Kosovo — Her dark eyes framed with age glisten with what seem to be tears that won’t fall. Lines delicately cascade down the pouting edges of her lips - The faint carvings of inescapable thoughts. Her despondent eyes belie her feigned smile, though, as almost everyone I’ve come across so far, her graciousness is sincere.

Her daughter is standing in the doorway, her arm hugging her mother’s waist. She gazes up, studying us as we are her. Her hair is long and

[continued on page 4]
Mark Juergensmeyer, director of the Orfalea Center, received the Unitas Award for Distinguished Public Service from Union Theological Seminary at a banquet ceremony in New York City on October 15. In presenting the award, the president of the Seminary cited him for his many publications that have brought to public consciousness the role of religion in the contemporary world. Juergensmeyer studied with the political theorist Reinhold Niebuhr at the Seminary at the same time that he was pursuing graduate studies in international affairs at the adjacent campus of Columbia University.


September 2007 took him to Salzburg, Austria where he was on the faculty of a seminar on “Challenges to the International Monetary System,” one of a series of Salzburg Global Seminars.

In May 2007, he once again was a visiting professor at the Institut d’Etudes Politiques (known as Sciences-Po) giving a series of lectures on the political economy of openness. That same month, he also gave invited lectures at the University of Amsterdam (Netherlands) and the London School of Economics (Britain) and also presented a paper on “The Euro in a Global Context: Challenges and Capacities” at a conference in London on “The Euro at Ten.”


His chapter is titled, “New Political Cultures of Opposition: What Future for Revolutions?” and assesses the ways in which the Zapatistas, the global justice movement, and the elected left-of-center governments in Venezuela, Bolivia, Ecuador, Uruguay, and elsewhere are finding new avenues for radical social change, different from the guerrilla insurrections of the last half of the twentieth century.

MAGIS students and faculty had the extraordinary opportunity to meet with 2006 Nobel Peace Prize recipient and revolutionary economist Muhammad Yunus when he visited Santa Barbara January 16, 2008.

Yunus’s new book, *Creating a World Without Poverty*, outlines his vision for an original business model that combines the power of free markets with the quest for a more humane world, and tells the inspiring stories of companies that are doing this work today. Yunus is the founder of Grameen Bank, a pioneer of microcredit: an economic movement that has helped lift millions of families around the world out of poverty.
NOVEMBER 20, 2007
I just returned to Dar es Salaam from Mbeya and Makambako in the Southern Highlands (on a 9 hour bus ride, the entirety of which I spent sitting on a pad on the hatch above the engine next to the driver because they sold my seat to someone else). All transportation hiccups aside, the trip was fascinating, and the more interviews I conduct, the more compelling access to affordable ACTs for malaria through the informal private sector and the need for a global subsidy of ACTs become for me...

NOVEMBER 12, 2007
For the second half of my Orfalea fellowship, I am happy to report that I’ve arrived safely in Tanzania and have begun my research for the Clinton Foundation’s HIV/AIDS initiative malaria project. I am tasked with conducting research on the Tanzanian private sector supply chain for anti-malarial drugs, to eventually develop a tool that CHAI and other organizations can use to arrive at appropriate suggested retail price of their subsidized ACT (the most effective malarial medicine) and determine how to best implement a distribution strategy for such medicines. The work is challenging but very rewarding... It is truly a unique and invaluable experience.

NOVEMBER 14, 2007
Tanzania has been great so far. The supply chain research has gone very well (visa issues and snafus here and there notwithstanding), and I’m leaving on another research trip tomorrow for one week in the southwest of Tanzania. My goal is to get a representative sample of the pricing practices of drug shops and regional wholesalers in malaria endemic regions within Tanzania to work on a model which will help other countries determine the end-user price of the drug that is being subsidized... It’s very challenging - but very interesting.

MAG&IS REPORTS
2008 kicked off with the return of our first cohort of Master of Arts in Global & International Studies students from internships far and wide, joining the class of 2009 on campus for the winter quarter. Spanning four continents, their experiences were undoubtedly enlightening, enriching, challenging, and sobering. Following are excerpts of letters from Master’s student Amanda Chen during her internship in Tanzania.

