

# BRIDGES

ALUMNI MAGAZINE

# Get out of Provo



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

## LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR



What do we have against Provo?—nothing at all. Taking a cue from Peter Huntsman, whose tour de force presentation encouraged our students to think more broadly about their future and the changing nature of professional opportunities, we roundly concur. And we hope to hear your stories and feature your adventures.

Kennedy Center alumni and friends, including those who have participated in study abroad and international internships, are creating opportunities and making their way around the globe. We recently reconnected with Davis Smith, an alumnus mentioned by airline legend David Neeleman as a rising entrepreneur in Brazil to an assembled group of more than 1,200 U.S. business leaders. We thought you would enjoy getting to know him, as well.

As we continue to reach out to you online as well as in person at Kennedy Center Conversations, global advisory board members such as L. Gordon Flake are proof that area expertise and global insights matter. Not only does he explore what has been a tumultuous year in Northeast Asia, he has been central to the development of our latest *Beyond the Border* film “Unfortunate Brothers,” which focuses on Korean reunification and has opened to broad acclaim, including screenings in San Diego, Washington, D.C., Provo, and as a selection at the Sheffield UK film festival.

Our goal is to help you reengage with the Kennedy Center. We need your help to create opportunities for students so they will have access to the best possible academic and professional experiences outside our beautiful valley.

Jeffrey Ringer  
Director

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

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## CALENDAR



1–5 April  
“CSE Celebrate Europe Week”  
Center for the Study of Europe’s 10th anniversary



26 April  
Kennedy Center Convocation  
Guest Speaker: Robert R. King, U.S.  
Special Envoy for North Korean Human Rights Issues



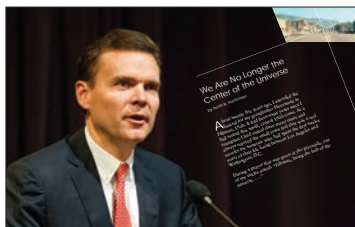
26–27 April  
Symposium for Latter-day Saint National Security Professionals: “A Time of War, A Time of Peace: Latter-day Saint Ethics of War and Diplomacy”  
Washington, D.C.



8–9 May  
“Utah-Europe Days 2013”  
From technology innovation to European health-care and from energy in Europe to the EU free trade agreement and more.

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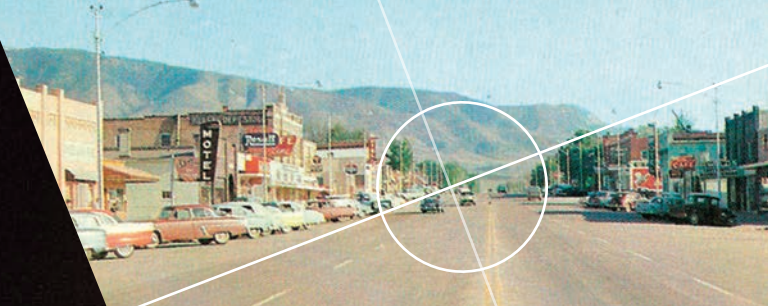
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# We Are No Longer the Center of the Universe

by Peter R. Huntsman

About twenty five years ago, I attended the funeral for my grandfather Huntsman in Fillmore, Utah. It had been some years since I had visited this small, central Utah town. As a youngster, I had visited there many times and always enjoyed the small town feel that was a real novelty for someone who had spent the first twelve years of their life living between Los Angeles and Washington, D.C.

During a prayer that was given at the graveside, one of my uncles stated, "Fillmore, being the hub of the universe. . . ."

At the time, I reflected on that comment. My father had been born in Blackfoot, Idaho, only because he was born several weeks premature, altering his father's plans for having his second son born in Fillmore. The Huntsmans were among the early settlers sent by Brigham Young to the settlement that eventually became the territorial capital of the State of Deseret. James Huntsman, who had joined the Latter-day Saint movement in Kirtland, Ohio, would be the first of five generations to live and die in Fillmore.

I belong to the seventh generation of Huntsmans, and my generation will be the first that none of us have lived in that Utah town, which gave so much to so many of my ancestors. This is in no way a criticism of Fillmore. I drive through every few years and with great pride show my children their ancestral homes, small businesses, and farms. Our diaspora, however, is a sign of the economic times.

When this same uncle [who commented on Fillmore's status as a hub] was in his thirties and living in Fillmore, the outsiders who came through town were driving between Las Vegas and Salt Lake along US Route 91. At that time, the road curved through town and offered the local cafe a steady stream of traffic. Produce, meat, and beverage came from a fairly tight radius around Fillmore. Virtually all the cars that plied the highways were made in the U.S.; their steel and parts came from U.S. manufacturers. They burned gasoline refined from U.S. oil, most likely from Texas or California. The news would have come from televisions and radios manufactured in the Midwest or from a newspaper reporting events that had transpired a few days before. Banks, for the most part, were locally owned and retirement accounts would have been invested in U.S. companies or government bonds.

There was no need to look beyond the Pacific shores or the Eastern seaports. In the decades following the World War II, the economy of the U.S. dominated the world's economic activity. The U.S. produced more cars, steel, electronics, and financial services than the rest of the world combined. General Motors was a larger financial entity than the country of Belgium. The U.S. GDP (Gross Domestic Product) was greater than the rest of the entire world combined.

I hear many people today referring to the "good old days" of this bygone era or that somehow globalization has come at the expense of U.S. GDP. Some would contend our greatest days as a country are behind us. There is little doubt the U.S., like many developed economies, has its fair share of problems. Our federal budget is operated in a way that if

**"I can think of very few jobs that are not somehow linked to global trade or market forces."**

it were a business or family budget, the CEO would most likely be jailed or the family be in bankruptcy. We continue to wage conflicts where there seems to be no definition of victory, and our labyrinth of regulations and byzantine tax structure are indecipherable even by the people who often regulate and write such confusion.

Nevertheless, our economy continues to create greater wealth, GDP, and a higher standard of living. Our university system is still the envy of the world, and the inflow of immigrants from developed and developing nations number in the millions. As I travel the world, I have asked myself if Steve Jobs, Bill Gates, or my father could have started their respective companies in any of the countries I visit. As I examine local conditions, corruption, lending practices, and market openness, I am reminded why the U.S. will continue to be a dominant force in the global economy for many years to come. I also contemplate where the best opportunities are in today's global economy. While living abroad gives one a huge advantage over someone who has not had such an experience, it is not necessary to succeed. However, having a working knowledge of what is going on around the world is absolutely essential. I can think of very few jobs that are not somehow linked to global trade or market forces. Whether one works for the government, military, a small or large business, your savings, deployments, competition, technology, markets, taxes, revenues, etc. will all be greatly affected by what happens globally.

In 1978, I was fortunate to accompany my parents to China (or Red China as it was suspiciously called by many). We were amazed at the number of containers being prepped for export and the growing plans to boost exports in the coming year. It is interesting to note that China will export *and* import as much today as it exported the entire year of 1978.

China holds over \$3 trillion in monetary



reserves. It is now the second-largest economy in the world. Since China's economic liberalization started in the late 1970s, it has lifted hundreds of millions of people out of poverty as the median income has risen from less than 500 Yuan in 1978 to 20,000 Yuan in urban areas and over 6,000 Yuan in the countryside by the end of this year. China is now the U.S.'s third-largest export market and its third-largest importer of goods. China accounts for the consumption of 35–50 percent of the world's nickel, tin, lead, zinc, aluminum, and copper. Economic ties between these two great economic powers will only continue to grow to our mutual benefit. The U.S.–China relationship perhaps will be the most vital economic relationship the world has ever seen.

Yet, China, as with much of the developing world, also has its fair share of concerns. Over 200 million people still live in UN-designated relative poverty and over twenty million in absolute poverty. Healthcare spending as a percent of GDP is a fraction of that for the U.S. and Europe. Environmental decay and air contaminants are so bad the U.S. government pays extra hardship salaries for employees living in Beijing. Many state-subsidized businesses will find global competition quite challenging as they leave China and compete—without help—with loans, labor costs, utilities, protected tariffs, and a regulatory playing field that is slanted all too often in their favor. I do not see these massive and ongoing changes as problems as much as they are opportunities. The solution of many of these issues will come from a global market place of new ideas, technologies, and work practices that will only make the global economy more competitive with greater opportunities for those who jump head first into these unprecedented markets.



I recently dined at a salad bar in the ever-expanding airport in Frankfurt, Germany. My mind went back to the meals I

enjoyed as a child in Fillmore at the Cafe Ilene, when almost everything on my plate was “local.” I read with silent amazement the

casual list of foods and their country of origin. Nuts from Vietnam, dates from the Middle East, mango from India, olive oil from Spain, greens from South America, citrus from the U.S. and South America, and the list went on with over a dozen countries on four continents, all in a simple deli salad bar. The supply chain that furnished this simple salad bar would have been unthinkable fifty years ago, but it is nothing when compared with the global supply chain in any automobile, laptop, or aircraft now in use. And the world will only become more complex and open to greater opportunity and change in the coming years.

To any graduating student from BYU, I would strongly encourage you, no matter what your pursuit may be, to leave Provo and spend the next decade or two in markets and locations that will continue to widen your horizons and make you better equipped to think, interact, and capitalize on this global revolution of economic growth and change. This growth will not come at the expense of the U.S. economy. If we remain open to learn and absorb, it will only reward and give greater opportunity to our GDP and innovation.

This continued education and exposure will also make you better equipped to serve your faith as you learn from other great faiths of the world. You will not only better appreciate what you have but how much we all have in common. It will also train you to better shape the future of your Church as we see more global opportunities and the need to adapt, progress, and change.

In short, we have much to learn, assimilate, and contribute. You are entering a global workplace badly in need of your work ethic, education, and moral fortitude. There has never been a greater time to succeed and to serve than today. The future, quite literally, is yours. ○

*Since 2000 Huntsman has been president and CEO of Huntsman Corporation, a global manufacturer and marketer of differentiated chemicals for a variety of global industries. They have over fifteen thousand employees and contractors with annual revenues of nearly \$11 billion. He also helps direct a number of domestic and international humanitarian projects funded by the Huntsman family and Huntsman companies. These projects include a multimillion dollar twenty-year project to rebuild housing in the country of Armenia following an earthquake that killed more than twenty thousand people; relief projects from the 2004 tsunami floods in India, Thailand, and Indonesia; schools in Africa; and scores of initiatives in North America. In addition, he serves on various executive boards for industry, civic, and educational organizations. Huntsman served in the Spain Seville Mission for The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and continues to give considerable service to the Church. He and his wife, the former Brynn Ballard, are the parents of eight children and have five grandchildren.*

# How INTERNSHIPS Matter

by Tracee Tibbitts



Brian Anderson, an international relations and Russian major, did not imagine the opportunities he would be presented with when he interned with the Slavic Center for Law and Justice in Moscow, Russia. After a few weeks of translating reports and managing social media, Anderson was given the opportunity to also intern at the Center for Strategic Research, a Russian think tank organized by Vladimir Putin, where he researched the report “Will Russia see full democracy in the future?” “This report is published and distributed to diplomats from all over the world and to all who have an active interest in Russian politics,” Anderson said. “I am listed not only as an editor but as an author as well. I had no idea my work would be seen by so many people. The world will know of my predictions of the future of Russian democracy.”

For many students like Anderson, internships have become an essential step to connect in the workforce. Scott Sprenger, associate dean of humanities and professor of French studies, noted that “especially for liberal arts majors and humanities majors, students need to demonstrate to a future employer that they have some sort of hard skill. One of the most convincing ways is through an internship. The experience is absolutely crucial.”

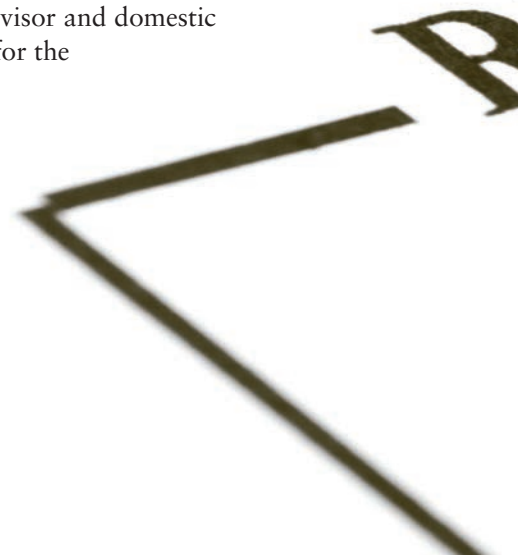
## In the Past

Internships were not always as vital to students as they are now. How did they become so important? “A lot of it is the economy—the international nature of the economy has changed enough, especially with the crash, and the market

has become far more competitive,” said Dave Waddell, assistant dean of humanities. “You need to have some experience to get into the workforce after graduation. There were so many more students applying for a smaller number of jobs—it became really essential to have the experience.”

Ralph Brown, sociology professor and international development minor director, commented, “Anytime you have a market tightening up, you have to substantiate yourself. Higher education has always been a ticket to better opportunities in the labor market, particularly during times of recession. More and more Americans are earning college degrees—about 30 percent now—and it used to be only about 24 percent. That additional 6 percent does not seem like a huge difference, but it is a lot more people.”

“The internship is the stepping stone,” said Anna Ortiz, advisement supervisor and domestic internship coordinator for the Kennedy Center.





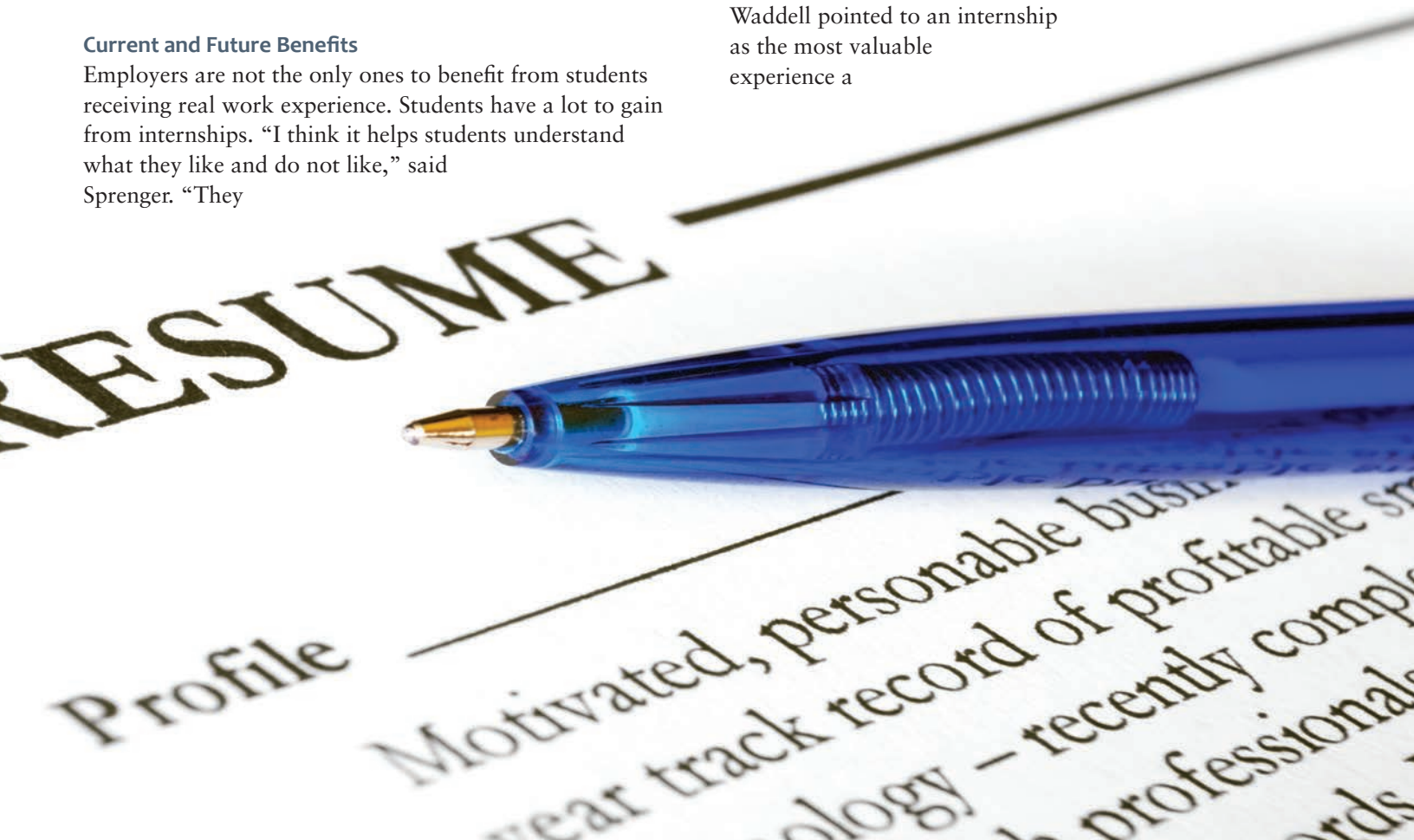
“When jobs became more competitive, it became harder and harder to get a job and that is where internships played a role. An internship is another way an employer can evaluate a student, and it is something that makes a resume stand out.”

