

BRIDGES

ALUMNI MAGAZINE

FEATURES

CHALLENGES,
OPPORTUNITIES,
AND THE
INTERNATIONAL
CHURCH

ISP + NAFSA

VALERIE
HUDSON
INTERVIEW

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WORLD INFOGRAPHIC
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LEARNING THROUGH LIVING**

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**DETERMINATION TURNS
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AMBASSADOR PAVES THE
WAY TO PANAMA

**GAINING A WIDER
PERSPECTIVE**



LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR



The great comparative advantage of BYU is the language and cultural ability of our students. As we all recognize, that ability derives, in large part, from their faithful missionary service. As a result we have capabilities on this campus that are unmatched anywhere else and for which we are justifiably proud and well known. But that is just the start. The job of the university is to take that comparative advantage and add value to it—to help develop men and women of faith and competence.

Across campus, the mission is the same: to develop the best engineers, the best accountants, the best nurses, and the best teachers. Our focus is to help students develop skills to solve global problems, to help create a peaceful and just world, and to live lives that are a testament to their professional competence and personal faith.

For more than a quarter-century, the Kennedy Center has worked to improve global understanding through interdisciplinary academic programs, insightful events and symposia, research, notable publications and films, and as a nationally recognized leader in international study programs. We can do more with your help.

Our faith has never promoted the idea we should remove ourselves from the challenges of the world and retire to the cloister for a life of quiet contemplation. We have a responsibility to be actively engaged in making the world a better place. We challenge our alumni and friends to reconnect with us in supporting our ongoing efforts. We need your help to mentor, advise, support, and sustain the next generation—and to create new opportunities for them.

Jeffrey Ringer
Director

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

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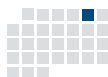
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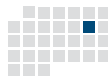
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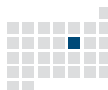
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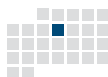
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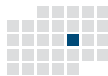
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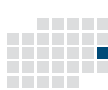
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Condoleezza Rice



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Close the Textbooks— Learning through Living

by Lizzie Fotheringham



An unexpected decision to change from engineering to a European studies major led James Crookston to search out a European internship. Crookston felt that in order to understand the people and culture he was studying he had to reach outside his textbooks and discover what aspects set Europe apart from the rest of the world. With these ideas in mind, he set out to find an internship that would allow him to visit a country on the continent to which he was devoting so much of his BYU education.

At first, Crookston thought an internship would be easily obtainable; as he looked over the list of possibilities it seemed limitless, but upon further investigation, many of the contacts listed backed out before he had even applied and his list of options became quite limited. The limitations a three-month visa put on him were a huge concern. Crookston had hoped to visit friends living in Europe during his time abroad, but with only three months that wasn't possible while still fulfilling his work duties.

Weighing his somewhat dwindling options, a governance internship in Scotland stood out from the rest—partly because the position offered a six-month UK visa, allowing Crookston the time he needed to complete his work responsibilities as well as visit his friends in Naples, Italy and Barcelona, Spain, and see a bit more of Europe than he would have otherwise. Another draw for Crookston to work in Scotland was the family history he had there. He immersed himself in Scottish culture mainly through his

living arrangements with a local woman and her dog near Holyrood Park. Living with a local gave him insights to the daily routine in Scotland outside the workplace.

Due to limited access to public transport, Crookston walked to work daily, on the way enjoying beautiful views of the local *kirk* (church), *loch* (lake), and Craigmillar Castle in the distance. After accepting an internship at the Scottish Parliament, he was offered a position at the media research office instead of working for an individual MSP. Although different than his original plan, the internship proved to be a growing experience in many ways, particularly learning through observing those more experienced than himself.

Crookston's main responsibility was to keep up on political news by reading all the newspapers in circulation and reporting what was said about a certain political party or the Parliament in general. Learning through experience is the way to become truly capable, as Crookston quickly learned in his internship. The time in Scotland helped him see what being in the professional world was like, and he found it to be refreshing, energizing, and a motivating reason to work harder to solve the problems surrounding the political world in particular. He found that others with real-life experience can become a newcomers greatest ally in both a work or a personal setting, and the greatest learning comes through experience—not from books or by sitting in a classroom. ○



Language Opens Windows of Opportunity

by Lizzie Fotheringham

Imagine for a moment leaving everything familiar behind you—including your family, friends, and language, and in one quick motion, traveling to a foreign land where people, communication, and customs are all strangely new. Dario Espinoza left his home in Guadalajara, Mexico, to learn English at the English Learning Center (ELC) and realized quickly that language holds the key to understanding, because without understanding what people around you are trying to communicate—whether by words or other means—one cannot get far in life.

After much work, Espinoza passed the TOEFL test, applied, and was accepted to BYU. Settling down in Provo, he had no idea what a difference this decision would make over the next few years or the opportunities that lay ahead. On the way to class one day, a stranger approached and asked him to join the Living Legends performing team. He had seen them perform and thought they were talented; however, his own dancing abilities he wasn't so sure about, and he declined the offer. After some insistence, he attended a Living Legends rehearsal, met the director, Janielle Christensen, and instantly fell in love with the group, their message, and the Spirit he felt during rehearsals with them.

Espinoza traveled around the country and to Chile during the next year with the group and auditioned to join the team for a second year amid rumors the group would be performing in China. As a Chinese-language major, this trip was extra motivation for Espinoza to rejoin the team. While reading a Utah-based Spanish newspaper, an article about the new consul, Ignacio Rios Navarro, at the Mexican Consulate in Salt Lake sparked his interest, and he e-mailed the secretary to ask how he could obtain an internship with the Mexican Foreign Service (MFS).

Espinoza was given the contact information for the Human Resources Department and received more information from

them. A chance meeting with Consul Rios at a networking event at the Hinckley Alumni and Visitors Center fueled Espinoza's desire to work for a Mexican embassy and was further incentive for him to begin preparations to apply for the internship. While working through the application process, he met Professor Eric Hyer, who encouraged Espinoza to apply for the Mexican Embassy in China, since he would be performing there with Living Legends anyway.

After a lengthy application process, Espinoza was accepted. In addition to his internship, and in order to make the very most of the time abroad, he applied for the Nanjing study abroad program to improve his linguistic skills and cultural knowledge about China. He also took a class at the Beijing Foreign Affairs School taught by Hyer. During the first week at the embassy, Espinoza learned to apply the things he had been learning in his international relations classes the past three years at BYU. He saw China from three unique perspectives, each with their own accompanying opportunities.

As a performer with Living Legends, he performed in many cities and for people of different backgrounds—his understanding of the diversity in China increased ten-fold. At the embassy, he learned about the strategic partnerships that exist between countries, particularly between Mexico and China, and the importance of diplomatic communication as a means of maintaining peace and economic and trade development. Through the study abroad program, he experienced the life of a typical college student in China, meeting people his own age, each with their own story to tell. His chance to meet people from all walks of life gave him contacts and connections he could only dream of if he had returned to Guadalajara after learning English. With his newfound understanding of China, he extended his network and expanded his future opportunities upon returning home or forging a new home anywhere he decides to explore next. ○

Determination Turns Dreams to Reality

by Lizzie Fotheringham

As forces pushed Vanessa Rothfels away from her travel hopes, determination to experience life out of Provo before her ever-looming graduation date arrived led her to discover the great variety of people and culture in Europe. Rothfels felt the urge to travel early on in her BYU experience, but despite several attempts, each experience she considered fell through.

As a sophomore, she applied for the Jerusalem program, but despite acceptance into the program, she never felt it matched her interests and gave up the idea in search of something better. Less than a year later, thoughts of discovering unknown places resurfaced, and she revisited her hopes to go abroad by applying for the London program.

Thrilled at being accepted, the program costs caused another postponement. Half-way through her junior year, Rothfels concluded that no matter the costs, studying abroad was worth any sacrifice she would have to make. She took on a second job and began her search to find the perfect study abroad by looking into the London program. The more research she did, the less she felt it suited her, feeling that if she was going to Europe, she wanted to see as much of it as possible and not be limited to a single country.

It took time, but her determination paid off when she found the Global Diplomacy program—an academic adventure in eight European countries. In most study abroad programs, students have a central location they stay in for the majority of their time abroad. Global Diplomacy students live out of a suitcase as they travel from country-

to-country weekly—this was nothing short of dreamlike for Rothfels.

In addition to the seven countries she visited as part of the program, she added a weekend in London, fulfilling a long-held desire. Beginning in New York, the program led students on a journey through Brussels, Paris, Geneva, Vienna, London, Salzburg, Istanbul, and Amsterdam. In each country, the group stopped at UN offices to interview Foreign Service officers.

Rothfels and her fellow students received a behind-the-scenes look at foreign governments as they interviewed and worked with a wide spectrum of individuals involved in policies and projects within the United Nations. Determination, hard work, and refusing to settle for a mediocre experience led Rothfels to discover Europe firsthand and realize that when something is truly important to you, nothing should stand in your way. ○



Ambassador Paves the Way to Panama

by Lizzie Fotheringham

Living in a one-room shack with a tin roof and rotting wooden floors in Panama didn't provide Maybelline Smithee many opportunities. When necessities like food and proper housing weren't always available, a luxury like a formal college education was a mere dream and meeting with the Panamanian ambassador to the U.S. would have been unthinkable. Life's possibilities increased ten-fold when Smithee moved to the U.S. with her single mother at age six.

The move gave her a chance to receive a quality education that led to BYU and brought honor to her family name. A campus job working for Ted Lyons, Latin American studies coordinator at the Kennedy Center, resulted in a luncheon invitation following a lecture by His Excellency Fredrico Umburt, Panamanian ambassador to the United States. During their discussion over lunch, Smithee shared her plans to spend the summer in New York to compete with the Model UN program. She expressed her desire to go back to Panama and work with UNICEF.

Umburt offered her his personal card. When she e-mailed him the details regarding her goals in Panama, Umburt proved to be a vital link. His reference bumped her up the list of qualified applicants, and six months later Smithee was a UNICEF intern in Panama City—the first return to her homeland in sixteen years. The anthropological and sociological internship focused on investment in terms of the real estate boom, but the experience was made unique working with her people. “It was an eye-opening experience, because it put a face to the people I learned about in the classroom,” she said. “The people made it real, and I saw how I could use my education to make a difference.” Smithee's lunch connection with Umburt opened a door to opportunities to use her BYU education back home in Panama. More importantly, her opportunities helped her to recognize the capacity she had to be an agent for good in the world. ○



Gaining a Wider Perspective

by Lizzie Fotheringham

Life experiences shape the person we become. However, some are subjected to life experiences most of us could not comprehend. Harindranto Rasolo, native of Madagascar, has lived a life full of diverse people, cultures, and experience. From this combination, he has learned the key to expanding our world does not lie in visiting as many countries as one can in a lifetime; the key is in learning about people unlike you and taking time to listen to someone no matter

their background. While travel can help diversify and widen your narrow understanding of different cultures, the only way to truly understand a country outside your own is to interact with the people in that country. Rasolo speaks many languages. Since birth, he's spoken Malagasy, an Indonesian-based language. In grade school, he (like all students in Madagascar) learned three languages: two required—French and English, and one by choice—Spanish, because of his mother's love for it. On his mission to the Netherlands in 2006, he had the opportunity to learn Dutch, bringing his total languages to five, but that is getting ahead of the story.

In Madagascar, Rasolo met the Latter-day Saint missionaries on their preparation day. His mother talked with one missionary on the street as Rasolo played basketball with others. After taking the discussions, his mother and brother were quickly baptized, followed by his father; however, Rasolo had a harder time. He knew he wanted to be a good

person and live a life of integrity, but he also wanted to be in control of himself and not force himself into a church unless he was sure it was the right one. His change of heart came gradually after the conversion of his family, but particularly in response to three specific experiences. First, as the missionaries taught him that the Lord wanted to help him in his education by giving him the Holy Ghost, he got the impression that the Lord did really care for him and know his needs. After a friend insulted his interest in the Church and invited him to instead become a member of his denomination, as they could do anything they wanted, Rasolo felt the need to know the purpose behind being religious at all. He felt an urge to understand the reasons behind the doctrines he was learning instead of merely following a religious congregation who did not practice what they preached. He recalled feeling the Spirit for the first time while listening to two sister missionaries sing in Sacrament meeting. He knew it was a special witness and could not have come from man. Although all his questions were not yet answered, that witness was his confirmation that the Church was the place he belonged, and he was baptized. His true conversion took place after being forced to leave his homeland.

Rasolo's father had been hired by the government to work as part of a panel of experts in distinct fields to develop projects to help build Madagascar's economy. When Rasolo was fourteen, Madagascar was hit with severe political unrest when both major candidates, Didier Ratsiraka and Marc Ravaloma-



nana, claimed victory. If their political viewpoints weren't different enough, their distinct ethnic backgrounds—Ratsiraka coming from the coastal Betsimisaraka tribe and Ravalomanana from the highland Merina tribe—escalated distrust between the opposing groups and created a crisis. Thousands of people gathered in the streets to show support for their candidate. Gathering led to mobs and mobs to riots. Ravalomanana supporters burned down part of government headquarters, and took control of Toamasina, the nation's chief port city; Ratsiraka supporters cut major transport routes from Toamasina to the capital, consequently cutting off supplies to Ravalomanana's supporters. Violent demonstrations continued for seven months ending in a battle that killed twenty-five soldiers and civilians and injured many others. Although his father was not involved in politics, his government affiliation connected him with the problems and he became a target. He, along with other members of the panel knew they had to act quickly to protect their families from danger. Rasolo's father decided to move the family to Belgium, but before their new Belgium identification cards could be issued, their request for citizenship had to be approved by the UN. They were forced to stay in a refugee camp with others from many countries who were attempting to make Belgium their new home, as they went through interviews and waited for background checks to clear before the final decision could be made on whether or not they could stay in Belgium.

Rasolo spent just under one month in the refugee camp with those who he now refers to as his “wounded family.” They were there for diverse reasons—women running from abusive husbands or human trafficking, homosexuals who had been exiled, families in search of a better life for their children, rebels running from their governments—but despite their backgrounds, they all had one thing in common: going back to where they came from was not an option. They were all in pursuit of new

opportunities and praying Belgium could give them that chance. Almost as soon as his family arrived, they were welcomed by women who had taken it upon themselves to serve those entering the camp with hearts full of joy. Rather than letting their circumstances harden their hearts, they humbled themselves and did all they could to serve. Their trials had given them compassion; they embraced everyone and behaved with dignity. During his stay at the camp, Rasolo sought for the Lord's strength to help him. He would sing the hymns,

*The key to
growing is to
learn about
other people*

particularly “Abide with Me,” as a source of comfort for himself and others almost nightly. The feelings of uncertainty felt throughout the camp were calmed as the hymn touched the refugees' hearts and calmed their minds. Although many did not know what they would do, or where they would go if their citizenship in Belgium was denied, the hymns nonetheless helped to fill them with hope for their future. Approved to enter the country at the end of August 2001, they left many new friends behind to begin a new life in Belgium. His testimony grew as he continued to study the gospel in Europe. He saw the difference the gospel made in his life and wanted to share it with others, at age twenty-five, four years after joining the Church, he chose to serve a mission and was called to the Netherlands.