A customer with her baby in one of the drug stores surveyed by Amanda Chen.

Photo courtesy of Amanda Chen.

Amanda Chen after an interview with the shopowner and employee of a small drug store in Makambako.

Photo courtesy of Amanda Chen.

A group of school kids in Tanga.

Photo courtesy of Amanda Chen.
sun-lightened brown. An unconscious grin dimples her plump cheeks. Little of her mother is apparent in her. I wonder if when confronting a mirror, she's come to the same conclusion. If she looks to identify the commonalities between her face and her mother’s, forming from the unplaced features an evanescent image of her father.

Flora introduces herself as being from Pristina, and me as a friend from the United States who she’s showing around. She tells the woman that we study together in the United States and that soon I’ll begin an internship where I’ll focus on issues having to do with Kosovo, and that while I’m here I’d like to meet people from around Kosovo before entering an office.

The mother motions us to follow her inside. We do as she listlessly drifts down a narrow hall, her worn dress furling around her compact frame. The walls are an unadorned pale yellow. We turn a corner and are at once in the kitchen and the living space – the two are separated by the bisection of the tile and rug below. Her eyes shyly urge us to the couch – the sole seating in the room. With a half smile, she sits across from us on the floor, her knees to a side. She hides them beneath her dress, which is washed to a tracery. Her daughter heartily plops cross-legged beside her. The two other girls – our initial guides – sit on the floor beside their friend. The youngest nestles into the lap of her older sister.

They wait and Flora begins the conversation. She asks the mother how many children she has; what does she do for work; if she is close with her neighbors. She has a teenage boy and the daughter who is beside her. The town has formed a strong community. She doesn’t have enough land for a garden, but the neighbors gave her land, which her son works, growing vegetables. It’s hard, she says, taking care of the house and the children on her own. Her words choke. Her chin quivers as she strains to cool a fervid stir of feelings. “It’s hard,” she whispers, “to be a mother alone.” She can't talk about the war. A thickening silence supplants conversation.

Flora, removing her camera from her bag asks if it would be all right to take pictures. With a reserved enthusiasm the mother agrees, and the children quickly crowd together. This shared activity is much more comfortable than what had partly seemed an intrusive dig for insight.

The mother follows as we retrace our steps down the hall, through the door, and into evening. Shadows lace the contours of the nearby hills, accentuating their gentle ridges into golden veins. Serenity spreads the calm dusk, and all of Kosovo. This placidity, though, is but an opaque sheen, masking fathoms of loss.

On the drive from Pristina, Flora informed me that in such hills, feet discover landmines with an almost monthly regularity. Hills were the places of fighting; their height advantage and forests provided the best entrenchment. I’ll learn that behind these very hills the absent father and husband, along with all but fourteen of the village’s hundred twenty-eight men, was massacred. (Boys 13 years of age and over were defined as men by Serb forces.)
Kosovo [continued from page 4]

Upon reaching the gate we turn and repeatedly thank her. Away from her daughter who has run up the dirt path beyond earshot, the mother looks at us intently. She explains that the government gives her only 40 Euros a month, which is barely enough to live. She worries about food and the lives of her children. How different life is in her husband’s absence. She and her children wouldn’t have enough food to eat if her neighbors didn’t allot her a plot of land. This is revealed as if it were an embarrassing secret. Of everything she must feel, it is heartbreaking that embarrassment is a part. Flora translates on my behalf that her strength is inspiring, and says more in Albanian that I cannot understand.

We shake hands. I wish I could have done more than merely listen. I wish that an infinite amelioration of the past would accompany memory’s constant petrifaction – that goodbyes would be diffuse of worry.

Unfortunately for the people of Kosovo – those individuals who compose the pawns of international diplomats – the future is anything but certain. With the latest round of talks set to end December 2007, what will happen is anyone’s guess. The United States indicates its support for Kosovo, should the entity declare independence apart from a United National Security Council resolution – a move that after eight years of limbo, Kosovo leaders have said they are committed to make.

Some countries within the European Union maintain less resolve. Playing on this European cleft, Russia has hinted that it would interpret Kosovo’s independence as a precedent, which may be applied to regions in Georgia.