#### **Current and Future Benefits**

Employers are not the only ones to benefit from students receiving real work experience. Students have a lot to gain from internships. “I think it helps students understand what they like and do not like,” said Sprenger. “They

discover in themselves the skills they have learned. Students need to articulate the skills they have to an employer. It is an opportunity for students to distinguish themselves from the crowd.”

Waddell pointed to an internship as the most valuable experience a



student can have. “Internships are rated the number one thing a student can be involved in by employers,” he said. “They find it more important than research with a faculty member, study abroad, leadership, volunteer work—all those things are important, but employers tend to view an internship as something they recognize more completely than other activities students are involved in.”

“For many students, the internship is a job interview,” said Sprenger. “And if it is not that particular job, it is the connections made in an internship. Students rub shoulders with important people, and if they stand out, the connections made can open doors.”

Waddell agreed, and said, “The internship is essentially the entry-level job. About 42 percent of employers say students are career-ready when they leave college. An internship is a step that prepares students for life after BYU. The majority of employers will only hire students who have had internships—it is the experience gained.”

Recalling his experience, Anderson said his internship opportunity “was truly once in a lifetime. It provided me with experience that will not only be valuable to me

as a student and in law school applications, but, more importantly, it provided me with confidence I can have a positive impact on the world.”

Matt Martin, a Middle Eastern studies major and Arabic minor, also found unique opportunities and benefits through his internship with the Al Jazeera English show *Fault Lines*. Between assisting producers, researching topics, planning and shooting interviews, and managing social media, Martin had the opportunity to meet international newsmakers like Ralph Nader and Grover Norquist. “This would be a great internship for people interested in documentary film making, journalism, or someone who has a general curiosity about the world,” he recommended.

### International Options

The Kennedy Center offers a variety of options of international internships, where students can gain real-world work experience while experiencing another culture and earning school credit.

### South America

The Bolivia Music Teaching Internship offers students the opportunity to live and work in Cochabamba,



Andee Gempeler visits monks at the Royal Palace in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

### Andee Gempeler

St. George, Utah  
Public health major/international  
development minor  
Graduated April 2013

I **INTERNE**d with the Reproductive and Child Health Alliance (RACHA), a large nongovernmental organization (NGO). Based in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, RACHA focuses its efforts on community health programming to improve the quality and utilization of local public health service. RACHA is regarded as an emergent authority on localized approaches to reproductive and child health issues and is well respected by the Royal Cambodian Government and USAID.

As an intern, I created and directed a survey regarding the phasing out of a joint United Nations World Food Program and RACHA project titled the “Support for Maternal and Child Health Project.” The research for this project required me to interview women in distant villages about the impact of the program on their health and their family’s health in three provinces in Cambodia. After analyzing the data, I authored a report and

presented my findings to the executive director and team leaders of the RACHA organization regarding the impact of the project.

When I was not traveling to the provinces, I spent time with my host family. This gave me a great opportunity to immerse myself in the culture and gain greater insight into their beliefs, perspectives, and experiences. I also became great friends with the other people in my program as we traveled around the country together, visiting historical sites like Angkor Wat and the Killing Fields.

Some of my favorite memories of living in Cambodia came from everyday experiences: riding my bike around the city in the rain, playing hacky sack with locals in front of Independence Monument, talking to Buddhist monks at the Royal Palace, participating in an aerobics class on the Tonle Sap river front, etc.

This internship would be perfect for anyone interested in public health and/or international development with a desire to be involved in meaningful field work.

Bolivia, teaching small groups or private music lessons as well as working under the direction of the Fundacion Sinfonica Cochabamba.

The LDS Employment Services Internship also provides students the opportunity to work at Church employment centers in a variety of locations across South America.

## Europe

A new addition this year, the LDS Public Affairs Internship takes place in the Church office in Frankfurt, Germany, as interns improve their public relations, journalism, and international relations skills while facilitating the Church in Europe.

The European Internship Program allows students opportunities to work in European governments, think tanks, UN and EU organizations, and NGOs. Internships are located in Brussels, Edinburgh, Geneva, and Paris, where students will receive personal training in their selected field.

The German Internship Program allows students to intern in the industry of their choice in Heidelberg or Schwäbisch Hall and Tuebingen, while the Italy program transports students to Siena, where they intern in a wide variety of choices from the social sciences or medicine to museum support or gastronomy.

The Paris Internship allows students to complete internships in a variety of fields while experiencing Parisian culture in “the city of lights.”

In Romania, students intern in orphanages and hospitals, aiding children with physical and psychological disabilities.

## Asia

For experience in business, the Japan Internship allows students the opportunity to intern in finance and administration or to teach English.

An internship in South Korea can provide work in companies such as Hyundai, LG, Marriott, and others through the Korea Internship program.

For students seeking experience in China, several internships options are available. Through the Chinese Flagship Program, students enroll in Nanjing University where they are instructed on media, current events, and culture. For their second semester, students are dispersed to internship locations across the country.

The International Student Teaching Internship allows students to complete their student teaching at the Clifford School, a bilingual school located in Guangzhou, China.



*Adam Turville visits the Schönbrunn palace in Vienna.*

## Adam Turville

Salt Lake City, UT  
International relations/German studies double major  
Graduated April 2013

**I INTERNE**d in the office of the U.S. Mission to International Organizations in Vienna. This office comprises the U.S. ambassador and delegation to the UN offices in Vienna, Austria, which includes the headquarters of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and the Preparatory Commission to the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty Organization. As the assistant to the public affairs officer, I worked closely with the senior diplomats and U.S. Ambassador Glyn Davies and had responsibility for reporting all media activity in relevant topics to the ambassador and other diplomats. I participated in many meetings with government officials including Secretary of Energy Steven Chu, attended many receptions, mingling with state heads and ambassadors from across the globe, as well as special delegations from Washington, D.C., including Goodwill Ambassador for Global Justice for the UNODC Nicholas Cage.

I helped coordinate with local and international members of the press in preparation for press conferences and issuing media releases from the office of the U.S. Ambassador and participated in many meetings where negotiations took place and resolutions were debated during the annual conference of the IAEA.

This internship was great exposure to the life of a Foreign Service officer. Interns were regularly invited to receptions with delegations from other countries, where we interacted personally with many of the U.S. delegation. In addition to allowing me to acquire a “secret level” security clearance, this internship proved to be a great networking experience and provided me with opportunities to be mentored by several Foreign Service officers who are living in the field. My internship with the U.S. Department of State has opened many doors for me and has added credibility to my resume. My semester in Vienna also included weekend trips to surrounding cities including Munich, Rome, Budapest, Copenhagen, and Berlin.

During the Engineering Manufacturing Internship, students work to complete a significant project in five weeks, at the conclusion of which they present their work and a final report.

In Vietnam, interns participate in the Vietnam National Opera and Ballet, and may give private lessons and performances. As part of the Moscow Internship, students will enroll at the Russian Academy of National Economy (RANE) while completing various internships across the city.

### *International Development Internships*

Each internship focuses on a different approach to development—Thailand focuses on small-scale NGOs; Cambodia on public health and human rights; Malawi on food science and nutrition; and Jordan on social development. Brown noted the internships do not emphasize the place: “The emphasis is on learning an approach to how development is done.”

The Project Evaluation and Assessment Team, or PEAT, is another way for students to gain international internship experience through this joint internship program between BYU’s sociology department and international development minor. Students are trained in evaluation and assessment techniques and assess the world of NGO’s.

Brown says these opportunities help differentiate students. “If I am an employer, and I see someone has been to Cambodia and worked there, that is impressive.” The internships force students to see issues in different ways and to expand their horizons. “I hope they leave recognizing there are multiple ways in which issues can be conceived and addressed,” said Brown.

### **When and How Many?**

Most students complete internships during their junior or senior years, although they can and should be undertaken at any time. Peterson recommends students not wait to complete an internship: “Maybe a freshman or a sophomore will do an on-campus internship, where they

are working for a company but doing it in the context of a class with a faculty mentor. That gets students started and gives them one type of experience that will help juniors and seniors get better internships. Many students complete prestigious paid internships their junior or senior year, because they had already accumulated useful real-life skills as freshmen and sophomores.”

Waddell would like students to leave BYU with multiple internships, but he knows it does not always happen. “It is my professional opinion that less than half of students will graduate with two internships, maybe a little less than half with one, but that may be a little over-optimistic,” he said. “An internship today really should not be an option—it is a requirement in today’s work world.” He added, “Graduating seniors who have not had experience continue to add to underemployment and unemployment. Students who do internships—which every one of them should do—have far better options and career opportunities than students who do not complete an internship. It should become an integrated part of the university experience for all students.”

### **Paid vs. Unpaid**

Internships may not always seem like the most cost-convenient option, as college students who already struggle with expenses may feel they cannot accept an unpaid internship. “We recognize it is expensive if the internship is unpaid. The argument we use with students is they need to look at it as an investment in their future. We understand their short-term needs, but we have all kinds of evidence this will help them launch a career,” counseled Sprenger. “Consider it part of your tuition,” said Brown. “There are certain things that do not take place in the classroom that round out, hone, and exemplify an educational experience; internships are one of those things.”

There are resources for students to gain help with internship expenses. The College of Humanities provides students a \$2,000 stipend for international internships, \$1,000 for Washington seminar internships, and \$500 for local internships. “I try to get students to understand the value of an internship, and to help support them financially, so we distribute funds to students in the college so they

“Internships came back as the most important thing that employers look for when evaluating a recent college graduate,” says Dan Berrett, senior reporter at the Chronicle.

“More important than where they went to college, the major they pursued, and even their grade point average” (“Internships Become the New Job Requirement,” Amy Scott, 4 March 2013, [www.marketplace.org](http://www.marketplace.org)).



can participate in an international, national, or local internship,” Waddell remarked.

## Conclusion

Aaron Rose, an international study programs coordinator, shared a personal story about his neighbors in American Fork, Utah. One neighbor, who was born and raised in Utah Valley, is intimidated that his company has assigned him to oversee Chinese operations, meanwhile another neighbor questions the importance of her children enrolling in foreign language programs, with the thought her child will stay in Utah Valley for the rest of his life. “She had no idea I had this conversation with this man on the other side of the street who was basically her son fast-forwarded forty

years,” said Rose. “Even if you do not plan on a career outside of the U.S., your employer may send you abroad. It is important to have international experience if you want to represent your employer well in a global market.” Rose also emphasized international experience is impressive to employers. “Employers want to see students have global experience—they have done something challenging and worthwhile outside of Provo. They want to see a student who has done something different.” ○

*Alumni seeking connections to BYU student interns should contact Aaron Rose at [aaron\\_rose@byu.edu](mailto:aaron_rose@byu.edu). More student experiences are also available online at [www.youtube.com/BYUstoriesabroad](http://www.youtube.com/BYUstoriesabroad).*



*Luis Alberto Tello Espinosa, Abigail Wells, Ashley Dymock, and Selina Miller overlook Guanajuato, Mexico.*

## Ashley Dymock

Paradise, UT  
International relations major/international  
development minor  
Graduated April 2013

**AS A PEAT INTERN**, I evaluated CHOICE Humanitarian in Mexico, which works in rural villages surrounding Irapuato, Guanajuato, Mexico, in several capacities (including constructing dry latrines, cisterns, filters, aiding community projects such as building schools and churches, running an animal loan program, establishing goat cheese factories and Internet cafes, and teaching non-formal education classes.)

My evaluation involved analyzing the current state of education in the rural villages (dropout rates, access, quality, etc.) and determining the appropriate role CHOICE can, or does, play in improving the state of education for rural villagers. This also included an in-depth evaluation of CHOICE’s past non-formal education classes and an assessment of future non-formal education classes CHOICE could offer in the communities.

CHOICE also asked our team to perform an evaluation of a solar energy project recently proposed by a company wishing to partner with CHOICE. We adapted our studies to better evaluate the solar project. One interesting finding from the study is the most successful non-formal education classes have been those conducted on a one-on-one basis in the villagers’ homes. Thus, for such a large-scale endeavor as the solar project, in-depth training would be most effective if conducted in the home of each villager investing in the project.

I now understand better the context in which development takes place. And because of our research, I will now be working with the solar company we evaluated.

2012 Political Transition in  
**Northeast Asia**  
and the  
**Korean Peninsula**

L. Gordon Flake

*Adapted from his Distinguished Alumni talk given 11 October 2012.*



In August 2011, I attended a conference in Sweden organized by the Asan Institute for Policy Studies, a Korean think tank, and the FOI (Swedish Defense Agency). The conference focused on political change in northeast Asia during 2012 when there were scheduled political transitions in Russia, China, Taiwan, South Korea, presumably in Japan (since Japan changes leaders quite often), and an anticipated change in North Korea. In one fell swoop there were anticipated changes in government either through elections or leadership transition in the entire region. As such, I thought I would walk you through the last year, beginning with a look at these countries in order of relevance to Korea.

Russia is not much of a player in northeast Asia. Its impact on the Korean peninsula is limited compared to what it was in the 1950s, both in terms of its capacity and its intent or its ability to influence. Russia wants to be at the table, but it is not a player in a serious way in northeast Asia today. If you look at the political transition that took place in Russia in early 2012, it was just musical chairs among the same guys and had little impact on Korea.

Taiwan had a presidential election on 14 January 2012 between Ma Ying-jeou of the Kuomintang (the Nationalist Party) and Tsai Ying-wen (the Democratic Party). That election had the potential to shake up the region, but that did not happen. Ma was the candidate the Chinese wanted and with whom they were comfortable. His reelection assured the situation would remain stable. As a result, Taiwan's election did not have much direct impact on Korea.

