

BRIDGES

ALUMNI MAGAZINE

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BYU IN TOP 25 FOR SENDING STUDENTS ABROAD

2013 OPEN DOORS REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

#1 ECONOMY

ON NUMBERS ECONOMIC INDEX

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ONE OF THREE GOOGLE FIBER CITIES

#2 CITY IN USA FOR

“DRIVING THE FUTURE”

MILKEN INSTITUTE'S 2013 RANKINGS OF AMERICA'S BEST PERFORMING CITIES

#1 in BEST PLACES FOR BUSINESS AND CAREERS

FORBES MAGAZINE, 2013

TOP VOLUNTEERING STATE

MORE THAN 970,000 UTAH RESIDENTS SERVED APPROXIMATELY 165 MILLION HOURS LAST YEAR

FIVE NATIONAL CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE

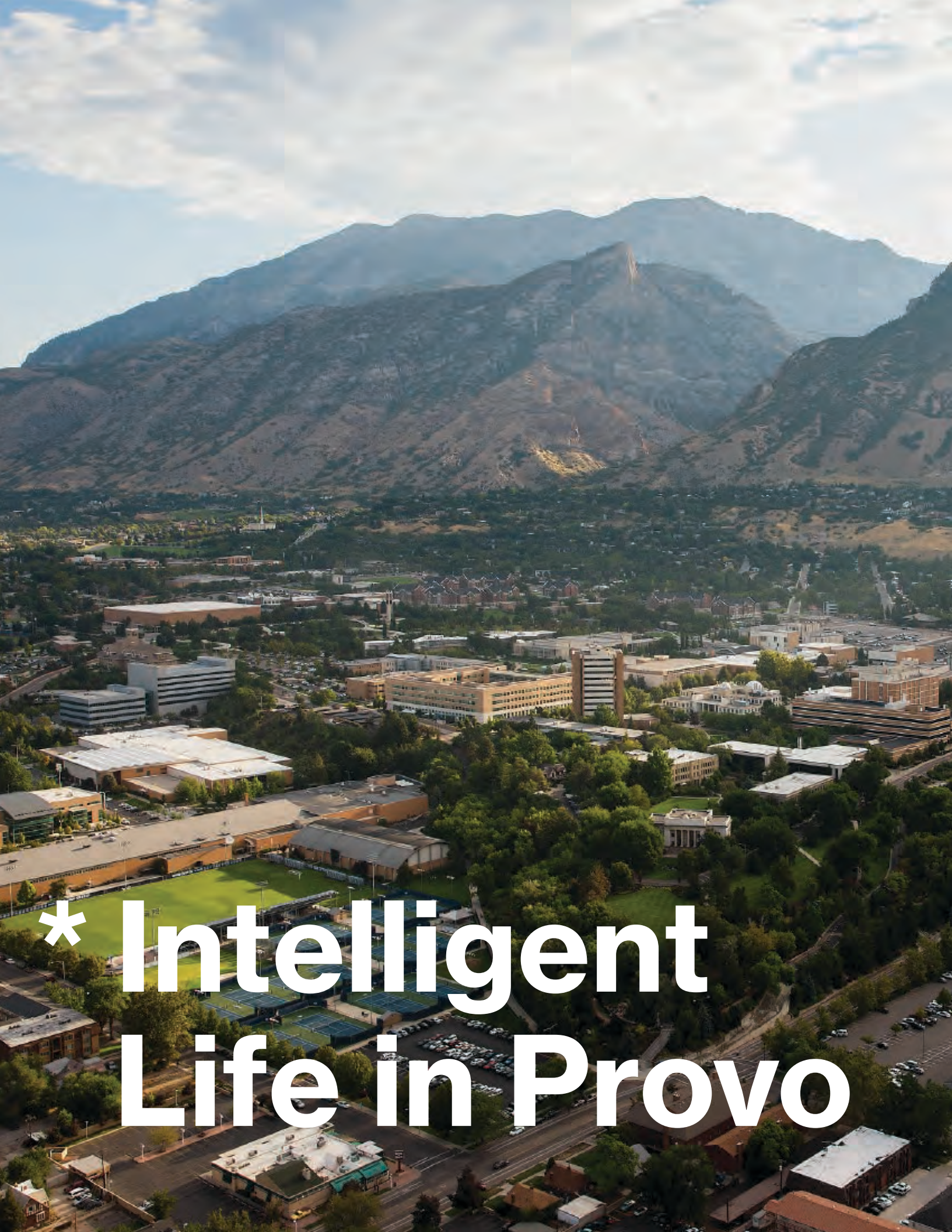
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EMERGENT INTERNATIONAL DINING

15 CHINESE, 2 BRAZILIAN, 1 FILIPINO, 2 FRENCH, 2 GREEK, 2 INDIAN, 9 ITALIAN, 6 JAPANESE, 4 KOREAN, 37 MEXICAN, 2 POLYNESIAN, 6 SOUTH AMERICAN, AND 6 THAI RESTAURANTS

A PUBLICATION OF BYU'S DAVID M. KENNEDY CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES



*** Intelligent
Life in Provo**



BRIDGES

ALUMNI MAGAZINE

2014 ISSUE 1

*An expression of research, opinions,
and interests for the internationally involved*

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Letter from the Director



Our last issue may have raised a few eyebrows, but we strongly believe it is possible to have two countervailing Kennedy Center objectives. First, we aim to capitalize on the comparative advantage of our students by adding value through increasing their global competency—in other words, by getting them off campus and around the world. Once again BYU was recognized this past semester as one of the top twenty-five U.S. institutions for sending students abroad by the Institute of International Education, but even so, we still have work to do.

This time we wanted to explore the other side of the coin. We are huge advocates of this area and can only highlight a few of the things that make Provo, Orem, and Utah at large an area recognized recently by the *Economist* and others as a hub of innovation, growth, and opportunity.

We unabashedly celebrate the food scene that continues to diversify and represent a more global palate with interesting options. (Hurrah for food trucks!) Our national resource centers, funded by the U.S. Department of Education, provide outreach and support for business, education, and the media. In this issue we meet with Maggie Nassif, one of the star directors for BYU's National Middle East Language Research Center—the only program of its kind in the country, based here at the Kennedy Center. Utah's leadership in foreign language immersion is widely known, but we thought it would be useful to explore more how that came about and who to thank. And Robert Wood, former dean of the Naval War College and emeritus General Authority, posits a few very intriguing ideas about the global and legal personality of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, headquartered down the road in Salt Lake City.

There is much, much more we could say, particularly as professionals who have chosen to make Utah our home. From cutting-edge research to student innovation, from a world-renowned landscape to a music scene that keeps getting noticed, we hope our students will make the most of their time in Provo—and get out of Provo—as much as is possible.



Jeffrey Ringer
Director

Upcoming

12 March 2014

[BRAZIL BENEATH THE SURFACE](#)

Decision Time in Brazil, and It Is Not About the World Cup: After Three Decades of Change, Now Comes the Hardest Part

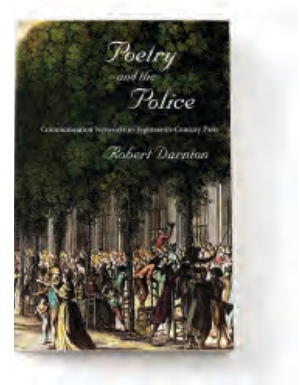
Paulo Sotero, director of the Brazil Institute, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Washington, DC

19 March 2014

[BOOK OF THE SEMESTER LECTURE](#)

Poetry and the Police: Communication Networks in Eighteenth-Century France

Robert Darnton, professor of history and university librarian, Harvard; he will also discuss *The Great Cat Massacre* and *The Case for Books*



2 April 2014

[CAFÉ CSE](#)

Flamboyant Monarchs in Europe

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CULTIVATING AN APTITUDE FOR ARABIC

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As leader of the National Middle East Language Research Center, BYU fosters the acquisition of critical, but less-commonly taught, languages.

An interview with Maggie Nabil Nassif



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Utah's K-12 language education is on fire.



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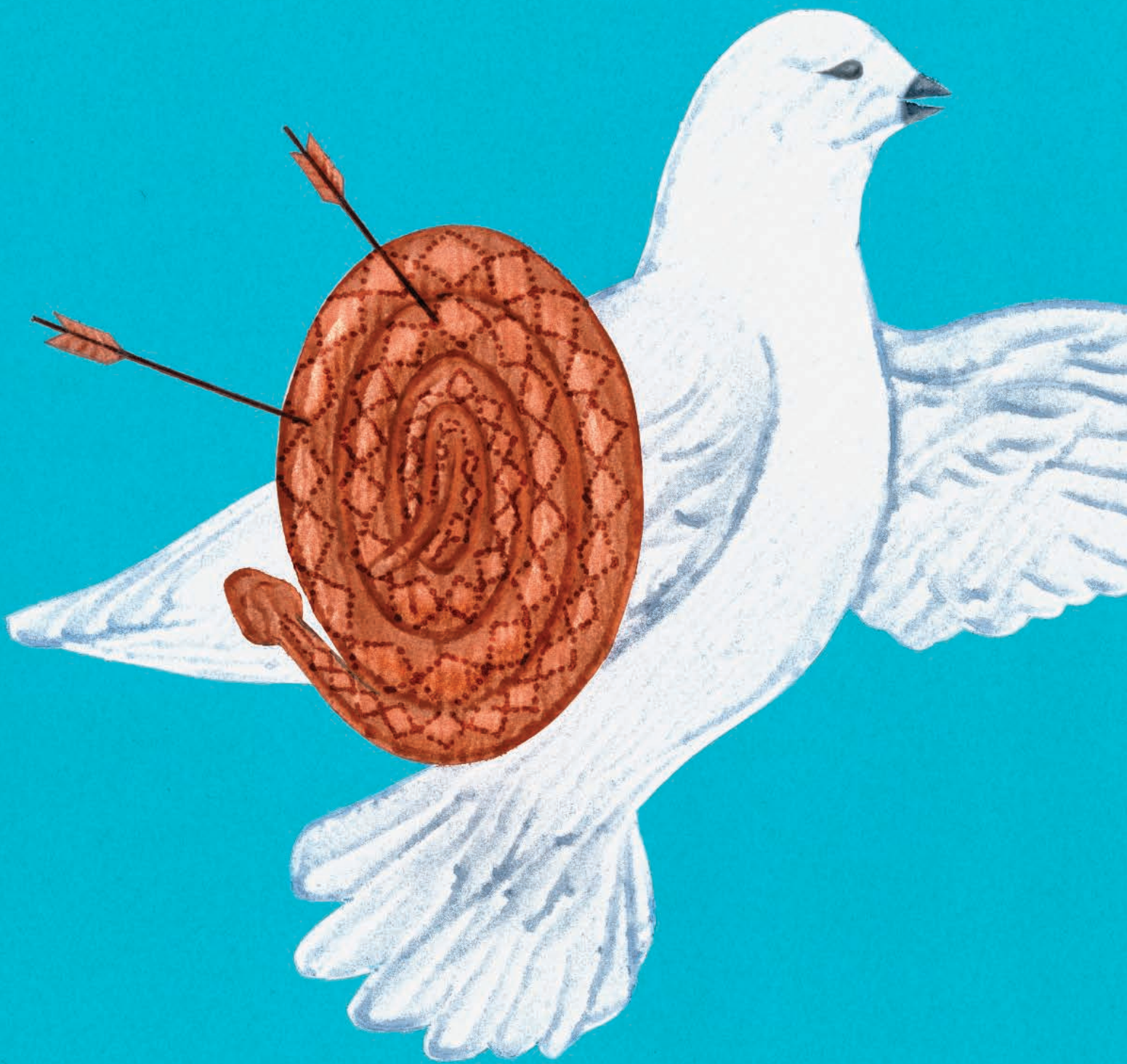
Think outside the five-dollar pizza box with this guide to world-class cuisine in Provo.

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INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMACY

AND THE CHURCH



WISSE

A S S E R P E N T S

and *harmless* as doves

by Robert S. Wood

Illustrations by Alex Nabaum

IN THE PREFATORY SECTION

of the Doctrine and Covenants, the Lord declared, “And the voice of warning shall be unto all people, by the mouths of my disciples, whom I have chosen in these last days” (D&C 1:4). The foundation of the Church’s international diplomacy is the great commission Christ gave to His faithful apostles as the resurrected Lord:

*Go ye therefore, and teach all nations,
baptizing them in the name of the Father,
and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost:
Teaching them to observe all things
whatsoever I have commanded you:
and, lo, I am with you always, even unto
the end of the world.*

[MATTHEW 28:19-20]

This commission was renewed with the restoration of the priesthood and the Church and is preeminently in the hands and under the direction of the living apostles.

In the Doctrine and Covenants, the Lord specified the responsibility of the apostles:

The twelve traveling councilors are called to be the Twelve Apostles, or special witnesses of the name of Christ in all the world—thus differing from other officers in the church in the duties of their calling.

