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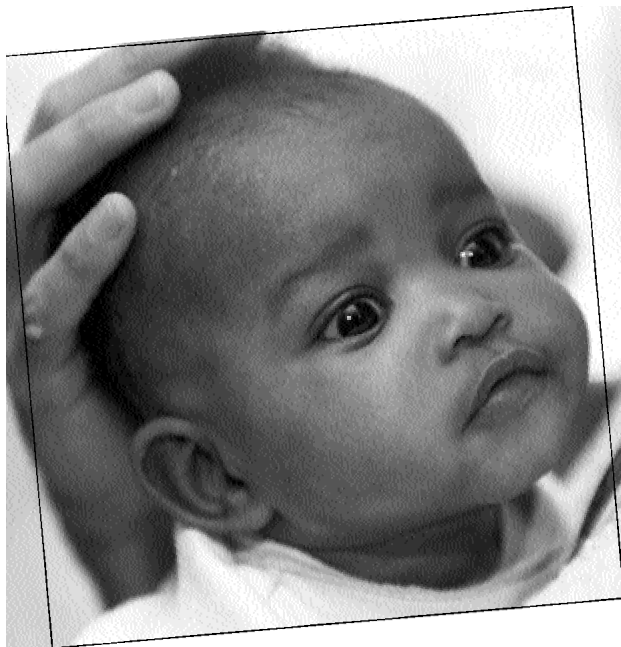
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AIDS and Violent Conflict in Africa

The AIDS pandemic threatens to undermine the viability of states, leaving them unable to cope with spiraling social tensions that could lead to violent conflict.

The HIV/AIDS pandemic that has swept Africa, and that is rapidly spreading through populations in Asia, the Caribbean, and Eastern Europe, is becoming the most serious health threat in recorded history, says **David Gordon** of the National Intelligence Council, a federal agency focused on long-term national security strategy. But AIDS is more than just a health threat in Africa, "it is a threat to the very existence and viability of states."

While the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, or AIDS,

does not lead directly to violent conflict, its extreme destabilizing social effects create the preconditions associated with the outbreak of civil violence, notes **Thomas Homer-Dixon**, director of the peace and conflict studies program at the University of Toronto. The impact of AIDS includes declining agricultural production; declining economic productivity; large-scale migrations; deepening class, caste, or ethnic social cleavages; and the weakening of institutions, especially those of the state. Thus, as frustrations and grievances rise in a population wracked by the disease, the state

becomes increasingly unable to deal with aberrant social behavior and outbreaks of violence, Homer-Dixon says.

Whether or not a state disintegrates into violence depends in part on the presence of other factors such as the abundance of light weapons and pre-existing social or ethnic cleavages. These factors, in conjunction with the social stresses caused by AIDS, create a devastating effect.

Homer-Dixon, Gordon, and a panel of other experts discussed the link between "AIDS and Violent Conflict in Africa" at a U.S.

See *AIDS in Africa*, page 2

Above, left:
A midwife
holds an abandoned HIV-
positive baby
at a home for
abandoned and
orphaned
babies in Dur-
ban, South
Africa.

Left to right:
Princeton
Lyman, Thomas
Homer-Dixon,
David Gordon,
Millicent
Obaso, and
Andrew Price-
Smith.



Institute of Peace Current Issues Briefing on May 8. The event was organized by **Timothy Docking**, program officer in the Jennings Randolph fellowship program and an Africa specialist, and program director **Joseph Klaitz**. **Princeton Lyman**, a senior fellow at the Aspen Institute and former ambassador to South Africa, moderated. Lyman was a senior fellow at the U.S. Institute of Peace in 1999–2000.

In the last two decades, more than 55 million people have been infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), which causes AIDS, with over 5 million new cases in the last year, Gordon said. The virus has already killed some 22 million people—more than all the soldiers who died in the major wars of the last century—and equals the toll taken by the bubonic plague in the 14th century. “Unless something is done in the near future, we’re on a trajectory for things to get much worse,” he said.

A proposed \$7–\$10 billion United Nations global health fund, scheduled for launching this summer, will focus some 80 percent of its funds on AIDS prevention in Africa. The United States

has pledged \$200 million to the fund. The Clinton and Bush administrations have recognized that the large-scale human suffering and the epidemic’s potential for destabilizing social and political institutions make AIDS a pressing humanitarian and national security issue. For example, the United States is likely to be called upon to intervene in unstable AIDS-afflicted nations with peacekeeping and humanitarian operations.

