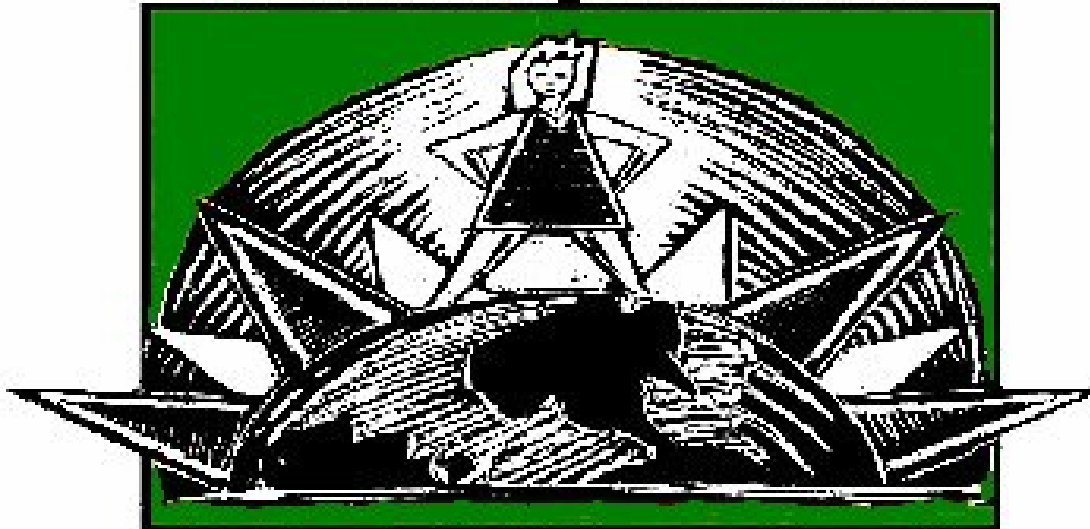


Transcending Boundaries



EnGendering Human Security

Ninth Annual Conference

University of Pittsburgh

Wesley W. Posvar Hall

April 2-3, 2004

Organized by:
The Agora

Association of Women in Public Health
Gender Action & Awareness in Policy (GAAP), CMU

Dear Conference Participant,

Transcending Boundaries: EnGendering Human Security (TBEHS), welcomes you to the third annual collaborative conference hosted by the Agora, an organization of the Graduate School of Public and International Affairs and the Association of Women in Public Health, an organization of the Graduate School of Public Health. We are building upon the resounding success of last year's conference, *Transcending Boundaries: From Empowerment to Activism*. By continuing the tradition of student-led conferences, which originated with the Women In Development Group at GSPIA in 1992, we hope future Transcending Boundaries Conferences will continue to be a well recognized and respected event held at the University of Pittsburgh.

Since October, a core group of dedicated graduate students have committed their time and energy to the conception of this conference. Our drive and advocacy efforts have solidified into a multi-disciplinary showcase of academic work, practitioner experience, and student research. TBEHS creates a forum for discussion about issues relating to human security among groups from diverse communities, disciplines, and backgrounds. As students, we believe that this conference fosters an environment for critical dialogue within our local and global communities. Furthermore, TBEHS provides an opportunity for students to gain valuable academic networking and professional experience in a conference setting.

TBEHS boasts an interactive dynamic by incorporating panel discussions, a roundtable with Dr. Sylvia Borzutzky, Dr. Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Dr. Gigi Kwik, Dr. Benoit Morel, workshops by Linda Babcock and Ron Porter, as well as an information fair involving local community organizations. We are also delighted to have Theresa Loar, the Interim Director of the Tahirih Justice Center, as our Keynote Speaker.

We sincerely appreciate the financial support from the University of Pittsburgh academic departments listed on page 29. We also recognize the valuable contributions of the presenters, discussants, and enthusiastic volunteers who have made this conference successful. This conference represents the culmination of active leaders at the University of Pittsburgh – a special thank you to the members of the TBEHS Steering Committee on page 28 and all of our volunteers. Thank you for your support and commitment.

On behalf of the Steering Committee, welcome to the Transcending Boundaries: EnGendering Human Security conference.

Valerie Hopkins, Vice President, The Agora
Faith Brebnor, President, Association of Women in Public Health

Table of Contents:

Welcome..... 2

Schedule at a Glance..... 4

Logistics at a Glance 6

Keynote Speaker, Theresa Loar..... 7

Friday Individual Panels

Reviving Traditional Handicrafts for Economic Development and Job Creation:
 Aswan, Egypt (Ehaab Abdou)..... 8

Globalization of Public Health: Supercourse (Faina Linkov) 9

Friday Skill-building Workshops:

Women Don’t Ask: Negotiation and the Gender Divide (Linda Babcock)..... 10

Facilitation (Ron Porter)..... 11

Saturday Human Security Roundtable

Facing the Human Security Challenges of the 21st Century 12

Saturday Panel Session One

Weapons and the Destruction of the Masses 14

Gearing Up for the Epidemic: HIV/AIDS Awareness Programming and
 Women’s Vulnerability Factors 15

Sustaining Life: Human Rights and Natural Resources 16

Saturday Panel Session Two

The Once and Future Plague: Africa’s HIV/AIDS Social Epidemic 17

A Call to Peace: Global Intervention in Conflict and Genocide..... 18

Laws of the Lands: Fostering Gender Equality Amid Cultural Diversity 19

Saturday Panel Session Three

New World Slavery: Child Labor and Human Trafficking 20

Women’s Movement: Female Status in a Changing World 21

Managing Violence and Conflict Through Civil Participation 22

Biographies of Panel Presenters..... 24

Conference Organizers..... 28

Steering Committee..... 28

Conference Sponsors 29

at a glance
Schedule

Friday April 2, 2004

11:30 am – 12:00 p.m.	Conference Registration	University Club
12:00 – 2:00 p.m.	Keynote Luncheon: Theresa Loar Interim Director of the Tahirih Justice Center	University Club
2:15 – 2:50 p.m.	Individual Panels	
	• Ehaab Abdou, Fat’het Kheir	3J12 WWPH
	• Faina Linkov, NIH funded Supercourse	3N51 WWPH
3:00 – 4:30 p.m.	Skill-building Workshops	
	• Linda Babcock, Don’t Ask: Negotiation and the Gender Divide	3J12 WWPH
	• Ron Porter, Facilitation	3S07 WWPH
4:35 – 5:15 p.m.	Refreshments	Registration area (3rd Floor Posvar)

at a glance
Schedule

Saturday April 3, 2004

8:30 -- 9:00 a.m.	Breakfast	Registration area (3rd Floor, Posvar)
9:00 am -- 10:30 a.m.	Panel Session One	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weapons and the Destruction of the Masses • Gearing Up for the Epidemic: HIV/AIDS Awareness Programming and Women's Vulnerability Factors • Sustaining Life: Human Rights and Natural Resources 	<p>3J12 WWPH 3S07 WWPH 3N51 WWPH</p>
10:35 am -- 12:05 p.m.	Human Security Roundtable: Facing the Human Security Challenges of the 21st Century	5J53 WWPH
12:10 -- 1:10 p.m.	Lunch	Registration area
1:10 — 2:00 p.m.	Information Fair with local community organizations	Registration area
2:05 — 3:35 p.m.	Panel Session Two	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Once and Future Plague: Africa's HIV/AIDS Social Epidemic • A Call to Peace: Global Intervention in Conflict and Genocide • Laws of the Lands: Fostering Gender Equality Amid Cultural Diversity 	<p>3J12 WWPH 3S07 WWPH 3N51 WWPH</p>
3:40 – 5:10 p.m.	Panel Session Three	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New World Slavery: Child Labor and Human Trafficking • Women's Movement: Female Status in a Changing World • Managing Violence and Conflict Through Civil Participation 	<p>3J12 WWPH 3S07 WWPH 3N51 WWPH</p>
5:10 - 6:00 p.m.	Refreshments/Wrap-up	Registration area

at a glance

logistics

Rooms

All the rooms used at this conference are located in Wesley W. Posvar Hall. Panel sessions are held on the 3rd floor of Posvar Hall. A map of the 3rd floor is provided below with the rooms marked. The roundtable is located on the 5th floor of Posvar Hall. Signs will be posted to direct you to the room.

