the Political Economy of the World System, and the Marxist Sociology section.



**Laurie Harris** is teaching in UCSB's Donald Bren School of Environmental Science and Management again this Fall. Her course, ESM 276, is now part of the core curriculum of the Bren School and focuses on ethical decision making for the environment and current problems in environmental ethics, including global issues. The new Dean of the

Bren School, Ernst Von Weiszacker, will be among the guest speakers this Fall. Also, she will be doing some special panels and programs at Bren during the year focusing on current environmental planning issues.



Oxford University has just published its Handbook of Global Religions, edited by Orfalea Center director **MARK JUERGENSMEYER**. Its sixty essays cover the effects of globalization on the major religious traditions and describe their global diversity. Among the authors are several UCSB

faculty and alums: Gurinder Singh Mann, Jose Cabezon, Roger Friedland, Richard Hecht, Shawn Landres, Juan Campo, Wade Clark Roof, David Chidester, and Tara Villalba Munson. The book ends with the last essay of UCSB's beloved Ninian Smart, and is dedicated to his memory.





## Anheier Wins “Best Book” Title From Academy of Management

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http://www.spa.ucla.edu



Helmut K. Anheier

Visiting Professor **Helmut Anheier's** book, *Nonprofit Organizations: Theory, management and policy*, (Routledge, New York, 2005) was named the “Best Book Published 2003–2005” by the Academy of Management’s Public and Nonprofit Division. The selection was announced at the Academy’s annual conference in Atlanta, Georgia.

The book grew out of Professor Anheier’s teaching and covers the major areas of knowledge and expertise regarding nonprofit organizations. Anheier, Professor of Public Policy and Social Welfare at the UCLA School of Public Affairs, and Visiting Professor of Global & International Studies at UCSB, describes the book as “a testimony to the breath and richness the field has achieved in recent years.” It begins with a discussion of the background and history of the nonprofit sector and follows with a review of concepts, facts, theory and behavior. Anheier, also Director of the UCLA Center for Civil Society and Centennial Professor of Social Policy at the London School of Economics, concludes the book with a discussion of related management and policy issues.

Silvia Dorado, Chair of the 2006 PNP Best Book Award Committee, praised the *Nonprofit Organizations*, writing, “The book provides a tour de force review of the state of the art research on nonprofit organizations,” adding that practitioners would appreciate the work as an excellent source to identify and interpret scholarly research.

“Students will benefit from its comprehensiveness and appreciation for the advances in the field in contexts other than the United States,” said Dorado. “We are also thankful for Professor Anheier’s efforts to include substantive references to research and cases from international settings. Scholars will appreciate his masterful consolidation of research whose fragmentation is a daily hindering in our efforts,” she said.

The Academy of Management is a leading professional association founded in 1936 for scholars dedicated to creating and disseminating knowledge about management and organizations.



## Former Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright Visits Santa Barbara

by **Richard Appelbaum**

Madeleine Korbel Albright paid a visit to Santa Barbara on November 6, 2006. Serving as Secretary of State during Bill Clinton’s second term, Albright was the first woman to hold that position, which at the time made her the highest-ranking woman in the history of the U.S. government. She had previously served as the US Ambassador to the United Nations.

Speaking before more than 2,000 people in a packed Arlington Theatre, Albright provided a broad overview of foreign policy issues, emphasizing the principal theme of her current book, *The Mighty and the Almighty – Reflections on America, God and World Affairs*: namely, that US foreign policy, even under her own watch, had failed to adequately take into account the religious roots of the conflicts we now face. Religion, she argued, is clearly a vital force in human affairs; we cannot succumb to the “realist” delusion that countries only operate on the basis of rational self-interest oriented towards purely economic or political objectives.

Richard Appelbaum, director of the M.A. in Global and International Studies (MAGIS) program, introduced Secretary Albright and joined her onstage after her prepared remarks for a lively 45 minute question and answer session. Armed with questions submitted by MAGIS students, he quizzed her about her greatest accomplishments – and failures – during her years of public service, then embarked on a world tour of hot spots in Eastern Europe, the Middle East, and Asia. Secretary Albright, candid in her remarks, emphasized among her successes the use of NATO forces to bring relative peace to the Balkans, saving Kosovo from possible genocide. She stated her greatest failure was inaction on Rwanda by the UN during her term as ambassador, resulting in the deaths of as many as a million people in 1994. She reserved her greatest criticisms for the Bush Administration, whose policies she stated were motivated by one overarching principal: “ABC – anything but Clinton.” The results, she claimed, were failed policies in Iraq, the Middle East, and North Korea, where the refusal to engage with leaders with whom we disagreed made bad situations far worse.