Japan is a country that has seen six prime ministers in six years. It is tied up in its domestic and internal problems. The presumption has long been that political change in Japan would have very little impact on Korea. However, in the last two months, there have been several developments in Japan that have made Japan much more of an issue than it otherwise would have been. On this wonderful campus where there is no graffiti, I noticed that on the global map in



the Kennedy Center, there is a segment on the map where it says “East Sea” or “Sea of Japan” and where it appears that the words have been crossed out and remarked over and over again. This is symbolic of the ongoing contest between Korea and Japan dealing with historical legacy issues, not only with the naming of that sea but also dealing with a small islet, or island, called Dokdo that the Japanese call Takeshima, which has flared up in recent months. In August, South Korean President Lee Myung-bak visited the island, an act that angered the Japanese who also claim sovereignty over the island. Partly as a result of these sensitive issues and a similar territory dispute Japan has with China over the Senkaku Islands, or what the Chinese call the Diaoyu Islands, there was a significant change during the election for the presidency of the Liberal Democratic Party—not the ruling Democratic Party of Japan, the DPJ, but the opposition LDP. The reason this election is important is because former Prime Minister Abe Shinzo previously rose to power on a relatively nationalistic platform with strong positions on North Korea. Former Prime Minister Abe has now returned to a leadership position after a campaign during which he suggested he would revisit sensitive issues such as past government apologies and that he would take a harder line on issues like Dokdo/Takeshima or the Senkaku Islands. With these political developments, there is now a vicious cycle going on between Seoul and Tokyo.

China’s political transition is the most opaque. The Eighteenth Party Congress starts on 8 November; it is widely anticipated that Xi Jinping will take over as the president [he did] and Li Keqiang will take over as prime minister [he did]. However, the normally smooth, carefully orchestrated transition in China has been bumpy this year. There has been the scandal surrounding Bo Xilai, past Party Secretary from Chongqing, and the very high profile embarrassing trial of him and his wife that have forced the party to close ranks. China also had an economic slowdown. There was a period of time—nineteen to twenty days—where Xi Jinping did not show up. It was a “Where’s Waldo?” type of thing with everyone trying to find out where he was. It turned out he had a

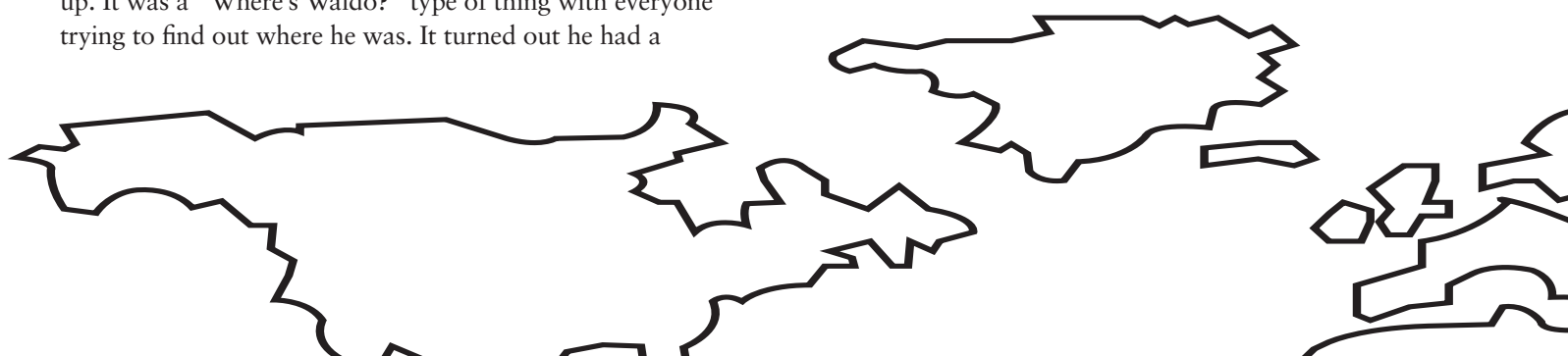
backache. The reason this is important to Korea is that, for example, over the last year and a half, China has been more recalcitrant than normal in dealing with North Korea, and we have expected them to be more cooperative as North Korea’s tested nuclear weapons, long range missiles, etc. Instead, because of their own domestic political problems, they have been more unwilling to move in that direction. That is something that has been furthered by the Arab Spring—the notion of popular uprising against unpopular leaders. On top of that has been added the question of the territorial disputes, not only with Japan on the Senkaku/Diaoyu Islands, but also over the entire south China Seas where China has taken an increasing bellicose, nationalist stance.

That leads me to North Korea, a country that has tremendous ability to impact South Korea. Everybody

expected Kim Jung Il to die; we just did not know when. He was old, he had a stroke, he had diabetes, there was a lot of trouble he had gone through, and he lived a hard life. Nobody really foresaw the exact day of his reckoning, if you will—December of last year [2011]. Most watchers put a potential North Korean political transition at the end of the line, but with Kim Jong Il’s death, North Korea jumped to the front of the line. The succession in Pyongyang went far faster and far smoother than anyone expected. There has been a third generation, hereditary transition of power in a communist nation, which those of you who study communism know

is anathema in such systems. This twenty-nine to thirty-year-old man, Kim Jung Un, is dressing up in his grandfather’s 1950s era Vinylon suits and building dolphinariums, amusement parks, and roller coasters, while the country at large continues to starve. On the one hand it is tempting to think that North Korea has changed the most because of all the shiny objects, but if you look at the policies, the political transition in Pyongyang has probably had the least impact in terms of direct change.

“With these political developments, there is now a vicious cycle going on between Seoul and Tokyo.”



Finally, let me move on and talk about South Korea itself. There are three main candidates vying for a presidency where the election will be held in December [2012]. Park Geun-hye is the daughter of a former dictator in South Korea Park Chung Hee, who has been the leader of the party for a long time; Moon Jae-in is a chief of staff of the previous progressive South Korean president; An Cheol-soo is a software engineer and a very popular public favorite outside candidate. In contrast to our election, in which both parties are moving away from the center and becoming much more vitriolic in their own partisan rhetoric and in their positions, Korea's candidates have moved toward the center. Park Geun-hye has been campaigning on principles of social justice and economic justice, which are liberal concepts in Korea and suggest a strategy to take over that middle ground. Moon Jae-in has done everything he can to distance himself from the more progressive and more radical policies of his predecessor and the progressive camp. An Cheol-soo seems to be in the middle road on most issues, so this is a race for the middle. In my book, the organization and structure of the Park Geun-hye campaign and the way she has comported herself is such that she has a really good chance of being Korea's first-ever female president [and she is].

The next president in the U.S. and the next president of South Korea are going to have to deal with North Korea, first and foremost, and come up with a common policy for North Korea. They will also need to implement new missile guidelines and navigate the fallout from that. In the news last week, the U.S. and South Korea negotiated an agreement to extend the range of South Korean missiles from 500 km to 800 km, a decision that had ramifications for Japan and China. There is also a very difficult nuclear cooperation agreement that has to be negotiated by June 2013, under which the U.S. allows Koreans to use U.S. nuclear technology for energy, but which has become increasingly sensitive as South Korea expands in own nuclear capabilities. The renegotiation of the transfer of wartime operational control is a possibility depending on who wins the election/status of forces agreements, burden sharing, who pays for military items—these are all extremely important issues.

Let me end by giving you one example of the type of programs Mansfield does and that I have been involved in. We started in 2006 in the worst era of the Roh Moo-hyun/Bush administration—a program we called the Mansfield

Committee on U.S.–Korea Relations. The idea was to figure out which individuals in Korea and which individuals in the U.S. were likely to serve politically in a post–Bush administration and in a post–Roh Moo-hyun administration. Who has the juice, who has the networks, who has the drive, who has positioned themselves well? This was all two years before Lee Myung-bak was elected, and we got lucky. We picked all the right ones. Now we are faced with a very similar situation, and we are trying to do the same thing. Over the course of the last year, we had several meetings where we hammered out among a group of democrats and republicans and conservatives and progressives in Korea a series of recommendations, where we try to put out very specifically a list of principles for policy coordination in North Korea—a list of five things to do in the first six months of an administration, and a list of five things *not* to do during the first six months of administration, a list of things to expect, upcoming events or things North Korea might say or do that you should anticipate, and then a calendar of key decision points that are coming. We gave it to everyone we could in the Obama campaign and in the Romney campaign. Then I went to Seoul at the end of July and gave it to every one of the leading candidates. The hope is that because of our recommendations some of those policies are implemented. That is how we were trying to directly influence a policy.

Now, when I get smart enough that I can lay out in great detail how we will solve the crisis of the Senkaku Islands or the Dokdo/Takeshima, or how we will solve the North Korean nuclear problem, or the litany of issues I have laid out, then I might actually be deserving of an alumni award. Today, I will take it as an honor, and I am glad to be here. ○

*Flake joined the Mansfield Foundation in February 1999, having previously worked as a senior fellow and associate director of the Program on Conflict Resolution at the Atlantic Council of the U.S. as well as being the director for research and academic affairs at the Korea Economic Institute of America. He is editor of the companion volumes *One Step Back? Reassessing an Ideal Security State for Northeast Asia 2025* (2011) and *Toward an Ideal Security State for Northeast Asia 2025* (2010) and has authored numerous book chapters on policy issues in Asia and is a regular contributor to the U.S. and Asian press. He is a member of the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies, and a board member of the U.S. Committee of the Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific (USCSCAP) and the U.S. Committee for Human Rights in North Korea. He also serves on the Advisory Council of the Korea Economic Institute of America. He received a BA degree in Korean, minor in international relations, and a MA from BYU.*



# LECTURE SPOTLIGHTS

## EEI CONFERENCE

The Environmental Ethics Initiative (EEI) held their first annual conference “Conservation, Restoration, and Sustainability: A Call to Stewardship” focusing on environmental stewardship in the context of literature and the arts, law, philosophy, science, and religion. Symposium presenters were asked to consider questions on the limitations of stewardship, conservation biology, ecological restoration, environmental sustainability, as well as others, and explored problems such as climate change, species extinction, human/animal relationships, food production, land and water use, and air quality. Keynote speakers for the event were Margaret Palmer, director of the National Socio-Environmental Synthesis Center and University of Maryland; Jonathan Foley, director of the Institute on the Environment at the University of the Minnesota; and J. Baird Callicott, university distinguished research professor at the University of North Texas and co-editor of the *Encyclopedia of Environmental Ethics and Philosophy*. The symposium was hosted by EEI and sponsored by the Nature Conservancy, the Kennedy Center, and the Colleges of Life Sciences and Humanities.



Margaret Palmer



Jonathan Foley



J. Baird Callicott



## AFRICAN WORLDS

Beneath the tumultuous history and tales of conflict and crisis lies a misunderstood Africa. Rex P. Nielsen, an assistant professor of Portuguese and Brazilian studies, and Leslie A. Hadfield, an assistant professor of history, organized a series of lectures with the goal of digging deeper into the true identity of Africa. “African Worlds” examined the complexity and rich culture of African literature, film, history, and politics through the humanities lens. Several films were screened in conjunction with the lectures, and speakers were drawn from BYU faculty and beyond. The lecture series built on the foundation commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of Cheikh Hamidou Kane’s *L’Aventure ambiguë*. The series was sponsored by the Departments of History and Spanish & Portuguese, College of Family, Home, and Social Sciences Annual Giving Fund, International Cinema, and the Kennedy Center.

LECTURES ON AFRICA AND THE HUMANITIES

9/20 11:00 A.M. 1102 JKB  
Paradise Lost and Regained in Africa  
Aminata Sow Fall and Chantal P. Thompson

10/11 2:00 P.M. 238 HRCB  
The Future of Africa  
Ambassador Ebrahim Rasool

10/18 11:00 A.M. 238 HRCB  
The Missing Protagonists: Revisiting the Role of Cubans in Angola's Post-Independence Literature  
Ana Catarina Teixeira

10/25 11:00 A.M. 1111 AUD  
The Making of Nelson Mandela by the African National Congress  
Sifiso Mxolisi Ndlovu

11/1 11:00 A.M. 238 HRCB  
Law and African Literature  
Peter Leman

11/8 11:00 A.M. 238 HRCB  
Mozambique and the Lusophone World: Their Past and Future  
Ungulani Ba Ka Khosa

12/3 11:00 A.M. 238 HRCB  
What African History Teaches Us  
Leslie Hadfield

Africa is misunderstood and all too frequently relegated to tales of conflict and crisis by those who only read the headlines and fail to dig deeper. Explore a variety of “African Worlds,” revealed through the lens of the humanities and multifaceted complexity of Africa’s literature, history, film, and politics.

IC International Cinema and the educational film lab sponsored by the College of Humanities will screen films in 250 SWKT. Film dates/titles shown on map.

Sponsored by the David M. Kennedy Center for International Studies, Department of History, Department of Spanish & Portuguese, College of Family, Home, and Social Sciences Annual Giving Fund, and International Cinema.

# NOTABLE LECTURES

20 September 2012

## **"Paradise Lost and Regained in Africa"**

Aminata Sow Fall, author, and Chantal P. Thompson, teaching professor of French, BYU



3 October 2012

## **"The Next Global Financial Crisis"**

Gretchen Morgenson, assistant business and financial editor and columnist, *New York Times*



5 October 2012

## **"U.S. Policy on North Korean Human Rights"**

Robert R. King, U.S. Special Envoy for North Korean human rights issues



11 October 2012

## **"Career Reflections: The Judiciary"**

Thomas B. Griffith, Federal judge, U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit



25 October 2012

## **"The Making of Nelson Mandela by the African National Congress"**

Sifiso Mxolisi Ndlovu  
Author and director of the South African Democracy Education Trust



14 November 2012

## **"Trouble in Paradise? Reflections on Mauritian Democracy"**

Padmini Devi Coopamah  
Assistant professor of government and political affairs, Sweet Briar College



28 November 2012

## **"Drone Wars: Strategic, Legal, and Ethical Implications"**

Eric Talbot Jensen, associate professor of law, BYU; Gary D. Brown, deputy legal advisor for the Washington Delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross; Christopher M. Jenks, director of the Criminal Justice Clinic and assistant professor of law, Southern Methodist University; Gabor Rona, international legal director for Human Rights First



5 December 2012

## **"Brazil: The Job Market in a Fast-Growing Economy"**

Cynthia Halliday  
Managing director, Global Management Center



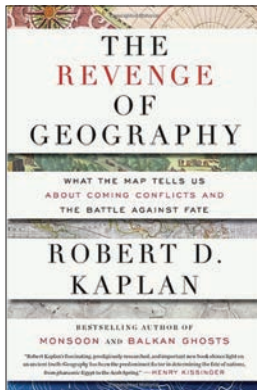
# RECOMMENDED READS

## THE REVENGE OF GEOGRAPHY: WHAT THE MAP TELLS US ABOUT COMING CONFLICTS AND THE BATTLE AGAINST FATE

by Robert D. Kaplan

Kaplan discusses world history and theory based on geography: how climate, topography, and proximities to other nations have shaped past events and will continue to effect global happenings. He relates “historic logic,” which has greatly disappeared today in the age of technology and instant communication, arguing that geography and historic relations will be determiners in global conflict. And he predicts how historic logic will effect issues in Europe, Russia, China, India, Iran, and North America. Geopolitical truths will withstand the test of time and play a major role in world issues.