Lunch

The Keynote Luncheon will be on Friday, April 2nd at the University Club. Lunch on Saturday will be held at the Registration area on the 3rd floor of Posvar Hall.

Breaks

Beverages and water will be available at the Registration area throughout the day. If you are interested in other beverages or snacks, please refer to the section on Einstein Brothers Bagels below.

Restrooms

There are several restrooms located in the building. A map showing the restrooms is provided below.

Phones

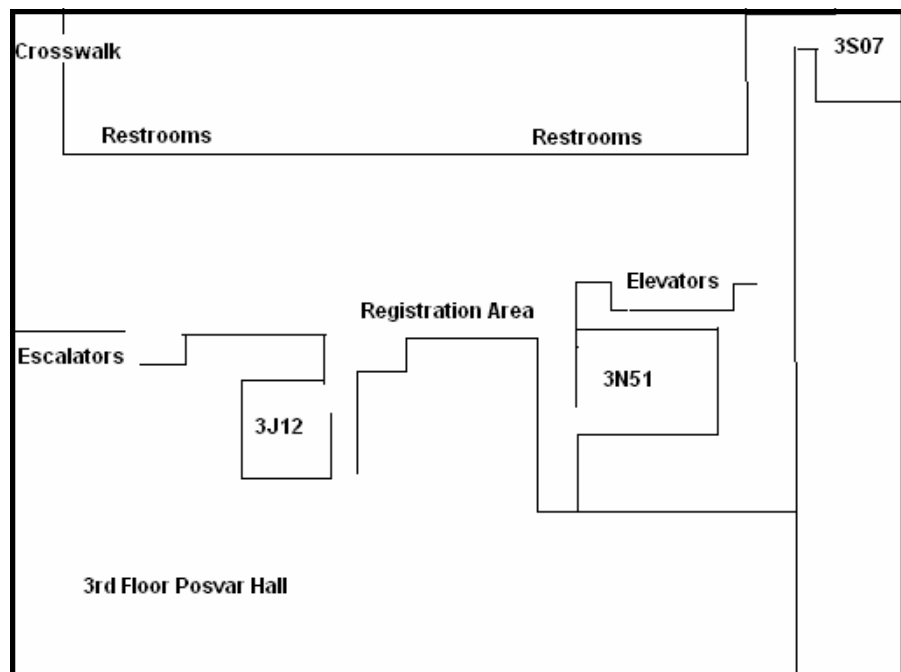
Telephones are located on the first floor next to the Economics Library and the elevators. The library is located near the bottom of the escalators.

ATM

An ATM machine is located across the street from Posvar Hall. You can reach the ATM via the closed crosswalk located on the third floor of this building. Follow the crosswalk and as you come outside, cross to the silver doors and enter. The ATM is located just inside the doors.

Einstein Brothers Bagels

On the second floor of this building is a small deli with snacks, sandwiches and a variety of hot and cold beverages.



Keynote Speaker

Theresa Loar
Interim Director of the Tahirih Justice Center

Friday April 2, 2004

University Club

1:00 - 2:00 p.m.

Theresa Loar is an international policy advisor who has worked at the highest levels of the US Government to promote and protect women's human rights. Her experience includes executive level diplomatic positions in the White House and the U.S. Department of State as advisor to First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton and Secretary of State Madeleine Albright on international women's issues. In addition, Ms. Loar co-founded an international nongovernmental organization to support women's leadership in building strong democracies and vibrant economies around the world.

As founding President of Vital Voices Global Partnership from 2001 to 2004, Ms. Loar developed a Global Leadership Institute in partnership with Georgetown University to provide training to more than 500 emerging women leaders from 25 countries. This training strengthened the capacity of women around the world to take their place in shaping the future of their country, from those fighting for the right to vote in Kuwait, to standing up to stop human trafficking in Russia, to finding their voice in the post-Taliban Afghanistan.

In the U.S. government, Ms. Loar co-founded and directed the President's Interagency Council on Women, a task force to develop programs and policies for women as a follow up to the 1995 United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing. She directed the U.S. government policy planning and participation in the Beijing conference and led U.S. delegations to a number of international conferences on women and diplomacy.

Through the President's Council on Women from 1995-2000, Ms. Loar helped to create a number of programs including the Vital Voices Democracy Initiative, a private public partnership which generated over \$20 million in projects to support a global network of women democracy builders. She was also instrumental in the U.S. government campaign to combat human trafficking which led to the passage of the groundbreaking anti-trafficking legislation which President Clinton signed into law in October 2000.

As Senior Coordinator for International Women's Issues at the Department of State from 1996 to 2001, Ms. Loar worked closely with Secretary Albright on the groundbreaking efforts to integrate the advancement of women into U.S. foreign policy. She began her work on women's human rights just a few days after the Taliban moved into the capital of Afghanistan in October 1996. She was a forceful advocate for the US government policy to promote and protect the human rights of Afghan women and girls suffering under the oppressive regime of the Taliban.

Ms. Loar served overseas in diplomatic posts in Mexico and South Korea. Prior to her diplomatic career, she was an entrepreneur and advertising executive in New York, responsible for such award winning campaigns as Wendy's International's "Where's the Beef?" She is a 1976 graduate of Rutgers College in New Jersey and lives outside Washington, DC with her husband and sons.

Individual Panels

Reviving Traditional Handicrafts for Economic Development and Job Creation: Aswan, Egypt

Ehaab Abdou, Fat'het Kheir

Friday April 2, 2004

Room: 3J12 WWPH

2:15 – 2:50 p.m.

This presentation will provide a brief update about an ambitious summer mission taken by a group of dedicated Egyptian volunteers to Aswan. Through a University of Pittsburgh Nationality Rooms award, supplemented by a Transcending Boundaries conference 2003 grant, the Cairo-based Fat'het Kheir NGO was able to send a team of 5 volunteers, including Ehaab Abdou, on a mission to Aswan, the southern-most city of Egypt in July 2003. The NGO was also later able to hire a short-term consultant for this purpose. Going to Aswan, the team had several objectives. The main objective was to replicate the Fat'het Kheir unique model in Aswan, to mobilize local youth and channel their energies positively towards their community's development.

Over the span of 10 days, the team was able to meet with more than 25 local organizations, in addition to community leaders, villagers and artisans. All these efforts were then topped with a one-day workshop that the team organized in the Convention Center of Aswan. There were more than 50 participants, including NGO activists, handicraft artisans, local community leaders, media, and government officials.

As a result of this extremely successful mission, the project "Reviving Traditional Handicrafts for Economic Development and Job Creation" is currently being managed under the joint sponsorship of the Cairo-based Fat'het Kheir and the Nahdet El-Mahrousa NGOs', and is building on the summer mission towards concrete results. The Cairo team continues to liaise closely with the Aswan team through field visits and continuous communication to build on the prospects of replicating the Fat'het Kheir model there.

About Fat'het Kheir

Fat'het Kheir, a unique Egyptian NGO, established back in April 1999 is one of the first organizations in the world to run a micro-loans program for poor women based on volunteers and local funding. The NGO aims to empower women through providing economic opportunities, among other services, in one of Cairo's poorest neighborhoods. In 2003, it received the Middle East "institutional leader" award by the Johns Hopkins University Nonprofit Research Project. For more information please visit: www.fathetkheir.org.



Individual Panels

Globalization of Public Health: Supercourse

Faina Linkov

Friday April 2, 2004

Room: 3N51 WWPH

2:15 – 2:50 p.m.

Women's health is a serious concern world wide. Improved information exchange is the most cost effective means to improve Women's health. There needs to be access to high quality epidemiological educational data and information as to how best to do research for public health professionals and instructors world wide. Existing Internet materials on the epidemiology of women's health are poorly organized, their scientific quality is questionable, and they are often difficult to obtain due to high cost.

The NIH funded Supercourse project (www.pitt.edu/~super1) is a collection of over 1600 lectures on public health, prevention, and Internet, targeting the teacher vs. the student. It is being developed by over 13000 faculty from 151 countries who are sharing for free their best lectures. Women's health Supercourse network is currently being developed in order to foster the exchange of high quality prevention information and to create a trusted source of epidemiological information in the area of women's health. At least 80 Supercourse lectures are dedicated to the topic of women's health and this number continues to grow.

Supercourses are aiming to close the digital divide through the development of low bandwidth lectures, opening mirrored servers in the developing countries, distribution of Supercourse CDs, and networking public health professionals from across the world. Quality control mechanisms of the lectures are developed based on an open peer-review system Statistical Quality Control originally developed by Deming for Industry.

Inadequate women's health information exchange among health professionals may lead to poorly trained public health and medical students, inadequate prevention systems, and ultimately sicker women. Global, low cost, low bandwidth, high impact projects like Supercourse are needed to improve women's health world wide.

Skill-Building Workshops

Linda C. Babcock is the James M. Walton Professor of Economics and the former Acting Dean at

Women Don't Ask: Negotiation and the Gender Divide

Linda Babcock

This workshop has two goals. The first goal is to identify the internal and external constraints that hold women back from negotiating for what they want. We will explore the gender differences in how people decide whether or not to negotiate and gender differences in negotiation outcomes. We will discuss how these differences are created by societal pressures on women. The second goal is to learn strategies that can help women be more effective in reaching their objectives and to think about how society can change to break down the barriers that limit women's success. The workshop will be a mixture of presentations, discussion, and role-playing negotiation exercises.

Friday April 2, 2004

Room: 3J12 WWPH

3:00 – 4:30 p.m.

Carnegie Mellon University's H. John Heinz III School of Public Policy and Management. Dr. Babcock's degrees include a BA in Economics from the University of California at Irvine and an MA and Ph.D. in Economics from the University of Wisconsin at Madison. She has received numerous research grants from the National Science Foundation and has been a visiting professor at the University of Chicago's Graduate School of Business, the Harvard Business School, and the California Institute of Technology. She has served on the National Science Foundation's review panel for economics and serves on the Russell Sage Foundation's Behavioral Economics Roundtable. In 1991 she received the Heinz School's Emil Limbach Award and in 2001 she received the Heinz School's Martcia Wade Award, both for teaching excellence.

Dr. Babcock's research is conducted at the interface between economics and psychology. In her work she explores the causes of impasses in negotiations and the way that negotiators process information. Her research has appeared in the most prestigious economics, industrial relations, and law journals, including the *American Economic Review*, the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, *The Journal of Economic Perspectives*, *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, *Industrial Relations*, and the *Journal of Legal Studies*. She provides negotiation expertise to numerous public sector, not-for-profit organizations, and private sector organizations.

Her newest research area is on women and negotiation. She has just completed a book (*Women Don't Ask: Negotiation and the Gender Divide*, with Sara Laschever, Princeton University Press, Fall 2003) in which she documents that women are much less likely than men to initiate negotiations for what they want. Exploring this little-known social phenomenon, her book examines the social forces that have created this problem and recommends ways in which women—and society—can change.

Skill-Building Workshops

Facilitation

Ron Porter

Friday April 2, 2004

Room: 3S07 WWPH

3:00 – 4:30 p.m.

Founder and President of RDP Consulting Services in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Ron Porter is an internationally recognized consultant, facilitator, trainer, and speaker whose expertise focuses on developing strategies to address complex issues of racial, ethnic, and cultural diversity in the workplace and the classroom. His firm designs structural programs that link diverse segments within communities, schools, business organizations, government, and non-profit organizations. The firm also works extensively with educators in public schools to increase understanding of diversity and develop strategies to improve educational outcomes for all students.

Ron is a frequent speaker at conferences locally, nationally, and internationally on issues related to ethnic, cultural, and racial diversity. He has spoken at conferences in England, Ghana, South Africa, and Ethiopia. As an adjunct instructor of multicultural management at Carnegie Mellon University's Heinz School of Public Policy and Management, Ron is serving in his tenth year of teaching the course Managing in a Multicultural Society.

Prior to founding his company in 1984, Ron spent 17 years as a corporate human resources professional. Key management positions included Vice President of Warner Cable Corporation of Pittsburgh, Manager of Headquarters' Personnel for Allegheny International Corporation, and Supervisor of Professional Employment and Manager of Occupational Training for Westinghouse Electric Corporation East Pittsburgh Divisions.

Ron serves on numerous boards including the Pressley Ridge Schools; Red Cross of Southwest Pennsylvania; Transitional Services, Inc.; African American Chamber of Commerce; Conflict Resolution Center International; and the Pittsburgh Branch NAACP. Ron also volunteers his time to bring together individuals from diverse sectors of Pittsburgh's community to generate, refine, and implement solutions to the problem of youth violence.

Ron holds a B.S. degree in Education from Millersville (PA) University and is a graduate of the Pittsburgh Public Schools. He is married and has two grown sons.

Human Security Roundtable

Facing the Human Security Challenges of the 21st Century

Panelists:

- Dr. Linda Christiansen-Ruffman- Canadian Feminist Alliance for International Action
- Dr. Benoit Morel, Carnegie Mellon University, Engineering and Public Policy
- Dr. Gigi Kwik- University of Pittsburgh, Center for Biosecurity, Maryland

Saturday April 3, 2004

Room: 5J53 WWPH

10:35 a.m. -- 12:05 p.m.

Moderator: Dr. Silvia Borzutzky,
Carnegie Mellon University

Dr. Linda Christiansen-Ruffman Canadian Feminist Alliance for International Action

Linda Christiansen-Ruffman is Professor of Sociology at Saint Mary's University in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada and has been an initiator of Women's Studies at her university and of an inter-university Graduate program in Halifax. She has been led the Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women (CRIAW), the Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association (CSAA), WISISA, the Women in Society Research Committee of the International Sociological Association (ISA) (1990-1994) and been an executive member of the ISA for two terms (1994-2002). During the 1990s, she represented the ISA at the United Nations and was active in the women's caucus at the World Summit for Social Development and the economic justice caucus at the Fourth World Conference in Beijing. She relates any effectiveness she has had in these national and international fora with her grounding in women's organisations in her community, including CRIAW-Nova Scotia, Nova Scotia Voice of Women (for Peace), Nova Scotia Women's FishNet, Feminists for a Just and Equitable Public Policy and REST, Residential Environmental Security Today. She has been on the steering committee of the Canadian Feminist Alliance for International Action (FAFIA) since 2001.

Dr. Benoît Morel

Carnegie Mellon University

Born in France (near Paris), Dr. Morel carried from birth two citizenships (French and Swiss). He became an American in 2001. Dr. Morel received a Ph D. in theoretical physics at the University of Geneva in Switzerland in high energy physics. His post-doctoral career in theoretical physics took him to Harvard (2years) and Caltech (2 years). Dr. Morel then received a fellowship to go to Stanford to become a "science fellow" in the Center for International Security and Arms Control. From Stanford, Dr. Morel joined the faculty of Carnegie Mellon, where he teaches today. Dr. Morel has worked in a variety of aspects of security: nuclear proliferation, military technology, biological weapons, chemical weapon conventions and cyber security.

Dr. Gigi Kwik

Biosecurity Center of the University of Pittsburgh

Gigi Kwik, Ph.D., an immunologist, is a Fellow at the Biosecurity Center of University of Pittsburgh at UPMC and an Assistant Professor at University of Pittsburgh. Dr. Kwik is the lead researcher on a Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI) funded project to discover what biological scientists, the institutions they work within, and government can do to constrain malevolent applications of biological research and development, without unduly encumbering the pursuit of biotechnology for beneficent ends. Dr. Kwik was a founding member of the UPMC Biosecurity Center, and prior to joining the faculty there in 2003, was a Fellow at the Johns Hopkins University Center for Civilian Biodefense Strategies, where she joined in 2001. From 2000-2001 Dr. Kwik was a National Research Council Postdoctoral Associate at the United States Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases (USAMRIID) in Fort Detrick, Maryland.

Moderator

Dr. Silvia Borzutzky

Carnegie Mellon University, Department of Social & Decision Sciences

Dr. Borzutzky is an Associate Teaching Professor at Carnegie Mellon University in the Department of Social & Decision Sciences and the Heinz School. Her research interests have two major foci: Social security policies and human rights issues. Dr. Borzutzky has been studying politics and social security policies and politics in South America for the past 20 years. From her standpoint, social policies are just an expression of the political system that created the policies and she is interested in looking at the political processes that generates the policies, as well as their impact on the society. Her forthcoming book on Chile discusses Chilean politics and social security policies in the 20th Century. She is currently researching President Bush's proposal to partially privatize social security in the US and the lessons that US policymakers can learn from the Chilean experience. She is also working on human rights issues in South America with a special focus on the role of the judiciary during the transition to democracy and to the protection of individual rights.

Weapons and the Destruction of the Masses

Saturday April 3, 2004

Session One: 9:00 -- 10:30 a.m.

Room: 3J12 WWPH

Discussant: Daniel H. Simpson, *Associate Editor,*
Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

The Continued Presence of Landmines: A Bosnia-Herzegovina Case Study

Whitney McIntyre

In this presentation, facts of landmines, specifically in the case Bosnia-Herzegovina, will be discussed. We will review the creation, use, and implications of landmines on societies and governments, as well as the efforts put forth to ban these dangerous armaments. This topic goes much further than Bosnia, as there are landmines buried in over 80 countries around the world, and they affect the lives of these countries' citizens on a daily basis.

India and Pakistan: What are the peacekeeping options?

Andre Ashley, Janean Fazio, Mattias R. Fenton

Since their partitioning in 1947 India and Pakistan have fought three wars and there have been a multitude of crises which have nearly led to open conflict. Both have also been nuclear powers since the mid-80's and prevention of conflict remains of the utmost importance for the region as well as for the world. The presentation will examine the contemporary and prospective conflict situation in the South Asian continent. Peacemaking and peacekeeping strategies undertaken to date will be assessed and the presentation will identify policy goals which the U.S. and/or other major powers or institutional actors should seek to achieve in this situation. A recommended approach to achieve these policy ends will be the final component of the analysis.

The Viability of a Nonproliferation regime in the 21st century

Mardann Olsen

This paper discusses the continued viability and efficacy of the international arms control regime and the future policy implications that such a regime would have. The path of international cooperation, of a multilateral undertaking to reduce and eliminate weapons of mass destruction is not only the desirable outcome but is also strongly advocated by many of the world's preeminent military and political powers. "The non-proliferation regime is...much more than a sum of pieces of paper. It is a series of agreements that...capture the political reality of the time and are enforced by the collective political will of the participants."

¹ Cirincione, Joseph. *Deadly Arsenals: Tracking Weapons of Mass Destruction*. With Jon B. Wolfsthal and Miriam Rajkumar. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington, D.C. 2002. pg.3.

Gearing Up for the Epidemic: HIV/AIDS Awareness Programming and Women's Vulnerability Factors

Saturday April 3, 2004

Session One: 9:00 -- 10:30 a.m.

Room: 3S07 WWPH

Discussant: Martha Terry, *Senior Research Associate, Behavioral and Community Health Services, University of Pittsburgh*

Why Are Standard Prevention Messages Failing Disadvantaged Communities?

Jaime Nguyen, MD, MS

Gay men and/or men having sex with men (MSM) were one of the few communities capable of reverse the trend of HIV infection. Most have attributed this success to safer sex messages promoted by health education programs. This appeared to be the panacea for HIV/AIDS. However, the rate of HIV/AIDS continues to rise worldwide. Females comprise a fast growing segment. Among women in the US, African-American and Hispanic women account for more than three-fourths (78%) of AIDS cases. Why is this safer sex message not reaching these populations?

The HIV Epidemic & Human Trafficking in Asia

Phi Huynh Do, MD

Issue: Women in the South are disproportionately affected by HIV. Existing prevention messages do not incorporate social, economic and gender disparities.

Study/Project: The Mekong Delta is a rural region in South Vietnam. Poverty is fueling prostitution. Many young women and girls are trafficked to brothels in Cambodia and get infected with HIV. Infection rates have steadily risen. The author will present a community-based project in Can Tho and suggest some ways to spread awareness and empower women.

Conclusion: It is important to mobilize the community and establish multisectoral partnerships policies to achieve the highest rate of sustainability for HIV/AIDS programs and policies.

Food Security & the HIV/AIDS Epidemic in Lesotho

Phamotse Ntleu

Issues: Lesotho is a small low-income country in Southern Africa. Currently up to 36 percent of adults live with HIV. Drought-induced famine, unequal power relations between genders, unemployment, promiscuity and cross-border migrations have been vulnerability factors. Women in mono-parental families must often rely on survival sex.

Study/Project: Development for Peace Education (DPE), our NGO, works with men to promote safer sex and helps women with lobbying and small income-generating projects.

Conclusion: Food security, poverty reduction, legal empowerment of women, and building-up the capacity of local NGOs are essential.

Sustaining Life: Human Rights and Natural Resources

Saturday April 3, 2004

Session One: 9:00 -- 10:30 a.m.

Room: 3N51 WWPH

Discussant: Paul Nelson, *Director of International Development Division (GSPIA), University of Pittsburgh*

Water's Influence on Israel's Territorial Expansion

Brant Hahn

Claims abound that water motivations were behind Israel's territorial expansion. This paper examines the wars started by Israel and the territory captured for possible water influences. The paper finds that Israel did not start any war or capture territory based on exclusively water concerns. Rather, the motivating factor for Israel's seizure of territory was physical security concerns, not water security. This finding does not imply that the release of the remaining territories will not be influenced by water security concerns. The conclusion of this paper hypothesizes the role that water security will play in the return of these territories.

Indigenous Rights Confront Environmental Concerns

Nathan Shaffer

This paper reviews the current situation in the Mexican state of Chiapas, focusing on the security of bio-diversity and indigenous peoples. Intergovernmental trade agreements (NAFTA) and traditional class struggles further poverty by inundating markets with cheap grain from the U.S, forcing subsistence farmers from their land. The government is primarily concerned with resource extraction. Corporations pirate biodiversity from the region without compensating the people or government. Environmentalists are often at odds with indigenous activists. Through increasing the value of biodiversity to local people and redistributing ranch lands to poor farmers, economic and environmental security might be realized.

On Security, Water, Rights and Life Altering Decisions: A Qualitative Study on Adult Female Immigrants from Israel

Joy Braunstein

Israel is a semi-arid to arid, has a Jewish-religious legal system that downplays equal rights for women, and realizes continuous physical security threats. The country also faces environmental stresses caused by pollution, population growth, settlement patterns, and an emphasis on water-intensive agriculture and industry. Thus, living conditions for its female population appear tenuous. This raises the question of what role Jewish female emigrants perceive *water security* and *women's rights* playing in their decision to leave their homes and lives in Israel. Consequently, based on data gathered through qualitative research, this paper will explore these connections.

The Once and Future Plague: Africa's HIV/AIDS Social Epidemic

Saturday April 3, 2004

Session Two: 2:05 – 3:35 p.m.

Room: 3J12 WWPH

Discussant: Buba Misawa, *Professor of Political Science, Washington and Jefferson College*

Ethnographic Evaluation of an HIV/AIDS Program in Tanzania, Africa.

Faith Brebnor

HIV/AIDS is now an epidemic in Africa. There are approximately 40 million HIV/AIDS cases worldwide, of which 28.9 million are in Africa. Tanzania has 1.5 million cases. To combat HIV/AIDS, the Kagera Zone AIDS Control Project in Nyakahanga, Tanzania was created. This presentation presents the findings and recommendations of the qualitative evaluation of this project done during the summer of 2003. The findings were positive given the financial constraints of the KZACP. One major recommendation is to have male centered, peer education programs within the community. The rationale and specifics of implementing this program will also be presented.

AIDS as a Human Security Threat in Africa: The Economic Consequences

William Strachan

This paper is meant to introduce the concept of "Human Security" and its application to the particular issue of the AIDS pandemic in Africa both in human and economic terms. Three economic elements will be examined. First, the microeconomic sector composed of individual entrepreneurs and the labor that provides the foundation for any society's well being. Second, the market sector consisting of the economic elements that produce the goods and services within a society. Finally, the macroeconomic aggregate which is the future of the countries of Africa.

Generic HIV Drugs for Sub-Saharan Africa: Corporate America versus National Security

James Ricci

Since its discovery over 20 years ago, HIV/AIDS has killed 22 million people worldwide with 40 million people currently inflected. These numbers are expected to grow without intervention. However, Sub-Saharan Africa, home to the largest percentage of actual and expected HIV/AIDS cases, does not have the capital or infrastructure to combat this disease. While no vaccination for HIV/AIDS exists, prescription drugs exist to slow the effects of the disease and improve the quality of life for those inflected. This paper examines why the American pharmaceutical industry made cheap versions of HIV/AIDS drugs available to sub-Saharan Africa countries.

A Call to Peace: Global Intervention in Conflict and Genocide

Saturday April 3, 2004

Room: 3S07 WWPH

Session Two: 2:05 – 3:35 p.m.

Discussant: Simon Reich, *Director of the Ford Institute for Human Security, University of Pittsburgh*

Towards Defining Intrastate Conflict

Ian Boyd

Policymakers need narrowly defined levels of intrastate conflict to guide them toward proportional response. Too often intervention is misguided by inaccurate assessment of the intensity of conflict. Policy decisions are often made under the influence of special interest, inaccurate or inadequate information, and emotional response. These factors may all lead to insufficient response such as in the case of Rwanda or excessive response such as in the case of Iraq in 2003. To alleviate this policymakers must subscribe to a universal definition of intrastate conflict that discounts much of the emotion and guess work. This paper suggests that division of conflicts into the categories of civil unrest and civil war with attention paid throughout to empirical findings as well as to the crime of genocide will yield the best result.

Somalia: Conflict and Peace in a Stateless Geography

Stephanie Mlynar

Somalia is an often forgotten territory of statelessness and conflict. Since the late 1970s, it had been defined by repression, war and violence. While attracting brief attention in the early 90s, it has generally been ignored and, for over a decade, has had no legitimate state or government apparatus. Various peace negotiations have been attempted but have been largely violated by competing sides. A new effort is currently underway which seems likely to fall into the common path of reversion to violence.

Genocide and the United States' Response in the 1990s

Mardann Olsen

“More than a crime against any particular people, genocide is the ultimate crime against humanity because it violates the rights of individuals *and* of the group *and* of all humankind, simultaneously.” Over the past ten years, numerous cases of ethnic conflict and gross violations of human rights have occurred all over the world with little or no reaction from the United States. This piece will determine the conditions under which the United States intervenes when genocide is occurring. Through the chosen study of events in Bosnia, Rwanda, and Kosovo it will identify the specific pressures that the United States’ government was surrounded by in each case.

Laws of the Lands: Fostering Gender Equality Amid Cultural Diversity

Saturday April 3, 2004

Room: 3J12 WWPH

Session Two: 2:05 – 3:35 p.m.

Discussant: Thomas Haase, *Doctoral Student (GSPIA), University of Pittsburgh*

A Theoretical Comparison of Gender Equity Law in the United States and China

Jacob Simon

The cultural and philosophical regimes that illuminate legal systems must be examined to see how they can effectuate social change. Equality mandates that an individual engage in self-development pursuant to participation in public life. Law must adapt to the divergent needs of all individuals, regardless of gender, to effectuate gender equity. American law, with its more flexible and individualistic outlook, is better able to adapt to the intrinsic demands of specific women than Chinese law. Ultimately, however, the goals of gender equity will not be effectuated via the operation of law, but rather via equality manifest in interpersonal relations.

“Say No!” Empowering Widows in Rural Kenya to protect themselves against *wife inheritance*

Leonora A. Kivuva

This presentation depicts both the struggles of rural women in some communities in Kenya with the practice of wife inheritance, and what can be done through women’s groups to alleviate the problem and in turn empower women to shun the practice. I have defined wife inheritance and the areas where it is practiced most in Kenya, the reasons for its persistence, reasons why it is now a matter of concern and what the women’s groups can do to empower women to say no. I have developed a model that I think can help rural women groups target widows with more success than is being experienced now.

Health Disparities and Physician Bias: The Potential Impact on the African-American Birth Experience

Laura Rosas

The past twenty years have seen many cases of maternal – fetal conflict. These cases document forced cesarean sections and blood transfusions where pregnant women have been literally strapped down with leather restraints. Ironically, the legal theory that courts rely on in granting orders of forced treatment is the state’s role in protecting potential life as expounded in *Roe v. Wade*.

African-American women, who disproportionately experience racism, poverty, and health disparities, may be more likely to be effected by this phenomena as well. To date there has been little research into African-American birth experience and the maternal fetal conflict.

New World Slavery: Child Labor and Human Trafficking

Saturday April 3, 2004

Room: 3J12 WWPH

Session Two: 3:40 – 5:10 p.m.

Discussant: Lance Hampton, *Doctoral Student (GSPIA), University of Pittsburgh*

The New Slave Trade: Sex Trafficking as a Response to Economic Instability within East Europe

Lisa Berardi

Eastern Europe's transition to democracy proved to be a tumultuous one, paved with economic hardships, political instability, and for some countries, bloody civil wars. Out of this turmoil emerged a new kind of slave trade; a trade that epitomizes the resentment and despair felt by a region of individuals attempting to make a better life for themselves under their own "liberated" government. Hundreds of thousands of women from across Central and Eastern Europe have been scammed into one of the fastest growing, most profitable crime syndicates in the world: women trafficking in the sex industry. This paper will look at the act of women trafficking within Eastern Europe, the causes of trafficking, effective responses to this phenomenon, and finally will establish a link between trafficking and economic development within East Europe.

Child Labor in Asia: Does GDP per capita Matter?

Vera Achvarina

This paper suggests that a commonly stated relationship between child labor ratios and GDP per capita is not convincing in Asian countries. The paired case studies approach was used to assess the explanatory power of other common factors believed to facilitate child labor. The results suggest that none of them is as strongly correlated with child labor as a social security system quality in a particular country. A causal relationship between the two variables is proposed in the paper. Improvements in the social security systems are thus recommended to policy makers committed to alleviate child labor problem in Asia.

A Citizen's Role in the Prevention of Human Trafficking

Martin Greenberg

The presenter considers the important role that volunteer police may play in the prevention of human trafficking and worker exploitation. Since World War II, many opportunities have existed to foster this vital role for concerned citizens. The present era is no exception. The ideal contained in Article I of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) that "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights" is emphasized. The presenter defines volunteer police as authorized permanent groups that undertake one or more police functions in an overt manner for little or no salary. Attention is given to the various types of existing human slavery (e.g., contract, chattel, etc.), recent federal legislation regarding modern day forms of slavery, and the role citizens may play in the prevention of human trafficking. Such a role can be augmented through the establishment of volunteer police units in to order to assist various federal agencies with the use of new hotlines and the enforcement of the laws designed to protect workers from exploitation. Volunteers can be sent for extra training in much the same way as the National FBI Academy provides extra training for local police.

Women's Movement: Female Status in a Changing World

Saturday April 3, 2004

Room: 3S07 WWPH

Session Three: 3:40 – 5:10 p.m.

Discussant: Jennifer Baldwin, *Graduate Student,*
University of Pittsburgh

Gender-based Violence in Refugee Camps: The Situation of Bhutanese Refugee Women in Nepal

Dagmar Ruehrig

From the 12 million refugees worldwide approximately 80 percent are women and children, and they are among the world's most vulnerable populations. Gender-based violence has become a weapon of war. But even when women and children reach a refugee camp they are by far not secure. Bhutanese refugee women have been living in camps in Nepal for over a decade. They have reported domestic violence, rape, sexual assault, polygamy, trafficking and child marriage, in access to humanitarian aid. The camp management has failed to provide a secure environment for them. The personal insecurity that those women and children are facing reflects a widespread problem among all refugees living in camps worldwide.

Empowerment of Guatemalan Refugee Women

Hanne Muller

The armed conflict in Guatemala, one of the longest uninterrupted civil wars in Latin America, had dire consequences: an estimated 200,000 people killed or disappeared, more than one million people internally displaced and an estimated 100,000 refugees in neighboring countries. Assisted by UNHCR and international NGOs in refugee camps in Mexico, Guatemalan refugee women experienced a considerable empowerment manifested by the establishment of several women's organizations. Upon the return to Guatemala, these organizations faced daunting obstacles: dispersion, poverty, re-assertion of male dominance and lack of external support. The limited sustainability of the gains made by the Guatemalan refugee women entails several important lessons for the development community.

Nepali Women in a Changing Economy

Sambriddhi Kharel

Women are the backbone of Nepal's agricultural economy and are responsible for providing food security to their families. Recently, Nepal's overall economic growth has derived largely from the growth of the non-agricultural sector. Consequently, income distribution has become far more uneven with severe impacts on those whose livelihoods depend on land, rivers and forests. Nepal has turned into a net export of food grains to a net importer. This poster examines the shifts of Nepali women in a globalized economy that has contributed to women's opportunities and women's marginalization. It also looks at alternative strategies to address these changes.

Managing Violence and Conflict Through Civil Participation

Saturday April 3, 2004

Room: 3N51 WWPH

Session Three: 3:40 – 5:10 p.m.

Discussant: TBA

Civil Society and the Management of Ethnic Conflict in Africa: The Role of Ethnic Based Associations in Kenya

Joshua Kivuva

In Africa, no problem has more forcefully challenged political order and state cohesion than ethnicity and ethnic conflict. Memories of the Rwanda genocide, the ethnic cleansing and the subsequent collapse of the state in Somalia, the ethnic conflicts in the Congo, Sierra-Leone and Liberia are all fresh in our minds. However, although the strengthening of the civil society is considered a significant step in the management of ethnic conflict, the role of ethnic based associations is normally overlooked. Most of the discourses on civil society and conflict management consider ethnic based associations and groups to be antithetical to both democracy and civil society. Ethnic associations were and still are being viewed as mere impediments to nationhood and effective state integration and a cause rather than a solution to Africa's ethnic conflicts. It is assumed that ethnic based associations, based as they are on patron-client networks, encourage nepotism and ethnic favoritism which have undermined modern concepts of impersonal but equal citizenships necessary if inter-ethnic conflict is to be ended in Africa. By analyzing their operations in Kenya since independence, I argue that ethnic associations have acted as important regulators of inter-ethnic interactions. Since these ethnic associations represent a significant portion of the population, they have provided an important form of political accountability on the state.

NGO Advocacy at Home and Abroad: The Case Study of Iran and Iranian-Americans

Sanaz Raji

The development of NGO organizations in Iran since the mid 1990s have been instrumental in the campaign for establishing greater freedoms, more respect for human rights, particularly of the rights of women, political pluralism, and tolerance of diversity and opposition. From this powerful movement a new word entered the socio-political vocabulary in Iran: *jame'eh-ye madani*, civil society.

While Iran has begun an emerging NGO/civil society movement, the tragic events of September 11 have spurned Iranians (in addition to other Middle Eastern ethnicities) to cooperate with each other despite political, social and religious differences in order to combat the increasing discrimination and prejudice that have surrounded the Iranian-American community since 9-11. This is truly remarkable, given that the Iranian diaspora has been quite divided because of different dyadics: pro-Monarchy/anti-Monarchy, Pro-Islam/Anti-Islam. Putting these divisions aside, much like their countrymen/women back home and uniting Iranians of all persuasions for the benefit of protecting the community from discrimination and unjust laws (i.e. Patriot Act) are some of the ways that the Iranian-American community have decided to come out of a pro-longed hibernation in order to participate in America's civil society.

Terrorism and Civilization in the Coming *Post-Democratic Age*

Peter Baofu

Contrary to the belief of many contemporaries, terrorism is inextricably linked to civilization. Two questions are in order. Firstly, is terrorism necessarily undesirable? The answer hinges on the politically incorrect insight that terrorism, especially at the international level, serves as a major check-and-balance of any hegemonic force in world politics.

And secondly, is it possible to eradicate terrorism? The answer lies in a sober understanding that the high intensity of a war on terror also facilitates a tighter control of society and culture towards the state of civil unfreedom.

But in the coming age of what I originally called “post-democracy” in my recent book titled *The Future of Capitalism and Democracy* (2002), the dialectics between terrorism and civilization will take a different turn that the world has never known.

Biographies of Panel Presenters

Ehaab Abdou is one of the founders, and the first president, of the Egyptian NGO *Fat'het Kheir*, established in April 1999. It is considered the first women grassroots micro-credit program solely based on local resources, both financial and human. Ehaab is also the founder of the Nahdet El Mahrousa NGO, established in November 2002. Nahdet El Mahrousa is an incubator providing networking and resource-sharing opportunities for young educated Egyptians' innovative development project ideas. Before starting his Masters in International Development at GSPIA in August 2002, Ehaab served as the regional Partnership Officer for Canada's International Development Research Center (MENA office, Cairo). His Masters studies' research has focused on mobilizing indigenous resources, job creation, small and medium enterprise (SME) development and NGO management, specializing in the Middle East and North Africa region. Ehaab is currently in the process of being selected as an Ashoka foundation social entrepreneurship fellow, through its newly established Cairo office.

Vera Achvarina is a first year PhD Student at the Graduate School of Public and International Affairs at the University of Pittsburgh, specializing in International Political Economy and Security and Foreign Policy. She also holds a M.A. in East Asian Studies from the University of Pittsburgh. Her research interests include globalization and child labor, welfare systems in developing countries, child soldiers; markets integration in Asia (China) and Africa.

Andre' Ashley graduated with a B.A. in International Relations from Saint Joseph's University, Philadelphia in May 2003. He currently attends the Graduate School of Public and International Affairs at the University of Pittsburgh. Before coming to GSPIA, he interned with the Religious Society of Friends, or Quakers, in Philadelphia. Asian studies have been the focus of his past research topics.

Peter Baofu is the author, not editor, of *The Future of Post-Human Consciousness* (NY: The Edwin Mellen Press, 2004), *The Future of Capitalism and Democracy* (MD: The University Press of America, 2002) and the two volumes of *The Future of Human Civilization* (NY: The Edwin Mellen Press, 2000). And his forthcoming book is titled *The Democratic Mystique*. He recently earned an entry to the list of "prominent and emerging writers" in Contemporary Authors. He had taught at different universities in Western Europe, North America, and the Middle East. He was a U.S. Fulbright Scholar and a summa cum laude graduate, with more than 5 academic degrees, including a Ph.D. from M.I.T., an M.A. from The Johns Hopkins University, and a M.A. from Northwestern University.

Lisa Berardi is a first year Security and Intelligence Major at the University of Pittsburgh's Graduate School of Public and International Affairs. Ms. Berardi obtained her B.A. at the University of Pittsburgh majoring in Communications and Political Science. She also obtained a Women's Studies Certificate. She currently works for the Ford Institute for Human Security on the Forced and Slave Labor Project. Ms. Berardi's research is particularly focused on women trafficking in the sex industry.

Joy Braunstein holds degrees in Environmental Studies and Environmental Law. As a PhD student her research has centered on the water, environmental and human security aspects of Public Policy and International Development. She works for the US Department of Interior as an Environmental Protection Specialist and lectures at the University of Pittsburgh on Law and the Environment.

Faith Brebnor is presently completing a Master's in Public Health, with a focus on evaluative research specifically with reference to women and sexual health. Her short term goal includes developing an HIV/AIDS program in her home country Trinidad and Tobago, which will be the focus of her doctorate program. She is also the president of the Association of Women in Public Health and the vice president of the Student Government Association.

Ian Boyd is a Master of Public and International Affairs student majoring in Security and Intelligence Studies at GSPIA as well as a project leader on the genocide project at the Ford Institute for Human Security. Mr. Boyd's research interests include: conflict resolution, intrastate conflict, human security, genocide, United Nations Peacekeeping, and civil society.

Phi Huynh Do is a Swiss citizen and MPH candidate of Vietnamese origin. She received her medical degree in 1994 from University of Geneva and a diploma on HIV/AIDS from University Paris VI in 1998. She is a volunteer in an AIDS Prevention Project for Vietnamese communities worldwide.

Mattias R. Fenton, a native of Pittsburgh, received a BA in History from Connecticut College in 1991. He subsequently lived in Germany for 7 years, teaching English and attending the School for Business Management – Schleswig-Holstein from which he graduated in 1997. Mr. Fenton is a second year IA student at GSPIA concentrating on Security & Intelligence Studies.

Martin A. Greenberg is currently an associate professor of criminal justice and director of the criminal justice administration graduate program at Point Park University. He has also taught at the State University of New York at Ulster, Arkansas State University, and the University of Hawaii at Hilo. He earned graduate degrees in law and criminal justice, respectively, from New York Law School (JD, 1969) and the City University of New York (PhD, 2001). He is the author of *Auxiliary Police: The Citizen's Approach to Public Safety* (Greenwood Press, 1984) and *Prohibition Enforcement: Charting a New Mission* (Charles C. Thomas, 1999).

Brant Hahn is currently pursuing a Masters degree at the Graduate School of Public and International Affairs at the University of Pittsburgh. He earned a B.S. in Science, Technology and Globalization at Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University in 2003 where he concentrated his studies in the security/intelligence and environmental policy fields.

Faina Linkov is a PhD student in the Department of Epidemiology, University of Pittsburgh. Ms. Linkov obtained MPH degree from the Department of Community and Behavioral Health Science, GSPH. Her research interests include use of Internet for information exchange in the area of women's health, epidemiology of chronic diseases, and quality control of epidemiological materials on the internet.

Sambriddhi Kharel is a Sociology Doctoral Student at the University of Pittsburgh. She received her M.A from the University of Louisville and her B.A from the University of Delhi. Her MA thesis looked at the gendered nature of poverty of women in Nepal, her home country. Her research interests include social and gender inequality, development, and globalization.

Leonora A. Kivuva is currently a doctoral student at the School of Education, University of Pittsburgh. She is studying Comparative and International education. Her main research experiences have been in secondary education, child labor and women in agriculture. She would like to use her cultural and linguistic diversity to be involved in language, culture and education.

Joshua Kivuva is a Fulbright scholar and has recently completed his Ph.D. studies at the University of Pittsburgh's GSPIA. He successfully defended his Ph.D. dissertation early this year entitled "Managing Ethnic Conflict in Africa: Dual Citizenship and The Legitimization of Ethnicity in Kenya". He holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science and a Master of Arts degree in International Relations both from the University of Nairobi (Kenya), where he graduated in 1990 and 1995, respectively. Between 1992 and 1998, he taught at the Department of Political Science at the University of Nairobi. He has a special interest in Governance, Ethics, Civil Society, Ethnic studies and citizenship discourses, particularly in the Developing countries. He is a Mkamba (one of over 60 ethnic groups in Kenya), married to Leonora Anyango, an intelligent African woman, with whom he has three children, Stacy (10), Victor (7) and Megumi (4).

Whitney McIntyre, who was born and raised in San Diego, California, moved to Pittsburgh to attend college at the University of Pittsburgh, where she received a Bachelor of Arts in Social Work in 2002. While working on her undergraduate degree, she interned for the US State Department, Office of Bosnia Peace Implementation, and was then able to supervise the November 2000 elections in Bosnia. She is now finishing two Masters degrees at the University of Pittsburgh in Social Work and International Development. Through her exposure with Bosnia, she became interested in the issues of landmines, and has done research on this topic as well as issues surrounding refugees and international community building and reconstruction in post-conflict societies.

Stephanie Mlynar is a PhD candidate at the Graduate School of Public and International Affairs, University of Pittsburgh. Her areas of focus include nonprofit and non-governmental management and relief activities. She has worked with various nonprofit organizations, including Doctors without Borders, World Vision and the Maryland Association of Nonprofit Organizations.

Hanne Muller is a second-year student in the Master's program of International Development at the Graduate School of Public and International Affairs (GSPIA), University of Pittsburgh. She is also enrolled in the certificate program in Latin American Studies. Prior to GSPIA, she worked four years in Guatemala with the United Nations Development Programme on land and governance issues.

Jaime M. Nguyen, MD, MS has conducted research evaluating HIV knowledge in high school students in Ethiopia and worked for a HIV/AIDS NGO in Indonesia. Her current research focuses on national and US-funded global HIV/AIDS prevention and education programs. She is a master's candidate in the Multidisciplinary MPH Department.

Phamotse Ntleu is a Carl Malmberg Fellow at the University Center for International Studies and the Director of Development for Peace Education in Lesotho, Africa, which encourages and promotes dialogue with groups and communities. He has worked extensively with youth populations and home base care groups for people living with HIV/AIDS.

Mardann E. Olsen is a 2nd year graduate student at the Graduate School of Public and International Affairs at the University of Pittsburgh, majoring in Security and Intelligence Studies. A fellow with the Matthew B. Ridgway Center, Ms. Olsen researches Preemptive and Preventative Intervention and has been involved with the Ford Institute's research on Genocide. Ms. Olsen earned her BA in International Studies from Wheeling Jesuit University, Wheeling, WV in 1998 where she completed her senior thesis on the competing dogmas of international law, State Sovereignty and Humanitarian Intervention: The Case of the Bosnian War and was the recipient of the Sigma Iota Rho Award for International Studies.

Sanaz Raji was the 2002 recipient of the Nationality Room Scholarship, Ruth Crawford Mitchell Memorial Award. Her field-work research looked into the emerging women's NGO movement in Iran. She conducted her research under the guidance of Dr. Hadi Semati, professor of Political Science at the University of Tehran and advisor to President Mohammed Khatami, and under Dr. Nasrin Mosaffa, professor of International Relations at the University of Tehran and one of Iran's leading researchers on gender relations in the country. Currently she is finishing writing an article by the name of "The NGO Phenomenon in Iran: Assessing Women's NGOs in the Movement for Civil Society Development." Her main areas of research focus on gender and civil society development within the Middle East, specifically in Iran. Before starting on her Masters in International Affairs at Graduate School of Public and International Affairs at the University of Pittsburgh, Sanaz spent one year at Duquesne University Law School.

Laura Rosas is currently pursuing a JD and a Masters in Public Health focusing on Health Policy and Management. Maternal and child health issues have always been of great interest and concern to Ms Rosas. She currently is interning with Legal Services at Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh. She has also worked with chemically addicted pregnant women, and as a Project Coordinator of an endotracheal intubation study, which included the study of pregnant women and infants. Ms. Rosas lives in Squirrel Hill with her husband and their four children.

Dagmar Ruehrig is a second-year graduate student of International Development at the Graduate School of Public and International Affairs (GSPIA) in Pittsburgh. She is an Austrian national and has a degree in Business Administration from the University of Economics and Business Administration in Vienna, and has worked and lived in several European countries, Russia, Malaysia, Botswana and the US.

Nathan Shaffer is currently a senior in the Political Science and Biology Departments at the University of Pittsburgh. His research focuses primarily on environmental politics domestically and internationally.

Jacob Simon is currently enrolled in the joint degree program offered by the School of Law and the Graduate School of Public and International Affairs at the University of Pittsburgh. He graduated from Allegheny College in Meadville, Pennsylvania in 2001 with a Bachelor of Arts degree in political science.

William Strachan graduated with Honors from Pace University as an InterFuture Scholar and is currently attending the Graduate School of Public and International Affairs and the University of Pittsburgh. This summer he will be evaluating an AIDS awareness program in Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia as a University of Pittsburgh Cathedral of Learning Nationality Room Prostednik Scholarship recipient. He has had previous honors research in Europe, Africa and Australia.

Conference Organizers

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Recognizing the study of public policy requires more than a theoretical examination of current scholarship, The Agora works to provide students with opportunities for academic and professional development within the field of public and international affairs. To achieve this, The Agora organizes a variety of activities including skill-building sessions, an annual conference, and roundtables, which critically examine current local, national and international topics through a diverse range of perspectives, as reflected by the membership. Through its activities, The Agora works to facilitate interactions between the student body beyond the classroom as well as improving the skills students need to succeed in professional endeavors. Please visit our website at www.pitt.edu/~sorc/agora.

Association of Women in Public Health

The Association of Women in Public Health (AWPH) is an organization that combines two of the most fundamental issues of human health - Public Health and Women's roles. Improvements in public health have been accredited with increased length and quality of life. Many studies have shown that when women have increased knowledge, attitudes and skills, they, their families and their communities also experience this increased length of life and improved quality of life. This organization therefore strives to improve the general public's health, and women's roles in this improvement.

The AWPH's agenda therefore includes promoting networking; making information about gender related opportunities like research, internships, et cetera available to the women in public health; enlightening women about their increased health risks with respect to certain diseases; educating women about policies and agendas that affect them; and promoting activism and lobbying. Please feel free to contact us at awph@pitt.edu.

Gender Action and Awareness in Policy (GAAP)

The Gender Action and Awareness in Policy group is a student-led association of the H. John Heinz III School for Public Policy and Management, Carnegie Mellon University. Our mission is to empower women to become active participants in the public policy arena, enhance gender awareness and promote the equitable participation of gender-conscience individuals in all sectors of society.

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