Returning to Belgium after his mission presented Rasolo with an unforeseen dilemma. The changes he had made and the growth he had felt on his mission made him more sensitive to the somewhat harsh environment he came

home to. His progression seemed to come to a halt, and his spiritual well-being that up until that point had been improving, was being neglected. He had already planned on higher education after his mission and knowing that BYU was a top university, and hoping Provo's atmosphere could fulfill his spiritual desires, he applied.

He arrived at BYU in 2009, anxious to discover why so many Latter-day Saints flocked to this particular area. As a leadership and educational foundations major and international development minor, his long-term career goal is to become an educational programmer for French and African countries and eventually work for the Church—either as a consultant or as a CES instructor. Wherever a career takes him, Rasolo wants to share his story with others so they can understand how fortunate they are to have grown up as members of the Church and not neglect the great blessings they have been given.

His goal for the wider world is for people to discover a sense of unity that transcends political borders, race, religion, and all other facets of life. “The key to growing is to learn about other people” is his mantra. Each person you meet can teach you something new based on their unique life experience, and no one should ever be written off as simple or ordinary as each individual has a story to tell and a lesson to teach. When we widen our circles of acquaintances despite physical or cultural differences, and allow our perspectives to widen, the smaller the “great big world” we live in becomes. We are all more alike than we are different, and that is the perspective we must remember if we are to grow from our associations with others. ○

JOURNAL QUOTES

Students have an ever-increasing menu to consider when gaining publishing experience as undergraduates. Future teachers and anyone hoping to deepen their cross-cultural credentials may publish a *CultureGuide*, a teaching unit on a country they have lived in and studied.

Seeking the academic feather in their cap, students may submit to journals—sponsored by Kennedy Center academic programs and other campus partners—such as *Sigma* (political and international affairs), *Studia Antiqua* (Ancient Near Eastern studies), *Claremont Undergraduate Research Conference Proceedings* (European studies), the *Rice Papers* (Asian studies), *Inquiry* (journal of cross-cultural research from field studies), or the *Journal of International Organization Studies* (practitioners in international organizations).

“

The rate of unemployment in Duncan Village is very high, estimated at more than 50 percent. Poverty is rampant and, as a consequence, crime rates are very high. Streets are crowded with people, including those seeking *shebeens*, a high-transmission area where alcoholic beverages are sold out of households. Young children often play in the streets during times when they are supposed to be at school.”

—Amy Smart, “Uniform of Hope: Reciprocity and Volunteerism in East London’s High Transmission Area Project,” *Inquiry*, fall 2010

“The economy is a major problem facing Europe, and, in addition to declining birth rates, the population is growing older and living longer than ever. The expected lifespan has risen dramatically all over Europe in recent years, contributing to the stress on the economy and society as a whole. The problem is especially daunting for youth who will have to cope with supporting a continually aging population without the hope of someone doing the same for them in the future.”

—Lauren Soelberg “The Upside Down Pyramid: Declining Populations Mean a Demographic Crisis for Europe,” *Sigma*, fall 2010

“

Research performed at the Saint Andrew Placement Center in Iași, Romania suggests that children with disabilities and/or institutionalized behaviors reacted to interactive singing, interactive instrument playing, and rhythmic activities such as dancing, by forming stronger emotional, social, and physical connections. These deeper forms of engagement seemed to be exemplified through increased interactivity, forming a relationship with a caregiver, increased oral expression and communication, and motor movement responses.”

—Branda Quintana, “Interactive Musical Activities in the context of a Romanian Orphanage,” *Inquiry*, fall 2010

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“

Christianity is capable of promoting communalism differently than Buddhism. As each denomination varies in focus on individual versus group, each lies somewhere along a spectrum. Despite critiques of Christian individuality, Immaculate Conception Catholic parish unifies communities through its emphasis on communal worship. And this occurs despite individual variations in musical preference, language, geography, or economic situation, proving the potential of Catholicism to promote communal ubuntu values.

”

—Jordan Layton, “A Case for Christian Communalism: Overcoming Individualism and Racial Segregation in a South African Catholic Parish,” *Inquiry*, fall 2010

“The close tie between history and identity remained an important aspect of the verein’s [“altes haus”] goals, because it solidified the positive reinforcements the verein provided the community. . . . The restored home will have displays that show the origin of things and how life used to be, like “where cheese comes from,” as Juliane said, and she emphasized the importance of remembering. It became apparent that origin and history have a particular significance, and the construction of the house deliberately paid homage to tradition and historic identity. Traditional construction techniques, with the help of modern machines, kept the traditional and historic sentiment during construction. Restoring the historic corner was restoring a part of Lütte’s history while also making it relevant for modern times. The reinvention of the house kept a piece of past common history and created a landmark that will be a part of the future. VAH was not reinventing the wheel but giving it a modern function so that it remained relevant. ”

—Taylor Merkley, “Windmills and Walls: The Stabilizing Effect of Social Clubs in Brandenburg,” *Inquiry*, fall 2010

FREEDOM AND THE WELFARE STATE

"WE'RE PLENTY FREE
AND WILL STRIVE TO BE
STILL FREER"

Only anti-whaling activists have anything bad to say about Norway. Being Norwegian, I don't think I've ever encountered an informed person who genuinely dislikes my country (outside Denmark, and that's purely football related). Besides, what could possibly go wrong with a little country safely located in northwestern Europe with five million Protestants controlling oil reserves comparable to that of a gulf state?

Glenn Beck & co. might not see it that way. The five Nordic countries have, after all, the most extensive welfare states in the world and a tax level even higher than France's. Why, then, do Tea Partiers compare the extension of health care to all citizens to something that Stalin, Mao, and Hitler would have done when they have perfect contemporary examples in Scandinavia?

I had a professor during my first semester who warned our class about the link between having a welfare state and slavery. He said having a welfare system effectively removes freedom, the will to live, and every incentive to be a productive and entrepreneurial person. He warned that this slavery had already taken place in places like Norway and Sweden and was about to happen in the United States of America as well. A little confused, I raised my hand and

asked, "I'm from Norway and am pretty sure Norway has a decent democracy; if we really thought we were enslaving ourselves, wouldn't we have voted differently the last sixty or so years?"

Well, I didn't get an answer then, but if I had had the opportunity to elaborate, I would have said something along the following lines:

Norway is not America. We have a king. He drives a Volvo. Most workers, blue collars as well as CEOs, bring their own "matpakke" to work, usually three slices of bread with goat cheese and salami. Our greatest sports stars are ski jumpers, and the entire population moves to Spain in July, the only month that is actually kind of nice in Norway. We fear trolls. And we're socially democratic with an extensive welfare state.

That being said, we love our freedoms just as much as a Tea Partier from Kansas does!

Freedom is living in one of the most vibrant democracies in the world (five of the top six freest countries are Scandinavian, according to the Economist's Democracy Index), where women are equally represented in government (ca. 40% in the Scandinavian parliaments versus 17% in Congress). Participation in civic society is world leading, and we have a press that is so free that Danish and Norwegian flags are burned on a regular basis in the Middle East.

Freedom is the ability to start a new business with a safety net to fall back on if the venture turns out unsuccessfully. We have some of the most competitive free markets in the world, and our entrepreneurs are behind world-renowned Scandinavian companies such as IKEA, Volvo, Erickson, Nokia, SAAB, H&M, and Carlsberg. Our productivity levels and GDP per capita are among the highest in the world.

Freedom is the ability for everyone to go to college at no cost, just like American high school is free. Even I, who study abroad, have most of my expenses covered by the government and will not have to worry about tuition fees when applying for a graduate school.

Freedom is having good health and being able to see one's kids grow up with good health, too. All five Scandinavian countries have higher life expectancies than the United States; Swedes can expect to live two years longer than the average American. Scandinavian infant mortality rates are half those of the United States. The "death panels" that conservatives warned would emerge with socialized health care are non-existent: according to the UN, the United States has an abortion rate higher than any Scandinavian country.

Freedom is the opportunity to spend time with your family and travel. Scandinavians work 400 hours less than the average American and have almost forty days of paid vacation every year (but can work instead if they want). Could this be the reason why Gallup's Happiness Index shows the four happiest countries in the world are Scandinavian?

Freedom is living in one of the least corrupt countries in the world (according to Transparency International, four Nordic countries are in the top ten least corrupt) where everyone has equal access to government.

Freedom is helping others enjoy the same freedoms, too. 120,000 Norwegians have served as soldiers in countries like Lebanon, Bosnia, and Afghanistan to support their fledgling democracies.

In conclusion, we're plenty free and will strive to be still freer. Our welfare states are far from perfect, but we have vibrant conservative parties who work on reducing their expenses. Don't worry so much, Tea Partiers: though President Obama would be considered a conservative politician in Scandinavia, we're still freer than most. ○

BY TOR AANSTAD
ALL THINGS POLITICAL

Several years ago a few enterprising students created the *BYU Political Review*, a forum for international and political discussion. The newspaper is entirely student run and published in partnership with the BYU Political Affairs Society and faculty advisor Quinn Monson, professor of political science. In fall 2010, the *New York Times* sponsored a competition, awarding an iPad to Tor Aanstad for best feature writing. Check out other stories, debates, and attempts at undergrad muckraking at www.byupoliticalreview.com.

GEAR GUIDE

Sure, it's great the Institute for International Education ranks BYU as one of the top twenty-five study abroad programs in the U.S., but what's really interesting is to see how students manage to thrive when abroad. Here's a few travel essentials to consider when outfitting your would-be intern or globe-trekker.

- ❶ **Dakine Backpack:** Icons of BYU study abroad, the once-indestructible Uphill Down bags turned to Ogio backpacks. Now students pick from the latest styles and keep them as a memento from their journeys.
- ❷ **Lonely Planet:** No lack of options out there, but these guidebooks give students the full range of up-to-date listings, great maps, and astute judgement. Apps are also available for download to save on weight.
- ❸ **Laptop w/Skype:** Stay in touch with parents. All you need to do is find that free Wi-Fi Zone, like the one at public parks in Istanbul or the hotel lobby in the Shanghai Renaissance.
- ❹ **Inflatable neck pillow:** So you sleep on the train, plane, or automobile.
- ❺ **Notebook:** Keep track of memories, even when your batteries are low.
- ❻ **Windbreaker:** Be prepared for the rainy season.
- ❼ **Smartphone w/Facebook:** You may want to share your photos elsewhere, but when you're on the move, it's fast and easy to stay connected. You can probably leave your DSLR at home and stick with the phone, unless you're a serious blogger or photography major.
- ❽ **Imodium:** Nature can be cruel or kind. Be prepared for the worst.
- ❾ **Lip balm:** Protect yourself against the elements, be they humid climbs at Angkor Wat or the dry heat treks in the Gulf.
- ❿ **Water bottle:** You won't always find potable refreshment, but it may save you from paying mercenary tourist prices.
- ⓫ **Power adapter plug:** Essential for the traveling program participant so you can get juice for all those necessary electronics.



ROAD READING

What do you pack for a long rail trip across Russia? We surveyed our staff for a few of their favorites—and welcome yours via kennedy@byu.edu. Travel includes new sights and sounds:

The Architecture of Happiness by **Alain de Botton** builds on his previous books, where he explained Proust, philosophy, and travel to help us increase our appreciation for buildings, design, and beauty.

To change the world, see the *Hole in Our Gospel: What Does God Expect of Us? The Answer that Changed My Life and Might Just Change the World* by **Richard Stearns**, who shares his inspiring transformation as a business leader into the nonprofit CEO of World Vision and an evangelical exemplar of love and service.



To Kill a Mockingbird by **Harper Lee** is a concise, ever-timely tale featuring the lawyer Atticus Finch who reminds us “you never really understand a person until you consider things from his point of view”—perfect for the serendipities of travel.

HOT PROGRAMS

It's not only about the sheer numbers of BYU students that learn abroad, but faculty are creating some innovative and unique programs that meld innovative curricula with “you-have-to-see-it-to-believe-it” opportunities. Needless to say, these programs rate high with students, parents, and future employers.



China Megastructures: Remember the “Bird’s Nest” at the 2008 Beijing Olympics? Engineering is center stage as China grapples with one-fifth of humanity, the world’s fastest growing economy, carbon emissions, and the largest mass-migration in human history. Professors Richard Balling and Grant Schultz are leading BYU engineering students on an exploration of major construction and engineering accomplishments in Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, and Hong Kong—as well as Three Gorges Dam—to learn firsthand.



Business in Brazil: Leveraging BYU’s immense Portuguese-speaking student population, BYU’s Whitmore Global Management Center created this “direct enrollment program,” where undergrads and graduate students matriculate at one of São Paulo’s top business schools, Escola de Administração de Empresas de São Paulo da Fundação Getulio Vargas. Of course, while on the ground, students take advantage of new cultural, linguistic, and professional opportunities.



Walking England: This beats “Hiking the Y” any day and may make a few texts come alive in ways previously unimaginable. English professors Rick Duerden and Patrick Madden lead students as they hike the landscapes of Brit lit, including the urban intellectual centers of Edinburgh and London, the wilds of Scotland and the Lake District, medieval York and Shakespeare’s Warwickshire, the poet’s Wales, George Herbert’s Salisbury, Thomas Hardy’s Wessex, the coastline that inspired Keats and Tennyson, and King Arthur’s Tintagel.

FALL/WINTER 2010—II

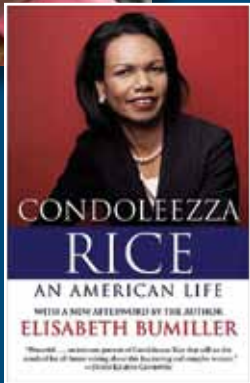
Each semester the Kennedy Center organizes a wide range of speakers, conferences, events, and activities that enrich campus and link students, faculty, and the community with the broader world. Some notable events include a few constant series and a few surprises.

NEW YORK TIMES EDUCATIONAL PARTNERSHIP

Many students, faculty, and even community members make a daily trek to the Kennedy Center to obtain a gratis daily copy of the *New York Times*. “Our aim is to remind students that part of being an educated person is to be

aware of the world around them,” notes Jeffrey Ringer, Kennedy Center director. One added benefit: the Kennedy Center’s partnership with the Times affords a regular speaker series that has brought editors, writers, columnists, and even photographers to campus. In winter 2011, the Kennedy Center

hosted Elizabeth Bumiller, Washington Bureau Chief and, coincidentally, author of *Condoleezza Rice: An American Life*. Having recently returned from China where she accompanied Secretary of Defense Robert Gates, Bumiller addressed the complexities of the U.S.–China relationship firsthand.