After her talk, Secretary Albright spent 45 minutes in a private meeting with MAGIS students, posing for photographs and answering additional questions. Her candid, incisive, and frequently witty responses contributed to a memorable evening for all of us.



Madeleine K. Albright meets with the MAGIS students, MA Program Director Richard Appelbaum, Graduate Advisor Jessea Marie, and Mark Juergensmeyer, director of the Orfalea Center for Global & International Studies.

Photo courtesy of Jessea Marie.

## Students in Action

### A Neighborhood Spat Turned Deadly

by Eddie Saade



*Eddie Saade is currently in UCSB's Global & International Studies MA program. He arrived in Beirut to work with the UN development program on July 9, 2006 – three days before the Israeli missiles closed down the Beirut airport. At that point, his neighborhood in South Beirut was under siege.*

July 16, 2006



Photos taken by Mark Juergensmeyer during his visit in the Hezbollah areas of south Beirut while under Israeli fire, July 2006.

These past days have witnessed unprecedented violence in Lebanon and Israel since the end of the 15 year civil-war. The casualties are less, but the destruction immeasurably more. The country is witnessing a calculated aerial, naval and artillery bombardment that is dismantling the network of roads, telephone towers, electricity plants, and water pumps. In the words of the Lebanese delegate to the United Nations (UN) “this is designed to bring Lebanon to its knees”.

With the French government announcing the evacuation of its citizens, and the British and Americans likely to follow, the situation looks to be getting worse. An emergency meeting of the Security Council ended with no declaration of a cease fire, but the dispatching of a UN mediation team, under the good offices of the Secretary General. The UN team’s first stop is Cairo.

In the night of July 8th 2006, Hezbollah ambushed an Israeli patrol on the Lebanese-Israeli border, killing eight, kidnapping two. This comes days after HAMAS, in a similar operation killed three and kidnapped one in Gaza. The Lebanese government has repeatedly denied any involvement in the Hezbollah attack, a point not in question by the Israelis. The Israelis now have two ongoing military operations neither with a particularly happy ending in sight. To date, countless Lebanese, Israeli and Palestinian civilians have lost their lives. This is notwithstanding the numerous amounts of injuries, both physical and financial, on any of the many sides.

The Israeli argument is one of self-defense. Since Hezbollah drove Israel out of Lebanon six years ago, there has been a low-level conflict between Hezbollah guerillas and the Israeli Defense Forces (IDF), mainly in the Sheba’a Farms, a contested area which UN maps demarcate as Syrian, Syrians claim is Lebanese, Lebanese claim is Lebanese and the Israeli are occupying. A back channel cease-fire was agreed to through the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNFIL), the Israelis withdrew and the blue-line was redrawn. The conflict turned low-intensity, but involved periodic exchanges of cross-border fire, including Katyusha rockets fired into Northern Israel and Israeli bombardment of Southern Lebanon. These situations frequently involved casualties on both sides, with UNFIL also suffering frequent casualties. These situations most often involved Hezbollah attacking the IDF in the Sheba’a Farms area.

The Hezbollah argument is one of resistance (referred to as “The Resistance”

in Lebanese media). The aforementioned Sheba’a Farms area has been a focal point of Hezbollah activity since the Israeli occupation of Lebanon ended. To this end, Lebanon never fully achieved territorial integrity. In turn, this gave Hezbollah the green light to continue and legitimize its weapons-carrying capabilities. This, of course, was facilitated by regional power-politics vis-à-vis Iran and Syria, both of whom supported Hezbollah financially and through weapons transfers.

The Lebanese government is caught in the cross-fire. Forever struggling to find some sort of legitimacy, the governmental structure in Lebanon is in dire need of reform and the social contract needs to be rewritten. That being said, the status quo before the Israeli bombardment did not enable such a drastic reformation and the situation now merely exasperates the difficulties faced by the current government. The current political structure is deeply divided upon mainly lines: political, sectarian, economic. This is exemplified by a pro-Syrian Maronite Christian President, a pro-western Sunni Prime Minister, and a pro-Syrian Shia Speaker of the House. This is not to suggest that any politician in Lebanon truly represents their respective constituencies, whether sectarian or otherwise.

