The Food Issue
This edition of *SIPA News*—*The Food Issue*—is devoted to the challenges of food production, distribution, consumption and disposal around the world. From famine relief in Somalia to genetically modified corn in Mexico, from water rights in Cambodia to waste disposal in New York, wherever there is (or isn’t) food, there is controversy.

As I write this message, much of the world is focused on the dramatic events, of both human and natural causes, that have shaken the world in the last year: earthquakes in South Asia, record hurricanes in North America, war in the Middle East. Through it all, the food issue continues to be of vital importance, and many members of the SIPA community maintain the steady focus of their research and practice on food. It is a centerpiece of human rights, a foundation for security, a pillar of trade policy and an important facet of nearly every aspect of international affairs and public policy.

Whether we are gourmets, gourmands or just plain hungry, we know that food is vital, varied and endlessly fascinating, both as an arena of policy and as a treasure of culture.

*The Food Issue* coincides with the announcement of one of our exciting projects for the coming year: 2006 is the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the School, and we want to take time this year to reflect on how far we’ve come and where we will go next. And of course, we intend to celebrate in style.

Although most of our festivities will be focused on appropriate policy-relevant and thought-provoking programming, we also have a project in mind that conveys the wonderful diversity, good humor and tradition that characterize SIPA. We will be compiling a cookbook and restaurant guide composed of recommendations from SIPA students, alumni and faculty. For that, we need your help. We are looking for family recipes you would like to share—especially the foods you grew up with and the ones that got you through the long days at school—and your favorite restaurants, both in New York and at home (see pages 24–25 for a preview).

Throughout the year, we will be hosting receptions in a number of the cities around the world where we have significant numbers of alumni, starting in Washington, January 12, and traveling to Paris, Berlin, Tokyo, Beijing, Seoul, Mexico City, Bogotá and elsewhere before returning to New York for a festive (and food-filled!) alumni reunion on October 28. We will be showcasing many of our distinguished alumni over the course of the year, both at these events and in a special 60th Anniversary edition of *SIPA News*.

We hope that you will join us in celebrating SIPA at 60.

Lisa Anderson
James T. Shotwell Professor of International Relations
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p.2</td>
<td>Stranded: Somali Nomads Seek Food in a Barren Land</td>
<td>Daniel J. Gerstle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p.6</td>
<td>Moldova's Russian Hangover</td>
<td>Chris Mayo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p.8</td>
<td>Subsidies and Poor Country Interests: A Paradox for the WTO</td>
<td>Arvind Panagariya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p.10</td>
<td>Food as an Essential Medicine: The AIDS Pandemic and Food Insecurity</td>
<td>Deborah Baron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p.12</td>
<td>Prairie Cuisine: Midwest Farmers Take Back the Land, and the Dinner</td>
<td>Tom Randall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p.16</td>
<td>Improving Cambodia's Water Supplies through Creative Financing</td>
<td>Tanya Heikkila and Alison Gilmore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p.19</td>
<td>Genes for the Hungry?</td>
<td>Jacob Winiecki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p.22</td>
<td>Knafe, Knafe, Knafe</td>
<td>Zach Wales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p.26</td>
<td>Tastes &amp; the City</td>
<td>Emmanuel Letouzé</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p.27</td>
<td>Shipwrecked: Gulf Coast Hurricanes Slam Vietnamese-led Shrimp</td>
<td>Veronika Ruff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p.29</td>
<td>Earthquake Relief in South Asia</td>
<td>Jayati Vora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p.30</td>
<td>New York City's Dirty Habit</td>
<td>Steven Cohen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p.33</td>
<td>Third Annual World Leaders Forum</td>
<td>Remi Bello, Aaron Clark, Rachel Makabi,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rachel E. Goldstein, Rebecca Leicht,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Meena Jagannath, Andrew Monahan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>and Lindsay Hamilton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p.36</td>
<td>Faculty News</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p.37</td>
<td>IFP Curriculum Review</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p.38</td>
<td>Global Public Policy Network</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p.39</td>
<td>SIPA Names New Chair of Board of Advisors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p.41</td>
<td>Class Notes</td>
<td>Kalai Murugesan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p.44</td>
<td>Donor List</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the cover: A farmer clears and weeds his cornfields near Mayan ruins of Oxkintok, Yucatan.
Stranded

SOMALI NOMADS SEEK FOOD IN A BARREN LAND

BY DANIEL J. GERSTLE

A cowherd walks two heads of cattle by the carcass of another, a victim of drought. Las Dhure, Somalia.
Crouching on a straw mat in a makeshift migrant village in northeastern Somalia, Farah Ali Musa told the story of his wife’s death without emotion, his jaw muscles visible under deflated cheeks and a bushy beard. “The drought killed my pregnant wife,” he said. “She was anemic, lacking vitamins. I could tell that because she had a fever and was swollen. She left behind five living children. The child she was giving birth to also died.”

Musa, a former camel-herding nomad, and his family were forced to settle in the village of Awsane with dozens of other nomadic families when a harsh drought hit in 2001. Droughts are a normal part of the life cycle in Somalia, but this one was different. The dry seasons lasted far longer than normal, four
years in a row. As pastures dried up, the nomads’ goats and camels fell to hunger-related disease. Since they lost their transportation and food source, Somalia’s nomads could no longer migrate from the Sanaag region’s highland pasture to low-land springs.

It has been 14 years since Somalia has had a functioning federal government, during which time a civil war has killed more than 300,000. With political questions still looming, drought migrants like Musa are left with little government protection against malnutrition and disease. Now it’s up to aid agencies such as Horn Relief and the World Food Programme to try to curb the effects of Somalia’s drought disaster.

In the semi-arid, soil-poor African Horn, families have always confronted serious health risks. Many regions that lack government also lack even rudimentary health care, education or food market infrastructure. The nomads’ traditional diet and dependence on grazing pasture leave many in their communities especially vulnerable to drought.

Before 1927, when British and Italian colonialists took power, sultans ruled Somalia’s northeast, and camel herds covered the horizon. Since then, nomads—mostly Muslim tribes who roam the region trading camel steak and milk, both of which have legendary curative powers—have been at the heart of Somali culture. Carrying traditional agal cloth huts, with their meager supplies strapped to camels, nomadic families journeyed in caravans to high ground during punishing biannual rains. Then, during the scorching dry seasons, they searched for rare oases and springs.

Each nomadic tribe sent traders to the sultanates and ports to exchange meat and milk for other products required for daily life: rice and sorghum from Ethiopia; dates, limes and potatoes from Somalia’s Juba Valley; tea and sugar from Kenya; and cloth and spices from Yemen. Extra foodstuffs were gathered for special occasions such as wedding meals: salted camel and goat, rice mixed with smoked yogurt, potato and onions, papaya and mango, sweet cardamom and cinnamon tea. Tribes near the coasts would trade for tuna or mackerel. Some nomadic tribes even feasted on lobster.

Although Somalia experienced droughts and wars in the past, its tribes always worked together to persevere. But in modern Somalia, thousands of nomadic people depend on international aid and are no longer prepared for the disasters they face. Many of Somalia’s nomads survive on only one meal a day. Those who lost all of their animals to the drought eat only foreign aid foodstuffs: rice, potatoes and oil. The few who miraculously still have animals might add goat and milk to the mix. Somalia’s food problems began soon after Italy and Britain abandoned their colonial lands in the African Horn in 1960. In the vacuum that followed, the brutal leader Siad Barre rose to power. Armed rebels attacked Barre’s regime in 1991, and Mogadishu, the capital, erupted in violence. Markets, schools and hospitals closed. While Somalia’s Northeast, also known as Puntland, was
spared much of the chronic violence that plagued the south, the region’s primary access to the grain and vegetable trade was cut. This left the nomads with the tiny port of Bosaso, on the Gulf of Aden, as the only practical place to exchange their camel and goat products for other vital goods.

Once the war had decimated their trade capabilities and the drought had wiped out their main food source and transportation means, many of Somalia’s nomads were forced to settle where they were. Many of the hardest hit camped in Sanaag, which is claimed by both the autonomous state of Puntland and breakaway Somaliland in the northwest. What started as temporary migrant camps near a tiny settlement have now become rapidly growing villages like Awsane.

“We had to choose this place,” said Muhamed Ayid Ruso, who lives in Awsane, near Musa and his children. “This is where our animals died, and we have no transport to the better areas.”

Awsane is not an ideal place to settle. The village has no water during the blistering dry season, except what villagers are able to purchase for $2 a barrel from truckers who pass periodically through the region. When it does rain, the sparse grazing land nearby floods completely. Villagers dig a berked, a water storage well, in the sandy earth with drainage channels. But just one month after the rains, the well was already crackling dry. Three kilometers downslope is the last patch of grass where the elders’ few remaining camels and goats graze.

Horn Relief, an international agency with strong Somali roots, is working with the nomads in Sanaag to protect trees and pastures that are threatened by droughts, environmental degradation and harvesters who cut trees for firewood. The organization is well integrated in Awsane, where it uses foreign aid to set up projects that should eventually lessen the community’s dependency on aid, including short-term pasture-protection projects, supplemental education programs and support for women’s groups.

Awsane’s people say they will survive. Those who still have a few camels or goats hope to rebuild their herds and resume roaming. Those who lost everything will create a town in Awsane or migrate to Bosaso to find jobs. With them they will carry a food tradition now dependant on foreign rice and potatoes, but many dream of future good times to be celebrated again with the slaughter of a camel, a slice of papaya and a spoonful of camel milk in a hot glass of cardamom tea.

“We have been pastoralists for 4,000 years—all our lives,” Musa said. “After losing our animals, we cannot do anything but sit in this settlement and wait.”

Daniel J. Gerstle, MIA ’05, graduated with a self-designed concentration, Humanitarian Management and Media. Last summer, he served as a health and communications consultant for Horn Relief in Somalia.

At left, top: An Awsane drought survivor beside her stick home. At left, bottom: Somalis on the coast share a collective dish of tuna and spaghetti, available to people who have something to trade for it. This page, top: Fortunate families near oases or in higher altitudes who did not suffer serious livestock losses continue to sell camels for export to Yemen. This page, bottom: Awsane villagers introduce an older woman with deteriorating health and eyesight. Photos by Daniel J. Gerstle
The view across the fields to a hollowed-out concrete shell of a factory says much about the Moldovan economy. Here, near the quiet village of Cojusna, little evidence remains of the heavy industrialization of the Soviet era. Striking yellow sunflowers surround the abandoned facility, and on the other side of the narrow road that snakes off toward the Romanian border, vineyards stretch along the hillside, comprising part of one of Moldova’s largest wineries.

Wine was Moldova’s biggest contribution to the former Soviet Union. This landlocked republic of four million people supplied 20 percent of the Union’s table wine. Today, wine is even more important to the region, accounting for 30 percent of Moldovan exports and 60 percent of all wine consumed in Russia. “I am proud to be Romanian, but I must admit that Moldovan wine is superior to Romanian wine,” said a Romanian businessman, who was in Moldova pursuing investments, in August.

Moldovan wine has cultivated a good reputation throughout the region, in particular for its sparkling varieties. However, the opening of regional markets has caused a headache for Europe’s only democratically elected Communist-governed country. Moldova’s lock on regional markets steadily declined in recent years with an influx of higher-priced wines from regions such as Australasia and South America. Moldovan wine producers struggle against the perception that the lower prices of Moldovan wine mean lower quality, and the country has so far failed to make inroads into the European Union wine market.

Moldova’s declining regional market share and its continuing dependence on Russian consumers are worrisome for Europe’s poorest country. Moldova had a gross domestic product (GDP) per capita on a purchasing power parity basis of $2,100 in 2004, less than a tenth of the EU average and less than a quarter of its close neighbor, Romania, which itself has struggled with economic reform during its transition to democracy. Shaky relations with Russia make Moldova’s single-market dependence even more precarious.

A simmering conflict in predominantly Russian-speaking Transnistria also stunts Moldova’s development. The breakaway province of more than 600,000 people declared independence in 1990, just before Moldova itself separated from the Soviet Union in 1991. A Russian military presence has remained in Transnistria since a short war in 1992, despite international agreements that Russia should withdraw its troops. Only Russia recognizes Transnistrian statehood, and the Moldovan government’s inability to exercise control over the region fuels international concerns over the smuggling of illegal goods and weapons, damaging Moldova’s ability to collect customs revenues.

The Russian Web site http://pravda.ru noted in early September that Russian deputies were considering restrictions on Moldovan wine imports in retaliation for Moldovan President Vladimir Voronin’s increasing ties with Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko and Georgian President Mikhael Saakashvili. The Russian Duma was particularly frustrated by efforts to mediate the Transnistrian conflict.
without Russian input and Moldova’s refusal to allow Russian observers during elections in March 2005.

The Russian news agency, RIA Novosti, reported that the Russians had requested a list of chemicals used by the Moldovan wine industry, and Moldovan government officials fear this could be a pretext for a ban on Moldovan wine imports.

International economic organizations say they are concerned that the agricultural sector still composes 30 percent of the Moldovan GDP. The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development stated in its July 2005 communication on Moldova that the concentrations in agricultural sectors “increase Moldova’s vulnerability to adverse shocks,” and that the country needs to reduce its “excessive reliance” on Russia, which received 40 percent of Moldova’s total exports in 2004 and supplies virtually all of Moldova’s energy requirements.

The industry’s attempts to diversify its export markets have not been successful. It is rumored that Queen Elizabeth II of England orders a case of the red 1990 vintage Negru de Purcari each year, but so far Moldovan wine does not appear on the shelves of British supermarkets alongside the large selection of Bulgarian and Romanian offerings.

Moldovan wine exports to the European Union suffer from protectionist tariffs and from large subsidies to EU producers. These protections have distorted the market so much that European wineries have generated more wine than they can sell. As a result, the European Union tried to buy up surplus wine from producers, and the French winemaking organization, Institut National des Appellations d’Origine, asked all regions to significantly curtail production from this year’s harvest.

At present, Moldova must hope for improved relations with the European Union through negotiations over an association agreement on trade protections. That could be difficult, given the European Union’s current turmoil over Turkey’s accession negotiations and the failed referendum on the European Union Constitution. The Moldovan government seems to acknowledge that the European Union may have other priorities. On September 20, the Moldovan news Web site http://reporter.md quoted Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Valeriu Ostalep, saying, “Although our strategic priority is to get the status of EU associate member, it is not a must. This status may turn out to be more advanced than we [can] hope [for] at present.”

With EU relations stagnant, Moldova is left to deal with a diversifying Russia as its primary market, said Iurie Gotisan, senior economist for the Association for Participatory Democracy, an NGO based in Moldova’s capital, Chisinau.

“Moldova lacks ‘space to maneuver’ to balance its ties with Russia,” he lamented in May. “If Chisinau fails to adopt a much better [active trade] policy, Moldova’s commercial dependency on Russia will become more visible.”

Chris Mayo, MIA ’06, is concentrating in International Media and Communications. He spent last summer in Prague, writing and editing political and economic analyses on Central and Eastern Europe for Transitions Online, www.tol.cz, a regional news Web site founded by SIPA alumnus Jeremy Drucker.

“I am proud to be Romanian, but I must admit that Moldovan wine is superior to Romanian wine.”
SUBSIDIES AND POOR COUNTRY INTERESTS: A PARADOX FOR THE WTO

By Arvind Panagariya
agriculture will be the make-or-break issue in the Doha Round negotiations at the World Trade Organization (WTO) ministerial meeting in Hong Kong in December. Unfortunately, this complex issue is poorly understood, with public debate on it clouded by a number of fallacies. While I discussed these fallacies in detail in the September 2005 issue of World Economy, let me offer here the most glaring and yet most widely accepted one.

Thanks to the advocacy of a few pressure groups and many international institutions, there is now a near-universal agreement that developed country subsidies and protections in agriculture hurt the poorest, least developed countries. Some even argue that the subsidies and protections constitute the most important barrier to the development of these poorest countries.

It is true that the rich country subsidies and protections seriously distort global trade in agriculture and must therefore be eliminated. But it is also true that, barring a few exceptional cases, such as cotton, the least developed countries would actually be hurt by this liberalization. The biggest beneficiaries of cuts in farm subsidies would be the rich countries themselves, which bear the bulk of the cost of the associated distortions, followed by the Cairns Group countries, which include a number of middle-income developing countries with the greatest export potential in agriculture.

Rich country protection and export subsidies flood world markets with undervalued products and drive agricultural commodity prices down. The removal of these measures would therefore raise the global prices of the products in question, benefiting the exporters and hurting the importers of these products. Food products are among the most heavily subsidized items, and as many as 45 of the world’s least developed countries are net food importers, according to calculations by the economists Alberto Valdes and Alex McCalla. Even when we include nonfood agricultural products, 33 of the least developed countries are net agricultural importers.

Some argue that the removal of the artificial price controls would still benefit the poorest countries by increasing their export revenues. But under the so-called Everything But Arms (EBA) initiative of the European Union, the least developed countries are able to export to the European Union duty-free. This means that they benefit from the same price controls that the European producers do. Removing protection by the European Union would lower the internal European prices and thus actually reduce the export revenues of the least developed countries that sell in these markets.

It is tempting to argue that even if the least developed countries as a whole lose, their farmers would at least benefit from competitive markets. But if the objective is to prevent farmers from being undercut by cheaper imports, a countervailing duty against the subsidized imports, which is entirely legal under WTO rules, is a better instrument, since it also generates revenues. But the decision by the least developed countries not to impose this duty suggests that they prefer to have the lower prices for their consumers.

Another reason why exporters in the least developed countries could lose out from liberalization is that wealthier countries might use less transparent regulatory policies, ostensibly for food hygiene and safety, to replace more conventional barriers such as tariffs and quotas. Wealthier developing countries in the Cairns Group would be far better placed to overcome these barriers than the least developed countries. While this outcome is not a certainty, it is a strong possibility.

Why have the numerous studies of agricultural liberalization failed to reveal its potential problems? There are three reasons. First, with rare exceptions, the studies simply ignore the fact that the Everything But Arms initiative gives the least developed countries free access to the EU market. Second, some studies lump liberalization by poor countries together with liberalization by rich ones. Insofar as the benefits to the least developed countries from their own liberalization outweigh the losses inflicted on them by rich country liberalization, the uninformed reader is left to believe that all liberalization must be beneficial. Finally, some studies put the countries that lose into a broader region (for example, Bangladesh into South Asia), so that the gains to other countries in the region offset their losses.

The failure to recognize the adverse effects of trade liberalization on poor countries poses two dangers as we move to the final stage of the Doha negotiations. First, without recognizing the potential problems, we shall fail to design the compensation and adjustment programs that the least developed countries will need in order to adapt to liberalization. Second, when the least developed countries, promised huge gains, instead find themselves badly damaged, they will be disillusioned about the benefits of trade. That could be fatal to the cause of future liberalization.

Avind Panagariya is the Jagdish Bhagwati Professor of Indian Political Economy in the Departments of International and Public Affairs and of Economics. His most recent article, “Liberalizing Agriculture,” appears in the December 2005 issue of Foreign Affairs.
Pascazia Mukamana, left, holds her three-year-old sister, who displays symptoms of HIV infection, at their home in Ntenyo, Rwanda. Pascazia quit school to singlehandedly raise three siblings after their mother died from AIDS.
Medicine

THE AIDS PANDEMIC AND FOOD INSECURITY IN RWANDA

By Deborah Baron

“Taking medicines without food is like washing your hands and then drying them in the dirt.”
—Haitian woman living with AIDS

It is almost noon, and we have not left Kigali yet. We are late, but after three failed attempts, we’re still searching for infant formula. I am beginning to lose hope as our truck pulls up to yet another generic storefront sign that simply reads, “pharmacy.” At the counter, the pharmacist looks perplexed, almost offended by our request for 400 cans of formula. Choosing his words carefully, he finally responds, “Is this formula to be used for the common man?”

I want to reply with the obvious, “no, it is for babies,” but resist. I know his question is one of class, not age, as he struggles to understand who would need such a large quantity of a luxury item used only by the wealthy and expatriate elites. Instead, we attempt to explain the infant feeding program that Partners in Health (PIH) is starting in order to provide HIV-positive mothers an alternative to breast-feeding.

Quickly losing interest in the lesson on how breast milk is responsible for 10 to 20 percent of mother-to-child transmissions of HIV infection, he disappears behind a door and reemerges with boxes of formula spilling out of his arms. We load the “common man formula” into the truck next to enormous bags of sosoma—a nutritional mixture of sorghum, soya and maize flour. Finally on the road, we begin our journey to Kibongo province and Rwinkwavu Hospital, the main site of Partners in Health’s rural health initiative. We know that no matter how late we arrive, the women will wait. They always wait when it comes to food.

Rwanda is the most densely populated country in Africa, with more than 8 million people living in a state the size of Maryland. Even with 90 percent of the labor force tied to subsistence agriculture, food remains one of the country’s largest imports. Agricultural production rates are dismal, and malnutrition and food insecurity are pervasive. Add the 250,000 HIV-positive Rwandans into the mix, and it becomes a recipe for disaster.

As HIV/AIDS attacks the immune system, people living with the disease require higher nutritional levels than normal to fight off related infections. When they become too sick to work and earn an income, their diet deteriorates rather than improves during these critical periods. For the few Africans fortunate enough to receive antiretroviral therapy (ART), the miracle drugs that have turned AIDS from a death sentence into a chronic illness in the industrial Western world, make taking food with every dose essential for the drugs to be effective.

Known widely for the genocide that left more than 800,000 people dead in 100 days in 1994, Rwanda is also a spectacularly beautiful country—the land of a thousand hills. Our truck winds along the borders of this patchy puzzle of land made up of jaded plots of cultivated earth demarcated by areas of brown dust. The terrain is tired and thirsty, scarred by centuries of overuse and obsolete farming techniques. These are poor conditions for food security.

The term “food security” is generally used to describe the physical availability and economic accessibility of sufficient, safe and nutritious food. African countries have been historically and disproportionately plagued by food insecurity for various reasons, including a lack of technological advances in agriculture, continued dependency on rainfall and the imposed production of cash crops under colonization. The result is that chronic malnutrition is the norm, not the exception, for many Africans and almost all Rwandans.

In the midst of the advocacy sprint for lifesaving, essential drugs that could change the direction of the pandemic, many relief efforts neglected the crucial marathon medicine of food. There is improvement, though. In the last few years, major international players, including the World Food Program and USAID, launched massive food aid programs for people living with HIV/AIDS. They realized that the urgent demand for treatment programs must be matched with the necessary support systems, and that means that good nutrition must be a top priority for combating the disease.

Two hours after departing for Kibongo province, we make our last cell phone calls and purchase our final cold Coca-Colas before leaving the paved road for the final approach to Rwinkwavu Hospital and the Partners in Health project. Although PIH provides comprehensive health, economic and social services to impoverished rural communities, the NGO is most famous for founder Paul Farmer’s work in Haiti, where he spearheaded the global push to provide AIDS care and treatment to poor people in resource-limited settings. Applying the Haiti model, Partners in Health provides all patients receiving antiretroviral therapy in Rwanda with nutritional food support. These monthly food baskets are packed with enough rice, beans, cooking oil, sugar and sosoma to feed a family of four.

“We do not have a screening process to decide who needs food and who does not,” says Dr. Michael Rich, the country director of Partners in Health in Rwanda. “Where we work, more than 90 percent of those about to start ARVs need it. Most of our patients have both malnutrition and HIV. We consider food an essential part of treatment—why would we treat one disease and not the other?”

Deborah Baron, MIA ’05, is a dual degree student with the School of Public Health. She spent last summer in Rwanda volunteering with Partners in Health.
The prairies of western Missouri reach into shadows of straight-edged forests, where eagles big enough to eat house cats perch on telephone poles and barn tops. Dan May’s farm sits about 20 miles from the main highway, down a rural two-lane road that bends and dips like the wandering country streams that capriciously carve the boundaries of neighboring farms. A small, rusted sign that reads “Organic Way Farm” points to May’s land and the 1960s trailer where he lives with his wife and two children.

May typifies a growing movement of Midwest small farmers who are challenging the system of American food production. Beneath a dense canopy of corporate-controlled farms, this new class of small farmers is beginning to fill what it sees as gaps of nutrition, taste, and sustainability created by commodity agriculture. Armed with product checklists, photos of hard-to-find vegetable varieties and brochures about his chemical-free philosophy, May cuts out the middlemen and sells directly to consumers—at restaurants, farmers’ markets and through a delivery service straight to their homes.
M
ay’s biggest account is a restaurant called Lidia’s Kansas City, rated by Zagat Survey as the most popular in the area. The chic restaurant grew out of what was once an old brick freight house, meticulously converted with floor-to-ceiling light displays, a sofa-sized fireplace above the bar and four 15-foot glass chandeliers made of hand-blown globes to resemble multicolor grape clusters.

The lavish open spaces of the restaurant and its exquisite cuisine don’t disguise what May and other American growers know too well: farming is an endless business of hard work for narrow margins, and without watching every dollar, the wrong set of conditions could turn a moderately successful farm into a bankruptcy case over the course of a growing season.

May hopes to increase his annual sales to the restaurant from $16,000 to $20,000 this year with the addition of new vegetable varieties he will grow specifically for Lidia’s, including rare species of tomatoes with names like Mortgage Lifter, Green Zebra, Lemony, Garden Peach, Paul Robeson and Hawaiian Pineapple. After paying farm bills, May keeps about a quarter of the revenue from his sales. Considering the high cost of production and low prices for wholesale vegetables, May’s account with Lidia’s is just one of many pieces of the income puzzle he and his wife must put together in order to make it through another year.

Farming in the United States is splitting in two dramatically different directions. Corporate-run agribusiness continues to push farmers toward increased consolidation, unprecedented crop yields and shrinking profit margins. The average farm that produced enough food to feed eight people a century ago is responsible for feeding more than 130 people today. Even in farm-rich states like Missouri, grocery store items travel an average 1,500 miles before reaching the shelves of the local grocer, according to a study by researchers at University of Missouri, Columbia.

International competition and government subsidies keep agricultural commodity prices low as land prices double. Squeezed farmers push the limits of production, flooding markets and further depressing prices.

While grocery store chains and processed food producers find creative ways to raise the prices for shoppers, fewer of those dollars actually make it back to the farmer. In 1910, farmers received 40 cents of every American food dollar spent. By 1997, that farmer’s share had dropped to almost 7 cents, according to a report by the Worldwatch Institute, a think tank that focuses on social justice and environmental issues. Many families that have farmed for generations find themselves caught in a cycle of loans and losses, and when they eventually stumble, the surviving farms scoop them up. America’s 2.1 million farms are disappearing at a rate of 330 a week, according to U.S. Department of Agriculture census data.

On a cold January morning when sheets of ice and snow still frosted the earth, May walked into Lidia’s Kansas City to meet with the owner, celebrity television chef Lidia Bastianich, who had just flown in from New York. Bastianich owns four high-profile restaurants in the United States, including two in New York, and more in Italy.

May normally deals with Lidia’s chef de cuisine, Cody Hogan, who purchases the food for the Kansas City restaurant. The two first met at the local farmers’ market where May was selling his tomatoes. Hogan had previously trained under Alice Waters at the world-famous restaurant, Chez Panisse, in Berkeley, California. Waters is widely credited for developing California Cuisine, a style that fuses diverse cooking techniques with fresh, locally grown, seasonal ingredients.

When Hogan came from California in 1998 to work with Bastianich to open Lidia’s Kansas City, he wanted to introduce the heartland to the philosophy of food he had practiced at Chez Panisse. But because Kansas City had not yet experienced the same revolution in local food, Hogan had a better chance of getting fresh California vegetables delivered to the restaurant than local Missouri vegetables. He decided if the produce wouldn’t come to him, he would go to the produce.

Every Saturday morning, Hogan drove to Kansas City farmers’ markets and piled his little Toyota Avalon to the windows with the best local produce he could find. He especially looked for the fruits and vegetables that suffer most from long-distance transportation, including salad mixes and tomatoes, but he also searched for squashes, berries, and just about any other local food he could find that was of exceptional quality and freshness. “The first year or two, when I was schlepping so much back and forth to the market, word got around,” he said.

Hogan created for Lidia’s Kansas City the same farmer-chef relationships Bastianich had cultivated for decades in New York. Twenty years ago, she was going to the markets in Union Square every week to buy the vegetables for her changing menus. Her cooking is based on Italian tradition, but she says that the recipes must be updated to reflect local ingredients and new styles of cooking. “It’s too romantic, it’s too unreal to think you’re going back,” she said to May over a cup of locally-roasted coffee.

“We are the next generation. We have to build on what was, with a conscientious eye.”

Now Hogan’s farmers deliver directly to the restaurant. He includes their names on the menus, and twice a year Lidia’s Kansas City hosts a $75 five-course “tomato dinner” featuring May’s toma-
toes. Last year's menu listed items such as assorted heirloom tomatoes paired with exotic volcanic and sea salts, a risotto of heirloom tomatoes with smoked mozzarella and dried tomato skins and halibut served with rice-stuffed Brandywine tomatoes and a raw Brandywine tomato sauce. For dessert, the restaurant offered vanilla ice cream with plum tomatoes caramelized in Grand Marnier. The dinners seat 150 people and always sell out.

Chefs who buy locally say they receive fresher, healthier, tastier vegetables, but Hogan says they still have to worry about the reliability of the local farms. “If they have a frost, if they have too much rain, if they have a hail storm, then all of a sudden, I don’t have a product for something that’s listed on my menu.” The climate in Missouri varies from bitter icy winters to crop-baking summers, but smart farmers and chefs can reduce risk by growing a large variety of crops, growing some crops under protective plastic shelters called high tunnels and working with a variety of clients.

A cold drizzle falls as May walks the black, empty rows of his farm, taking stock of what needs to be done in the coming months. He passes row after row of barren plant beds. Last season, May planted more peppers than he was able to find stomachs for, and a few rows remain bent to the ground still tied to their squishy fruits. He planted 18,000 pepper plants last year and left about $4,000 worth of peppers on the stalks. He says he’ll only plant 5,000 next year.

Mistakes like overplanting peppers can suck the profits out of a small farm. Not only do miscalculations cost in supplies and labor, but a market farmer also misses profits that could be made elsewhere. In 2004, hurricanes in the South and a late frost locally catapulted prices for tomatoes. Because of his high tunnels, May’s tomatoes were fine. As tomatoes are his specialty, May should have had a bumper year, but he failed to capitalize on the conditions.

“We screwed up,” May says. “We didn’t even think about what we should’ve been doing. If we’d really thought about it, we would have spent the extra money and fired up that green house and loaded it with tomatoes.”

May could have easily sold his tomatoes for $5 per pound that year, and he still would have sold every one of them. But that didn’t fit with his philosophy. Instead, he continued selling them for $2 per pound. “We’re not out to gouge anybody; we just want a living like everybody else does,” he says. So every week, he sold out his tomatoes at a fraction of the market price while watching his rows of peppers rot on the stem.

May acknowledges that it can be decisions like these that keep his annual profit at around $20,000, with a total operating budget exceeding $70,000. Some might call May’s philosophy bad business, but he would argue that it is the secret to his success. Without the trust and loyalty of their customers, May says, local farmers cannot compete with big agribusinesses.

Local market farmers like May tell stories about crying in the fields when a project fails and plants die. They talk about finding indescribable joy in a perfect piece of onion. They tell of an intense emotional existence living with the earth, being part of a community, and contributing to the health of the people who consume the products of their labor. This year, May will sell his handgrown foods in as many as 40 of Kansas City’s best restaurants, but he says his biggest goal in life is to leave the soil healthier than when he got to it. “There’s no better thing that I can leave my children.”

Tom Randall, MIA ’06, is a dual degree student with the Graduate School of Journalism and SIPA News co-editor.

“Prairie Cuisine” is an excerpt of a longer piece. To get the full story and to see more of the author’s work, visit www.tsrandall.net.
Improving Cambodia’s Water Supplies through Creative Financing

By Tanya Heikkila and Alison Gilmore

Nearly 60 percent of the world’s population lacks access to water sanitation systems. Regions that do not have access to water infrastructure and treatment systems not only face greater human health and sanitation problems, but also poverty. Cambodia is a case in point.
Though Cambodia is relatively wet, the United Nations estimates that only 34 percent of Cambodia’s 13.8 million citizens had basic access to water in 2002, while just 16 percent had access to sanitation services. The International Water Resource Association determined that Cambodia’s average total domestic water use per person per day was only 9.5 liters, whereas the basic water requirement to meet human health standards is between 20 and 25 liters per day.

Why is a desert-free, water-rich environment lacking fundamental water resources for its population? Mostly because a country’s ability to access available fresh water has less to do with that country’s water resources than its per capita GDP and Human Development Index.

The Human Development Index identifies Cambodia as one of the least developed countries in the world. It ranks 130 out of 177 countries on the list. Cambodia is also at the bottom of the Human Poverty Index’s list of economic performers in East Asia and the Pacific. At birth, the average Cambodian is expected to live only to the age of 56.2.

People living in countries such as Laos, Cambodia and Bangladesh have more water resources per capita than those in Egypt, the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia, but, ironically, they have considerably less access to water. Cambodia and other economically depressed countries face a Catch-22: they lack the financial resources needed to develop infrastructure and water delivery services, but without basic water supply, economic growth and development continue to be stymied.

Development agencies, nonprofit groups, the World Bank and others have struggled with this dilemma for decades, trying to find ways to support and fund water system infrastructure and delivery, among other basic human services. Through a project funded by Columbia University’s Earth Institute, we recently took stock of dozens of water infrastructure development efforts in Asia, Latin America and Africa. We found that in many cases, governments in developing countries have started to experiment with creative public-private partnerships as a method of increasing financing for water and sanitation services.

Oxfam development workers and local villagers sink a water well for a Cambodian village.
For many years, funding agencies and donor countries responded to the water issue by encouraging developing countries to privatize, assuming that host governments—especially small, local governments—lacked the capacity to invest and build new systems. The privatization approach has often been criticized for raising water prices while ignoring pressing local political constraints.

However, the various types of public-private partnerships can be opportunities for creative solutions that need to be studied, ranging from small-scale entrepreneurs to large international companies. There are systems that are completely privately owned and operated, such as household management, small-scaled independent providers, community-managed systems and divestitures. There are also hybrids of publicly and privately owned systems—management contracts, leases, concessions, and build-operate transfers, for example. Stakeholders’ responsibilities vary, depending on the public-private partnership model. For instance, with a concession agreement, the public (through its government) retains ownership of the assets, while a private partner operates the system, making the required capital investment and bearing the commercial risk.

In developing countries, a variety of these models are used to extend water and sanitation services to the poor. And in some cases the public sector utilities have been able, with the help of development agencies and government support, to improve water services.

We have seen some of these diverse water-financing arrangements used in urban Cambodia in recent years, leading to an improvement in the public water supply system. In the capital, Phnom Penh, a public body—the Phnom Penh Water Authority (PPWSA)—teamed up with the World Bank, Asia Development Bank and the French and Japanese governments to enhance water access and service delivery.

Throughout the 1990s, the PPWSA took steps to restructure both its organization and infrastructure, which resulted in more reliable water services for the city’s residents. The organizational restructuring included giving upper management more direct responsibilities, instituting merit based promotions and providing managerial and teamwork employee training. PPWSA improved physical infrastructure by installing water meters to measure connections accurately, created an inspection team to stop illegal connections, and increased water tariffs to cover the costs of operations. Additionally, the PPWSA educated Cambodian water consumers on the importance of paying water bills. The focus on education, organizational improvements and efficiency, coupled with a stable political climate and the backing of the Cambodian national government, enabled the PPWSA to improve water services substantially.

The restructuring improved many aspects of the water supply network, including water distribution and reliability. In the early 1990s, prior to the restructuring, the water distribution network covered only 40 percent of Phnom Penh City, and among those connected to the network, only half were paying their water bills. In 2002, after the restructuring, the expanded distribution network covered 70 percent of the city, and water bill collection increased to 99 percent.

In other parts of the country, the immediate need for water services, particularly among the lowest income groups, has created a market for small, private, and unregulated water enterprises. Often, the water supplied through these operations is untreated and overpriced. Even in Phnom Penh, where the PPWSA is the official water supplier, some households still turn to private sector suppliers of water because they cannot afford the fees associated with connecting a household to the public water distribution network.

The degree of private-sector involvement in water systems varies greatly, however. Unregulated private investments range from $900,000 for a population of 100,000 to a few thousand dollars for a population of a few hundred, according to the World Bank. Private-sector participation is sometimes informal (small private water networks that pump directly from rivers and pushcart water suppliers), and other times formal (concession agreements). Going forward, it is clear that local governments and development agencies must work to ensure that contracts and agreements with private-sector actors consistently provide for equitable services for customers, as well as government monitoring and oversight.

Cambodia is just one of many countries that have worked to reform the public water utility and experimented with alternative private relationships to address pressing water issues. The case highlights some of the critical institutional and structural factors that need to be considered in blending private and public sector roles in building effective water systems. These factors include political stability, education, investment and well-defined contractual relations with private-sector participants.

Such examples further suggest that water supply financing and management are not necessarily a question of whether the public or private sector should be responsible for developing and managing water supplies for the world’s poor. Rather, it is more important to identify and understand the interaction between the political climate and the water financing and management capacity of a country or region in need, and how that capacity can be supported and enhanced by a multitude of private and public investors, donors, and international institutions.

Tonya Heikkila is an assistant professor at SIPA. Alison Gilmore, MPA ’05, in Environmental Science and Policy, now works for Columbia University’s Earth Institute. Together, they conducted research on water infrastructure financing in the developing world for Columbia Earth Institute’s Cross-Cutting Initiative on Water.
Disease and illness related to malnutrition will claim the lives of about 5 million people this year, and on any given day, another 800 million people will fall asleep malnourished. With global populations expected to grow by 86 million people per year, the next few decades could be devastating to the world’s poorest people if food production and economic development do not keep pace.
SOME SCIENTISTS AND POLITICAL LEADERS believe that the only way to ensure global food security is to genetically engineer crops that are resistant to adverse conditions. However, promoters of modern biotechnology often overlook the technology’s substantial risks to biological diversity and human health and fail to address the economic inequalities that underpin most food shortages.

Over the last decade, scientists have learned how to alter the genes of crops to yield improved attributes like better nutritional content, increased yields, new medical treatments, and improved fibers and fuels. Genetically modified organisms (GMOs) are created by artificially inserting or removing genes from an organism’s genetic structure, making it distinct from plants cultivated through traditional techniques such as crossbreeding and grafting.

Modern biotechnology is, at best, an imprecise science that relies on trial-and-error approaches. Controlled laboratory experiments can produce unexpected outcomes when new life products are released into the wild. No widespread human health impacts have yet been proven. However, the risks are real, including antibiotic resistance due to the use of retroviral vectors, genetic contamination and unintended food allergies.

For example, researchers modified a variety of soybeans using Brazil nut genes in order to improve the nutritional content of the crop. They abandoned the project when they realized that commonly held allergic reactions to Brazil nuts were also evoked by the modified soybean.

When engineers alter the sugar or starch composition of a plant, they cause unexpected changes in plant composition, with potentially deadly effects.

Of particular concern to biologically diverse regions of the world is the potential for “genetic pollution,” or the uncontrolled spread of genes from modified to previously unmodified organisms. If genes for pesticide resistance transfer from modified crops to weeds, pesticide-resistant “super weeds” could result, requiring increased use of toxic agrochemicals.

In July 2005, the Guardian revealed that GM oilseed rape pollen transferred modified genes to a distantly related weed, the charlock. The new form of charlock appeared among many other natural weeds in a field previously used for the GM oilseed rape. Upon further investigation, scientists found that the charlock had developed resistance to lethal herbicides, a trait the oilseed rape was genetically modified to carry. The potential risks of such genetic pollution have prompted many countries to take aggressive action against GMO pollution, including attempts to mitigate risk by requiring buffer zones around fields of genetically modified crops and even some countrywide moratoriums on GMOs.

Perhaps the most alarming case of genetic pollution was the contamination of native corn on a farm in Oaxaca, Mexico, first covered in the peer-reviewed journal Nature. This discovery took the region by surprise, as the commercial planting of transgenic plants was banned in Mexico. Initial press coverage doubted the study’s findings and blamed the farmers them-
The United States is currently dumping GM corn and soya beans on poor farmers all over the world at prices that threaten to destroy traditional land-based ways of life by undermining local economies and disrupting biological stability.

Selves for the contamination, as some had traveled to the United States to work on a seasonal basis and could have brought back contaminated pollen.

After careful scrutiny, investigators determined that the cause of the contamination was the Mexican government’s so-called free trade rules. Under pressures from NAFTA and large agribusiness companies, Mexico was importing corn from the United States that it knew was genetically modified and then distributing the corn to poor communities as unmodified food aid. The United States is currently dumping GM corn and soya beans on poor farmers all over the world at prices that threaten to destroy traditional land-based ways of life by undermining local economies and disrupting biological stability.

Proponents of genetic engineering contend that world hunger is a result of insufficient food production. But global production of food per person is higher now than at any other time in recorded history. A recent study by Dr. Timothy Jones of the University of Arizona found that almost half of the food produced in the United States is wasted, at a cost of more than $100 billion a year.

The solutions to hunger are much more complex than simply producing more food. In the end, GM technology does little to address the real social and economic causes of world poverty and hunger. It is an inherently unstable science disguised as the solution to what is really a problem of political economy.

Jacob Winiecki, MPA ’05, concentrated in Environmental Science and Policy. He now works as a consultant for Sustainable Energy Solutions in Brooklyn, New York.
For one of the most historic cities in the world, Nablus doesn’t get many tourists. After years of closed borders and frequent, random attacks, tourists often stay away—which is too bad, because they are missing out on, among other things, a little known delicacy called knafe.

“Knafe from Nablus is delicious, the best,” says Rashid Khalidi, Edward Said Professor of Arab Studies and director of the Middle East Institute at Columbia University.

Knafe is a dessert made up of the unhealthiest naturally occurring substances on Earth. Perhaps appropriate to a treat so delectable, preparing it is among the most perplexing—and arguably dangerous—culinary tasks ever conceived.

“First you have to fry the cheese at a very specific temperature,” Khalidi explained, when I interviewed him in his office this fall. “Then you have to spread a layer of that crumby stuff on top—but not too much—and you also have to get the syrup just right. It’s not like falafel, where you simply deep-fry everything.”

The best place to enjoy knafe is in Nablus’ bustling Old City, where bullet pockmarks and rubble remain from the 2002 Israeli invasion. Nablus isn’t the only place to find knafe. One can also visit the more accessible Nabulsi-run knafe joints in Ramallah—or in Queens, New York, for that matter—but they don’t quite compare. Since the Old City is nearly impossible to navigate, it’s easiest to simply ask around for Al-Aqsa Sweets Shop, which is rumored to be the oldest knafe kitchen in Nablus.

Al-Aqsa Sweets is a small, innocuous establishment that turns out an unimaginable amount of knafe every day. It is run—at least when I visited in August—by two men named Basil and Muhammed, who perform daring feats over blazing gas ranges with pans the size of Buick hoods.

The process begins, as Muhammed demonstrated, with a thin base of ajeena, “the crumby stuff,” which is a mixture of flour, milk and, well—unidentified crumby stuff. This is topped by a centimeter-deep layer of Nabulsi cheese, which, according to Basil, must come from sheep’s milk.

“Cheese from cow milk isn’t elastic enough,” he explained.

Finally, a second coating of ajeena completes the layered creation.

I watched Muhammed fry the contents for about 10 minutes, until the ajeena turned orangish. He then covered the bottom Buick-hood pan with an even larger one, and following a series of flips and pivots (I actually had to duck), the steaming mass was transferred, bottom-side-up, to a table, where Basil drenched it in hot rosewater syrup.

Seconds later, someone arrived to cart the fresh
knafe to a nearby knafe café, where, were there a menu, it would read knafe, knafe, knafe. No sooner did the first batch find its customers than Muhammed was doing that flip-and-pivot thing with the next.

Knafe can also be combined with shredded grain and rolled with cheese, chopped and served like sushi, minus the chopsticks. As Muhammed fried the traditional knafe, Basil prepared the sushi knafe. Elsewhere in Nablus, shredded grain knafe is made using the giant pan method, thus creating a version with the not particularly appealing name “hairy knafe.”

Knafe is more than a tasty treat, however; it’s also a source of pride, since it is one of the only signature Palestinian dishes that remains Palestinian.

Knafe is more than a tasty treat; it’s also a source of pride, since it is one of the only signature Palestinian dishes that remains Palestinian.

“This is true; all of our ingredients are imported from Israel,” he said, perhaps missing the irony in my question. “Like history, cookbooks are written by the victors,” said Saifedean Ammous, a Palestinian student at SIPA. “There is a difference between borrowing recipes and colonizing them. One doesn’t open a restaurant with Chinese cuisine and advertise ‘American egg rolls.’”

Somehow, knafe has survived the cultural battlefield unscathed and intractably Palestinian. This is easy to believe when you’re in Nablus, and in the company of knafe chefs, where it’s enough to laugh, forget the madness of occupation and fill your stomach with goodness.

Zach Wales, MPA ’07, spent his summer taking language classes through Birzeit University’s Palestinian and Arab Studies program. Wales, formerly a journalist in southern Africa, traveled to Nablus to write news features and work on his documentary about Palestinian economic and labor conditions.
SIPA’S GUIDE FOR THE GLOBAL

1. **Platano**
   San Francisco, California, USA
   “Nouveau Latin cuisine in the Mission District. Their fried plantains and plantain croquettes make my mouth water every time I think of them.”
   Dhruva Ganiasan (MIA)

2. **Hunley’s Irish Pub**
   Montreal, Quebec, Canada
   “A great place to get smooth pints and basic but tasty eats while listening to some of the best Celtic musicians in town.”
   Gweneth Thirlwell (MPA)

3. **Lu a’**
   Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA
   “Seasonal menus feature fresh local products and reflect Minnesota’s Scandinavian and Native American influences.”
   Veronika Ruff (MIA)

4. **The Fish**
   Lake of the Ozarks, Missouri, USA
   “Arrive by boat, throw peanut shells on the floor, drink cheap beer and consume pork tenderloin the size of your head. What more could you ask for?”
   Lindsay Hamilton (MIA)

5. **The Salt Lick**
   Driftwood, Texas, USA
   “Authentic Texas barbeque with the necessary sides served family-style in the Hill Country, about an hour from Austin, but it’s worth the drive.”
   Libby Morgan (MIA)

6. **Caé du Monde**
   New Orleans, Louisiana, USA
   “Wake up early and head over to the French Corner for famous café au lait and beignets (delicious squares of fried dough with powdered sugar).”
   Desiree Evans (MIA)

7. **Los Danzantes**
   Mexico City, Mexico
   “Eat spectacular sopas de fritoles (bean soup) in the unique colonial and picturesque main square of the Coyocan neighborhood.”
   Esteban Rodarte (MPA)

8. **Sanackallarinn (The Seafood Cellar)**
   Reykjavik, Iceland
   “Fusion cuisine and the world’s best seafood (Icelandic)—it’s as good as it gets.”
   Maria Mjoll Jonsdottir (MIA)

9. **The Hostel Apprentizing**
   London, England
   “It’s in an old school with really high ceilings and lots of natural light. The waiters and chefs are people who used to live on the streets and are being trained as apprentices.”
   Esther Waters (MIA)

10. **Ze tanya**
    Washington, D.C., USA
    “A Mediterranean fusion restaurant that serves food mezze style—I love the manit nejla, which is tiny beef-stuffed pasta with roasted garlic yogurt sauce.”
    Saima Yakub (MIA)

11. **Nama’s on the Terrace**
    Kingston, Jamaica
    “In a very old house with original fixtures, serving dishes a feel of what warm summer nights on a sugar plantation might have been like.”
    Michelle Marston (MIA)

12. **Les éditurs**
    Paris, France
    “In the sixth arrondissement, they serve great moelleux au chocolat (cake with chocolates that melt in the mouth).”
    Victor Fabius (MIA)

13. **El Tintoro**
    Málaga, Spain
    “It’s a chiringuito, a chaotic seafood restaurant by the beach where the food is auctioned off. When you hear someone yelling ‘concha fita,’ raise your hand immediately.”
    Manuel Luengo (MIA)
The SIPA community gets around, and after two years in New York, most are certified foodies. So in order to help you find good eats during that next business trip to Beijing or vacation on the coast of Spain, we asked current SIPA students from all over the world to recommend the best restaurants in their hometowns. And to celebrate SIPA’s 60th birthday, we’re gathering more of that global gourmet expertise—from students and alumni—to compile an international restaurant guide and cookbook. If you have a family recipe to share or a restaurant to recommend, visit http://www.sipa.columbia.edu/60/food/. —Compiled by Tom Randall and Veronika Ruff
Emmanuel Letouzé, MIA ’06, has contributed political cartoons to SIPA’s Journal of International Affairs and Communiqué. He worked for several years in France as a cartoonist for a national political magazine and a regional newspaper.
There once was a beautiful princess named Mi Nuong. Her father, the emperor, held a contest to find the best husband for his daughter. Extraordinary men came from all around Vietnam, but Son Tinh, the Lord of the Mountains, and Thuy Tinh, the Lord of the Water, became the emperor’s top candidates. The emperor decided he would choose between them by giving his daughter’s hand to the first to arrive the next morning. Son Tinh, the Lord of the Mountains, came first. Rejected, Thuy Tinh raised the waters in bitter anger. He unleashed a massive thunderstorm with relentless rains and winds. Son Tinh raised the mountains higher and higher until Thuy Tinh retreated. The Lord of the Water never forgot his loss, and the people of Vietnam fear his fury even today.
With its long, winding coastline, Vietnam suffers from severe monsoons, typhoons and flooding. Old Vietnamese folktale such as the story of the Lord of the Mountains versus the Lord of the Water teach the importance of respecting and revering the sea, while understanding its dangers.

To many of the hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese immigrants now living along America’s Gulf Coast, where the climate and fishing jobs were similar to those they knew at home.

Officials estimate that more than 50,000 Vietnamese-Americans were directly affected by the unforgiving hurricanes that struck the region late last summer. Vietnamese immigrants form as much as 80 percent of the shrimping industry in many Gulf areas.

The Houston Chronicle told Phuc Van Than’s story. The 37-year-old shrimper was at sea when the storm hit. He called his wife in New Orleans and told her to wait for him. He rode out the storm on his boat, but when he returned home, his wife and four-year-old daughter were missing.

Nick Luong, 13, spoke to MSNBC for his father, who doesn’t speak English. His family lost their home but saved their fishing boat. They stayed in the boat throughout the storm, and now the boat serves as the family’s shelter.

MSNBC also reported Viet Thu Linh’s story. Linh, who works in an oyster plant in Biloxi, Mississippi, said his son lost his entire fleet of fishing boats. All six vessels sank in the storm.

Sadly, those who survived by fleeing or riding out the storms in their boats may not have jobs to return to. Even before the hurricanes demolished the Gulf’s shrimp trawlers and processing plants, America’s shrimp industry teetered from high fuel costs and competing shrimp imports from, among other places, Southeast Asia. Biloxi was once known as the “Seafood Capital of America.” Today, bumper stickers reading, “Friends don’t let friends eat imported shrimp,” are common.

American shrimp associations such as the Southern Shrimp Alliance have long been fighting international trade battles, claiming that cheap shrimp imports from Asian and South American countries have been flooding the U.S. market. Last January, the International Trade Commission sided with the U.S. shrimp industry and imposed antidumping duties on six countries found to be violating American trade laws on shrimp imports: Brazil, China, Ecuador, India, Thailand and Vietnam.

Most of the shrimp imported from the six countries is pond raised and farmed, which is a cheaper mode of production than the American
method of trawling the Gulf for fresh shrimp. With lower production costs and subsidies at home, the countries are able to export high quantities of shrimp to the U.S. market for prices far lower than those of American shrimp.

After the duties were imposed, American shrimp prices increased slightly, but the industry’s problems continued. The price of diesel fuel for the shrimping boats has nearly doubled since last year. Even before the storm, a boat catching $60,000 worth of shrimp might have to pay as much as $50,000 in fuel, NBC News reported. Once the costs of supplies, labor and loan payments for the trawlers are factored in, gulf shrimpers work for little profit.

Katrina and Rita destroyed boats and processing plants. Shrimpers’ homes are gone, as are the businesses and restaurants that catered to them. Many of the shrimpers themselves are gone too. Some died, and others fled.

Shrimp companies in the region are sharing resources until the industry can get back on its feet. Since only a few processors are still intact, companies and cooperatives take turns, using the machines in shifts.

Some Vietnamese-Americans are resettling away from the Gulf Coast. Families are heading to Houston, which has a growing Vietnamese population, while others are joining relatives in California. But many don’t have any skills other than shrimping. They will stay near the Gulf, pick up the pieces and try to start again.

“I’ve been working with Vietnamese shrimpers since 1976 and I have a lot of confidence in them,” said Richard Gollott, co-owner of Golden Gulf Coast Packing Co., a shrimp processing plant in Biloxi. “They’ve had to be resilient people always, so as soon as they get their homes and families safe, they’ll be back to shrimp... It’s what they do.”

Veronika Ruff, MIA ’06, is an International Media and Communications concentrator and co-editor of SIPA News. She worked at the Bangkok bureau of the Associated Press last summer.

Earthquake Relief in South Asia

By Jayati Vora

At the time SIPA News went to press, the earthquake that struck the densely populated region around Muzaffarabad, Pakistan, in October had already killed around 90,000 people, injured more than 69,000, and left almost three million homeless. “The scale of this tragedy almost defies our darkest imagination,” UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan announced.

And it’s getting worse. Winter in the region begins in November and lasts until March, with temperatures dropping to 10°F in high mountain villages. With snow already beginning to fall, shelter is the top priority. The injured and homeless are in desperate need of warm bedding and winterized tents. The next priority is food. Aid workers scrambled in November to provide food supplies for 200,000 people above the snow line and 600,000 people accessible by road.

“The places where the food doesn’t reach by road, it can only be reached through helicopters, so we’re trying to persuade the U.S. to send more helicopters, to airdrop food and tents,” said Asif Alam, president of the Association of Pakistani Professionals (AOPP), who works to raise awareness in America about the earthquake that struck his home country.

Alam worries about donor fatigue. News coverage of the continuing relief effort has dropped off in the mainstream world media. The initial influx of volunteers to earthquake-affected areas has receded, and there is dire need of more helpers, more doctors and the continued attention of the international community, he noted.

One U.S. dollar donated to the earthquake relief efforts in Pakistan can feed an adult and a child there. “One thing we can do sitting here in the U.S. is to send money,” Alam said. “It’s the easiest thing we can do.”

For earthquake and donation information, go to www.saquake.org and www.aopp.org.

Jayati Vora, MIA ’07, is concentrating in International Media and Communications.
New Yorkers have a big problem with waste. Every day, the city’s 8 million residents and countless visitors generate as much as 36,200 tons of municipal solid waste. The city’s Department of Sanitation handles nearly 13,000 tons of waste generated daily by residents, public agencies and nonprofit corporations; private carting companies handle the remainder. About 12.7 percent of that refuse is from food.

New York City has had a difficult history in waste management. Early New Yorkers dumped their trash into the rivers and ocean, a practice that continued until a coalition of New Jersey coastal towns won a federal lawsuit against the city in 1935. As the Depression and World War II delayed plans for new incinerators, the city struggled to meet its waste disposal needs. In 1947, the city opened Fresh Kills Landfill in Staten Island. Initially, the dump was to be used for only three years—the time it would take to build large incinerators in every borough. But those incinerators never materialized, and by the 1960s, two-thirds of the city’s waste went to Fresh Kills and other municipal landfills. The rest was burned in 22 municipal and more than 17,000 apartment building incinerators.
As environmental awareness grew, opposition to incinerators increased. The last municipal incinerator in New York City closed in 1992, and all city waste was sent to Fresh Kills. But landfills were also an environmental concern, because they leached pollutants into surrounding groundwater and emitted noxious odors. So in 1996, Mayor Rudolph Giuliani and Governor George Pataki announced that Fresh Kills—which had become one of the tallest human-made structures on earth—would close by the end of 2001. The problem wasn’t solved, of course, since the waste still needed somewhere to go.

The city’s ubiquitous white garbage trucks must first take the city’s waste to transfer stations, most of which are located in poor neighborhoods. Then the trash is loaded into large trucks for shipment out of New York to incinerators and landfills in New Jersey, Virginia and Pennsylvania. After Fresh Kills closed, the city’s annual bill for collecting and disposing residential trash jumped by nearly 50 percent and costs well over $1 billion today.

The current system of waste export leaves the city vulnerable over the long run, as both restrictions on waste disposal and its costs are likely to escalate. Landfill space continues to diminish in the eastern United States, while political pressure from dump-site communities increases. This may lead Congress and the courts to permit states to restrict the interstate flow of municipal waste—giving New York fewer places to toss its trash.

In 2002, the city began to develop a long-term plan for managing waste. Mayor Michael Bloomberg announced ideas to develop waterfront garbage transfer stations in each borough that would compact refuse and ship it by barge for disposal. However, those transfer stations remain stuck in the planning stage.

It is hard to get trash on the political agenda. Let’s face it—garbage is physically unpleasant, and thinking about waste reminds some of us of our great wealth in the face of extreme global poverty. We discard food and clothing from which the world’s poor could derive sustenance. We prefer not to think about garbage or where it will end up. This propagates the fantasy that those green plastic mounds of garbage bags we put on the street are magically transported to some mythical solid waste heaven.

New York’s elected leaders know that waste is a no-win issue. As long as the cost of exporting waste continues to increase gradually, it is unlikely that enough political noise will be generated to induce a sitting mayor to rethink waste export. And any mayor attempting to introduce a waste incinerator or landfill in or near the city would suffer politically.

Solid waste is not simply an issue in New York City; it is also a national problem. In 1960, Americans generated 88.1 million tons of waste per year, equal to 2.7 pounds per person every day. By 1990, that number had grown to 205.2 million tons and 4.5 pounds per person per day. By 2000, waste peaked at 232 tons, and per capita remained constant at 4.5 pounds per person per day. In all, the total amount of waste generated grew from 88 to 232 tons per year from 1960 to 2000, according to the Environmental Protection Agency. And all waste causes pollution. If we bury waste, it pollutes the groundwater and emits greenhouse gases. If we burn waste or transport it by truck, we emit toxins into our air. Waste disposal is getting more difficult and expensive—especially in those parts of the world that are densely settled urban areas.

The technology of waste incineration has advanced dramatically in recent years. The waste is burned at higher temperatures, producing less pollution and less odor. In Japan, 70 percent of all waste is burned as a fuel to generate electricity from steam turbines. The volume of waste is reduced by 90 percent, and the resulting ash is either turned into landfill or converted into construction materials. While incineration does pollute the air, it’s less environmentally damaging than transporting waste in diesel-fueled trucks to leaking landfills.

The not-in-my-backyard syndrome and the desire for convenience dominate New York’s waste practices and politics. We need to reduce waste in packaging and recycle more of the things we use. We also need to use technology to reduce the environmental damage caused by disposal. In order to use new technologies, we must build new waste transfer and disposal facilities. The contentious politics of existing waste facilities, however, makes the construction of new ones unlikely.

Steven Cohen directs the MPA program in environmental science and policy at SIPA as well as the Office of Educational Programs at Columbia’s Earth Institute. His forthcoming book, Understanding Environmental Policy (Columbia University Press, 2006) includes a chapter on the causes and effects of NYC’s garbage crisis.
The Third Annual World Leaders Forum at Columbia University, held September 12–19, 2005, featured a series of campus addresses on global development delivered by heads of state attending the United Nations World Summit. The Forum has been expanded into a yearlong series of symposia, lectures and conversations with world-renowned leaders—from heads of state to leading economic, cultural and religious figures—on topics ranging from the rising global health challenge to the influence of American films abroad.

For more information, including transcripts of the talks mentioned below and a schedule of upcoming World Leaders Forum events, please visit the Web site at http://worldleaders.columbia.edu.

The Millennium Development Goals: Social Justice and Promotion of Equality

Finnish President Tarja Halonen led off the World Leaders Forum on September 12, speaking about her nation’s commitment to eradicating global poverty. Columbia professor and Nobel Prize winner in Economics Joseph Stiglitz moderated the event. “Our Nordic welfare state model is based upon social justice and equality,” Halonen said. “The world is our joint responsibility. We have just one planet, and if we don’t make a success, it will be exactly the same result for every one of us.”

Halonen spoke at length about the importance of achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and for meeting the timetable originally established, which is “simply a question of transforming political commitment into action and implementation.” She added that globalization is another important factor in meeting the MDGs because of its potential for improving people’s lives all over the world. But globalization must be reformed to benefit all people.

“The way in which states pursue their own business has an impact on whether people benefit from globalization or whether they are spared from its negative effects,” Halonen said. “A strong democratic state that respects human rights and the rule of law applies good governance and social justice creates a solid foundation for the actions of individual citizens.”

Finland has long been a leader in advancing women’s rights, and Halonen voiced support for promoting gender equality and women’s empowerment in developing countries. “In Africa, there are lots of strong brave women, but they could give so much more to society if they could be treated equally,” she said. “The girls start well at school, but they should have an opportunity to continue [their education beyond their teenage years] and become good mothers and citizens.”

Sachs then introduced President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono of Indonesia, who tackled the importance of achieving the MDG targets, citing grim statistics about the more than 1 billion people who live in extreme poverty. Yudhoyono noted that although the Asia-Pacific region had attained high growth and domestic savings rates, the MDG targets for the region were still largely out of reach. And he agreed with Sachs about the close relationship between development and peace, giving the decades-long conflict in Indonesia’s Aceh province as an example.

“The situation became a vicious cycle: poverty bred violence, and the reign of violence rendered the people even poorer,” Yudhoyono said. It took last year’s disastrous tsunami for the government and opposition to agree that reconstruction and rehabilitation could be carried out only in an atmosphere of peace, he said.

After President Yudhoyono left the stage, Sachs remained to answer questions and, at times, voiced his frustration at the lack of progress at the UN summit. “You would think that we would have an evidence-based process . . . that if you see what you are doing isn’t working, you try something different.” He was referring to the distribution of malarial bed nets in the developing world, where mosquitoes kill three million people a year and many cannot afford to buy the nets. Sachs and most experts advocate the free distribution of these nets, while the United States maintains that they should be sold.

“We have an ideologically driven process,” said Sachs with a sigh. “The ideology says, don’t distribute the nets for free.”

A little more than 10 years after graduating from Columbia’s School of Law, Mikheil Saakashvili—the president of the Republic of Georgia—returned to his alma mater to discuss the new policies and ideologies of his country, as well as the bloodless revolution that made him its president.

Saakashvili pointed to Serbia and Ukraine as other examples of post-communist countries that used mass demonstrations and popular support to overthrow corrupt leadership in what have widely been referred to as the Color or Flower revolutions. Georgia’s “Rose Revolution” was so named for the long-stemmed rose Saakashvili held in his hand, as he led the crowd that burst into the parliament on November 23, 2003.

In Saakashvili’s view, the main difference between the Georgian revolution and the ones that preceded it is that most of it was televised on CNN, making the events more global and more influential.

Saakashvili discussed the myriad factors involved in building a democracy, adding that one of the greatest challenges now facing the country is creating infrastructure—such as schools and roads—after years of stagnation. He has made this one of his priorities, along with trying to instill confidence in the institutions the government is creating.

Saakashvili also emphasized the need for government to protect business without interfering in it. He said he learned from the Communism of his youth, which he described as “killing competition, freedom of thought, and talent by allowing mediocre people to succeed.” A sign of optimism, he noted, is the emergence of a middle class, which “in the long run is the main stability force for democracy and for sustainable, democratic, free development for every society where it emerges.”

Rachel Makabi, MIA ’07

The Millennium Development Goals from Rwanda’s Perspective

Rwanda’s President Paul Kagame spoke about his nation’s progress and the critical challenges that lie ahead for development in sub-Saharan Africa. In spite of the tragic genocide that remains, “seared across the conscience of the world” as Provost Alan Brinkley stated in his introduction, Rwanda now appears to be emerging as a leader in global development, holding promise for the achievement of the ambitious Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Development is a “liberation from want and fear so that all peoples can live in dignity,” Kagame said. He stressed the magnitude of the crisis in sub-Saharan Africa, noting that 345 million people live in poverty, 280 million people have no access to clean drinking water and 13,000 children die daily of hunger and disease. “This is not the kind of world we want to bequeath the generation of this millennium,” he declared.

Despite the immensity of the task, Rwanda is widely seen to be “on track” toward realizing the MDG goals. Remarkable progress has been achieved in terms of universal primary education and gender equity with 90 percent enrollment in early primary schools and unprecedented representation of women in parliament and cabinet positions.

Kagame was less optimistic about the other millennium goals, adding that the MDGs are a partnership effort between rich and poor countries. While he argued that, “Africans must take first responsibility for the sorry state of affairs on the African continent,” he also urged developed countries to view development in terms of their own self-interest, where addressing the global imbalance of wealth guards against global insecurity.

Kagame’s prescription for development focused on three key areas: improving the quality and quantity of overseas development assistance, promoting fair trade and relieving debt. Finally, Kagame stressed that the sustainability of development progress hinges on the accessibility of the least developed countries to open, nondiscriminatory markets.

Rachel Goldstein, MIA ’06

Poland in the Changing World

Polish President Aleksander Kwaśniewski began his address in Low Rotunda by speaking in his native language directly to the Polish students in the audience. With his extensive career in elected office coming to an end, concluding ten years as Poland’s president and many more in government and activism, President Kwaśniewski continually referred to the work still left to be done. He reflected on the past as well: “The Iron Curtain, which was supposed to have divided our continent eternally, simply and suddenly melted away.”

But perhaps it was not so sudden after all. The Solidarity movement in Poland, of which Kwaśniewski was a part just 25 years ago, changed the course of history. President Kwaśniewski described the incredible strides that his country has made since the fall of Communism—a 42 percent growth in Gross Domestic Product over 12 years and a country that has found its place on the world stage, having been inducted into both the European Union and NATO under his stewardship.

“Poland knows from personal history what bitter isolation means, and that is why you can count on us,” Kwaśniewski said. He noted the need for further cooperation and a strengthening of the trans-Atlantic bond, alluding to the strife that has emerged from his decision—often unpopular in Poland—to follow the United States into war with Iraq. “Europe needs America, and America needs Europe,” the president said. “In matters of fundamental importance in the world, we have common interests.”

Rebecca Leicht, MIA ’07
Pakistan: Meeting the Challenge of Peace and Development

Lamenting the many misperceptions Westerners have of Pakistan, President Pervez Musharraf defended his country as a moderate Muslim state. He attributed Pakistan's faltering statehood in the 12 years following the Cold War's end to Afghanistan's war with the former Soviet Union. Neither the government nor the economy was prepared to deal with the problems of disarmament, millions of refugees and the newly formed al-Qaeda founded by the leftover mujahaden fighters.

The turning point for his country came on September 11, 2001, when Pakistan joined the United States in its war on terror. Realizing the economic and political benefits of allying with the United States, Musharraf pursued a rigorous plan to revitalize the economy and address what he identified as the four main global concerns: terrorism/extremism, nuclear proliferation, human rights and democracy. He resolved that Pakistan would adopt a policy of "enlightened moderation" with a six-point antiterrorist, anti-extremism campaign aimed at eliminating terror at its root and providing an example of moderation to fellow Islamic states.

On the subject of nuclear weapons, Musharraf said the Pakistani scientist who allegedly sold nuclear secrets was an individual acting independently of the government. Addressing human rights, he briefly highlighted the necessity of reducing violence against women and empowering them so they can participate more widely in the political system. Finally, he stressed Pakistan's commitment to advancing democracy in his country, particularly given the strengthened ties between Pakistan and the United States.

Meena Jagannath, MIA '07

Securing “the Youngest Democracy in the World”

Introducing himself as "a representative of the youngest democracy in the world," Iraqi President Jalal Talabani spoke in Low Rotunda on September 17 and expressed his concern that America and its allies not allow this "youngest democracy" to become one of the world's most short-lived. Amid expressions of gratitude for the liberation from the Saddam Hussein regime, Talabani included warnings that "a withdrawal of American and multinational forces now or in the near future could lead to victory of the terrorists in Iraq."

Fresh from policy talks at the White House, Talabani addressed doubts that Iraqi military and civilian institutions could be sufficiently operational in a time frame acceptable to an increasingly impatient American public. He touted increases in the number of security forces trained and enemies captured but said that state building in Iraq has been stymied by the absence of legitimate local civilian authorities. "Fighting them [the insurgents] on the political front by creating a democratic Iraq is just as important as the military approach."

Talabani cited the mid-October national referendum on the draft constitution as most important for building "a sense of ownership of the new Iraq." The draft constitution stipulated a federal democracy, though opponents have argued that this decentralized arrangement will increase the danger of civil war. When asked during the Q&A to explain his support of federalism, Talabani responded that, "without a federal democracy, it is impossible to imagine a united, strong Iraq, with all the different nationalities and religions."

His talk left no doubt that Talabani is aware of his monumental challenge of quickly reconciling competing demands, not least of which will come from American congressmen and congresswomen pushing for troop returns during the upcoming election year.

Andrew Monahan, MIA '07

Working Together to Solve and Prevent Conflict

After describing the pain of a decade-long civil war, President Ahmad Tejan Kabbah of Sierra Leone spoke hopefully about the future of his nation. "Today, one of our greatest achievements is our adherence to the tenants of democracy and rule of law," he said.

First elected president in 1996, Ahmed Tejan Kabbah pledged to end the civil war that he said made his nation "known to the world because of horrific atrocities, widespread amputation and sexual violence." The rebels signed a peace agreement with Kabbah's government shortly after the 1996 election, but a military coup forced the president and his government into exile in 1997. The government was restored nine months later with the help of the Economic Community of West African States. After the 1999 Lomé Peace Agreement and intervention by UN and British forces, the war finally ended in 2002. That same year, the president was reelected to a five-year term.

In his address, Kabbah outlined the current priorities of his government, which include security and war-related issues, education, good governance, food and agriculture security, resettlement and reintegration issues. His government has succeeded in many of these areas, having fought corruption and worked hard to feed the nation. Kabbah expects that Sierra Leone will be agriculturally self-sufficient very soon, and eventually have a food surplus to sell abroad.

Sierra Leone is an example of the populace and the international community working together to solve and prevent conflict. "Small, developing countries have very little means to defend themselves from threats," Kabbah explained. He believes that international organizations and world superpowers are key to helping other war-torn, developing nations stabilize and progress.

Lindsay Hamilton, MIA '07
New Faculty

This year SIPA added six new full-time faculty members, appointed through the School’s Department of International and Public Affairs (DIPA) and jointly with other divisions of the University. They include Bentley Macleod (DIPA and Economics), whose research focuses on understanding incentive contracts in dynamic settings and who will teach law, contracts and economics; Ailsa Röell (DIPA), whose research and teaching spans securities markets, corporate finance and corporate governance; Diane Vaughan (DIPA and Sociology), whose specializations include the sociology of organizations, culture, science and technology, ethnography and analogical theorizing; her book The Challenger Launch Decision was awarded the Rachel Carson Prize and the Robert K. Merton Award; Jason Corburn (DIPA and Urban Planning), who has just published his book, Street Science: Community Knowledge and Environmental Health Justice, which explores the role of local knowledge in science policymaking, using four case studies of community-based environmental health conflicts in New York City; Wolfram Schlenker (DIPA and Economics), who focuses on economics of climate change, water rights and their impact on agricultural output and who teaches environmental economics; and Bogdan Vasi (DIPA and Sociology), whose research focuses on the adoption and implementation of local programs to address global climate change and who teaches about social movements and quantitative research methods.

Faculty News

Douglas Almond received a Fulbright grant for research at the China Center for Economic Research on the effect of ambient pollution on infant health in China and worked with the Council of Economic Advisers on the federal response to environmental pollution, introduced an approach to environmental regulatory planning founded on interactive relationships between business and government.


Steve Cohen’s new book, Strategic Planning in Environmental Regulation, introduces an approach to environmental regulatory planning founded on interactive relationships between business and government.

William Eimicke’s article “Eliot Spitzer: “The People’s Lawyer” is featured in Public Integrity, fall 2005.

Tanya Heikkila received an NSF grant for a project with Edella Schlager studying interstate river compacts and received the American Review of Public Administration’s best article award for “Modeling Operational Decision Making in Public Organizations: An Integration of Two Institutional Theories.”

Jennifer Hill and colleague Chris Weiss (ISERP) have been awarded an NSF grant to examine the effects of holding children back in school on their subsequent cognitive development and behavioral outcomes.

Wojciech Kopzuk was selected for the prestigious Sloan Research Fellowship program.

Robert Lieberman’s new book, Shaping Race Policy: The United States in Comparative Perspective, was published by Princeton University Press.

Sharyn O’Halloran and her colleague David Epstein (Political Science) received the 2005 Decade of Behavior Research Award for their joint research on the impact of racial redistricting on the democratic process. Their research has been cited in recent Supreme Court decisions concerning the Voting Rights Act.

Ken Prewitt received the Charles E. Merriam Career Award from the American Political Science Association, given to “a person whose published work and career represent a significant contribution to the art of government through the application of social science research” and also presented the Killam Annual Lecture (Toronto, Canada) on the topic “Reforming American Graduate Education Despite the Fact that ‘No One is in Charge Here.’”

Jeffrey Sachs was named one of the 100 Most Influential Leaders in the World by Time magazine in 2005, and his The End of Poverty: Economic Possibilities for Our Time was published.

Dirk Salomons’ “Security: An Absolute Prerequisite” was published in Postconflict Development.

Elliot Sclar is focusing on his work as co-coordinator of Taskforce 8 of the UN Millennium Development Goal (MDG) project, responsible for the range of environmental, economic, and social problems associated with the accelerating pace of global urbanization.


David Stark’s paper with Daniel Beunza, “Tools of the Trade: The Socio-Technology of Arbitrage in a Wall Street Trading Room,” in Industrial and Corporate Change, won the Outstanding Publication Award from the American Sociological Association section on Communication and Information Technologies.

Michael Ting was awarded a grant from the NSF to conduct a study of the political economy of FDA decision-making, with applications to pharmaceutical approvals and recalls, and regulatory reform.

Sara Tjossem’s new book, The Journey to PICES: Scientific Cooperation in the North Pacific, has just been published.

Miguel Urquiola received the National Academy of Education Spencer Postdoctoral Fellowship for his work on the effects of private school entry on children’s educational outcomes.
IFP Curriculum Review

Last academic year a group of leading faculty from SIPA and the Business School worked with alumni, employers and student focus groups on a review of the International Finance and Business Concentration. After long hours studying the history of the concentration, evaluating enrollment patterns, listening to stakeholders and benchmarking against similar programs at other policy schools, the group produced a set of recommendations that will focus the mission of the concentration on finance, banking and policy/regulatory issues, with particular emphases on emerging market finance, global political economy (e.g., the goals and operations of multilateral institutions like the IMF and World Bank) and international differences in the structure and performance of financial systems. The concentration’s new name, “International Finance and Policy,” was selected to convey the tighter focus of the program.

The group concluded that SIPA’s concentration can and should be structured in such a way to draw on the strengths of a policy school, differentiate it from business schools, and meet the needs of its students more effectively than business schools. Given the existing strengths of Columbia, notably the outstanding faculty in SIPA, the Economics Department and the Business School, our strong regional centers and our location in the world’s financial capital, SIPA has a competitive advantage over other policy schools in delivering a program that concentrates on finance and banking policy.

“We are delighted by this outcome,” said SIPA Dean Lisa Anderson. “The IFP review committee has set a high standard for regular curriculum reviews at the School, and we look forward to continuing to incorporate the views of students, faculty, alumni and employers as we work to ensure that SIPA’s curriculum meets the needs of our students in the 21st century.”

The reconfigured concentration properly prepares students for careers that require knowledge of international finance, banking, and public policy in the financial sector. With a rigorous introduction to the economic and policy dimensions of international finance, and banking policy, students will be especially well qualified to work: (a) in private practice in positions that focus on international and policy dimensions of finance; (b) on investment banking transactions outside the United States—e.g., emerging market investment banking transactions; (c) on sovereign risk and credit analysis; (d) in central banks or in securities or banking regulation; and (e) in multilateral organizations such as the IMF and the World Bank, among others.

The new curriculum makes mandatory certain elective courses that have been popular for many years. Beginning with the class that enters in the fall of 2006, the following courses will be required of all concentrators: Accounting, International Corporate Finance/Economics of Finance, International Capital Markets, International Finance and Monetary Theory, Emerging Markets Finance and International Banking.

New Appointments

SARA MASON, former assistant dean, was appointed associate dean of student affairs in July, replacing Robin Lewis who is now in charge of the Global Public Policy Network (see page 38). Sara brings seven years of experience at SIPA to her new position.

She had been the coordinator of SIPA’s orientation and graduation, oversaw student groups, served on the Admissions Committee, worked with ISSO and advised students. Before coming to SIPA, she worked in continuing education programs at City College and NYU and with several Bronx and Harlem community organizations on educational development. Dean Mason’s promotion coincided with the move of the Office of Student Affairs to newly created office space on the 6th floor of IAB. The closer proximity to students has improved access, services and communication, and she looks forward to continuing to work with her colleagues on these initiatives.

WILLIAM EIMICKE, director of the Picker Center, was appointed to a committee of evaluators to select the winners of the Best Practices Projects Awards of the Departamento Administrativo de la Funcion Publica of the Republic of Colombia. Agencies of the national government, the departments (states/regions) and local governments were eligible to nominate projects that they deemed worthy of national recognition and could be replicated in other agencies or jurisdictions. Hundreds of submissions were received from all levels of government, including projects from the fields of health, environment, transportation, education, substance abuse and administrative management.

The finalists will be included in a publicly accessible Best Practices Case Study Bank. The winners received their awards directly from President Uribe in a ceremony at the Presidential Palace in Bogotá on December 7, 2005. Other members of the committee included the ambassadors to Colombia from Mexico and Israel, the President of the Bank of Colombia, the rector of Universidad de los Andes and the gerente general of Microsoft Colombia.

SIPA has a longstanding partnership with Universidad Externado de Colombia in Bogotá, involving joint teaching, certificate programs, research projects and scholars in residence.
Global Public Policy Network

In September 2005 the School of International and Public Affairs, along with Sciences Po (Paris) and the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), launched the Global Public Policy Network (GPPN), an international association of research universities offering graduate-level public policy education and dialogue with policymakers. China’s Peking University recently affiliated with the network to strengthen their public policy program and mount extensive education courses in Beijing.

The GPPN builds on an existing partnership among LSE, Sciences Po and SIPA that offers prestigious master’s degrees in public policy and international affairs. Students in these master’s programs study in coordinated programs on each campus in emerging global disciplines such as economic development, environmental policy, global governance and public management. These collaborations capitalize on the unique academic strengths and diverse curricula of the three graduate schools, while expanding cooperation in social science teaching and research.

The network is global in two senses: it includes institutions from around the world, and the policy issues at the center of their research and teaching are of global extent. All of the GPPN’s member institutions link their teaching with their research on the most pressing policy issues of the 21st century.

The GPPN academic directors are SIPA Dean Lisa Anderson, Professor Michael Storper of Sciences Po and LSE Professor Patrick Dunleavy. SIPA’s Associate Dean Robin Lewis is the first executive director and Professor Kenneth Prewitt serves as the faculty director at SIPA. “Today, our greatest public policy concerns know no borders,” said Anderson. “A global network of public policy schools offers the best opportunity for the academic community to work collectively on multiple intertwined challenges—from sustainable development to trade to terrorism to public health crises to the protection of human rights worldwide—and to prepare some of the world’s most able graduate students to assume global leadership roles in the coming decades.”

The Global Public Policy Network will eventually expand to include about 10 public policy graduate schools in key global cities worldwide, sponsoring collaborative public policy research and student and faculty exchanges, as well as offering dual degrees in graduate professional programs. The network will facilitate international forums of policymakers with scholars and policy experts from network and other universities to analyze and devise responses to critical global challenges.

“This is the future of public policy,” said Dean Robin Lewis, the network’s first executive director, who developed many of SIPA’s international initiatives during two decades as SIPA associate dean. “The real innovation and original thinking that goes on in public policy is not confined to the United States. You cannot teach such things in a parochial way.”

As part of the development of the network’s links with Peking University, SIPA, Sciences Po and LSE have announced two initial projects: a Visiting Faculty Program through which senior faculty from the partner institutions will take up residence at Peking University for up to two years on a rotating basis; and the Executive Public Policy Training Program (EPPTP) at Peking University School of Government, which will be designed and developed to train Chinese civil servants and officials in the public sector.

The Global Public Policy Network will host its inaugural conference in Paris in March 2006.
SIPA Names New Chair of Board of Advisors

Columbia’s School of International and Public Affairs Dean Lisa Anderson recently announced that Paul E. Tierney, Jr. has agreed to serve as the new chair of the SIPA Board of Advisors. Mr. Tierney takes over the chairmanship from A. Michael Hoffman, SIPA ‘73, who served for seven years. While Mr. Hoffman will continue to advise the dean, he has accepted President Lee Bollinger’s invitation to serve on the University’s International Advisory Council. Mr. Tierney will work with Dean Anderson to build the SIPA Board, which was launched by Mr. Hoffman and Dean Anderson in 1998. The SIPA Board of Advisors brings together a select group of distinguished and successful professionals in various fields of international and public affairs to provide advice and assistance to the School’s dean, to represent the School’s mission, and to promote its interests.

Mr. Tierney is managing member of Development Capital and general partner of Aperture Venture Partners, LP, an early stage venture capital fund focused on the health care industry. His other private investment entity, Tierney, Family Investors, is involved in a myriad of private direct investments in partnership with leading entrepreneurs.

Mr. Tierney serves as a director of UAL Corporation (the parent company of United Airlines), Liz Claiborne, Inc., Earth Color, Inc., Nina McLemore, Inc., The Argentine Investment Fund and the Advisory Board of the U.S. Committee for Refugees. Mr. Tierney has been elected to Who's Who in American Business and the Council on Foreign Relations. He is chairman of the Board of Directors of TechnoServe, Inc. a not-for-profit corporation engaged in economic development in Africa and Latin America. Mr. Tierney is an adjunct professor at Columbia University, teaching SIPA and Columbia Business School students, and has served as an executive-in-residence at the Business School.

“I am delighted that Paul Tierney has agreed to serve as chair at this critical moment in SIPA’s history—on the eve of its 60th anniversary in 2006. Paul brings great energy and enthusiasm for SIPA’s mission. I am confident he will help the School to become even stronger, both financially and academically, and even more visible in the global public policy arena in the coming years,” said Dean Lisa Anderson.

Patricia M. Cloherty ‘68, chair and CEO, Delta Private Equity Partners, delivered the Third Annual Investcorp Lecture in International Finance and Business entitled “Taming the Wild East: Private Equity and Entrepreneurship in Russia,” on October 19 at SIPA. Ms. Cloherty is a member of the Columbia University Board of Trustees and the SIPA Board of Advisors. The lecture series was founded by Nemir Kirdar, president and CEO of Investcorp and also a SIPA Board member.

AMBASSADOR RICHARD GARDNER, Columbia professor of law and international organization and a member of SIPA’s Board of Advisors, had his newest book, Mission Italy: On the Frontline of the Cold War (Rowman & Littlefield) published this fall. The book details his four years as U.S. Ambassador to Italy under President Jimmy Carter (1979–1981). In it Gardner, who marked his 50th year teaching Law School and SIPA students in 2005, offers insights into the foreign policy of the Carter Administration, the inner workings of U.S. diplomacy and U.S.-European relations. He also draws on hitherto classified material to deal with issues such as Carter’s success at persuading Italy to deploy U.S. cruise missiles. This was the decisive factor in Mikhail Gorbachev’s move to shift Soviet foreign policy toward genuine disarmament.

SIPA co-hosted book events in Washington, D.C., and New York City in the fall and helped plan a number of University events that will take Gardner to alumni audiences in London, Rome, Madrid, Connecticut, Miami and Nassau County.
SIPA students and administrators at the Annual Fellowship Luncheon on October 18 celebrate the 2005 Class Gift. More than $10,000 was raised for first-year fellowships, including matching funds from alumni. Front row: Yun Won Cho, director of development; Kamil Kaluza (MPA ’06); Melissa Poueymirou, major gift officer. Second row right to left: Kelly Kinneen (MPA ’06); Amelia Erwitt (MPA ’06); John Grammer ’63, