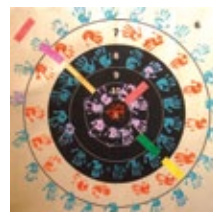
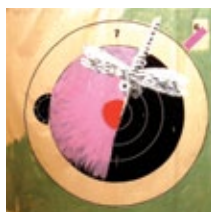




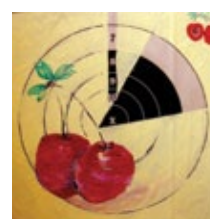
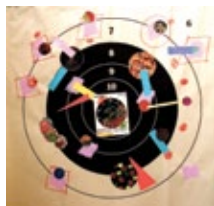
2010  
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The art that adorns this report is the  
work of Ingrid Butler and Dana Draper.  
The original paintings used six-by-six-foot  
rifle targets, transformed from symbols  
of violence into objects of beauty.

Profiles of HFG grantees and fellows were  
written by Shelby Grossman.

Design: Gina Rossi

### Photographs

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## Foreword

**TWO THOUSAND TEN** marks six years of steady progress under the leadership of HFG President Josiah Bunting III and his dedicated staff in carrying forward the vision of our benefactor, Harry Frank Guggenheim, as we endeavor to shed light on “Man’s Relation to Man.” Our board has been greatly strengthened during this period by the addition of six new directors of diverse and enormously impressive background, each of whom brings a unique perspective to our deliberations.

William G. Bardel was Associate Headmaster and Chief Financial Officer of the Lawrenceville School in Lawrenceville, N.J., until 2006. Previously he served as head of the Government Advisory Group of Lehman Brothers in London, which provided financial market guidance to developing nations. He joins the foundation board’s Investment Committee.

Colonel W. Patrick Lang is a retired officer who served in U.S. Military Intelligence and the U.S. Army Special Forces. An expert on the Middle East, he was the first Professor of the Arabic Language at West Point. In the Defense Intelligence Agency he was the Defense Intelligence Officer for the Middle East, South Asia, and Terrorism and later the first director of the Defense Humint Service. He is an analyst-consultant for many television and radio broadcasts. He joins the board’s Program Committee.

Lewis Lehrman has lectured widely on American history and economics. He was presented the National Humanities Medal at the White House in 2005. He is a member of the Advisory Committee of the Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission and the Lincoln Forum. He co-founded the Lincoln & Soldiers Institute at Gettysburg College and, with Richard Gilder, established the Gilder Lehrman Center for the Study of Slavery, Resistance and Abolition at Yale University. He serves on our board’s Program Committee.

Andrew Roberts’s most recent book is *A History of the English-Speaking Peoples*, which joins a list of award-winning histories and biographies of political figures and military strategists. As well as appearing regularly on British television and radio, Roberts writes for *The Sunday Telegraph* and reviews books for that newspaper as well as the *Spectator*, *Literary Review*, *Mail on Sunday*, and *Daily Telegraph*. He serves on the boards of several think tanks and public policy institutes. He is on the board’s Program Committee and its special committee on military history.

Brogann Sanderson graduated from the University of Virginia in Psychology, later earning a master’s degree in Social Services from Bryn Mawr College School of Social Work and Social Research. She has worked as a counselor, serving children with severe emotional and behavior disorders, a primary therapist for chemically dependent adolescents, and director of Counseling Services at the Pennington School in Pennington, N.J. I am also proud to say that she represents the fourth generation of the Guggenheim family to be involved in the foundation’s work. She serves on our Program Committee.

H. Kirk Unruh Jr. had a long and distinguished career in the U.S. Navy. While stationed at Pearl Harbor, he completed a master’s degree in American Studies. He left active duty in 1975, obtained another master’s, in Education, at Harvard, and was then recalled to active duty for extended periods



of service at the Naval Education and Training Center in Newport, while also working as an Admissions and Development professional at Princeton University. He commanded a wide variety of Navy surface warfare augmentation units, and from 1994 to 1998 was an instructor at the Navy Command Leadership School in Newport. He was promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral in 1999. He retired from the Navy in 2003 and subsequently became the Recording Secretary of Princeton. He joins the foundation's Program Committee.

Our longtime director James B. Edwards stepped down as an active participant in 2007 after 19 years of service. We are pleased that he has assumed the title of "Lifetime Director." Governor of South Carolina from 1975 to 1979, Dr. Edwards also served as the third U.S. Secretary of Energy, under President Ronald Reagan. He was then president of the Medical University of South Carolina from 1982 until his retirement 17 years later.

These additions to our board augment a group that was already replete with intelligent, conscientious, and involved overseers. I am very proud of the progress that has been made at the foundation in the service of Harry Guggenheim's aspiration to reduce violence by supporting scholarly research, in all disciplines, on its causes.

*Peter Lawson-Johnston*

**CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD**



## President's Statement

IN JANUARY 2011 Pembroke College, Cambridge University, will celebrate Harry Guggenheim's matriculation at the college — one hundred years ago. Pembroke is a jewel of a place: four hundred undergraduates and graduate fellows, three courts lined with rich gardens and virid borders, the chapel a perfectly realized vision of Christopher Wren's, and nearby a statue of the college's most famous alumnus, William Pitt the Younger — an academic prodigy of the 1770s, prime minister at age twenty-four, a man of peace whose tenure in office was dominated by the stern and unignorable offices of war — against Napoleon — war always intruding on the ordinary usages and pursuits and joys of peace.

Harry's devotion to the college was a lifelong refreshment to his spirit. His letters to the college's masters are full of filial gratitude. His generosity is recognized in a dormitory building that bears his name — and which does credit to the architectural heritage within which it was constructed, 80 years ago. It is recognized also, annually, by a gala dinner in his honor.

Harry's letters to his former tutors record his gratitude and ask for ways in which he can be helpful to the school to which he believed he owed his intellectual awakening. But they also talk of the coming of The War, of his flying lessons, his first airplane, his desire to enlist (which he did) and serve his country should it “go to war.” It did, Harry served, and he would serve again, as a reserve naval captain, in the war that farsighted commentators understood would follow the Great War almost inevitably. In a lifetime of peaceful enterprise and civic and business leadership, Harry Guggenheim's enduring preoccupation was the human predisposition to perform or to countenance acts of violence and to commit or support acts, enterprises, even policies of aggression. In long discussions with his familiars Charles Lindbergh, Robert Goddard, and James Doolittle, he pondered the question, eventually endowing a foundation that would devote its energies to carrying on, in an organized way, his early studies and by-now almost obsessive interest in the subject. He bequeathed his fortune to sustain its labors, instructing his heirs that this work be fundamentally diagnostic rather than prescriptive. This is fundamental to our purpose.

Like other research foundations, we sometimes fret about our limited ability to “influence policy” directly by making the fruits of our researches available for some immediate, demonstrably effective purpose. But that is not our mandate; the kind of research we underwrite and promote, like most research in our fields, works its way slowly, by accretion, by means and usages usually unremarked and rarely celebrated. Our projects are diffuse in the range of scholarly disciplines they represent: biological studies and social scientific and historical examinations of the causes of violence and, implicitly, the means by which these may be ameliorated, if not “cured.”

The past five years offer a fertile testimonial to the range and quality of our grants. Our program staff continue energetically to solicit high-quality proposals from a broad array of disciplines for our Dissertation Fellowship and Research Grant programs. In addition, they have nurtured foundation projects in areas of special interest to them. I describe just a sample here.

Karen Colvard, Program Director, devotes much of her attention to issues related to restorative justice and other post-conflict concerns. Our grantees in Uganda and Liberia are confronting the problems of rebuilding after warfare: concerns about punishment, reconciliation between victims and perpetrators, adjudication of local conflicts (mostly over land), and preventing future conflicts by addressing issues that fueled the wars and endeavoring to increase local prosperity and settle current disputes. To that end Karen has consulted with the Liberian TRC, the Uganda Amnesty Commission, and the Historical Memory and Reconciliation project and the People to People peace process in Uganda. With HFG funds she organized two meetings to introduce Liberians and Ugandans to South Africans with experience dealing with the same issues. She has participated in discussions of the International Criminal Court process, and the foundation funded a conference in Nairobi that engaged justice officials from Rwanda, Uganda, Kenya, and Sudan in analyzing the final report of grantee D.W. Nabudere's five-country study of traditional and international justice, which we co-funded with the Ford Foundation.

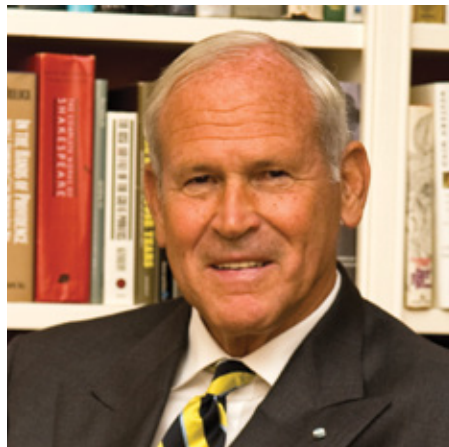
Karen has also been engaged in discussions of gender issues, in particular the problem of sexual violence in wars, with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and at a conference at Emory University on sexual conflict in postwar situations and a Salzburg Seminar on gender-based funding, which included discussion of gender violence in many contexts. In the near future she intends to invite some of the Salzburg Seminar participants to meet with scholars studying violence against women to discuss how funds can best be used to solve problems of violence. She will continue her interest in post-war problems with a view to preventing future wars, support scholars in Africa as they grapple with problems of violence on that continent, and contribute to the development of younger scholars in Africa.

Joel Wallman, Senior Program Officer, oversees The Harry Frank Guggenheim Symposium on Crime in America, held every year at the City University of New York's John Jay College. The foundation's book project on the remarkable decline in crime in the United States since the early 1990s—*The Crime Drop in America*—together with persistently inaccurate beliefs about crime held by the public, suggested the usefulness of an annual meeting at which criminologists, practitioners in the criminal justice system, and reporters covering crime could gather in an effort to improve the quality of crime journalism. The ends would be both a better-informed electorate and politicians who would craft legislation based more on facts and less on misapprehensions about crime and punishment. Our annual symposium, described in greater detail herein, has grown steadily in number of participants and the size of its audiences since its first session in 2005. The 2010 meeting had nearly 200 attendees. These included some 20 journalists, from diverse media outlets around the country, sponsored as H. F. Guggenheim Fellows, attending with the understanding that each, in turn, would produce at least one article informed by ideas, facts, and methods acquired at the symposium within three months of the meeting. These reporters uniformly report that the gathering is a valuable tutorial, especially given the drastically diminished training budgets of news organizations.