Also, the Kosovo issue is used to stoke ethnic tensions still prevalent in the Balkans. The Republika Srpska – with a varying degree of support from Serbia and beneath the shadow of Russia, feels sufficiently empowered to push their own agenda, albeit in opposition to the international community – is calling for greater autonomy in contrast to the constitution set up in Bosnia-Herzegovina by the Dayton Peace Accords. Again, by sparking more controversy in the Balkans, those weary of Europe’s deepening integration stand to gain, in some ill-perceived way.

I ask the mother if she’s hopeful for the day when Kosovo achieves independence. She says nothing, just shrugs.
The Orfalea Center will serve as the administrative home of a new multivolume international project, The Encyclopedia of Global Studies, to be published by Sage Publications. Orfalea Center director Mark Juergensmeyer and Helmut Anheier, director of the Center for Civil Society and the Center for Globalization and Policy Research at UCLA and currently a professor at the University of Heidelberg, will be co-editors of the project. Orfalea Center program director Victor Faessel will be the encyclopedia’s managing editor.

This is a remarkable opportunity to help make sense out of the contemporary process of globalization in society and culture around the world, and the many ways that the academic community has attempted to understand it. The four-volume Encyclopedia of Global Studies is the first of its kind and will set the standard for academic reference works in the rapidly growing field of global studies. It will cover a wide range of subjects, including intellectual approaches such as global sociology, political economy, world systems theory, peace and conflict studies, and communications; and global and transnational topics such as cross-border conflicts and terrorism, worldwide health crises and climate disruption, the planetary immigration patterns and new cultural diasporas, and the seemingly boundless global market, rapid communications, and transnational cyberspaces devised by technology and new media.

An editorial board consisting of international experts in the economic, political, social, and cultural forms of globalization will assure that the major areas are covered and the most reputable scholars are invited to contribute to the volumes. In addition, an advisory committee made up of the directors of the leading programs and centers of global studies around the world will help shape the contents of the volume and provide contacts for authors from their own and related institutions.

The Sage Encyclopedia of Global Studies is to be published in late 2009 or early 2010 and distributed worldwide.

UCSB Reads 2008: Globalization and Global Citizenship

UCSB chose the theme of globalization as the topic for its annual UCSB Reads program. Organized by the campus's Davidson Library in conjunction with the Santa Barbara City College Library and the Santa Barbara Public Library District, this year's book selection is *The Travels of a T-Shirt in the Global Economy: An Economist Examines the Markets, Power, and Politics of World Trade* by Pietra Rivoli of Georgetown University (Wiley & Sons, 2006).

UCSB Reads, by partnering with the Santa Barbara Public Library System and the SBCC Library, expands on the campus common reading experience to encompass the entire Santa Barbara community. The program engages the communities through conversations, lectures, readings, displays, and other activities that explore interdisciplinary issues which arise from the selected read. Copies of the book are distributed free to interested students, and faculty are encouraged to incorporate the book into their class curricula.

UCSB’s programming kicked off in January 2008. Numerous campus units, including the Orfalea Center and the Global & International Studies Program, are involved in organizing a series of public and student-focused events at UCSB and across greater Santa Barbara.

UCSB Reads aims to generate informed discussion of key issues by promoting the reading and discussion of books on a specific theme; encourage the exchange of ideas among members of the campus and Santa Barbara communities, and share a common intellectual experience; foster a new campus appreciation of the library and the role it plays in education and research; broaden community partnerships, particularly with the public library systems and corporate sponsors; and create a sense of fun and camaraderie on campus while addressing an important issue.

Faculty and students in various disciplines will be exploring the issues and topics covered in the selected book. Community events related to the book will include lectures, panel discussions, and workshops.

For more information on the program, visit the UCSB Reads website at http://ucsbreads.library.ucsb.edu/.
January 19, 2008, the Orfalea Center held a planning workshop at UCSB on the relation of religion to leadership training for non-profit, non-government international organizations (NGOs). The event, partly funded through a gift from the Henry Luce Foundation, was titled *A Workshop on Religion and International Affairs: Challenges for International NGOs*.