Further, Gordon said, while in the United States today HIV-positive patients can avoid full-blown AIDS with drug therapy, new strains from developing countries are likely to travel here. HIV has one of the highest mutation rates of any known virus, and, increasingly, strains resistant to two of the three anti-retroviral drugs used to ward off the effects of the virus are now appearing in the United States, according to recent reports. To date, there is no effective vaccine against the virus.

The Impact of AIDS on Africa

African households that lose a breadwinner face deepening poverty, Gordon said. When 10

to 20 percent or more of extended family members have AIDS, as is the case in parts of sub-Saharan Africa, home to 70 percent of those infected with the disease, the structure of the extended family is overwhelmed. In Botswana,



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for example, more than 35 percent of all adults are currently infected. There are few African institutions capable of helping such families, which are likely to return to poverty levels not seen for a generation or more, Gordon said.

Further, the possibility of 10 million AIDS orphans in fragile societies where weapons are readily available is a recipe for violence. Also, the likelihood of children from afflicted families staying in school is low. Moreover, the toll on the professional classes is likely to be high, as educators, lawyers,

part because of the shame associated with the disease and because of denial, both of which foster an environment of fear, he said.

Lack of political will and cultural denial are the major barriers to controlling the spread of the pandemic, Price-Smith said. For example, China won't issue accurate data on the infection. The failure of some countries to acknowledge and track the disease with transparency means that the international community needs to invest in better surveillance regimes over the next five years,

children to replace relatives killed in the fighting and chaos. Together, war and AIDS have wrought a terrible havoc on the African continent, Obaso concluded.

Conference participants cited the UN fund as potentially a major step in preventing the spread of AIDS. In addition to the U.S. contribution, France has pledged \$127 million to the fund over the next three years, and the Credit Suisse Group, the world's fourth-largest financial institution, has promised \$1 million.

Further, the possibility of 10 million AIDS orphans in fragile societies where weapons are readily available is a recipe for violence.

and administrators—people who form the backbone of civil society—either succumb to the disease or flee the continent. These and related factors in turn are likely to result in a loss of some 20 percent or more of African gross domestic product over the next 20 years, Gordon said.

With such huge losses of human capital and fiscal resources, the state loses coherence among its different branches—the bureaucracy, judiciary, and other state components—and thus loses its ability to make and implement decisions, Homer-Dixon said. States with a lower governmental capacity to begin with are at greater risk of falling into a disease-induced negative spiral, added panelist **Andrew Price-Smith**, assistant professor of government and international affairs at the University of Southern Florida. And political elites in sub-Saharan Africa have often shown a persistent lack of political will to deal with the AIDS problem, in

he said. “The pivotal issue is to limit transmission.” On the positive side, he noted that elites in Brazil, Thailand, and Uganda have actively intervened to decrease infection rates and lower the cost of drug therapies.

Panelist **Millicent Obaso**, who manages the Africa Initiative at the American Red Cross, pointed out that while AIDS increases the likelihood of conflict, conflict also increases the spread of AIDS. Soldiers and peacekeepers returning to their villages bring with them many different strains of the HIV virus. With war also has come a movement of civilians from the more highly infected urban areas to rural villages. After the genocide and war in Rwanda, for example, the rate of HIV/AIDS in rural areas doubled, Obaso said. There are no condoms in rural areas, rape by enemy soldiers is rampant, and civilians often have unprotected sexual relations because they want to have many



Intervention and State Sovereignty

Senator **Chuck Hagel** (R-Neb.) addressed members of the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (ICISS) during an off-the-record Institute meeting on May 2.

Progress in Rwanda

Rwanda is establishing an alternative village system to deal with the perpetrators of the 1994 genocide and has appointed a constitutional commission to develop a new basic law.



Above:
A Rwandan man prays during a ceremony to remember the village of Kibeho in the 1994 genocide in Rwanda. Thousands were killed in Kibeho during the massacre, which left more than half a million Tutsi and moderate Hutu dead.

Rwanda is making important strides in dealing with the perpetrators of the 1994 genocide and has appointed a constitutional commission to develop a new basic law, notes **Neil J. Kritz**, director of the Rule of Law Program at the U.S. Institute of Peace. Kritz and program officer **Louis Aucoin**, an expert in comparative law, traveled to Rwanda in May to advise the government in both areas.

“The challenge of justice continues to be crucial to the peaceful reconstruction of Rwanda, and we welcome the opportunity to make a contribution to this effort,” Kritz says.

Kritz is examining the implementation of a newly adopted law that provides for an alternative village system to deal with accused perpetrators of the genocide. Under the plan, the alleged masterminds and major perpetrators will continue to face trial in Rwanda’s courts. However, the overwhelming majority of the 109,000 people currently in detention on allegations of par-

ticipation in the genocide (down from a peak of nearly 130,000) will be transferred to the new system, called “gacaca” (pronounced “ga-CHA-cha”). Under this system, more than 10,000 locally selected village panels will determine the outcome of the cases, with the participation of local residents. Those who confess will be offered lighter sentences. Kritz is studying how the new system might work and how to address likely problems and challenges.

Aucoin, a technical adviser to Cambodia in the development of its constitution in 1993, will be advising the 12 members of Rwanda’s Constitutional Commission as they begin the process of developing a new constitution. The recently appointed commission is planning a multi-stage process, which will begin with educating the public on the role of a constitution in a democracy, and then lead to consultations with the population to determine what they want their constitution to do. The commission began work this year and hopes to see the adoption of a new constitution by a constituent assembly by the end of 2003.

Commission members want general information on substantive constitutional issues as well as on the process, says Aucoin. He will advise them, for example, on the contents of other constitutions, either because those constitutions are typical of the type of government that appeals to commission members or because they have been used in the region. “The commissioners are interested in any constitution associated with success in democratic development on the continent,” Aucoin says.

During the trip, he gave commission members basic information about major constitutional models such as those in France, Germany, and the United States. In particular, they want models for





Major Gift to Aid Justice Process in Rwanda

decentralizing power, and they want information on how the constitution might address the application of international human rights standards in a domestic system.

“For Rwandans, the major concerns are human rights and the prevention of further violence,” Aucoin says.

Aucoin’s work in Rwanda will be bolstered by the Rule of Law Program’s recently established Constitution-Making Working Group.

Bereket Habte

Selassie, a former Institute senior fellow and chair of the Eritrean Constitutional Commission, heads the working group. Eritrea

engaged a largely illiterate public in the constitutional process through a variety of creative methods that may provide useful precedents for consideration in Rwanda, Aucoin says. The working group is looking at 15 to 20 countries that have undergone the process of developing new constitutions in the past 25 years. They will explore the best process for adopting a constitution and lessons learned about the role of the constitutional process in the creation and maintenance of peace and post-conflict stability. Selassie and Aucoin are among the experts invited to Rwanda in August for a conference on the development of Rwanda’s constitutional process.

The Institute’s Rule of Law Program facilitated the donation of more than \$500,000 worth of software to aid in Rwanda’s genocide trials.

Genocide trials in Rwanda have the potential to proceed more smoothly and quickly now, thanks to the donation of more than \$500,000 worth of software configured specifically to aid in that work. On a May trip to Rwanda, **Neil J. Kritz**, director of the Rule of Law Program, and program officer **Louis Aucoin** arranged the delivery and installation of the software in the office of Gerald Gahima, procureur-general of Rwanda.

“Rwanda has over 100,000 pending genocide cases. That kind of caseload would overburden the justice system of any country. We have been urging for some time that an automated case management system would be an important tool to expedite this process,” said Kritz, who helped write Rwanda’s genocide law, which is the basis for these prosecutions. “We are pleased to have been able to facilitate this donation,

and hope that it will help bring those accused of genocide to justice in a more timely manner.”

The case management software—called “Prosecutor Dialogue” and donated by Graphic Computer Solutions (GCS) of Silver Spring, Md.—is the

commercial software program most commonly used by prosecutors in the United States.

The software maintains case files, hearing schedules, photos, and scanned documents. The data contained in the files can be searched according to prosecutor, defense attorney, defendant, location, witness, judge, and so forth, making it a useful tool for managing caseloads. The files also can be used to formulate statistical analyses such as how many cases are at which stage of the proceedings. The software will allow prosecutors to share evidence and other data that is common to several different cases and has the potential for automatic sharing of case information between prosecutors, the courts, prisons, and the new “gacaca” system. (See the story on page 4).

Over the last two years, Kritz arranged and facilitated the donation in cooperation with **Michael Johnson**, county attorney for Merrimack County in New Hampshire, and **Onyen Yong**, deputy district attorney for Suffolk County in Massachusetts. Johnson and Yong, volunteers for the International Criminal Justice Resource Center, and **Roman Vichr**, one of the software’s developers, accompanied Kritz and Aucoin to Rwanda, where they adapted the program to the Rwandan legal system. GTZ, the German Society for Technical Cooperation, and the U.S. Agency for International Development will help to implement the system.



Perceptions in Serbia

An Institute-sponsored public opinion survey in Serbia indicates the need and opportunity to examine past abuses.

A recent public opinion survey shows that Serbs may be receptive to the work of a credible truth and reconciliation commission in their country. Although Serbs had significantly less knowledge of war crimes committed by Serbs than of abuses committed against them, 72 percent of survey respondents agreed that it is important for local radio and television stations to start dealing with the search for the truth regarding wartime abuses. And 78 percent said that if information about Serb misdeeds is made public, it should be made public primarily by witnesses.

“These public attitudes suggest that the Serbian people would be open to a credible truth commission process,” says **Neil J. Kritz**, director of the Rule of Law Program at the U.S. Institute of Peace. The Institute, in conjunction with Radio/TV B-92 in Yugoslavia, commissioned the survey to assess local attitudes concerning truth and justice in the context of the recent Balkan conflicts. Kritz was in Belgrade for the release of the survey results at a conference organized by B-92 in May. (See the story on page 7.)

The survey, conducted in April by the Strategic Marketing Research agency of Belgrade, involved face-to-face interviews with 2,171 adults in Belgrade, Vojvodina, and urban and rural areas of central Serbia. Respondents were interviewed primarily in their homes or at community centers.

More than half of the survey respondents could not name a single crime committed by Serbs during the wars. Of those who could name a crime, 69 percent cited the massacre at Srebrenica. When asked to name the greatest defenders of the Serbian nation in the 1990s, the 75 percent who responded named most frequently indicted war criminals Ratko Mladic (42 percent) and Radovan Karadzic (29 percent).

The survey also showed that respondents got most of their news during the Balkan wars from Serbia’s state-controlled media, which were the main propaganda arms of former Yugoslav president Slobodan Milosevic.

Respondents demonstrated a strong distrust of other people and other countries. And they believe that the international community is more responsible for the disasters in the Balkans in the 1990s than all of the nations of the former Yugoslavia. Some 80 percent believe that Croatian nationalism was the most important factor in the disintegration of the former Yugoslavia. And Serbs also believe that the emergence of the United States as the sole superpower played a slightly more important role in Yugoslavia’s disintegration than Milosevic’s rise to power (26 percent and 23 percent, respectively).

Survey results show that Serbs believe the 1999 NATO bombing of Serbia was motivated almost equally by the politics of Milosevic and his regime (29.8 percent) and by Western economic and

Serb Perceptions: Selected Survey Results

Knowledge of war crimes committed by Serbs

- 53% could not name one
- 15% could name three

Knowledge of abuses committed against Serbs

- 18% could not name one
- 46% named three

Who should make public information about Serb misdeeds? (multiple responses)

- 78% Witnesses
- 70% Politicians
- 21% TV presenters

It is important for local radio and television stations to start dealing with the search for truth regarding wartime abuses.

- 72% agreed

Other people should be treated with utmost caution.

- 64% agreed

The best way for Serbia to protect its interests is to join the European Union.

- 60% agreed

Albanians provoked the conflict in Kosovo.

- 81% agreed

The international community further inflamed the conflict in Kosovo.

- 70% agreed

Who is more responsible for Balkan disasters? (multiple responses)

- 55% United States
- 54% International business interests
- 45% International community
- 42% Slobodan Milosevic

Name the greatest defenders of the Serbian nation in the 1990s. (Seventy-five percent of those asked responded, some giving multiple spontaneous responses.)

- 42% Ratko Mladic
- 29% Radovan Karadzic
- 24% Zelko Raznatovic (“Arkan”)
- 17% Slobodan Milosevic

political interests (29.3 percent and 25.9 percent, respectively). And while some 81 percent of respondents agreed with the statement that “Albanians provoked the conflict in Kosovo,” 70 percent agreed that “the international community further inflamed the conflict.”



Balkan Truth Commissions

Bosnian and Serbian truth and reconciliation commissions will help to end the cycles of retribution that led to a decade of bloody wars in the Balkan region.

The work of truth and reconciliation commissions (TRCs) in Bosnia and Serbia will help to end the cycles of retribution and chauvinism that have brought so much destruction and death to the Balkan region, says **Neil J. Kritz**, director of the Rule of Law Program at the U.S. Institute of Peace.