In recognition of our collaboration with Nassau County of Long Island, where Harry Guggenheim lived and to which he bequeathed his property, we have made a “good neighbor” grant to Professor Denton Watson of SUNY College at Old Westbury for his work editing the papers of Clarence Mitchell, a pioneer in civil rights and official of the NAACP. The papers are being published by Ohio University Press.

Finally, the foundation intends to begin a new program, this coming year, in grants to scholars and students of military history and the history of war. As many as five such awards will be made annually, the successful candidates chosen by a committee led by the historian Catherine Merridale (*Night of Stone; Ivan’s War*) and including historian Andrew Roberts (*Masters and Commanders; Salisbury*) of our board and Brigadier General Charles F. Brower (*World War II in Europe*), former History chairman at West Point and Professor of International Relations at the Virginia Military Institute. The field of military history, once a staple of historical studies in our universities, and still commanding broad interest among the lay public, remains a fertile source of knowledge, and perhaps of wisdom, of the causes of armed conflict and the behaviors of men and states that commit themselves to this ultimate, however tragic, means of settling the issues that divide them.

*Josiah Bunting III*  
**PRESIDENT**





# Research Grants 2006 – 2010

**Enrique D. Arias** (Political Science, City University of New York, John Jay College). Violence and politics in Latin America and the Caribbean: A comparative study of Kingston, Jamaica. 2009.

**S  verine Auteserre** (Political Science, Barnard College). Seeing like a peace-builder: An ethnography of international intervention. 2010.

**Linda Booij** (Clinical Psychology, University of Montreal). Epigenetic influences on the development of the serotonin system in humans: A mechanism of risk for chronic aggressive behavior. 2010.

**Denise Brennan** (Anthropology, Georgetown University). Life after trafficking: Resettlement after forced labor and servitude in the U.S. 2008.

**Emanuele Castano and Bernhard Leidner** (Psychology, New School for Social Research). When we torture: Moral and pragmatic arguments for and against torture, and their effect on public support for redressing past and preventing future injustice. 2010.

**Tapera Knox Chitiyo** (Institute for Southern African Military Research). A history of violence in Zimbabwe: 1890 – present. 2006.

**Ethan D. Clotfelter** (Biology, Amherst College). Endocrine disruption of aggression: What we can learn about humans by studying fish. 2006.

**David Cunningham** (Sociology, Brandeis University). White hoods and Tar Heels: The rise and fall of the civil-rights-era Ku Klux Klan. 2006.

**Anthony Di Fiore and Andres Link** (Anthropology, New York University). Warfare and coalitionary violence in nonhuman primates: Spider monkeys as a model for understanding the evolution of human aggression and sexual coercion. 2010.

**David Fraser** (Law and Social Theory, University of Nottingham). Australian war crimes trials of the 1980s and 1990s: Law confronts the Shoah. 2007.

**Kajsa Ekholm Friedman** (Social Anthropology, Lund University). The involution of violence: Social disintegration, cosmological crisis and child witchcraft in the Congo region. 2006.

**Joel H. Garner** (Joint Center for Justice Studies, Inc.). Does prosecution reduce violence between intimate partners? Analyzing the available evidence. 2006, 2007.

**Robert Gerwarth** (History, University of Oxford). White terror: Paramilitary violence in interwar Central Europe. 2006, 2007.

**Douglas Gibler** (Political Science, University of Alabama). Bordering on peace: Democracy, territorial issues, and conflict. 2008.

**Sandra J. Gray** (Anthropology, University of Kansas). Forgotten: Deaths and life in a little war. 2006.

**Alexander Gribanov** (Soviet and European History, Bentley College). Terror on the record in the Soviet Union: The history of the *Chronicle of Current Events*. 2009.

**J  zsef Haller** (Biology, Institute of Experimental Medicine, Budapest). The behavioral, neural, and pharmacological specificity of different forms of abnormal aggression in rats. 2005, 2006.

**Anthony R. Harris** (Criminology, University of Maryland). From intentional injury through homicide: Exploring race differences in the sequelae of criminal assault. 2009, 2010.



**Michael Hechter and Steven Pfaff** (Sociology, Arizona State University and University of Washington). Social order and the genesis of rebellion: A study of mutiny in the Royal Navy, 1740–1820. 2009, 2010.

**Saida Hodžić** (Women and Gender Studies, George Mason University). Of rebels, spirits, and social engineers: The problems with ending female genital cutting. 2009, 2010.

**Peter Holquist** (History, University of Pennsylvania). “By right of war”: The discipline and practice of international law in imperial Russia, 1868–1917. 2008.

**Saïbou Issa** (History, University of Ngaoundere). Bandit careers and career bandits: A history of criminal labor in Sub-Saharan Africa. 2008.

**Valli Kalei Kanuha** (Sociology, University of Hawaii at Manoa). Voices from the margin: A study of violence against women of color and other minority status women in the U.S. from 1975 to the present. 2008, 2009.

**Laleh Khalili** (Politics, University of London, School of Oriental and African Studies). State of incarceration: Sovereignty, violence and prisons in the Middle East. 2007.

**José Luis Ledesma** (Contemporary History, University of Zaragoza). Controlling violence in wartime? Power centralization and economization of republican violence in the Spanish Civil War. 2009, 2010.

**Barbara C. Leigh** (Epidemiology, University of Washington, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Institute). Drinking and crime: A case-crossover analysis. 2006.

**Lianjiang Li** (Political Science, Hong Kong Baptist University). Local government violence and rights struggles in contemporary rural China. 2006.

**Matthew Lieberman** (Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles). An fMRI study of genetic, neural, and psychological mechanisms linking social rejection to aggression. 2007, 2008.

**Suzanne Maman** (Public Health, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill). The intersections of HIV and violence among youth in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. 2004, 2008.

**Mahmood Mamdani** (Political Science, Columbia University). Political identity and political violence: A comparative study of Sudan and Nigeria. 2007, 2009.

**James Manor** (Commonwealth Studies, University of London). The declining power of caste hierarchy in rural India: Implications for patterns of dominance, increasing violence, and the democratic process. 2010.

**Ruth Marshall-Fratani** (University of Paris, Sorbonne). “The War of ‘Who is Who’”: Youth, belonging and the crisis of citizenship in the Côte d’Ivoire. 2006.

**Eugene Martin and Donald Pfaff** (Neuroscience, Rockefeller University). Antisense gene therapy to decrease aggression without altering behavioral arousal. 2007, 2008.

**Patricia L. McCall** (Sociology, North Carolina State University). Longitudinal and contextual analyses of violent crime in the European Union. 2009, 2010.

**Edward Miguel** (Economics, University of California, Berkeley). War and economic development in Vietnam and Sierra Leone. 2005, 2006.

**Kerby A. Miller** (History, University of Missouri). Religious demography and conflict in Ireland, 1659–1926. 2006, 2007.

**Harvey Molotch** (Sociology, New York University). Strategic observers underground: How they see trouble and what they do next. 2005, 2006.

Grantee  
Profile:  
**Suzanne  
Maman**

Suzanne Maman and her colleagues at the Muhimbili University College of Health Science in Tanzania were brainstorming about ways to recruit study participants sensitively and humanely. They wanted to interview women who had tested positive for HIV, but they knew it wasn't right to enroll women immediately after they had received this news.

Maman and the Muhimbili team eventually decided to interview potential participants during pre-test counseling. They would make it clear that if the woman tested negative, there would be no follow-up from a researcher. "Though it complicated things, we felt we couldn't conduct the enrollment after they had been tested. There's too much else going on at that point," Maman said.

An assistant professor at The University of North Carolina—Chapel Hill's School of Public Health, Maman received an HFG research grant to study why women infected with HIV experience higher rates of intimate partner violence than women not infected. Is this difference explained by high pre-existing levels of violence in relationships, or by violent experiences after diagnosis and disclosure of the woman's HIV infection to her partner?

Maman became interested in public health while studying in Kenya as an undergraduate. She worked in a rural community on a nutrition project for her independent study. After graduating, she entered a public health master's program and found herself drawn back to Kenya for a year-long internship working in a women's health and nutrition study with the University of Nairobi. She then moved to a research project on HIV prevention, training her Kenyan colleagues in qualitative research methodology. "I became interested in the gender dynamics of being tested and learning your HIV status and having to share your status with your partner." Around the same time, research articles were coming out highlighting the negative social outcomes of status disclosure. Some women were experiencing violence or being abandoned.

Maman later explored this topic as part of her Ph.D. dissertation, discovering that women infected with HIV were more likely than those not infected to have experienced violence since childhood. And, surprisingly, most women who shared their HIV status with their partner experienced support and understanding, while most who chose not to share their status cited fear of a violent reaction from their partner.

Maman's experience gathering data on violence has helped her refine strategies to ensure that terms are being translated accurately and interviewer and interviewee are on the same page. Before even attempting to measure violence, Maman and her team asked Tanzanian men and women to describe conflicts in their relationships. "We asked them to narrate for us the last time that they and their partner had an argument. What triggered it? Who else was involved in the argument? If there was violence involved, we asked them a series of questions about that."

From these conversations the researchers learned about norms regarding the use of violence and the language Tanzanians use to talk about violence. This knowledge was then incorporated into the questions interviewers



Suzanne Maman  
(at right) and  
colleagues

used when talking with women infected with HIV. “We needed to talk about specific violent acts, like experiences with slapping and hitting and kicking, rather than using an open-ended question such as ‘Have you ever experienced violence in your life?’ because there were so many different norms around the use of violence. We wanted to capture the actual physical experience of violence.”

Maman has confronted many ethical issues while designing research plans, in addition to the recruitment challenge. “Any kind of research on violence raises all sorts of protection issues,” Maman said, “and when you add the HIV component, it basically pushes every button and sensitive issue you can imagine.” The biggest challenge for Maman has been ensuring that there are psychosocial services to which the researchers can refer the study participants, if needed.