The workshop involved roughly two dozen participants, about half of them scholars in the areas of religion and international affairs, the other half professional international NGO leaders who deal with issues of religion. It is part of a larger project that aims to identify some of the issues relating to religion that are relevant to training leadership for international NGOs, including issues of cultural conflict and sensitivity that confront all humanitarian organizations working abroad.

The workshop was concerned with the role of religion in two ways: in the diverse cultural contexts that international NGOs might confront, and in the cultural assumptions — some of them related to religion — that NGO leaders might bring to their assignments. It raised a number of issues surrounding the role of religion in international NGOs that may be relevant to all NGOs, whether they are secular or religious. While the issues raised at the workshop are not equally relevant to all international NGOs, nor do all organizations respond to the issues in the same way, nonetheless, the workshop probed some of the crucial areas of concern that touch all organizations, such as whether international NGOs make a clear distinction between their roles in providing social services and in conveying social and cultural values; what international NGOs can do to understand and be sensitive to the cultural mores of other societies; and whether international NGOs can go too far in their efforts to adapt to local cultures.

The NGO participants in the workshop were chosen from a variety of international organizations, from those that have no religious affiliation—such as Direct Relief International and Human Rights Watch—to those that have a religious dimension even though their primary purpose might be to provide service regardless of faith, such as Catholic Relief Service, Islamic Relief, and the Hindu organization BAPS Charities (BAPS Swaminarayan Sanstha). The issues relating to religion that these organizations confront are emblematic of those addressed by international NGOs as a whole. Participating scholars ranged between those who are experts in religion and religious thought, and those who are concerned about general issues of international NGO organization and global civil society.

For the next stage in this project, a graduate student research team will assist in compiling a final report to include summaries and highlights of the workshop discussions, case studies, updated versions of material collected before the workshop, and further information recommended by participants at the event. The report, to be completed in June 2008, will be circulated to participants and interested scholars and NGO leaders in print, web, and CD-ROM formats with the goal of assisting in leadership training on the role of religion in international NGOs. Plans for further developing the project along lines discussed at the workshop are under consideration.
I had absolutely no interest in world affairs or politics until my freshman year at UCSB. It all changed after an Anthropology teacher I had that first week in September 2000, had described to the class the idea of the 'Holy Cow' in India and inspired the desire to learn how other people in the world live differently than we do. My box was terribly small at that point but I vowed then that I would try to live outside it. I switched majors from Theater to Global Study/French and eventually set out for my first overseas trip on an Education Abroad Program to Toulouse, France my junior year. Not only did I learn there how to communicate in a foreign language, which will forever facilitate communication with people I would never otherwise get to know, but I drank coffee with Senegalese friends, went to farmhouses of my French friend’s grandparents, and drank demi pêche with people 20 years my senior. And to think that just a year back I had never even heard of Senegal. All of a sudden, the world seemed a whole lot smaller. I did one more EAP program before I graduated from UCSB, as my travel appetite was whet and I craved what I deemed to be ‘the opposite’ of my experience in France. After spending a month in the Himalayas on an intensive Hindi immersion program, I moved to Delhi to practice and spend a few months enrolled in courses at Delhi University. Taking the opportunity to remain and travel in Asia, I then volunteered for a year with an NGO. At Butterflies, an organization that works for the empowerment of street and working children, I began a brand awareness campaign and fundraising program. Eventually, I switched focus to the western private sector and moved to London to explore possibilities. After a month of knocking on doors, I found a design company interested in sponsoring my work permit in a Marketing role. Since then, I have begun a hobby in travel writing and was published for the first time this year in India Today Travel Plus. I endeavor to create more stories along the way. Additionally, the politics and culture of Latin America has greatly sparked my soul and I have been studying Spanish for the past year in preparation for a move to Argentina next fall. It is at this time I will also begin applying for my graduate degree in International Affairs at a university in the U.S.

When asked what I want to do with my life, my generic response is to speak with people and eat their local flavors. My goal in traveling and learning languages stems from the insatiable craving to hear others’ stories and witness how differently people look at the world. There are numerous countries still on my agenda to live in and travel to, with delectable dishes to eat and wise faces to converse with. And I owe my foundation to the inspirational program of Global Studies that taught the value of becoming a global citizen through the passion of its staff that already were.