The Twelve are a Traveling Presiding High Council, to officiate in the name of the Lord, under the direction of the Presidency of the Church, agreeable to the institution of heaven; to build up the church, and regulate all the affairs of the same in all nations, first

unto the Gentiles and secondly unto the Jews.

The Twelve being sent out, holding the keys, to open the door by the proclamation of the gospel of Jesus Christ.
[D&C 107:23, 33, 35]

In this responsibility they are to call upon and to be assisted by the Seventy.

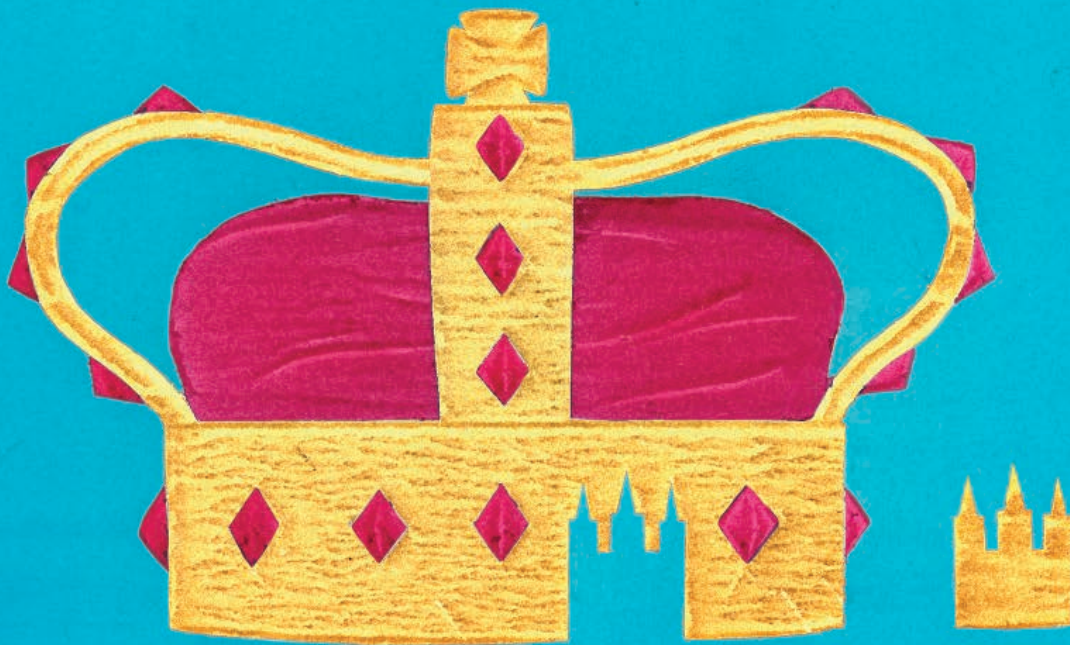
Although the restored Church was initially small and was concentrated within the United States, from the beginning the apostles were sent outside the center of the Church and beyond the borders of the United States. The apostolic commission to proclaim the gospel and early community building laid the foundation for the diplomatic role of the Church in the twenty-first century.

“Independent Above All Other Creatures”

A S I APPROACH THIS SUBJECT, I think of the general subject of diplomacy itself. Diplomacy, in the popular sense, simply refers to words and behavior calculated to soothe feelings and improve social intercourse. In the technical sense, it refers to the representation of sovereign powers, including the gathering of information, the communication of attitudes and policies, and the process of winning assent to particular policy objectives. However, for much of history diplomats engaged in a range of chicanery, from interception of diplomatic dispatches to bribery to stealing and to even more nefarious acts.

I hasten to add that these reflections on the darker side of diplomacy have nothing to do with the Church’s diplomatic role. But I would argue that the Church does occupy, in an important sense, a global position of “sovereign independence” and that the theory and practice of diplomacy, as traditionally defined, does apply to its mission and roles.

In a revelation counseling the Saints to organize and establish a storehouse and to make wise use of their properties, the Lord declared that all things be done “that the church may stand independent above all other creatures beneath the celestial world” (D&C 78:14). From the earliest days of the Church, there has been a concern for establishing not only the spiritual, but also the temporal foundations of this independence.



The Church still maintains its claim to an agency **separate** and **independent** of any earthly authority and shapes its policies to defend its independence of **action.**

This concern was concretely manifested in community building in Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, and, later, the Great Basin. The integration of the Church into the broader American society and the extension of its fellowship to the world as a whole have largely superseded these early attempts at constructing independent communities. Nonetheless, the Church still maintains its claim to an agency separate and independent of any earthly authority and shapes its policies to defend its independence of action.

Similarly, while the restored Church is not organized into a separate, territorially based political jurisdiction, it remains concerned for its integrity, its governance, its doctrine, and its mission to proclaim the gospel. Moreover, while the Church seeks to use its influence to favor legislative and administrative norms in harmony with its teachings on Christian behavior, it is also active in supporting broad norms favorable to freedom of religious conscience and practice.

The Church, as the visible kingdom of God on the earth, does embody concerns for its independence and institutional integrity that make the application of the term *diplomacy* apt not only in a popular but in a technical sense as well. Joseph Smith and the early Brethren saw the Church as not simply a denomination but as a Zion society that would ultimately form the basis of a millennial government (see Hyrum L. Andrus, *Joseph Smith and World Government*, Salt Lake City: Hawkes Publications, 1972). If the nineteenth-century projects of independent

community building and an active discourse concerning a millennial political community have passed, the unique status of the Church as an independent entity under the sovereignty of heaven remains.

The mastery of diplomacy in its grandest sense is essential to its mission, and the counsel of Christ to His early apostles remains true: “Behold, I send you forth as sheep in the midst of wolves: be ye therefore wise as serpents, and harmless as doves” (Matthew 10:16). In latter days, in another context, the Lord added an assurance and a promise to this mandate: “Therefore, be ye as wise as serpents and yet without sin; and I will order all things for your good, as fast as ye are able to receive them” (D&C 111:11).

Let me lay out some general thoughts on the conduct of diplomacy useful to those charged with the wisdom of serpents and the gentleness of doves.

The Kingdom of God and All the Kingdoms of the Earth

ALTHOUGH THE UNIVERSAL implications of the Restoration—and hence the relation of the Church to foreign governments—were early recognized, for over a century the most pressing issue was to establish a solid and durable relationship with the United States and its subordinate jurisdictions. In a real sense, the twelfth Article of Faith and the 134th section of the Doctrine and Covenants represent the ground principles upon which this relationship was to be built.

The twelfth Article of Faith states the Latter-day Saint general attitude toward the relationship of the Church and its members, on the one hand, and the state, on the other: “We believe in being subject to kings, presidents, rulers, and magistrates, in obeying, honoring, and sustaining the law.” In a fundamental way, this restates the New Testament understanding that the state is in fact legitimate and is owed general deference, recognizing, as Jesus did, that there are both divine obligations and temporal political obligations incumbent upon us. If we must render unto God His due, we are obliged to render unto Caesar his (see Matthew 22:21).

The Apostle Paul counseled in his first epistle to Timothy that we should pray “for kings, and for all that are in authority; that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty” (1 Timothy 2:1–2). To Titus, Paul wrote that he should counsel the Saints “to be subject to principalities and powers, to obey magistrates, to be ready for every good work” (Titus 3:1). In this vein, the Apostle Peter also admonished the Saints:

Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord’s sake: whether it be to the king, as supreme;

Or unto governors, as unto them that are sent by him for the punishment of evildoers, and for the praise of them that do well.

For so is the will of God, that with well doing ye may put to silence the ignorance of foolish men:

As free, and not using your liberty for a cloak of maliciousness, but as the servants of God. [1 Peter 2:13–16]

And so it is in latter days.

Mindful of the renewal of this apostolic mandate to preach the gospel, declare repentance, and baptize, the Twelve Apostles of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day

Saints issued in April 1845 a proclamation, drafted by Wilford Woodruff, “to all the Kings of the World; the President of the United States of America; the Governors of the several States; and to the Rulers and People of all Nations” (*Messages of the First Presidency of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints 1833–1964*, Volume 1, compiled by James R. Clark, Salt Lake City, Utah: Bookcraft Inc., 1965, 252). In that remarkable though not widely distributed statement, the latter-day apostles, looking forward to the millennial day and emphasizing the mission of the restored Church, extended an invitation to the political authorities of the world:

Come, then, to the help of the Lord; and let us have your aid and protection—and your willing and hearty cooperation, in this, the greatest of all revolutions. . . .

Open your church, doors, and hearts for the truth. Hear the Apostles and elders of the church of the Saints, when they come into your cities and your neighborhoods. [256]

In terms of fulfilling the great commission to preach the gospel and to establish Zion, it is said that we “enter by the front door.”



It invited them to exemplify the spirit of Cyrus to “aid and bless the people of God” or the spirit of Ruth, who joined with the people of Israel (257). The proclamation saw a great division between those rulers and peoples who “take a lively interest with the Saints of the Most High, and the covenant people of the Lord” and those others who “become their inveterate enemy, and oppose them by every means in [their] power” (257). To those nations that remove obstacles to the latter-day work, specifically the United States, the proclamation promises a prosperous and enlarged dominion constituting “one great, powerful and peaceful empire of Liberty and Union” (262).

As you can imagine, of central concern in the proclamation was the plight of the Latter-day Saints within the United States. It called upon political authority to

protect the Saints; give them their rights; extend the broad banner of the Constitution and laws over their homes, cities, firesides, wives, and children; that they may CEASE to be BUTCHERED, MARTYRED, ROBBED, PLUNDERED, AND DRIVEN, and may peacefully proceed in the work assigned them by their God. [261; emphasis in original]

The proclamation hence petitioned the political authority both to allow the peaceful propagation of the gospel and to redress the ills visited upon the Saints. In its scope it was a powerful statement of the reality of the Restoration and the duty of the Church to boldly carry forth the apostolic mandate. However, like the ancient Church, it resisted any call for rebellion in order to sustain just claims and resist unjust deprivations.

In the Doctrine and Covenants the Lord counseled broad obedience to political authority, even in the face of outrageous persecution. Although laws are given by

the Lord to govern the Church, within the broader political community He stated:

Let no man break the laws of the land, for he that keepeth the laws of God hath no need to break the laws of the land.

Wherefore, be subject to the powers that be, until he reigns whose right it is to reign, and subdues all enemies under his feet. [D&C 58:21–22]

The Lord explicitly justified the constitutional order of the land and counseled the Saints to seek redress under its banner and through its democratic processes while acknowledging that “when the wicked rule the people mourn” (D&C 98:9; see also verses 4–10).

It is of note as well that the Lord also saw the American constitutional order as providing, in a broad sense, a universal standard: “And as pertaining to law of man, whatsoever is more or less than this, cometh of evil” (D&C 98:7). This statement suggests the broad set of principles on the proper relation between the Church and the political authority enunciated in the 1835 “declaration of belief regarding governments and laws in general” (D&C 134 section heading).

As the histories of the early Christian church and the restored Church demonstrate, there is inevitably a tension between the apostolic mandate and the integrity of the Church, on the one hand, and the profession of fealty to the political authority, on the other. In the epistle of Peter cited above, a juxtaposition of two exhortations suggest that tension: “Fear God. Honour the king” (1 Peter 2:17).

While recognizing that “all men are bound to sustain and uphold the respective governments in which they reside,” the 1835 declaration added the clause “while protected in their inherent and inalienable rights by the laws of such governments.” It continued:

And that sedition and rebellion are unbecoming every citizen thus protected, and should be punished accordingly; and that all governments have a right to enact such laws as in their own judgments are best calculated to secure the public interest; at the same time, however, holding sacred the freedom of conscience. [D&C 134:5]

It also asserted that “no government can exist in peace, except such laws are framed and held inviolate as will secure to each individual the free exercise of conscience, the right and control of property, and the protection of life” (D&C 134:2).

The Church further believes that there should not be such a comingling of civil and religious authority as to foster or proscribe free religious practice. Moreover, each religious society should be left free to determine its membership and to preach the gospel without assuming civil power or disrupting the established order of the civil society (see D&C 134:10–12). It should be obvious that to weave a path through these requirements and desiderata will require a high level of skill and, at times, subtlety on the part of the representatives of the Church.

The sentiments expressed in section 134 echo principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, the American constitutional tradition, and James Madison’s *Memorial and Remonstrance Against Religious Assessments* (1785). This tradition in turn reflects John Locke’s *Second Treatise of Civil Government* (1690) and *A Letter Concerning Toleration* (1689). However, the authors of these political treatises were keenly concerned about maintaining the stability of the civil order. If this circumspection is evident directly in the arena of political commentary and action, even greater circumspection has always prevailed in the Church of Christ as it pursues its universal mission.

Within this context, in 1942 the First Presidency restated the basic relationship between the Church and the state. In so doing and in counseling obedience of Church members to political authority, the First Presidency reasserted the independent mission of the Church and subtly put its members on the side of free institutions:

The Church has no civil political functions. As the church may not assume the functions of the state, so the state may not assume the functions of the church. The church is responsible for and must carry on the work of the Lord. . . .

The state is responsible for the civil control of its citizens or subjects, for their political welfare, and for the carrying forward of political policies, domestic and foreign, of the body politic. For these policies, their success or failure, the state is alone responsible, and it must carry its burdens. . . . But the Church, itself, as such, has no responsibility for these policies, as to which it has no means of doing more than urging its members fully to render that loyalty to their country and to

free institutions which the loftiest patriotism calls for. [Heber J. Grant, J. Reuben Clark Jr., and David O. McKay, “Message of the First Presidency,” *Conference Report*, April 1942, 92–93; emphasis added]

In this clause the First Presidency, while counseling obedience, also put itself and Church members on the side of free institutions as outlined in the 134th section—demonstrating once again the narrow and sophisticated path the Church must weave in its relationship with the powers of the earth.

More contemporaneously, President Gordon B. Hinckley in the April 2003 general conference essentially reiterated the principles of this 1942 First Presidency statement and added that self-defense is justified and may transcend simply responding to a direct attack: “There are times and circumstances when nations are justified, in fact have an obligation, to fight for family, for liberty, and against tyranny, threat, and oppression” (“War and Peace,” *Ensign*, May 2003, 80).

Durable Relations and Settled Principles

A **LL** THAT I HAVE said is preliminary to the broad principles that undergird the Church’s attempt to create solid and durable relations with the nations of the earth and that are the foundations of

its diplomatic role. In 1999 Elders Dallin H. Oaks and Lance B. Wickman contributed a chapter to a book entitled *Sharing the Book: Religious Perspectives on the Rights and Wrongs of Proselytism* (see “The Mission Work of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints,” in John Witte Jr. and Richard C. Martin, eds. [Maryknoll, New York: Orbis Books, 1999], 247–75). It is a comprehensive and, I would judge, definitive statement on the Church’s missionary role.

It is often stated that the Church’s relationship with government will be transparent and supportive of obedience to law and respect for the rights of all people. The intent is to promote harmony and understanding and not to undermine the trust essential to civil society and public peace. In terms of fulfilling the great commission to preach the gospel and to establish Zion, it is said that we “enter by the front door,” that is, with the assent of the political authority. This will

protect the integrity both of the Church and the state. Elder Oaks and Elder Wickman stated seven desiderata undergirding the Church’s request to enter or to continue within a political jurisdiction:

1. The right to worship.
2. The right to meet together.
3. The right to self-governance.
4. The right to communicate with Church members.
5. The right to legal entity status and action.
6. The right to declare beliefs publicly.
7. The right to travel freely.

It is clear that while these principles define the framework within which the Church approaches political authorities, the actual activities of the Church may be more restricted than these criteria prescribe. Nonetheless, they define general parameters much beyond which the Church cannot and will not operate. For those regimes that will not allow either the assembly of our members or proselytism, the Church may carry out more restricted roles, such as offering humanitarian assistance or providing cultural contacts.

The Mission of the Church and the Perplexities of Nations

I **ET** ME CONCLUDE with some observations on the contemporary international role of the Church. As the Church has become established throughout the world, the complexity of its relations with civic authority has been magnified, as has its sophistication of approach. Moreover, as many commentators have noted, throughout much of the world, including in North America and Europe, a hostile political and legal environment for the free exercise of religion is developing. Some of this stems from heightened

secularism. Some of it stems from religious fanaticism itself and what Alma would recognize as priestcraft. This has called forth multifaceted and long-term approaches, joining in greater coordination the resources of Church headquarters and those laboring in the field.

In one form or another and under the direction of the First Presidency and the Quorum of the Twelve, at Church headquarters there have developed various instrumentalities to facilitate communication and coordination on international matters and to identify issues or opportunities in the global arena that should be brought to the attention of the senior Brethren. This involves all the key departments.

Within the United States and Canada, the Presidency of the Seventy, as an agent of the apostles, exercises oversight of those matters that bear not only upon the internal operations of the Church but upon its external role as well. In other areas of the world, Area Presidencies, composed of General Authorities and Area Seventies, exercise that oversight, again under the direction of the apostles and the seven presidents.

The spectrum of diplomatic activities is both vast and diverse, and some Area Presidencies are extraordinarily busy. The issues can range from establishing relationships with key decision makers and opinion leaders to regularizing the Church’s legal status to visa problems to humanitarian assistance to the basic principles underpinning Church activities. Given a world always

in flux and often in turmoil, these roles are becoming ever more demanding.

In addition to specific church-government relations, the Church now has continuous representation at the UN in New York and Geneva and with the EU in Brussels. In addition, there are active hosting operations in Salt Lake City, Washington, DC, and elsewhere. The number of occasions for senior Church officers to interact with foreign dignitaries both in this country and abroad has expanded enormously, and many important events are designed to include government officials and ambassadors.

Flagship institutions such as Brigham Young University are consciously employed both as venues and sponsors of important meetings with a range of citizens and officials of countries around the world. Notable in this regard is the annual International Religious Liberty Symposium held at the time of the October general conference of the Church. The symposium addresses a range of questions affecting religious liberty around the globe, including the Church's mission and role pertaining to this vital foundation for church-state relations.

Many crucial church-state issues have reached a successful conclusion through the forging of relations and understanding in these multiple forums, as well as through personal contact by individual Church members. For instance, the registration of the Church in Slovakia was the result of fifteen years of Church diplomacy. As in many other things, the activities of the Church throughout the world depend both on the continuous forging and strengthening of personal ties and on the development of formal understandings that transcend these contacts.

The Church hierarchy is . . . something that is never entirely external or separate from the nations, kindreds, tongues, and peoples into which the world is divided.

Elder Neal A. Maxwell once observed that we do not move up and down in the Church but we move around—pointing to a key component of Church diplomacy. This is a lay Church. The bulk of Church leadership comes from people who are engaged in a vast range of occupations and professions both in the public and the private sectors, as well as homemakers. In every country the Church is not divided into clerics and laity. A very small percentage of Church leaders, and therefore representatives, are engaged in full-time Church service. Often the governments with whom the Church deals include members of the Church who may also be bishops, stake presidents, or Relief Society presidents or hold other Church callings. The quorums of the Seventy represent a powerful contemporary example. Those who have been called to serve as Seventy throughout the world are often prominent members of their nations and communities.

The Church hierarchy is therefore something that is never entirely external or separate from the nations, kindreds, tongues, and peoples into which the world is divided. In an extended sense, the local members represent the Church not only to their immediate neighbors but to their country and its political authority. This gives an even more powerful meaning to the exhortation to be an example of the believers. Continuous and positive participation by local members in civic and political activities provides both a context and a potential key to the success of more formal diplomatic activities.

Former Secretary of State Madeleine Albright once commented that she often told foreign ministers and other officials that they should welcome Mormon missionaries into their country, as they would thereby become lifelong friends of their people and country—in effect, becoming informal representatives of the countries in which they had served. She later wrote that they also happen to represent to the countries in which they serve some of the best traits of this country, the United States:

By the early 1900s, tens of thousands of American missionaries were established in foreign countries. They came from virtually every Christian denomination, with heavy representation from a movement that began in the United States, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, referred to commonly as the Mormons. The missionaries carried with them both the good news of the gospel and the democratizing influence of American values and culture. Missionaries were among the nation's first experts on foreign customs and the first to

learn foreign languages. [Madeleine Albright, with Bill Woodward, *The Mighty and the Almighty: Reflections on America, God, and World Affairs* (New York: Harper Perennial, 2007), 26]

While missionaries are not sent forth to represent the countries from which they come, Secretary Albright's point is well taken and applies not only to missionaries but also to Latter-day Saint citizens throughout the world. Their activities profoundly shape the more formal and explicit diplomatic activities of the Church.

Conclusion: Arm and Shield

TODAY, AS IN TIMES past, the diplomatic role of the Church stems from its position as the earthly embodiment of the kingdom of God mandated to preach the gospel and bring forth and establish Zion. Its success depends not simply on the skill and sophistication of its leaders and people but is ultimately vouchsafed by the Lord, from whom the divine commission came. As He declared:

Wherefore, I call upon the weak things of the world, those who are unlearned and despised, to thresh the nations by the power of my Spirit;

And their arm shall be my arm, and I will be their shield and their buckler; and I will gird up their loins, and they shall fight manfully for me; and their enemies shall be under their feet; and I will let fall the sword in their behalf, and by the fire of mine indignation will I preserve them. [D&C 35:13–14]

To recall the words of the Prophet Joseph Smith in another context, “shall we not go on in so great a cause?” (D&C 128:22). 🏰

This is an excerpt from a presentation by Robert S. Wood on 8 April 2013 at the LDS International Society's annual conference held at Brigham Young University. Wood is an emeritus General Authority, having served in the Second Quorum of the Seventy for ten and a half years. His most recent assignment was as president of the Boston Massachusetts Temple. He has held faculty positions at Harvard; Bentley College; the universities of Virginia, Tilburg, and Groningen; and others. His academic career is most associated with the U.S. Naval War College, where he served many years in both teaching and administrative capacities. Wood has been a bishop, stake president, regional representative, and Area Authority. He received a BA in history from Stanford and an MA and a PhD in political science from Harvard.



UNCOMMON LANGUAGES. UNCOMMON WOMAN.

HOW A PROFESSOR FROM CAIRO HAS
STUDENTS IN UTAH SPEAKING ARABIC



An interview with Maggie Nabil Nassif

PHOTOGRAPHY BY BRADLEY H. SLADE

Maggie Nabil Nassif has lived her life between cultures—or rather, at the intersection of cultures. Born in Egypt, she attended an Irish Catholic School in Cairo, where she began to learn English in kindergarten before a formal study of her native Arabic. In her teens, an exchange program took her from her conservative Catholic, girls-only, uniformed school and placed her in a U.S. public high school in Oregon with a cornucopia of extracurricular activities. “The exchange program’s slogan is ‘turning places into faces,’” remembers Nassif, who has kept in touch with her Oregon host family for more than thirty years. “You make this personal connection, and it is a life-changing experience.”

Back in Egypt, Nassif studied English literature at Cairo University, then comparative literature at the American University in Cairo. She also received a PhD from Cairo University in postcolonial theory and an MBA from Arkansas State University. She has taught literature, women’s studies, and business culture at a wide spectrum of schools—from community colleges to Ivy League universities—in the United States and Egypt. Nassif’s research interest is in the intersection of pop culture, women’s issues, material culture, and consumerism.

Seven years ago Nassif came to BYU to help manage the National Middle East Language Resource Center (NMELRC). Headquartered at BYU and funded by the U.S. government, the NMELRC involves language experts at universities across the United States; together they work to improve the teaching and learning of key Middle Eastern languages.

Nassif’s siblings have also spread internationally: her two sisters are in Utah, and her three

brothers are in Cairo, Dubai, and Cape Town. But Egypt, where her parents and many relatives live, remains the family’s gravitational center, and she visits at least once a year. “We are still very much connected to Cairo,” she says.

How is it that the world of foreign language policy converges through NMELRC?

Our goal is academic, and our mission is to increase national capacity in the four gateway languages of the Middle East: Arabic, Hebrew, Persian, and Turkish. They all have commonalities, but they also all have their own very specific needs and challenges and wonderful resources and perks.

We strategize and put together teams for major projects. What we do most is research and development. We do a lot of surveys, collecting data on enrollment, on trends, on the needs of students, teachers, and administrators, and then we compile these reports and advise on policy.

We concentrate on three program areas: teacher training, professional development, and a project called Pathways to Proficiency. Our target audience is K–12 and higher education, from Ivy Leagues to state colleges to small private and community schools.

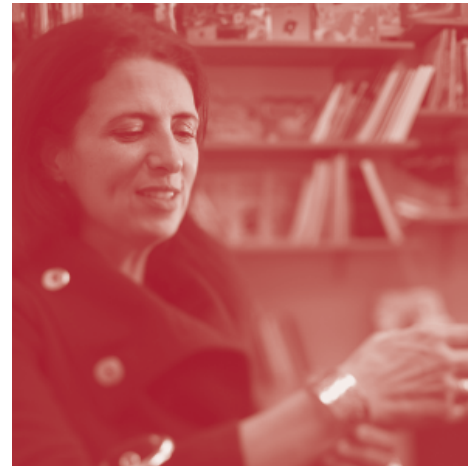
In Utah in the last seven years we have established teaching-Arabic programs in seven schools—mostly high schools, but we have a middle school and an elementary school program now.

We have been working on pushing accountability and measuring success. There have never been standardized tests for these less commonly taught languages. BYU is huge on testing, and Ray Clifford, director of the Center for Language Studies, is our guru. BYU also has the infrastructure to build teaching models.

What has the NMELRC been doing recently?

