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Communiqué

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SIPA's (In)Security Issues

By Mehroz Baig

"The first few days, I didn't walk alone, even in the daytime," says Mallory Johnson, a first-year SIPA student who was robbed at gunpoint last semester. Johnson prefers to remain anonymous and has asked instead to use an alias. It was mid-November and Johnson was leaving a party on 122nd Street with a friend at 2 am, when two men approached them, brandished a gun, and took their belongings, including Johnson's bag. "It was kind of quick. It wasn't violent. They had a gun, they didn't need to be violent."

Johnson's case adds to the apparent spike in crime witnessed in the last few months around SIPA, which mostly includes larceny of unattended items. "There was a spike last month, a guy who did four larcenies," notes James McShane, Vice President of Columbia University's Public Safety, refer-

ring to one suspect who had committed multiple larcenies on campus. Two of those larcenies took place over winter break and included computer theft from the International Affairs Building.

"People leave items and go away and five or ten minutes later, it's gone," said Patrick Bohan, Associate Dean at SIPA. "This occurred in ancient Greece and I'm not surprised to see it in 21st century New York." Bohan, however, points out that compared to other buildings on campus, there is far less crime at SIPA. McShane agrees, adding that the most theft occurs in Dodge Gymnasium because people don't use lockers and instead leave their belongings unattended.

That being said, McShane notes that public safety measures are crucial in apprehending perpetrators. Camera footage of the man who stole computers from SIPA and committed thefts from

other buildings, led to his apprehension last week. McShane points out that there are approximately 2,000 cameras on the entire Columbia campus, the majority of which are located on Morningside.

Talk of safety and security measures has led some students to ask why the International Affairs Building does not have security guards posted or restricted ID card access at the entrances. Students raised these issues at

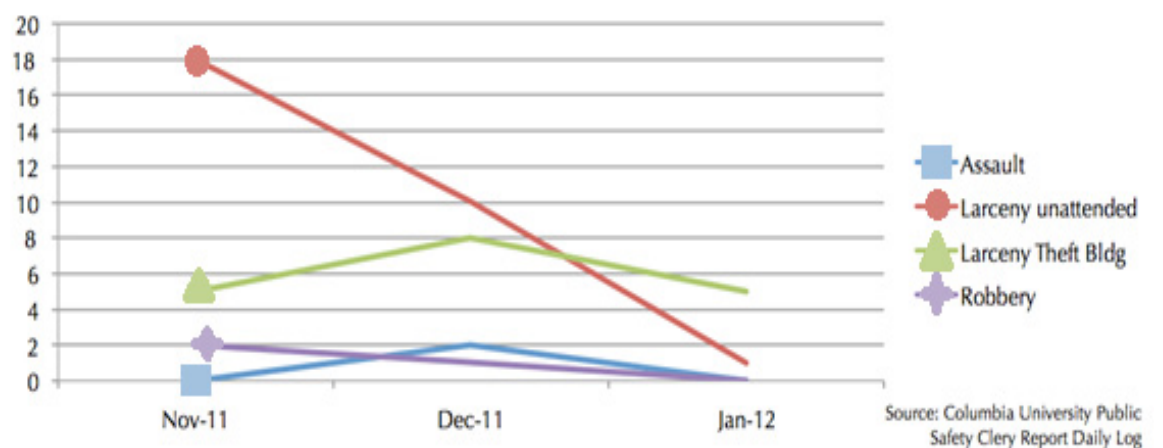
a town hall meeting last semester. In an online forum hosted on Courseworks, one student asked what Public Safety is doing to address a perceived increase in security incidents and another asked why Teacher's College has a security detail but SIPA does not.

SIPA administration formally announced at the town hall that they have centralized their public safety alert system and would begin

emailing the community about all public safety alerts. Bohan, however, said, "The idea that having guards will have an impact, I don't think is correct." He further added that it would not simply be a matter of one guard for the building but four guards, one for each of its entrances. "This is an open campus and that's a philosophy that predates me," added James

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Crimes on Morningside Campus



Are Unpaid Internships Worth It?

By Jennifer Wilmore

Not too long ago, the term "internship" most likely conjured up images of fetching coffee and pushing paper. These days, however, it seems that interns are used more like cheap or free substitutes for full-time staff than anything else.

"In any kind of market, when full-time jobs are down, internship opportunities go up," said Meg Heenahan, Executive Director of the Office of Career Services. Considering the stubbornly high unemployment rate in the U.S., Heenahan indicated that people who are unable to find full-time jobs likely seek out internships as an alternative form of employment.

It comes as no surprise, then, that the prevalence of internships in the U.S. has grown quickly in recent years. More than 52 percent of 2011 college graduates



Courtesy of Salon.com

reported completing internships, according to the National Association of Colleges and Employers (NACE), compared with just 17 percent of graduates in 1992.

The question is, do these internships actually help people move into paid jobs?

NACE suggests that whether or not an internship is paid might make a difference. Its most recent student survey found that paid interns outpaced unpaid interns both in finding a job upon graduation and in

their starting salary amount, regardless of sector. The reason for the disparity, according to NACE, is that paid interns tended to be given a higher level of work responsibility than unpaid interns.

Barbara Magnoni, president of the international development consulting firm EA Consultants, says that whether or not an applicant's internship was paid makes no difference to her in the hiring process. She does, however, agree that what is

important is how substantive the intern's work was. "No one just looks at the internship on paper," Magnoni said. "They want to know what you know how to do and to what extent you can fit into a company culture."

SIPA students indicate that even in unpaid internships, they were given the opportunity to make substantial work contributions. "I do think I did meaningful work," said Alicia Evangelides, a first-year MIA student, about her previous unpaid position working with immigrant populations at the International Institute of Boston. "Sometimes I was a bit surprised at the responsibilities I was given."

The internship process is a little messy in the U.S., where labor laws restrict what tasks unpaid interns are permitted to perform in the workplace. According to the Fair Labor Standards Act, employers must gain

"no immediate advantage from the activities of the intern."

Students and educators alike have criticized this stipulation, because it is unclear what constitutes "immediate advantage." But beyond that, students argue that this restriction contradicts the precise reason for obtaining an internship in the first place.

"Making photocopies and watching other people work isn't the same thing as actually producing a result yourself," said second-year MIA student Julia Ritz-Toffoli about the regulation. "I definitely did a lot of work that contributed to the organization," she said, referring to her unpaid internship in Mali with a U.S.-based foundation, "but I also feel like that's why I learned something."