—Ken Stiles, *international relations coordinator*



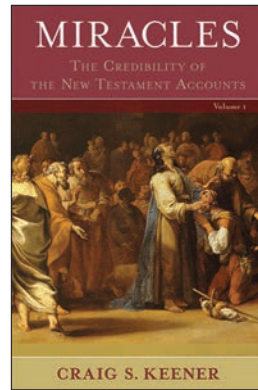
## MIRACLES: THE CREDIBILITY OF THE NEW TESTAMENT ACCOUNTS, 2 VOLS.

by Craig S. Keener

Keener notes that “one of the foundational historic reasons or skepticism about the Gospels’ basic content was the radical Enlightenment’s rejection of miracle claims, which seemed thoroughly embedded in the Gospel narratives” (p. 5). His substantive, wide-ranging treatment of the question of miracles counters this assumption, calling upon historians to reevaluate the biblical evidence by comparing it to modern experiences of seeming miracles. Beginning with form and historical-critical analysis of the presentations of miracles in the New Testament gospels and the Book of Acts, Keener then treats the perceived philosophical problem of miracles as first articulated by David Hume before continuing with a substantial survey of literally hundreds of modern examples of miracle claims. The purpose of this survey is to call for a reevaluation of Hume’s claim that the gospel’s claims of eyewitness accounts should be dismissed because such accounts counter commonly and scientifically accepted notions of what is possible.

Keener’s two-volume study can serve as a solid introduction to the subject of miracle narratives to those unfamiliar with the whole question of historical Jesus studies. Beyond that, it serves as a model of how biblical scholarship can support a faithful treatment of the text.

—Eric D. Huntsman, *Ancient Near Eastern studies coordinator*

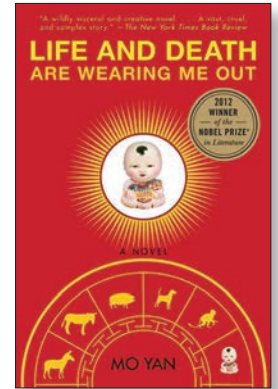


## LIFE AND DEATH ARE WEARING ME OUT

by Mo Yan

Mo Yan just received the Nobel Prize for literature. In the West, he is not widely known, but many may have been introduced to Mo Yan by Zhang Yimou, the famous Chinese film director. His 1987 film *Red Sorghum*, starring Gong LI, was based on Mo Yan’s novel of the same name. *Life and Death Are Wearing Me Out* is about a person who is reincarnated as various animals during periods of Chinese history. Mo Yan is not a dissident or political writer, but this funny novel is a satirical look at Chinese communism.

—Eric Hyer, *Asian studies coordinator*



## HHhH

by Laurent Binet

Originally published in French in 2010 and translated into English in 2012, *HHhH* is a riveting historical novel about Operation Anthropoid, the Czech–Slovak resistance’s 1942 plot to assassinate the SS leader Reinhard Heydrich. Deriving its title from the wartime aphorism that “Himmlers Hirn heist Heydrich” (“Himmler’s brain is called Heydrich”), the novel recaps Heydrich’s rise, the atrocities committed under his watch, and the heroism of Jozef Gabčík, Jan Kubiš, and the other resistance fighters who parachuted into Prague to carry out the assassination. In addition to being a thrilling war story, *HHhH* offers an extended meditation on the processes of writing historical fiction. Binet regularly pauses to recap his research, interrogate his assumptions, and pose questions about the efficacy of his approach. As a result of these formal experiments, Binet has been widely praised for pushing the historical novel in compelling new directions, and *HHhH* was awarded the 2010 Goncourt Prize for a First Novel.

—Nicholas Mason, *European studies coordinator*

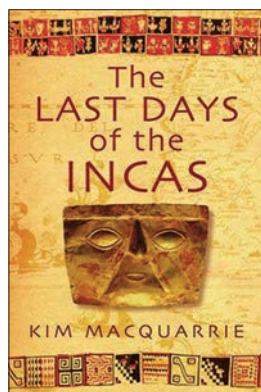


## LAST DAYS OF THE INCAS

by Kim MacQuarrie

Although this book is five or six years old, I have recently discovered it and found it an exciting read. Chronicling the arrival of Spanish conquistador Francisco Pizarro in Peru in 1532, Pizarro and his 167 men arrive just after the Incas fought a civil war in which Atahualpa reigned supreme over his brother Huascar, and soon defeated the Inca warriors in the Battle of Cajamarca. The Spaniards—with the aid of horses, steel armor, swords, and the element of surprise—triumphed over the Incas, killing their king and taking over their capital. MacQuarrie relates a thrilling history of the Spanish conquest of the Incas in Peru.

—Christopher Lund, *Latin American studies coordinator*

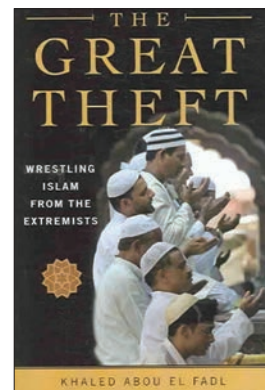


## THE GREAT THEFT: WRESTLING ISLAM FROM THE EXTREMISTS

by Khaled Abou El Fadl

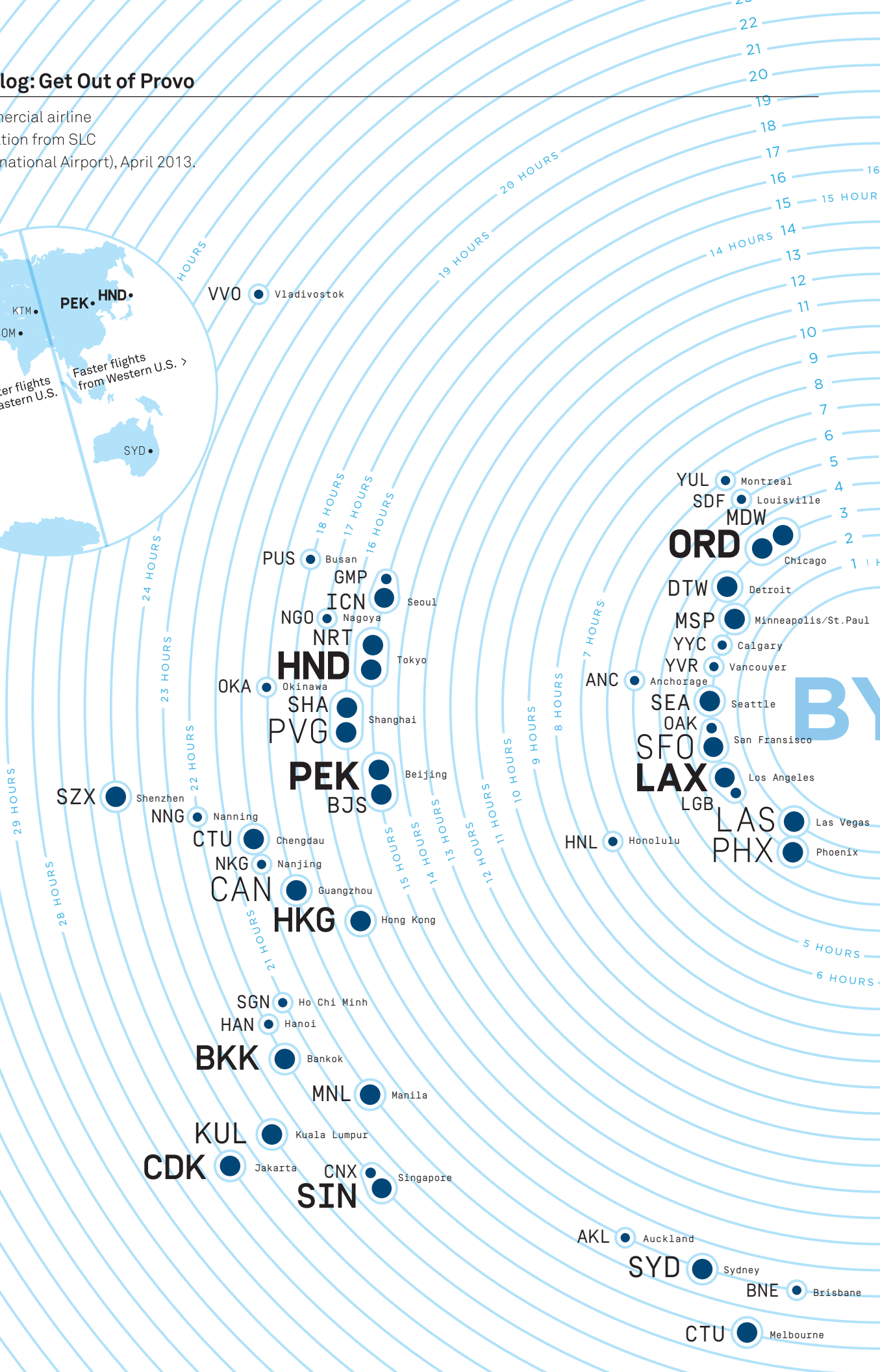
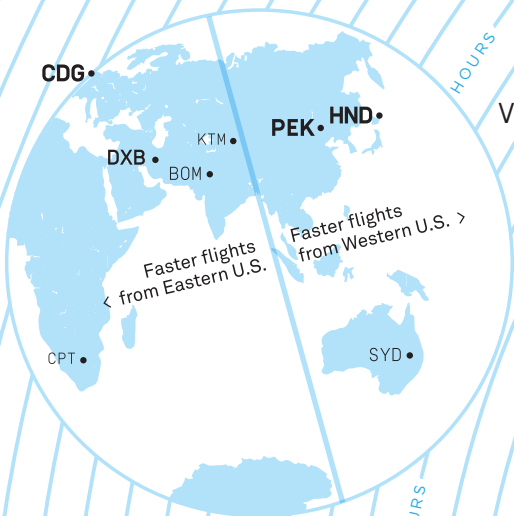
Currently a professor of Islamic law at UCLA, Abou El Fadl is one of the most courageous and influential thinkers in the contemporary Islamic world. Having studied traditional Islamic jurisprudence in Egypt and Kuwait and received degrees in political science and law at Yale and Princeton, he brings a unique perspective to the controversial issues surrounding the interpretation and application of sharia law by Muslims. Arguing that Muslims worldwide are passing through a pivotal time of internal conflict and debate, Fadl explores the “deep structure” of the struggle for the soul of Islam. He meticulously traces the roots of the schism between moderate and puritanical Muslims to fundamentally different approaches to interpreting Islamic scripture and history. The solution, he suggests, is a more proactive role by moderate Muslims—a “counter-jihad”—to offset the disproportionate and harmful influence of Wahhabi-inspired (and Saudi-funded) extremism in the Muslim community worldwide.

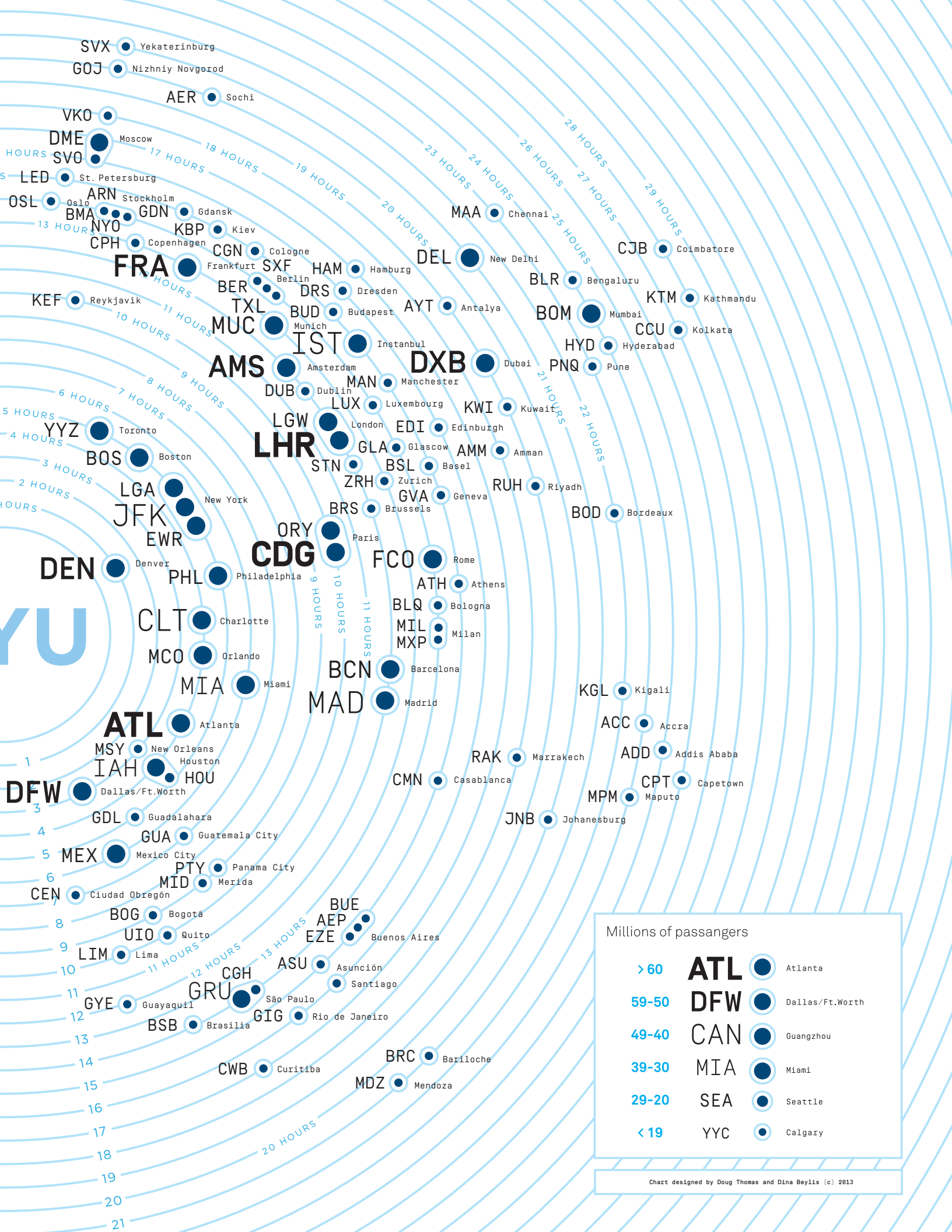
—Jim Toronto, *Middle East Studies/ Arabic coordinator*



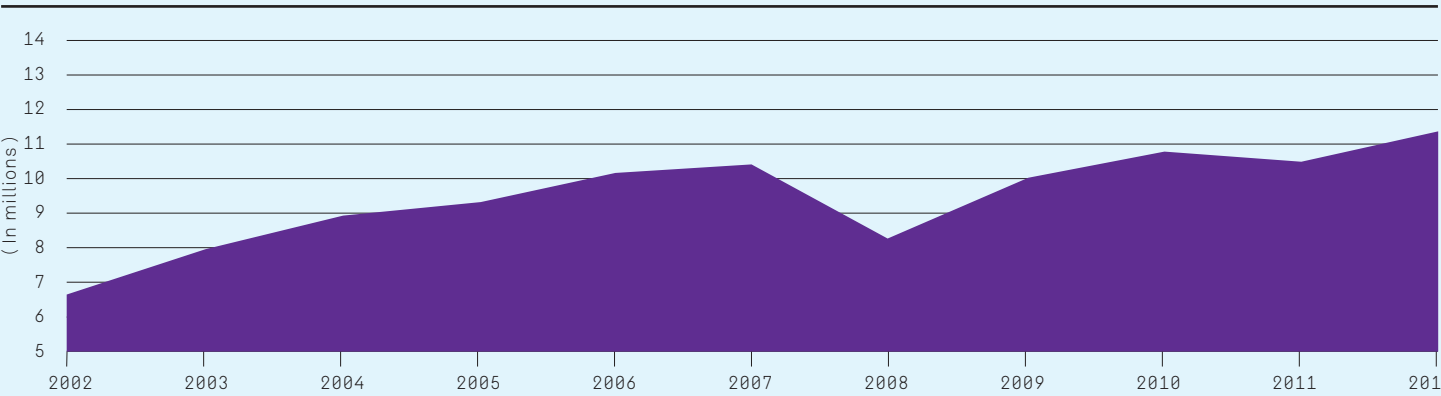
## Travel Timelog: Get Out of Provo

Based on commercial airline  
total flight duration from SLC  
(Salt Lake International Airport), April 2013.