Over the summer I was in Jordan and Egypt, and Kirk Belnap, the NMELRC director, was in Jordan. We work in North Africa, West Asia, the Gulf, and Turkey. We have good contacts with study abroad providers (beyond the BYU programs). The David M. Kennedy Center has sponsored what we call Foreign Study Abroad Summits in Cairo, Casablanca, and Amman. This provides us the ability to leverage change in the field, which is exciting.

We are working on two exciting new projects. The first is to create internships for students of Arabic. Next we will do that for Turkish. The idea is for students who graduate from BYU (we always work with BYU as the first model) to participate in internships



abroad to utilize and improve their language skills. We create models that can be mirrored and utilized on other campuses.

For BYU’s newly established Arabic major, the students are required to study abroad for a semester in Jordan. The internship would be optional beyond that. The model was created by sociology professor Ralph Brown; he has internships and volunteer opportunities for students all over the world, and he had a program in Jordan that he created with the help of Erlend Peterson, associate international vice president.

Seven students were in Jordan doing internships at the Ministry of Social Development. The students conducted research on topics such as pop culture, the position of women, the political situation, etc. We also identified Jordanian students—their peers—who teamed up with them to help with the research. They also took an Arabic class.

The other program is Arabic Without Walls. It was initially a project at UC Davis and UC Berkeley. They did Spanish Without Walls and then partnered with Kirk on Arabic Without Walls. We modified it for online use by high school students. This is very cutting edge, and it may be the answer to the shortage of certified Arabic teachers in U.S. high schools. We received funding from the Qatar Foundation to offer scholarships to students who want to learn Arabic, but because students are in Idaho or Minnesota and their schools do not offer Arabic, they can learn Arabic online. The program is heavily subsidized, and we offer scholarships on top of that, so the students take it free of charge. We have been going around the country doing camps for students to sign up.

Why is there such an interest in Arabic?

There is an interest in foreign languages due to globalization. People understand that we live in a global economy. We need a different



I am **optimistic,** **VERY OPTIMISTIC,** **ABOUT WHAT IS** **HAPPENING** **IN EGYPT.**

set of skills, and not just math and science. Foreign language education is getting there, along with geography, as part of understanding the world around us. In 2006 President George W. Bush created the National Security Language Initiative to encourage competence in critical languages. Chinese gets a lot of attention because of the number of people who speak it and because it has a good story tied to the idea of industrialization. When it comes to Arabic, it is sometimes seen as important but for unpleasant and violent reasons. We need to work on creating a better story for Arabic, which we are doing through outreach. Some of this is done through citizen diplomacy and through good, average people. When students are on a study abroad and are lost on the street, native residents go out of their way to take the students where they need to be. That is better than any publicity from the media. That is personal connection.

How does BYU, as the leader of NMELRC, coordinate with the other institutions involved?

We have a consortium of language specialists at about twenty universities all over the country. They are the best people at

whatever they do. When you put them together, they have very diverse experiences. We brainstorm, we strategize, and we try to capitalize on the resources we have—our competitive advantage—and try to work with the challenges. We are lucky to have smart people to work with.

We have boards divided by language and then by project. Each language has a director and members who sit on that board. BYU creates the vision, we oversee budgeting and reporting to the government, and we subcontract to these groups to do the projects. We also meet at national conferences. They come to our teacher training meetings, and we are in almost daily contact with them.

How is BYU viewed both nationally and internationally?

BYU is a known entity and certainly has name recognition, but in addition to the institutional part, the individual professors have great name recognition: people like Dilworth Parkinson, who was the executive director of the Arabic Linguistics Society, and Donna Lee Bowen, who was on the board of the Middle East Studies Association, as well as Kirk Belnap, James Toronto, and Daniel Peterson. These professors certainly have name recognition for their scholarship and contributions. And graduate students who come out of BYU are doing the best word-of-mouth advertising.

What is your perspective on the Arab Spring, particularly in Egypt?

I am optimistic, very optimistic, about what is happening in Egypt. I am very sad for the people who have lost their lives—and who will lose their lives, because it always gets a little worse before it gets better. I have a friend who is a professor at Cairo University. She says the difference between people in Egypt and the Middle East who can support the revolution and those who cannot is

imagination—the idea being that they have been inspired and they have the imagination to see what this brave new world can look like. I speak to my mother almost every day on Skype. They have been awakened to this newfound freedom, and they are exercising it. Having said that, there may be some dark days ahead, but I think people need to understand and need to be patient.

There are different degrees of involvement and enthusiasm. There are the trailblazers who are revolutionary leaders, but there are also the people who get excited and young people who want change and people who did not choose to change but who, now that there is so much change, realize they need to get involved. I had a professor at Arkansas State who had a plaque on his desk that said, “The only way around a problem is through.” So there are some people who realize, “We did not start this, but we are in the middle of it and we need to deliver.”

What do you miss most about Cairo?

I miss the crowds and the noises and the bustling city. I miss walking, because Cairo is a great walking city. Provo is very hard to walk in. Even Salt Lake is not a very pedestrian-friendly city.

Of the places you have visited, which is your favorite?

I love Casablanca, and I really like Cape Town, where my brother lives.

What has been the most surprising thing about being at BYU?

Probably the mountains; I cannot believe how close they are to campus. And I have also been surprised at how friendly the people are. The Kennedy Center is an outstanding place for what I do because we are all involved internationally. The Kennedy Center team is an amazing team, and our NMELRC group is outstanding. 🌟

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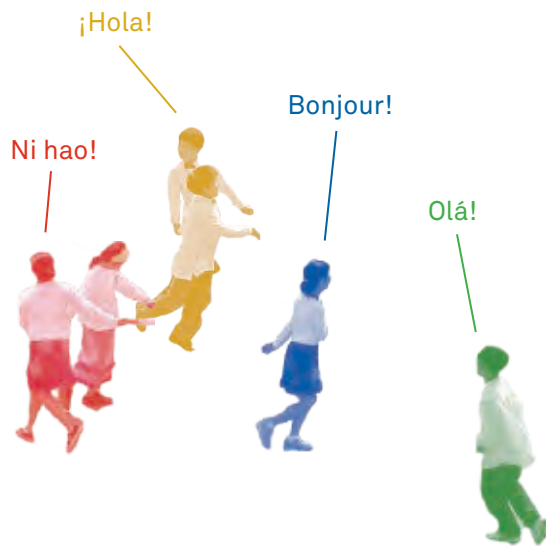
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You might receive these greetings if you stick your head into the classrooms of many Utah elementary schools. But you'll also hear much more than "hello" in Mandarin, Portuguese, French, and Spanish.

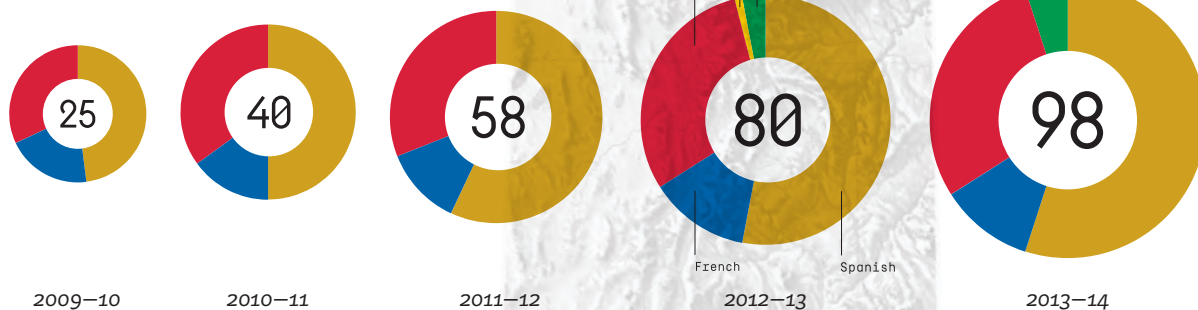
Children as young as five are learning subjects like math and science in foreign languages through Dual Language Immersion (DLI) in elementary schools and the Critical Languages Program (CLP) in secondary schools—programs that are spreading like wildfire throughout the state of Utah.

Since the beginning of Utah's language programs six years ago, the state has become a national leader in language instruction. This past year the *New York Times* and *Time* magazine visited to find out why representatives from twenty-two other states have turned to Utah as the model of language teaching.

The success of Utah's language instruction began in 2008 when great minds from across the state came together to improve what was then a weak language emphasis in schools. Chinese professor and director of BYU's Chinese Flagship Center (CFC) Dana



Growth of Dual-Immersion Schools in Utah



DATA: Utah State Office of Education

Bourgerie and Governor Jon Huntsman Jr. initiated the Governor's Language Summit to discuss Utah's language education policies. Getting the state congress involved, Gregg Roberts, a world languages and dual-immersion specialist at the Utah State Office of Education, worked with Senator Howard Stephenson to pass two bills that enacted dual immersion and critical languages programs in schools across Utah.

"A lot of collaboration is going on in and around the state," says Bourgerie. "One of the reasons Utah has done well is that people have stepped up and not let other differences divide them politically when building the language capacity. Gregg Roberts often notes that we are not a red state or a blue state. We are a purple state."

What began as an idea has now become a reality. Last fall there were DLI programs in ninety-eight Utah schools: twenty-eight Chinese programs, eleven French, fifty-four Spanish, and four Portuguese—a language added for the 2013-14 school year.

The DLI program is based on a fifty-fifty two-teacher model. Students spend half of each school day with an elementary-licensed teacher and the other half with a target-language teacher. They are expected to continue their language study in junior high school and pass the Advanced Placement test in ninth grade. The state is also working with BYU and the University of Utah to offer 200- and 300-level target-language courses at distance-learning labs in high schools.

After high school, language education continues in programs like STARTALK, the CFC's three-week summer intensive program, and the BYU Chinese Flagship Language Program. Shayn Stevens is one of the first students to pass through the CLP. She was a regular student who had a great Chinese teacher in high school and then participated in STARTALK. She studied in a preparatory early flagship language program in her early years at BYU, attended a study abroad, and continued her BYU experience with advanced flagship courses and skills. Now twenty-one, she is the first Utah STARTALK student to be accepted into the Overseas Chinese Flagship capstone program, and this fall she will be directly

enrolled in Nanjing University—one of the top five universities in China.

Bourgerie believes Stevens's story shouldn't be uncommon. "You don't have to have a genius, just a good student who has an interest and a strong work ethic," she says. "There is something wrong if a good, solid 3.3-GPA student can't have a transformational experience. My vision is that when more students come here with advanced language levels, we can mainstream what is unusual now."

Studying language can even help raise those GPAs. Research shows DLI students score as well as or better than non-DLI peers on core assessments.

Bourgerie believes that language programs like Utah's will strengthen collegiate language study. "If flagship is about global professionals, then language is an important skill," she says. "We needed a better pipeline, and we're interested in anything that would help create better language programs K-12."

Roberts sees these programs as the door to the future, fixing an ailment of the past: "Monolingualism," he says, "is the illiteracy of the twenty-first century."





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Dining Around THE WORLD

in Provo



THERE ONCE WAS A DAY WHEN
Mexican & Italian
WERE CONSIDERED **EXOTIC** PROVO FOOD CHOICES.

Now the international dining options in
COUGAR TERRITORY bring a taste of every continent
(excepting Antarctica, of course).

Many of these restaurants are the result of
family traditions & cultural heritage.

Others have had UNEXPECTED beginnings inspired by the INTERNATIONAL
EXPERIENCES of college students. But all of them contribute to an

ECLECTIC CULTURE

that sets Provo apart, giving *students | visitors | locals* an opportunity to
GET OUT OF PROVO simply by sharing *a meal.*



PHOTOGRAPHY BY *Bradley H. Slade* FOOD STYLING & ART DIRECTION BY *Dina Beylis*

1 Enchantment of India

Using old traditional methods and a clay tandoori oven, **Bombay House** and **India Palace** both provide an exotic and authentic eating experience. With menus as diverse as Indian culture, it can be hard to choose between the many appetizers, soups, entrees, breads, and beverages.
bombayhouse.com
indiapalaceutah.com

2 A Fresh Start

After suffering some major setbacks, including water damage and a fire, the owners of a local Chinese buffet closed shop and renovated. Their new restaurant, **Wild Ginger**, is a modern take on Asian cuisine. The chef, educated near Shanghai, cooks up a variety of authentic Chinese dishes as well as a selection of sushi served either a la carte or all you can eat.
wildgingerprovo.com

3 *Fabulous Pho*

The new Asian food craze is pho (pronounced “fuh”)—a Vietnamese beef-broth soup with noodles and a choice of meat. At **Pho Plus Noodle House** on Center Street, the pho is served with a plate of vegetables, herbs, and sauces that you add yourself. Pho and other traditional Vietnamese dishes have become increasingly popular in the United States since the Vietnam War.

4 *Center of Attention*

Famous for their traditional pupusa—a thick corn tortilla typically stuffed with meat, beans, and cheese—**El Salvador Restaurant** on Center Street brings some affordable and authentic Central-American flair to the local dining options.

5 *Fresh from Rio*

Braza Express offers a quick, less expensive alternative to the popular all-you-can-eat Brazilian grills. Enjoy the Brazilian churrasco (barbecue) with piles of rice and beans and a generous selection of sides, such as fried bananas, fresh fruit, and vegetable salads.

brazaexpressprovo.com

6 *Artful Eatery*

Centrally located between BYU and UVU, the **Roll Up Cafe** boasts an Americanized menu of inventive crepes, soups, salads, and sandwiches. With weekly open-mic nights, monthly concerts, and a giant owl standing guard outside, this uniquely decorated restaurant has become a popular locale.

rollupmycrepe.com

7 *Fair Dimkum, Mate*

For some tasty “barbie” from the land down under, stop by locally owned and operated **Wallabys Smokehouse** in Lindon. Learn Australian lingo while enjoying some of the best barbecue in Utah. Give it a burl!

wallabyssmokehouse.com

8 *Anything but Awful*

After a three-month internship in the heart of Brussels, Lance and Ashley Wakefield opened **The Awful Waffle** just south of campus. The restaurant features Brussels and Liège waffles with an array of fresh fruit and sugary toppings, as well as sweet and savory crepes, pizza, and gelato.

9 *Love on Wheels*

A standout among the trend of mobile eating establishments, **Waffle Love** claims to be “home of the best waffles this side of Belgium.” Their authentic Liège waffles are topped with delicious spreads, fresh fruit, and whipped cream. Facebook makes crossing paths with this traveling truck simple and sweet—or you can just stop by their new store on State Street in Provo.

waffluv.com

10 *Bon Appétit!*

The Crêpe Co. began with a study abroad experience in France, where delicious crepes can be found on nearly every street corner. Whether you are looking for a meal or a delectable confection, this restaurant's *crêpes française* bring a taste of *La Ville-Lumière* to Provo.

thecrepeco.com

11 *Flavor by the Slab*

A new take on the classic Italian pizza pie, **Slab Pizza** has come a long way since co-owner Eric Beutler bought his first pizza oven for \$2.14 at an auction. Patrons order by the slab—one-fourth of a 20-inch pizza—choosing from over forty flavors as diverse as Thai chicken or rosemary potato and bacon and as traditional as cheese or pepperoni.

slabpizza.com

12 *West of the Andes*

Ricardo and Margarita Minond brought the singular flavors of Chile—and the traditional empanada—to Provo when they opened **Pantrucas** in 2007. Try one of their delicious Chilean sandwiches, a completo (Chilean-style hot dog), or a glass of fresh juice made from whatever fruit is in season.

pantrucas.com

13 *A Taste of the Islands*

Escape to the tropics with a meal from **L&L Hawaiian Barbecue**. The menu features a variety of meats—such as Kalua pork or laulau—cooked the Hawaiian way and served up with a large plate of rice and macaroni salad. Part of a chain started in Hawaii, L&L has spread across the states and brought the spirit of aloha to Provo.

hawaiianbarbecue.com

14 *Travel the Balkans*

The distinctive taste of Bosnia can now be found in Utah thanks to Ibro Sameric, owner of **Old Bridge Café** in Salt Lake City. After leaving his war-torn homeland, Ibro began sharing

his heritage through food in his mosaic-adorned restaurant. From stuffed peppers and shish kebabs to homemade pita bread and baklava, the menu is bursting with Southeast European flavor.

oldbridgecafe.com

15 *A Lasting Heritage*

You can't go wrong with pizza, and **Nicolitalia Pizzeria**, founded in 2005 by Nicola DellaCioppa Jr., is a fresh option. Nick Jr. grew up working in the family pizza house started by his Italian father in Massachusetts. He now brings those East Coast traditions and an authentic Italian legacy—along with his father's recipes—to his pizzeria on University Parkway.

nicolitaliapizzeria.com

16 *Culture and Spice*

If you're craving a new taste try **Banana Leaf**, Utah's first Sri Lankan and Singaporean restaurant. The family-owned-and-operated business offers an eclectic selection of items—including avocado shakes, savory pineapple beef, and Sri Lankan lampriced—in a colorful and exotic atmosphere.

17 *Seoul Food*

For a spin on the usual Asian cuisine, try Korean. **Sam Hawk** offers a variety of authentic fare, such as beef bulgogi—thinly sliced, grilled beef marinated with onions and garlic in a soy and sesame oil sauce—or traditional kimchi, a mix of fermented vegetables. True to Korean customs, many of the dishes are prepared in large stone bowls.

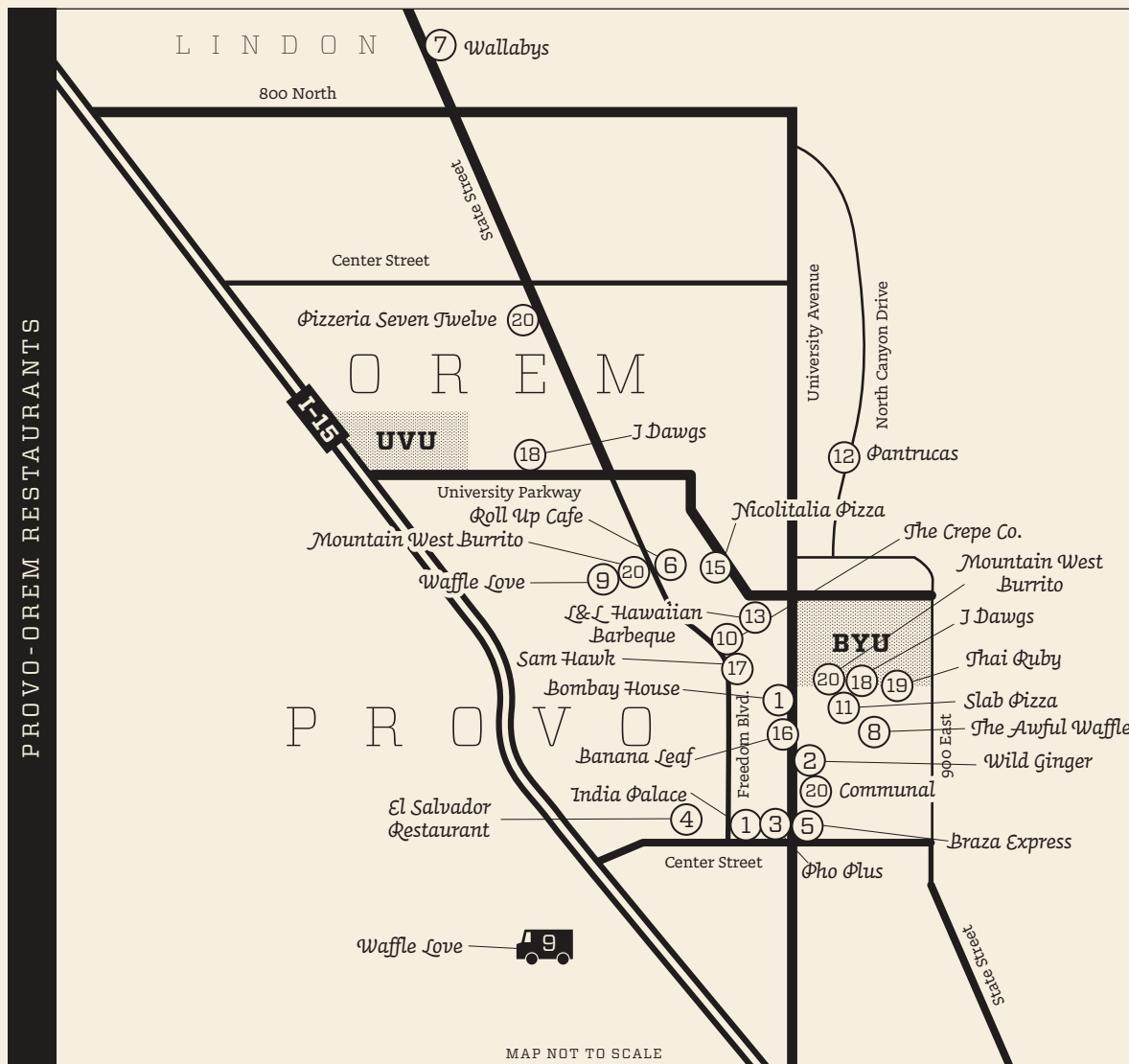
FOR FURTHER EATING

some of your own. Who knows—your next adventure could lead you to a new favorite.

dining options are nearly unlimited. Here are a few nontraditional eating locales, but feel free to sleuth out

With more than 200 restaurants in Provo (and even more in neighboring Orem and Salt Lake City), the

BRIDGES
ALUMNI MAGAZINE



The next time you're eager to get out of Provo and experience something foreign, grab a friend and let the world come to you.

18 *The New Dawg*

Though it may have originated in Europe, the hot dog has become an American staple at ball games and drive-ins. Several years ago, BYU student Jayson Edwards took the dog to a gourmet level. He sold his guitar, fixed up an abandoned shack south of campus, and called it **J Dawgs**. While the menu is simple—a choice of beef or polish dogs and a few condiments (notably the famous special sauce)—the hot dog stand is a crowd favorite.

J Dawgs has since outgrown its little shack—it moved next door and has expanded to two other locations.

jdawgs.com

19 *Curried Away*

A quick walk from campus, **Thai Ruby** has long been a BYU favorite. The restaurant artfully prepares all the popular classics—pad Thai, curry, stir-fry, and mangos and sticky rice—in a elegant and friendly atmosphere.

thairubyfood.com



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★ **HOT
DOG** ★
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20 Local Eats

Colton Soelberg and Joseph McRae are chefs and co-owners of the Heirloom Restaurant Group: three restaurants and a catering company dedicated to the simple goodness of fresh food in a comfortable, casual atmosphere.

heirloomrestaurantgroup.com

At **Pizzeria Seven Twelve** the pizzas are crafted from the finest fresh ingredients and cooked in a 712-degree, wood-fired brick oven. All of the food—as well as the artwork on the walls—is local, and the menu changes with the seasons.

pizzeria712.com

Communal is an innovative restaurant accentuating the importance of community. The food is local and prepared in an open kitchen, the menu items are meant to be shared, and the atmosphere is cozy.

