

# SMALL WORLD MAGAZINE

AUTUMN 2014

## RUSSIA

**THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY** INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

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# FOREIGN LANGUAGE & AREA STUDIES

## Scholarship to Study Russian

Katelyn Wright



**Katelyn Wright** is a senior majoring in Security & Intelligence and Russian. She is a member of the University Honors program. In addition, she was President of the Security & Intelligence Club for the 2013-14 Academic

year. She received two Foreign Language and Area Studies (FLAS) Scholarships; one for a summer program to Russia, and a second academic year long fellowship which covers her tuition for the entire year! In this article

she shares her "winning essay" that was part of her application for the FLAS fellowships.

"My motivation to learn the Russian language has grown out of the en-

chantment I experienced as a child and the quest for a greater understanding of the history of Russia. I had my first experience with Russian culture when I was seven, falling in love with the animated children's movie Anastasia. I realize now that the movie is entirely fictitious; nonetheless it is based on a fascination with the past that has captured my attention. Out of the fantasies emerged a desire to discover the truth about the history of Russia. I began studying Russian in college, with the knowledge that language is the key to unlocking culture. Returning to my earlier interests of Romanov tsars and folktales, I had an epiphany. I recognized Russian words from my studies within the text. Since I could say the word *narodniki*, I realized I could now communicate with people whose ancestors lived that history. Barely two years of language study has given me a broader perspective on the history of Russia. Continuing my studies of the language and engaging more with Russian culture through courses and a study abroad experience will allow me to live the history that has inspired me, presenting me the opportunity to positively impact our globalized world through cultural exchange.

I am currently pursuing a major in International Studies Security and Intelligence. Before the end of the semester, I plan on declaring a second major in Russian. As an officer for the Security and Intelligence Club, I am able to interact with members of the Intelligence Community and plan club and campus-wide events relevant to national security issues. Throughout my university experience, I have also been involved with the service and leadership organizations First Year Leadership Initiative, Romophos Sophomore Honorary Society, and Alpha Lambda Delta/Phi Eta Sigma Honorary Society. I hope to study abroad in Russia this summer in order to experience the culture first hand and improve my knowledge of the language.

I anticipate a successful study abroad experience, and receiving the Foreign Language and Area Studies Fellowship award will allow me to continue to progress in my language abilities from intermediate to the advanced level upon my return.

In my undergraduate studies, I plan to apply my knowledge of the Russian language and culture to both my academic and extracurricular endeavors. As an honors student, I plan to write a thesis paper on the political connection between the Russian tsars and Russian Orthodoxy, comparing it to modern day incidents such as President Putin's outrage with the Pussy Riot scandal. I will be able to examine and translate first-person accounts in their original text critical to my research. As an officer in the Security and Intelligence Club, I will have the opportunity to apply my knowledge of the Russian culture and its role in the international arena to club discussion meetings. I will also be able to utilize my language skills in the club's annual Simulated Intelligence Mission to decode messages or write the interrogation dialogue in Russian. I hope that the completion of a study abroad program and the receipt of the FLAS Fellowship will provide me with the requisite skills and experience necessary to secure an internship within the Intelligence Community. An internship will allow me to obtain experience critical to my future career while using and developing my language skills. Furthermore, I will pursue other opportunities outside of campus. I plan to apply for an internship at Mondokio International News, a company that translates articles from around the world. As a translator, I can enhance my reading skills and contribute to the understanding of how culture impacts world news. With the organization HandsOn Central Ohio, I will volunteer with a program that provides assistance to foreign populations around the Columbus area, including Russian immigrants. Through this experience, I will be able to utilize my language

skills while aiding people in need of assistance.

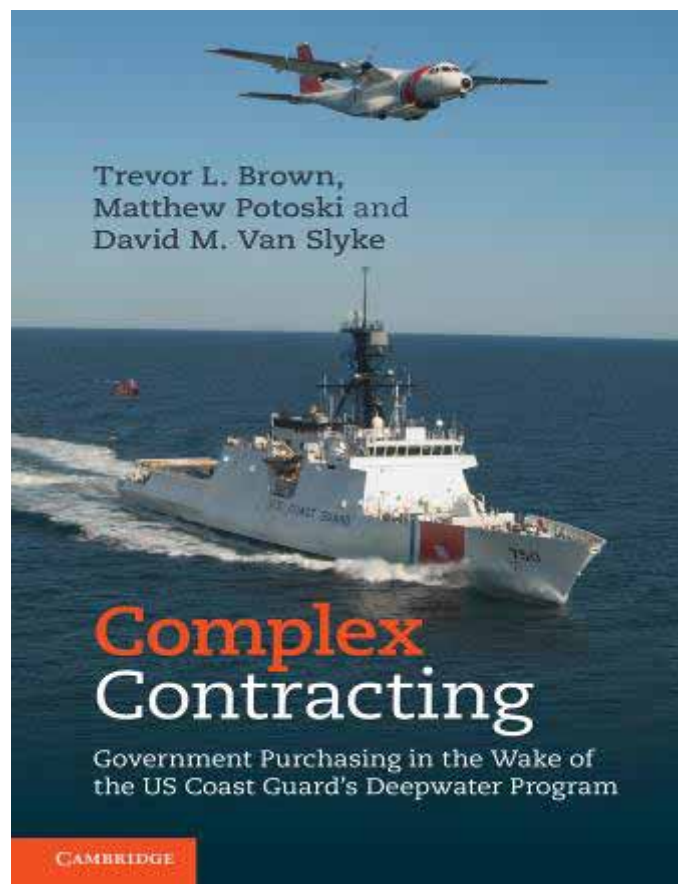
My career goal for the future is to work for the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research as an intelligence or language analyst. After graduation from Ohio State, I will apply for a job with one of these agencies. However, if I am unable to obtain a job right away, I will gain experience through internships in Washington DC. At some point, I would like to pursue a joint degree from Georgetown University, obtaining a Master's of Arts in Security Studies and a Juris Doctor from their Law School. A job within the Intelligence Community will allow me to continue my education in security studies and the Russian language. I will be able to apply my knowledge of the Russian language and culture in order to defend the country. I believe that only through genuine trust can security be ensured. Through my cultural understanding, I can work and connect with citizens of Russian heritage in the U.S. and abroad."

## NEW FACULTY PUBLICATIONS!

### TREVOR BROWN

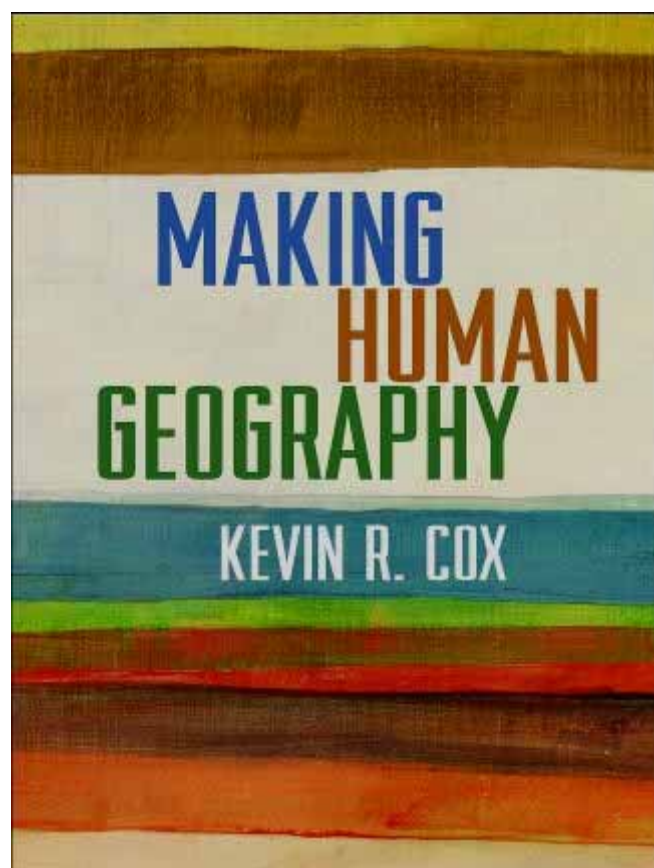
Complex Contracting draws on core social science concepts to provide wide-ranging practical advice on how best to manage complex acquisitions. Using a strong analytical framework, the authors assess contract management practices, suggesting strategies for improvement and ways to avoid the pitfalls of managing contracts for large and sophisticated projects. An in-depth analysis of the US Coast Guard's Deepwater program is included to illustrate ways to respond to real-world contracting challenges. This high-profile and controversial case consisted of a projected 25-year, \$24 billion contract through which the US Coast Guard would buy a system of new boats, aircraft, communications, and control architecture to replace its aging fleet. The authors explore the reasons why this program, launched with such promise, turned out so poorly, and apply the lessons learned to similarly complex contracting scenarios. This engaging and accessible book has broad applicability and will appeal to policy-makers, practitioners, scholars and students.