A major ethical concern is confidentiality. If a woman speaks about violence in her relationship, and her partner finds out, the researchers have placed the woman at risk of further violence. “One of the things we learned is that the Tanzanian capital, Dar es Salaam, is a relatively small city. Inevitably there are going to be some clients who come through the door that one of our interviewers or counselors knows,” Maman said. In these situations the client is assigned a different interviewer, even if she says she is comfortable speaking with the interviewer she knows.

After completing her HFG-funded work, Maman hopes to focus on HIV treatment availability. She wants to look at the dynamics of a woman’s decision whether to get treatment and the implications of whether her partner is aware of this decision.

**Toni Naco Del Hoyo** (Science of Antiquity and the Middle Ages, Autonomous University of Barcelona). “Horrors of war” during the Roman expansion to the Hellenistic world: The impact of war economy on civilians, 88–63 B.C. 2007.

**Michael S. Neiberg** (History, University of Southern Mississippi). A transnational history of the road to the Great War, 1871–1914. 2009.

**Moses E. Ochonu** (History, Vanderbilt University). History, politics, and ethno-religious conflicts in the Nigerian middle belt. 2009.

**Kevin Lewis O’Neill** (Diaspora and Transnational Studies, University of Toronto). Two ways out: Christianity, security, and Mara Salvatrucha. 2010.

**Elizabeth Levy Paluck** (Psychology, Princeton University). Entertaining, informing, discussing: How do media spread messages of peace and violence? 2009.

**Andrew V. Papachristos** (Sociology, University of Massachusetts, Amherst). The diffusion of lethal and non-lethal violence in gang networks. 2010.

**Elaine Frantz Parsons** (History, Duquesne University). Klan violence/ local violence in Reconstruction-era Union County: A social network analysis. 2009.

**Roger Petersen** (Political Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology). The strategic use of emotion in violent conflict. 2006, 2007.

**Jeremy Prestholdt** (History, University of California, San Diego). Heroing Osama: State repression and the politics of youth marginality in postcolonial Kenya. 2006.

**Ashok S. Rai** (Economics, Williams College). The economic effects of religious and caste riots in South India. 2008.

**Valli Rajah** (Sociology, City University of New York, John Jay College). Negotiating cultural constructions of domestic violence: Drug-involved women engage, resist and reframe discourses of a social problem. 2005, 2006.

**Charles Ritter** (History, College of Notre Dame of Maryland). Sexual justice in the American Civil War. 2005, 2006.

**Lloyd M. Sachikonye** (Development Studies, University of Zimbabwe). When a state turns on its citizens: Political culture and institutionalized violence. 2009.

**Yasmin Saikia** (History, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill). My body is in pain: Understanding gendered violence in the 1971 liberation war of Bangladesh. 2004, 2006.

**Ricardo D. Salvatore** (History, Torcuato Di Tella University). Socio-political violence and state legal culture: State formation and subaltern rights in Argentina, 1870–1955. 2006, 2007.

**Allan Silver** (Sociology, Columbia University). Civil and military society in America, 1945–2005. 2006, 2007.

**Neal Simon** (Biology, Lehigh University). Soy, the brain, and aggression: Cellular and molecular mechanisms. 2005, 2006.

**Jonny Steinberg** (Journalism, Institute for Security Studies, Pretoria). Diaspora and conflict: The Liberians of Staten Island. 2008, 2009.

**Svetlana Stephenson** (International Comparative Sociology, London Metropolitan University). Violent street groups and organized crime in Russia. 2005, 2006.

Grantee  
Profile:  
**Jonny  
Steinberg**

*“Those gunshots are the sound of poachers, people who come onto my land to shoot my game. I want to issue a public warning here today. From now on, if I find an armed poacher on my property, I will arrest him.”*

*Mitchell’s words were really aimed at two or three people in the audience: the Izita representatives, the ones who would go to Langeni and report what he had said. His words were chosen carefully. Why would he only arrest poachers, rather than those who stole his vegetables or rustled his cattle? Why did he narrow it down so finely? Essentially, he was telling the people of Langeni that his guns were drawn, that he would spill blood to defend his land. A farmer cannot kill an unarmed trespasser on his land and get away with it. But an armed poacher, a man shot to death with a gun in his hand on somebody else’s property — that is a different story. Mitchell was saying that if he could kill someone on his land, lawfully, he would do it.*

*“They knew what ‘arrest’ meant,” he told me. “There was no need to spell it out.”*

This excerpt from *Midlands* (2002), Jonny Steinberg’s first book, shows the subtleties and tensions in the relationship between white farm owners and black farm workers in post-apartheid South Africa. On the surface *Midlands* is an investigation into the murder of the son of Arthur Mitchell, a farm owner. But Steinberg’s probing takes him far deeper, examining distrust, anger, and secrets across race, culture, and class.

Steinberg has received two research grants from the Harry Frank Guggenheim Foundation. The first was for *Midlands*. The more recent grant has supported research on a topic that might seem unrelated: How the 5,000 to 7,000 Liberians living in Staten Island, New York, many of whom are former adversaries in Liberia’s 14-year civil war — and all of whom were affected by it — are getting on with each other, and the extent to which Liberia’s Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), an effort to promote justice and healing in the war’s aftermath, has affected relations in this expatriate community.

Steinberg sees a fundamental similarity between these two HFG projects. Both on South African farms and among Liberians in Staten Island, “people are trying to get over conflict with one another, people who are deeply suspicious of each other.”

During his research for *Midlands*, Steinberg learned “how ignorant people were of one another across racial boundaries, particularly white people of black people. Coming from the city I had this mythologized view of the countryside. I thought that there may be a lot of hatred but there’s also a lot of mutual insight. People have lived side by side for generations and I thought they understood one another, and it was quite surprising to find that that wasn’t so. People were living on each other’s doorsteps, on each other’s land, and were absolutely clueless about one another. It was an extraordinary thing.”



Jonny Steinberg

His recent focus on Liberians stems from an interest in “what happens to civil war when it’s taken in peoples’ heads across the ocean. Do people get trapped in the moment of their flight, freeze their country’s problems, and take them abroad and fight them out there? Or does the quest to become an immigrant somewhere else dissipate conflict? It was fortuitous—and fortunate—that the TRC was coming to the community . . . it was the perfect vehicle to explore those things.”

Steinberg found that Liberians in Staten Island were deeply suspicious of the TRC volunteers who wanted to take statements about wartime experiences. Liberians were mostly indifferent to this formal reconciliation effort, and only a small percentage of them provided testimony to the volunteers. Steinberg wants to know what implications this might have for the quest of other TRCs to involve diaspora communities in post-conflict efforts back in the home country.

Steinberg has had an unusual career path. He grew up in Johannesburg and became interested in politics through a teacher who used English and African literature to teach about apartheid. Steinberg became active in the anti-apartheid movement, and was finishing up his master’s degree as apartheid came to an end in 1994. He earned a Rhodes Scholarship and went on to get a doctorate in political theory from Oxford University. But instead of entering academia he returned to South Africa, where he worked as a columnist for a national newspaper. “Writing for a broad audience was something I needed to do,” Steinberg said.

He has written three books since *Midlands*. *The Number* provides a social history of crime and punishment in Cape Town through the story of a prison gangster. *Sizwe’s Test* follows a young South African reluctant



to be tested for HIV, despite the availability of free treatment. And *Thin Blue* treats the relationship between police and public in the new South Africa. Steinberg decided to branch out from South Africa after a friend who worked with Liberians in Staten Island “described the community so evocatively that it seemed irresistible.”

In 2008 Steinberg traveled to Liberia, where he met with the country’s TRC commissioners. This was part of an HFG-funded initiative supporting an African dialogue on reparations, which was then a timely and sensitive issue in Liberia. Almost all Liberians were in some way victims of their country’s 1989–2003 civil war. How, then, should the government decide who deserves reparations? How could the government ensure that reparations promote reconciliation and not lead to new conflict? Should reparations be distributed to individuals or to communities? And what shape might reparations take for those in the Liberian diaspora?

During these meetings Steinberg addressed the last question. He described the Liberians in Staten Island as a community that has been pushed around for the past two decades, often having little say about where they live and what they do. Many Liberians in the U.S. have a tenuous immigration status. Reparations could involve free legal assistance so that Liberians understand their rights in the U.S. and develop legal strategies to make their permanent home in the country of their choice.

Steinberg is unusual among HFG grantees in that he has never had a permanent institutional affiliation. The research grants have given him the opportunity to work full time on his books. Steinberg: “It’s foundations like H.F. Guggenheim that make it possible to keep working very hard at what I think I do best.”

**Scott Straus** (Political Science, University of Wisconsin, Madison). Killing campaigns: The origins and dynamics of mass violence in Africa. 2008, 2009.

**Magdalena Teter** (History, Wesleyan University). An anatomy of sectarian violence: Jews and Christians in pre-modern Poland. 2007.

**Peter Verbeek** (Psychology, Miyazaki International College). The development of normal and abnormal aggression in fighting fish, *Betta splendens*. 2008.

**Andres Villarreal** (Sociology, University of Texas at Austin). Women's economic status and the risk of intimate partner violence in Mexico. 2006.

**Loïc Wacquant** (Sociology, University of California, Berkeley). "Peculiar institutions": Racial rule and violence in the United States. 2006.

**Tim Wadsworth** (Sociology, University of Colorado, Boulder). What's behind the increase? Explaining recent trends in suicide among African American males. 2008.

**Elisabeth Jean Wood** (Political Science, Yale University). Sexual violence during war: Understanding variation. 2007, 2008, 2009.



Dissertation  
Fellowships  
2005 – 2010

**Diana Keown Allan** (Anthropology, Harvard University). The politics of witness: Violence, memory and uncertain states of belonging among Palestinian refugees in Lebanon. 2005.

**Ana Maria Arjona** (Political Science, Yale University). Insurgent state building. 2007.

**Sepideh Bajracharya** (Social Anthropology, Harvard University). A country of hearsay and rumor: Vigilantism, rumor, and the moral sanction to rule urban Nepali neighborhoods. 2007.

**Waitman Beorn** (History, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill). Descent into darkness: Wehrmacht complicity in the Holocaust in Belarus, 1941. 2010.

**Mark T. Berg** (Criminology, University of Missouri, St. Louis). Understanding the persistence of the victim-offender overlap: Modeling causal mechanisms across place and time. 2008.

**Rezarta Bilali** (Psychology, University of Massachusetts at Amherst). The effect of group identity on memories of past conflict. 2008.

**Leo James Blanken** (Political Science, University of California, Davis). Conquest or commerce: Domestic institutions and the use of force in the international system. 2005.