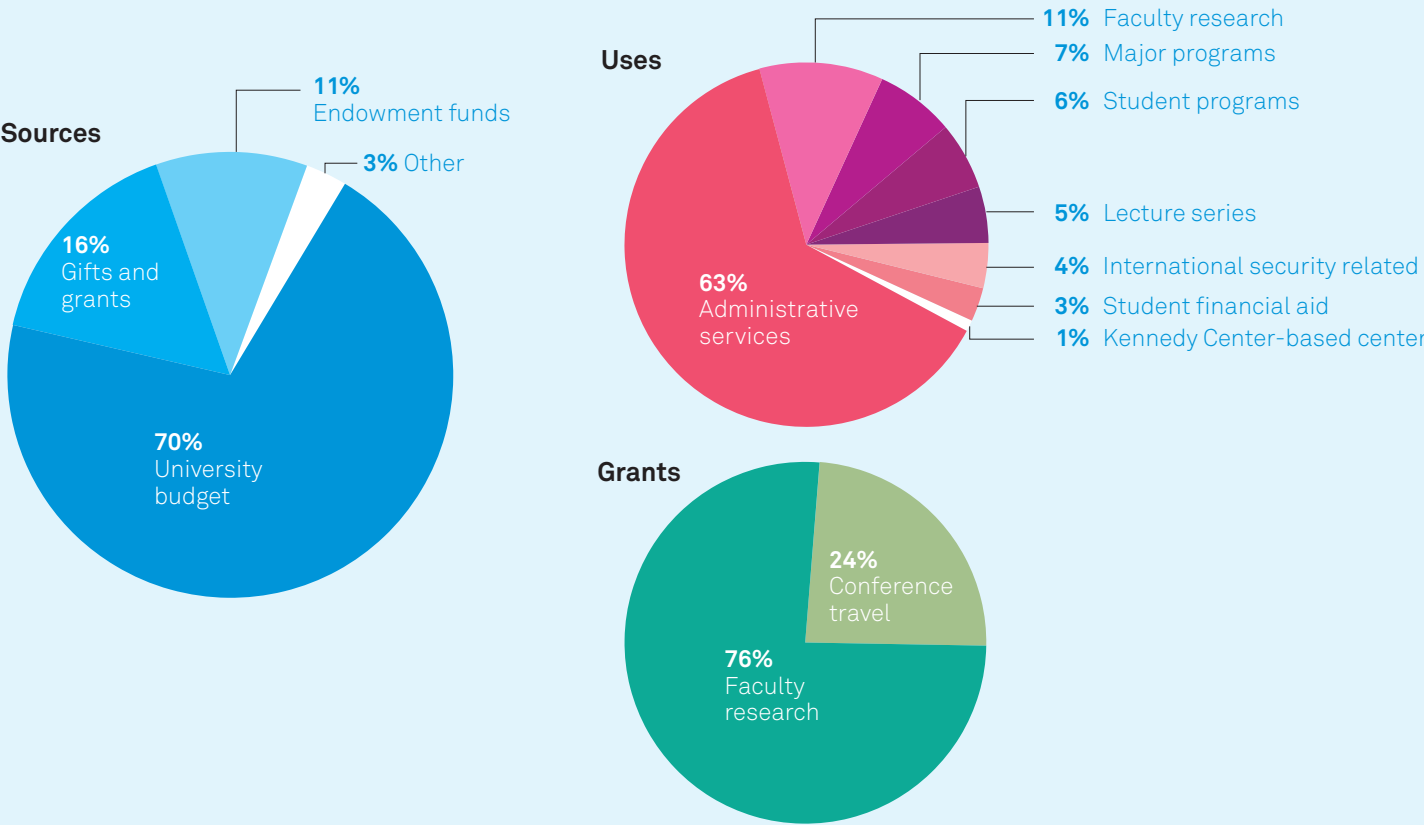




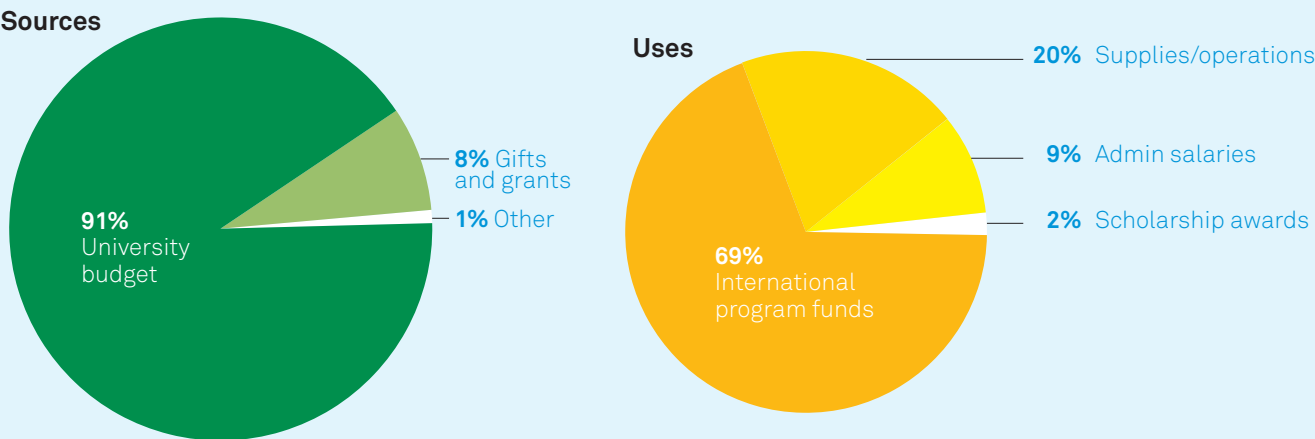
Endowment Balance 2002–12



Kennedy Center



International Study Programs



## Faculty Research Grants

**\$55,690** Total awards

### Lincoln Blumell, ancient scripture

Excavation and Preservation at Fag El Gamous, BYU Excavation

### Seth Bybee, biology

Establishing conservation baselines and providing taxonomic training to locals in isolated forests

### Dan Dewey, linguistics and English language

Social network formation during study abroad: A comparison between learners in several countries

### Cynthia Finlayson, anthropology

Ad-Deir Monument and Plateau Project (Petra, Jordan)

### Matthew Grey, ancient scripture

Huqoq Excavation Project 2013

### Craig Harline, history

Three Times Rolandus: An Ecclesiastical Dynasty in the Reformation

### Kirk Hawkins, political science

Populism and Democracy

### Eric Hyer, political science/Asian studies

China's Boundary Disputes and Settlements

### David Johnson, anthropology

Nabataean Burials in Wadi, Mataha, Petra, Jordan

### Matthew Mason and Paul Kerry, history

Edward Everett Papers, Microfilm Edition

### Ulrike Mitchell and Wayne Johnson, exercise sciences

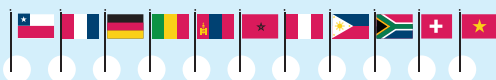
Cross-cultural comparison of posture, core strength and activity level

## Lecture Highlights

\*BYU faculty unless otherwise noted

**101** Total events

Including 11 foreign ambassadors



### January

**China Briefing**, Robert D. Griffiths, consul general, Consulate General of the United States

**Closing Iraq: Anatomy of Withdrawal**, Dodge Billingsley, producer/director, Combat Films & Research

### Revolutionary Arabic:

**Arabic Graffiti after Tahir**

(in Arabic), Muhammed Eissa, senior lecturer of Arabic, University of Chicago

**The European Union at a Crossroads**, Anne Burrill, visiting EU Fellow, University of Washington

### Cowboys and Politicians: Will the U.S. or the EU Save the Global Environment and Economy?

Anne Burrill, deputy head of unit for International Relations and Enlargement from the European Commission's Environment Directorate General, and Nathan Furr, assistant professor of entrepreneurship and strategy

### Egypt: Facing Reality after Tahrir Square,

Muhammed Eissa, senior lecturer of Arabic, University of Chicago



**The U.S. and China: 1980, 2012, and 2030**, Harold Brown, former secretary of defense

### Jewish Priesthood after the Destruction of the

Jerusalem Temple in A.D. 70, Matthew J. Grey, assistant professor of ancient scripture

### Covering the Roberts Court: A Reporter's

Reflections, Adam Liptak, journalist, *New York Times*

### Chile's Way to Development

His Excellency Arturo Fermandois, Chilean ambassador to the U.S.

### February

#### China's Future: Panda, Tiger, or Something Else?

Eric A. Hyer, associate professor of political science



**The U.S. Commercial Service: A Career in Diplomacy, Business, and Life Abroad**, Nathan Seifert, commercial officer, Salt Lake City Export Assistance Center

### The Olympics in the Global Age: WWZD?

(What Would Zeus Do), Corry Cropper, associate professor of French studies, and Richard Kimball, associate professor of history

### Book of the Semester:

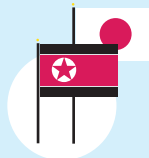
**Brazil on the Rise: The Story of a Country Transformed**, Larry Rohter, culture reporter, *New York Times*



**Asian Studies Careers in Policy, Think Tanks, Politics, and Beyond**, L. Gordon Flake, executive director, Mansfield Foundation

### The Enemy of My Enemy is My Ally: Historical Legacies and Korea-Japan Relations

L. Gordon Flake, executive director Mansfield Foundation; Nicholas Hamisevicz, director, Research and Academic Affairs, Korean Economic Institute; Jongjoo Lee, unification attaché, Korean Embassy; Karin J. Lee, executive director, National Committee on North Korea



**What Great Leaders Do**, Roger B. Porter, IBM professor of Business and Government, Harvard University

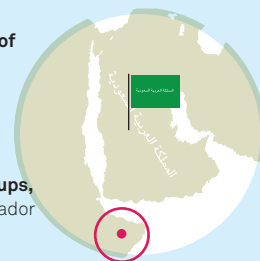
**Exposing Yourself: Why We Need More and Better World Citizens and How Serious International Exposure Facilitates This**, Ralph B. Brown, professor of sociology

### The Arab Spring: A Moroccan Perspective,

His Excellency Mohamed Rachad Bouhlal, Moroccan ambassador to the U.S.

### A Saudi Strategic View of the Middle East

Prince Alwaleed bin Talal bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud



### The Horn of Africa:

#### The Epicenter for Terrorist Groups,

John Price, former U.S. ambassador to the Republic of Mauritius, Republic of Seychelles, and the Union of the Comoros

### Journalism in the Context of Mexico's

Drug War, Luis Horacio Nájera, Mexican journalist

### Digging the Deficit: Where the Money Goes, How to Fix it, and What it Means to the

World, Scott Cooper, associate professor of political science; Mark H. Showalter, professor of economics



## March

**Renewed Intimacies: Hollywood and Japanese Cinema from the Occupation to the 1960s**, Hiroshi Kitamura, associate professor of history, College of William and Mary

### Brazil on the Rise

Moderator: Christopher "Kit" Lund, professor of Portuguese; Panel: Vanessa Fitzgibbon, assistant professor of Portuguese; Fernando S. Fonseca, associate professor of structural engineering; Mark L. Grover, Latin American and African studies librarian; Cynthia Halliday, managing director, Global Management Center; Shawn W. Miller, associate professor of history



**East Meets West in Iran Under the Mongols**, Sheila Blair, Norma Jean Calderwood, chair of Islamic and Asian Art, Boston College

**Merchants of Doubt**, Naomi Oreskes, professor of history and science studies, University of California—San Diego

### America as seen by Tocqueville and

French Liberalism, Aurelian Craiutu, associate professor of political science, Indiana University—Bloomington



**The Rule of the Clan: What an Ancient Form of Social Organization can Teach Us about Modern Law and Culture**, Mark Weiner, professor of law, Rutgers-Newark School of Law

### The 25th Anniversary of Mongolia-U.S. Relations,

His Excellency Bekhbat Khasbazar, Mongolian ambassador to the U.S.

### Lengua y Beisbol en la Republica Dominicana,

Orlando Alba, professor of hispanic linguistics and Spanish



## Lecture Highlights (cont.)

**From GaGa to Ghirlandaio**, Heather Belnap Jensen, assistant professor of art history and curatorial studies, and Rory Scanlon, professor of costume design

**As America Pivots: Trends and Opportunities in the Asia-Pacific Region**, Ralph Cossa, president, Pacific Forum, CSIS

**After the Financial Crisis: How to Tell the Forest from the Trees When You Are Not Yet Out of the Woods**, Mark Blyth, professor of international political economy, Brown University

**The Madrigals and the Birth of the Lyric Opera: From Songs to Performance**, Luca Bonomi, president, Società Dante Alighieri

**Careers in Intelligence**, Nicholas Dujmovic, CIA historian

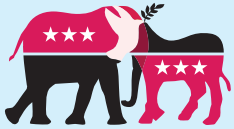
**Ronald Reagan, CIA, and the End of the Cold War**, Nicholas Dujmovic, CIA historian

**Virtual Student Foreign Service Internships**, Andrew Crosson, Foreign Service officer

**Diplomacy 2.0—Why Social Media Matters**, Andrew Crosson, Foreign Service officer



**Making Sense of the Middle East: Arab Uprisings, Islamist Politics, and Nuclear Ambitions**, Jamal Qureshi, global head of oil trading analysis, Statoil



**Responses to KONY 2012**, Leslie Hadfield, assistant professor of Modern African history, and Peter Leman, assistant professor of English

**The Decline of Environmentalism and Making Conservation Relevant in the 21st Century**, Peter Kareiva, chief scientist, The Nature Conservancy

**France—U.S. Relations in 2012: A Friendship at a Peak**, His Excellency François Delattre, French ambassador to the U.S.

**Life in the Foreign Service**, Philip Egger, diplomat-in-residence, Arizona State University

**Models of Holiness in Syriac Hagiography**, Jeanne-Nicole Saint-Laurent, assistant professor of religious studies, St. Michael's College

**Vietnam—U.S. Relations**, His Excellency Nguyen Quoc Cuong, Vietnamese ambassador to the U.S.

### April

**The Idea of America in European Political Thought: 1492–9/11**, Alan M. Levine, associate professor of political theory, American University

**Peace and Conflict Resolution**, Sahar Qumsiyeh, database analyst, UN Relief and Works Agency



**U.S. Democracy Promotion: Cultural Imperialism?** Gerald F. Hyman, senior adviser and president of the Hills Program on Governance, Center for Strategic and International Studies

### Spring/Summer

**The Euro Crisis and Beyond: What Does it Mean for the U.S.?** Antonio de Lecea, minister and principal advisor for European and Financial Affairs at the Delegation of the EU to the United States

**Saving the Mountains, Saving Ourselves: Tibetan Buddhists and their Environmental Outlooks**, Christian Haskett, visiting faculty, religious studies, Utah State University



**Book of the Semester: Nothing to Envy: Ordinary Lives in North Korea**, Barbara Demick, reporter for the *Los Angeles Times*

**The Bible in Arabic among Christians, Jews, and Muslims**, Ronny Vollandt, post-doctoral fellow, CNRS Institut de Recherche et d'Histoire des Textes

### September

**A Citizen Diplomat in Afghanistan**, Laura Dupuy, executive director, UCCD



**Career Reflections: Philanthropy**, Jennifer Hogge, donor services, LDS philanthropies

**Switzerland and the United States**, a Partnership for Common Global Challenges, His Excellency Manuel Sager, Swiss ambassador to the U.S.