Complex Contracting: Government Purchasing in the Wake of the US Coast Guard's Deepwater Program  
By: Trevor L. Brown, Matthew Potoski, David M. Van Slyke



### KEVIN COX

This book cogently examines how human geography has developed from a field with limited self-awareness regarding method and theory to the vibrant study of society and space that it is today. Kevin R. Cox provides an interpretive, critical perspective on Anglo-American geographic thought in the 20th and 21st centuries. He probes the impact of the spatial-quantitative revolution and geography's engagement with other social sciences, particularly in social theory. Key concepts and theories in the field are explained and illustrated with instructive research examples. Cox explores both how new approaches to human geography get constructed and what each school of thought has contributed to understanding the world in which we live.

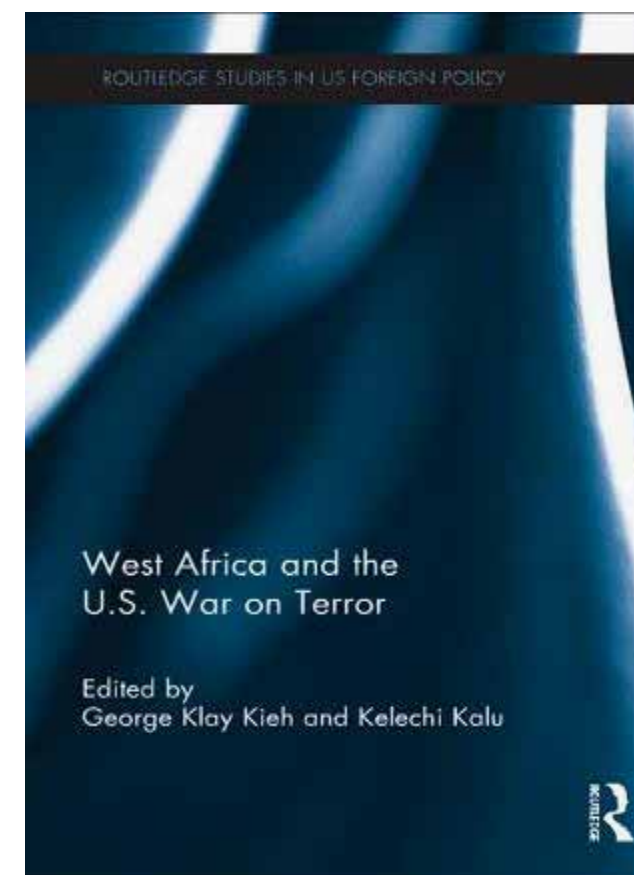


### KELECHI KALU

September 11, 2001, fighting the menace has become the frontier issue on the U.S.' national security agenda. In the case of the African Continent, the United States has, and continues to accord major attention to the West African sub-region. This book :

- Evaluates where we can place West Africa within the broader crucible of the U.S. war on terrorism
- Establishes the key elements of the U.S.' counter-terrorism policy in West Africa?
- Examines the U.S. counter-terrorism strategies in West Africa, and evaluates if they are being pursued both at the bilateral and multilateral levels in the region
- Interrogates the relationship between stability in the sub-region and the waging of the U.S.' war on terrorism.

Specifically, the book examines the crises of underdevelopment—cultural, economic, environmental, political, security and social—in the sub-region, especially their impact on shaping the conditions that provide the taproots of terrorism. Clearly, addressing these multidimensional crises of underdevelopment is pivotal to the success of the U.S. war



The U.S. Army Culture & Language Enterprise as Actionable Intelligence



### JAMES SCHNELL

This book describes the creation, development and management of the U.S. Army Culture & Foreign Language Enterprise from the vantage point of Dr. Jim Schnell, U.S. Army Culture & Foreign Language Management Office Lead Social Scientist at Headquarters TRADOC (Training & Doctrine Command), Fort Eustis, Virginia. His role has focused on support via implementation of the U.S. Army Culture & Foreign Language Strategy from its beginnings as an Intelligence function and recruitment, hiring & management of the Culture & Foreign Language Advisors. As such, this has provided Schnell with relevant insights regarding how attempts to operationalize cultural principles in support of mission accomplishment have evolved within the U.S. Army and how the Army bureaucracy has responded to this kind of innovation.

# SIGMA IOTA RHO, Induction Ceremony



Back Row: Peter J. Marzalik, Spencer Sprow, Casey Bell, Paul Peters, Dr. Kelechi Kalu, Jacob Bogart  
 Front Row: Michelle Peasley, Kristen Popa, Katelyn Wright, Danielle Gruenbaum, Isabella Despirito, Yuliya Vanchosovych

The *Gamma Sigma Chapter of Sigma Iota Rho, Honor Society for International Studies* inducted 19 new members into the SIR community this year. The group was recognized for their academic achievements and dedication to the field of international studies at an Induction Ceremony in February.

Following a delicious appetizer and dessert reception, inductees enjoyed a keynote address from Dr. Kelechi Kalu. Dr. Kalu is Associate Provost for Global Strategies and International Affairs, and Professor of African American and African Studies. Each inductee received a membership certificate, SIR pin, graduation cords, and a copy of the SIR Journal of International Relations.

### 2014 Class of SIR Inductees

- Casey Bell
- Tanicha Blake
- Chad Chessin
- Sarah Cohen
- Morgan Freisthler
- Ellen Gurley
- Michelle Hablitzel
- Jennifer Janson
- William Lee
- Megan Mlnarik
- Jayan Nair
- Michelle Peasley
- Paul Peters
- Kristen Popa
- Amelia Spencer
- Spencer Sprow
- Yuliya Vanchosovych
- Molly Webb
- Katelyn Wright

We congratulate the 2014 class of SIR inductees and encourage all students of junior rank with a cumulative GPA of 3.2 or higher and a major GPA of 3.3 or higher in all International Studies courses to consider applying for national membership next year.

# ALUMNUS Creates Games that Turn the Streets Into a Game Board

**John Aiello Jr.** is a 2008 graduate (B.A. in International Studies) and the Founder of Zasi, a creative gaming studio that develops real-world mobile games for brands. Zasi creates games that turn the streets into a game board, using a phone to navigate through the game. Aiello's business partners with brands to create innovative campaigns that provide lasting memories.

Prior to founding Zasi, and post-Ohio State, Aiello embarked on a four-year "adventure," as he likes to call it, traveling, studying, and working in various countries. "When I graduated from OSU, I didn't want to take the traditional route of work: MBA, work, etc. I wanted something different. I wanted to travel and experience the world while I was still young." So, throughout those years, Aiello moved from Prague to Lisbon to Buenos Aires, spending time in Rio de Janeiro, and eventually ending up in Oslo before moving back home to the New York City area. It was a whirlwind time. In Prague, John studied Economics and Finance at Charles University, and in Buenos Aires, John earned his TEFL (Teaching English as a Foreign Language) degree. In Lisbon, he spent the better part of two years obtaining his Masters of Science in Business Administration. Aiello's reach continues to stretch far. Besides his current project of Zasi, he is also the Director of International Outreach for VentureOutNY, a company with the mission of helping the world's best entrepreneurs scale their businesses to New York City.

"Those experiences have forged a lifetime of memories, and created friendships and relationships that break the barrier of distance. And although not all were great, you must look at them as learning experiences, and say that you were there and you've done it," Aiello says. He encourages every student to



live abroad at least once in their lives to experience the unmeasurable personal evolution, the feeling of needing to re-learn the most basic activities, and the palpable fear that never dissipates.

He credits his parents and his time spent abroad for his willingness to take a risk on starting his own business. His parents started a small ice cream shop in his hometown in New Jersey when Aiello was just three years old. Through growing up and working in that environment, Aiello says now he understands how hard someone needs to work to succeed. His parents' work ethic still resonates with him today.

And traveling?

"Patience, open mindedness, and adaptability!" Three qualities imperative to leadership.

So what stage is Aiello at with Zasi?

"We are not even grazing the surface." Aiello's ambitions are high for Zasi. There is still so much more to accomplish. "We're a small team, a young company, and just getting started. We're incredibly excited for what's to come."

Aiello is currently based out of New York City. He can be reached at john (at [zasi.co](http://zasi.co)).

## Recipient Of Luce Scholarship

Jacob Bogart

Jacob Bogart, senior honors student majoring in globalization studies and French with a minor in geography, has been named Ohio State's first **Luce Scholar**. The scholarship provides funding and training for a one-year professional placement in Asia. Only 18 Luce scholarships are awarded annually to outstanding seniors and recent graduates across the country.

The Luce Scholars Program is a nationally competitive fellowship program. It was launched by the Henry Luce Foundation in 1974 to enhance the understanding of Asia among potential leaders in American society. The program provides stipends, language training and individualized professional placement in Asia for 15-18 Luce Scholars each year.

As a Luce Scholar, Bogart will spend a year in a yet-to-be-determined professional placement in an Asian country. A professional placement is individually arranged for each scholar on the basis of his or her professional interest, background and qualifications. Past Luce Scholars interested in human rights, such as Bogart, have been placed with the Human Rights and Development Foundation in Thailand and the Commission for the Disappeared & Victims of Violence in Indonesia.

"I am completely thrilled," Bogart said. "The Luce provides an incredible opportunity to have an experiential year abroad, combining vocational and cultural experience for a truly in-depth understanding."

Bogart, from West Chester, Ohio, conducted research on NGOs in Haiti for his honors thesis and later presented this research in Hiroshima, Japan at a conference on sustainability. He also studied abroad in Paris as well as in Geneva, Switzerland. Last summer, he participated in the Public Policy and International Affairs Summer Institute at Princeton University.



While interning with Human Rights Watch, Bogart was tasked with a major research project chronicling human rights abuses in North Korea, as part of a report for Marzuki Darusman, the UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights in North Korea. The project served as a crucial point in shaping his interest in Asia – a region where human rights advocacy continues to grow.

"My research on North Korea gave me great insight into the theoretical issues surrounding human rights," says Bogart. "Now I feel I need an experience to challenge my understanding of how human rights policies are actually implemented on a country-specific level. The Luce provides an extremely interesting context and perspective in which to do this in Asia."

In March, Bogart traveled to Morocco through the USA-Youth Debates program. The program sends delegates from the U.S. to debate other students from around the world. In 2014, fifteen

have been selected from the U.S. to debate students from Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Libya and Mauritania on issues related to the Maghreb. Recently, Bogart went to Washington, D.C., to meet the other U.S. delegates. After dividing into language teams, they practiced debating topics such as U.S./European military intervention in the Maghreb and the role of religion in government.

Jacob Bogart is a member of Ohio State's **Honors Collegium** and an active member of the Collegiate Council on World Affairs-Model UN club.

In the future, Jacob plans to pursue graduate study in international relations and human rights law before pursuing a career in human rights advocacy on the international level.

## AWARDED CHARLES B. RANGEL Scholarship

Adam Kong



On March 14, 2014, **Adam Kong**, an Ohio State University alumnus, was awarded a 2014 Charles B. Rangel International Affairs Fellowship following a highly competitive nationwide contest. The Rangel Fellowship, funded by the U.S. Department of State and managed by the Ralph J. Bunche International Affairs Center at Howard University, supports extraordinary individuals who want to pursue a career in the U.S. Foreign Service. The Director of the Rangel Program, Patricia Scroggs, stated, "We are thrilled to have Adam as part of the program. Adam has already demonstrated leadership and impressive academic achievements in his career at The Ohio State University. His strong commitment to service, as well as his international engagement, is evident in his service as a Fulbright English Teaching Assistant in Taiwan. I have no doubt that he will excel in graduate school and make important contributions to promoting global peace and prosperity as a U.S. diplomat."

Adam Kong is an Ohio native and son of Fansheng Kong and Huimin Ran. He is a 2013 graduate of The Ohio State University, where he majored in International

Studies, focused on World Economy and Business, and Chinese. Following his graduation he was awarded a Fulbright Grant to teach in Taiwan. Adam has also interned at various international and domestic organizations such as the Ohio Department of Homeland Security, Mondokio International News, and the International Institute for Strategic Studies in Washington, D.C. As a Rangel Fellow he intends to enroll at Columbia University's School of International and Public Affairs to pursue a Master's in International Affairs, with a focus on Social and Urban Development. He is also the co-founder of Dynamic Contrast, a co-ed acappella group based at Ohio State.

The Rangel Fellowship will provide Adam with approximately \$90,000 in benefits over a two year period to pursue a master's degree in international affairs. As part of the Rangel Program, Adam will work for a Member of Congress on issues regarding foreign affairs. In the summer of 2015, the U.S. Department of State will send him overseas to work in a U.S. Embassy to get hands-on experience with U.S. foreign policy and the work of the Foreign Service. Upon grad-

uation, Adam will become a U.S. diplomat, embarking on one of the most challenging and rewarding careers of service to his country.

### **About the Charles B. Rangel International Affairs Program**

*The Rangel Program is a joint initiative between the U.S. State Department and Howard University that aims to enhance the excellence and diversity of the U.S. Foreign Service. Begun in 2003, the Rangel Fellowship Program selects outstanding young people each year from around the country who exhibit the ideal qualities of a Foreign Service Officer. Managed by the Ralph J. Bunche Center at Howard University, the Rangel Fellowship supports those selected through graduate school and professional development activities that prepare them for their careers as Foreign Service Officers. With the academic, professional and financial support from the program, Fellows now serve as diplomats around the world, contributing to a more diverse representation and effective execution of U.S. foreign policy.*

More information can be found online at [www.rangelprogram.org](http://www.rangelprogram.org).

# Awarded Prestigious Wolcott Fellowship

Peter Marzalik



The Ohio State Alumnus Peter J. Marzalik Earns Prestigious Wolcott Fellowship

On March 12, Peter J. Marzalik, an alumnus of The Ohio State University, was awarded a 2014 Wolcott Fellowship following a highly competitive nationwide contest. The Wolcott Fellowship, funded by the Wolcott Foundation and managed by the Masonic organization High Twelve International, encourages young scholars with outstanding academic, civic, and social credentials to pursue public service careers.

Peter J. Marzalik is a Chicago native and son to Kevin and Penny Marzalik. He is a 2013 graduate of The Ohio State Univer-

sity where he completed a dual degree program in International Studies, focused on Security and Intelligence, and Russian. Advised by Dr. Jeffrey Lewis, his senior honors thesis examines the trends of Islamic radicalization and ethnic nationalism in southwest Russia following the Kazan terrorist attacks. In 2012, Peter was awarded a Critical Language Scholarship to study abroad in Ufa, Russia as well as a Foreign Language and Area Studies Fellowship for the 2012-2013 academic year. He has interned at the Columbus International Program and Hudson Institute in Washington, D.C. He is also co-founder of the Security & Intelligence Club and member of Sigma Iota Rho, Honor Society for International Studies.

The Wolcott Fellowship will provide Peter with approximately \$60,000 in benefits over a two year period to pursue a master's degree in Security Policy Studies at George Washington University's Elliott School of International Affairs. Upon graduation, Peter will be employed for at least four years in government service (federal, state, or local level), in international affairs, or in selected international business in the private sector.

About the Wolcott Fellowship Wolcott Foundation Fellowships for Master's Degree studies are awarded to US citizens who have not previously earned an advanced degree and are attending or applying to George Washington University's School of Business, the Elliott School of International Affairs, or the Trachtenberg School of Public Policy and Public Administration. While the Foundation seeks to support full-time students, students working full time for government or related activities may enroll for six semester hours in the fall and spring semesters. These awards are designed to encourage young scholars (age 30 or younger) with outstanding academic, civic, and social credentials to pursue public service careers. The maximum Wolcott Fellowship covers tuition and fees for 40 credit hours. The award is to be considered a grant (not to be repaid) if upon graduation the recipient is employed for four years in government services (federal, state, or local level), in international affairs, or in selected international business in the private sector. Fellowship recipients may also request a relocation loan of up to \$1,800. Relocation loans are awarded on the basis of need and must be repaid upon graduation.

<http://wolcottfoundation.com/fellowships.html>

# Denman Research Forum 2014

## Preserving Paradise

Rachel Armstrong, Tyler Eldridge



Presenters: (photo left to right)  
**Tyler Eldridge, Rachel Armstrong**  
Advisor: Dr. Danille Christensen

The iconic American "cowboy" has long captured the world's imagination: Hollywood films and award-winning television shows depict buckaroos as rough and tumble workingmen who live adventurous lives in the saddle. But cowboys work in rain or shine, brave extreme temperatures, earn meager wages, and toil to learn difficult skills. The media's romantic illustrations disregard the harsh conditions and mundane tasks of ranch life. How do cowboys respond to these outsider depictions? How do they represent their own lives, and with what consequences? To gain insight into cowboy

life we explored the Library of Congress online collection Buckaroos in Paradise, which documents the inner-workings of Paradise Valley, a Nevada ranching community. Many of the videos, photographs, and interviews featured in the collection were recorded by ranch owner Les Stewart, beginning in the 1940s. His rare footage captures the essence of ranch life—from buckaroos skillfully roping cattle, to cowboys talking around the campfire. We discovered that Stewart's films not only capture cowboy performances, but they are artistic displays themselves. To further develop our analysis, we examined other primary and secondary sources relating to cowboy art—including works by cowboy poets Bruce Kiskaddon and Curly Fletcher. We periodically presented our findings to fel-

low classmates to refine our results, and we concluded that cowboy art has gone through cycles of private and public reevaluation. Buckaroos preserve and celebrate their unique culture, elevating "everyday" occupational experiences through artistic displays such as poetry, workplace showmanship, and even documentation itself. But media interpretations and increased public recognition can also change cowboy art, forcing some buckaroo performances back into the private arena of everyday work. Our research reveals connections between work, art, and social value; underscores the importance of ethnographic work; and explores the role of adaptation in cultural traditions.

# TAJ MAHAL

Kevin Jenq, Ian Mulholland, Brianna Pecsok, Austin Stewart

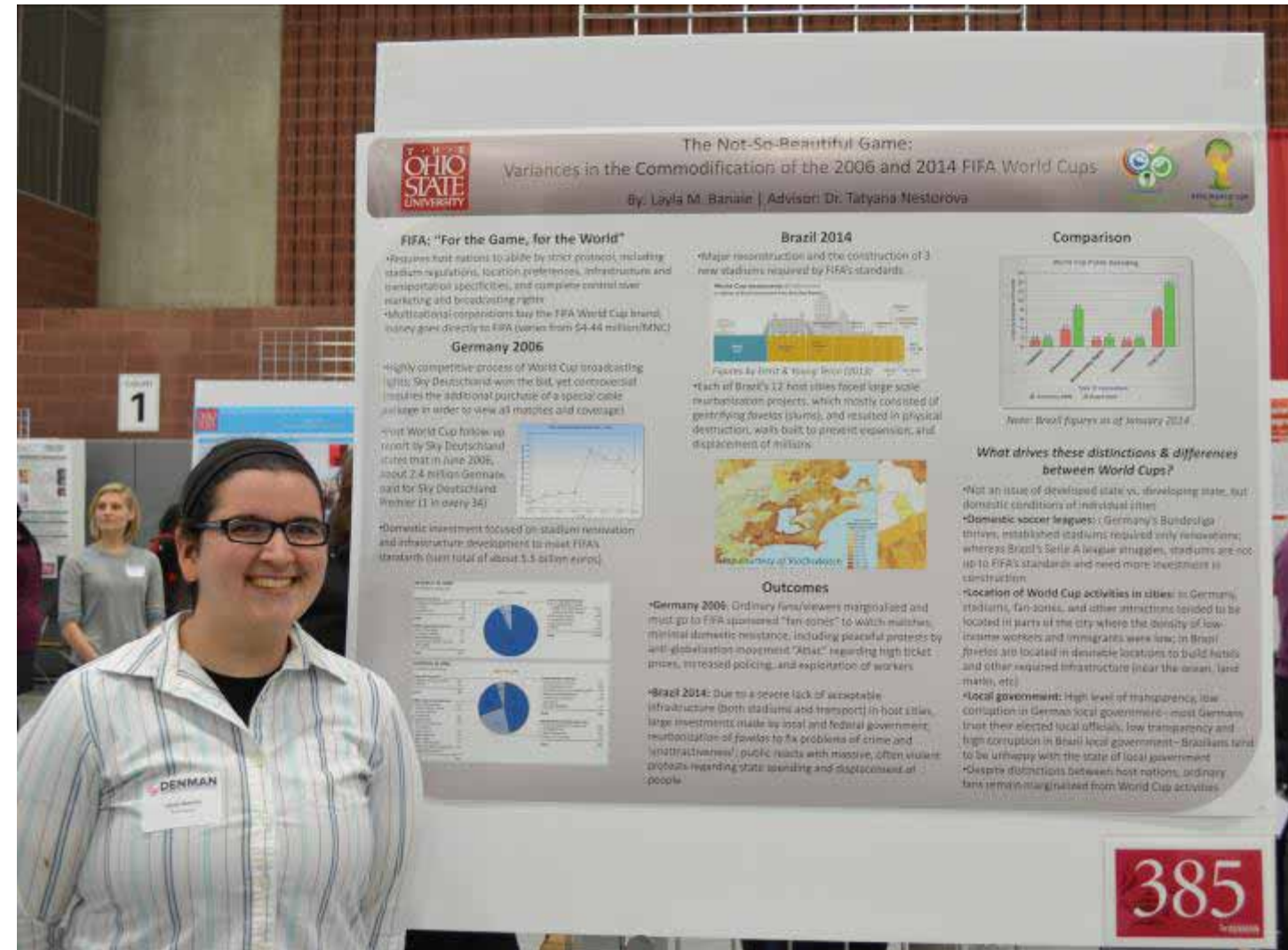
From left to right: Ian Mulholland, Kevin Jenq, Brianna Pecsok, Austin Stewart

Ian, Kevin, Austin, and Brianna traveled to India this past December through the Buckeye Leadership Fellows Program. The photo pictured was taken in Agra at the Taj Mahal. Through this immersive experience, the students also traveled to Delhi, Jaipur, and Mumbai. In their travels, they were exposed to a plethora of aspects of Indian history, religion, society, geography, and culture. The trip enhanced the students' leadership skills and provided the students with the tools to develop a well-rounded perspective of where India has come from and where it is going as a growing international power.



## The Not-So-Beautiful Game: Variances in the Commodification of the 2006 and 2014 FIFA World Cups

Layla Banaie



**Presenter: Layla Banaie**  
Advisor: Dr. Tatyana Nestorova

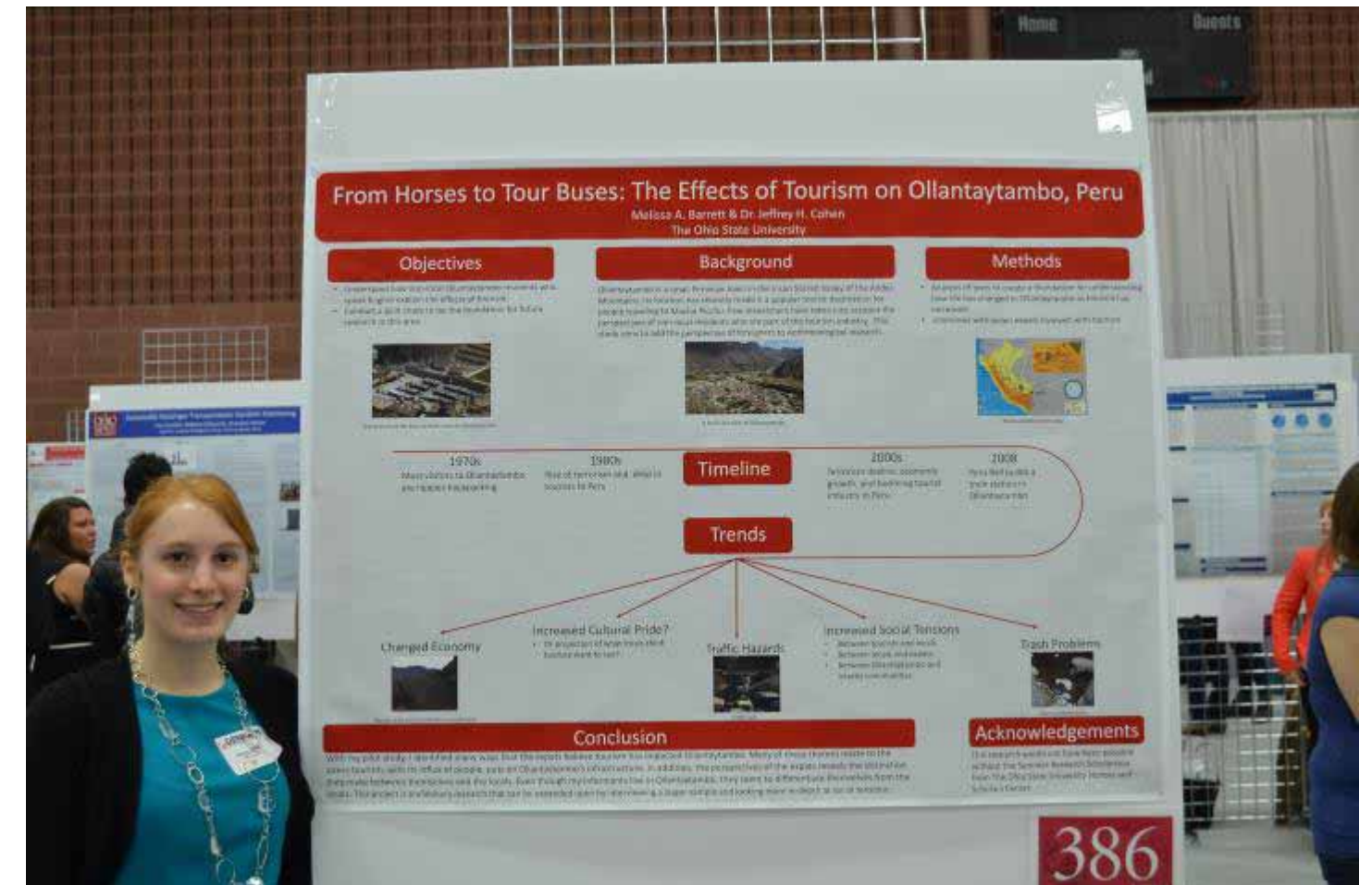
Football, or soccer as it is known in America, is often called “the beautiful game;” however, football’s main spectacle, the FIFA World Cup, has become increasingly more about profit than the sport itself. Neoliberal policies enacted by FIFA (the governing body of the sport), such as infrastructure requirements and influence over broadcasting rights, have caused the world’s most beloved mega-event to create an inequality gap within host nations. Although the topic of World Cup commodification has been explored in the

past, there has been a lack of focus regarding host countries, and whether there are variances between countries involving pre- and post-World Cup planning and activities. By looking at the 2006 World Cup hosted in Germany and the upcoming 2014 World Cup to be hosted in Brazil, these variances are apparent by analyzing data on allocation of expenditures and the social reactions to policy changes by residents. What drives these distinctions and differences between World Cups? The set of domestic conditions plays a large role in how residents become affected by FIFA’s prestigious competition, thus causing different social activ-

ity revolving around the mega-event. Germans in 2006 tended to be excluded from World Cup activities based on marginalization from broadcasting companies, whereas Brazilian residents are currently targets of citywide gentrification projects, and consequently engaging in often-violent protests. Data from FIFA Financial Reports, as well as reports on public and private spending in Germany and Brazil, were used to show that World Cup commodification promotes inequality, even though the means of commodification differ in the two countries.

## From Horses to Tour Buses: The Effects of Tourism on Ollantaytambo, Peru

Melissa Barrett



**Presenter: Melissa Barrett**  
Advisor: Prof. Jeffrey Cohen

While many researchers are interested in the effects of tourism on local culture, few have taken into account the perspectives of non-local residents who are part of the tourism industry. My preliminary study focuses on the way non-locals understand, participate in, and explain the effects of tourism in the Peruvian town of Ollantaytambo, in the Sacred Valley of the Inca in the

Andes Mountains. My methods include ethnographic fieldwork, specifically observation and open-ended interviews with non-local residents who speak English and Spanish. This research has shown that non-local Ollantaytambo inhabitants believe that tourism has changed the economy, increased cultural pride, and contributed to the problems of vehicular traffic and trash accumulation in Ollantaytambo. In addition, non-local Ollantaytambo residents consider tourism to have heightened social differences in

the region, specifically between tourists and locals, between expats who own hotels and locals who do manual labor, and between Ollantaytambo residents and inhabitants of nearby communities.