The Bosnian parliamentary assembly is expected to debate legislation to establish that country's commission in the coming weeks. At a major conference in Sarajevo on May 11–12, Judge Claude Jorda, president of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, and Jacques Klein, special representative of the United Nations secretary general in Bosnia, strongly endorsed the truth commission idea. The Institute has played a leading role in fostering discussion of the Bosnian TRC in Bosnia over the last four years.

In Serbia, Yugoslav president Vojislav Kostunica recently established a truth commission and has already appointed members. Kritz, an expert on truth commissions, is advising officials and civic leaders in both countries on the subject. Lively debate is expected regarding the truth commissions. For example, Sonja Biserko, head of the Helsinki Committee for Human Rights in Serbia and a senior fellow at the U.S. Institute of Peace, has stated that significant changes are warranted in the composition and mandate of the Serbian commission for it to be a credible process.

Kritz recently attended a meeting on the Serbian commission held on May 18–20 in Belgrade, and the meeting on the Bosnian commission held in May in Sarajevo. The Institute cosponsored the Belgrade conference, which was organized by Serbia's independent Radio/TV B-92 and opened by President Kostunica. Serbian prime minister Zoran Djindjic and foreign minister Goran Svilanovic also spoke at the event. The results of a public opinion survey in Serbia, commissioned by the Institute of Peace, were made public at the conference. (See the story on page 6.)

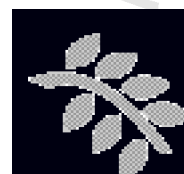
Kritz also is exploring the

relationship between the two truth commissions. "Both commissions will be addressing many of the same questions in establishing the facts with respect to abuses perpetrated during the recent wars," Kritz notes. "Collaboration between these two national bodies can build an important common understanding of their recent history. Conversely, the absence of cooperation can produce two radically different histories, which could reinforce nationalist views on all sides of the conflicts. As a result, we expect to play a continuing role in facilitating interplay between these two commissions over the next two to three years."

Kritz is advising on the relationship of the commissions to the Hague Tribunal as well. "It is important to emphasize that there is no inherent conflict between the work of the tribunal and the work of the commissions," Kritz concludes. "In contrast to a trial's focus on the specific crimes of perpetrators, truth commissions focus on the experience of victims. A truth commission also examines the broader context underlying events and examines the role of various elements in society that prepared the ground for violence—for example, the media, religious institutions, the government, and security forces."



Macedonian president Boris Trajkovski discussed his government's efforts to stop extremist Albanian terrorism and to create a "democratic state of individuals" at an Institute Current Issues Briefing on May 1.



ShortTakes

Kosovar Civic and Professional Leaders Build Skills

Thirty-three professional and civic leaders in Kosovo attended a U.S. Institute of Peace professional development workshop on “Meeting the Challenges of Reconstruction in a Multi-Ethnic Society” held at Camp Monteith, Kosovo, on April 7–10. **Curtis Morris**, program officer in the Training Program, planned the seminar. **George Ward**, director of the Training Program, former program officer **Robert Schoenhaus**, and consultants **David Steele** and **Rebecca Kilhefner** facilitated the event with support from the U.S. Army Task Force 2-6 at Camp Monteith.



ASEAN secretary general Rodolfo Severino discussed the current state of the Association of South East Asian Nations at an off-the-record Institute roundtable on May 23.

The participants—21 ethnic Albanians, 11 Serbs, and 1 ethnic Turk—represented the legal, business, educational, medical, agricultural, and infrastructure-related professions. During the workshop, they focused on building communication, decision-making, and related skills and participated in simulation exercises.

The training grew out of an Institute workshop for Kosovar professionals held at the same

location a year ago. That workshop, which had focused on possibilities for peaceful co-existence in Kosovo, led to discussions among participants about inter-ethnic cooperation on the basis of professional interests. For that purpose, they decided to form a nongovernmental organization (NGO), the Council of Professionals (CoP). In the final segment of the April workshop, participants met in problem-solving sessions aimed at setting goals and objectives for the CoP over the next one to three years. That workshop concluded with the formal launch of the CoP.

The Serb participants took a more active role in this year’s workshop, perhaps because violence in the area has decreased and they may feel more secure, Ward noted. “All of the seminar participants actively discussed the future of their region of Kosovo and seemed intellectually invested in progress,” he said.

“Our workshops at Camp Monteith are an example of the possibilities that can be unlocked through cooperation among institutions interested in peacebuilding. We’d like to offer these workshops to other professional groups in Kosovo.” After the training, the CoP moved into office spaces in Gnjilane/Gjilan provided by the U.S. Army, registered as an NGO with the UN Mission in Kosovo, and opened a bank account. The State Department’s Office in Pristina awarded the council a grant of \$16,000 to begin operations.

Faculty Development: Human Rights and Conflict Issues

In March and April, the Education Program conducted three

faculty development workshops on human rights and conflict issues. University of Northern Iowa faculty from 21 departments and programs participated in a three-day workshop on “Human Rights and Ethnic Conflict.” At Webster University in St. Louis, faculty from around the country joined a workshop on “Infusing Human Rights into the Undergraduate Curriculum.” A faculty workshop on “Ethnic Conflict, Accountability, and Reconciliation” at Drake University in Des Moines, Iowa, brought together faculty from around Iowa to explore the political, social, economic, and psychological implications of ethnic conflict.

In May, about 50 faculty members from Notre Dame, Purdue, and other Indiana institutions attended an Institute faculty workshop that explored the relationship between human rights and conflict management. The Institute’s Education Program put the program together jointly with the Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies at Notre Dame University.

Also in May, the Education and Research and Studies Programs collaborated with the U.S. Army War College, the U.S. Army Peacekeeping Institute, the Association of the U.S. Army, and Women in International Security (WIIS) in putting together a symposium on “Forcing Peace,” held in Carlisle, Penn. The symposium examined the role of coercion—military force, economic sanctions, political instruments—in bringing or keeping peace. Participants explored such questions as who decides that intervention is necessary, who carries out the intervention,

The Tragedy of Russia's Reforms

under what circumstances and using what tools, and how to construct a coordinated strategy.

International Civilian Police Training

More than 100 U.S. civilian police attended recent Institute training workshops focused on cross-cultural issues, problem-solving, and negotiation and mediation skills in preparation for assignment to UN peace operations in Bosnia, East Timor, and Kosovo. The Institute has been training civilian police for international assignments for several years. The workshops held in March and April were led by **Curtis Morris**, program officer in the Training Program.

Naval Justice School Focuses on Humanitarian and Peace Operations

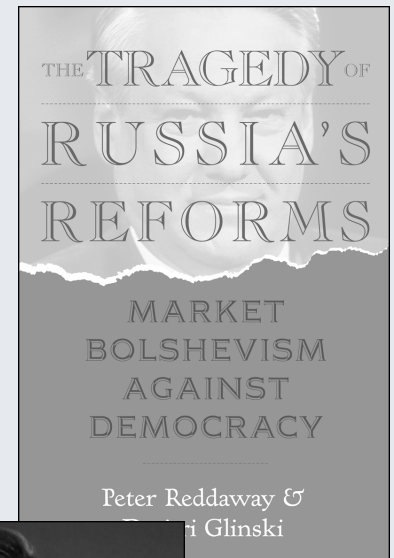
High-level foreign students attending a seminar on peacekeeping at the Naval Justice School in Newport, R.I., attended a four-day Institute seminar on conflict management skills for humanitarian and peace operations held in May. **Curtis Morris**, program officer in the Training Program, led the training team. Sixteen of the seventeen participants were foreign military officers and senior government officials, ranging in rank from lieutenant to general or the civilian equivalent and representing every continent.

Yeltsin deliberately emasculated Russia's emerging democracy by using authoritarian methods to impose a quasi-market system on the country, say the authors of a recent book.

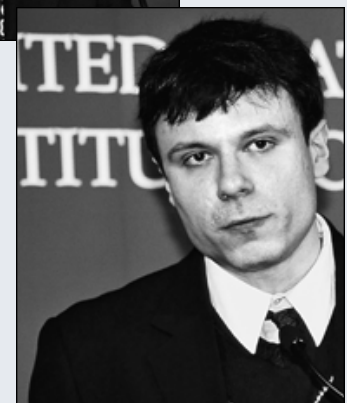
Former Russian president Boris Yeltsin deliberately thwarted Russia's emerging democracy through a policy of "market bolshevism"—the use of authoritarian measures to impose quasi-market institutions on Russia—argue Peter Reddaway and Dmitri Glin-ski, authors of *The Tragedy of Russia's Reforms: Market Bolshevism against Democracy*, published recently by the U.S. Institute of Peace Press. Yeltsin made the process irreversible when he dissolved the popularly elected Russian parliament by tank fire in 1993, the authors say: "From that time on, it was clear that Yeltsin's main goal was staying in power—at any cost."

Reddaway, professor of political science and international affairs at George Washington University and a senior fellow at the Institute of Peace in 1993–94, and Glin-ski, a senior research associate at the Russian Academy of Science's Institute of World Economy and International Relations, joined a panel of other Russia experts to discuss their book, prospects for Russia's future, and U.S. policy toward Russia at an Institute Current Issues Briefing held on March 8. A webcast of the meeting is available on the Institute's website at www.usip.org/oc/cibriefing/russiasfuture_cib.html.

In their book, Reddaway and Glin-ski argue that true democratic institution building could have taken hold in Russia if economic reform had been more gradual and the interests of Russia's middle class protected. "To create capitalism virtually from scratch in a few years was first and foremost culturally and politically impossible," Reddaway stressed at the briefing. Yeltsin corrupted the opposition to his "shock therapy" by bribing them with privileges and money. And he bought the support of the super wealthy, the so-called oligarchs, by letting them use "100 ingenious schemes—several hundred, probably—to plunder the state treasury," Reddaway said. This new form of tyranny left the Russian people powerless and poverty-stricken in a crime-ridden society.



Peter Reddaway (left) and Dmitri Glin-ski (below).



InstitutePeople

The Council on Foreign Relations has named **JON ALTERMAN**, program officer in the Research and Studies Program, as an international affairs fellow. Under the fellowship, he will work on Middle East issues in the U.S. government for one year. Alterman toured Jerusalem and Beirut in May as part of the U.S. Department of State's Speaker and Specialist Program, discussing "Stability and Change: The United States and the Middle East in the 21st Century." Alterman's op-ed on the Arab press appeared in the *Washington Post* in March, and his article on technology, modernization, and democratization in the Arab world appeared in *Middle East Insight* in May.

JUDY BARSALOU, director of the Grant Program, discussed the Arab-Israeli conflict at the Interfaith Coalition for Peace in Baltimore in May.

Information services librarian **JIM CORNELIUS** and computer systems librarian **ELLEN ENSEL** discussed the Institute's print and online products and services with a group of 25 overseas librarians from Africa, Europe, the Near East, the Newly Independent States, Latin America, and South and East Asia on May 22. The librarians are foreign nationals working in some of the 170 Information Resource Centers (IRCs) of the U.S. Department of State around the world.

PATRICK M. CRONIN, director of Research and Studies, presented a paper on "The Changing Strategic Environment in Northeast Asia and the Future of ROK-U.S. Relations" at the Korea Research Institute for Strategy in Seoul on

April 4. He delivered a paper on "Toward a Coordinated Strategy for Conflict Prevention" at a conference entitled "From UN to Civil Society," organized by the Government of Japan and held in Tokyo on March 13. On March 26, Cronin discussed "U.S.-China Relations" at a meeting of the Canadian Member Committee of the Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific and the Canada-China Business Council in Toronto.

WILLIAM M. DRENNAN, program officer in the Research and Studies Program, discussed "U.S. Foreign Policy in the New Millennium" in South Korea in April as part of the U.S. Department of State's Speaker and Specialist Program. In Pusan, Drennan met with members of the 21st Century Political Science Association, then lectured in Seoul at the Korean National Defense College, the Korea Institute for Defense Analyses, and the Korean Institute for National Unification and was interviewed on K-TV, the Korean government television channel.

The Institute welcomes **IN-TAEK HYUN**, an associate professor of political science at Korea University in Seoul, as an Institute guest scholar through September. Hyun is the author and editor of numerous books and articles, most on Korean and regional security issues, in both English and Korean. While at the Institute, he will conduct research on U.S.-South Korea relations.

Serbia's new government has appointed **VESNA PESIC**, a senior fellow in the Institute's Jennings Randolph Fellowship Program

in 1994-95, as ambassador to Mexico.

Guest Scholar **DANA PRIEST** received the 2001 Gerald R. Ford Award for Distinguished Defense Reporting for her series on the regional commanders-in-chief for the *Washington Post*.

The Institute is pleased to announce that former energy secretary and former ambassador to the United Nations **BILL RICHARDSON** is a nonresident senior fellow in its Jennings Randolph Fellowship Program. Richardson's fellowship project will focus on "Negotiating with the DPRK: the Energy Dimensions of U.S. Relations with North Korea." Before serving at the United Nations, Richardson was elected to Congress eight times to represent New Mexico's 3rd Congressional District—one of the most ethnically diverse in the country.

The Institute welcomes **DAVID SCHEFFER**, former ambassador-at-large for war crimes issues, as a senior fellow in the Jennings Randolph Fellowship Program. Scheffer's fellowship project will focus on "U.S. Engagement in the Development of International Criminal Tribunals and in Responding to Atrocities." He will be in residence at the Institute through February 2002. During his eight years in the Clinton administration, Scheffer negotiated the establishment of the International Criminal Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda and headed the U.S. delegation to the UN talks on the permanent International Criminal Court. He also worked on the creation of special courts of accountability in Cambodia and Sierra Leone.



ELAINE SCIOLINO, a senior fellow at the Institute in 1998–99, received the 2001 New York Public Library Helen Bernstein Award for Journalism for her book *Persian Mirrors: The Elusive Face of Iran* (Free Press, 2000). Sciolino, a reporter for the *New York Times*, completed the research and writing for the book as part of her fellowship project.

DANIEL SERWER, director of the Balkans Program, visited Macedonia in April to explore how his program might further promote the reconciliation of the Macedonian and Albanian populations. He met with government officials, political leaders, NGO leaders, and journalists. On June 5, he testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on “Macedonia and Balkans Stability.” In March, Serwer discussed the role of Albania in the Balkans—especially in regard to ethnic Albanian populations in Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, and Serbia—at the Institute for International Studies in Tirana, Albania. He also discussed how ethnic Albanians outside of Albania, as well as the non-Albanian governments in the region, might work together to foster democracy and stability in the region. On May 23, Serwer participated on a panel entitled “The Balkans and Future Transatlantic Responses—What Kind of Durable Peace?” at the National Defense University’s 2001 European Symposium.

DAVID SMOCK, director of the Religion and Peacemaking Initiative, discussed “Faith-Based Peacemaking” at the Conflict Prevention and Resolution Forum held in Washington, D.C., on April 10. The event was co-spon-

sored by the Center for Strategic and International Studies, the Council on Foreign Relations, the School of Advanced International Studies of Johns Hopkins University, and Search for Common Ground.

MARGARITA STUDEMEISTER, director of the Jeannette Rankin Library Program, and computer systems librarian **ELLEN ENSEL** dis-

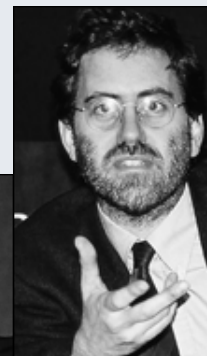
played Institute publications, demonstrated the Institute’s online resources, and discussed the library’s public services and future plans with nearly 120 librarians from across the country attending the International Development Information Resources Fair, hosted by the U.S. Agency for International Development Library in Washington, D.C., on January 16.

Catholic Peacemaking

Despite criticism in some quarters that the Roman Catholic Church did not contribute adequately to peacemaking at the time of the Holocaust and the genocide in Rwanda, the Catholic Church, both in the United States and worldwide, has an impressive record of peacemaking initiatives and accomplishments, notes a recent Institute Special Report, *Catholic Contributions to International Peace* (see page 12). The report is based on a February workshop on the subject, organized by **David R. Smock**, director of the Institute’s Religion and Peacemaking Initiative. Smock notes that a wide variety of religious organizations are making important contributions to international peacemaking. Their styles of work vary according to their theology and traditions. Earlier workshops had focused on Mennonite peacemaking and Jewish sources of conflict resolution.

Speakers at the February workshop included Rev. Drew Christiansen discussing Vatican peacemaking and the U.S. Catholic Conference, Rev. William Headley on Catholic Relief Services, and Andrea Bartoli on the lay organization Sant’Egidio. Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, former Institute board member and president emeritus of Notre Dame University, moderated the discussion.

The Catholic vision of peace comprises human rights, development, solidarity, and world order, but until recently has placed less emphasis on conflict resolution and transformation. Following Vatican II (1962–65), the establishment of bishops’ conferences throughout the world and the establishment of justice and peace commissions have enhanced the church’s ability to promote conflict resolution.



Andrea Bartoli



Rev. William Headley



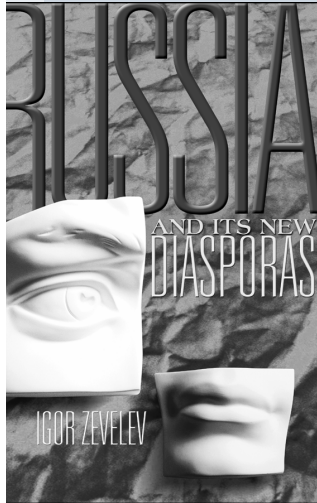
Rev. Theodore Hesburgh



Rev. Drew Christiansen

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Igor Zevelev

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