AMBASSADORS

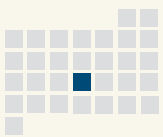
For many students and alumni, nothing compares to the energy and excitement ambassador lectures provide. Thanks to Erlend Peterson, BYU’s associate international vice president, the Kennedy Center provides entrée to campus for a wide range of diplomats and topics—focusing on the latest in global policy and emerging perspectives from around the world.

This past academic year was no exception. Students learned about Ukraine’s recent democratic gyrations from Ambassador Olexander Motysyk and heard from Ambassador Hem Heng of Cambodia what might be understood as a retort to an American historical narrative that downplays the bombing and U.S. involvement in his country during the Vietnam War. Jan Matthysen, Belgian ambassador to the U.S., and Romain Serman, consul general of France, included visits to their schedule organized by BYU’s Center for the Study of Europe. They addressed high school students at West High in Salt Lake City and Provo High School to answer questions and give students a firsthand perspective on the life of a global diplomat.

When ambassadors stay for more than one day, they typically see a lot more. In mid-April 2011, Ambassador Mauro Vieira of Brazil lectured at Utah Valley University as well as the University of Utah and BYU; he met with the Lt. Governor, Chamber of Commerce, local Brazilian community leaders, and the First Presidency of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Some recent ambassadorial meetings differ from the standard Utah-based lecture. For example, Deborah Jones, a BYU alumna and U.S. ambassador to Kuwait, visited campus for a quick meeting with the international vice president and Kennedy Center. And BYU’s forty-two Model UN students met with their respective real world counterparts at their Permanent Missions to the United Nations in New York. Ambassador Sonatane Taumoepeau-Tupou of Tonga spent more than an hour answering detailed questions about the agenda items at the UN and Tonga’s relations with various international organizations and other member states. BYU students sat in the elegant I.M. Pei-designed Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea to the UN for briefings with top Korean diplomats on current policies as well as important global issues.

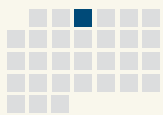
NOTABLE LECTURES



20 October 2010

The Moral and Strategic Imperative of Global Health and Development

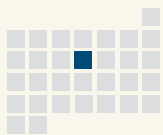
Michael Gerson, Roger Hertog
Senior Fellow, CFR, and
Washington Post columnist



3 November 2010

Closing the Gap Between People and Politics

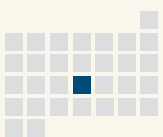
Pavel Cernoch, editor, European
Parliament



12 January 2011

Beyond Cliché: Improving Your Study Abroad Photography

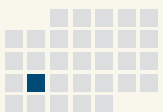
Paul Adams, photography area
coordinator, Department of Visual
Arts, BYU



19 January 2011

Mammas, Don't Let Your Babies Grow Up to Be Samurai

David Howell, professor of
Japanese history, Harvard
University



21 March 2011

Russian Orthodoxy Today

Natalia A. Pecherskaya, rector, St.
Petersburg School of Religion and
Philosophy

WHAT SHOULD I DO WITH MY LIFE?

The Kennedy Center regularly hosts a wide range of workshops that address the pre-professional questions students routinely face, such as “What will I do after I graduate?” They also focus on scholarships, career planning, and other advisement needs. Recent 2010–11 highlights include:

- Career workshops by Fred Axelgard, General Dynamics; Amy Hyatt, Jordan Tanner, and John Dinkelman, U.S. Department of State; and Jamal Qureshi, StatOil, on the energy sector.
- Scholarship information sessions on the Fulbright, Gilman, Critical Language Scholarship, Boren Awards, and the Foreign Language Area Scholarships (FLAS), which were new in 2010 for undergraduates as well as graduate students.
- Writing workshop on how to craft a winning scholarship essay.

COMING SOON

What's new for Kennedy Center events?

Most are available on kennedy.byu.edu, iTunes, and Fora.tv for regular download as video or audio podcasts. In the near future, watch for more Kennedy Center stories and content on BYU Radio and BYU Broadcasting. Recently, our twenty-fifth anniversary documentary on the life and impact of Ambassador David M. Kennedy, the *Kennedy Way*, premiered on BYU Television and is being translated into Portuguese and Spanish for inclusion on BYU Television International.

RECOMMENDED READS

NAPOLEON IN EGYPT

by Paul Strathern

Napoleon in Egypt focuses on the when, why, and how of Napoleon's invasion and occupation of Egypt in 1798. In his well-researched book, Strathern discusses the major military engagements as well as the political maneuvering between France, England, Austria, Russia, the Ottoman Empire, and other states. He discusses Napoleon's abandonment of his army, and the French's final expulsion from Egypt by the combined forces of Britain and the Ottomans and in 1799, after a failed invasion of Palestine.

The parallels between Napoleon's invasion of Egypt and the U.S. war in Iraq are many, though by no means perfect. This gives the book a lot of contemporary interest beyond the history and documents a good historic example of the limits of military power.

—Kerk Phillips, *international relations*

THE LAST DAYS OF OLD BEIJING: LIFE IN THE VANISHING BACKSTREETS OF A CITY TRANSFORMED

by Michael Meyer

This is a delightful book about the city currently being bulldozed to make room for a modern high-rise metropolis, and the vanishing, intimate neighborhoods that were once the soul of Beijing.

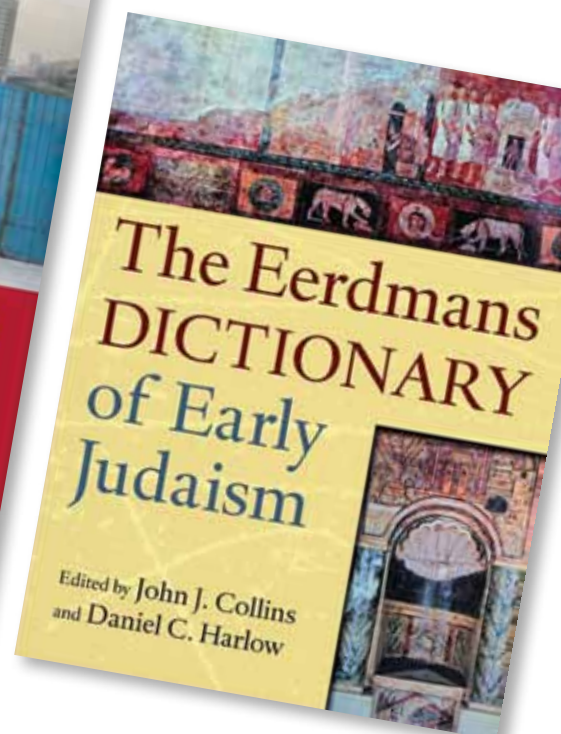
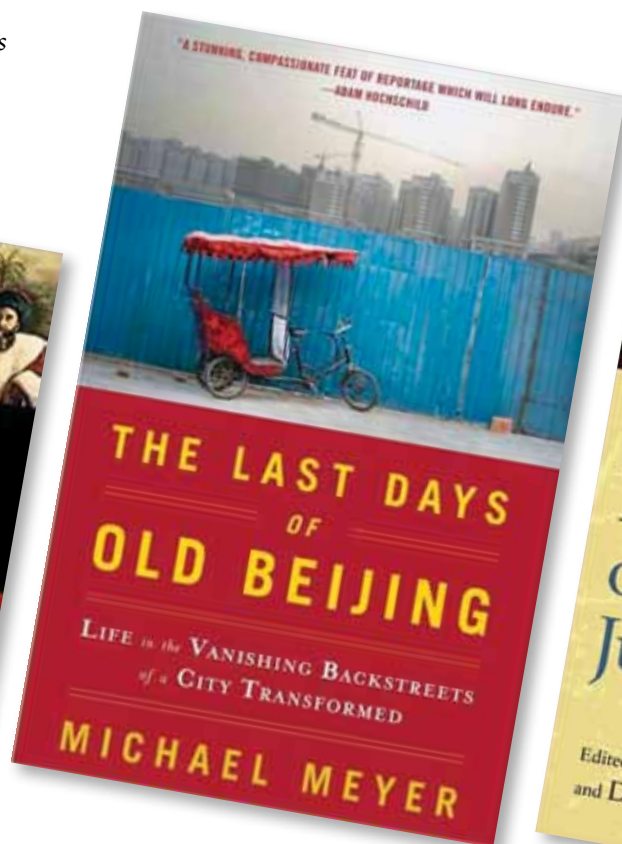
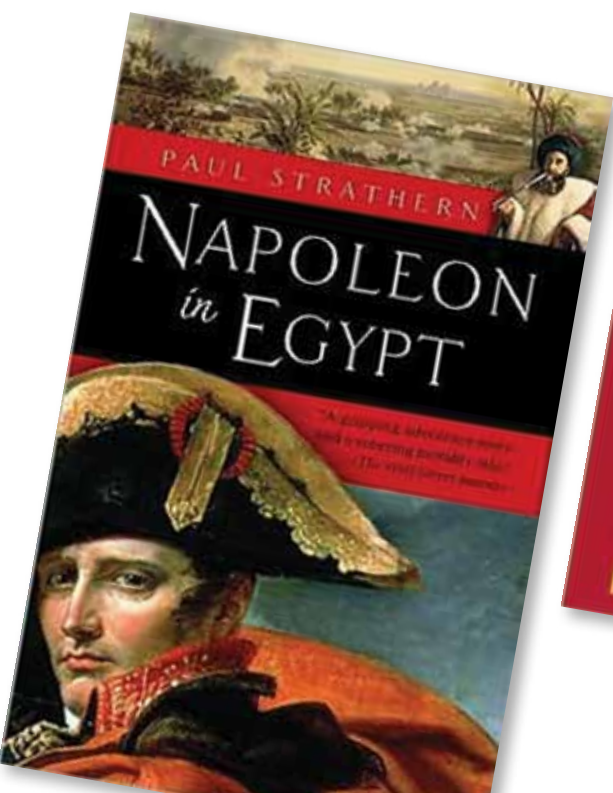
—Eric Hyer, *Asian studies*

THE EERDMANS DICTIONARY OF EARLY JUDAISM

by John J. Collins and Daniel C. Harlow

This new reference source is a great addition to the library of anyone interested in the formative period of Judaism, from 300 B.C. to A.D. 200. Major developments that occurred in Israel during this time include the Maccabean Revolt, the production of important Jewish apocryphal texts, the copying of the Dead Sea Scrolls, the missions of John the Baptist and Jesus Christ, and the Roman destruction of the Jerusalem Temple. Survey essays, topical entries, pictures, and maps are combined in this volume to provide a valuable resource to students of the life and times of Christ and his apostles as well as the development of Judaism.

—Dana Pike, *Ancient Near Eastern studies*



**AFGHANISTAN: A CULTURAL AND
POLITICAL HISTORY**

by Thomas Barfield

Thomas Barfield is a recognized authority on Afghanistan based on his significant research time there. As the title suggests, the book approaches the study of Afghanistan by providing context to its cultures and peoples through a historical approach.

—Donna Lee Bowen, *Middle East
Studies/Arabic*

**LATIN AMERICA AND GLOBAL
CAPITALISM**

by William I. Robinson

Robinson advances his theory of globalization, scrutinizing changes in Latin American political economy, with focus on the rise of nontraditional agricultural exports, transnational tourism (from Costa Rica to Peru), export of labor and import of remittances—all vitalizing factors contributing to a robust transition. Of interest is his engaging last chapter “A New Cycle of Resistance: The Future of Latin America and Global Society,” in which he looks at the clash among global capitalist forces, neoliberalism, and the new left in Latin America.

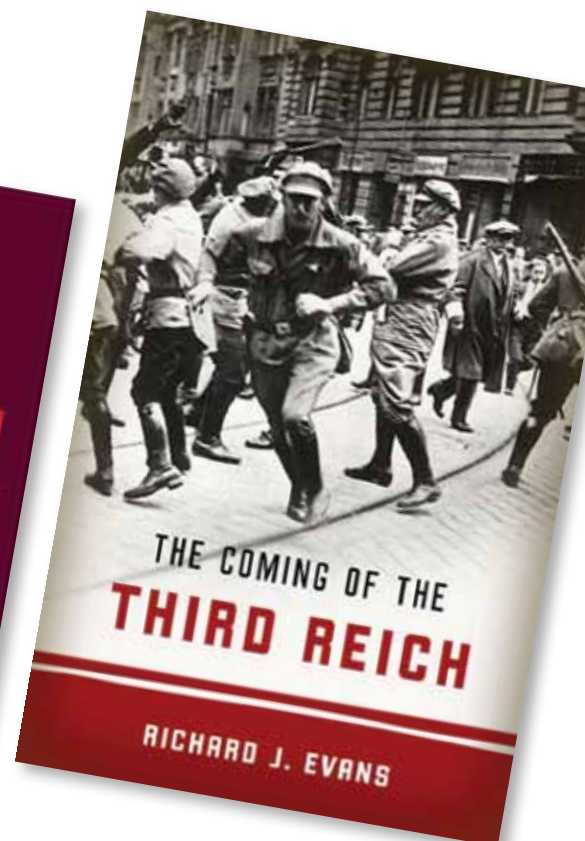
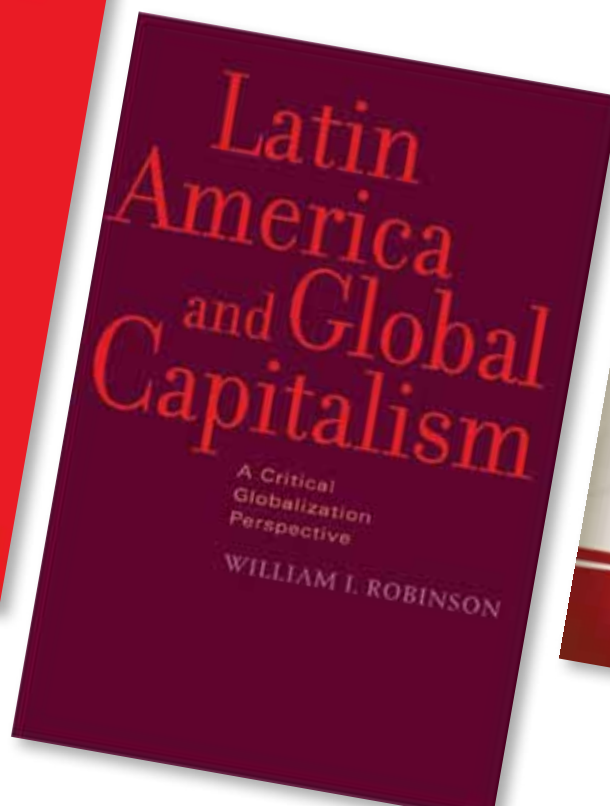
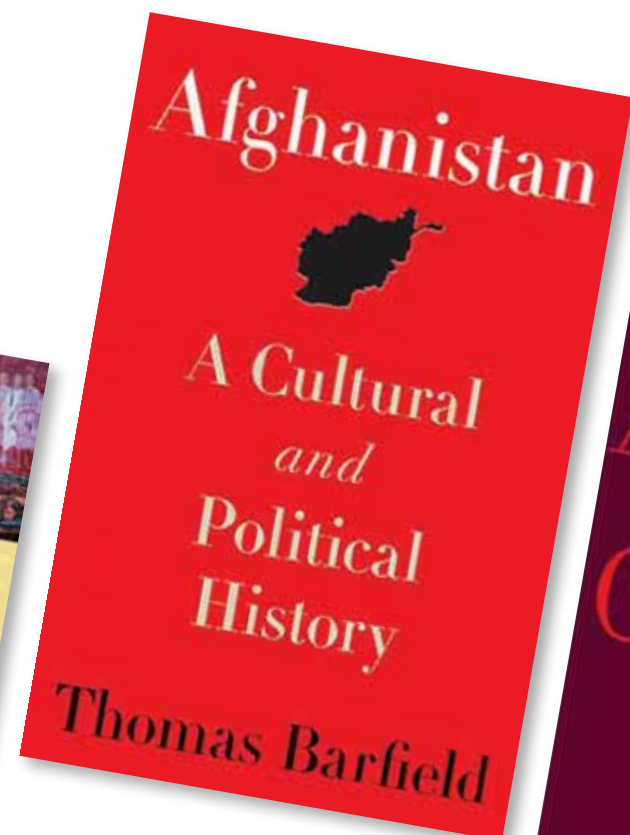
—Christopher Lund, *Latin
American studies*

THE COMING OF THE THIRD REICH

by Richard J. Evans

Richard Evan’s recently completed trilogy on the history of Nazi Germany is widely recognized as the new standard account of this turbulent period. Evans writes lucidly about the rise of the National Socialist party and the corresponding fall of the Weimar Republic (Evans chillingly entitles one chapter “The Failure of Democracy”). He persuasively argues that, in spite of what many have assumed to the contrary, Hitler’s ascent to power was far from inevitable. Because of the story it tells, the book occasionally makes for difficult reading; however, it is a compelling and sobering reminder of a horrific time.