# Help or Detriment?

## The Role of International Non-Governmental Organizations in Post-Earthquake Haiti

Jacob Bogart



**Presenter: Jacob Bogart**  
Advisor: Prof. Nina Berman

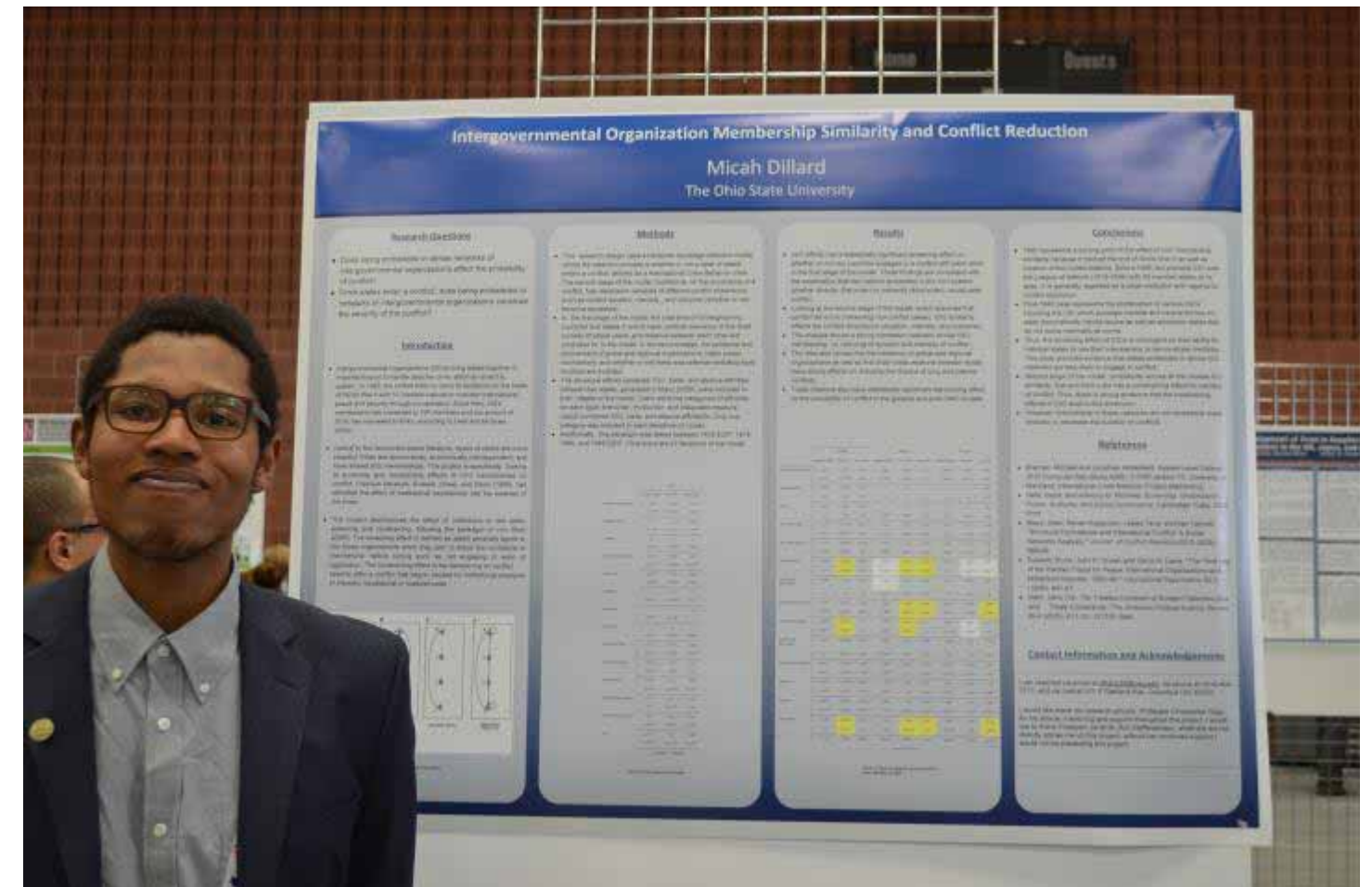
The recent proliferation of international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) throughout the world, and in particular their ubiquity in the countries of the global south and areas affected by disasters and conflict, gives rise to questions regarding their effectiveness, role, and impact. Many academic studies and articles have been written about various aspects concerning INGOs that provide disaster relief and other forms of humanitarian aid. However, they are all too often focused disproportionately on the INGOs, as opposed to the population

affected first by the disaster and then the work done by the INGOs. Over the summer of 2012, I studied the impact of INGOs on Haitians in five different tent camps in Croix-des-Bouquets, Haiti by interviewing displaced Haitians. After the 2010 earthquake that displaced 1.5 million Haitians, nearly 10,000 INGOs flocked to Haiti, promising aid and relief to those afflicted by the crisis. Now, years later, hundreds of thousands of Haitians still live in the makeshift tent camps established in the aftermath of the earthquake. In the communities I visited, INGOs had wide ranging, though not always positive, effects. As was most often the case, INGOs had conducted need-based as-

essments, but failed to follow through with the requisite aid. Other times, the INGO had constructed aid projects without consulting the community beforehand, with the project ultimately ending in failure. In the worst instances, locally elected committees of displaced Haitians had stolen the only aid donated to the community or distributed it unfairly in the community. This paper seeks to elucidate the data gleaned from my interviews, while providing a historical context for understanding the role of INGOs in Haiti as well as providing insight into the population's view of how INGOs could have a positive impact in Haitian tent communities.

# Intergovernmental Organization Membership and Conflict Reduction

Micah Dillard



**Presenter: Micah Dillard**  
Advisor: Prof. Christopher Gelpi

Inter-Governmental Organizations (IGOs) bring states together in impartial forums to handle disputes civilly within an anarchic system. In 1945, the United Nations came into existence on the heels of World War II with 51 member nations to maintain international peace and security through cooperation. Since then, the number of IGOs has continued to increase and UN's membership has increased to 193 members. However, there is a lack of research on how membership in these overlapping networks of IGOs constrain states from having conflicts. The

objectives of this study were to determine the effect of interconnectedness between states through IGO membership on the chance of conflict and its effect on the duration, intensity, and outcome of conflicts. The International Crisis Behavior Database and the structural affinity measures generated in Maoz et al (2006) were used to analyze the relationships between every possible dyad of states between 1816 and 2007. Data on trade and alliance relationships, IGO membership similarities and involvement in global and regional organizations were used to analyze their effects on different conflict dimensions in a two-stage model. The data shows a strong correlation be-

tween similar IGO membership and interconnectedness on reducing the duration and intensity of conflicts. The data also shows that the existence of global and regional organizations as well as trade relations between dyads have strong effects on reducing the chance of long and intense conflicts. This study provides evidence that states embedded in dense IGO networks are less likely to engage in conflict, and when they do, conflicts are less severe.

## Zimbabwe Structural Violence Extermination Program

William Lee



**Presenter: William Lee**  
Advisor: Dr. John Carlarne

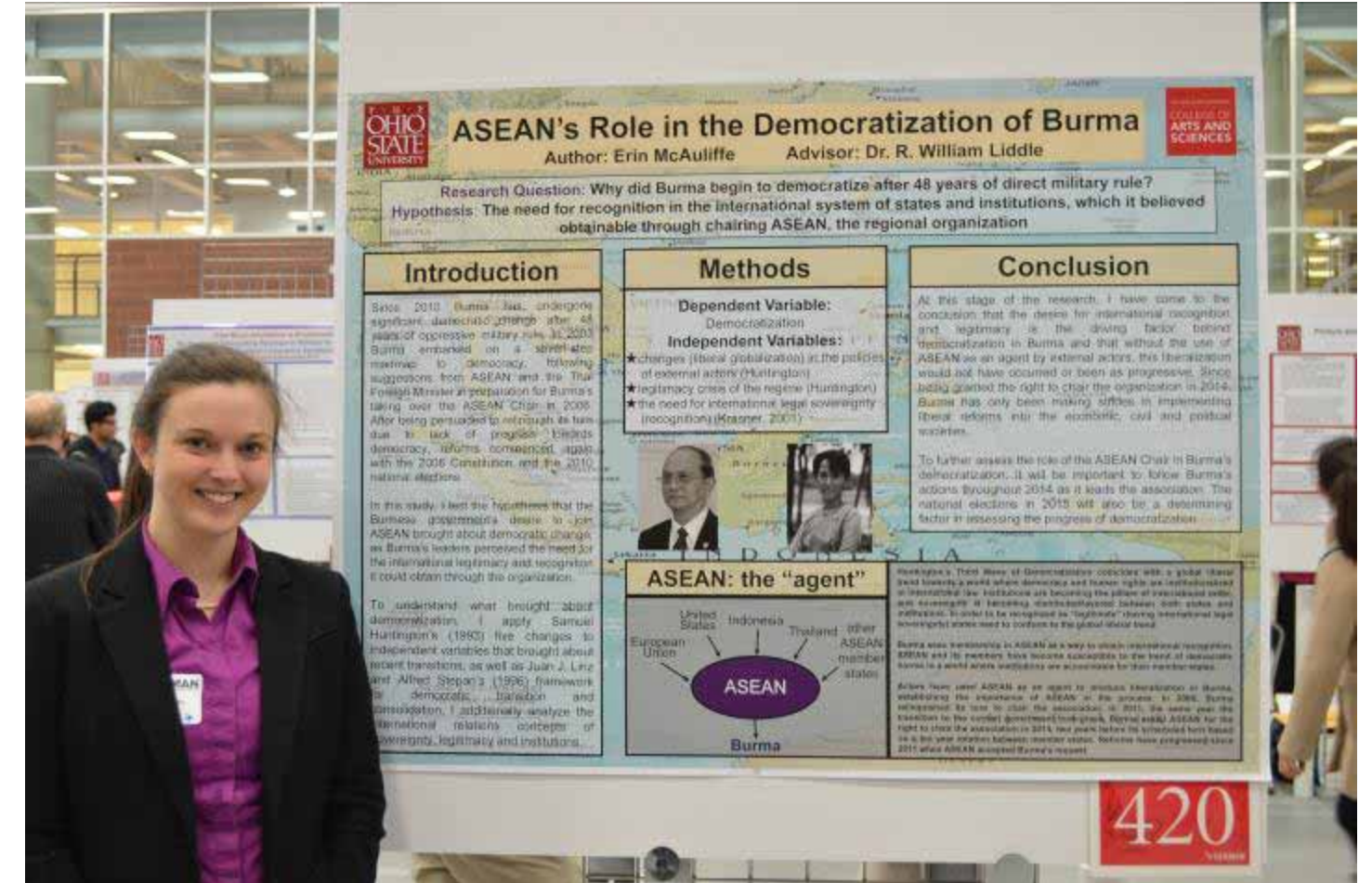
Violence is usually defined as any use of force with intentions. But some scholars, like Galtung, expand this definition of violence into any limits on somatic or mental realization from reaching its potential realization. Despite of variations in definition, violence had been prevalent historically in two main forms, direct and structural violence. Structural violence is used to describe situation in which individuals are limited in their potentials due to its belonging structure. Structural violence tends to be more apparent in developing countries with unstable governments and economies. In particular, Zimbabwe has been frequently

cited for its practice of structural violence. According to recent research and articles, in Zimbabwe, social structure is used to often oppress its people and justify immoral actions. There are abundant examples of both intentional and unintentional violations of human rights practiced by the government. For instance, land reform began in an effort to more fairly distribute land amongst its various racial groups (disenfranchised blacks and a white minority) became a major failure that resulted in massive starvation and famine across the county. The Zimbabwean government's immaturity, combined with a lack of understanding of its own society, resulted in a dreadful death toll of civilians. I believe that the key to halt this perpetuating cycle of

structural violence is in "offering." The international community as a whole must focus on offering the Mugabe regime positive peace building procedures to prevent another tragedy, rather than merely condemning it. It is in this context that I came up with a Structural Violence Extermination Program with the help of Professor John Carlarne and fellow researchers of OPEZ through nonviolence simulation. The foundation of a positive peace society must begin from properly acknowledging its structural deficiencies. "Offering" the Mugabe regime right procedures and methods for development will enhance its understanding of society, and enable its people to autonomously develop proper policies for their future.

## ASEAN's Role in the Democratization of Burma

Erin McAuliffe



**Presenter: Erin McAuliffe**  
Advisor: Prof. William Liddle

Since 2010 Burma has undergone significant democratic change after 48 years of oppressive military rule. In 2003 Burma embarked on a seven-stage roadmap to democracy, following suggestions from ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations), the most important regional association in Southeast Asia, and the Thai foreign minister in preparation for Burma's taking over the ASEAN chair in 2006. After being persuaded to relinquish its turn due to lack of progress towards democracy, reforms commenced again with the Constitution of 2008 and the elections of 2010. In this study, I test the hypothesis that the

Burmese government's desire to join ASEAN brought about democratic change, as Burma's leaders perceived the need for the international legitimacy and credibility it could obtain through the association. To better understand what brought about democratization, I apply Samuel Huntington's (1993) five changes to independent variables that brought about recent transitions in other countries, as well as Juan J. Linz and Alfred Stepan's (1996) framework for democratic transition and consolidation. Throughout my research I refer to the Indonesian example of democratization, in order to understand how a country of comparable ethnic diversity and within the same regional context can undergo a similar democratic transition. Although

the research is still underway, I have discovered thus far that ASEAN's foreign ministers have been able to persuade Burma to liberalize. Immediately following the 2010 elections, Burma was granted the right to chair the organization in 2014, after relinquishing its turn in 2006, as long as it continues to progress in its democratic reforms. It will be important to follow how Burma progresses, or regresses, in its democratization during its year as Chair. This study will help understand whether and how international factors can open up isolated and undemocratic countries, and the importance that regional organizations may have in the process.

## Interrogating Paradoxes of Rio de Janeiro's Gay-friendly City Branding and Marketing

Devin Oliver



**Presenter: Devin Oliver**  
Advisor: Prof. Mary Thomas

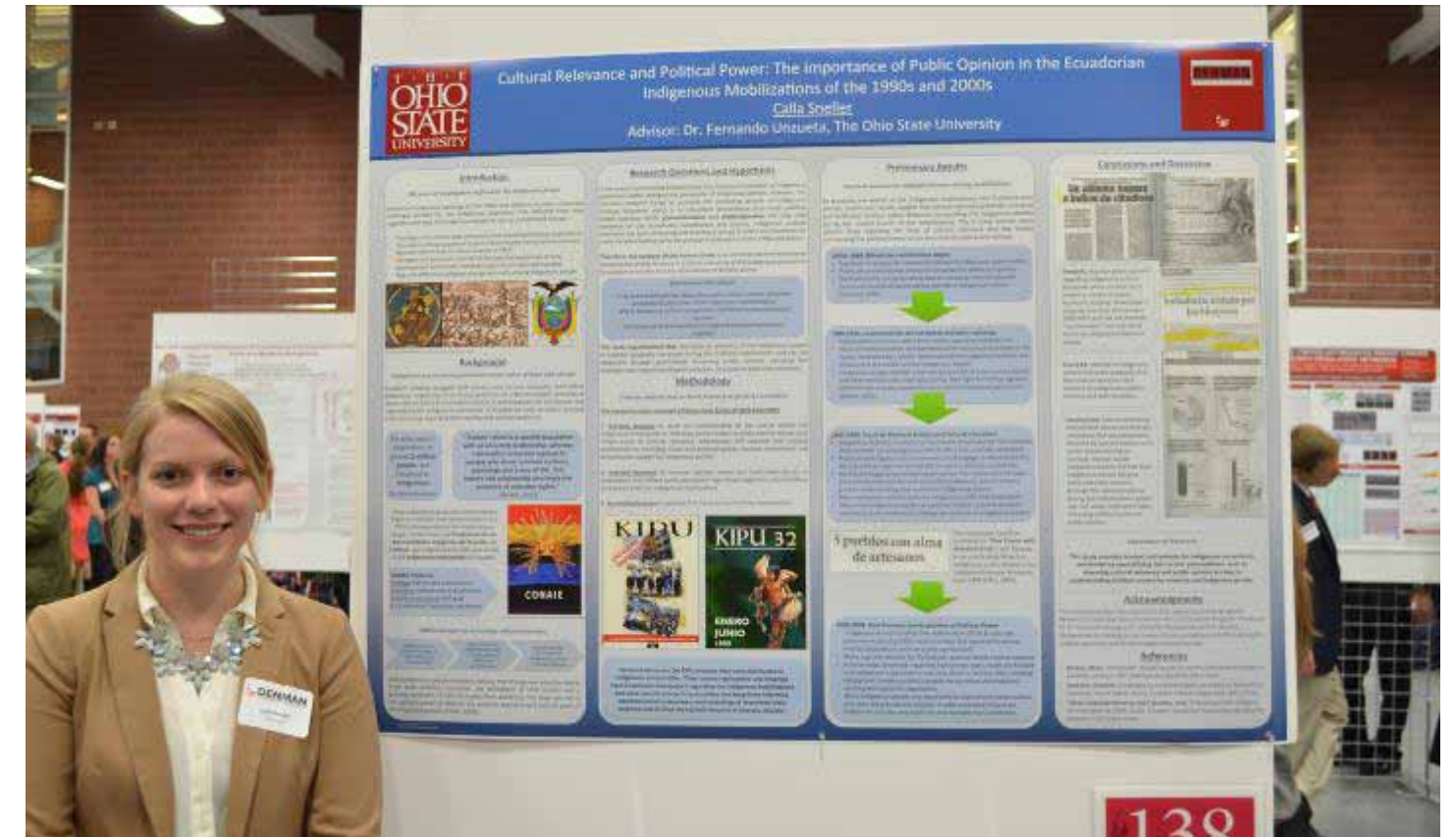
The branding of Rio de Janeiro as a modern, multicultural city integrates images and narratives about its sexual tolerance and diversity, which are increasingly visible through public celebrations like Pride and Carnival and citywide anti-homophobia campaigns. Government elites and tourism bureaus have aimed urban branding campaigns toward LGBT audiences in order to attract tourists and “creative” investment. Gay tourism is a growing industry which invests millions of marketing dollars to promote Rio as sexually diverse, fitting into broader narratives of social progress that mega-event hosting promises Brazil. My re-

search particularly asks, who do these campaigns include? Whose interests does this serve? My proposed work investigates the assumptions underlying Rio’s “gay-friendly” branding and tourism campaigns, and to what degree do these narratives of diversity and progress represent realities of marginalized communities. My research illustrates that these gay-friendly campaigns are paradoxical. These may seek to promote state-sponsored commitments to ideals of diversity, inclusion and equality that fit within an “Olympic legacy” of urban regeneration. However, in reality these urban development strategies aim to deflect criticism of the state’s violations of such ideals and even forge new forms of exclusion and inequality. Such

exclusions and inequalities are not only centered around class, but also sexual, gender, and racial identities. This selective incorporation of sexual minorities serves not only the interests of both Rio’s pro-growth urban agenda, but also the desires and fantasies of Western tourists who have long viewed Rio and Brazil as sites of sexual fantasy, home to bodies available for sexual consumption. My work helps explain how city planning agendas and the global tourist economy are organized along lines of class, race, gender, sexuality, and nationality. This work can also inform a growing transnational framework that decenters our current understandings of global LGBTQ identity politics, urban development, as well as urban “diversity”.

## Cultural Relevance and Political Power: The Importance of Public Opinion in the Ecuadorian Indigenous Mobilizations of the 1990s and 2000s

Calla Sneller



**Presenter: Calla Sneller**  
Advisor: Prof. Fernando Unzueta

After 500 years of subjugation, indigenous mobilizations in Ecuador in the 1990s and 2000s profoundly changed the lives of indigenous people nationwide. Ranging from the creation of effective social profiles and successful community organizing, these developments created a change in public consciousness that led to greater social and political inclusion of indigenous populations. A key area of questioning concerns how the subsequent elections of indigenous politicians swiftly changed the perception of indigenous identity. However, the previous research failed to examine the preceding growth of indigenous cultural relevance, which is an important precondition that made political power feasible.

The purpose of this study is to demonstrate the relationship between the steady increase in cultural relevance of the indigenous population in Ecuadorian society and the achievement of political power. The methods include content analysis to build an understanding of key events during the indigenous movements and archival research to uncover opinion pieces in newspapers that reflect public perception regarding indigenous culture during these times. By examining various newspapers, I will collect qualitative evidence that reflects the context leading up to political success. In order to further refine my analysis, I will use additional secondary sources to examine how cultural manifestations, including music and artisanal goods, became mainstream

and also demonstrate the increasing support for indigenous culture. Current progress in my research shows a deficit in cultural understanding before the mobilizations in the 1990s and a consistent increase in positive public opinion leading up to the acquisition of political power in 2004. Additionally, in the early 2000s, opinion pieces illustrated lowered feelings of racism and increased respect for the abilities of indigenous people. Therefore, this study gives context and analysis for indigenous movements worldwide through exemplifying that certain preconditions, such as elevating cultural relevance, allow for political success for indigenous groups.

## Governance Structures in Mexico's Water and Sanitation Upgrade Projects

Johanna Van Den Berg



**Presenter: Johanna van den Berg**

Advisor: Prof. Jesus Lara

Since 1950, the developing world has been urbanizing at unprecedented rates. While urbanization provides many opportunities for developing countries, the inability of many cities to keep up with infrastructure development is harmful to people and the environment. The purpose of this research project is to understand the connection between the governance of water and sanitation upgrades in Mexico and their long-term success. It examines factors that determine the success or failure of a project and how the involvement of the government, private organizations, and communities

affects those factors. The research project analyzes between five and ten projects from the World Bank that are focused on the infrastructural upgrades of water and sanitation systems in Mexico, seeking factors that determine success or failure, including the level of institutional involvement for government, private, and the community. A policy analysis model using this information demonstrates the effects of varying governance models on the factors for success. Preliminary findings of the research indicate that several of the factors for long-term success include: increase in water collection, increase in water consumption, increase in collected revenue, number of project goals completed, increased

coverage, and administrative capacity. The findings also suggest that government ability to pay back loans on projects and institutional strength have a large impact on the success or failure of the project. This project makes suggestions on how countries can think about administering the governance of water and sanitation upgrades, specifically, and infrastructural upgrades more generally, in order to result in the desired policy outcomes. The resulting policy analysis model will enable decision makers to frame their decisions for future infrastructural upgrading projects in developing countries with regard to their preferred outcomes.

## The Appalachian Project, Ohio

Brooke Walters, Raven Lynch, Madeline Stockwell



**Presenters: (in photo order)**

**Madeline Stockwell, Brooke Walters, Raven Lynch**

Advisor: Prof. Patricia Cunningham

The Appalachian Project, Ohio is a mixed-methods, interdisciplinary research study that aims to better understand the factors that affect Appalachian students' decisions and readiness about whether or not to pursue higher education. The major aim of this research is to provide a publicly available video documentary presenting our findings and a list of best practices and suggestions for educators and policy makers at the state and local level. Our research is motivated by our personal experiences as Appalachian students and Appalachian supporters. We hope our recommendations will make it eas-

ier for those Appalachian Ohio students who want to attend college to do so.

The Appalachian Project team's predominantly narrative approach to data collection relies on qualitative research in the form of recorded, one-on-one interviews and local site visits, supported by quantitative data to supplement information on local economies and education systems. There are approximately 3500 students at Ohio State who come from the 33 designated Appalachian Ohio counties that serve as possible participants. Though this is a substantial subject pool, we also find it important to conduct research beyond the university to improve the impact of the project and to encompass the population of affected communities within Appalachian Ohio. To date, project

members have collected background research on the region, conducted site visits to ten counties, and accumulated over 200GB of video interviews with community members.

We are exploring solutions to work toward creating a sustainable educational and economic atmosphere in Appalachian Ohio. The recent passage of the 50th year anniversary of the War on Poverty makes revisiting questions that center on the connection between economics and education particularly timely. By illuminating the economic and social challenges Appalachian students face when they choose to attend college, we hope to affect policies in a way that removes some of those obstacles.