**Peruvian—U.S. Relations: Challenges and Perspectives as Strategic Partners in the Asia Pacific**, His Excellency Harold Winston Forsyth, Peruvian ambassador to the U.S.

**Japan: Balancing Tradition with 'Nowness' (imameshii)**, Robert Garfias, professor of anthropology and former dean of the School of the Arts, University of California—Irvine

**Career Reflections: International Relations**, Stan Taylor, emeritus professor of political science

**The Pseudo-Democrat's Dilemma: Why Election Monitoring Became an International Norm**, Susan Hyde, assistant professor of political science and international affairs, Yale University

**Are the People of Israel God's "Second Adam"? Adam, Israel, and the Torah in the Ancient Jewish Targum Translations of the Adam and Eve Story**, Paul Flesher, professor of religious studies, University of Wyoming

**Should Scripture be Understood? How Different World Religions View the Translation of their Sacred Texts**, Paul Flesher,

professor of religious studies, University of Wyoming



**Global Philanthropy and Beyond: Reinventing Foreign Assistance**, Carol C. Adelman, senior fellow and director, CGP

**Germany—U.S. Relations**, His Excellency Peter Ammon, German ambassador to the U.S.



**Career Reflections: Diplomacy**, John Dinkelman, deputy chief of mission, U.S. Embassy, Bahamas

### October

**The Next Global Financial Crisis**, Gretchen Morgenson, assistant business and financial editor and columnist, *New York Times*

**Flowers of Evil, Wings of Desire: Representing Paris and Berlin**, Rob McFarland, associate professor of German studies, and Daryl Lee, associate professor of French studies

**The Philippines: Forging a Future of Peace and Prosperity**, His Excellency Jose L. Cuisia, Jr., Filipino ambassador to the U.S.

**Why History Matters: Gender and Investing in the Stock Market in the 18th Century and Today**, Amy M. Froide, associate professor of history, University of Maryland—Baltimore County

**Career Reflections: Business/Start-ups**, Matt Asay, SVP, business development, Nodeable; blogger/columnist, the *Register*

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**The Making of "Unfortunate Brothers,"** Dodge Billingsley, producer/director, Combat Films & Research

**2012 Political Transition in Northeast Asia and the Korean Peninsula**, L. Gordon Flake, executive director, Mansfield Foundation

**The Future of Africa**, His Excellency Ebrahim Rasool, South African ambassador to the U.S.

**Career Reflections: Judiciary**, Tom Griffith, circuit judge, U.S. Court of Appeals, D.C. Circuit

**Book of the Semester: The Civil War of 1812: American Citizens, British Subjects, Irish Rebels, & Indian Allies**, Alan Taylor, distinguished professor of history, University of California—Davis

**The Missing Protagonists: Revisiting the Role of Cubans in Angola's Post-Independence Literature**, Ana Catarina Teixeira, PhD candidate, Department of Portuguese and Brazilian Studies, Brown University



**Career Reflections: Business,** Roger Gardiner, vice president, credit risk and finance, Goldman Sachs

**The Making of Nelson Mandela by the African National Congress,** Sifiso Mxolisi Ndlovu, South African historian and an executive director of the South African Democracy Education Trust

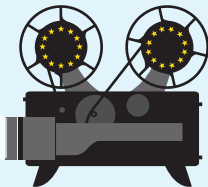
**Career Reflections: Communications,** Jennifer Napier-Pearce, host and executive producer, KCPW "CityViews"

## November

**Law and African Literature,** Peter Leman, assistant professor of English

**Trouble in Paradise? Reflections on Mauritian Democracy,** Padmini Devi Coopamah, assistant professor of government and international affairs, Sweet Briar College

**Auteurs without Borders: Post-National European Cinema,** Christopher Oscarson, assistant professor of interdisciplinary humanities and director of Scandinavian studies, and Robert J. Hudson, assistant professor of French studies



**Mozambique and the Lusophone World: Their Past and Future,** Ungulani Ba Ka Khosa, director, Instituto Nacional do Livro e do Disco

**Career Reflections: City and Local Government,** John Curtis, mayor, Provo City

**What's Wrong with Mexico's Democracy?** Claudio Holzner, associate professor of political science, University of Utah

**U.S. National Security Priorities after the Election,** Michele Flournoy, former U.S. under secretary of defense for policy



### Conservation, Restoration, and Sustainability: A Call to Stewardship,

Margaret Palmer, director of the National Socio-Environmental Synthesis Center and University of Maryland; Jonathan Foley, director of the Institute on the Environment at the University of the Minnesota; and J. Baird Callicott, University Distinguished Research Professor at the University of North Texas and co-editor of the Encyclopedia of Environmental Ethics and Philosophy

**Career Reflections: Politics and Communication,** Stephanie Sonksen Benton, finance director for Mia Love, U.S. Congressional candidate



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**Drone Wars,** Eric Jensen, Chris Jenks, ICRC, and Jameel Jaffer

## December

**China Our Enemy? From Warrior to Healer,** Bernard Loeffke, Major General (retired), U.S. Army

**Brazil: The Job Market in a Fast-Growing Economy,** Cynthia Halliday, managing director, Global Management Center

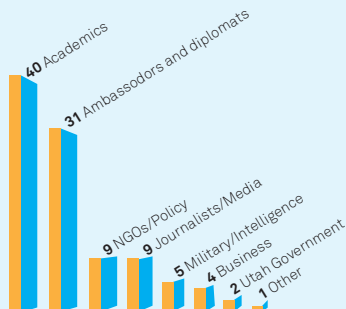


**Long Ago in a Land Far Away: Why Fairy Tales Still Matter,** Nate Kramer, assistant professor of humanities, classics, and comparative literature, and Jill Terry Rudy, associate professor of English

**What African History Teaches Us,** Leslie Hadfield, assistant professor of history

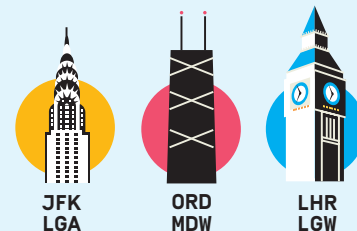
**Career Reflections: Market Research and Politics,** Alex Gage, CEO and founder, TargetPoint Consulting

## What kind of lectures?



## Conversations

Kennedy center conversations are small events that afford an opportunity for alumni, friends, and others to connect with the Kennedy center on engaging international, interdisciplinary topics.



**Jamal Qureshi—New York City** 22 March 2012

How does U.S. Middle East policy look from the region? What are prospects for peace between Israel and Palestine? How does energy policy shape the region? Jamal Qureshi offered insights and observations from his work with Statoil, Hetco, PFC Energy, ExxonMobil, and U.S. State and Treasury Departments.

**Donna Lee Bowen—Chicago** 17 May 2012

What will be the legacy of the Arab Spring? Professor Donna Lee Bowen, Middle East Studies/Arabic faculty coordinator, spoke on the Arab Spring. She received a PhD from the University of Chicago in political science and has consulted for the World Bank, Ford Foundation, and USAID.

**Jeremy Black—London** 25 July 2012

After a memorable forum presentation in Provo on "what if" the British had won the Revolutionary War, prolific author and historian Professor Jeremy Black, University of Exeter spoke at the storied Hyde Park Chapel on political and religious liberty in Britain. Co-sponsored with BYU | Center for the Study of Europe.

[kennedy.byu.edu/conversations](http://kennedy.byu.edu/conversations)



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A person wearing a light-colored plaid shirt is seen from the side, looking towards a tree with vibrant autumn foliage. The background is a soft-focus scene of trees with yellow and orange leaves against a bright sky.

# How to Build Your Career in Global Business

*Adapted from a presentation by  
Davis M. Smith at the Kennedy Center, 25 October 2012.*



**ENTREPRENEUR**

**BUSINESS**

**GLOBALIZATION**

**GLOBAL**

**INTERNATIONAL**

**BRAZIL**

**INTERNSHIPS**

**MBA**

**UNIVERSITY**

**Q: How did you gain an international interest?**

**A:** When I was four years old, my family moved to Latin America, where we lived for the next nine years. I had that early exposure to living internationally, but upon returning from my mission in Bolivia, it took me a while to decide what I wanted to study. I ultimately decided to major in international studies. After making the decision, my first priority was to land an international internship. I found my first internship through the Kennedy Center, working in Peru with the Employment Services program. It was the first year of the program, since the Perpetual Education Fund had just been announced, so there was a lot of excitement about it. My wife and I went together, which was an incredible adventure for us. We had just gotten married, so it was like an extended honeymoon, only not so glamorous. We lived in a low-rent, second-floor apartment belonging to a wonderful LDS family in Lima. We had a lot of fun together, and I learned a lot about myself during that period. During the internship, I realized I did not want to become a lawyer and discovered I enjoyed business. I threw away all of my LSAT books in Peru and committed myself to do something in business.

a store with twelve to fifteen employees and managing inventory for this little \$2–3 million store. It was a great first experience. We had a kayak on the beach, we went diving all the time, but at the same time, I was developing real skills in business and learning about myself and what I was good at.

When I finished the internship, Del Sol (their corporate office is in Salt Lake) offered me a job and said, “We want you to come work for us at the corporate office. We want you to help us open additional stores around the world.” I said, “I have a semester left of school though.” And they said, “No, we need you to start working right now.” I said “okay” and started working and extended my last semester over two semesters at BYU as I was traveling back and forth. I ended up having a great experience with their company and graduated about a year later. One of my assignments was to make sure stores opened up on time, but there was a lot of inefficiency. When one of our fixture suppliers was late, it would delay the opening of the store. I thought if I could consolidate the fixture manufacturing into one factory, maybe we could get better pricing, and we would have more consistency on

# MBA GLOBAL INTERNSHIPS

CHINA



INTERNATIONAL

BUSINESS

E-COMMERCE

180 EM

**Q: How did you gain business experience?**

**A:** After returning from Peru, I began looking for my next internship. I wanted to do something international, but I wanted it to be business related. I started showing up at internship offices around campus, pouring through binders, and I found this startup in Salt Lake City—Del Sol—with retail stores throughout the Caribbean, Mexico, Alaska, and Hawaii. They had these little niche retail stores targeting the cruise ship industry. I met with the company, and my wife and I were offered an internship together, working in the Cayman Islands, where we spent eight months running

our store openings. I found this company in California—flew out a visited them, and they said, “We can make all of these fixtures for you. In fact, this one fixture that you use twenty to thirty of for each store, we might want to consider making that in China.” For me, it was like a light flipping on. “You can make stuff in China?” This was in 2004. Now of course, everything is made in China.

**Q: How did you make the move from Del Sol to entrepreneur?**

**A:** My cousin, Kimball Thomas, and I explored ideas, and because of this exposure to doing something in China, I

came up with the idea of manufacturing pool tables in China. Pool tables had been sold the same way they were a hundred years ago with little mom and pop retail stores. And I thought if we could manufacture pool tables in China with our own brand and then import them to the U.S., it could disrupt that market. After coming up with the idea, I took a vacation from my job, and we flew to China. I had arranged to visit two factories. The first was in one of the largest cities in China, the second was in a small town many hours from any large city. Our first stop was at the factory in the large city. When we arrived, I was shocked. There were dogs running around, dirt floors, and guys sitting on these stools, hand carving pool tables. I thought, "I don't know if this is going to work." We started to get scared, after all, this factory was the one in the large city. We were scared to think of what the one in the small town looked like. My cousin said, "Let's not go to the small town." We found a hotel, and we were going to stay there for the night and leave, but I had to call this other factory and tell them.

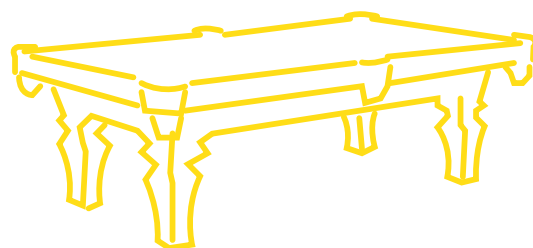
The guy who answered the phone spoke English pretty well. And he said, "We are going to come pick you up right now."

basement, made it look like a showroom, and we gave her a cell phone. My cousin was still in college; I was working my job. We told my aunt, if anyone calls, sell them a pool table. And she started selling pool tables every day. It was enough validation for us to open up our own store—it started booming. A few months later, I moved to Georgia with my family and opened another store there. Our first year, we did \$1 million in sales. We ended up disrupting this little industry, and we found that we *loved* business—*loved* entrepreneurship. I feel lucky I discovered this love at a young age, because a lot of people do not figure out what they love until later. My advice is to find something you *love*. If you do not love what you are doing, find something else. Life is too short to be working at something you do not love and are not passionate about. We did this for about six years, and we became the largest pool table retailer in the U.S.

**Q: With that kind of success, why did you decide to go back to school?**

**A:** After about five years, we said, "Okay. We are ready for a change." So we decided to go to business school. There was this great program at Wharton, called the Lauder

FORCE  
CUBA  
EMPLOYEES  
VENTURE CAPITAL



BRUNEI

I could not say no. To our surprise, this guy shows up in a chauffeured Benz. We go to the factory, and it was legit—a real factory this time, and we started placing orders.

We first started by selling on eBay with a ten-week lead time for a custom-made pool table. And to our dismay, they actually sold! We started selling more and more, and we used the money to finance the pool tables we were making in China. We did not have a showroom, but we had people contacting us saying, "I see your location is in Utah; I am in Utah. Can I come see one of your tables?" So we convinced my aunt to let us put one in her basement. We painted the

Program, where I could get a dual degree with an MBA from Wharton and an MA in international studies from the Lauder Institute at the University of Pennsylvania. You have to speak one of nine languages at an advanced level, which they test through a standardized oral exam. They admit about sixty students per year to the Lauder Program out of the 850–860 students in the MBA program. I was fortunate enough to be accepted, and the program exceeded all my expectations. I traveled to thirty countries during my two years in business school, including North Korea, Cuba, and Brunei. My cousin chose to attend Harvard Business School.

While we were in school, we sold pooltables.com and decided to start another business together. Most of our entrepreneur friends thought we were crazy to go to business school when we had a business doing well. We believed we could do something bigger and better. We spent the first year in business school coming up with sixty ideas. During the summer, we met in Palo Alto and spent the summer on Stanford campus cutting the sixty ideas to four. We spent the bulk of the summer on those four ideas, testing them, vetting them, experimenting with them in different ways until we finished our summer convinced we had identified the most promising idea, which was moving to Brazil and starting an e-commerce baby business.

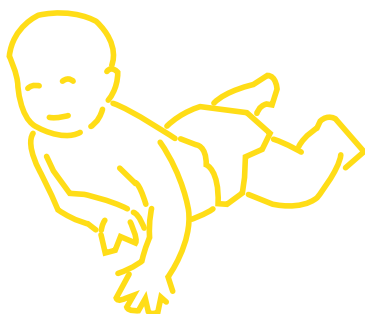
with the biggest female celebrity in Brazil—Angélica and her husband Luciano Huck. He has more Twitter followers than the *New York Times* and together they have more nine million Facebook followers. They are the powerhouse celebrity couple in Brazil, and the parents to three beautiful children. Angélica became our CMO, Chief Mommy Officer, and our business exploded.

**Q: How did you get this Brazilian celebrity to be the face of your company?**

**A:** For any CEO, your first job is to “sell the vision” of your company to investors, employees and the market. We knew we were going to revolutionize e-commerce in Brazil and build a billion dollar company; we just had to sell that vision.

# IDEAS

## VISION



\$4.5 MILLION

# MANUFACT

# LOGISTI

**Q: Why Brazil and why a baby business?**

**A:** I had never been to Brazil and did not speak Portuguese, but I speak Spanish, which is pretty similar. I grew up in Latin America, served my mission in the region, and discovered I had a real passion for Latin America. I did my master's degree with an emphasis on Latin America and Spanish. So I was interested in the region, but I did not know a lot about Brazil. However, I knew it had 200 million people. The more I researched Brazil, the more I was blown away by the progress the country was making. It just felt like a perfect moment to start a business in Brazil. Why the baby business? In 2007, I was introduced to the founder of a company called diapers.com, who also happened to be a Wharton alum. I watched his business over four years absolutely explode and he ultimately sold his business to Amazon for \$545 million. I already knew e-commerce and had definitely changed my share of diapers, so I felt I knew the space and believed the same business model would work in Brazil.

**Q: When did you launch baby.com.br?**

**A:** We launched in October 2011. We knew we needed to find a way to establish credibility early, so we struck a deal

We raised \$4.5 million when we were in business school with nothing more than a Powerpoint and the domain name baby.com.br. With that kind of money and the track record from already building an e-commerce business, the story was a little more compelling. When we were raising this money, we ended up in a situation where we could pick and choose which venture capital firms we wanted to receive money from. One of them was a Brazilian firm called Monashees Capital. It is the leading VC in Brazil, but their valuation of our business was a little lower than some of the Silicon Valley VC's. We made the decision to go with them, because we are not Brazilian, and we felt we needed that local expertise to get started with the business.

It was the best decision we made. It was through Monashees that we got in touch with Angélica. They knew her and her husband, and they recommended we talk to them. At first, we were not that interested. Then this investor told us, “Hey, they live in Rio de Janeiro. If you will go out there and meet with her, I will fly you in my private jet.” I said, “Oh! Alright, I want to fly in the private jet, so let's do this!” When we met her and her husband,

we were blown away. We discovered we shared a lot of similar values. They are good people, and they have a great family. We saw they believed in us, so we ended up striking a deal.

**Q: Where are you one year later?**

**A:** On day one we had six employees. We have 180 people now. We are believers that your business is only as strong as your team, so we focused our efforts on building the best team in Brazil. We needed someone to handle the logistics for e-commerce in Brazil. It is a lot more complex than shipping in the U.S. where you have Fed-Ex and UPS. So we hired the head of logistics from Wal-Mart. We did this same thing in every area of our business. The growth

I also hear about the lack of money. Well, I paid for all of my BYU education; I did not have help from my parents. And I paid for my entire mission. As a teenager I worked to save for my mission. You have to be resourceful. Do not use the fact that you do not have money to not do an internship. Another challenge regarding internships is time. There is no rush to graduate. Of course, you need to graduate, but taking one semester off to get an internship experience or taking the summer off to do an internship—this is the kind of thing you *need* to be doing in school. These are also educational experiences.

**Q: What about the business angle?**

**A:** If you are considering a business career or a career

URE  
CS  
TESTING  
TEAM  
MANAGEMENT



has been incredible. We have over two million moms who have registered with us and who we communicate with on a daily basis.

**Q: What advice do you have for someone wanting to do what you have done?**

**A:** I want to touch on internships, because I would not have come up with the idea of doing something in China had I not worked for Del Sol. And I never would have gotten that job had I not done an internship for them. Even the way we operated pooltables.com was similar to what I had seen at Del Sol. It was through that internship experience that I learned how to lead people and how to manage inventory that helped us grow our business.

You have to start working your network. Go on LinkedIn and start searching for people. If you served your mission in Taiwan and you want to do something in China, start searching for people who studied at BYU and live in China. I was married as a student, which at BYU is normal, right? That is not normal everywhere else. I would say, do not let that be an excuse to not do an internship. I was married, and I did both of my internships with my wife.

in something international, I would recommend a minor in management at the business school. Over half of the Kennedy Center alums end up working in business after graduation. You can do the Global of Management certificate. I enjoyed that. Take some of these business classes to build your background.

One thing I did not take advantage of, and I regret this, is that I did not establish deep relationships with my professors. Professors are always there to help, always willing to help, and they have tons of experience. I have tried to make up for that. While visiting BYU, I met with a handful of professors I had heard of or met in passing over the last couple of years and had a great time talking to them. Reach out to your professors and take advantage of their mentorship. ○

*Smith had previously been an Entrepreneur in Residence (EIR) with Alta Ventures Mexico, an early-stage venture capital firm in Monterrey, Mexico, and a project manager with Del Sol, LC, directing the opening of twenty retail stores. He received a BA in international studies with minors in management and Latin American studies and a Global Management Certificate from BYU, an MA in international studies from the University of Pennsylvania's Lauder Institute of Management and International Studies, and an MBA in entrepreneurial management from the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania.*

# What Was I Thinking?

## Cambodia Internships Lead to Shared Tuk-Tuk

by Ralph Brown

For the past five years, I have directed an international development minor internship in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. Students have worked with a large local nongovernmental organization, Reproductive and Child Health Alliance, whose focus is on public health, most specifically women's health and neo-natal care. The students spend three months in-country. Every year we hire tuk-tuk drivers to take the students to and from their work locations and on weekend cultural excursions.

This past summer, I decided to do some of my own micro-financing and bought my own tuk-tuk. I had a little extra money I was thinking of putting into some investments. Instead, I paid \$2,300 for a motorcycle and a custom-made tuk-tuk from Chai Chan Dara shop in Phnom Penh, reportedly the premier shop in the city, as discovered through research by Beau Mosman, my student facilitator who was working on a research project with me looking at how motorcycles are converted into income-generating opportunities.

It took about one and a half months for them to make the tuk-tuk to our design specifications, which included half

being painted U of U red, the other half BYU blue, carving the iconic "Y" and "U" into the baseboard, and sporting the BYU logo on the back. We take BYU students from the Kennedy Center's international development minor and University of Utah students from the Hinckley Institute of Politics on these internships. The BYU/U of U tuk-tuk will now be the official transportation for the interns during the three months they are in-country.

During the other nine months, I have hired the local facilitator for our program, Bunhouch Eng, to manage the tuk-tuk. He has hired a driver named Seiha. I have asked that the driver park near the U.S. embassy, because *barangs* (foreigners) pay more, they are more likely





to take this tuk-tuk over any others, and they can choose which side they wish to sit on. Both Eng and Seiha earn money from the tuk-tuk, and the two universities receive a little recognition in another corner of the world. ○

*Brown is a professor of sociology at BYU and also coordinates the Kennedy Center's international development minor.*

**Every year we hire tuk-tuk drivers to take the students to and from their work locations and on weekend cultural excursions.**

The auto rickshaw is a small means of urban transportation across the developing worlds and have been seen to attract tourists in many other areas. They have a wide range of names and styles as seen around the world, called tempos, tuk-tuks, trishaws, bajaj, rick, mototaxi, or lapa. Operating on a 250-660cc two-stroke engine, auto rickshaws can be converted to LPG in an effort to reduce pollution. In Cambodia, the tuk-tuk consists of a three-wheeled motorized taxi, a motorcycle with a rear cabin attached. One traveller described it as a "chariot without the horse in front."

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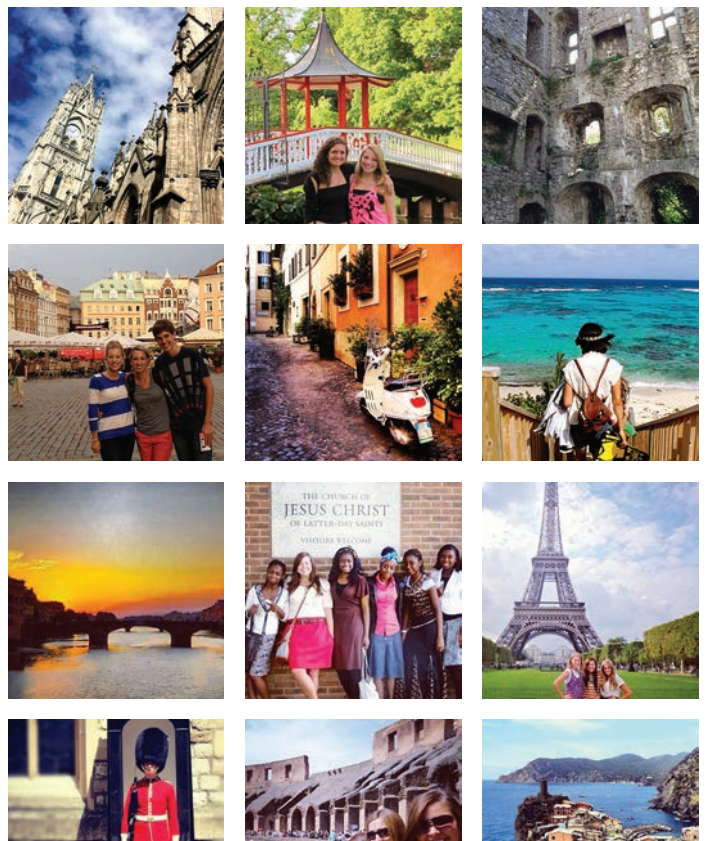
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“Nobody reads magazines anymore,”

or so asserts one alum at a recent Kennedy Center Conversations event in Chicago. It does ring true on some level according to a recent Pew Study, which concluded college students now spend as many as twelve hours daily online, primarily using the web to communicate socially. Facebook, Twitter, Tumblr, Skype, and Instagram are now essential parts of undergraduate life, displacing the long distance calling card and classified ads.

“We wanted to capture the global adventures that students are creating,”

noted Casey Burgess, Kennedy Center event assistant and project lead for a new installation in the west hall gallery of the Herald R. Clark Building. “Hundreds of conversations are happening visually on Instagram, and we wanted to show a little piece of it.” Working with student designer Julia Gil, Burgess identified students and alumni on the photo sharing application and created large sheets of tiled shared images and associated hashtags.



# FROM THE KENNEDY CENTER

## ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION BEGAN WITH CONFERENCE

As one of eleven National Resource Centers for Europe, funded by a grant for the U.S. Department of Education, BYU's Center for the Study of Europe (CSE) began its tenth anniversary in September with the "Europe in a Nutshell: Will it Crack?" conference. Keynote speaker John J. Hamre, president and CEO of the Center for Strategic and International studies, discussed Europe's evolving role in the twenty-first century. The conference included nine sessions and expert panels to inform a campus audience on topics concerning contemporary European affairs.

**CENTER**  
for the study of  
**EUROPE**

For the past ten years, CSE has provided more than \$1 million in scholarships to more than one hundred BYU students, invested more than \$100,000 in community outreach, as well as awarded more than \$100,000 in research grants to BYU faculty. The center has aided in funding research visits across Europe, publishing scholarly articles and books, creating new courses, and bringing speakers to campus. It has brought European experience and insight to students from multiple disciplines and grade levels.



Throughout the year, community members, students, and faculty have been invited to attend monthly Café CSE conversations, join the Go Europe Giveaway, and participate in many other programs and events to celebrate this milestone.

## PULITZER-WINNING JOURNALIST SPEAKS ON FINANCE

Gretchen Morgenson, a Pulitzer prize-winning financial journalist, former editor of *Forbes* and *Worth* magazines, and current writer for the *New York Times*, visited BYU in October. Morgenson shared her view on the



current U.S. financial situation at a lecture titled "The Next Global Financial Crisis." She asked "What has produced this trend?" regarding recession in the economy and faults in the U.S. financial system.

"We have been through a period where trust in our nation's institutions—both public and private—has been decimated as a result of the crisis. Obviously this was a two-pronged failure—the private sector refused to reign itself in; the public sector refused to reign the private sector in," Morgenson stated. "The regulatory inability to recognize the peril staring them in the face meant policy makers in Washington were behind the ball when this crisis started to form and metastasize. . . . This was a breathtaking series of ethical breakdowns that has led to a shattering financial crisis."

She expressed her opinion that "the paths of the powerful are protected, and the little guy is left to fend for himself."

## FLOURNOY KEYNOTE AT BYUMUN CONFERENCE

The 23rd annual BYU Model United Nations High School Conference was held in November with 450 students from twenty-one junior high and high schools from across Utah and Nevada participating, making it their largest conference yet.



Michèle Flournoy, former U.S. under secretary of defense for policy, was the keynote speaker. "Flournoy spoke to the students about their roles as delegates and diplomats at the conference, as well as ways they can incorporate ideas related to diplomacy into their current and future lives," said Ardis Smith, a student on the BYUMUN team and executive director of the conference. "Flournoy also advised students to know their risks in pursuing objectives, noted the importance of building coalitions and partnerships, and emphasized the use of all instruments of power. She encouraged students to cooperate, stating 'Today's opponent is tomorrow's partner.'"

Flournoy also discussed the importance of delegates overcoming language and cultural barriers and advised an interdisciplinary approach to foreign affairs. And she shared personal experiences from her time at Harvard and Oxford.

According to Smith, there were “over fifty Member States represented, in addition to a thriving Organization of American States (OAS) committee, which is held completely in Spanish, and a new Model European Union committee, in conjunction with the Center for the Study of Europe and BYU’s Model European Union program.”

The conference allows students to develop speaking, writing, and research skills, and to learn more about diplomacy and international relations.

### PANEL DISCUSSED DRONE WARS

In November, Eric Jensen, associate professor of law at BYU; Christopher M. Jenks, director of the Criminal Justice Clinic and assistant professor of law at Southern Methodist University; Gary Brown, International Committee of the Red Cross; and Gabor Rona, international legal director of Human Rights First, participated in a “Drone Wars” panel. Jensen served as the panel moderator, and opened the discussion by giving the background on drones, advanced military planes remote-flown by pilots from a distant location. While once used for surveillance, drone use has now sparked controversy as weapons of assassination.



“The vast majority of talks about drones are misplaced ethical and moral angst, dressed up as a legal argument,” said Jenks. He believes “they are permissible means and methods of warfare, and much of the discussion is hyperbole and distracts us from other issues and questions we should be talking about.”

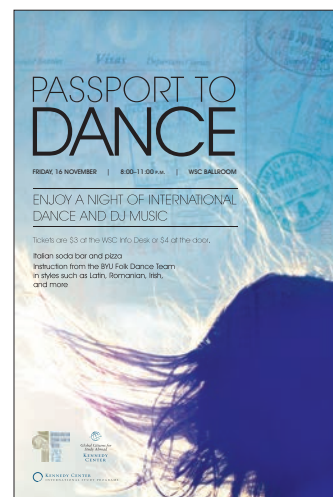
Rona insisted the real debate over drone use should focus on the international laws for legal killing. “Whether or not the U.S. is in an armed conflict . . . is a critical question,” he said and added that as other countries develop their own drones and the U.S. sets the precedent for drone use, we should defend human rights and international security.