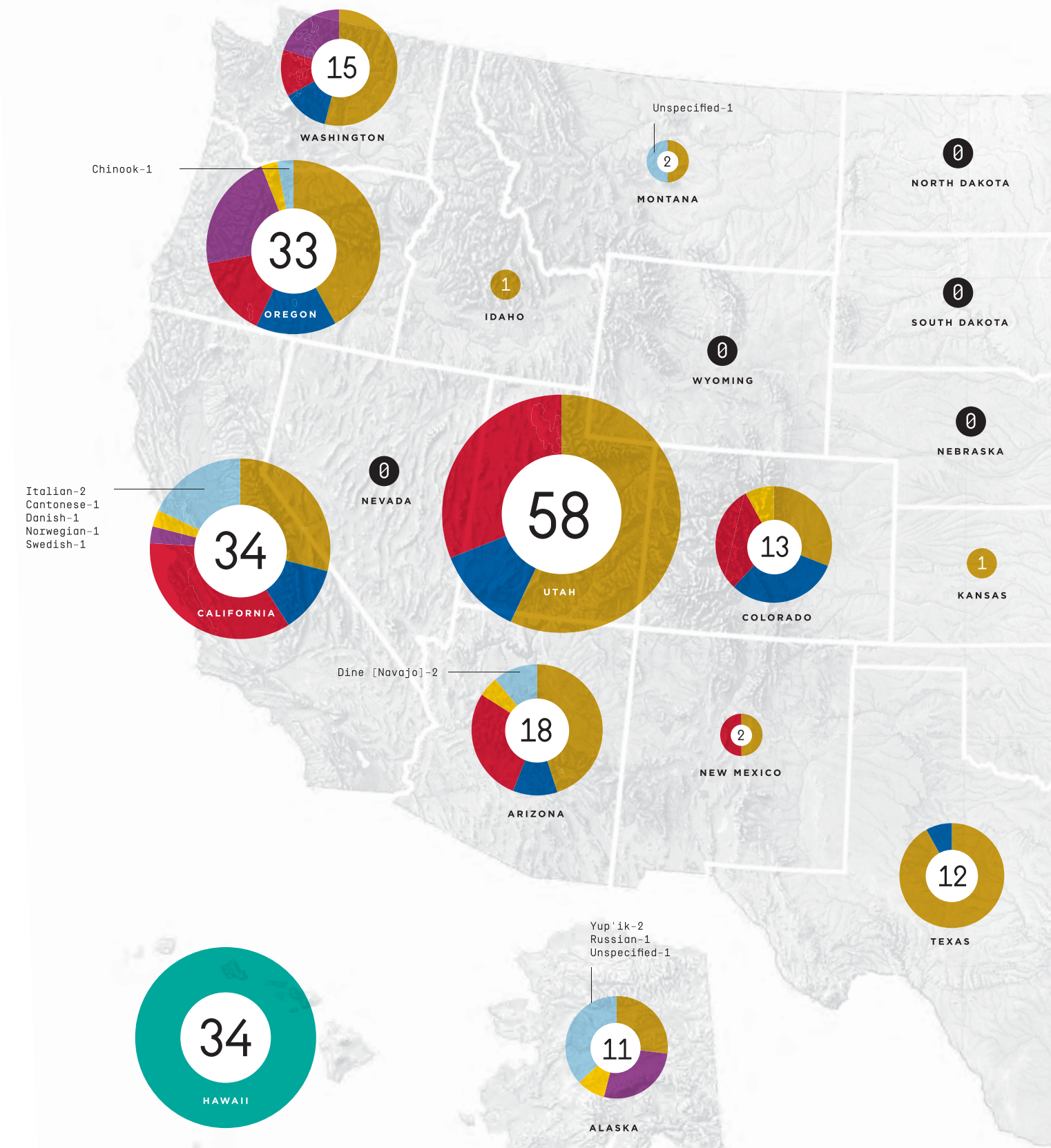
communalrestaurant.com

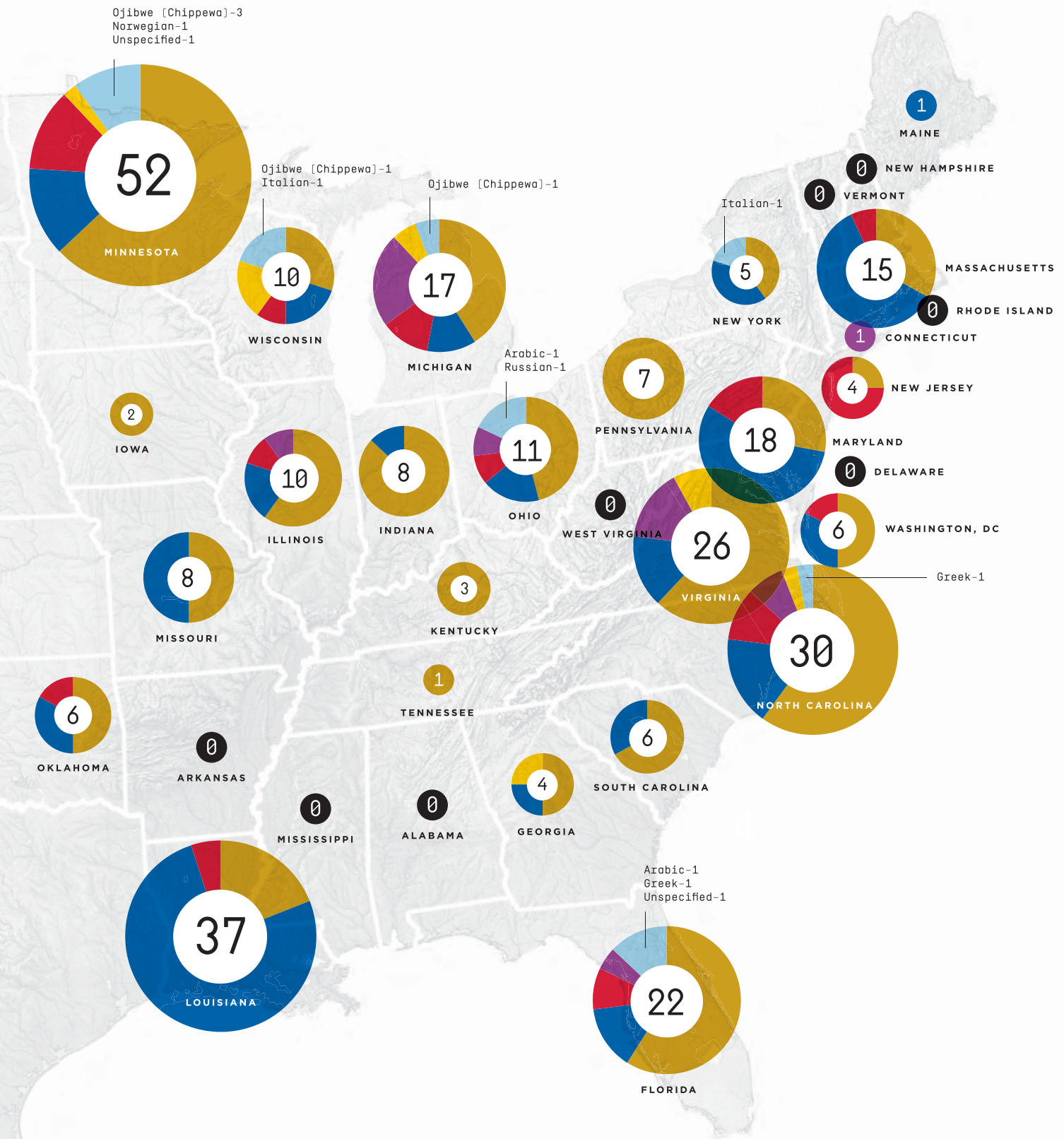
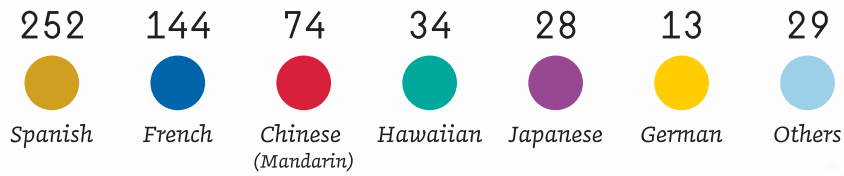
Mountain West Burrito maintains the principles of fresh and local while offering delicious and authentic Mexican classics—from burritos, chimichangas, and tacos to nachos, quesadillas, and salads.

mountainwestburrito.com



Dual-Language Immersion Programs in the United States, 2011







03

From the Kennedy Center

❶ Global Affairs Blogger Wins iPad

Taylor Shippen, an international relations major, won a new iPad for participating in the Live Blogging Competition held by the David M. Kennedy Center during winter semester 2013.

Students were invited to read the *New York Times* daily and blog about their personal views on current events. Shippen shared his opinions and addressed questions on drone diplomacy, the Syrian conflict, and unemployment in Europe.

"If American producers are benefiting from an increase in world coal prices, then China has not just come and 'taken' our heritage; we chose to sell it to them," he wrote in his blog. "Making China the whipping boy for our domestic problems will only hurt trade between our two countries unnecessarily."

❷ Twenty-Third Annual Hunger Banquet

Last March the BYU Hunger Banquet again offered diners a visual and culinary representation of global wealth disparity. Samira Harnish, founder of Women of the World, was the keynote speaker this year, addressing the theme of global women empowerment with her talk "Heal the Half, Unite the Whole." Following tradition, diners were randomly assigned to high-, middle-, or low-income seating and were served a meal corresponding to their income class. Most diners discovered they would be on the floor sharing a plate of food with a group—a graphic display of the world's poor.

Since 2010 a creative competition has been part of the excitement leading up to the Hunger Banquet. All mediums of expression are welcome—from photography and sculpture to writing

and textile arts—and all students and staff are invited to submit their creative expression of the theme. Past entries have included a "fruit bowl" of hand grenades, a mural painted onto the hood of a car, and a mannequin dressed in an expressive display of textiles.

The Hunger Banquet is an academic event meant to enrich the educational experience of students by exhibiting the many on-campus resources that can help focus their education on effecting positive social change. On-campus entities, as well as other BYU-affiliated programs and organizations, were present at the event to educate students about internships and other academic opportunities. Sponsors for the event are the Kennedy Center, the Ballard Center for Economic Self-Reliance, the international development minor, BYU Dining Services, and the founding academic club, Students for International Development (SID).

For more information about SID activities, visit sid.byu.edu.



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3 Students Celebrate a Decade of MUN Dominance

Representing Poland and Bangladesh, forty-three undergraduates from a variety of majors across campus received the two highest team awards for the tenth straight year at the National Model United Nations (NMUN) conference, held at UN Headquarters and the Sheraton Hotel in New York City. In addition, BYU students received twelve position paper awards and a number of individual commendations. This year's competition featured more than five thousand participants from four hundred universities in forty-two countries.

The individual writing awards for position papers was new last year. "This gives us a chance to assess performance by partnership," said Ardis Smith, director of the fall BYUMUN high school conference and team advisor, who worked with the BYU team on policy writing assignments.

For more information on Model UN, visit mun.byu.edu.

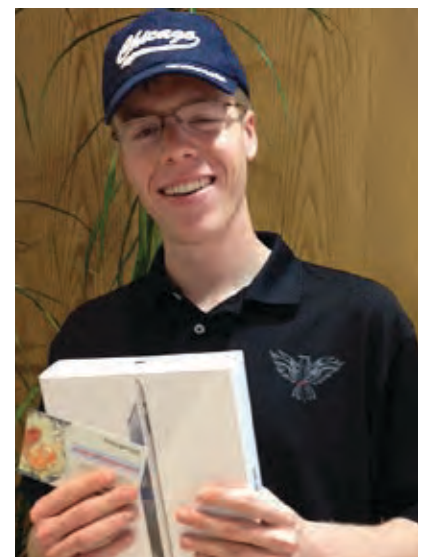


02

4 BYU Hosts International Society Conference

The twenty-fourth annual conference of the LDS International Society, "The Church and International Diplomacy," was held in April at the Gordon B. Hinckley Alumni and Visitors Center. The program included a welcome from President Cecil O. Samuelson and a keynote address from Robert S. Wood, emeritus General Authority of the Church.

Other presenters were Ted Lyon, executive director, LDS International Society; William F. Atkin, founder, LDS International Society; Cory W. Leonard,



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assistant director, David M. Kennedy Center; and Chad Ford, director, David O. McKay Center for Intercultural Understanding, BYU–Hawaii. The conference also sponsored a panel moderated by Ralph W. Hardy Jr., chair, International Public Affairs Committee, Washington, DC, which featured Ryan D. Aiken, Foreign Service officer, U.S. Embassy, Karachi, Pakistan; John Dinkelman, deputy chief of mission, U.S. Embassy, Nassau, the Bahamas; and Mandi Tuttle, regional manager, East Africa, Department of Defense.

Organized in 1989, the LDS International Society is an association of professionals with international interests who are members or friends of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Membership is free.

To learn more about becoming a member and to access the conference proceedings online, visit ldsinternationalsociety.org.

5 Celebrate Europe Week on Campus

BYU's Center for the Study of Europe (CSE) concluded its tenth anniversary recognition in grand European style with Celebrate Europe Week in April. The celebration included special guest speakers Albrecht Classen, a professor of German at the University of Arizona, and Father Ferenc Patsch, an associate professor of theology at the Pontifical Gregorian University in Rome. The week also offered cultural immersion with folk dancers, films, a museum exhibition, the Eurovision music competition, and food. A European night for faculty and the Go Europe Giveaway for students were the concluding festivities.

Learn more about CSE and its events at cse.byu.edu.

6 Fifteenth Annual Inquiry Conference

For fifteen years the International Inquiry Conference has served as a forum for students of all disciplines to present their cross-cultural field research and as an opportunity for the university community to participate in discussions reaching beyond campus to the international world. Three days of presentations by students and keynote speakers covered a variety of topics such as international development, health, gender, and religion. The conference's continued success is rooted in its commitment to cross-cultural research, engaging discussion, and reflective analysis by presenters and attendees alike.

The International Inquiry Conference is hosted annually during winter semester at the David M. Kennedy Center. Learn more at kenedy.byu.edu/conferences/inquiry.



7 BYU Students Set MEU Standard

Two Brigham Young University students received awards at the ninth annual Model European Union (MEU) conference held at the University of Washington's European Union Center of Excellence in February. More than sixty undergraduate students from fifteen universities in the United States and Canada participated.

Skye Herrick, an international relations major, received the Outstanding Head of Government award for representing Belgium in the competition, and an honorable mention was awarded to Matthew Stone, a history major, who represented Bulgaria as a minister of interior in the Cohesion Policy Reform discussion. "The best part of Model EU was working with a coalition of six other students from BYU and other universities

"The best part of Model EU was working with a coalition of six other students from BYU and other universities to completely dominate the discussion."

universities to completely dominate the discussion,” said Herrick. “From the opening argument on Saturday morning, our proposal was the only one being discussed, and I feel honored that I was recognized as part of a great team.”

Stone said, “One of the things I love about simulations is how well rounded you have to be. You can’t just rely on being smart, and you can’t just rely on your people skills. You have to balance these skills and more if you want to be successful.”

The team members included Rebecca Wiseman, international relations, who represented Belgium as a minister of interior; Macie Bayer, sociology, who represented Romania as a minister of interior; Carson Monson, European studies, who represented Bulgaria as the head of government; and Jeff Suppes, economics, who represented Romania as the head of government. Romy Franks, a European studies and German studies double major, served as the student advisor for the program. Franks competed and won an award last year in the competition when she represented Austria as a head of government.

The six-student delegation was directed by Lora Anderson Cook, administrative director of the Center for the Study of Europe (CSE) and advisor to the MEU team, and sponsored by the CSE and the Kennedy Center.

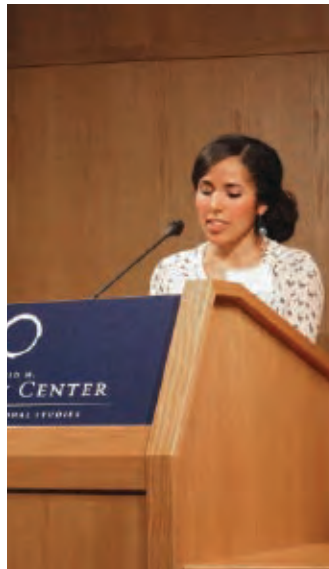
Learn more about MEU at meu.byu.edu.

8 Campus Community Invited to Screening

KBYU-TV and the David M. Kennedy Center invited the campus community and guests to a screening of the new film *Unfortunate Brothers: Korea's Reunification Dilemma* at the BYU Broadcasting Building in May.

Shot over the course of three years, *Unfortunate Brothers* explores unification issues by following Mr. Lee, a North Korean defector trying to adjust to life in his newly adopted South Korean homeland. Through Mr. Lee's intensely personal account of his escape from North Korea, as well as expert interviews, the film unravels the riddle of Korean unification and promotes a deeper understanding of two countries that are often not fully understood.

Unification of the Koreas is a complicated issue for both sides, as



06



08



09

well as for their neighbors, China and Japan. North Korea's nuclear ambitions and posturing are also a security concern for the United States. An aging population in South Korea is resulting in a generational gap of changing sympathies in young South Koreans, who no longer feel a connection with their distant relatives in the north.

This most recent addition to the *Beyond the Border* film series aired in September on KBYU-TV. The film was produced by Utah filmmaker Dodge Billingsley, director of *Combat Films and Research*, and funded by the Kennedy Center and the Utah Humanities Council.

9 ISP Map Receives Design Award

A foldout map of the world, showing the study abroad programs for the 2012–13 school year, received a merit award from AIGA, the professional association for design, and was featured in the 2013 Salt Lake City chapter of AIGA 100 Show. The wall maps displayed in the Kennedy Center stairwells previously received an award of excellence from the University and College Designers Association (UCDA) in 2010. Doug Thomas of BYU Publications & Graphics designed both projects.

Lecture Spotlights

Asian Power Shift Discussion

23 January 2013

Eric A. Hyer,
Aaron Skabelund,
and Kirk W. Larsen

Three professors addressed the power shifts occurring in China, Japan, and Korea and the impact of 2012 leadership changes in those countries: Eric A. Hyer, associate professor of political science and the Kennedy Center Asian studies coordinator; Aaron Skabelund, assistant professor of history; and Kirk W. Larsen, associate professor of history and the Kennedy Center assistant director of academic programs and research.

In his discussion, Hyer pointed out that the shift in China's top leadership was largely a result of policy requiring leaders to retire at age sixty-eight. The new leaders are characterized as younger, better educated, and more competent. Hyer's research focuses on China's foreign relations—especially relations with its neighbors. He has traveled in China, Tibet, Pakistan, Russia, Vietnam, Mongolia, and along China's border with central Asia. He was a visiting scholar at the Foreign Affairs College (now China Foreign Affairs University) in Beijing from 1995 to 1996.

Skabelund predicted that, despite the regime change in Japan, there will be continuity in Japan's domestic politics and relations with its neighbors. Skabelund specializes in modern Japanese history with an emphasis in the social and cultural history of imperialism, animals, and the military. He is currently exploring the history of Japan's post-Second World War military, commonly known as the Self-Defense Force.

Kirk W. Larsen



Aaron Skabelund



Eric A. Hyer

Why Do Some Muslim Clerics Promote Violent Jihad (While Most Do Not)?

23 January 2013

Rich Nielson, PhD
candidate, Harvard
University



Jan

Larsen projected stability rather than change in both North and South Korea despite the election of Park Geun-hye, the first female president of South Korea. Larsen has published, presented, and commented on a variety of contemporary issues, including North Korea, nationalism and elections in South Korea, and Sino-Korean relations. He speaks, reads, writes, and translates Korean; speaks and reads modern Chinese; and reads classical Chinese.



America's Other Army: The U.S. Foreign Service and Twenty-First-Century Diplomacy

16 January 2013

Nicholas Kralev,
author and journalist



Global History of Regional Cold Wars

6 February 2013
Lorenz M. Lüthi, associate professor of history and international relations, McGill University



Portugal – U.S. Relations

27 February 2013
His Excellency Nuno Brito, Portuguese ambassador to the U.S.



Religion Versus Religiosity—Can Enemies Live Together Peacefully?

5 March 2013
Adriel Kosman, professor of religious and Jewish Studies, Universität Postdam

Feb

Mar



The IR Path to a Global Finance Career

31 January 2013
Brady Fife, VP, Goldman Sachs



Making the Case for Your Future: Effective Communication for Finding and Funding Opportunities

20 February 2013
Patricia Dorff, editorial director, publishing, CFR



Shari'a Law and Women's Rights in Palestine

26 February 2013
Kholoud Al-Faqih, judge, Ramallah Shari'a Court



Peace, Politics, and Plutonium: An Insider's Look at the Quest for Security, Democracy, and Peace in the Middle East

6 March 2013
Gil Hoffman, chief political correspondent and analyst, *Jerusalem Post*



Entering the Dragon: Opportunities and Challenges for Global Business in China

13 March 2013
Brett Heimberger,
GOED, Asia director,
Office of Economic
Development, Utah



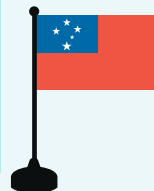
Winning in the UN

25 March 2013
His Excellency Paul
Seger, Swiss ambassa-
dor to the UN



Samoa – U.S. Relations

25 March 2013
His Excellency
Ali'ioaiga Feturi Eli-
sai, Samoan ambassa-
dor to the U.S.



Apr



U.S. – Kuwait Relations

13 March 2013
The Honorable Matthew
H. Tueller, U.S.
ambassador to Kuwait



A Dysfunctional "Dynasty": The Sonoran Leaders in the Mexican Revolution, 1910–1934

14 March 2013
Jürgen Buchenau,
professor of history,
University of North
Carolina-Charlotte



The Relevance of the European Middle Ages in the Human Quest for Meaning and Identity in the Postmodern World

27 March 2013
Albrecht Classen,
professor of German,
University of Arizona



The Suffering of Light and Violet Isle

27 March 2013
Alex Webb,
photographer, Magnum

May



Denmark's Green Agenda

8 April 2013
His Excellency
Peter Taksoe-Jensen,
Danish ambassador
to the U.S.



An Inside Look at the Future of the European Union

10 May 2013
Adeline Hinderer

In May, Adeline Hinderer, deputy head of trade and agriculture for the European Union (EU) Delegation to the United States, discussed the gradual improvement of the economic situation in Europe and the trade relations of the United States with Europe. Hinderer said the economic crisis in Europe has led to the implementation of many reforms by the EU to help the countries in the most difficulty (particularly those with high unemployment rates) while keeping the crisis from spreading to the economies of other countries.

Addressing the crisis is a process, she said. "It is not always easy to find out what is the best way forward," she explained, "but little by little we are finding the right adjustments and right way to correct some of the flaws of the initial system." Regarding trade between the United States and Europe (her area of expertise), Hinderer reported that the EU is working with manufacturing sectors on both continents to identify ways to bring regulations in line with one another. Since many European companies have production facilities in the United States and many American companies are producing in Europe, it would be beneficial to standardize procedures and testing on both sides of the Atlantic.

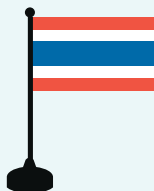
Hinderer has worked on a range of transatlantic trade and investment issues since joining the delegation in 2011 and follows issues related to U.S. and European trade with Asia. Currently she is playing a key role in launching negotiations for the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership.

This lecture was cosponsored by the European Union Delegation to the United States.



Thailand – U.S. Relations

4 April 2013
His Excellency
Chaiyong Satjipanon,
Thai ambassador to
the U.S.



India – U.S. Relations

14 June 2013
Her Excellency
Nirupama Rao, Indian
ambassador to the U.S.



Jun

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Recommended Reads

Kennedy Center area studies directors share ideas for your bookshelf.

1

Modern Latin America

by Thomas E. Skidmore, Peter H. Smith,
James N. Green



Christopher
LUND
Latin American
studies
coordinator

Skidmore (whose earlier works have focused on Brazil), Smith, and Green look at the whole of Latin America in this 1988 classic, now in its seventh edition. Using case studies, they examine the postcolonial continent from about 1880 to the present from the standpoints of racial demographics and the periodic political and economic interventions of the United States. They review not only the principal military takeovers that have indelibly characterized so many Latin American countries but also the sociocultural threads that identify them, like Brazilian soccer, popular art and music, and syncretic religions.

2

In Europe: Travels Through the Twentieth Century (English edition, 2008)

by Geert Mak



Nicholas
MASON
European
studies
coordinator

In 1999, as Europe's most tumultuous century came to a close, the Dutch journalist and historian Geert Mak set out to make sense of the twentieth century by visiting the sites of its greatest triumphs and cataclysms. The resulting 900-page journey through the twentieth century crisscrosses the continent, stopping in sites synonymous with both culture (London, Vienna, Paris) and barbarism (Verdun, Guernica, Srebrenica). Along the way he interviews scores of eyewitnesses to the century's great events, making this perhaps the most lively and personal history of modern Europe.

3

Bending History: Barack Obama's Foreign Policy

by Martin S. Indyk,
Kenneth Guy Lieberthal, Michael E. O'Hanlon



Ken STILES
International
relations
coordinator

During the presidential debates, Governor Mitt Romney and President Barack Obama agreed more often than they did not agree, which surprised those paying attention to Obama's 2008 campaign promise to "bend history" toward idealistic goals, such as human rights and freedom. Did he abandon these principles in the pursuit of national interest? The authors

see Obama's foreign policy to date as a triumph of discipline and realism over ideology. He has been neither the transformative beacon his devotees have wanted nor the weak apologist for America that his critics allege him to be. The authors conclude that his strategy for promoting American interests in a tumultuous world may only now be emerging and may yet be curtailed by conflict with Iran. Most of all they argue that he, or his successor, will have to embrace U.S. economic renewal as the core foreign-policy and national-security challenge of the future.

5

Fabricating Jesus: How Modern Scholars Distort the Gospels

by Craig A. Evans



Eric D. HUNTSMAN
Ancient Near Eastern
studies coordinator

At a time when historical Jesus studies still question the Jesus of faith and when popular titles about biblical studies undermine the validity and historicity of scripture and the Christian tradition, Evans's book serves as a readable, reassuring, and faithful treatment of the same material. An expert on the Jewish background of the New Testament and the historical Jesus, Evans has a firm command of the evidence—not just textual but archaeological and cultural as well. Not afraid to question long-held assumptions, Evans is quick to point out that these are not essential to the historical faith. Instead, after reviewing the evidence, he carefully assesses the conclusions drawn by many recent and current scholars, noting their inconsistencies, their own preexisting biases, and their sometimes faulty historical methods.

6

Tombstone: The Great Chinese Famine, 1958–1962

by Yang Jisheng



Eric HYER
Asian studies
coordinator

While the world knows about the Tiananmen Square massacre in June 1989, few have heard of the Great Leap Forward, wherein more than thirty million died in a mammoth manmade famine. The famine was not a natural disaster, as the Chinese are taught to believe, but a result of political and ideological extremism by the Communist Party, led by Mao Zedong, who envisioned a Chinese society based on communal living. He launched his project by forcing Chinese peasants into people's communes in 1958. Private property was eliminated and communal kitchens were established. As a result, productivity declined in the agriculture sector. To compound the problem, local officials falsified reports and inflated numbers. The state then requisitioned greater amounts of grain from the communes to feed the growing cities, and peasants were left with too little grain to eat and not enough seed for the coming year. The result was widespread famine and, as Yang Jisheng has documented, in some locations, cannibalism.

Alumni Update

'74

RICHARD G. REYNOLDS is the executive vice president at Agincourt Solutions, a media monitoring and analysis company for government and commercial consumers. He also owns Mideast Consultants, a consulting firm focused on the Middle East and North Africa offering services and investment opportunities. Reynolds was an officer in the U.S. Army for thirty years and served overseas in Germany, Tunisia, Jordan, Israel, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia. Reynolds received an MA in international relations from Boston University in 1978. *BA: European studies, political science, 1974.*

'81

JAY R. ROLLINS is the senior audit manager for Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction in Washington, DC. Rollins previously spent twenty years as a Foreign Service auditor with USAID, working mostly in Africa and the Middle East. *MBA: 1983; BA: international relations, 1981.*

'82

KENDALL W. STILES is the international relations major coordinator at the David M. Kennedy Center and a professor of political science at BYU. Previously, Stiles taught at

Loyola University Chicago and at Bowling Green State University in Ohio. He received a PhD in political science from Johns Hopkins University in 1987. *MA: political science, 1983; BA: international relations, 1982.*

'85

ROBB A. LOUK is a cardiovascular specialty sales representative at Daiichi Sankyo, an innovative pharmaceutical company, in Chicago. *BA: international relations; minor: French, 1985.*

'88

GARRETT M. SCOTT is the HRIS manager for talent management technology at Sabre Holdings in Southlake, Texas. Scott previously worked as a curriculum developer with Sabre Holdings. *BA: international relations; minors: Spanish, economics, 1988.*

'90

SEAN A. MCKITRICK is vice president of Middle States Commission on Higher Education in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Prior to this, McKittrick was the assistant provost and director of the Office of Institutional Research and Assessment at Binghamton University in New York. He received a PhD in political

science from Claremont Graduate University. *MA: international and area studies, 1992; BA: international relations, 1990.*

'93

GREGORY P. COOK is the executive vice president and cofounder of doTERRA International in Orem, Utah. Cook previously worked as the senior director of international development at Young Living Essential Oils. He speaks Swedish. *BA: international relations; minor: Scandinavian studies, 1993.*

DAVID C. DEEM is the practice director of the Data Center Strategy and Consolidation for the Americas at EMC, a multinational data storage company, in Chicago. Deem was previously the managing principal at EMC. He is fluent in Portuguese. *BA: international relations; minor: Portuguese, 1993.*

'94

DEREK E. BAIRD is the director of consumer product development at the Walt Disney Company in Palo Alto, California. In February 2012 Baird was awarded the Disney Inventor Award for a patent related to teen use of social media, online safety, COPPA compliance, entertainment technologies, and mobile technologies. He also works as a social media strategist and entertainment consultant for private music and entertainment industry clients in the Los Angeles area. Baird received an MA in educational technology from Pepperdine University in 2003. *BA: American studies, 1994.*

'97

JONATHAN R. KEHR is a logistics officer for the Marine Aircraft Group 12, First Marine Aircraft Wing, in Iwakuni, Japan. Prior to this, Kehr was a future operations logistics plans officer for G-3, U.S. Marine Corps Forces Central Command (Forward), in Bahrain. He received an MBA in acquisition and contract management from the Naval Postgraduate School in 2003. *BA: international relations; BS: geography, 1997.*

'98

D. RAY MANTLE is the chief compliance officer at Huawei Device USA, a leading telecom solutions provider in Plano, Texas, where he was previously director of human resources. Prior to joining Huawei, Mantle practiced law. *JD: 2004; BAs: Asian studies, Chinese, 1998.*

'99

KELLY W. JARRETT is the deputy director of finance and planning for global development for the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation in Seattle. Jarrett previously worked as a senior financial analyst for Applied Biosystems. He speaks Spanish, Portuguese, and German. *BA: global economy; minors: Latin American studies, management, 1999.*

CHRISTOPHER L. A. MEEK is the general manager of global marketing and product development for the Americas at Korloff PARIS in Beverly Hills, California, as well as chairman of Business Arabia Executives. Meek previously worked in several capacities for Gulf Holdings and Nu Skin Enterprises. He is fluent in Japanese and continues to study French, German, and Arabic. *BA: international relations, 1999.*

'00

DAVID A. GOODMAN is the regional manager for Latin America at Young Living Essential Oils in Lehi, Utah, where he previously worked as new market development manager. Goodman speaks fluent Spanish. *BA: Latin American studies, 2000.*

'01

KURT D. HOLMGREN is a Foreign Service officer for the U.S. Department of State in Washington, DC. Previously, Holmgren was a political officer at the U.S. Embassy in Brasília, Brazil. He speaks Portuguese and Polish. *BA: global economy; minors: European studies, political science, 2001.*

GREG P. JENSEN owns Mayan Running Adventure, a hiking and trail-running adventure tour company based at Lake Atitlán, Guatemala. Jensen previously worked as a project engineer for Jacobsen Construction. He speaks Spanish and received a BA in construction management from Utah Valley University. *BA: global economy; minor: Latin American studies, 2001.*

KURT W. UPDEGRAFF is a management officer in the Foreign Service of the U.S. Department of State in London. Updegraff's previous assignments include U.S. embassies in Rabat, Morocco; Zagreb, Croatia; and Singapore. He speaks Vietnamese and received an MPA in security and intelligence studies from the University of Pittsburgh in 2003. *BA: international law and diplomacy; minor: Asian studies, 2001.*

'02

R. SCOTT FIFE is the senior manager of customs and international trade at Ernst & Young in Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul, South Korea. Previously, Fife worked with the Schott plant team in Suzhou, China, as an independent SAP consultant. He speaks Korean and Mandarin. *BA: international studies; minor: Korean studies, 2002.*

DAVID N. JEPPESEN is a senior consultant at Prowess Consulting in Seattle. Previously, Jeppesen worked as a Foreign Service officer for the U.S. Department of State for almost four years. He has worked in the Office of Japan Affairs and at the U.S. Consulate General in Tijuana, Mexico, and speaks Spanish and Hungarian. *MPA: 2004; BA: Asian studies; BS: mathematics; minors: history, art history, 2002.*

'03

W. SHAYNE BLACK is a manager of global real estate and workplace enablement finance at American Express in Arizona, where he was previously a senior financial analyst. Black speaks Japanese and received an MBA from Thunderbird School of Global Management in 2008. *BA: international studies; minors: Japanese studies, management, 2003.*

'04

RYAN R. BOOTH is the director of sales and marketing for Latin America at Atlantic Zeiser in New York City. Booth previously worked as sales manager for the Americas at PerfectProof USA (now AxonGraphix). He speaks Spanish and Portuguese. *BA: Latin American studies; minors: international studies, management, 2004.*

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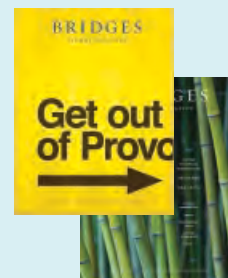
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KATHLEEN DE HEIDE

GALLETINE is an international student advisor at Central Washington University in the Seattle area. Galletine previously worked as a career specialist at Lake Washington Institute of Technology. She received an MA in education from the University of Washington Bothell in 2012. *BA: Asian studies; minors: Japanese, ballroom dance, 2004.*

'05

JONATHAN OSTERLUND is a high school teacher at Västerås Fria Gymnasium in Stockholm, Sweden, where he teaches courses in international development aid and international relations and directs Model United Nations. Osterlund also takes students on international field study trips to places such as Ghana, Ireland, Moldova, and Bosnia and Herzegovina. *BA: international studies; minor: African studies, 2005.*

DAVID D. STOKER is the change manager for private individual and foundation partnerships at Ashoka, an international citizen-sector organization in Washington, DC, where he previously worked as a revenue analyst. *MPH: 2007; BA: international studies; minors: Asian studies, management, ballroom dance, 2005.*

'07

ANDREW J. ZVIRZDIN is a political/economic officer at the U.S. Consulate General in Montreal, Canada. Zvirzdin received an MPA from Syracuse University in 2010, an MA in international affairs from Johns Hopkins University in 2010, and a European Union studies certificate from the University of Washington in 2006. He speaks Swedish and French. *BA: international relations; minor: Scandinavian studies, 2007.*

'08

WADE S. HANSEN is a captain in the U.S. Air Force and the senior cybersecurity manager at Fort Gordon, Georgia, where he leads a team in identifying and mitigating cybersecurity threats to the United States. Prior to this Hansen was a lieutenant at Shaw Air Force Base, South Carolina, and was deployed to Iraq. He speaks Arabic and German and received an MA in strategic intelligence from American Military University in 2012. *BA: Middle East studies/Arabic; minors: German, aerospace studies, 2008.*

'09

ALLEN V. KNIGHT is the managing director of external affairs for Teach for America in Detroit, Michigan. Knight previously spent two years as a Teach for America corps member. *BA: international relations; minor: Spanish, 2009.*

'10

JARED S. MOON is a cotton trader at Ecom Trading in Mexico City. Moon was a research intern for Gaiacor International, where he evaluated privately funded agricultural business opportunities in Africa (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Malawi, and Senegal) and in South America (Argentina and Uruguay). He received an MSc in political economy of late development from London School of Economics and Political Science in 2011. *BAs: Latin American studies, economics, 2010.*

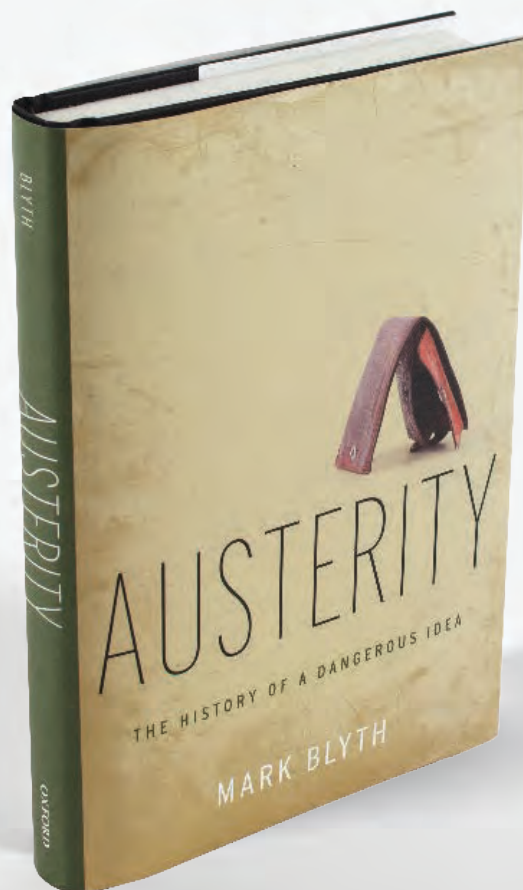
'11

NATHANIEL J. HAIGHT is a sixth-grade reading teacher at YES Prep Public Schools in Houston, Texas, where he works with 160 underprivileged students. Haight was formerly a Teach for America corps member in Houston. *BA: Spanish; minor: international development, 2011.*

SISI MESSICK is an account manager for Micro Benefits in Suzhou, Jiangsu, China. This start-up was recognized as "one of the five most innovative financial inclusion solutions for the working poor around

the world" by the 2012 G20 Summit in Mexico City. Messick speaks Mandarin and Cantonese. *BA: international relations, 2011.*

ROBB J. TAYLOR is an analyst at NC4, a data management and analysis company in Merrifield, Virginia. Prior to this Taylor worked for the Romney for President campaign and as a research assistant at the Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies at National Defense University in Washington, DC. He speaks fluent Spanish. *BA: Latin American studies; minor: philosophy, 2011.*

Book of the Semester

Student Spotlight



Mike Godfrey

Hometown: Zillah, WA
Major: Middle East Studies-Arabic
Graduation: Spring 2014

Favorite Pastime:

Mike likes spending time with his wife and going shooting in the hills.

Study Abroad:

Jordan



Population (2012 est.): 6,508,887
Capital (2012 est.): Amman, 1.103 million
National name: Al-Mamlaka al-Urduniya al-Hashimiyah
Languages: Arabic [official], English
Religions: Islam [Sunni] 92%, Christian 6% [mostly Greek Orthodox]

The Safety Lens and Historical Context

by Michael T. Godfrey

GROWING UP in a small farming community in central Washington state, I did not have any international experiences—not even a visit to Canada. And although I met people from other countries while serving in the Texas Houston Mission, that did not equate to an international experience.

During my first semester at BYU, however, someone mentioned how much they were enjoying their Arabic studies. The next semester I tried an Arabic class and loved it. Now I am a senior, and I spent a semester abroad in Jordan as part of my Middle East studies and Arabic major.

My study abroad experience was invaluable. To experience the country, to see how people behave, to see what the living conditions are, to live like them—that kind of insight is priceless.

Working as a security analyst in BYU's International Security Office has had a big impact on my education. Day to day my work has helped shape how I think by looking at world events through the lens of ensuring the safety of students and faculty traveling abroad. That experience has helped to narrow my career focus. I hope to work with a government agency or with a company that supports a U.S. mission abroad.

My job has also taught me that history is extremely important. In my work I need to put everything in a historical context. In order to be an expert, you need to understand as much as possible about a situation, not just one nuance of the subject.





The Veteran

During a spring 2012 study abroad in Nizhny Novgorod, Russia, BYU student Logan Havens asked this World War II veteran if he could take his picture. This photocomposition won Best of Show in the Kennedy Center's annual photo contest.

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*“There is nothing like returning to
a place that remains unchanged
to find the ways in which
you yourself have altered.”*

NELSON MANDELA