**Christopher Blattman** (Economics, University of California, Berkeley). The impact of war on young ex-combatants and the determinants of reintegration success: A study of children and youth in Northern Uganda. 2006.

**Erin Casey** (Social Work, University of Washington). Predicting sexual assault perpetration among adolescent boys: The role of individual and social network factors. 2006.

**Jonathan D. Caverley** (Political Science, University of Chicago). A rational theory of democratic militarism. 2007.

**Sabina Cehajic** (Psychology, University of Sussex). Dealing with the past of intergroup violence: Psychological reactions to collective wrongdoings. 2007.

**Sreeparna Chattopadhyay** (Anthropology, Brown University). Private pain: Examining domestic violence in a slum in Mumbai. 2006.

**Nick Copeland** (Anthropology, University of Texas at Austin). Bitter earth: Violence, development and the disfiguration of Mayan political resurgence in post-revolutionary Guatemala. 2006.

**Stephanie Cousineau** (History, University of Calgary). Ruthless war: A comparative analysis of German and American unrestricted submarine warfare campaigns of World War II. 2006.

**Robert Dale** (History, Queen Mary, University of London). Life after war: The demobilization and postwar adjustment of Red Army veterans in Leningrad region, 1944–1950. 2009.

**Mark Doyle** (History, Boston College). Fighting like the devil for the sake of God: Protestants, Catholics, and the origins of violence in Belfast, 1850–1870. 2005.

**Hussein Anwar Fancy** (History, Princeton University). Boundary-crossing, boundary-making: Muslim and Christian mercenaries in the Western Mediterranean (1213–1327). 2006.

**William Feldman** (Politics and International Relations, Oxford University). War and privatization. 2010.

**Karin Friederic** (Anthropology, University of Arizona). Frontiers of violence: Women's rights, intimate partner violence, and the state in Ecuador. 2009.

Fellow  
Profile:  
**Ana  
Arjona**

When the Lord's Resistance Army, a rebel group once active primarily in Uganda, captured a town, it would loot food and weapons, abduct children to serve as soldiers or sex slaves, and engage in other parasitic activities. By contrast, when the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia captures a town, it often behaves more like a government than a marauding predator—in one area of Colombia it even created an office for civilian complaints and issued identity cards. What explains this difference in how insurgent groups treat civilians?

Ana Arjona, who recently completed her Ph.D. in Yale's Department of Political Science, hopes to answer this question. With the support of an HFG Dissertation Fellowship, Arjona studied how armed groups approach civilian rule, how civilians respond to these approaches, and how the militants then adjust their style of rule. The project included a comparison of armed groups and civilian interactions in two regions, survey data from almost 1,400 individuals, and in-depth interviews.

Why did she pick Colombia as her case study? A native of Colombia, she was intimately familiar with the country's history and also had a strong network of friends and colleagues throughout the country. Yet the choice reflects methodological advantages as well. Colombia has extraordinary regional variation in exploitable natural resources, topography, and ethnicity. There are several types of armed groups operating within the country, including left-wing guerilla groups and right-wing paramilitaries, with variation in power structures within each of these categories. "I can control for some things, like historical patterns and politics and economics," Arjona said, "and exploit variation in other variables."

Arjona acknowledges the limitations of her case selection. Because she looked at only one country, she is careful not to overstate the external validity of her theories. And she sees a potential drawback to being Colombian: "Sometimes, without knowing it, you have attachments to preconceptions about things, or you haven't been able to question explanations for things that someone who is not from the country probably can question more easily."

Among other insights, Arjona found that even when an armed group has the capacity to dominate and coerce a population, it often will choose not to do this. The group's long-term interests usually are better served by developing a social contract with the community they want to rule: "We don't often see the two extremes that have been presented in newspapers about how wars are fought—one being that armed groups only use coercion to get civilians to provide the cooperation they need, and the other that armed groups are freedom fighters who civilians adore and support out of ideological preference. Most war zones develop a different type of social order that lies somewhere between these two."

Arjona found support for her theory that the approach an armed group takes to civilian rule depends on the quality of institutions in a community at the time the group arrives. Armed groups will employ "whatever social order allows the group the maximum capacity to interfere with local actors and exploit political, economic, and logistical resources without civilian



Ana Arjona

resistance,” she argues. “That resistance depends on the quality of the community’s institutions.”

When presenting findings of her research, Arjona has been encouraged by the positive responses from Colombian non-governmental organizations. At one conference a Colombian working with indigenous communities said that the theoretical framework Arjona presented helped him understand the back-and-forth relationships between armed groups and some of the communities he worked with.

Arjona sees her work as filling two gaps in civil war research. First, previous studies of war zones focus on violence. Arjona says that even where there is violence, there are nonviolent interactions as well, and these interactions have important consequences for civilians. Second, previous civil war research has portrayed civilians as either politically motivated supporters of armed groups or powerless victims. She does not deny that being a civilian trapped in a war zone is difficult, and often horrible, but her research finds that civilians are not without agency as well. Some described how they succeeded in meeting with a commander and demanding respect for their community. Her informants wanted to convey to her their autonomy and the courage that helped them to negotiate an extremely difficult circumstance.

When Arjona started graduate school she planned to study the consequences of civil war. She was considering a comparative study of the effectiveness of post-conflict reconciliation approaches. But after exploring this topic she realized that before understanding the consequences of a civil war, it was essential to understand what actually happens to individuals and communities in the midst of one.

“Analyzing post-conflict situations should be the work I am doing after I really delve into the dynamics of war,” Arjona said. In a future project she intends to trace the consequences of the different ways civilians experience war: What are the ramifications of the alternative ways that armed groups treat the local populace for the unfolding of postwar challenges and opportunities?



**Andrew Gilbert** (Anthropology, University of Chicago). State-making, state-breaking: Refugee return and the political geography of Bosnia-Herzegovina. 2005.

**Eric James Haanstad** (Anthropology, University of Wisconsin-Madison). Constructing state order: An ethnography of the Thai police. 2005.

**Curtis Jackson-Jacobs** (Sociology, University of California, Los Angeles). Tough crowd: An ethnographic study of physical fighting. 2005.

**Pablo Kalmanovitz** (Political Science, Columbia University). After the war: Reestablishing rights and institutions. 2009.

**Erin Kinnally** (Psychology, University of California, Davis). Genetic and developmental risk factors for impulsivity and aggression in Rhesus macaques. 2006.

**Miguel La Serna** (History, University of California, San Diego). The corner of the living: Local power relations and indigenous perceptions in Ayacucho, Peru, 1940–1985. 2007.

**Charles Laurie** (Sociology, University of Oxford). Political violence in Zimbabwe's land seizure era. 2008.

**Adria Lawrence** (Political Science, University of Chicago). Against empire: Nationalist mobilization in the decolonization era. 2006.

**James Lenaghan** (History, Ohio State University). "Their religion is rebellion, their faith is faction": State religion and the etiology of insurgent violence in Ireland and Poland-Lithuania, 1569–1649. 2010.

**Benjamin Lessing** (Political Science, University of California, Berkeley). The logic of armed violence in drug wars. 2010.

**Evangelos Liaras** (Political Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology). The failed promise of electoral engineering in Northern Ireland, Turkey, Sri Lanka, and Ghana. 2008.

**Christopher J. Lyons** (Sociology, University of Washington). Social (dis) organization and racially motivated crime in Chicago. 2005.

**Sarah Mathew** (Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles). A causal understanding of warfare, based on the origins of human cooperation: Case study of cattle-raiding among Turkana pastoralists in Kenya. 2010.

**Mary Ashburn Miller** (History, Johns Hopkins University). Nature's fury: Violence and natural metaphor in the rhetoric of the French Revolution. 2008.

**Eduardo Moncada** (Political Science, Brown University). The business and conflict of criminality. 2010.

**Barton A. Myers** (History, University of Georgia). Controlling chaos: Unionists, military policy, and irregular warfare in confederate North Carolina. 2008.

**Christine Nutter** (Comparative Human Development, University of Chicago). Between local ethics and state aspirations: Child corporal discipline in rural Morocco. 2010.

**Hisyar Ozsoy** (Anthropology, University of Texas at Austin). From conflict to compromise: Multiculturalism and the renegotiation of Kurdish political identities in Turkey. 2008.

**Silvia Pasquetti** (Sociology, University of California, Berkeley). Organized refugees and fragmented citizens: A comparative ethnography of group formation and violence across the green line. 2010.

**James Stephen Pile** (Anthropology, Princeton University). Contemporary warfare in the New Guinea Highlands. 2005.

**Emily Putnam-Hornstein** (Social Welfare, University of California, Berkeley). Do “accidents” happen? An examination of injury mortality among maltreated children. 2010.

**Alexandra Scacco** (Political Science, Columbia University). Who riots and why? Explaining individual participation in ethnic violence in Nigeria. 2008.

**Jonah Schulhofer-Wohl** (Political Science, Yale University). Dynamics of civil wars: The causes and consequences of subsidies to armed groups. 2010.

**Ozge Serin** (Anthropology, Columbia University). Sovereignty and sacrificial violence: The death fast movement in Turkey 2000–2007. 2009.

**Taylor Corpus Sherman** (History, University of Cambridge). Punishing collective action in India, 1919–1956: The politics of human rights and state violence. 2005.

**Cristina Soriano** (History, New York University). Rumors of revolution: The influence of Caribbean turmoil in Venezuelan political culture (1790–1810). 2007.

**Paul Staniland** (Political Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology). Explaining cohesion, fragmentation, and control in insurgent and paramilitary groups. 2009.

**Joshua M. Stein** (History, University of California, Los Angeles). The right to violence: Assault prosecution in New York, 1780–1840. 2008.

**Eric C. Steinhart** (History, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill). Ethnic Germans and the Holocaust: Nazifying the Black Sea Germans, 1941–1944. 2009.

**Yektan Turkeyilmaz** (Cultural Anthropology, Duke University). Claiming victimhood, creating nations: The ethno-nationalist conflict in Eastern Anatolia. 2008.

**Jeffrey T. Ward** (Criminology, University of Florida). An assessment of deterrent and labeling effects for violent offending subpopulations: A contemporary methodological approach. 2009.

**Scott Leon Washington** (Sociology, Princeton University). Blood-bound: A history of the crystallization of the one-drop rule in the United States, 1890–1935. 2005.

**Christopher Wildeman** (Sociology, Princeton University). Parental imprisonment, the prison boom, and the inter-generational transmission of stigma and disadvantage. 2007.

**Stacey Philbrick Yadav** (Political Science, University of Pennsylvania). Islamist political parties and the remaking of democracy: Hizb Allah and al-Islah in comparative perspective. 2006.

**Murat Yuksel** (Sociology, Columbia University). Forced migration and politics of internal displacement in the making of modern Turkey, 1923–1950. 2005.

**Sarah Zukerman** (Political Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology). Guns, politics, or bankruptcy: Disentangling the determinants of armed organizations’ post-war trajectories. 2009.

Fellow  
Profile:  
**Christopher  
Wildeman**

What are the chances that a child born in the United States will have a parent imprisoned before the child's fourteenth birthday? How does this risk vary by race and the parents' education level? What is the effect of parental incarceration on children's aggressive behavior in childhood?

For the past five years, Christopher Wildeman has worked to answer these questions. Wildeman is a Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Health and Society Scholar at the University of Michigan and an Assistant Professor of Sociology at Yale University as of the 2010 academic year. He received a Harry Frank Guggenheim Foundation fellowship in 2008 to complete his dissertation, "Parental Incarceration, the Prison Boom, and the Intergenerational Transmission of Stigma and Disadvantage."

Wildeman found that black children born in 1990 in the U.S. had a one-in-four chance of having a parent imprisoned by the child's fourteenth birthday. He learned as well that a father's incarceration substantially increased aggressive behavior among boys, but not girls. And he showed that increases in male and female imprisonment rates increase infant mortality rates.

"It seems there's a group of Americans that are falling farther and farther behind," Wildeman observed. "And I think being able to document that empirically is really important. Trying to establish basic descriptive differences between different groups can go a long way toward helping us see where we stand in terms of inequality in the U.S."

**How did you come to study parental imprisonment?**

I became interested in the impact of the criminal justice system on family life—and especially kids—when thinking about doing a dissertation on ex-prisoners re-entering society. As I talked to ex-prisoners about their lives, I was struck by how many of them were quite worried about their children—and especially how the additional disadvantage of parental imprisonment could further diminish the life-chances of their kids.

**Why do you think it is important for social-science researchers to further our understanding of the various forms that inequality takes?**

Prisoners and their kids don't tend to show up in most of the surveys that we base our observations about society on, they don't show up in the census, and they don't tend to show up in other household-based surveys either because they are between households or they're living in correctional facilities that aren't sampled in many surveys. So it's important to include prisoners when talking about inequality, because you have the opportunity to help people see that there is this large, very marginalized segment of the population that we don't really know all that much about.

Expanding research in this area can help people re-think the way we punish in America. People really tune in when you talk about things that affect kids. When you ask most people what they think about the level of imprisonment in the U.S., the initial reaction is to think about the guy—and they are mostly guys—who are in prison. It is not someone that the average person is going to feel incredibly sorry for—someone who is cycling in and out of criminal



Christopher Wildeman

activity. So it does not necessarily resonate with many people. But if you start talking about the consequences of mass imprisonment for kids, then people start to clue in to the fact that there are a lot of innocent bystanders who potentially experience pretty severe consequences as a result of having their mom or dad go to prison for some period of time. Raising awareness about what this American experiment with mass imprisonment has come to, especially for kids, is one reason that we should keep funding research like the kind that I am doing.

**In what ways has our information on incarceration improved?**

We do not typically ask very good questions on the duration of incarceration, or whether a period of incarceration was prison or just being in jail. Incarceration could range from anything from drunk and disorderly and having to stay in a jail overnight to a series of very serious offenses. So the data still are not all that great. But there are more and more surveys that ask basic questions like, “Have you ever been incarcerated?” or that include prisons or jail as a place where you can currently be living. There are more longitudinal surveys now, so there are more surveys that do a good job of tracking people over time. And those make it easier to think about the potential consequences of imprisonment for adults and their kids. So it is still not great but it is definitely improving in some ways.

**What audience are you trying to reach with your research?**

I do not think people who live and work in relatively poor communities need to be told that lots of people go to prison and that it is important for family life. My sense is that if I went to a community that had a high imprisonment rate they wouldn’t be very surprised at my findings about the chances of parental imprisonment. They probably would say, “We’re more concerned about what it’s going to do to the kids, not how many kids experience it, because we know that already.” So it is not so much those groups — disadvantaged folks — that respond to these findings as much as sociologists of the family or demographers who are interested in family change — people who study child well-being. They certainly had some sense that a lot more kids have parents go to prison now than was true 25 or 30 years ago, but they just did not have any clue that one in four black children can expect to have a parent go to prison at some point before the child grows up.

# Program Activities



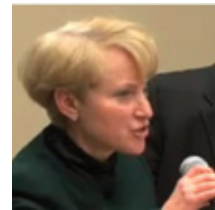
## Harry F. Guggenheim Symposium on Crime in America

2005–, New York

The annual Harry F. Guggenheim Symposium on Crime in America at John Jay College of CUNY provides a forum in which crime journalists, criminologists, and practitioners in the criminal justice system discuss crime trends and their coverage by news media.

**Clockwise:** At the 2010 symposium, CNN analyst and *New Yorker* staff writer Jeffrey Toobin speaks about professionalism in journalism; John Jay professor David Kennedy presents his ideas for reducing inner-city crime; Laurie Robinson, Assistant U.S. Attorney General, presents the Obama administration's criminal justice reform agenda; criminologists Alfred Blumstein, Richard Rosenfeld, and James Lynch debate a technical issue in statistical analysis.

What our legislators choose to do about crime and punishment is influenced to a great extent by public beliefs and attitudes about crime. The public's understanding of crime, in turn, is greatly shaped by what print journalists and the electronic media tell them about the causes of crime and what works to prevent it. U.S. rates of both violent and property crimes had declined by 2000 to levels not seen since the 1960s, and yet five years later neither media coverage about crime and criminal justice trends nor public beliefs about them were reflective of the changed facts of U.S. crime. In an effort to improve the perennial national discussion about crime, in 2005 HFG undertook a joint project with John Jay College, the criminal justice division of the City University of New York. The first Harry F. Guggenheim Symposium on Crime in America was held in December. The two-day conference brought together journalists from major news-



papers who cover crime, experts who study it, and those who work in the criminal justice system in an effort to help print journalists and those in the electronic media improve their work. Issues addressed were big ones: Does illegal immigration contribute to crime? How much of violent crime is attributable to "youth gangs"? How effective is "zero-tolerance" policing at reducing serious crime?

This first of what has become an annual meeting drew more than 75 journalists, scholars, and practitioners. Subsequent meetings have had increasing attendance (at least 180 by 2010) and have continued to engage with major topics in criminal justice, including imprisonment (Has the massive increase in imprisonment in this country over the last 35 years been a sound policy for fighting crime?), sex offenders (Do sex offenders commit new crimes at a greater rate than other kinds of offenders, so that the extended incarceration for them that has been widely pushed by legislators makes sense?), and anti-terrorism policing (Does the diversion of resources by local police agencies from traditional policing concerns to anti-terrorism entail the risk of increased crime?).

The annual HFG Symposium at John Jay is, in addition to its panel discussions, the occasion for the awarding of the John Jay/H. F. Guggenheim Prize for Excellence in Criminal Justice Reporting. The prize is given to two recipients, either individual journalists or teams, working in print news. One is for the best single article on a crime and justice issue, the other for the best series.



## *Imagining the Next War*

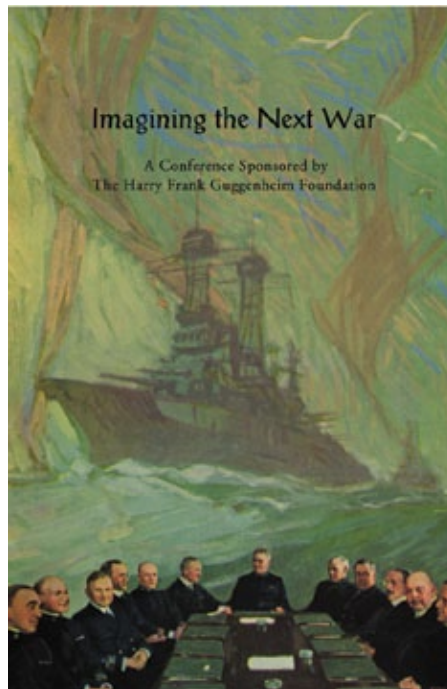
March 25–26, 2006,  
New York

In the mid- to late 1990s, as the world moved out of the dynamic of the Cold War, the United States appeared to be unchallenged by any other state, and the wars of the world seemed far away from American soil, even if the United States was involved in some of them. Yet military strategists were preparing for the United States' next prolonged conflict. At the same time, interest in large-scale conflict appeared in popular culture in the form of novels and film, some of which captured wide public attention, dealing with wars in the past, present, and future. Today, as new world tensions have replaced those of the Cold War, the possibility of large-scale conflict does not seem as fanciful.

The foundation brought together members of the military and intelligence communities, social scientists, think-tank researchers, and literary scholars to pose questions about what the United States' next war might look like and how it might be fought, as well as questions about why we pose the questions we do—why we think about war the way we do. These questions entail military strategy and imagination, an amalgamation of past experience and prognostication, of history, current events, and science fiction.

The participants were HFG President Josiah Bunting III, Yael Danieli, Paul Fussell, Leslie Gill, Mary Habeck, John P. Jumper, W. Patrick Lang, William Lind, John J. Miller, Tom Reiss, Bernard Rostker, John R. Ryan, Allen Silver, J. David Singer, and P. W. Singer.

A summary of this conference is available on the foundation's web site ([hfg.org/ar/Imagining\\_the\\_Next\\_War.pdf](http://hfg.org/ar/Imagining_the_Next_War.pdf)), and printed copies can be obtained by a request to the foundation's office.



What forms of war  
are the U.S. military  
expecting?



## *Bearing Arms: Who Should Serve?*

April 1–2, 2005,  
New York

The foundation held a conference on the issue of military conscription in the United States, covering both the contemporary debates in the U.S. about motivation and readiness for war and long-considered arguments about whether the obligations of citizenship in a democratic republic include military service. Participants represented the armed services, think tanks, and universities. Issues addressed included potential impacts of a military draft on the quality of the armed forces, and especially military preparedness in an era of “new wars,” the obligations of citizenship and the effects of military service on the socialization of young people, and the influence universal military service might have on public interest in decisions about military involvement and their concern about the problems of reintegration of returning soldiers.