All things being equal, this conflict seems basic (!), in that you have a rogue resistance movement not representing governmental interests, a government without full territorial sovereignty, and a state constantly under threat with an overreactive military. **See Lebanon, Page 10**




## EAP Program at Lund University Another Successful Summer

by Nancy Gallagher



Nancy Gallagher was coordinator of the second module of the UC Education Abroad Program's Joint Summer School program at Lund University, Sweden. The theme of the 16 unit program, which ran from June to August, was "Europe and America - A Dialog on Critical World Issues."

The program was innovative in that it allowed Swedish and UC undergraduate students to explore together European and American perceptions of global issues and cross-Atlantic relations. Students selected from four courses each module, half of which were taught by Lund faculty and half by UC faculty. A highlight of the program was the distinguished lecture series. Students in "The Israel-Palestine Conflict" were able to interview Anders Lidén, the Swedish ambassador to the United Nations, who has had long experience in Middle East diplomacy. Students began the program with a one week course on Swedish language and culture and selected a trip to either Brussels or Berlin.

The photo above shows two groups of JSS students at the famous Brandenburg Gate about to depart for a walking tour of Berlin. Students also visited the Reichstag, the Foreign Ministry, Potsdam, and various museums and landmarks in this historic, conflicted, and fun loving city. 

## Erasmus Mundus European Scholars Have Arrived!


by Rich Appelbaum



Photo courtesy of Cori Montgomery.

Global Studies Business Officer, Cori Montgomery, welcomes our Erasmus Mundus students with a vigorous hike up to Inspiration Point in Santa Barbara. Pictured left to right: David Kreuer, Cori Montgomery, Johannes Frische, and Mareike Koertner.

The Global & International Studies Program welcomes its first graduate students from Europe's Erasmus Mundus Program, under a partnership agreement made last spring. Mareike Koertner, Johannes Frische, and David Kreuer are all students at the University of Leipzig, Germany. They will be spending fall and winter quarter at UCSB, studying Arabic and other aspects of Middle Eastern and Religious Studies.

Mareike, whose graduate studies are in Political Science, Arab Studies, and Oriental Philology, recently spent a year at the American University in Cairo, and has studied Urdu and Arabic. Johannes, whose fields of study include Oriental Studies, Religious Studies, and History, has worked with NGOs that serve persons with disabilities in Europe and the Middle East, most recently in Damascus, Syria. And David, who is specializing in both Arabic/Oriental Studies and Computer Science, spent a year working with persons with disabilities in Beirut, Lebanon, and has recently been a student at the West Bank's Birzeit University. Let's all give Mareike, Johannes, and David a warm G&IS welcome! 





## Iran the Next War?

Panel Report Sponsored by CMES  
May 2006

by Mateo M. Farzaneh



*Iran, the Next War?* panel, May 16, 2006. Left to right: Mateo Farzaneh, Reza Aslan, Richard Falk, Juan Campos and Lisa Hajjar.

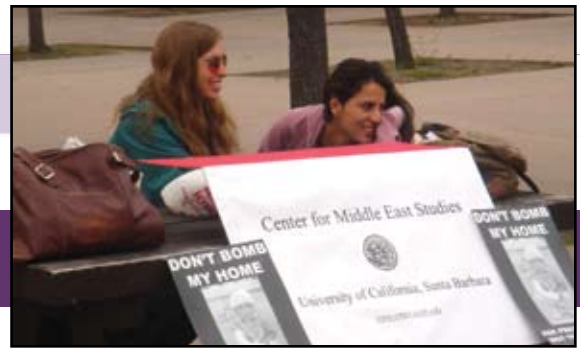
Professor Juan Campo, and specialist in the history of the Muslim world, and finally Lisa Hajjar, the author of *Courting Conflict*, and a professor at the Law and Society Department who moderated the event.

The 250 person auditorium was filled with inquiring students and members of the community where some people stood for the duration of the panel which lasted over three hours. A number of people were kept outside the theater whose disappointment forced the organizer to promise them an encore sometime in the near future. The event that was sound recorded by KCSB and videotaped by Lauren Hanson, was aired a number of times during the summer in local cable access channel, was followed by a question and answer session where the audience was given a chance to ask and clarify certain points that is not discussed in main stream media.