Critics, however, are

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Authorities on Authoritarianism

By Krisztian Simon



Michelle Chahine

January 23 -- “Dictators come in different shapes and sizes,” Peter Godwin told the audience at the Journal of International Affairs Thought Leadership Forum on Authoritarian States. The author and war correspondent, born in Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe), claimed authoritarian regimes are hard to recognize as they’re emerging. Often their leaders win elections and the support of the international community in their early years. Only when they are afraid to lose power did their people find out that their democracy was in fact a “dictatorship in waiting.”

Godwin urged the audience to see that many of today’s dictators are smart people. He gave the example of Zimbabwean president, Robert Mugabe. Godwin argued that Mugabe got away with the murder of thousands of his people in the 1980s because he understood the international politics of the Cold War. Mugabe realized, said Godwin, that the international community only cared which superpower was backing which African state. No one worried what dictators did at home.

SIPA Adjunct Professor Andrew Exum pointed that powerful non-state actors mimic the characteristics of more power authoritarian regimes. He offered the example of the Lebanese political party and guerilla group Hezbollah. Exum says that despite not being a proper state, Hezbollah has successfully utilized forceful coercion and mass propaganda.

The panelists resisted all attempts by the audience to get them to foretell the future of authoritarian states in the international system. “My crystal ball broke on my way here tonight,” quipped Professor Gary Sick, a senior research scholar at Columbia University’s Middle East Institute. During his speech, Sick was less cautious. He predicted that U.S. sanctions against Iran would increase the price of oil and maybe even provoke cyber-attacks. He expressed his belief that even though Iran’s authoritarian system is facing problems, it was highly unlikely that it would give up power. Sick reminded the audience that the Soviet Union persisted for several decades after everyone knew that Stalin’s system was about keeping power, not reaching some utopian ideal.

Krisztian Simon is a first-year Master of International Affairs student.



Wine and Wisdom in Washington

By Kelsey Keech



Columbia SIPA Facebook page

January 14 -- “Add value to everything you do.” This was the mantra repeated by SIPA alumni and employers alike during the Washington D.C. Career Conference, an event organized for current SIPA students by the Office of Career Services. Mid-January, nearly 200 students traveled to the nation’s capital to seek career advice from SIPA alumni.

The conference began with a full day of career information sessions led by SIPA alumni and professionals. There were sessions devoted to education policy, multilateral organizations, public sector consulting, energy policy, international trade and finance, environmental and sustainable development, federal government jobs, and many more. Yet even with a diverse selection of sessions, alumni emphasized the importance of quantitative, management, and practical writing skills in every career.

Students also had the opportunity to visit typical workplaces for SIPA alumni around the city to get an inside view of careers at USAID, Deloitte, PFC Energy, Booz Allen Hamilton, the World Bank, the U.S. Department of State, and many others. Federal government employers highlighted the Presidential Management Fellowship as a means for

entering federal employment, while professionals at other sites suggested entering competitive fields through networking and consulting work. Few places were actively recruiting, but all were forthcoming with advice on obtaining employment.

The highlight of the 3-day conference was the Alumni/Student Networking Reception. In a chandelier-lit room at the Four Seasons in Georgetown, students and alumni mingled, exchanging business cards and catching up with old friends. Large signs indicating different degree concentrations were hung throughout the room to organize the event, though most attendees opted to stay near the bar. Students scanned name tags in the hopes of tracking down alumni in their fields, and Dean Coatsworth spoke to the crowd about turning SIPA’s lower-than-usual post-graduation employment rate around. Despite this fact, the mood in the room remained cheerful, and students and alumni continued chatting long after the bartenders had gone.

Kelsey Keech is a first-year Master of International Affairs student.

Future of the Eurozone

By Ariel Stulberg



Ariel Stulberg

Jan. 24 -- “The European Central Bank is making very good monetary policy for a country that doesn’t exist,” said Dr. Howard Davies last week to an intimate audience of SIPA students and professors. “It’s still a mess,” he lamented.

He should know. As Lieutenant Governor of the Bank of England, Davies helped draft the treaties that created the Eurozone. He admitted the creation of the Euro was “flawed from the start” because quite different economies like Germany and Italy have different monetary policy needs. He described the results as “market failure.” Regulators said all Eurozone debt was equivalent, and investors bought in.

Davies characterized Europe’s response as “focusing on the next crisis and the last, but not on the current one.” Austerity, he said, exacerbates the problem in the short term. Cutting spending is dangerous and raising taxes is even worse, and that’s just what Greece, Italy, et al has been forced to do. Davies predicted an eventual Greek default saying he could see no way for the Greeks to pay their debts.

Still, despite its structural problems, he was “nervous about the political implications of countries leaving the Euro,” and characterized opposition to the Euro outside the UK as coming from the radical-nationalist fringe of politics.

Davies suggested stronger institutions in Europe. He said that the Europeans should strengthen the financial firewall around Greece. They should also increase their fiscal cooperation even to the point of creating a European Finance Minister. Finally, he said they should empower a pan-European regulator that could also act as a lender of last resort.

Ariel Stulberg is a first-year Master of International Affairs student.

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www.columbiacommunique.org

SIPA: A Pipeline to the Private Sector?

By Angela Beibei Bao



Courtesy of opensecrets.org

Siwen Fan landed her internship at Moody's Investors Service last May. Eight hours a day during the summer and sixteen hours a week in the fall, Siwen did fixed income research in the Strategic Planning division, a small initiative at Moody's, where she directly reported to a Vice President.

"My boss is pretty strict. She expected you to hit the ground running, but as an intern I didn't really know what to do," said Siwen, who wore an elegantly cut, brown woolen coat and a bright orange Michael Kors skirt, recalling her first few days into the job. "But you naturally learn more with a pushy boss."

Siwen, a 24 year old from northeastern China and a second-year MIA concentrating in IFEP, graduated from a top Chinese university. She used to regard entering the United Nations as her "ultimate goal" until she took an internship at UN Women last spring, where she found her administrative position lacking challenge. "No matter what you did, [the supervisors] would say, 'Good job!'" She smiled. "They were really nice, but I clearly knew it would not be my first job." While seeking more intensive training, Siwen saw her hourly pay grow from zero to a handsome \$30.

Siwen is not alone. In 2010, nearly half of MIAs ended up in the private sector, according to the school's employment statistics. The ratio soared by more than one third from the previous year. MPAs showed a similar pattern. Among all the fancy job flyers posted in front of the Office of Career Services (OCS), a question naturally emerges: is

SIPA becoming a pipeline to the private sector?

From 2005 to 2010, the private-sector job ratio for MIAs grew and peaked in 2007 at 47.2 percent—nearly as much as the public and nonprofit combined—and declined to 34.0 percent in 2009 along with the economic downturn, and then rebounded back to 45.6 percent in 2010. The change in the percentage going to public services is a perfect mirror image: it rose to 36.5 percent in 2009, the worst year, from 29.4 percent four years ago, and plummeted by one third in 2010, as the economy picked up.