The discussion took place among some 35 journalists and scholars and began with keynote addresses by Congressman Charles Rangel and Charles Moskos, a sociologist of the military.

Does an all-volunteer army make a nation less reluctant to go to war? Does a military draft instill a sense of national duty in young people? Should the right to employ violence in war zones be limited to uniformed soldiers or granted to private contractors as well?

**Top:** U.S. army recruits prepare to take the oath of service in Arlington, Virginia, in 2008.

**Bottom:** Employees of Crucible, one of hundreds of private security firms supporting U.S. operations in Afghanistan and Iraq



## *Young People with Guns*

August 21 – 24, 2006,  
Ascona, Switzerland

Rosellen Roche received an HFG Dissertation Fellowship in 2002 to complete her Ph.D. thesis at Cambridge on young people in Derry/Londonderry. During her fieldwork with teenagers from both Protestant and Catholic families, she noted that these young people from long-term and bitter enemy groups were more like each other than like other generations from their own communities. We had funded and consulted with other scholars studying youth violence in what appeared to be very different cultures, and we convened a conference to discuss what they all might have in common; in short, what does youth culture itself contribute to situations in which young people are involved in political violence, urban gangs, or radical groups? We looked at the similarities and differences in the security situations in which they grow up, including in Northern Ireland, the east and west coasts of the U.S., Russia, Sierra Leone, Nepal, South Africa, and Latin America. Participants were Ibrahim Abdullah, Conerly Casey, Aaron Goodfellow, Francisco Gutierrez, Patricia Henderson, Ricardo Laremont, Lauren Leve, Susan Phillips, Jeremy Prestholdt, Rosellen Roche, Susan Shepler, Svetlana Stephenson, and James Williams. The meeting was hosted by the Centro Incontri Umani in Ascona, and Karen Colvard and Katie Wilson attended for the foundation.

Young people, especially young men, are always disproportionately numerous among those engaged in political violence. What role do youth cultures play in this propensity? *Clockwise:* Chechnya, Northern Ireland, Somalia



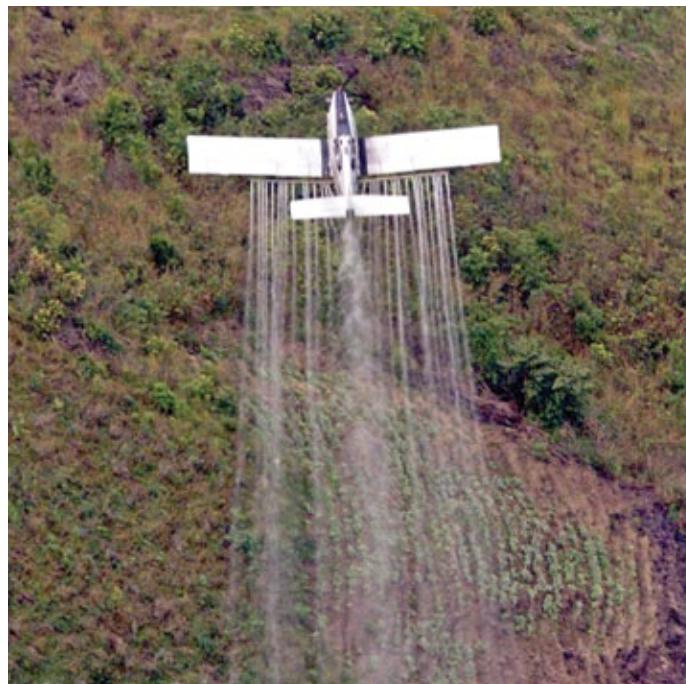
## *Andean Drug Policy*

May 4–6, 2007,  
New York

A meeting on U.S. anti-drug policy in the Andes brought together U.S. government officials involved in designing and overseeing this policy with scholars who are critical of its effectiveness. U.S. efforts to combat the cocaine industry in Colombia, a program that has cost well over \$6 billion since 2000, has consisted of efforts to staunch the production and transport of coca through a combination of support for Colombia's security forces and suppression of coca growing through massive aerial fumigation of cocaine fields. A fundamentally different approach to the problem would focus on reducing the demand for drugs in the United States. The marketing of illegal drugs is intimately connected with criminal violence, both abroad and in the U.S., so anti-drug policy is an important area to examine if we want to understand what fuels crime and what might suppress it. The meeting was "off the record," which facilitated a more candid discussion than would have been possible if the proceedings were being recorded. After the meeting, one of the government-side participants expressed appreciation to HFG for "bringing together people who usually talk to each other through megaphones."

The U.S. has contributed nearly 7 billion dollars over the past decade to the Colombian government's efforts to suppress the cocaine trade and the left-wing insurgency that was partly supported by the trade. Plan Colombia involved a combination of massive aerial fumigation, military operations against insurgents, and judicial and police reform. By the end of the decade, coca production in Colombia had clearly been reduced, although production in neighboring countries appeared to have "compensated" for that reduction. Critics of Plan Colombia cite this "balloon effect" (press in here and it expands there), continued human rights abuses by the Colombian military and paramilitaries, and the necessity of a shift from drug supply suppression to demand reduction. **Right:** Coca crops are sprayed with herbicide in southwest Colombia in 2002.

Participants were Abelardo Arias, Liliana Ayalde, Bruce Bagley, Richard Douglas, Kevin Healy, Adam Isacson, Robin Matthewman, Peter Quilter, Francisco Thoumi, Juan Tokatlian, and Coletta Youngers. Joel Wallman represented HFG.





## China in Africa

October 25–27, 2007,  
in collaboration with the  
Centre for Chinese Studies,  
Stellenbosch University

Criticized and shunned by donors and development organizations from the West, Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe declared that Africa could “look to the east” for aid and trade relationships, for economic associations untied to expectations about good governance and human rights that have constrained Western investment. Africans in many countries have seen their roads repaired and new structures built by Chinese companies, often with Chinese work crews. They notice many more “Made in China” products in their markets, and read of contracts for oil extraction, textile manufacture, and food production going to Chinese businessmen or directly to Chinese government contractors. There are benefits to these relationships for African producers and consumers, quite different benefits for African governments, and still others for the Chinese partners. Do these benefits complement each other and outweigh the dangers of out-sourced economies and subsidized competition? A group of scholars met to discuss this comparatively across the continent and address foreign relations, human rights, ecology, and local and international markets. Margaret Lee directed the meeting. Darryl Accone, Anna Chen, Hannah Edinger, Mario Esteban, Daniel Large, Roxanne Lawson, Stephen Marks, Innocent Matshe, Stephen Muyakwa, Elijah Ntuli, Cyril Obi, Issa Sekitto, Nastasya Tay, Dale Wen, and Nida Worku presented papers or commentary. Katie Wilson and Karen Colvard attended for the foundation.



The Chinese government and private businesses have invested massively in Africa in recent years, resulting in improvements in infrastructure and industrial growth. Chinese investment, unlike that of many Western governments and businesses, has not been conditional on governmental reform in Africa, leading critics to assert that “no-strings” Chinese investment aids leaders widely regarded as repressive, corrupt, or both, such as Robert Mugabe in Zimbabwe and Omar al-Bashir in Sudan. **Left:** Display at a 2007 meeting of the Africa Development Bank in Shanghai

## *Tribal Social Organization and 21st-Century Wars in the Near and Middle East*

January 28, 2008, Washington, D.C.

Just as the demise of communism across the Soviet-bloc countries resulted in overt ethnic and nationalistic animosities—whether previously suppressed or newly fomented by “ethnic entrepreneurs”—the overthrow of Saddam Hussein’s regime in Iraq and the Taliban’s in Afghanistan resulted in the renewed importance of tribal social organization in these countries. The success of the American-led forces in substantially reducing the massive violence resulting from the U.S. invasion of Iraq in 2003 was largely attributable to their effort to promote the “Sunni awakening,” the turning of certain tribes against foreign insurgents and tribes allied with them.

On January 28th, 2008, the foundation held a conference in Washington, D.C., to consider the more general significance of tribal social organization for conflict and peace in the Near East and Middle East. An audience of scholars, military officials, and policy makers heard presentations by Amatzia Baram, Juan Cole, Larry Goodson, Ahmad Hashim, W. Patrick Lang, Richard Schultz, and Lin Todd.

Understanding the social bases of the violence resulting from U.S. military invasions of Iraq and Afghanistan requires more than a knowledge of divisions between Sunni and Shia forms of Islam. Tribal political organization has played a major role in structuring the violence and in efforts to quell it. **Right:** Village elders listen during a tribal meeting organized by the U.S. Army and Provincial Governor in Wardak Province, Afghanistan.



*Religion,  
Reconciliation, and  
Restorative Justice*

March 10–12, 2008,  
Stellenbosch University

Too many wars break out again within a short time of their ending, and some reemerge after decades of peace. Violence rarely changes societies for the better, and war leaves problems in its wake that a peace treaty may not solve. Recent formal efforts at transitional justice, such as the TRC in South Africa, focus on recalling and responding to crimes which happened in wartime, sometimes leaving the issues that caused the war untouched. Both societies and individuals need a process for restorative justice: Can they find that either in their faiths or from their healers? Representatives from three African countries with different histories of violence came together to discuss reconciliation comparatively, across countries and across the disciplines of religion, psychology, and government. The Department of Theology at Stellenbosch University hosted the event. Participants: (from South Africa) K. Th. August, Alan Boesak, Theresa Edlmann, Michael Lapsley, Christo Lombard, Pumla Gobodo-Madikizela, Dirke Smit, Deon Snyman, Hugo van der Merwe; (from Uganda) Lyandro Komakech, James Latigo, Stephen Nyondo Magambo, Luutu Mukasa, Emmanuel Mwaka, Bishop Nelson Orono Ongweng; (from Liberia) Famatta Diggs, David Massaquoi, E. Julu Swen, and Mama Tomah. William Danaher (a professor at the General Theological Seminary, New York) organized the meeting and Karen Colvard attended for the foundation.

## *Illicit Markets*

May 30 – 31, 2008,  
New York

“Illegal markets are violent.” Assessing the validity of this presumption was the purpose of an HFG conference in May of 2008. While it is true that, on the whole, illicit markets in prohibited or regulated goods entail more violence than legitimate markets, there is wide variation across sectors of the illicit economy and across time for each sector. Some countries, such as Colombia, have seen political insurgencies funded by illicit markets while others, such as Mexico, have not. Some illegal drugs, especially cocaine and heroin, are closely associated with violence, while others, such as marijuana and ecstasy, are not. In general, drug markets are far more violent than the markets in stolen art and antiquities, intellectual property, and endangered species, though even within these relatively violence-free markets, there is variation across time and place. The participants in this conference worked to clarify the causes of this variation, including the role of government interdiction practices in fomenting or suppressing violence. The published product of this meeting is *Illicit Markets and Violence*, a special issue of *Crime, Law and Social Change* (Volume 52, #3, 2009): <http://www.springerlink.com/content/0925-4994>.

The participants were Peter Andreas, H. Richard Friman, David Kyle, Michael Levi, Ethan Nadelmann, R. T. Naylor, Carolyn Nordstrom, Nikos Passas, William Reno, Peter Reuter, Richard Snyder, Eric Tagliacozzo, and Phil Williams. Joel Wallman attended for the foundation.

Illegal markets for government-controlled or prohibited goods vary widely in level of violence. Why is the marketing of cocaine associated with intense violence while that for most endangered-species products is not? Is the difference caused by the nature of the commodity, the kinds of people involved in the markets, or government efforts to suppress the trade? **Right:** Black-market animal products at a street market in Burma





### *HFG Support for African Scholars*

When the international community confronts what it calls “failed states” or “weak states,” which are often identified with the potential for violence and abuse of human rights, its usual prescription involves efforts to shore up state governments and civil society organizations at the top. “Capacity-building” efforts in government departments, “trainings” for journalists or rights activists, and seminars condemning corruption regularly take place without much observable effect on actual government corruption, capacity, or inclusive politics. From the perspective of our grantees in Uganda, led by Professor Dani Nabudere (chancellor of the Marcus Garvey Pan Afrikan University, Mbale), these investments miss the point. In their analysis, failed states have failed because they are rotten to the core, and efforts to shore them up only contribute to further exploitation of the people. They argue that the African state in particular has inherited the structures and imperatives of the exploitative states imposed by colonial occupiers and exist as democracies in name only. They advocate a stronger voice at local levels, the end of dependence on unresponsive central governments, and restored local control of governance, production, and conflict resolution, in which their scholarship is seen as a tool to help communities invent democratic systems which are a better fit with people’s needs. The foundation has supported several projects, particularly in Uganda and in Liberia, where scholarship has been carried out and applied by concerned communities to address their post-conflict problems.

### *Restorative Justice*

From 2006 to 2008, in collaboration with the Ford Foundation (Nairobi), HFG supported a team of scholars in the “Restorative Justice Project” to study the international legal system, specifically the International Criminal Court, and its interest in wars in Congo, Uganda, and Sudan. They were especially concerned that the ICC reflect the perspectives and interests of local citizens, including those who suffered in the fighting, who desired both an end to impunity and a lasting peace.

The report on the project explained,

Some scholars and lawyers as well as ethnic/cultural communities have advised that in order to resolve the problem of impunity that is at the heart of the ICC mandate, the Court should draw on other systems of justice (including traditional systems) expressed in the concept “Restorative Justice.” The aim would be to create a more democratic and inclusive international legal system that can overcome some of the weaknesses of the weakening state systems. The problem is how an adversarial and redistributive legal system that is employed by the ICC can work alongside the “restorative system” of reconciliation based on the principle of acceptance of responsibility by the perpetrators and a pardoning by the victims, survivors

and affected communities. Can there be a synthesis or integration of these two systems in a search for a new international humanitarian system of law inclusive of both global and local solutions and concerns? This is what this research project has set out to explore.

Scholars from Uganda (Fabius Okumu, James Latigo), Kenya (Bernard Ochieng), Rwanda (Charles Kayitama), Sudan (Peter Gai Lual), and Tanzania (William Olenasha) researched traditions and reinvented some in local justice systems and considered the fit between these and international justice approaches in the context of specific post-conflict needs in their societies. Conclusions and recommendations were debated at a public meeting in Nairobi in August 2008, which attracted the participation of an international group of scholars, NGO workers, and journalists. Government representatives included the Prime Minister of Kenya, Raila Odinga.

### *Community Conflict Resolution*

During the period reported on here, a series of research projects, ongoing today, called “Deepening Democracy,” directed throughout Uganda by Professor Nabudere, were designed to help communities solve their problems locally before violence reached a level that would attract government action. Regular meetings have been held in localities country-wide, where, after a period of research by ethnographers from the Marcus Garvey Pan African University, local leaders drawn from both traditional and modern government circles, including women and young people, elders and elected officials, come together to identify problems and commit to specific solutions. Plenary meetings have introduced people from North, West, East, and Central Uganda to each other and enabled them to share ideas and solutions. In some cases it has seemed advisable to construct new civil society organizations to facilitate action, such as the Traditional Leaders’ Council, led by Mr. Source Opak, communications director of the Iteso Cultural Union. In appropriate cases, the attention of the central government has been drawn to particular issues, such as when the Traditional Leaders’ Council petitioned the Cabinet on behalf of the Batwa community, a small group of hunter-gatherers whose way of life has been imperiled by government actions in Queen Elizabeth National Park. The view from the ground contradicted the view from the top when the land the Batwa relied on was gazetted for wildlife conservation, and local humanitarian concerns were in danger of being overlooked. That struggle continues, but the Traditional Leaders’ Council has made it impossible for the government to overlook the interests of the people.

The most recent activity in the Deepening Democracy project has been a “people-to-people” collaboration between Kenya and South Sudan. The goal is sharing of strategies and crossing of boundaries in the spirit of the Pan African movement. Relying on the handbook “Restoring Freedom and Dignity into Families and Grassroots Communities in Africa,” one of the products of the Restorative Justice project, researchers are collaborating with others in their communities to consolidate response to unwanted social changes that influence relations within and between communities.

In Liberia, the Ugandan grantees have also cooperated with local activists, led by Professor Togbah-Nah Tipoteh, to extend the people-to-people process. After a visit to local communities in Nimba County, they were invited to initiate discussions about the truth and reconciliation process throughout the country, with HFG support, beginning in 2010.

Even successful grassroots efforts often fail when the initial organizer leaves or retires. With the projects in Uganda we have supported, Professor Nabudere seems to be successfully training protégés to replace himself. The Uganda Historical Memory Council is directed by two young scholars, James Latigo and Stephen Nayondo Magambo, who have become extremely competent in analysis and organization. The council does research on problems rooted in the history of Uganda and encourages a restorative justice solution to those problems instead of a violent response. The project was initiated by Professor Elazar Barkan of Columbia University, who observed that civil and military conflicts are often fights over different versions of history. With HFG support, Barkan came to Uganda in 2004 for a series of discussions with Ugandans in the universities, media, and government, and together they designed activities aimed at a shared rather than divisive history. The council, once incorporated, engaged grassroots communities in “sites of knowledge” outside the universities to participate in this constructive reconstruction of Ugandan history. A further result of this work is a wider understanding among the communities of the interests they hold in common.

Two other long-term participants in the Marcus Garvey projects started an independent group, Mothers of Hope, to harness the abilities and ambitions of women in the Soroti district to solve problems of particular concern to women there. Legal impediments to women’s land ownership and use contradict the traditional responsibility women have for agricultural production, and Winifred Adio and Frances Akello and their colleagues are initiating a series of people-to-people meetings to confront these problems.

### *Liberia*

A first visit to Liberia with an introduction from the Carter Center generated plans with Professors Jeanette Carter and Debay Sanday there to sponsor a team-taught course on postwar problems and opportunities, which will begin in 2010.

After employees from the Liberian Truth and Reconciliation Commission participated in an HFG-sponsored meeting on long-term recovery from warfare in March, 2008, in South Africa, those participants requested that the foundation send some of the participants from South Africa and Uganda to visit the TRC Commissioners in Monrovia to help them think through processes of war reparations. Questions raised concerned individual vs. community reparations, post-war recovery and its relation to overall development, and psychological and economic healing. From South Africa, Shirley Gunn and Theresa Edlmann discussed reparations from the perspective of victims, and Ugandans Sam Tindifa, Luutu Mukasa, and D. W. Nabudere talked about legal and traditional perspectives on restorative justice. HFG grantee Jonny Steinberg talked about his research with diaspora Liberians in the U.S. and their expectations for social recovery, and George Wachira, from Kenya, reported on his comparative study of

TRCs in Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Kenya. Andre Laperriere, the chief of the reparations program at the International Criminal Court, also gave his views. TRC Chairman Jerome Verdier and his colleagues welcomed the commentators and questioned them closely.

### *Young African Scholars*

The foundation has begun a small program of fieldwork grants to African scholars under the age of 35 who have been educated in Africa and continue studying and conducting research there. A combination of methods workshops, proposal critiques, fieldwork support, writing advice, and conference participation is meant to help these scholars create a network of support and add ethnographic data to their research. The next call for proposals in this program will take place in the fall of 2010.

# How to Apply



## Grants

Most of our grants fall in the range of \$15,000 to \$40,000 per year, usually for periods of one or two years. Money is available for salary, field expenses, research assistance, clerical services, and any other expenses directly related to and necessary for the research project proposed. Applications for research grants are reviewed once a year and are due in the foundation's offices on August 1. Decisions are made in December, and money is available for funded projects as early as January 1.

## Ph.D. Fellowships

Fellowships are awarded to fund the writing phase of the Ph.D. dissertation, not the research that precedes it. Awards are \$20,000 and granted once a year. The application deadline is February 1, decisions are made in June, and a fellowship may begin as early as July 1. Dissertation applicants and their advisors must assure us that the dissertation will be finished during the award year. It is not appropriate to apply if this time constraint cannot be honored.

## Education and Citizenship

Applicants for either the research grant or the Ph.D. fellowship may be citizens of any country. While almost all recipients of our research grant possess a Ph.D., M.D., or equivalent degree, there are no degree requirements for the grant. Research grant applicants need not be affiliated with an institution of higher learning, although most are university professors. Ph.D. fellowships are available for graduate students enrolled at any university in the world who are writing doctoral dissertations on subjects related to the foundation's interests.

## Advice

Please read this section carefully. It contains our ideas about what makes a

convincing, promising proposal for research. These comments are intended to direct you towards what we see as the most fruitful research plans and could prevent you from sending us an application requesting support for activities that we do not regard as supportable research. Refer to the lists of research grants and dissertation fellowships earlier in this report for examples of the sort of work we fund.

We fund research, not interventions. Nor do we fund evaluations of intervention programs where the research question is how well the particular intervention is being implemented or how strong its effects are. Our program aims at new understandings of problems specifically related to aggression and violence themselves, not the efficacy of interventions. Apart from our own conferences and workshops, we do not fund meetings or group projects, although we do accept proposals for work shared among two or three principal investigators if their roles in and specific contributions to the research are clear.

A good proposal will pose a specific research problem. After reviewing previous work done in the area, the applicant will focus on questions that would be considered both important and unanswered by those familiar with the relevant literature and then will propose specific methods to approach the problem directly. As well, an application should not only convince us that its subject is interesting and understudied but also show us how larger, general lessons about violence will be drawn from an investigation of this particular instance of it.

A proposal describing a general problem—for example, “violence in the Great Lakes region of central Africa”—that does not include the specific research questions the topic poses and a practical plan to get at the answers to those questions will not convince us that the project is feasible and likely to be productive. Likewise, it is not very promising when an applicant claims that “very little is known about”—for

example, “resilience in children at risk for problem aggression”—and then proposes a research plan that replicates the many prior research attempts that have resulted in that “very little.” We will not fund yet another study that will simply add a small increment of progress to past work of essentially the same form.

Even if we could afford to give much more money to any one project than we do now, we would prefer to support analysis over raw data collection; scholars whose work relies on large data sets which are expensive to collect may find in our program an opportunity to ask for time to think about what the numbers mean and how their conclusions should affect the design of future studies.

While the practical value of some research is readily apparent, the applicability of scholarly insight is often only potential. We do not expect immediate social change to result from the completion of a foundation-supported project, and we are skeptical about applications which promise to design “solutions” to persistent and vexing problems. However, we do look for evidence that an applicant is involved in the study of violence or aggression because of a concern with it as a problem in the world. Why is this particular case chosen by which to investigate this larger problem? How do salient questions to be investigated here relate to understandings developed elsewhere?

We do not fund in an area just because a project addresses an unsolved and apparently urgent problem related to aggression if we cannot be assured that first-rate, useful research can be done. And we do not fund studies in areas that might be argued to have an ultimate, basic relevance to understanding aggression or violence but do not have a central focus on it. Should there be any concern about whether a planned project is relevant to the foundation’s interests, please consult with one of our program officers.

More detailed guidelines for submitting applications for research grants and dissertation fellowships accompany

this report and also can be downloaded from our web site, [hfg.org](http://hfg.org). *These should be carefully read by all applicants.* Applications for the research grant will include a title page, abstract, informative budget, curricula vitae for the principal investigator and any collaborators, and detailed research plan. Applications for the dissertation fellowship will include a title page, abstract, curricula vitae for the doctoral candidate and his/her advisor, and a description of the research (completed or nearing completion) and planned dissertation. An original application and one copy must be submitted.

Please read the guidelines carefully—including the budget rules—and follow instructions meticulously, providing all of the information requested and in the quantity specified. Disorganized, incomplete, sloppy applications testify to the same qualities in the conduct of research and seriously damage a proposal’s chances of funding. Take the space necessary to describe your research adequately, with full attention to methodology, but have pity on our reviewers and be succinct—typically, a research plan ranges from ten to twenty double-spaced pages, and we prefer them printed on one side of the sheet. It is not a good idea to shrink text to make it appear shorter than it is: the readable application is clear in both appearance and thought. Even typographical errors will distract the reader from your argument and might lead to a negative evaluation. Take the trouble to proof-read the text and to check your math and you will impress our reviewers as a careful and accurate worker.

## Budgets

Budget requests are appropriate only for expenses specifically related to the proposed research, and salary requests should cover only the time required by the research. We do not make it a priority to fund small percentages (3–7%) of the salaries of scholars employed in research universities so that they can devote small portions



of their time to overseeing a project where the work is being done by students. These salary portions, with attached benefit percentages, add thousands of dollars to the cost of a project, money that could be given to other investigators who cannot complete their work without grant aid. Ask only for the salaries essential to getting the work done and which are not being paid by other sources.

## Deadlines

Deadlines refer to receipt by the foundation, not postmark, and applications will be returned if they reach us after the due date. If the due date falls on a weekend, the deadline is the following Monday. There are no exceptions to this policy.

## Evaluation

The applications are evaluated for their scholarly quality and methodological aptness, as well as for the salience of the research questions to the foundation's interests and mission. This is done with the help of a panel of consultants who work together over several years and contribute to defining and refining the foundation's mission and to our ideas about how to pursue it.

As of 2010, the panel consisted of Robert Hayden (Anthropology, University of Pittsburgh), Stathis Kalyvas (Political Science, Yale University), Jay Kaplan (Comparative Medicine and Anthropology, Wake Forest University), Bill McCarthy (Sociology, University of California, Davis), Clark McCauley (Social Psychology, Bryn Mawr College), Catherine Merridale (Historical Studies, Queen Mary University of London) and Sally Merry (Anthropology, New York University).

Clark McCauley,  
Joel Wallman (HFG),  
and Catherine  
Merridale at the  
October 2010  
application review  
meeting

Recommendations are made by the review panel to the Program Committee of the HFG board, who choose according to their interpretation of the foundation's mission the proposals to be considered for funding by the full board of directors each year at its meetings in December and June.

If a proposal is turned down, it can be resubmitted, although our reviewers will want to see evidence of progress in your thinking in the meantime. Although often it is not easy to pinpoint what is "wrong" with a proposal which has been rejected, on request we will describe our general concerns about the work so that you can re-think areas which might have affected our decision. But keep in mind that the grant-evaluation process is very competitive, and often the only thing wrong with a rejected proposal is that what we consider better ones have been chosen instead. We can only fund a small percentage of the projects proposed to us. If your proposal is rejected twice, it is usually not worthwhile to try yet again unless you have amended it considerably.

Members of the foundation staff are happy to discuss possible applications, describe the review procedure, and answer questions about the application materials, by phone, letter, or email ([info@hfg.org](mailto:info@hfg.org)). Our job includes helping applicants prepare the best applications they can and then choosing among these the sharpest and most promising.



# Research Publications



This list of publications resulting from HFG research grants and dissertation fellowships continues the list published in our 2000 report. The entries have been roughly categorized by discipline.

## Anthropology

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- Gilbert, Andrew, et al. 2008. Reconsidering postsocialism from the margins of Europe: Hope, time, and normalcy in Post-Yugoslav societies. *Anthropology News*, November 10 – 11.
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- Lubkemann, Stephen. 2002. Where to be an ancestor? Reconstituting socio-spiritual worlds and post-conflict settlement decision-making among displaced Mozambicans. *Journal of Refugee Studies* 15 (2): 189–212.
2004. Diasporas and their discontents: Return without homecoming in the forging of Liberian and African-American identity — an essay. *Diaspora* 13: 1.
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# Directors, Officers, and Staff

as of January 1, 2010

Peter Lawson-Johnston, *Chair*

Josiah Bunting III, *President*

William G. Bardel  
Tina Bennett  
Dana Draper  
James B. Edwards (Lifetime)  
Victor Davis Hanson  
James M. Hester (Lifetime)  
Donald C. Hood  
W. Patrick Lang  
Carol Langstaff  
Lewis H. Lapham  
Peter Lawson-Johnston II  
Lewis E. Lehrman  
Reeve Lindbergh  
Gillian Lindt  
Theodore D. Lockwood (Lifetime)  
Tania McCleery  
Jeremiah Milbank III  
Lois Dickson Rice  
Andrew Roberts  
Patricia L. Rosenfield  
Brogann Sanderson  
H. Kirk Unruh, Jr.

#### **Audit Committee**

William G. Bardel, *Chair*  
Josiah Bunting III (non-voting)

#### **Executive Committee**

Peter Lawson-Johnston, *Chair*  
Josiah Bunting III  
Donald C. Hood  
Peter Lawson-Johnston II  
Jeremiah Milbank III

#### **Finance and Administration Committee**

Jeremiah Milbank III, *Chair*  
Josiah Bunting III  
Donald C. Hood  
Peter Lawson-Johnston  
Peter Lawson-Johnston II  
Tania McCleery  
Patricia L. Rosenfield

#### **Investment Committee**

Peter Lawson-Johnston II, *Chair*  
William G. Bardel  
Josiah Bunting III, *ex officio*

Donald C. Hood  
Peter Lawson-Johnston  
Jeremiah Milbank III  
Patricia L. Rosenfield

#### **Nominating Committee**

Victor Davis Hanson  
Patricia L. Rosenfield

#### **Program Committee**

Josiah Bunting III, *Chair*  
Tina Bennett  
Victor Davis Hanson  
Donald C. Hood  
W. Patrick Lang  
Carol Langstaff  
Lewis H. Lapham  
Peter Lawson-Johnston  
Reeve Lindbergh  
Gillian Lindt  
Andrew Roberts  
Patricia L. Rosenfield  
Brogann Sanderson  
H. Kirk Unruh, Jr.

#### **Officers and Staff**

Deirdre Hamill,  
*Secretary/Treasurer*  
Karen Colvard,  
*Program Director*  
Joel Wallman, *Senior Program Officer*  
Brian Abelson,  
*Assistant Program Officer*

#### **Reviewing Panel**

Robert Hayden  
Stathis Kalyvas  
Jay Kaplan  
William McCarthy  
Clark Richard McCauley  
Catherine Merridale  
Sally Engle Merry

**Counsel:** Cleary, Gottlieb,  
Steen & Hamilton

**Auditors:** Lutz and Carr

# Financial Data

Statement of Financial Position, December 31, 2009

## Assets

Cash	\$ 383,305
Investments	\$ 57,738,589
Leasehold Improvements	\$ 163,499
Prepaid Taxes	\$ 156,960
Interest in a Charitable Remainder Trust	\$ 18,253,210
Total Assets	\$ 76,695,563

## Liabilities and Net Assets

Unrestricted	\$ 58,442,353
Temporarily Restricted	\$ 18,253,210
Total Net Assets	\$ 76,695,563