—Stan Benfell, *European studies*



GLOBAL AUDIENCE MAP: KENNEDY LECTURE VIEWS ONLINE



*All IP addresses are not identified by country.



Challenges, Opportunities, and the International

by Elder Dennis B. Neuenschwander, emeritus General Authority, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

I must say whenever I hear the phrase: “going through the front door” or some variation of it in connection with the expansion of the Church, I ask myself why the Lord, or His Church would ever go through any other than the front door. Be that as it may, I hope that my remarks and observations will complement the overall discussion of the conference relating to the ethical, legal, and political challenges that confront you who are working so diligently to establish the Church in the international arena.

There is no expert quite so qualified to speak on a topic as the one who no longer has any responsibility for it. As I no longer have any responsibility for Church matters in Europe—or anywhere else for that matter, I qualify as such an expert. I hope you will forgive me if I forbear speaking of the current challenges in Europe, there are many here much more qualified and current than I to address them. However, I would like to direct some remarks to the first part of my assignment and speak of some fundamental principles that define what “going through the front door” means to me. I base my comments on the assignments I enjoyed for over a quarter of a century working with a front-door policy in helping to establish the Church in Eastern Europe. These principles guided me to the very end of my active service as a General Authority. As you consider them in light of your current responsibilities, and in the context of the conditions in which you must currently work, I hope you can benefit from them. I would like to speak about each of these principles, illustrating them with personal stories and examples.

I would like to begin by identifying five fundamental principles I have found central to the process of expanding and establishing the Church:

1. Represent the Church with integrity.
2. Respect and keep the laws of the land.
3. Work with government officials who have responsibility for religious matters.
4. Work to the limit conditions and situations permit.
5. Use local leaders and members of the Church as fully as possible.

REPRESENT THE CHURCH WITH INTEGRITY

The reputation of the Church is created and shaped by the behavior of those who belong to it or represent it in some official capacity. The gospel itself is synonymous with integrity—so must be its representatives. We are morally bound to act in accordance with the principles we espouse. Each of us must certainly know that a dishonest act can never lead to an honorable end, no matter how important or inevitable, that end might be.

There are no shortcuts leading to the front door of establishing the Church. The road we must follow is the one Jacob describes. “Remember that his paths are righteous. Behold, the way for man is narrow, but it lieth in a straight course before him” (2 Nephi 9:41).

President Kimball dedicated Poland in August 1977. Part of the agreement that allowed limited Church activity required a local presidency that would be responsible for the actions of the Church. The only three holders of the Melchizedek Priesthood in Poland at the time formed this presidency. One of them lived in Poznan, Poland, where the Genealogical Department had a microfilming project. I met with Brother Borshchow each time I was in the city. In one of our meetings, he presented me with a question. He was righteously anxious to establish the Church, even though there were just a small handful of members in the entire country. “Do you

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al Church

know,” he asked me, “what we need in order to establish the Church?” I answered in the negative and asked his opinion. “We must understand the system” was his reply.

This was a very logical approach at that time. In the late seventies, the Communist Party was still very much in power. One made his way in such a society on the basis of connection, barter, manipulation, and “understanding the system.” I felt discomfort with his comment but didn’t know exactly how to respond to it. After a moment, I was given an idea that helped me beyond measure in years to come. “Brother Borshchow,” I said, “what the Church needs in Poland are not men who understand the system but men who understand the priesthood.” As it turned out, this was a very wise answer that came as a stroke of inspiration, and I certainly take no credit for it. Within a few short years, the system collapsed. There was nothing left to “understand.” Where would the Church then have been in Poland if it had been established on such an unstable foundation, even if at the time that foundation appeared indestructible? If individuals must build their own foundation on the rock of Christ to avoid misery, as Helaman taught (Helaman 5:12), then it only follows that the Church must be established on the same foundation.

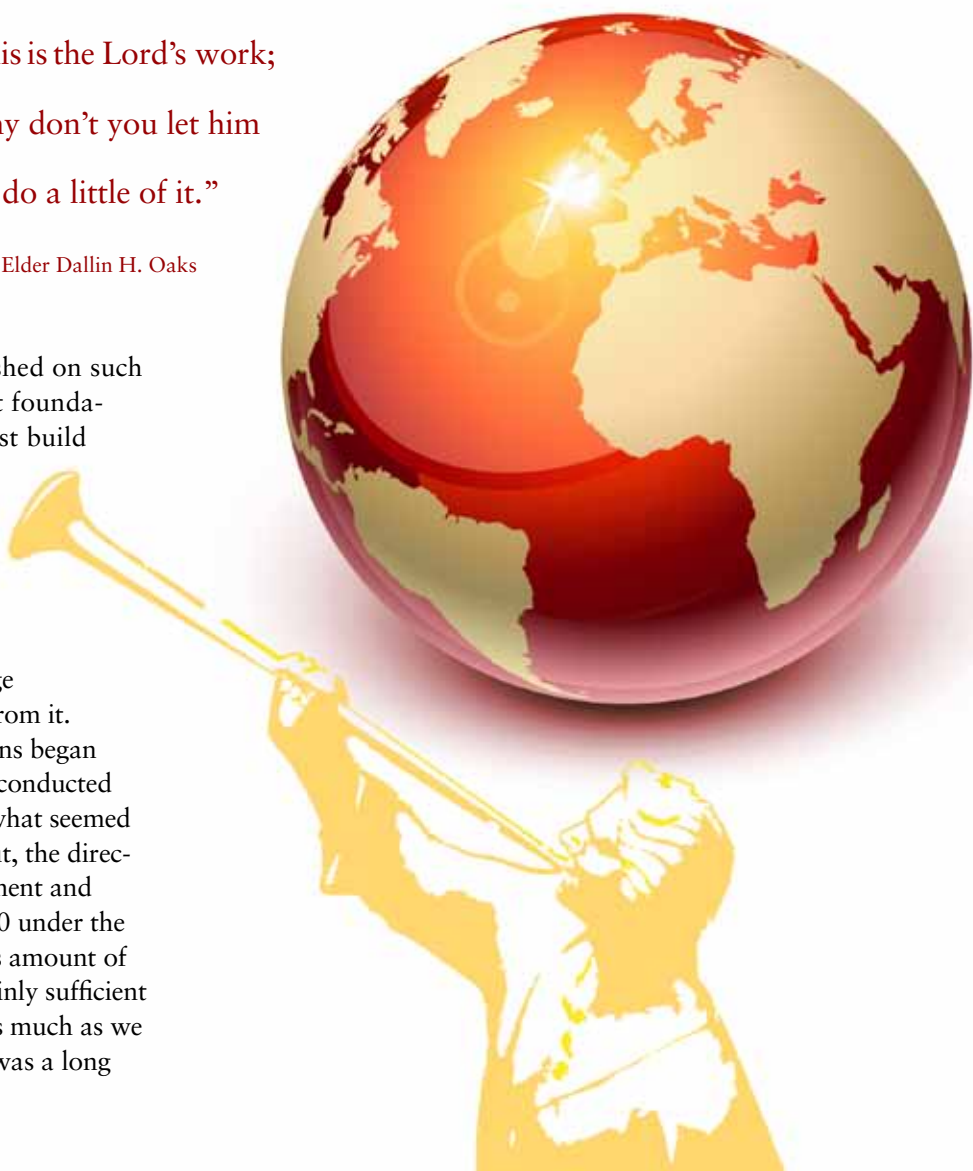
A corollary to following the path that places the Church on a sure foundation is the knowledge that we cannot establish that path by diverging from it. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, negotiations began for Church recognition in Latvia. Our attorneys conducted time-consuming and frustrating negotiations in what seemed an endless search for registration. As it turned out, the director of religious affairs was on the verge of retirement and promised recognition if we were to give him \$500 under the table. For the Church, this was not a tremendous amount of money; however, for him it was a fortune—certainly sufficient for a nice little retirement nest egg at the time. As much as we desired the recognition, we declined the offer. It was a long

time before the Church finally gained official recognition in Latvia. Of course, it is well established there now, but I have often wondered how much that \$500 would have cost the Church in its integrity and reputation had we accepted it. Fortunately, we never had to find out.

I know very well the desire to see important things are done “on my watch.” This can easily lead to impatience. In the *Brothers Karamazov*, Dostoevsky gives a fictional account of the Grand Inquisitor’s confrontation with Christ. At least twice, the inquisitor tells Christ, “We have

“This is the Lord’s work;
why don’t you let him
do a little of it.”

Elder Dallin H. Oaks



corrected Thy work.” (pp. 237–40) We can never put ourselves in the position of the inquisitor. We can neither correct nor improve upon Christ’s work. On the other remembered as such.

Elder Dallin H. Oaks came to our area for a mission presidents’ seminar and consented to visit with me early one morning about the situation in Ukraine. I began a description of the challenges and problems. It was immediately clear that he was not nearly as concerned as I was. After a few moments, I slowed down. Elder Oaks looked at me and gave me perhaps the best advice I ever received about establishing the Church: “This is the Lord’s work; why don’t you let him do a little of it.” I did, and matters have worked out pretty well over the last twenty years in Ukraine.

Here are three ideas concerning establishing the Church with integrity: 1) There are no shortcuts, 2) Don’t diverge from the path in an effort to establish it, and 3) Work with patience, try to stay in harmony with the Lord’s timetable, and permit Him to do a little of His own work.

RESPECT AND KEEP THE LAWS OF THE LAND

The Lord set the pattern of respecting and keeping the laws of the land when He revealed:

“Let no man break the laws of the land, for he that keepeth the laws of God hath no need to break the laws of the land.” (Doctrine and Covenants 58:21)

Even though the Church is to “stand independent above all other creatures” (Doctrine and Covenants 78:14), it still must work within the context of law, respect for the society in which it operates, and fidelity to the principles that distinguish it as a religious society. Neither representatives of the Church, nor its members, can flaunt the law and hope to be known as peacemakers or be considered as a valuable, influential, and respected part of society.

I speak of respect in the sense of “obey” or “comply,” but I also suggest that respect for law and the rule of law calls for contributing to its development and improvement. Many countries, including the U.S., are currently considering legislative enactments or interpretations relating to the relationship between church and state. Countries that are now emerging from long years wherein law, educational curricula, economic policy, and social tradition existed to support a single party, dogma, or system, must now deal with diversity, religious freedom, and matters of individual conscience.

In addition, the weakening or outright disappearance of political borders resulting in a significant migration of people who bring their religious and cultural heritage with them, the expanding global economy with all of its tangential requirements and increasing access to online information creates a rich opportunity for us to be an influence for good in a cauldron of development and change. It is essential for the establishment of the Church across the world that its representatives participate in defining the issues and framing the laws that affect them. When the definitive history of Eastern Europe is written, some of its most critical chapters will be devoted to the work of the BYU Law and Religion Center. Cole Durham and his colleagues have made a contribution that very few recognize and, in my view, have framed the debate on critical issues that have direct bearing on the establishment of our Church and others, especially in the so-called emerging or developing areas. Their work has touched on the wellbeing and security of people who look to faith as the basis of their lives. The contribution made by their worldwide symposia and its annual conference each fall can hardly be measured. The creation of a forum in which people of good will may discuss and learn of such important issues is its greatest achievement. The center has, in a very real way, created the context in which ecclesiastical leaders may do their work.

What I have said thus far works well over time but what of opportunity that requires immediate or quick action? Speaking of Eastern Europe, the political and social changes of the eighties and nineties occurred so rapidly that laws defining or permitting church activity lagged far behind the reality of the situation. In order to take advantage of such immediate situations, we must rely wholly on principle. Those who work to establish the Church have good access to the Holy Ghost. His guidance is like an inner gyroscope of good judgment. It has always been my advice to our attorneys and to others that in the absence of clearly defined law, we must follow the moral and ethical standards given to us in the gospel itself. I felt that if we would do so, with

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Doctrine and Covenants 58:21

respect and with the knowledge of the right people, we would be alright when the laws finally do catch up to us. To my knowledge, this has always been the case.

Here are three ideas concerning respect for the law: firstly, obey it; secondly, participate as fully as possible in the drafting of laws relative to the establishment of religion and individual conscience; and thirdly, use good judgment and rely on the inner gyroscope provided by the Holy Ghost and gospel principles themselves.

WORK WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WHO HAVE RESPONSIBILITY FOR RELIGIOUS MATTERS

The Church cannot be established in a religious, social, or political vacuum. Many countries, not unlike those in central and eastern Europe, have offices and governmental appointments that look after matters relating to religious activity. Countries that do not have a tradition of religious freedom or laws that are conducive to religious activity are naturally suspicious and wary of religions, particularly foreign ones. I cannot emphasize enough the importance of building bridges and relationships with these officials and departments.

I am so very grateful that I learned very early in my assignments in Eastern Europe to build relations with those who had political and legal influence on the course of Church development in any given country. Building such relationships was not always easy, pleasant, or fast, but it always paid great dividend. These relationships provide opportunities for the gatekeepers and opinion makers to know us, to learn not to fear us, and at times to even (begrudgingly) respect us. During the initial years of the Church in Bulgaria, I tried to meet regularly with the director of religious affairs. He was a well-educated and fair man, but he was also suspicious and cautious. I often felt he met with me only because it was his job. Nonetheless, I persisted, and, through time, we built a cordial relationship. In one of our meetings, he candidly said that he liked meeting with “the Mormons.” He remarked that we never brought him problems and spoke only of solutions. He compared us favorably to other groups who were always badgering him for favors and intervention. He also told me he appreciated that we never spoke evil of other religions. His comment opened a wonderfully receptive opportunity to discuss the Church and the principles it espouses. It allayed his fears that the Church would somehow be a disruptive problem for his office and brought us latitude in our activities.

Good relations with the government offices permitted us to solve problems that otherwise would have turned detrimen-

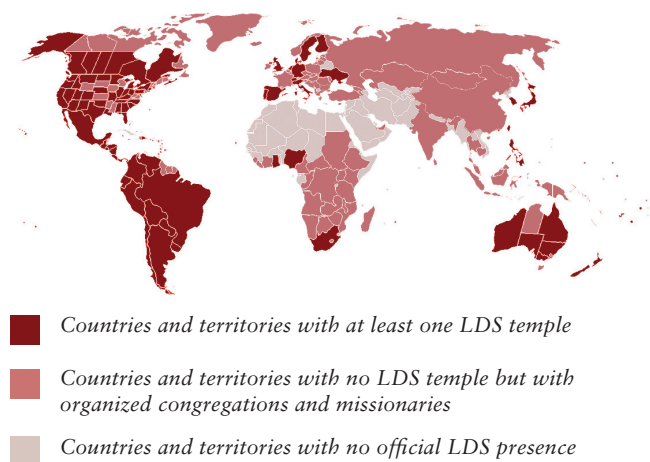
tal and may have had disastrous consequences.

In the developing missions of Russia, we tried to build our missionary force slowly. However, as sometimes happens, the missionaries arrived much too quickly for the comfort of other churches. One such example occurred in Novosibirsk. There, the other churches complained to the director of religious affairs, who called me into his office. In preparation for this meeting, the area presidency and mission president had determined that twenty-six missionaries in that city of somewhat over a million inhabitants were about the right number. During the meeting, the director asked that we limit the missionaries to twenty-six, saying that such a move would bring some peace to his office. The problem was easily defused as we worked out a schedule to reduce the number of missionaries to the suggested complement.

Building solid relations and bridges takes time and persistent effort. Progress may not always be immediately obvious. The Director of Religious Affairs in Armenia asked us to be conservative in our work, thus permitting the Armenian Church time to right itself after long years of suppression. This seemed a reasonable request. We respected his direction. It built good relations, provided the Church some protection and privilege, and, in the long run, did not harm the establishment of the Church at all.

Regarding the building of bridges, I cannot speak highly enough of the significant work the public affairs staff accomplished in Eastern Europe. In this connection, President Packer has recommended each area establish a Government Relations Council. This council may include the area presidency, the director for temporal affairs, legal counsel, and representatives from public affairs, Church education, and family history. These men and women work directly with the challenges of the legal establishment of the Church. They are the decision makers and problem solvers, particularly in newly developing areas. In Eastern Europe, I found open, frank, and candid discussions in such a council may anticipate and resolve many problems before they seriously jeopardize the expansion and establishment of the Church.

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Source: Data updated July 2011 from en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Church_of_Jesus_Christ_of_Latter-day_Saints

Humanitarian work also fulfills a very important role in the development of Church visibility and reputation. Humanitarian projects bring the Church into close contact with governmental offices and officials and provide invaluable opportunity to establish a positive and lasting reputation for the Church.

Here are my suggestions for productive work with local and general governments: 1) Identify and build relations with individuals and offices that are responsible for or influence religious activity in a given jurisdiction, 2) Be willing to work with patience in a cooperative and respectful manner, and 3) Use the internal resources of the Church effectively.

WORK TO THE LIMITS CONDITIONS AND SITUATIONS PERMIT

Even though the Lord has revealed His word will extend to the ends of the earth and to each individual in it, there are still mortal challenges and limitations that must be addressed. I would like to say a word about limitations, both external, and sometimes internal to the Church.

Unfavorable local conditions and situations can and do affect the process of establishing the Church. There are times we have no other option than to understand them, do what we can to change them, and then be patient in accommodating our work to them. The Austria Vienna East Mission was charged in 1987 with taking the gospel into the countries of central and eastern Europe. The political openness of those years, and the unbounded curiosity of the people toward spiritual values and western ideas, were a huge advantage in the initial stages of establishing a Church presence. On the other hand, the political, economic, and legal structures were simply not equipped to cope with the kind of missionary activity we have come to expect in the Church. There was also the matter of social convention that greatly limited door to door contacting or open conversations on the street. The mission was simply forced to recognize many kinds of external limitations in the ac-

complishment of its objective. One of the fundamental rules I had set for the mission was that we would work to the full extent the law would permit. The missionaries soon discovered that even with imposed limitations, they could do far more than they initially thought possible. Even more surprising, at least to me, was when we reached and gently touched the limits, they quite often—though not always—expanded to meet our needs.

Limitations internal to the Church include lack of materials in local languages, adequate training of missionaries to serve in areas where external limitations may be quite severe, and a sophisticated Church administrative structure. Some of the most difficult limitations are the ones we, often unwittingly, impose on ourselves through unrealistic expectations. We expect a certain and familiar pattern in the establishment of the Church. When we are restricted in establishing that pattern, we feel we are not establishing the Church. For example, we think missionaries should be allowed to do what missionaries do. If reality does not reflect our expectations, we may feel we are not making progress or the Church is not being established. However, if we focus on limitation to the exclusion of all else, we miss opportunity. In reality, establishing a Church presence is very much a matter of attitude on the part of those who are charged with this responsibility. We may lament the imposition of limitations where we are struggling to establish the Church, which may result in frustration and disappointment, or we may focus on what we are permitted to do and pursue it with full purpose and energy.

Belarus is a good example in this discussion of limitations. The Church has been present in Belarus for almost twenty years. Though the government permits the presence of missionaries, it does not permit them to proselyte openly or to initiate gospel conversations. They cannot serve in branch leadership positions or teach or speak in Church meetings. They may perform some limited humanitarian service, but the overall missionary experience in Belarus certainly differs from the traditional expectation of missionary work. But that difference does not mean their work is any less important. The Church is doing quite well in Belarus—even under very stringent limitations. Should we give up simply because we don't have the same latitude we may have elsewhere or because the pattern differs from the expected norm? The answer is "no." We must learn to

focus on what we can do, and let the limits expand as they will in the course of time.

Closely connected with recognizing limitations and working within them is the idea that we don't need to have everything in order to have something. I have come to the conclusion that if any part of the Church is present in a given place, the Church is there. The establishment of the Church is a process that continues to unfold as time progresses. It is not an end station. The work is never done until the Savior says it is. No single event or piece of the Church may be identified as the one piece that confirms the Church is "established." The Church, even in its most mature expression, continues to change, develop, and grow according to the circumstances that surround it. Perhaps this is why we call it a living Church or why we believe that God has not yet revealed everything. Consequently, just because one area of the world does not have quite as much Church as another area, it does not mean the Church is any less present or established. The Church, not unlike our testimonies, faith, and knowledge, is built "line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little" (2 Nephi 28:30).

Simply put, we must at times be content with less than we desire, in order to attain in time our plans. I worked for many years with the Czech national archivist, Dr. Sykora. The Church had been successful in filming genealogical sources in almost all countries of central Europe, including Slovakia, but not in the Czech portion of Czechoslovakia. On one occasion, Dr. Sykora offered to produce and make available to us some fifty rolls of film each year. I turned him down, saying that it was not much, and we wanted more. He asked how long we had been talking about filming, and I told him, "Four or five years." He smiled and asked me how many films we had in our collection from Prague; I then realized that fifty rolls per year were fifty more than we had previously been receiving. If I had been satisfied with fifty per year over a five-year period, we would have already collected 250 rolls of film. I failed to realize fifty was the place to begin. An agreement for fifty rolls would have brought me back to the archives more often, because we would have had something productive to speak about, it would have opened doors of cooperation that



Since it was first published in English in 1830, the Book of Mormon has been fully translated into eighty-two languages.

were otherwise closed. In retrospect, I think we could have increased that amount each year. But no, I wanted everything. And in wanting everything, I had received nothing.

These lessons of patience, limitations, and small steps may easily be applied to the Middle East. In fall 1987, Egypt was assigned to the Austria Vienna East Mission. I soon was told the registration of the Church in Egypt was imminent. Much good work had been done, and we had every indication we were making good headway. In 2008, twenty-one years later, I was assigned to what is known as the Middle East/North Africa Desk, an assignment that brought me back in touch with the Middle East. Imagine my delight when I heard registration in Egypt was imminent. As of today, it is still imminent. Does this mean no progress had been made in twenty-one years?

The government officials did not want to negotiate with an American. Using a local member was really the only option

No, of course not! Missionary couples and members of the Church have done much good; we are still there and still doing significant work. Does the fact we can't do everything we wish, even over a long period of time, mean we shouldn't do what we can? We must take satisfaction in the small steps or interim successes that come our way.

Please remember that though limitations are inevitable in establishing the Church, they don't mean we are powerless to act or we are not making progress. Focus on what you can do, be content with some things, so that in time you may have all things, and be happy for small steps and interim successes.

USE LOCAL LEADERS AND MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH AS FULLY AS POSSIBLE

One of the most frequently voiced criticisms from government leaders in Eastern Europe was that ours was an American church. As it was primarily the Americans they saw in their offices, I can see why they came to such a conclusion. The only way to put a local face to the Church is to use local faces. Let us never underestimate the conviction, abilities, courage, faith, and desire of our local members, even if they have been a short time in the Church. The long-term value of their participation may hardly be over emphasized. The Church is best established when local leaders and members carry their share of the responsibility. We may know the Church culture, policies, and procedures better than they, but they know the intricacies of their own culture into which the Church must fit.

Necessity taught me the importance of engaging local leaders and members in the process of establishing the Church. Obtaining recognition in Ukraine was very difficult. The government officials did not want to negotiate with an American. Using a local member was really the only option. Consequently, we created a council in Ukraine. Its members consisted of the presidency of the Ukraine Association of the Church, the two mission presidents, legal counsel, and the area president. The purpose of our monthly meetings was to discuss the challenges, chart a course of action, and then give instruction to Alexander Manzhos, the association president, prior to sending him off to visit with government officers. Once I conquered my ego and recognized my presence in the eyes of the government was not nearly as important as was Alexander's, the Church moved ahead just fine.

The participation of local leaders and members in Church recognition is important for the members themselves. Their personal engagement permit them to learn. For example,

Elder Manzhos has served as a mission president and now as an Area Seventy. His intimate participation in solving the challenges and problems that faced us years ago played a very important role in his administrative education and increased monumentally his ability to serve.

Member participation does not come without cost to them. But it is a cost that every Latter-day Saint must, sooner or later, be willing to pay. When we were gathering signatures from the few Church members in Romania for the submission of required petitions to the government, I have never forgotten her words, or the rebuke that came with them. This dear sister taught me I could not hand the gospel or the Church to the members like some gift-wrapped package for them to enjoy at no cost to themselves. Not only did they want to be part of the process, they needed to be part of it.

The long-term well-being of the Church will always be in the hands of local leaders and members. I share with you two accounts of wonderful, courageous, and faithful local leaders who fulfilled exceptional roles in establishing the Church in their respective countries. Without them, I think the Church would not be what, or where, it is today. The Church was introduced into Vyborg, Russia, very early in its expansion into the Soviet Union. Andrey Semyonov was among the first converts. He soon became the president of the local religious association and eventually the district president. The first chapel in Russia was built in Vyborg. President Semyonov faced intense and vicious personal opposition through the whole process of finding a site and constructing the chapel. Nonetheless, he faced his difficulties with courage and in good spirit. Elder Oaks and I visited the site while the chapel was under construction. In passing, he told me he would like to have me dedicate the building, but the closer the dedication crept, the more uncomfortable I became. I finally called Elder Oaks and asked him whether someone other than the presiding officer could pronounce the dedicatory prayer. He said that no one had ever asked the question and wanted to know why I had. I told him that after all the trouble President Semyonov had faced that he, not a foreigner, should dedicate the building. Permission was given. He wrote the beautiful prayer of dedication and pronounced it flawlessly. I can still see President Semyonov in front of the people—some of whom had been his most vicious detractors, exercising his priesthood with equanimity and confidence. Personally, I am forever grateful the first Church building in Russia was dedicated by a Russian.

I would now like to tell you of Ivan Valek, district president in Zagreb, Yugoslavia. Without his courage and spiritual



LDS Temple in Stockholm, Sweden

A special joy came into our lives after we were sealed for eternity in the Stockholm Sweden Temple.—Andrey Semyonov

“A Heritage of Faith in Russia” Gary Browning, Liahona, April 1998.

sensitivity, I think the Church would have been delayed significantly in its registration in Slovenia. He had come to Ljubljana from Zagreb to meet with the minister of religious affairs, who was in the process of leaving his position on the day President Valek called on him. He was literally packing up his office, and President Valek’s request for registration was flatly denied. This man had previously threatened to have President Valek thrown in jail, exiled, or to have his business confiscated. President Valek came out of that meeting very distressed and downtrodden. He walked with the missionaries some distance, then stopped, and asked them whether he should return to the office. They told him to follow the Spirit, twice more he stopped to ask them the same question. Finally, he said he must return—an act of great courage in the face of terrible threats from one who could see them through. President Valek reported that

when he returned to the office, he bore a strong testimony and asked that the Church be recognized. The man pondered for some time, took out a piece of paper, and prepared an official document granting the Church its registration. I assume that at some point the Church would have been registered, but President Valek’s courage and spiritual sensitivity moved the process forward very rapidly.

What then is my counsel to you regarding local members and leaders? Counsel with them, teach them, and trust them. They are capable and courageous. They have testimonies and are willing servants in difficult circumstances. Their engagement in the process of establishing the Church is not only vital to the long-term well-being of the Church but to them personally.

CONCLUSION

By way of review, I commend to you five fundamental principles in establishing the Church: 1) Represent the Church with integrity, 2) Respect and keep the laws of the land, 3) Work with government officials who have responsibility for religious matters, 4) Work to the limit conditions and situations permit, and 5) Use local leaders and members of the Church as fully as possible.

Each of us must take interest in the establishment of the Church throughout the world. Please be assured that your prayers and good work make a significant contribution to that end. You are engaged in the most important work any person can do. Do it well, learn from it, and love it! I express my testimony of the divinity of Jesus Christ, of His atonement, and the veracity of His words. This I say and share with you in the name of Jesus Christ, amen. ○

This address was given at the twenty-first annual International Society Conference on Monday, 5 April 2010.



ISP + NAFSA:

A WINNING COMBINATION

by Lizzie Fotheringham

From international security to global education, International Study Programs is more diverse than simply sending BYU students to foreign countries across the globe. Encouraged to be involved with professional organizations, Lynn Elliott, ISP director as well as ISP coordinators Landes Holbrook and Aaron Rose all participate with NAFSA: Association of International Educators at state, regional, and national levels. Through their involvement with NAFSA, BYU has an increased ability to make a difference in the world of international education and has gained an international reputation for their academic programs abroad for students, offering traditional study abroad, international internships, field studies, or direct enrollment at foreign universities.

NAFSA is the largest American organization for international educators, and international education involves a huge spectrum of professions. With over ten thousand members, NAFSA is a major player as international education issues are lobbied. "Once you have that many people pushing an



agenda, organizations and foreign governments tend to listen,” said Elliott. NAFSA’s reach covers far more than education abroad. “It’s not just education abroad. It’s immigration policies, visa issues, health and safety standards and other issues that come with education abroad,” said Holbrook, a member of the national leadership for NAFSA.

Personal benefits that come with NAFSA participation are professional development and the experience that develops over time. All NAFSA leaders are volunteers, and hardly anyone is a specialist at first. Individuals are called to committees based on unique skill sets and backgrounds, and they can eventually become trainers for NAFSA conferences and workshops. Holbrook has served on the Health and Safety committee for three years, with his main assignment being a trainer, and he has been recognized by NAFSA as an expert on issues of health and safety for study abroad students. He speaks at both regional and national conferences to help spread awareness about health, safety, and security issues.



Individuals involved with NASFA not only share their knowledge with others but also increase their knowledge the longer they serve. “You don’t have to have all the knowledge; you don’t have to have all the skill set, because you will learn them,” explained Rose, who was recently called to serve as the chair for NASFA’s Region II, which includes the Rocky Mountain states. “You will be forced to learn, and you will become an expert through experience.” That experience leads to greater opportunities in international education for the Kennedy Center and BYU as a whole.

Their annual international conference is the biggest example of how NAFSA connects educators from across the world, enabling them to learn and grow from one another. Each year eight to ten thousand NAFSA members gather for international training and to share ideas. Many use it as an opportunity to network with international partners. “It helps because I can go and potentially meet my business partners from France, Italy, Japan, and Germany all in one

place, rather than having to actually go to them individually,” Rose said. “I can just do it all at NAFSA.”

Holbrook has an inside view as the dean over the health and safety workshop at the conference. He oversees the content that is presented, selects trainers in addition to himself, and submits proposals for what should be covered in the workshops. NAFSA also publishes books, articles, videos, and other works for international educators. Holbrook serves on the committee that helps to produce and review these materials to help educate students and teachers alike on how to deal problems that may arise with students abroad. “We’ve made movies about alcohol use—not that we need that sort of thing at BYU, but at other schools, it’s a real issue,” he said. “Others deal with emergency crises and safety issues students face while they’re abroad.”

Rose explained that often the professional connections within NAFSA develop into more informal relationships. “One of my colleagues from Georgia was bringing students to the U.S. from all over the Middle East. She brought them to Southern Utah, and she called to ask me if I would bring some of our Middle Eastern studies students to join them,” he said. “We all got together and it was great. What started as a professional connection expanded to more.” Because faculty and staff are better connected, students are given more opportunities to meet people from around the country. Without NAFSA, that connection may never have been forged, and the opportunity for U.S. and Middle Eastern students to meet in Utah would seem unlikely.

NAFSA’s aim is to help international educators to develop “good practices” and set high standards for the industry no matter what an individual’s expertise might be. The Kennedy Center and ISP encourage students to expand their world by leaving the cocoon of BYU’s



ISP and NAFSA's missions relate in that they both aim to help students expand their horizons, increase their knowledge of the wider world, and by doing so, broaden education and career opportunities after their BYU experience comes to an end.

campus for places, people, and cultures unknown. ISP and NAFSA's missions relate in that they both aim to help students expand their horizons, increase their knowledge of the wider world, and by doing so, broaden education and career opportunities after their BYU experience comes to an end. NAFSA has a philosophy of helping everyone involved in their organization as much as they can. There are no "trade secrets." Members brainstorm and develop new concepts and ideas together. "It's all about partnership," said Rose. "Especially as we are all working in education, it should be about teaching each other and learning from one another."

Commenting on NAFSA's impact on international education as a whole, Elliot said, "The primary goal of education is to force us to look at the world in new ways. By doing this, students develop skills and knowledge they can use to

deal with the problems and challenges they face. Taking students out of their comfort zones and plopping them in a foreign country and culture is one way to make this happen."

Sending students abroad gives them an irreplaceable life experience and teaches them lessons difficult to learn in other ways. "While in principle [sending students abroad] is no different than having a humanities student take biology 100, often the international experience is so intense and provokes such overwhelming learning experiences that students will have their lives changed—and they will notice this almost immediately," Elliot reflected.

ISP makes an impact on students' futures by presenting opportunities

abroad that seem otherwise unobtainable. Expanding their vision beyond campus gives students a chance to open their eyes to the larger, international world. A distant, textbook view of the international world will inspire few students to make a difference; however, enabling them to live in a whole new world through academic experiences abroad will spark creativity and excitement. They will want to pursue careers, research, and lives in other countries. Opportunities multiply through first-hand experience, increased knowledge, and cooperation between multiple parties working toward a common goal, ISP facilitates all three of these aims. ○





SURVEYING AN eclectic CAREER

An interview with Valerie Hudson

Q: Within Genesis and Philippians there is a phrase “for I have learned”—how would you complete that sentence?

A: One of the things I have learned is, although you might not know it from some of the events on planet earth, God deeply cares about what is going on with the women of the world, and in God’s sight, men and women are equal.

Q: Political science professor hardly seems to cover the diversity of your professional career. How would you describe your professional scope?

A: As an undergraduate at BYU, my reflection paper in the honors program was on the virtues of eclecticism, so I suppose it is no surprise my work has spanned everything from biochemistry to artificial intelligence tech-

niques and from understanding social events to national security and foreign policy, demography, women, and international affairs. . . . It has been a wonderful career in that sense, because I got to see how it is that all truth may be circumscribed into one great whole.

Q: What is this new social science project you are involved with?

A: The “New Kind of Social Science Project” (nkss.byu.edu/about.html) is an attempt to move beyond what’s referred to as the “quantitative-qualitative divide” in the social sciences that has been a distraction for way too long. Quantitative researchers see qualitative research as soft and nonrigorous. Qualitative researchers suggest those who do quantitative research have no real idea of the nuances of their subject matter. My co-principal investigator on the project, Philip

A. Schrod, who is now at Penn State University, and I had been doing what is called computational modeling for over twenty years. We took artificial intelligence techniques and used them to eliminate the false divide between quantitative and qualitative social science methods. Information, such as that encoded in events data, can be combined or recognized in patterns by using those tools. The project is an attempt to make a working online tool that will search for patterns and strategies and learning within the time stream of events data.



Q: Describe the events data put it in terms of the Israeli research on the site. What have you gotten out of it?

A: Events data is a type of data used in international relations. Each day there are events happening between the nations of the world. What Phil has done is create a way to machine read and machine code each event. His computers capture and code literally millions of lines of data representing these events. We used the Israeli and Palestine data set with the pattern recognition tool on those events and compared the types of strategies used by Israeli prime ministers since the 1970s. We distinguished the types of strategies each prime minister used. We are also moving forward to determine the popularity or lack of popularity of the prime ministers at certain periods of time and how it affected the strategies they used.



Q: What has most surprised you since *Bare Branches* was published?

A: The first thing is that it was published at all. We started with lower-ranked journals, where it was rejected out of hand. I was discouraged, and I re-read the article one night to see how bad it was. I concluded it was actually pretty darn good. After talking to my co-author, Andrea M. den Boer, I suggested we send it to the top journal in our field and work our way down. The top journal, *International Security*, took it immediately and without hardly any alteration—then the flood gates of press coverage opened. Our argument that having a deficit of females in the population was not good for national security really caught on. We had requests for interviews, and the research appeared all over the world. I never thought I would find myself being interviewed for 60 Minutes. We even made it into China's *People's Daily*. The most recent request was from Al Jazeera.



Q: How do you balance the personal (i.e., husband, children, church) versus the professional (teaching,

writing, researching, WomanSTATS, social science project) parts of your life?

A: . . . and cystic fibrosis research . . .

Q: Exactly. As long as you mentioned it, how are the boys doing?

A: They are doing great. Healthy as horses.

Q: They are still taking the glutathione. Has it completely ameliorated all the symptoms?

A: Not completely. We have to be diligent, and we take them in for testing periodically to make sure all is well. Currently, all is well.

Q: Have others followed your lead?

A: There have been some who have been motivated by our research. A doctor in Italy is starting a multicenter clinical trial on the use of oral glutathione to increase weight gain in kids with cystic fibrosis, and there is another clinical trial of inhaled glutathione in cystic fibrosis patients ongoing in Germany.

Q: In one interview you referred to having ten balls in the air—how do you manage it?

A: I think it is an important question. I often have female students talk with me about these issues when they are considering a post-graduate degree. I tell them I am not sure there is anybody who feels 100 percent happy with the balance of work and family in their life. Obtaining a perfect sense of contentment and balance is not the nature of this world. Once you accept that you

are always going to feel somewhat uncomfortable and unhappy with whatever it is you have taken on, even if you are a stay-at-home mother, the second step is to ask, “What do I feel called to do?” I felt called to have my children—I love them. I felt called to certain

research projects, especially WomanStats. I felt called to help my children with cystic fibrosis. I felt called to resolve this qualitative/quantitative tension in the social sciences. I have followed all of these calls. I think



God must have smiled on that determination, because I have wonderful children and a great husband. We are true, faithful partners. One of us has always been home when the other is not. More and more of the students

I teach say that both of them, husband and wife, have a presence in the home as well as being engaged in mag-

nifying their talents. If you’re called to do it, you will have assistance from on high.

Q: What was the gist of your presentation “The Two Trees” at the Fair Conference in August 2010?

A: I’ve come to this deep, deep realization that God values women. One of the most important stories we all have to understand correctly is the story of Adam and Eve. If you don’t get the story of Adam and Eve right, you’re not going to get an understanding of the equality between men and women.

Q: How would you describe the impact *Bare Branches* has had on raising awareness of the security issues from the viewpoint that once a country is in a cycle of imbalance between genders (i.e., China, India), and what can be done?

A: I want to emphasize our book was only one of many factors involved in bringing this awareness, but I think our book did play a role. The fact that there were fewer women than normal in China and India had been known for a long time; it was a “so-what” issue. It had never occurred to the Chinese or Indian governments that there would be ramifications for national security. To the Chinese government’s credit, they have taken this problem very seriously.

Shortly after our book was published, they announced plans to normalize the population balance. They’re now shooting for 2016 to normalize the birth-sex ratio. When I was in Beijing in 2009 conducting interviews, every person I talked to had read the argument. The State Family Planning Commission said they were pointing a lot more resources at studying the effects of the sex-ratio imbalance. For example, one research group received the equivalent of a \$5 million grant to study the problem. My interviewees stated that although China would not officially change the one-child policy, they expected that soon the government would drop all punishments and fines for a second—I thought that was stunning.

India took longer to get in gear on this. The Indian government has taken some new initiatives to act as the parent of unwanted daughters. Now if you have a girl in states where the sex ratio is bad, you are paid several hundred dollars to keep her and not kill her. Every time you bring her to get vaccinated or when you enroll her in school, you get cash. If she reaches age eighteen, is unmarried, and has completed her education, the government will give her several thousand dollars for wedding costs, which is, in effect, a dowry. In a sense, the government has adopted the girls; we’ll see what happens.

“

I tell them I am not sure there is anybody who feels 100 percent happy with the balance of work and family in their life. Obtaining a perfect sense of contentment and balance is not the nature of this world.

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The problem with China and India is that even if they change everything today, they still have twenty years to face this problem. You can't fix what is in the past, and the market for girls in the Asian region is now growing tremendously. People tell me the top exporter of young women to China is North Korea; Laos, Vietnam, and Burma are close behind. There's no fix for the sex-ratio imbalance that already exists, but policy measures can address the future.

Q: A figure I read from one of your interviews said that 160 million women had gone missing in 2005?

A: Yes, the UN's best estimate in 2005 was that there were at least 163 million missing women from Asia. Because



of what's happening in Asia, the entire world's population is skewed.

Q: WomanSTATS (www.womanstats.org) began in 2001. What have you learned from that project that you hoped you'd learn, and what have you not yet discovered?

A: What we learned is that through huge effort it was possible to put together the finest online, interactive database concerning women. We code for over 300 variables for 174 countries—all countries with at least 200,000 population. We are now the number one, go-to source for international women, according to our Google ranking. We also learned funding for databases is difficult. People assume databases just happen. Why would they fund students to gather data on women? It's one thing to say I want money to go to Brazil or Nigeria to do a microfinance program to help people out. It's another thing to say I need money to pay undergraduate students in order to keep this amazing resource—valuable not just to scholars but also to policy makers and journalists. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee used our data in a briefing, the UN has used our data, and I did a presentation for the Department of Defense. One of our most important findings is that the best overall predictor of a nation's peacefulness is not their level of democracy, or their level of wealth, nor whether Islam is prevalent or not—it's the level of violence against women that is the best predictor of state security and peacefulness. That is a pretty astounding finding, especially since it is not based on anecdotes; it is based on large and statistic analytical testings of samples of 140 or more countries.

Would you say fund-raising has been your most difficult challenge?

Yes, but I think more generally speaking, another great challenge is that the world needs the voices of more women. It is time for us to step up to the plate and to make our contribution to society, whether it be civilly, academically, in business—whatever it takes so the voice of women is equally significant in the conduct of community in both national and international affairs. It is time for balance. The world that we have created by listening only to men (or primarily to men) is a pretty dysfunctional world. It is time for women's values, perspectives, and skills to equally shape the world we live in. We just sent off our completed book manuscript to Columbia University Press, our first WomanSTATS book: *Sex and World Peace: Roots and Wings of International Relations*. The final chapter is devoted to how we get from here to there on a personal level, and the second to the last chapter is on what states can do.

Q: In addition to all this, you've begun an online journal, Square Two (squaretwo.org). What is the motivation behind it?

A: One of the things missing from our faith community is an outlet for Mormon writers to discuss the important issues of the world today from a faithful perspective. *BYU Studies* is an excellent publication that focuses on Mormon history, but what I wanted to see was a publication for the Mormon thinkers to address contemporary issues. We put out our first issue in fall 2008. We have several thousand subscribers, and some of our issues have received 50,000 page hits, so I think there was room and need for this type of outlet.

Q: Would you like to discuss your relationship with the Kennedy Center?

A: I love the Kennedy Center. The fact that the David M. Kennedy Center exists is one of the biggest reasons I am here at BYU. I love its vision of the interdisciplinary gathering, not just an interdisciplinary gathering of scholars, but reaching out to ambassadors, professionals, and journalists around the world and giving our students a true education. I would also like to mention the LDS National Security Society. We don't have annual meetings, but we do have a listserv and two volumes of symposium proceedings, and our next symposium will be in Washington, D.C., at the Barlow Center in April 2013. People can contact me if they are interested. ○

Brigham Young University Political Science Professor Valerie M. Hudson was included as one of Foreign Policy magazine's Top 100 Global Thinkers in 2009. Her groundbreaking book with co-author Andrea M. den Boer, Bare Branches: The Security Implications of Asia's Surplus Male Population, explored the impact unequal sex ratios have on national security. In addition to teaching responsibilities, she served as the director of graduate studies for the Kennedy Center for eight years, and the center helps to support the WomanSTATS Project. Winner of numerous teaching awards and recipient of a National Science Foundation Research Grant, her research foci include foreign policy analysis, security studies, gender and international relations, and methodology, and her articles have appeared in such journals as International Security, Journal of Peace Research, Political Psychology, and Foreign Policy Analysis. Hudson previously taught at Northwestern and Rutgers Universities. She received a BA in political science from BYU and an MA and a PhD in political science from The Ohio State University. Beginning 1 January 2012, Hudson will leave BYU to take up the George H.W. Bush Chair in the Bush School of Government at Texas A&M University in College Station, Texas.





*fEAR,
fAILURE,
& fAITH*

An Approach to Life After Graduation

by Joseph Grenny, author and entrepreneur



remember approaching graduation from the Kennedy Center with a feeling of abject terror. I'm sure part of it was unpaid parking tickets or library fees that I'd have to cover before I got my diploma. **The real unease came because I had a sense that I was now making decisions for real.**

The reality of sitting where you are was, to me, like the one time I went skydiving. Calling it "skydiving" makes it sound like an amusement park ride, and that is what I thought when my roommate suggested the idea. David yelled from the kitchen, "Hey—what do you say we go skydiving this Saturday?" "I'm in," I yelled from the bathroom, without truly considering what I would be doing. It was conceptual and distant on Tuesday. It became staggeringly real the instant our jump master pushed open the flimsy metal door of our single engine plane and screamed over the engine noise for me to "step out onto that small metal plate down there, grab ahold of the strut of the plane, then drop your legs out the door. The wind will catch your legs," he explained, in a perverted attempt at clarity, "and will lift you like a flag." The Tuesday commitment and the Saturday reality were worlds apart.

In the Tuesday of my college career, graduation sounded like an exhilarating breaking of the tape at the finish line. As the reality approached, I felt panic at what lay after the tape. For years I could dabble in this or try that. Now I was deciding on a career, choosing where to live, starting a family—so much was happening that was real.

When I sat in your chairs my biggest fear was not plummeting to my death, it was abject failure. At first I continued the cruise-control version of life I had driven from potty training through high school. My mother always wanted me to be a physician. I rather liked the idea, too. On the way to medical school, I encountered people who changed my view of my options and profoundly affected my life. I am who I am today, in

part, because of these people. I'd like to share what I learned from three of them in hopes it might reduce your terror and increase your confidence as you face Monday morning.

The first was Norman Van Duker. He was a redheaded, freckle-faced, returned LDS missionary who moved in with my family when I was thirteen.

I was a skinny, uninteresting kid. For some strange reason Norm took a liking to me, which I found enormously flattering and which in turn made me interested in Norm. What Norm blessed me with was questions. Norm was insatiably hungry for knowledge. He loved to ask questions. He was especially interested in questions about people. He loved to ask questions about scriptures. He brought home fascinating readings from his college English classes and invited

In a desperate attempt to maintain

Norm's respect for me

I thought endlessly about every question he raised

me into his musings about what authors meant, and what the implications were for life's great questions. In a desperate attempt to maintain Norm's respect for me, I thought endlessly about every question he raised and shared my reflections with him in subsequent conversations. I couldn't believe my good fortune that someone was taking me seriously. Norm didn't just want an audience, he wanted a partner. He was interested in my opinions. That is how I fell in love with questions.

I began to realize there was great pleasure not just in finding answers, but in the pursuit of answers—in the questions. Norm had no time for philosophical fiddlesticks. He wanted to explore the raw beating

heart of life and discuss things that made a difference in the world. As a result of my encounters with Norm, I began to see my life options as much less about a job, a paycheck, or prestige and much more about solving important problems. My mind gravitated more to problems my soul seemed designed to worry about than to a logical path to security.

The second influence was my father. It's strange how little we know our parents until we leave them. I remember when I first truly met my father.

I was sitting in the sweltering heat under the tin roof of our shack on a small lump of coral and dirt called Apataki. The island was four hundred yards at its widest and sat plunk in the middle of the South Pacific Ocean. My missionary companion and I were engaged in

our morning study as my white shirt moistened and began to stick to my back. I was reading the Old Testament book of Daniel and admiring his incredible faith and absolute integrity, when it hit me like a revelation that I had been raised by the same kind of man.

I remember sitting next to this man—my father—in our chapel, when I was eleven and the bishop had just made a plea for donations to the building fund. Our ward was hoping to build a real chapel soon to escape the squalid rental building we had used for years. A lot more money was needed. Our bishop pled for help. My father was eking out a sustainable living for our family of eight as a modestly paid counselor for the county mental health office. After the bishop finished challenging our ward to do what they could, my father and mother followed him to his office. They came out a while later and escorted us to our aging station wagon for the long ride home. A few minutes into the ride, my father made a small announcement. It was brief, but, had I been more attentive, it would have told me volumes about him. "We promised the bishop our family would contribute \$1,000 to the building fund. I will be taking a teaching position at the community college, which will mean I will be away from home two nights a week." That was it.

As I sat in my steamy shack, I recalled a dozen situations where my father had been like Daniel. When he felt he knew the right thing to do, he just did it. He didn't deliberate. He didn't equivocate. He didn't compromise. He simply did the right thing and gave no thought to consequence.

Now, before I introduce the third person who changed the course of my life, let me connect the first two dots. I can promise you a fulfilling life if you'll listen to Norman and my dad. My friends, the measure of your future is your appetite for questions, not the number of answers you know. What important questions do you have right now? What seems urgent for you to figure out? What spiritual DNA becomes excited in you when you study or experience certain

things? Your life and your Maker have suited you perfectly to ask and pursue certain questions. Most of us are on cruise control and fail to stop and notice what they are. I admire Jordan Jones, a neighbor who left recently for a mission in Ghana. He lost his father a few years ago to a heart attack. Jordan is attacking back. In the past couple of years, he has volunteered at Utah Valley Hospital in the cardiac unit. He has missed more than one Xbox party, because he has a hunger to fight a disease that threw the first punch.

Your questions may not come as a result of intimate family experiences, but they will come if you let them, if you learn to follow your curiosity, and if you learn to work for answers.

If you do this, I can promise you a meaningful life, but only if, in addition to following your curiosity, you take occasional leaps of faith. Twenty years ago, I had a job that paid more than I ever thought I would make. It was fun, fulfilling, and rewarding. I couldn't have asked for more, but I had some big questions. I wanted to learn how to change the world. I had a hunger to learn what it takes to influence change across cities, nations, and the planet. One day in May 1989, I felt an irrepressible spiritual prompting to quit my secure job and create a new one that would allow me to dedicate myself to this question. It was fiscal insanity. It was my opportunity to follow in the footsteps of my father. It was my \$1,000 pledge to the bishop out of thin air. Dad had no plan, when he made the promise. The promise came first; the plan came second.

I announced my resignation a week later and have never looked back. I did not know what future my action would bring, but I knew it was the future my Heavenly

Father wanted me to embrace. Since I knew He'd be waiting there for me, I walked forward.

The last person who changed everything for me was a man from Bangladesh named Muhammad Yunus. I first learned about him while attending the Kennedy Center. One of my professors gave me extra credit for subscribing to the *Christian Science Monitor*. In 1984, there was a brief story about a man who was making small loans to poor women in Bangladesh. In 1972, his country was in the grip of famine. He was an unknown

Your life and your Maker have suited you perfectly
But most of us are on cruise control and

economics professor at Chittagong University with a safe salary. Here he was teaching elegant economic theories literally a stones' throw away from where a ruined economy was leaving people dead in the streets every day. He needed to know why. So he followed his question and walked out of his classroom into the adjacent village. He began interviewing the impoverished residents in a sincere effort to find ways to help. He found a starving woman who was busy at work and began talking to her about the economics of her life. She was making a beautifully crafted bamboo stool. He asked her about prices, costs, competition, distribution, capital needs—everything a good economics professor would do. He discovered that for this woman her biggest problem was capital. At the end of each day, she used every penny she had left to buy food for her family and began the next day with no money with which to buy new supplies to make stools. She went to the local moneylender—basically, a loan shark—who loaned her money at 1,500 percent interest. The interest

**The promise came first,
the plan second.**

was set so high she was kept in an endless cycle of borrowing from him. Finally, Muhammad asked her, "How much money would it take to buy your supplies?" She answered with the same discouraged sigh you and I would give if we lacked the capital to build a mall, "Six cents." Muhammad was stunned.

This woman was locked in a cycle of poverty for lack of six cents worth of capital. At the end of Yunus' day, he had spoken with forty-two people in the village and found all of them had the same problem.

perfectly to ask and pursue certain questions,
and fail to stop and notice what they are.

All of them remained in poverty, in part, because they were forced to borrow at outrageous rates. As he tallied up their capital requirements, he realized every one of their micro-businesses could be financed for less than the \$27 in his pocket.

When I spent time with him fifteen years later, he was no longer an economics professor. Instead, he had become a banker. In fact, he's now called "Banker to the Poor." He has helped over 100 million people get out of poverty by making them small business loans of \$50–100. Can you believe it? This humble little economics professor has literally changed the world. So should you.

Don't let your timidity limit what God can do with you. Find your soul's questions. Ask them. Demand the world surrender answers to you. Take the leap of faith when you need to do so. Don't look for safety and security in a bank account or a fancy title. The failure I feared was not the failure that should have terrified me. The only real failure in life is a failure to do what you were sent here to do. If you have great faith, God can do

great things with you. God wants to change the world. If He is to succeed, it will be through timid, ordinary, but willing, people like you, me, Norman Van Duker, Guy Grenny, and Muhammad Yunus.

In the end, you'll be surprised how much better things turn out in every respect. I had to smile a couple of years ago as I stood to give a lecture on my life's work to the physician leaders at Yale Medical School. I thought about my mother's wish for me to be a doctor. I thought about how the questions God sent me here to answer had steered me to another path. I was grateful for the example of others that helped me have the courage and faith to follow those questions. As I prepared to walk to the lectern, I sent my mother a text saying, "Admitted to med school today. Send money." ○

This alumni address was given at the Kennedy Center Convocation on 22 April 2011.

*Joseph Grenny co-founded Vitalismarts, LLC in 1990 and served as its president until November 2006. Grenny designed and implemented major corporate change initiatives for the past twenty years and consulted with thousands of leaders around the world—from boardrooms of Fortune 500 companies to the slums of Nairobi, Kenya. He served as president of California Computer Corporation and as an executive for the Covey Leadership Center. Grenny co-founded Unitus and serves as chairman. He is co-author of the New York Times bestsellers *Crucial Conversations: Tools for Talking When Stakes are High* and *Crucial Confrontations: Tools for Resolving Broken Promises, Violated Expectations, and Bad Behavior*. His latest book is *Change Anything*. Grenny received a BA in international relations from Brigham Young University.*

FROM THE KENNEDY CENTER

STORIES ABROAD

This new global storytelling competition is open to recently returned international study program participants. Students are invited to craft a creative, compelling true story or experience from their time abroad that is inspirational, humorous, embarrassing, or encouraging.



The grand prize is an iPad2 with bookstore gift cards for runners up. Submissions are due by 5:00 p.m. on 15 September 2011. See kennedy.byu.edu to obtain more details and the submission form.



HUNGER BANQUET 2011

The Hunger Banquet celebrated its twenty-first year and unofficial status as a campus “institution” by moving to the Smith Fieldhouse and welcoming hundreds of students and community members to learn about poverty and social change. Co-sponsored by the Ballard Center for Economic Self-Reliance, BYU Dining Services, and the Kennedy Center’s international development program,

Steven Dorsey, Peace Corp director in Costa Rica, keynoted the theme “Peace by Piece.” Students texted their votes on various development proposals to choose which project was funded, including Interweave in Haiti, Care for Life’s village bicycle ambulance, Empower Playgrounds, Global Artisans with the Utah Refugee Coalition, and Sowers of Hope. Students for International Development also coordinated the Creative Competition, with various artistic works displayed on the Kennedy Center’s first floor.

ON STAGE AT THE PRESIDENT’S LEADERSHIP COUNCIL

The Kennedy Center was one of four colleges selected to present at the 3–4 March 2011, President’s Leadership Council (PLC) meetings. This semi-annual meeting was attended by 160 individuals and couples who are the top donors to the students, colleges, and priorities at BYU. The production included live and filmed elements, featuring BYU’s nationally recognized Model United Nations program; students **Thomas Nance**, international relations, and **Becca Ricks**, Middle East Studies Arabic; and alums **Anne Sidwell**, George Washington University Law School, **Adam Fife**, CenCore, and **Gordon Flake**, Mansfield Foundation. **John**

McCorquindale, donor liaison with LDS-Philanthropies, noted that this was “an important opportunity to showcase the Kennedy Center’s students and alumni on a theme that matches perfectly, namely, ‘A Light Unto the World,’ and to see the global impact being made by the center, its students, and alumni.” Many observed that the student and alumni presenters delivered a powerful and moving message that garnered many admiring comments and accolades from the members of the PLC.



FUTURE DIPLOMATS TAKE ON GLOBAL ISSUES

At the 21st annual BYUMUN high school conference, hundreds of students from across Utah learned about global issues and developed writing, research, and public-speaking skills. Professor Ray Christensen, opening keynote, addressed the challenges facing international organizations, and Woods Cross,

West, and Timpview High Schools took top honors, with Canda Patterson, Butler Middle School, and Karen Miner, Bonneville High School, being recognized as outstanding faculty advisors. The conference offers one of the only Spanish-language committees, the Organization of American States, where Advanced Placement and heritage speakers participate entirely in a foreign language.

FIVE NATIONAL CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE

Brigham Young University added to its area studies expertise on Asia, Europe, and the Middle East with the recent receipt of three prestigious grants totaling several million dollars, putting BYU in the company of Harvard, NYU, Columbia, UC—Berkeley, and the University of Washington. The grants include new National Resource Centers for Europe and Asia and the renewal of the College of Humanities’ National Middle East Language Resource Center. The Intermountain Consortium for Asian and Pacific Studies is a shared award, with the University of Utah as the primary investigator. All three centers are housed at the Kennedy Center. BYU’s Marriott School of Management houses the renewed Center for International Business, Education, and Research—the Whitmore Global Management Center, and the College of Humanities directs the Chinese Flagship, funded by the U.S. Department of Defense. This concentration of national centers of excellence bodes well for international affairs at BYU. The office of **Senator Robert Bennett** (R-Utah) delivered the news about the grants to the university.

“Title VI grants are highly competitive and indicate existing capacity,” said **Eric Hyer**, co-director for the Asian grant and coordinator of Asian Studies. “They are given to develop programs already producing results and to help them do even more.” The Asian NRC grant will allow BYU to expand its course offerings, conferences and workshops, and outreach to public schools, business, and the community, and to offer students fellowships to study Asian languages and area studies.

“The European grant renews federal support for BYU’s **Center for the Study of Europe (CSE)**, providing approximately \$1 million over four years,” said **Wade Jacoby**, CSE director and professor of political science, who led the Europe grant-writing process. Many of CSE’s key programs and opportunities for faculty, students, and the community will now be enhanced by this award, which is given to ten U.S. universities every four years.

CONVERSATION STARTERS

A new series of events invites alumni and friends to reconnect in locations across the globe. “We launched Kennedy Conversations to reconnect with alumni and develop concrete ways for them to add value to our current students,” explained **Jeff Ringer**, Kennedy Center director. Conversations have included:

- **Dodge Billingsley** returned to New York to explore the challenges of documenting war. The event, held at the Lincoln Center Building on 21 August 2010, was hosted in partnership with the LDS Professionals Association and coordinated by **Paul Dozier**.
- **Valerie Hudson** addressed “The Right to Protect Women” as a special briefing at the Brookings Institution in Washington, D.C., on 28 October 2010. **Gordon Flake**, Kennedy Center alumni advisory board member, organized the event.
- **Maggie Nassif**, managing director for BYU’s National Middle East Language Resource Center, will report on the situation in her native Egypt just days after returning from a summer Fulbright visit on 3 August 2011 at a limited engagement luncheon in Provo, Utah.

Upcoming events are being planned for Phoenix, Chicago, Dallas, and northern California, as well as in London and Hong Kong. Conversations are online at kennedy.byu.edu/conversations.

SPONSORING LEADERSHIP OPPORTUNITIES

Increasing financial support for BYU’s nationally ranked Model UN program continues to pay dividends both in terms of lowering costs for qualified students but also in terms of allowing a new group of forty to fifty undergraduates to participate each year. Two teams of forty-four students representing the Republic of Korea and Tonga each received the top “outstanding” award at the National Model UN Conference, held 16–24 April 2011 at the Marriott Marquis and United

Nations. They attended a fireside with alum **Ryan Wright** of Sony Music Corporation, met with admissions directors at international affairs graduate programs, interviewed for internships and jobs, and toured the recently completed New York Times building. More importantly, students developed leadership skills and opportunities that many who have participated in the program readily understand.

We especially thank the following alumni and supporters who provided full scholarships to seven students this year:

- **Ryan Aiken**
- **Adam Fife**
- **John Fowles**
- **Jean Gong**
- **Scott and Heidi Stringham**

In addition, the following supporters also helped to defray costs for other students who were identified based on financial need and course performance: **Andreina Giron, Zachary Barney, S.A. and E.K. Bleak, Robert Breuninger, Joshua Budinger, Amber and David Connell, Colin Cropper, Vern and Phyllis Curtis, Wilford and Kelly Cziep, Richard and Rebecca Davis, Lawson and Jolyn Guthrie, Michael and Jeanne Hansen, Wendy Heder, William T. Heyser, Jr., Mark and Stephanie Holladay, David and Stephanie Johnson, Laura Knarr, Kari Knell, Daurie and Stephen Larimer, Marie Kulbeth, Candice Madsen, Richard Martin, Norma Ortiz, Douglas and Barbara Poole, Peter Rasmussen, Wesley Rasmussen, James and Allyson Rogers, Anne Sidwell, Stanford Swinton, Lincoln Watkins, Nathan Wertz, Jeff and Annette Whitlock, and Angela Winterton.**

Also, we received corporate donations from **The Fisher Group, Inc. and Kotzebue Electric Association** and generous support from the **College of Humanities and the Ira Fulton College of Engineering and Technology** to support their students in 2011.

SEEKING DEEP LANGUAGE AND CULTURAL EXPERIENCE FOR PROFESSIONS

In 2010, for the first time the U.S. Department of Education offered Foreign Language and Area Studies (FLAS) awards to undergraduates. The Kennedy Center coordinated BYU’s application to award these coveted scholarships and was successful. Recently the 2011–12 academic year BYU FLAS scholars were announced, and they will use their stipends to study a foreign language intensively as part of their academic plan. Winners were announced by Brigham Young University’s Center for the Study of Europe and Asian Studies program.

Selected from an applicant pool of approximately three hundred, the thirty recipients of the scholarship will receive full-tuition scholarships for the academic-year as well as a \$5,000 stipend, which may be used to finance a student’s travel to another country in order to study their chosen language more in-depth.

FLAS aims to promote less-commonly-taught Asian and European languages. This group of students will study

languages as diverse as Polish and Indonesian, and to do so, many of them will travel outside of Utah and the United States. As the demand for less-commonly-taught languages is increasing in national security and government services and on other lists of desirable languages, there is a supply of these language speakers being trained at BYU.

Here are just a few of the most recent recipients:

- **Matthew McCullough** is double majoring in political science and Italian and hopes to specialize in international law in Italy. This summer he will intern with an Italian law firm in Siena. "Receiving the FLAS grant will help me to continue to study the Italian language and culture, which will be very valuable to me in my chosen career," said McCullough.
- **Jacob Kunzler**, who is studying English and Portuguese, said winning the FLAS scholarship "was a huge relief to me, because these last few semesters have been very stressful, trying to juggle everything."
- **Ashley Erickson** is a law student who will study Dutch at BYU. Erickson hopes to increase her marketability as a practitioner of international law. "The FLAS grant will help me continue studying the language and culture I love in a way I may not have been able to do in law school without this grant," she said.
- **Jacob Yingling**, a chemical engineering student who will study Portuguese, said, "I have been given the opportunity to invest in a deep cultural experience that will enhance my ability to be a part of the global economy. Not only will I have a better understanding of international research, but I will be capable of providing my own research to more audiences."

KENNEDY SCHOLARS 2010-11

Now in its sixth year, the Kennedy Scholars award provides full and partial tuition stipends to students best representing aims and ideals of the David M. Kennedy Center for International Studies. Funding comes from generous alumni support through the Annual Giving campaign. See past recipients or application details at kennedy.byu.edu under "scholarships." These are just four of our twelve scholars.



ALEXANDER L. STRUK

Major: International relations, philosophy

Minor: Japanese

Hometown: Cupertino, California

Student Organizations: Model United Nations; Model European Union (MEU)

Key Achievements: Worked at the NGO Geneva Call in France; *Political Review* writer and editor for two years and recently elected president for the coming year.



ESTEE LORRAYNE WARD

Major: Middle Eastern Studies, Arabic

Minor: Business management

Hometown: Shoreline, Washington

Student Organizations: Model United Nations (2009 and 2010 NY teams); UPMUNC

at the University of Pennsylvania; Middle East Studies Arabic Students (MESAS)

Key Achievements: NSEP Boren Scholarship recipient; collected and sent 500 pairs of running shoes to a small village in Southern Morocco; completed a summer term in Switzerland through the School of International Training, sponsored by the World Organization; worked as the editorial teachers' assistant for MUN, including planning and directing the BYUMUN high school conference



MICHAEL KEITH MONROE

Major: Economics

Minor: International development, English

Hometown: Poway, California

Student Organizations: Students for International Development (SID; committee chair

and co-president)

Key Achievements: Participated in the ISP Internship/Study Abroad program in Maputo, Mozambique; taught economics and basic entrepreneurship principles at local high schools, at a university, to community groups, and a church group in Portuguese.



SISI MESSICK

Major: International relations

Hometown: Hong Kong, China

Student Organizations: Model United Nations (2010 NY team); Golden Key Honor Society (president)

Key Achievements: Completed a summer internship at the Office of U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) in Washington, D.C., through the Washington Seminar program; interned at the USTR office in the U.S. embassy in Beijing; served as vice president in the Helaman Halls Residence Halls Association (RHA); teaching assistant in the Chinese Department.

ALUMNI

Updates from the Kennedy Center LinkedIn Group

Levi Baker is an IT project manager at Lexis Nexis, a leading global provider of content-enabled workflow solutions designed specifically for professionals in the legal, risk management, corporate, government, law enforcement, accounting, and academic markets in West Palm Beach, Florida. *BA, International Studies, 2002*

Ryan Bastian is a microfranchise and marketing consultant at the German Society for International Cooperation in Stockton, California. *BA, Russian, economics, international development, 2009*

Garrett Bradham is a global sourcing analyst at InterContinental Hotels Group in Milan, Italy. *BA, international relations, business, Global Management Certificate, 2008*

Sam Bringham is a consultant in environment and natural resources, sustainable development, and international affairs in Washington, D.C. Bringham received an MA in international affairs from American University and an MA in natural resources and sustainable development from Universidad para la Paz. *BA, environmental science, international studies, 2001*

Craig Bruschke is a contract manufacturing manager in Singapore at Agilent Technologies—the world's premier measurement company. Bruschke received an MBA from the Eli Broad Graduate School of Management at Michigan State University. *BA, international relations; minor: business management, Spanish, 1996*

Logan Clark is a research associate for J-PAL South Asia in Ahmedabad, India. Clark works with a team of economists and other research associates in conducting two impact assessments of Indian government energy efficiency and environmental sustainability programs. *BA international relations, economics, 2007*

Donald Cordell is a Foreign Service Officer currently serving in Uganda. *BA international politics, European politics, security studies, 2005*

Jesse Curtis is a Foreign Service Officer with more than twelve years of service in Asia, the Middle East, and the Western Hemisphere. Curtis' professional focus is on political risk analysis, political-military relations, policy formulation and implementation, and public relations. He received an MA in international studies from the University of Washington. *BA, international relations, 1992*

James Dawson is a consultant at Ingenuity Enterprises a Management Consulting company in Albany, New York. Dawson received an MBA from the S.C. Johnson Graduate School of Management at Cornell University. *BA, international relations, Asian studies, 1993*

Scott Fairholm is chief of policy, planning, and performance management at the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Office for Information Technology in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Fairholm oversees statewide IT strategic planning, policy and standards development, enterprise architecture, research and development, enterprise project management office, and all IT procurements. He received an MPA in public administration from George Mason University. *BA, international relations, 1989*

Leonard Farnsworth assists and supports U.S. companies attempting to do business with Korean companies as an executive consultant at Korea Export and Import Trade Promotion Agency (KOTRA). Farnsworth works out of Los Angeles, California to provide customized professional services to support the entry and successful establishment of foreign companies in Korea. *MBA, BA, Asian studies, Korean, Japanese, 1985*

Joseph Fitzgerald is director of operations at ARAMARK in Friendswood, Texas. ARAMARK is a leader in professional services, providing award-winning food services, facilities management, and uniform and career apparel to health care institutions, universities, and businesses around the world. *BA, international relations, business, 2005*

Bob Griffiths is the director of east coast Inventory Locator Service LLC, a Boeing company in Orlando, Florida. *BA, international relations, 1995*

Matthew Hollingshaus is a senior consultant and instructor at business innovation services in the Education Department at the University of Illinois. *BS, mechanical engineering; MBA, Chinese, 1989*

Philip Hurst oversees alternative sentencing hearings for first time juvenile offenders in the District of Columbia as an advocate judge with Time Dollar Youth Court Inc. in Washington, D.C. Hurst is also responsible for managing organizations of jury members and conducting court proceedings. *BA, international relations, 2010*

RESEARCH FUNDING

DRIVING GLOBAL RESEARCH

In the 2007 documentary *BYU International Stories*, Sandra Rogers, international vice president observed that the foundation of our international strategy is “a desire to reach across national and cultural borders to create academic opportunities for students, form partnerships with faculty, and forge friendships between BYU and people, universities, and countries around the world.” In this spirit, the Kennedy Center continues to make funding the most innovative and important global research at BYU a high priority.

In 2010–11, the Kennedy Center made forty Kennedy Center Research and Travel Grant Awards to faculty members across campus. The research committee received over fifty proposals requesting \$128,542.43 in funding assistance for projects spanning countries such as the Netherlands, Syria, Jordan, Japan, Hungary, India, Greece, Brazil, Italy, Ukraine and Scotland. From that pool, approximately \$88,000 was awarded to faculty members in anthropology, history, political science, exercise science, Asian and Near Eastern studies, communications, psychology, sociology, humanities, nursing, ancient scripture, family life, English, and economics. Many awardees will use these funds to enhance projects with existing funding. Others received Kennedy Center Travel Grants to enable participation at academic and professional conferences to present research closely linked with international issues and the mission of the Kennedy Center. Some original research funded this cycle includes:

- “Infidel Foods: Food and Identity in the Early Modern Ottoman Empire”
- “Excavations of a Nabatean Rock Cut Tomb”
- “Share and Share Alike: Siblinghood and Social Relations in Georgian England”

The research committee will award 2012 research grant funds this fall. Deadline for conference Travel Grants is 15 October 2011 and 15 November 2011 for Research Grants. Applications and additional information may be found at <http://kennedy.byu.edu/research>.

Nellie Ashby, executive secretary, serves as a member of the executive committee and coordinates research and travel grants.



GENERAL DAVID PETRAEUS' TOP 10 REASONS WHY BYU GRADS MAKE GOOD SOLDIERS:

10

They have already been on many a mission.

9

Army chow is no problem for folks accustomed to eating green JELL-O and shredded carrots.

8

It's not a problem if they don't know what rank someone is, they just refer to them as brother or sister so-and-so.

7

They never go AWOL. They just call it being less-active.

6

They will seize any objective swiftly if you tell them refreshments will be served.

5

They know how to make things happen. In fact if you ever need a base built quickly in a barren wasteland, stride out to where you want them to start, plant your walking stick down and say in a loud voice, “This is the place.”

4

They have innovative ideas for handling insurgents—like assigning them home teachers.

3

They always have a year's supply of provisions on hand.

2

They are the world's most reliable designated drivers.

1

They understand how far Iraq has come over the last seven years, and they think that Iraq's old spot in the “Axis of Evil” can now be filled by the University of Utah.

This list was excerpted from General Petraeus' Wheatley Institution and Kennedy Center lecture given at Brigham Young University on Thursday, 25 March 2010. He began his remarks with this humorous top-ten list, received with laughter and applause from the audience.



STAY CONNECTED

Join the conversation, share a job posting, or find students from different years with similar professional or other interests at the Kennedy Center LinkedIn group. You can also connect online through our Facebook page, iTunes podcast channel, and most recently, Twitter.

STAY CURRENT

Stay current on these and other international topics. Almost every Kennedy Center lecture is online as a free downloadable podcast at <http://kennedy.byu.edu> or our iTunes channel. Learn about upcoming events through our e-news, RSS feed, or through the web.

kennedy.byu.edu/events

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FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

*“Small opportunities are often the
beginning of great enterprises”*

—Demosthenes