All the panelists arrived to the conclusion that a war with Iran would not solve its nuclear concerns and only through dialogue and fair negotiation can the world community handle this situation. The first panelist Professor Campo provided the audience with a history of Iran's relations with the United States and how the American administrations since President Eisenhower have miscalculated the role of the Iranians in their own politics. He believes the seemingly present impasse started when President Bush included Iran as part of the "Axis of Evil" in his State of the Union in 2002. Dr. Campo believes Iran has a legitimate reason to be concerned about its well-being which is threatened by the existence of American forces in two neighboring countries of Afghanistan and Iraq and also the nuclear Israel in a close distance. Iranian history has convinced the Iranians not to trust anything that the United States says or does, states Dr. Campo, and the nuclear issue could just as well be one on this list.

The next speaker, Dr. Falk, believes that we are not worried enough of the possibility of another war which by all intents and purposes would be another "war of aggression." He discussed how, based on international laws, no reasons exist to condemn Iran for its nuclear energy program, and an attack of any type would constitute defying international law. Furthermore he warned that pressuring Iran to stop its activities, which it is allowed under the provisions of the NPT whom Iran is a signatory would only raise the possibility of the Islamic Republic to leave the treaty altogether, which would enable it to be accountable to no one at that point.

Reza Aslan discussed the current state of the Iran's government and the inner workings of the Islamic Republic's perceived troubles within itself and pointed to the difficulties that the United States would face if it would proceed with first sanctions against Iran and possibly a military attack. The trading ties worth billions of dollars with China and India, in Aslan's opinion, would deter these two nations to side with the United States in any non-diplomatic resolution. The confusion and power-play that most Americans are not aware of inside Iran's regime was the next important factor that Aslan thinks would confuse our politicians and would hurt their evaluation of the situation. He believes that Iran is negotiating from a point of power - exactly what the United States does not want. Finally, to recapture and for the most part agree with what other panelists had to say, Mateo Farzaneh presented a human side to a possible war against Iran, basing his presentation on his own experience as a war refugee and also a paramedic during the Iran-Iraq War (1980-88) in Iran. He discussed how a war against Iran would only rally support for the current government and would derail a natural democratic process that is slowly developing which needs many more years to end its incubation period. Iran's overwhelming support in Arab countries because of its rhetoric against Israel and the United States, Farzaneh believes, has propelled Iran to the forefront of leadership against what most disenchanted Middle Easterners believe to be the American quest for regional - if not world - domination. 🌐



Heather Buchheim and Judith Saporzadeh

## Alumni Update

by Matthew Ian MacCalla, Alumnus, Summer 2001  
Report dated September 12, 2006



Matthew MacCalla in Xiahe, China.

I have just returned to the States after over three years of being away, and I wanted to give you and the Global Studies Department an update on where my life has taken me.

Last month, I finished my 12 month contract teaching Culture, Politics, and Oral English at a university in Jiaying, Zhejiang, China. Before that, I successfully defended my masters thesis in Development and International Relations at the University of Aalborg in Aalborg, Denmark. During my two years there, I also spent 6 months living in Montevideo, Uruguay working as a journalist for an NGO media organization called Real World Radio ([www.realworldradio.fm](http://www.realworldradio.fm)). While there, I reported from around Uruguay and South America, including a United Nations conference in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and from the World Social Forum in Porto Alegre, Brazil.

The reason I left a job and a language program that I was about to begin in Beijing was in order to return for an interview with an NGO called Direct Relief International. A Santa Barbara-based NGO, the aim of Direct Relief International (DRI) is to provide medical material aid and resources in order to strengthen in-country health efforts around the world. The position I am assuming is called International Programs Officer, and I will be the intermediary between the hundreds of millions of dollars in aid and cash grants donated annually to DRI, and Asia. There are six of us in this position, each responsible for a different part of the globe. As for Asia, there currently are 16 countries and innumerable programs that I will be taking over, from North Korea to China, Nepal to Vietnam, and Thailand to India. (India being the largest partner of DRI, and Thailand who is still recovering--along with many other Asian nations--from the tsunami.)

I visited the tsunami-affected regions of Thailand last year with my brother (who is the warehouse manager for DRI) on his fact-finding mission to meet some of the Thai NGOs that had been working there, and realized what an amazing organization DRI was, and have been trying since to find a way into their organization.