The lack of transparency was cited by Brown as the source of the problem. Much of the information regarding drones is classified, all civilians know is a panel chooses people to

target based on a list of flagged individuals, the president approves their selection, and the individuals are targeted by drones. While the other panelists claimed drone technology does not change the rules regarding warfare, Brown argued, “This antiseptic war, with combatants who are thousands of miles removed from the battlefield watching the carnage on a video screen, is fundamentally different from people putting themselves in harm’s way.”

### INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION IN THE SPOTLIGHT

Throughout International Education Week (IEW) in November, students had an opportunity to participate with a Passport to IEW for lectures, fairs, workshops, and other events. Students who picked up a passport and had it validated at a number of events turned it in at the Passport to Dance event at the end of the week for a chance to win a \$1,000 or \$500 international study scholarship or a Kindle.



Notable events included a lecture by Padmini Devi Coopamah, assistant professor of government and international affairs at Sweet Briar College, titled “Trouble in Paradise? Reflections on Mauritian Democracy”; a Museum of Art guided tour to the *Think Flat: The Art of Andy Warhol and Takashi Murakami* exhibition; the Museum of Peoples and Cultures Open House; Changemaker 101 Workshop; and a performance by BYU’s *a capella* group VocalPoint.

### FALL CAFE CSE

The Center for the Study of Europe sponsors the lecture series Café CSE during fall and winter semesters. They host speakers from various disciplines who discuss contemporary European topics. Last fall students and faculty enjoyed these Café CSE lectures from six BYU faculty.

“The real capitals of Europe now are Berlin and Paris,” claimed Rob MacFarland, associate professor of German studies. Held in October, “Flowers of Evil, Wings of Desire:

# Café CSE

SPEAKER SERIES



Rob McFarland



Daryl Lee



Christopher Oscarson



Robert Hudson



Nate Kramer



Jill Terry Rudy

Paris and Berlin” also Daryl Lee, professor studies. MacFarland on to explain how French films contribute identities.

In November, Christopher Oscarson, assistant professor of interdisciplinary humanities and director of BYU Scandinavian studies, and Robert Hudson, professor of French studies, discussed “Auteurs without Borders: Post-National European Cinema.” Oscarson and Hudson explored the categories we use to think about film and what classifies a film as being from a

certain culture. “One of the major categories that has been applied to film has been this question of nationality, and we wanted to think through the relevance of the category,” said Oscarson.

Nate Kramer, assistant professor of humanities, classics, and comparative literature, and Jill Terry Rudy, associate professor of English, closed out the series with “Why Fairytales Still Matter.” They discussed what makes a fairytale, especially in relation to how they differ from folktales. ○

*These and all lectures are archived online at [kennedy.byu.edu/archive/](http://kennedy.byu.edu/archive/).*



## KENNEDY SCHOLARS 2012–13

Emphasis is placed on students who have an international or global focus which they have demonstrated through majors, minors, participation in Kennedy Center programs, theses, research projects, or internships.

### Andee Gempeler

Major: Public health  
Minor: International development  
St. George, UT

### Ashley Jean Dymock

Major: International relations  
Minor: International development  
Paradise, UT

### Kathleen “Casey” Gabrielle Bahr

Major: Middle Eastern studies/Arabic  
Minor: International development  
Duluth, GA

### Chloe Elise Litchfield

Major: Sociology and French  
Minor: International development  
Jupiter, FL

### Colleen LaRue McDermott

Major: Anthropology  
Minor: International development  
Las Vegas, NV

### David Alexander Ferguson

Major: Middle Eastern studies/Arabic  
Minor: Philosophy  
Great Falls, MT

### David Brian Ridge

Major: Ancient Near Eastern studies  
Minors: Hebrew and linguistics  
Littleton, CO

### David Alexander Romney

Major: Middle East studies/Arabic  
Minor: Hebrew  
Raleigh, NC

### Kyle Alan Nelson

Major: Sociology  
Minor: Business strategy  
Maple Valley, WA

### Matthew Robert Brigham

Major: International relations  
Los Altos, CA

### Michael Benton Hoopes

Major: History  
Minor: Latin American studies  
Chandler, AZ

### Skye Alexander Herrick

Major: International relations  
Minors: International development and Middle East studies/Arabic  
Linville, VA

# ALUMNI UPDATE

**Trenton Fairbanks** is a financial analyst at Boeing. Fairbanks received an MBA from the University of Hawaii—Manoa in 2005. *BA, international studies, 2003*

**Nada Wer** is the American relations officer at the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation. Wer previously worked in aid coordination at MOPIC. She received an MSc from the University of Reading in 2007. *BA, international relations, 2006*

**Kelly Jenson** is the senior vice president at Xerox Corporation. Jenson was previously a managing director of healthcare at Payer & Insurance. He speaks Spanish and received an MBA from the Fuqua School of Business at Duke University in 2004. *BA, international relations, 1994*

**Steve Bodhaine** is the founder and managing director of Health MindScape, a consulting firm that works to engage clients in health and wellness initiatives. Bodhaine was previously the group president and director of global health practice at Yankelovich/the Futures Company, and was also the senior vice president of Wirthlin Worldwide. He received an MBA from the University of California—Irvine in 1998. *BA, international relations, 1986*

**Lynne A. Dixon** was the executive director for Habitat for Humanity—Calcasieu Area. Dixon was previously an attorney at Northcutt, Clark, Gardner, Hron & Powell, and an associate attorney at James L. Merrill, Attorneys at Law. She received a JD from the Sturim College of Law

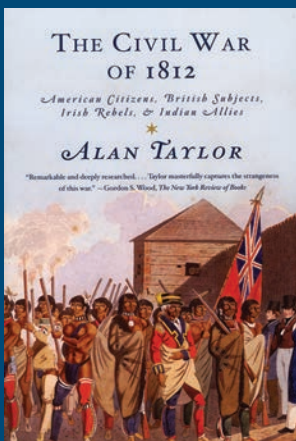
at the University of Denver in 1990. *BA, English, international relations, 1986*

**Bradley Ganz** is the regional sales manager at Stillwater Designs, Inc. Ganz previously worked as an estate and business analyst at MassMutual Financial Group. *BA, international relations, Asian studies, 1993*

**Ken Rogerson** is the director of undergraduate studies for Sanford School of Public Policy at Duke University. Rogerson was a research director for DeWitt Wallace Center for Media and Democracy. He received a PhD from the university of South Carolina—Columbia in 1993. *MA, international relations, 1991; BA, journalism studies, 1990*

**Erik Hansen** is a colonel in the U.S. Air Force and commander of the 437th airlift wing. Hansen previously worked as a special advisor to the secretary of transportation in the U.S. Department of Transportation. He speaks German and has received MS degrees from the U.S. Army War College in 1998, the Air Force Institute of Technology in 2002, and Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University in 2002. *BA, international relations, 1998*

**Bruce Brewer** is a clinical psychologist at the Department of Veterans Affairs. Brewer has also worked as the Chaplain Lt Colonel at the Utah National Guard. He speaks conversational German and has published in *Issues in Religion and Psychotherapy*. *PhD, counseling psychology, 2005; MA, counseling psychology, 1990; BA near Eastern studies, 1987*



## BOOK OF THE SEMESTER Winter 2013

Alan Taylor is the author of the *Civil War of 1812*, which recounts the war that shaped the future of our continent. Using stories of common men and women who were affected by the war, Taylor explored both the Canadian view of fighting to defend their nation and their honor and the American view of a final war against the British. On this historic clash, he said he purposely chose to avoid telling the story from either side but rather chose a “borderland history” approach. Taylor is Distinguished Professor of History at the University of California—Davis.

**Ryan Cleveland** is a partner and owner at Cleveland & Robbins, P.C., a law firm in Bainbridge, GA. Cleveland previously worked for the South Georgia Judicial Circuit and was a law clerk for the City of Macon, GA. He received a JD from Mercer University Walter F. George School of Law in 2005. *MPA, international relations, public administration, 1999*

**Rob Hamill** is a consultant and GovLab innovation fellow at Deloitte Consulting. Hamill speaks Haitian Creole and Spanish proficiently and is fluent in French. *BA, international relations and French studies, 2009*

**Japen Hollist** is the second vice president of strategic sourcing and procurement at Aflac. Hollis received an ALM from Harvard University Extension School in 2011. *MS, geography, 1999; BA, international relations, 1993*

**T.J. Thomander** is the director of communications at Tech-Change, a technology training company. Thomander previously worked for Future Foundation, a consumer and business trend think tank, as a trend spotter. He speaks business-level Spanish. *BA, international relations, 2011*

**Sarah Holden** is a fellow at the Partnership for Public Service in Washington, D.C. Holden previously worked as an assistant producer at ARCLITE Video Production Lab. She was an intern and research assistant for Joseph Biden as part of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee in summer 2008. Holden speaks Romanian and French. *BA, European studies, 2012*

**James Anderson** is a research analyst at the Energy & Geoscience Institute. Anderson speaks French and received an MSc from the University of Wales—Aberystwyth in 2012. *BA, European Studies, 2009*

**Nathan Murray** is a management analyst at Provo City Mayor's Office of Economic Development. Murray previously worked as a planner and planning technician for Provo city, and he speaks Spanish. *BA, Latin American studies, 2001*

**Jason Stephen** is an operational excellence manager at Whirlpool Corporation in Shanghai, China. Stephen previously worked as a sales development sales representative at Whirlpool Corporation. *BA, Asian studies; minor: business management, 2010*

**William Jameson Fox** is a legal intern at the U.S. Department of Justice Office of Immigration Litigation—Appellate in Washington, D.C. Fox previously worked as a legal intern at the Northern Virginia Family Service—Multicultural Human Services. *BA, international relations; minors: Mandarin, Arabic, 2011*

**Dallin Palmer** is a client marketing manager at Zinch in Beijing, China. Palmer worked as a translator for CH4 Energy Corp and as a Chinese-speaking sales support representative at Nu Skin Enterprises. *BA, international relations; minors: economics, Chinese, 2012*

**John Schleiffarth** is an attorney at John C. Schleiffarth, P.C. in St. Louis. Schleiffarth previously worked as a law clerk

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The most recent Kennedy Center Conversation took place in Washington, D.C., with Lant Pritchett, senior fellow at the Center for Global Development and professor of the practice of international development at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government. Watch for upcoming Kennedy Center Conversations at [kennedy.byu.edu/conversations/](http://kennedy.byu.edu/conversations/).

for Fisher & Frommer, PLLC. He received a JD from the Dwayne O. Andrews School of Law at Barry University in 2010. *BA, international law and diplomacy, 2005*

**David Stott** works in neuroscience sales at Eli Lilly and Company. Stott was previously an international business consultant and research analyst at Atlas International Partners LLC, where he directly assisted the CEO and completed projects focusing on the Russian Federation and Eastern Europe. He also worked as an international relations research associate at the American Legislative Exchange Council, where he conducted research regarding international trade. *BA, international relations, 2010*

**Michael Gray** is an operations manager at ShoreBank International. Gray worked as an advisor to social enterprise in Africa at Tilapia, a trade and development company that promotes business in Ghana. He was a private sector development and microfranchising consultant at Fairbourne Consulting in Sierra Leone and India and a director of operations at In Our Own Quiet Way, a nonprofit organization that provides clean water to Kenyans. Gray speaks Spanish and Arabic. *MPA, 2010, BA, Middle Eastern studies/Arabic, 2006*

**Scott Fleming** is the president and vice chairman of Madison Education Group, an education management consulting firm. Fleming was the senior vice president of strategic initiatives at Houghton Mifflin Harcourt and the senior vice president at Scranton. Previous to that he served as

the director of Chartwell Education Group and the senior education policy advisor at the U.S. Senate Committee on Health Education Labor and Pensions. *MA, international and area studies, 2001*

**Eric Talbot** is the chief of the Southwest Border Threats Branch at the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. Talbot previously worked as a border security analyst at the Department of Homeland Security, a counternarcotics analyst at the U.S. Department of Navy, and as a consular fraud analyst at the U.S. Department of State. He received an MA in international affairs from George Washington University in 2004. *BA, international affairs, 2001*

**Craig Starkey** is the senior HR manager at Maxim Integrated. Starkey previously worked as a human resources manager and a labor relations leader at General Electric. He speaks Chinese. *BA, international studies, 2001*

**Paul Edwards** is the SAP practice director at Leeyo Software. Edwards was a senior project manager at Allergan Pharmaceuticals and owned Altima Consulting. He was a senior system consultant at Advanced Medical Optics and a senior consultant at Arthur Andersen Business Consulting. *BA, international relations, 1998*

**Kevin Ellsworth** is a senior lecturer of interdisciplinary and liberal studies at Arizona State University. Ellsworth was previously a visiting professor in the Department of Political Science at Brigham Young University. He speaks German and received a PhD in political science



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from Arizona State University in 2003. *MA, international relations, 1995; BA, political science, 1994*

**Lauren Woodmansee** is the programming manager at AOL. Woodmansee was previously an associate editor at ProQuest Information and Learning. *BA, international relations, 2010*

**Bryan Lowry** is an investigative specialist at The Hartford, a company that provides insurance and wealth management services. Lowry was previously an investigative analyst and a senior claims analyst at The Hartford. *BA, Latin American studies, 1997*

**David R. Taylor** is the vice president at DoxTec, Inc., an electronic documents management company. Taylor was previously a visiting lecturer at Indiana University—Bloomington and a consultant to the state of Indiana. He speaks Spanish and received an MPA and MIS from Indiana University—Bloomington in 2000. *BA, Latin American studies, 1998*

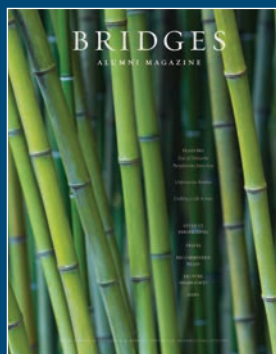
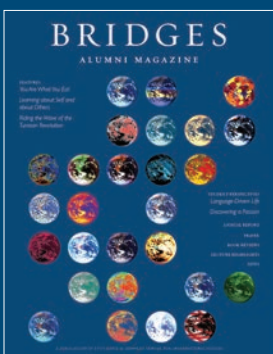
**Brent Jones** is the senior watch officer for U.S. Transportation Command in St. Louis, where he analyzes world events and provides updates to leadership. Jones previously served in force protection intelligence with U.S. Air Forces Central at Shaw Air Force Base in South Carolina. He received an MA in global leadership from the University of San Diego. *BA, international relations, 1995*

**Ross Tucker** is a law clerk with the U.S. District Court in the Dallas/Fort Worth, Texas area. Tucker previously was an associate in the Antitrust Group for Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP. He speaks Portuguese and received a JD from the University of Chicago Law School. *BA, international relations, 2005*

**James L. Howard, Jr.** is the FAOweb director at the Naval Postgraduate School (NPS) in Monterey, California. Howard was the chief information officer at the Defense Language Institute prior to his assignment at NPS. He has proficiency with Arabic, Korean, Japanese, and Spanish and received an MA in national security affairs from the Naval Postgraduate School. *BA, international relations, 1991*

**Matthew L. Bohn** is the resident country director in the Philippines for the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), where he oversees economic development programs. Prior to this post he served as deputy vice president for administration and finance for MCC. Bohn speaks Spanish and received an MIPP from the George Washington University. *BA, Latin American studies, 1996*

**Nathan Sheranian** is in his third rotation in organization and talent development for the Human Resources Leadership Program (HRLP) at General Electric in Africa with



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