"Money is a very important issue," said Dylan Meagher, a 32-year-old New Yorker and a first-year energy concentrator. Dylan previously had a six-year "walkabout" in Taiwan, teaching English there and traveling around South Asia. Neither was a money-making business. Upon graduation, Dylan will have accumulated loans totaling \$100,000. "About one third of the population at SIPA will be in my situation," he said.

For students with loan debt, the private-sector salary is no small lure. In 2010, the median salary difference between the private and public sector was as much as \$27,000, according to the OCS, a figure more than what a quarter of New York families earn in a year (U.S. Census Bureau).

Dylan, with little experience in private business, applied to an internship at McKinsey & Company last November. Asked if he liked the business of McKinsey, Dylan smiled, shook his head and sighed. "I thought I did know a lot about consulting," he said, speaking of his experience advising Taiwan's Ministry of Education, "so why don't I use that to land an internship and a job and pay off my loan first?"

But Dylan didn't get an interview. Still, he seems to favor private business, at least for now, and money is not the only reason. "I have met

NGO people, and they like partying more than helping," he said. "Business people like partying too, but they do help."

However, for Fritz Florian Bachmair, a former consultant at McKinsey, things look different. Having worked at McKinsey and Goldman Sachs for several years, Fritz, a first-generation college student from Austria, whose parents still plant maize and wheat in Neuhofen, is now consider-

and pocketed enough money from McKinsey to fund his education at SIPA. But work-life balance is important. He regularly worked from 8:30 am to 11:00 pm as a consultant. "This is not what we were born to do," he said.

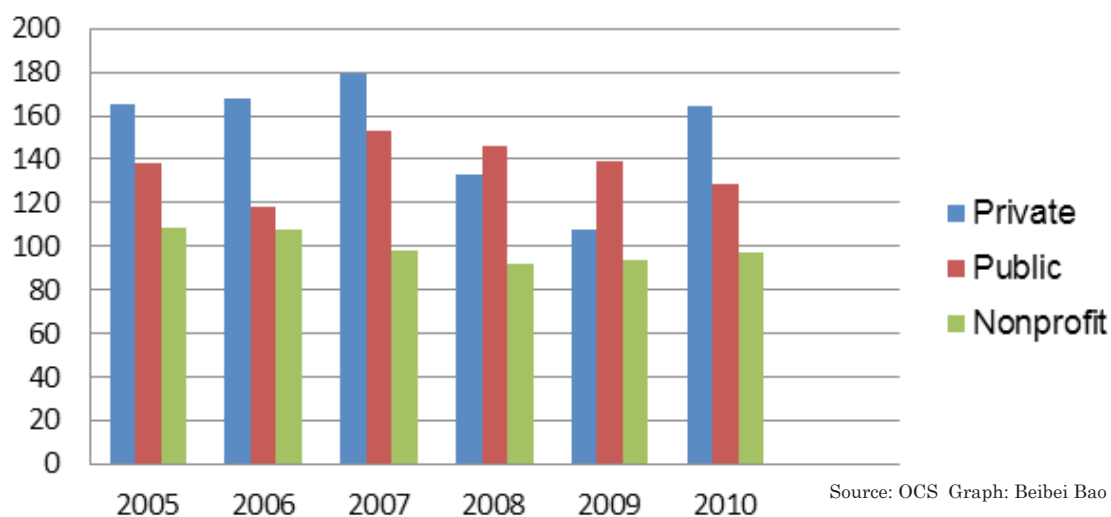
Public businesses have a better balance, yet Fritz was unsatisfied with the market mechanism that underpays its professionals.

"If you work on climate change, the benefit you bring to the society is not fully

Fritz echoed Mrs. Heenehan's point, saying he helped develop a "breadbasket" strategy for improving agricultural productivity in the Northern Region of Ghana when he was with McKinsey. There are also some SIPA alumni who went to the Citi Foundation or the Coca-Cola Foundation, both are private entities but inherently public.

"A very long time ago, 98 to 99 percent of MPA students would go to the public sector,

Employment Data of 2005-10 SIPA Graduates (MIA and MPA)



ing working for international organizations like the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) after he graduates.

Unlike Siwen, Fritz said public jobs were more "intellectually stimulating." For private businesses, "goals are always simple," said Fritz, who holds an MBA from Wirtschaftsuniversität Wien in Vietnam. For example, to increase profit, there are only two ways: increase revenue or lower cost. But if one wanted to enhance food security, "you need to care about many other issues, like how to redistribute food, who will win and who will lose," he said. "This would allow me to better play to my strengths."

Money is not Fritz's concern. He received a free education from the Austrian government, even for the MBA,

priced," he said. "To make the whole population all altruistic is very difficult."

"[First] I need food on my plate, and then I can think about Bangladesh and food on their plate," added Fritz.

But now you don't need to be in the public sector to do public good, thanks to the increasing bridge between private and public services such as contractor relationship, said Meg Heenehan, the executive director of OCS.

"When I came here 15 years ago, if you wanted to go to the defense sector, you went to the Department of Defense, but now you can go to a consulting firm that does international security policy case," she said. The shifting landscape may partly explain why there are an increasing number of SIPA graduates ending up in the private sector.

but now they are gradually moving to the private and still have social impact," Mrs. Heenehan said. "It's exciting to see all these opportunities for SIPA graduates."

Whether in the public, private or nonprofit, "you have a Columbia brand, you have to take advantage of it," Dylan said.

Angela Beibei Bao is a first-year dual-degree student at SIPA and Columbia Journalism School.

WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU

Send in your comments, bouquets and brickbats, responses and rebuttals to columbiacommunique@gmail.com and see it in next issue's

Letters to the Editor

Sophomore Semester : by Jeff Zethmayr

It's syllabus week again, which means all over SIPA, the mad dash for group mates has begun. Some, like penguins, instinctively find the life partners they worked with last season. They were probably sitting together already. Others take inspiration from the stag in a rut, rushing about the classroom for any and all takers.

I got to experience it both ways this semester. Before the doors were unlocked for the first day of classes, my Microeconomics mates and I had decided to brave Professor Bubula's Macro class together. We were a tight unit last semester, as is evidenced by the 50-deep email chain I've been reply-all-ing to for months. I would say we learned Econ as much from each other as we did from class or recitations.

But pairing off into groups is rarely this easy. There is a particular terror that grips us when it's time to pick teams, because we've all, at one point or another, been the one nobody wanted. Well, most of us. I think people who were popular their whole lives go to Business School.

Somewhere in each of us is a kid who was the last pick in gym class, or didn't have a date for the high school dance, or even multiple high school dances. When a Professor tells us to form groups, my inner nerd wants to sneak out of the room and read Lord of the Rings.

Is all this angst necessary? I am in the process of planning my wedding, or rather; I am paying some attention to the process of the planning of my wedding. One of the areas where people expend a great deal of energy planning weddings is in the seating chart. This is partly to keep your conservative uncle from fighting with your hippie college friends, but more importantly, it is a courtesy. Many of the attendees don't know anyone but their plus-one, and without a designated dinner seat, they are like kids on the first day of school, awkwardly wondering where to go.

We can imagine SIPA professors doing the same thing. Indeed, students at the Business School are assigned to a "learning team," with whom they complete assignments for their core courses. These teams are constructed to include students with a variety of cultural backgrounds and work experience, reflecting the cutting edge of research in group dynamics. This is, after all, Columbia.

But there is value in those awkward moments.

Last Tuesday, as the first meeting of my management course drew to a close, I found myself in an inner-nerd crisis. We were told to form groups of three to five, and to do so with some haste, as two of the groups would be presenting on a business case during the next class. I had noticed half a dozen different people I knew and would be excited



to collaborate with, from various slices of my life last semester.

At this point, the potential group member must answer a serious question. Does he or she want to reach out to their various acquaintances, and be the nucleus around which a new family of Seeples can grow and learn? Am I actually enough of a well-adjusted person to pull together and introduce my various acquaintances, and unite them? Or is it easier, perhaps, to grab the person you know best, and leave the rest to blind providence, in hopes you will end up with people you can stand.

At first glance, SIPA's emphasis on group work sounds silly, or even patronizing. We all made it through elementary school. We know how to make friends. What I have come to appreciate about the policy, however, is that it demands us to prove we have those skills, and practice them. Hopefully, we will all find great jobs, which make the world a better place while also making us a lot of money. That's not going to happen without making a few friends first.

In the end, I didn't have to do anything. The guy next to me, who seems cool, introduced himself. A buddy brought his buddy, they found someone else, and before I knew it, our group was born.

Jeff Zethmayr is a first-year Master of Public Administration student.

The View from Drew : by Andrew Richardson

Among SIPA students, there are a few instantly recognizable acts of group bonding: the mad scramble to the library group study area to complete an economics problem set, the extended line at SubsConscious to pay for an overpriced, mediocre, chicken Caesar salad, or perhaps commiserating with your roommate regarding Capstone project trips while you are each doubled over on the floor pleading with Siri to define the symptoms of dysentery. We've all been there. But one SIPA bonding ex-



perience stands out. That is the annual ski trip. You might believe this is just an excuse for student ski bums to drink, catch some air, and relax in the hot tub. You would be right. But this journey also offered some universal lessons revelers (and readers) can use in many other walks of life... like on next year's ski trip. So without further a 'do', some "Do's" and "Don'ts" based on the SIPA ski trip, that might just come in handy.

Do: Always keep some candy with you on a long bus ride. You might think that 13-hour trip you took on the chicken bus through the hills of Guatemala was harrowing. But it hardly compares to a nicotine-addled driver whose impending slumber threatens to careen the bus off the side of a Vermont mountain if he doesn't get some Sour Patch Kids and a bag of Skittles.

Don't: Become too intoxicated on the bus ride up to the lodge that you are unable to play social games adequately. For instance if the categories are types of holidays and you blurt out Madonna, no one is going to give you the requisite points just by singing "Holiday" by Madonna (that is for the karaoke machine at the bar later that evening).

Do: Remember to bring your OWN bathing trunks for the obligatory late-afternoon hot-tub, sauna, pool rinse and repeat cycle. You may find that as you pull on your thermal underwear for following day's ski runs, that those borrowed shorts chafed more than just your ego.

Don't: Buy knockoff DVDs from local "park rats." I know that \$3.99 for the new "Moneyball" DVD may seem like an intriguing deal, but that wispy mustachioed 17-year-old might not be the most reputable salesman. It could be his long dread-locks smelling more than faintly of an illicit substance. Or maybe it's his Marc Ecko jeans begging for dear life that his thighs keep at least half his boxers unseen. But most probably it is the fact that the DVD he is selling appears to be dubbed in Tagalog and is instead titled "Monkeyball."

Do: Thank inventors of fences, guardrails, and orange netting. The last comes in especially handy when your hockey stop catches an edge and before you can say Shaun White, you are plunging over the side of a black diamond. At this point, if it were not for some opportune orange netting you would have plunged 28,000 feet (approximately) into the abyss.

Don't: Drink free samples of Mountain Dew "Whiteout." If you are male, and care about your sperm count, then you probably should eschew this corrosively acidic product altogether, but "Whiteout" is an especially egregious addition to the mello yellow family. Considering it looks like chilled dish detergent and tastes like a combination of liquid antacid and Hepatitis C, just move along toward those kids selling "Monkeyball." It is a real deal for \$3.99.

Do: Go and see a Life Speed concert. You will probably never again have the good fortune to feel like you are seeing Toto, Third Eye Blind, and Christina Aguilera in the same night by a band referred to as "controlling the hard-rock cover scene by over-filling such N.J. Shore venues as Tradewinds, Jenkinsons, and The Ketch." If they are controlling The Ketch then you know it is quality.

Don't: Emulate the style of Life Speed: A Flock of Seagulls called and they want their haircut back.

Do: Come experience the SIPA ski trip next year.

Don't: Document your experiences. No one will want to read about that time you crashed into some orange netting.

Andrew Richardson is a second-year Master of International Affairs student.

"Thoughts I Have in Class"

A collection of SIPA student musings

Even Nelly
would've found it
too hot in herre.

I miss smoking.
I was so much less
aware of other
people's B.O.

Please, please,
stomach, don't
grow!

Internet Protests Kill SOPA and PIPA

By Ariel Stulberg

On 18 January 2012, Wikipedia fell silent. If you only speak English, you were probably forced to remember facts, consult books, or, perish the thought to appear ignorant. This privatization, you were informed, was the site's protest against a pair of bills being debated in the US Congress: The Protect IP Act (PIPA) in the Senate and the Stop Online Piracy Act (SOPA) in the House, which according to the text on the page read, "threaten[ed] the very fiber of the internet and free knowledge."

The shutdown was part of a 'netroots' effort by internet companies, blogs, non-profits, NGOs, and concerned users to fight what they saw as draconian, vague, and one-sided legislation. At the end of the day, no less than six of the bills' co-sponsors in both houses had withdrawn their support. When Communiqué spoke to Philip Napoli, Adjunct SIPA Professor who co-teaches 'Issues in Information Policy' about the bills, he said, "The bills are for all intents and purposes, dead."

New America Foundation Fellow and SIPA alum Tom Glaisyer (Class of '06), who co-teaches with Napoli said, "The fight over PIPA and SOPA is

just one battle in a longer war over the shape of the internet." The internet has changed the basic economics of creating and selling content. Once in digital form, works can be copied ad infinitum and sent almost everywhere at the speed of light. Technologies like broadband, MP3, peer-to-peer file sharing, and user-upload sites like You-

pose what they call 'the abuse' of these technologies. This latest push, Glaisyer says, represents "Hollywood looking to renegotiate the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA)." That law, passed in 1998, allowed copyright holders to issue takedown notices to sites like Youtube when the sites' users updated copyrighted con-

to effectively disconnect sites from the internet. If PIPA and SOPA had been enacted, says Napoli, "The chilling effect on content producers would have been tremendous."

The protest on January 18 which along with Wikipedia included the blog site Wordpress, the browser-makers Mozilla, and community message boards Reddit and Fark -- was an unprecedented show of force by the wider internet community. The world's most visited site, Google, placed a doodle on their front page in support of the protest and linked users to a petition against the bills that drew ten million signatures." About this, Glaisyer said, "The way the internet flexed its muscles was quite incredible." What he found most shocking, was how commonplace the subject suddenly became: "I randomly met a small businessman, a web publisher, at a bar and he remarked casually (without knowing of my interest in the issue) 'I took my sites dark on the 18th.' At that point I knew this had gone mainstream"

Though PIPA and SOPA seem to have gone down in flames, the fight goes on. James Losey of the New America Foundation's Open Technology Initiative, thinks we have to look further back to the battle over piano rolls, radio, the VCR, cable, MP3 players, TIVO, etc. to understand what's go-

ing. "Media industries need to innovate, not seek to control the Internet." He pointed to Apple's iTunes and the music-streaming service Spotify as viable businesses that have come to mutually beneficial arrangements with copyright holders.

The protestors of the bills seem to have taken this lesson to heart and embraced the power of the internet to inform debate and rally causes. Professor Napoli thinks that we are likely to see more activism like this in the future, potentially beyond the issues of internet freedom. Although he doesn't subscribe to the idea of twitter revolutions, Glaisyer says "It's difficult to understand Occupy Wall Street, the Tea Party, or Tahrir Square without the internet." Thus while the MPAA and RIAA see themselves as defending their legitimate copyright, their opponents view them as would-be oppressors. "The freedom to communicate on the internet has become a human rights issue," said Glaisyer. He expected the fight to go on. "I can't imagine the monks liked the printing press," he said.

Ariel Stulberg is a first-year Master of International Affairs student.



tube are by their nature disruptive to the content business. While consumers embrace the abundance of free stuff, producers suffer the destruction of their traditional business model and forced to embrace new approaches.

These affected industries, led by the Motion Picture Association of America (MPAA) and the Recording Industry Association of America (RIAA), have been fighting for over a decade, to op-

pose what they call 'the abuse' of these technologies. This latest push, Glaisyer says, represents "Hollywood looking to renegotiate the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA)." That law, passed in 1998, allowed copyright holders to issue takedown notices to sites like Youtube when the sites' users updated copyrighted con-

Security at SIPA

Continued from page 1

McShane. All campus buildings are open during working hours and require ID card access after hours. The only exceptions are Butler library, Lerner Hall and Dodge Gymnasium. The decision to post security guards or require IDs is made by the building manager, not public safety. It is precisely the lack of knowledge and understanding of whose responsibility it is to enact these decisions that has delayed action. "I would love to have it happen," said Caroline Kay, Associate Dean of Student Affairs, about posting security guards in the IAB. "I support it but I don't know whose jurisdiction it is." With regard to if any action has been taken to determine the process for providing security guards at SIPA entrances Kay said, "I'm just not sure where the discussion has gone."

However, even Johnson is wary of implementing such measures. "I don't like the idea of having to show my card every time I enter the building," she says. She adds that people who have legitimate access to the building could also be responsible for some of the crimes. Johnson wants to make sure that people who are not affiliated with the IAB are the ones actually committing the crimes before such actions are taken.

Additionally, while SIPA has hosted a public safety information session during orientations in the past, OSA, during Fall 2011 orientation, chose to use the time for workshops on diversity, teambuilding and career services instead. "We're trying to make leadership and career services more of a focus, something you think of when you first come to SIPA," said Kay.

The IAB is not only home to SIPA but also

to the Economics Department and the Political Science Department, in addition to a slew of institutes and centers. Any changes would have an impact beyond the SIPA community. With security guards, financial considerations would need to be determined by the building, not just SIPA. Additionally, statistics from Public Safety's 2011 Annual Report show that the Morningside campus has seen a decrease in crime from 2008 to 2010. While full statistics for 2011 were unavailable, a brief analysis of the Public Safety Clery Log shows that larceny of unattended items decreased from 18 incidents in November 2011 to 10 in December 2011 and only 1 in January 2012 (data only included dates up to January 12, 2012). Theft from buildings, however, increased from 5 incidents in November 2011, to 8 in December and 5 in January so far. Six of these incidents were either at SIPA or in SIPA's vicinity and 3 of them were larcenies of unattended property. Unfortunately, comparisons between the Annual Report and the Clery Log cannot be made as the data is classified differently: the Annual Report combines all larcenies under the burglary category while the Clery Log counts them separately.

Both Public Safety and SIPA administration point out that there will always be some crime. "Remember, you are living in a big town with the possibility of people who may not do nice things," Bohan said. McShane and Bohan suggest being aware of one's surroundings and not acting complacently. Mallory Johnson suggests having a better relationship with the surrounding community. She says that SIPA students are not as actively involved with neighboring communities as they could be. "I think we should reach out to the community way more," she said, whether it's through activities on campus or beyond SIPA walls. "I don't like the

approach being taken right now," she added. "As responsible future government leaders, we should be thinking differently than locking ourselves up."

Reporter's Note: During the course of reporting this story, OSA announced a Public Safety Information Session for Wednesday, January 25, 2012, which, due to scheduling constraints, had been delayed until now. Both OSA and Public Safety confirmed the scheduling conflicts. Ricky Morales from Public Safety came to give the hour-long presentation and 10 SIPA students were in attendance; more students dropped in to have equipment engraved after the session.

Mehroz Baig is a second-year dual-degree student at SIPA and Columbia Journalism School.

Resources:

Columbia University Public Safety:
(212) 854-2797 (non-emergency contact)

For more information and evening shuttle schedules, visit the Public Safety website: <http://www.columbia.edu/cu/publicsafety>

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Drop by our weekly meeting
Tuesdays, 1:00-2:00, 501 IAB

(No) History at SIPA : An Omission

By Selma Stern

As a policy school, SIPA should ensure no one graduates with a Master in International Affairs thinking that the Concert of Europe was written by Beethoven. Yet, history courses are a scarce good at our school. I argue that this needs to change.

Last semester, I took Conceptual Foundations of International Politics. It was sobering to see how much theoretical material many of my classmates and I were unable to put into historical context without consulting Wikipedia on a regular basis. The Peloponnesian War – that was in Greece, right? How is the U.S. the oldest democracy, but a relatively young country? And when did Belgium set up those dysfunctional states in Africa?

At the end of the fall semester, I felt that without a spring term refresher in 20th century history, I could not call myself a serious student of International Affairs. To my surprise, the only history course available at SIPA this semester is “History of the Brazilian Economy” – interesting, no doubt, but relevant only to a small subset of students. Most of the courses offered in the History Department are also highly specialized and therefore unsuitable for someone who just wants to curb her dependence on online encyclopedias.

History often brings up bad memories from high school or college, which might be the reason nobody at SIPA is crying out for more of it.

There is no denying, however, that knowledge of past policies is pretty useful when formulating new ones. According to Stephen Sestanovich, Professor of International Diplomacy at SIPA and head of the Conceptual Foundations lecture series, “You can’t make sense of a

tery of regression models. The Kennedy School at Harvard offers one history course within its International and Global Affairs Concentration. SAIS at Johns Hopkins boasts two.

Why do schools that claim to produce some of the world’s future shapers ne-

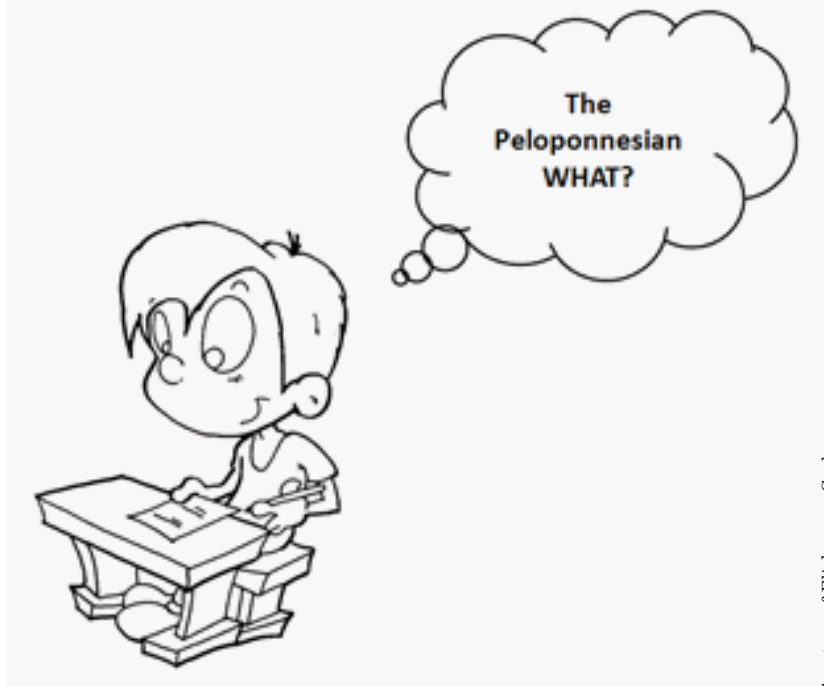
without hiring new professors. First of all, we have a History Department at Columbia. Many of our professors who teach quantitative subjects operate between the Business School and SIPA, so why can’t we simply borrow more history professors? Second, we can build on what

(HoP?) would certainly add another unacceptably complex core course to an already sleep-depriving SIPA schedule, but there are other ways to give graduate students access to basic history. For example, more introductory courses to global history, usually taught at the undergraduate level, could be opened to graduate students. It just requires the professor to design a more demanding set of exam questions or research topics for the graduate portion of his or her class. Professor David Weiman, who teaches Economic History at Barnard, sometimes does this for individual students from Columbia’s professional schools.

Alternatively, the faculty could recommend a simple, accessible world history book as a refresher over the summer prior to SIPA. The summer math tutorial rescued some of us from going blank during the first few Economics lectures when it came to derivatives. But many of us sat through Conceptual Foundations wishing we knew what on earth was going on when Hobbes felt compelled to lay the foundations for modern Realism.

It is certainly not SIPA’s task to produce historians, but all the future policy makers, politicians, advocates, journalists and business people who go to school here should at least be able to study the historical legacies they will be facing throughout their careers.

■
Selma Stern is a first-year Master of International Affairs student.



Courtesy of Flickr user Carhua

lot of social science theories unless you know the basic story that they are trying to explain. And if you know enough history, you may even decide that you don’t need theory at all.”

Arguably, students are expected to bring a modicum of historical knowledge to SIPA to make sense of the theories. But do we? The fact that historical knowledge is not on the list of entry requirements speaks volumes about how important this expectation really is to SIPA. Curiously, none of the top policy schools in the country require historical knowledge as much as they expect mas-

glect history? According to our faculty, the problem with global history is that it is both difficult and expensive to teach properly at a graduate level. Robert Jervis, Professor of Political Science at SIPA, said, “I very much wish we had more history courses and hope that as our financial situation improves, we will hire one or more historians. One difficulty, however, is that while almost all our students will benefit from basic economics and statistics, different students would need different kinds of history courses.”

Nevertheless, history teaching could be improved

we have. Our own Dean, Professor John Coatsworth, is a historian. Courses such as “International and Global History Since World War II” (a hidden gem on the list of International Security Policy electives, not available this semester), are occasionally offered. There are ways to make up for gaps in historical knowledge at SIPA, but it requires determination to peruse the course listings of several departments and institutes – and being in the right semester at the right time.

“Historical Foundations of International Politics” or “History of Policymaking”

will help pay the bills of grad school.” As a result, many international students likely end up in unpaid internships at some point.

Meanwhile, Evangelides, like most first-year students, is in the midst of her search for a summer internship, and she says that although she would obviously prefer to be paid, she is willing to take another unpaid position. “I feel like you have to pay your dues,” she said, “and if you have to do an internship in order to get a job later, I don’t see the harm in it.”

Faced with graduation and the loan payments that will start rolling in, second-year students are not liable to be as optimistic about the prospect of taking another unpaid position.

But graduating students might find a ray of hope in the most recent employment statistics released by the Office of Career Services. According to data collected from the class of 2011, about 79 percent of the 533 graduates who responded to the survey had found some kind of employment within six months of graduation. Only three percent of these students listed their position as an internship, a little more than half of which were unpaid.

■
Jennifer Wilmore is a second-year Master of International Affairs student.

Internships

Continued from page 1

beginning to describe this increasing reliance on unpaid interns in the work force as illegal and exploitative. One of the loudest critics is Ross Perlin, author of an exposé on internships in the U.S. called *Intern Nation: How to Earn Nothing and Learn Little in the Brave New Economy*.

Perlin says in his book that despite modest efforts at reform, a work culture persists in the U.S. in which firms save \$600 million a year by exploiting labor given freely or cheaply by eager interns.

Maria Clara Pardo, a first-year MPA student from Colombia, finds it unfair that U.S. employers might use interns to avoid paying qualified staff. She is also mindful, however, that international students face a unique challenge in the system.

“As a foreign student, you cannot have paid work,” said Clara Pardo, referring to the work restrictions tied to student visas, which she guesses most international students here have. Yet they still face pressures to get work experience in the U.S., and by taking an internship, she said, “some hope to raise their chances of getting a job after graduation that

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2012: What Lies Ahead?

By Alejandro Roche

Three weeks or so ago, we were all hugging our friends and family, laughing and cheering for the arrival of 2012. Holding glasses of champagne, we would wish each other a prosperous New Year.

Well, in this regard, certain regions of the world can be more optimistic than others. According to the IMF, emerging markets will contribute over 80% of world GDP growth in 2012. Overall, the Fund expects world economic output to slow to 3.3%, against an estimate of 3.8% for 2011. In 2012, the world's economic power will continue to shift towards the emerging markets.

But enough numbers – what about politics? 2012 is going to be a really interesting year to find out how the developed world will deal with the economic crisis. Two elections – in France (April and May) and the US (November) – will determine the strategies of these two key countries. In the case of France, the election results will also have a great influence on the way the European Union responds to the crisis.

In France, my prediction

is that the socialist candidate, François Hollande, will beat Nicolas Sarkozy. Mr. Hollande has been very critical with Angela Merkel's leadership during the crisis, and with the copycat politics carried out by Mr. Sarkozy. With a socialist president, France will probably counterbalance the radical austerity measures promoted by Germany. In this scenario, it is foreseeable that the EU takes a more pragmatic and flexible approach: delaying the budget cuts, relaxing the social restructurings, and allowing for more active participation of the European Central Bank so as to alleviate the situation of the countries under financial stress.

In the US, my prediction is that Barack Obama will be re-elected – very easily if the Republicans go with their heart and their candidate is Newt Gingrich, and by a narrower margin if GOP supporters go with their head and Mitt Romney ends up winning the party nomination. President Obama has lately been taking a bolder stance on the economic front – especially after his State of the Union speech – which will be the main battlefield



Courtesy of abnews photo illustrations

in the presidential election. Moreover, the most recent economic data have been positive for his campaign. If my two predictions end up becoming true, I expect better cooperation between the US and the EU in stimulating the economy to fight recession and create growth and jobs.

In 2012 we will also know what happens with Iran's attempt to obtain nuclear weapons and other key issues that will determine world stability: the situation in Egypt and other countries affected by the so called "Arab Spring", and how the transi-

tion of power occurs in North Korea. In the case of Iran, it looks like the US is succeeding in building a coalition against Ahmadinejad's regime, convincing allies like the EU to ban imports of Iranian oil. Even Brazil is chilling its once friendly ties with the ayatollahs. My prediction is that American diplomatic moves and sanctions will be effective in deterring an increasingly isolated Iran from pursuing the nuclear bomb.

Finally, 2012 will tell us if two authoritarian leaders are still supported by their people or not. Vladimir Putin and Hugo Chavez will face

elections in March and October respectively. Since they control the media and repress the opposition, chances are they will win again, but probably with diminished support.

Overall, my predictions seem quite optimistic. Even though the economic crisis will keep hitting the US and other developed countries – we already knew this – cooperation between the US and the EU will improve, and we will not go to war with Iran. But what about our day-to-day at SIPA? Well, I wish I could predict an express elevator that would solve all our mobility problems, or new gourmet food at Alice's Café, but I unfortunately do not see any sign in this direction.

■
Alejandro Roche is a second-year Master of International Affairs student.

SIPA Calendar of Events: Jan. 31st - Feb. 13th

Tuesday, January 31st

6:00 pm: UN Studies Program Panel on "The Security Council and its Human Rights Agenda: Children and Armed Conflict; New Tools to Fight Impunity" 1501 IAB

7:00 pm: New York Style Salsa Lessons with SASS, 6th Floor IAB

8:00 pm: International Style Salsa Lessons with SASS, 6th Floor IAB

Wednesday, February 1st

12:00 pm: 2012 ILAS Travel Grants Information Session, 802 IAB

6:00 pm: Follies Info Session (pizza and beer will be served), 1302 IAB

Thursday, February 2nd

8:00 pm: SIPA Self Defense, Lerner 477

Friday, February 3rd

9:00 am - 5:00 pm: Mormonism & American Politics Conference, 1501 IAB

1:00 pm: SIPA Funding Info Session, 417 IAB

Saturday, February 4th

9:00 am - 2:00 pm: Mormonism & American Politics Conference, 1501 IAB

Sunday, February 5th

2:00 pm: SIPA Self Defense, Dodge Squash Courts

Tuesday, February 7th

7:00 pm: New York Style Salsa Lessons with SASS, 6th Floor IAB

8:00 pm: International Style Salsa Lessons with SASS, 6th Floor IAB

Wednesday, February 8th

1:00 -2:00 pm: Microfinance and social enterprise internship panel, Room TBD

Thursday, February 9th

5:45 pm: Saudi Arabia and the Arab Spring Uprisings, 707 IAB

8:00 pm: SIPA Self Defense, Lerner 477

Friday, February 10th

10:30 am: Arab Spring and Beyond: Social Networking and Political Change in the Middle East, Russia, and China, IAB 918

Sunday, February 12th

8:00 pm: SIPA Self Defense, Dodge Squash Courts

Monday, February 13th

6:15 pm: Screening of "Democracy in Dakar," 1501 IAB

Want to see your event here? E-mail us at columbiacommunique@gmail.com



Interview with an Alum

By Kelsey Keech



Nancy Schwalje Travis

MIA '97 and co-founder of Communiqué



CQ: What led you to start Communiqué?

NT: There were two main motivations. One was simply to create a paper that would share information among the SIPA community. Given the multinational backgrounds of many students and the busy student (and often part-time professional) lives that many led, we felt it would create a stronger sense of community to have a shared source of news and information on SIPA and Columbia events. The second was to give more opportunities to IMC (International Media and Communications) students to get published and get experience running a newspaper.

CQ: How did you decide on the name?

NT: Because SIPA is a school of international affairs, we thought that something from the realm of diplomacy would make sense. The diplomatic communiqué is a form of communication with a long history that we thought would be appropriate, given our primary goal of improving communication among the SIPA community.

CQ: What has been your career path since graduating from SIPA?

NT: I spent the summer after graduation working as a copy editor at the South China Morning Post in Hong Kong, then returned to Washington, DC to work as a government analyst specializing in Chinese economic and trade issues for about three years, after which I was promoted to be Deputy Director of the Office of Economic Policy in the East Asia Pacific Bureau at the Department of State, a position I held for about three more years. After that, I made the jump to the private sector, taking the position of Vice President for Global Strategy at the Advanced Medical Technology Association, an industry association that represents medical device manufacturers. I work in the international office, which helps U.S. companies export and do business overseas. I was hired to launch their China program, which has grown into a robust program that sponsors several training activities in China annually and has succeeded in convincing the Chinese Government to amend several policies that had been inhibiting U.S. exports.

CQ: Have news and media played a role in your career?

NT: Even when I was not working directly in the media profession, the skills I learned at SIPA (and through my internships at Voice of America and CNN) about taking in large volumes of complex information and turning it into concise, easy to understand articles and spoken reports have been invaluable. Additionally, when doing policy work, one always should be thinking about how the end result will be communicated. It is much easier to draft a press release and answer reporters' questions when you have been thinking about the message all along. My SIPA experience taught me a great deal about which sound bites are likely to be picked up and which quotes are most likely to make it into the newspaper. The news media has always been an important source of information when doing research, and

understanding how the news is reported is very helpful in judging the veracity of various sources of news.

CQ: What was your favorite SIPA memory?

NT: The IMC retreats. I remember being very impressed to see pretty much a full bar carefully packed in cardboard boxes when I joined a rather scruffy-looking group of students on the street corner one chilly morning to leave for the retreat. Aside from that, the IMC group was full of fascinating people who had already experienced such a broad range of activities globally - the conversation and camaraderie were just wonderful.

CQ: Do you have any advice for current SIPA students?

NT: It really is important to love what you do. I have seen many students and friends try to force themselves into a course of study or career that they think is the "right" thing to do for one reason or another - financial reward, parental expectations, job security, etc - but it rarely works out well. I realize this sounds corny, but if you have the courage to follow your dream, your passion will make you such a success that you will be able to achieve your goals. My other piece of advice is to be open-minded about opportunities that may not seem to be what you are looking for. When I first started my career, I was a Europe specialist, and I was offered the opportunity to move to Hong Kong to fill a vacancy at the American Consulate. I had never been to Asia and had been trying to return to Europe (I had studied in Paris for my junior year abroad) and was not sure whether I should go. But I did, and that assignment put me on the path to becoming the China specialist I am today.

Kelsey Keech is a first-year Master of International Affairs student.

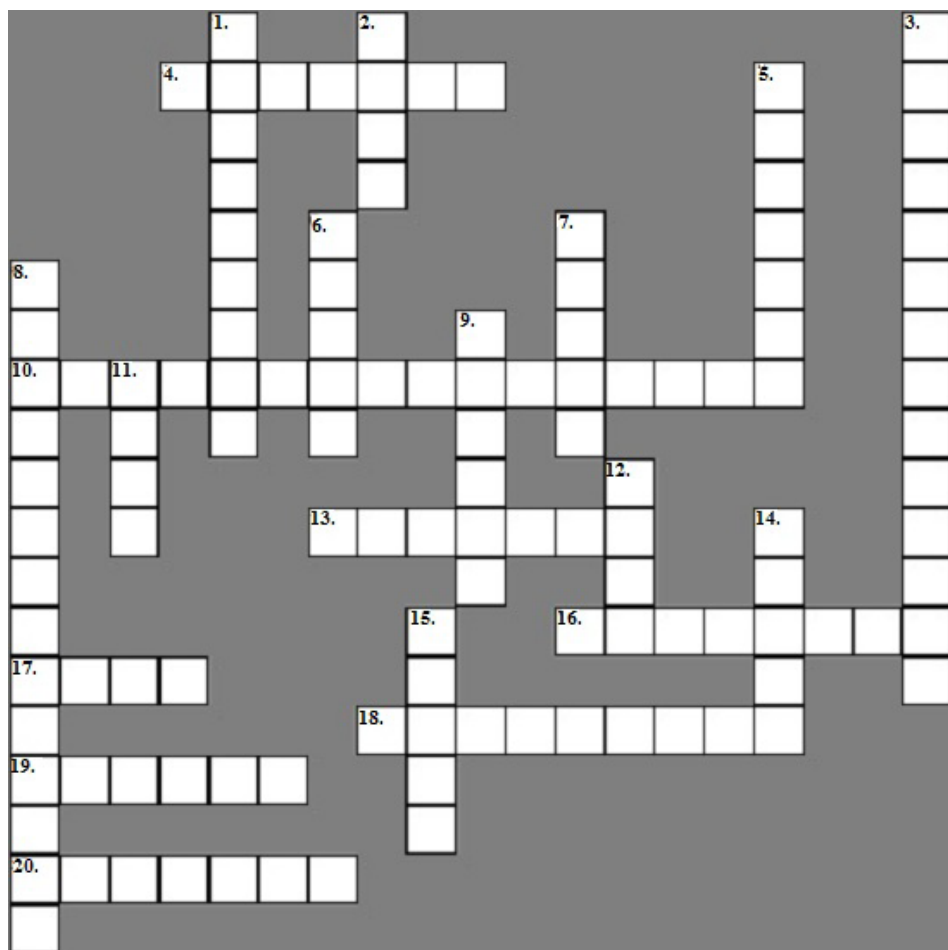
CROSSWORD : REWIND 2011

ACROSS:

- 4. Rapture predictor
- 10. Royal wedding site
- 13. Home of 2 Nobel Peace Laureates
- 16. Main instigators of Chilean protests
- 17. Currency in crisis
- 18. DPRK successor
- 19. Movement of the 99%
- 20. Third country to protest in Arab Spring

DOWN:

- 1. Remodeled SIPA facilities
- 2. All-knowing Apple lady
- 3. Coatsworth's second appointment
- 5. Most discussed celebrity fetus
- 6. Infamous storm that delayed SIPA orientation
- 7. Country devastated by tsunami in March
- 8. Tabloid discontinued amid scandal
- 9. Bieber accuser
- 11. Substance that plagued the Bloomberg administration in January
- 12. Acronym for U.S. military policy repealed in September
- 14. Fired CBS narcissist
- 15. Rising power discussed ad nauseum in CF



By The Numbers

By Jeff Zethmayr

How Did You Spend Winter Break?