One of the things that they liked about my resume was my base and background knowledge of international affairs and relations from the Global Studies Program at UCSB. I know that had it not been for that program and my classes there, I would not be in this field today, and thus would not have been able to get this amazing position and chance to work in this field in precisely the way I want to be involved.

That degree, my experience with a health and social-development project at the RAND Corporation, my masters in Development and International Relations, my experience in living in China for the last 12 months, and my time working as a journalist for activist NGO media organizations in South America, made me a good pick for the job. 🌐

by Johann Sabbath, Alumnus, Spring 2006  
Report dated August 14, 2006



I am alive and swimming in Washington, DC. This city is an enormous bazaar far from the oasis of Santa Barbara. The flutter of activity and breadth of activism here are dizzying. Blackberry phones clipped at hip are worn like power ties, police officers outnumber flower children and surfers combined, and I don't know anyone who composts!

My internship in the Executive Office of the President (EOP) finished up last month. It was a tremendous learning experience about how the EOP, particularly the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), is used by the President to increasingly strong-arm manage the agencies and departments of the federal government. Some of the stranger moments of the past few months in the EOP have been:

- attending the White House welcome reception for Chinese President Hu and standing not far from the disguised Falun Dafa protester who erupted into protest

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## Alumni Update

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- making the cover of the *Washington Post* the next day;
- walking past a pile of brown cardboard boxes in the West Wing with the name “Rove” marked on them;
- drinking a beer with Bush’s creepy chief of staff Josh Bolton;
- deleting references to global warming from pending federal environmental regulation because the administration doesn’t view human-induced climate change as a measurable factor in risk analysis;
- sitting through a supposedly candid yet obviously scripted luncheon with Clay Johnson (Bush’s Yale roommate, gubernatorial chief of staff, and my boss at OMB) who told my group of EOP interns that the greatest competencies of GW as our President are his capacity as a “genuine leader” and “people person” and his ability to “get right to the essence of any situation” by constantly asking the question “what is the definition of success for this situation?” Oh, and what does Clay bring to the administration? A “block and tackle management style.” Give us a break Clay!
- attending the 4th of July celebration on the White House lawn and requesting a red, white, and blue peace symbol painted on my cheek only to receive a perplexed look by the face painter and a laminated chart illustrating the only four face paint designs approved by the White House for the event: 1) a glittery fireworks explosion, 2) a star, 3) an American flag, and 4) --brace yourself-- one of GW’s little rat terrier-looking dogs.

So my EOP internship concluded [in July] on a Friday, and the following Monday I started a new job, defined by traditional standards as a “real job”. Now I work on Capital Hill for one of California’s two women senators, Dianne Feinstein.

Capitol Hill is the dramatic center of one of the most strangely interesting cities in the world. Here on the Hill, everything politically exploitable is politicized – from flag burning to boys kissing boys, the gossip is relentless. I join the ranks of thousands of young and ambitious twenty-something year olds in the congressional offices of the House and Senate commonly known as “Hill rats”. These young staffers are cunning, ambitious, and hungry to suckle at a teat of power. Picture the kid in college who ran for class president... twice, lost... and ten years later he’s still chasing his dream of making important decisions for other people. I’m surrounded by him.

...

In conclusion, life is great and and I’m having a blast in DC. Don’t be perturbed by my critical depiction of the Hill. Yes, it’s the most partisan and unproductive Congress in history, but it has its redeeming qualities... Sucking down cheap beer and second hand smoke at grimy Capitol Hill dive bars takes the edge off.

I hope this letter finds you well in work, play, and spirit. I miss the laid back Santa Barbara cool summer nights and her beautiful people. 🌀

by Michael Comstock, Alumnus, 2004  
Report dated September 6, 2006



Michael Comstock and friends in front of the house he built at his Peace Corps site in El Salvador.

*Michael Comstock writes to update us on his Peace Corps experience in El Salvador:*

Work here has been like pulling teeth, but it’s rewarding. I’m in a rural, remote village in Sonsonate, El Salvador with no electricity, no water, few latrines and a crappy mud road. I work with the Rural Health and Sanitation program doing health education, community organization, and infrastructure projects with NGOs. The people here are amazing, but since they’re still in the first stages of development, it’s hard to make them realize the long-term benefits of organizing themselves, going to meetings, rotating crops, family planning, sending kids to school, and the like. They are (understandably) more worried about putting food on the table tonight. 🌀

## Lebanon continued from Page 6

The augmentation of this conflict, however, can be found in regional and international dialectics. This broader dialectic pits Iran and Syria against the United States and Israel.

Iran is currently in heated negotiations and under extreme international pressure regarding its alleged nuclear weapons program. Rhetoric from both Iran and the United States has been both aggressive and problematic in a global sense, not at all lending itself to the furthering of global peace and security. Indeed there have been attempts by the U.S. and Israel to directly implicate Iran in this current conflict. There have been suggestions made by both the US and Israel that Iran has upwards of 100 soldiers involved in servicing Hezbollah missile attacks and even suggestions that the two kidnapped soldiers may have been smuggled to Iran.

Syria, on the other hand, is in a unique situation of passive-aggression. It does not want to directly irk the United States, which has troops in neighboring Iraq. Its support for Hezbollah

See Lebanon, back cover

## Nanotechnology continued from Page 3

basic research: nanotechnology is predicted to launch a trillion dollar economy over the next decade or so, and China, the U.S., and a host of other industrialized countries all want to be first out of the gate.

The Chinese government calls for “leapfrogging development,” becoming the first modern economy built on both low-cost exports and high-tech breakthroughs (with revenues generated from the former paying for the latter). China hopes to accomplish this by investing in research and development, supporting university programs, research centers, Chinese Academy of Science Institutes, and R&D parks aimed at producing nanotechnology scientists and engineers. And it is succeeding: a recent Georgia Tech Technology Policy and Assessment Center studying comparing China, Japan, and the United States on various technology measures over a the period 1993-2003 concluded that China is rapidly becoming a high-tech exporter, catching up to the U.S. and Japan, whose performance has stabilized or even slightly declined.

This past July and August we spent several steamy weeks in Hong Kong, Beijing, and Shanghai, on a research visit that is part of our roles with UCSB’s NSF-funded Center for Nanotechnology in Society ([www.cns.ucsb.edu](http://www.cns.ucsb.edu)). We were joined by sociologist Gary Gereffi of Duke Sociology (Gary is head of both the Global Value Chains Initiative (<http://www.globalvaluechains.org/>) and the North Carolina in the Global Economy Project ([http://www.soc.duke.edu/NC\\_GlobalEconomy/](http://www.soc.duke.edu/NC_GlobalEconomy/)), along with Bren School graduate student (and CNS Science and Engineering Fellow) Yiping Cao, and Duke University graduate student Ryan Ong.

Our Group of Five interviewed several dozen scientists, engineers, and policy makers. We visited several universities where nanoscale research is in full swing, particularly Shanghai Jiao Tong University and Fudan University, where we attended the annual meeting of the International Mesoscale Materials Association, a relatively new, but large and growing interdisciplinary organization that focuses on nanoscale research. We met with members of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, including the leaders of its nanotechnology initiative (at the National center for Nanoscience and Technology). We visited two government-run nanotech commercialization centers, and – in order to get the perspective of U.S. businesses – had breakfast with some members of the American Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai.

Our research suggests that China may be well on its way to achieving its global ambitions. While China’s spending on nanotechnology has grown to only about US\$250 million annually, that money goes a long way in an economy where many professors are paid \$1,200 a month and grad students abound as a source of low-cost laboratory support. China has prioritized nanotechnology in its long-range plans, and the central government (as well as local governments in Beijing, Shanghai, and elsewhere) are putting money into commercialization as well as basic research and R&D centers. In China, the government has




Photo courtesy of Richard Appelbaum.

**Left to right: Jia Jimpeng, vice dean of the school of Environmental Science & Engineering, Shanghai Jiao Tong University; Gary Gereffi, professor of sociology, Duke University; Rachel Parker, sociology graduate student and Center for Nanotechnology in Society (CBS) Fellow, UCSB; Richard Appelbaum; Yiping Cao, PhD student, Bren School, and CNS Fellow.**

no qualms about directly supporting promising businesses; in fact, many of the Institutes of the Chinese Academy of Sciences have been converted to profit-making firms. (In one telling diagram we were shown at the government’s Nanotechnology Industrialization Base of China, all the arrows pointed to a single item: “profit.”)

How effective are China’s efforts? Although China’s nanotechnology remains largely in the research and development stage, there are already more than 30 product lines employing nanomaterials in China, including textiles, plastics, porcelains, lubricants and rubbers. China has emerged as a world leader in the commercialization of basic nanomaterials application such as coatings and composites. More important are applications – some hopefully in the not-too-distant future – that will address China’s growing environmental problems, particularly water, air, and soil pollution.

China’s efforts have also paid off in terms of nano-related publications in scientific journals. A number of studies have analyzed journal entries and citations, and although methodologies and conclusions differ somewhat, there is universal agreement that China has rapidly emerged as a leading source of publications, at least in terms of sheer numbers. One study conducted for the CNS, drawing on a database of more than 20,000 nano-related articles in 81 high-impact science and engineering journals, found that by 2005 China had actually surpassed the U.S. in terms of total output.

While U.S. policy-makers may fret about the loss of manufacturing jobs to China, the Chinese government is planning to move from low-wage manufacturing to high technology development. That will pose new challenges to international competition – but new opportunities for global cooperation. 



is at the expense of the current “pro-west” government in Beirut. Israel’s destruction and embargo of all routes, both naval and aerial, out of Lebanon, leave only the Syrian border to run to. Despite the destruction of most bridges, there are still some routes out through Syria. This, after a long political struggle to rid Lebanon of Syrian influence, has given Syria the upper-hand geopolitically.

Indeed, if the soldiers were to be smuggled to Iran, they would have to pass through Syria, so U.S. and Israeli logic would argue. Syria and Iran are both still considered state sponsors of terror by the U.S. and have seemingly been drawn into a strange alliance, with Iran recently stating that any follow-through on Israel’s threat to attack Syria would result in catastrophic consequences. This new quagmire has created a set of strange bedfellows. With HAMAS recently organizing rallies in solidarity with Hezbollah, and Iran and Syria been forced together strategically, the status quo has been exchanged for a new but altogether dangerous set of lines in the sand.

The implications of an escalation and a broadening of the conflict are obvious and deceiving at the same time. The obvious implication is that there will be a catastrophic loss of life from within all parties involved. In as horrible a situation that the Lebanese populous finds itself, and the Israeli populous is beginning to experience, a broad escalation could take a nuclear character. Syrian and Iranian intervention could prove to be very counter-productive.

In these specific circumstances, with both the Israeli and Lebanese populations suffering, there are a few key facts on the ground. Israel is currently demanding the full implementation of Security Council Resolution 1559. This would translate into the disarming of Hezbollah and Palestinian militias in Lebanon and the extension of Lebanese sovereignty over all of Lebanon, including the deployment of Lebanese troops on the border. The only problem is Israel dismantling the very infrastructure that the Lebanese government would have to use to follow through on these demands. This is notwithstanding, a move by the government to disarm Hezbollah by force will most likely lead to all out civil war. Sadly, the only thing Israel has succeeded in accomplishing thus far is dismantling Lebanon physically, but uniting and more deeply entrenching a common dislike for what is called in Lebanese media as “the enemy”.

Indeed if one were to observe the subtleties of the Lebanese prime minister’s speech, it indicates a serious disassociation with the events that led to the present conflict, but a strong statement of Lebanese unity and resistance. This is coupled with a plea to the Arab *and* Western world to “rescue” Lebanon from its current predicament. This is not indicative of a government that can defend its own people let alone disarm a 15,000 strong militia.

It is easy to demand of the United States some form of involvement. The Bush administration has taken a laissez-faire approach to the Middle East peace process, of which Lebanon is an integral part. A strong expression of desire to deescalate the situation would have a significant impact. But the sad truth is that previous administrations were many times more involved in the region and they were only able to come up with a policy of conflict management. In terms of Israel and Lebanon, this meant a cease-fire across the blue line with no clear resolution or agreement. The Lebanese government has repeatedly taken the position that it will be the last Arab country to conclude a peace deal with Israel. This seems highly unlikely now as a peace treaty between Israel and Lebanon might be mutually beneficial, if the terms were well thought out. Unfortunately, there is more death to come before such a solution is viable. It is only after children have been exhausted and released their frustrations that they can kiss and make up. My personal frustration lies in the fact that so many innocents – Lebanese, Israelis and Palestinians – are made to suffer for the insecurities of those who must exert their power to overcompensate for their inability to come to a civil, negotiated peace. 🌱

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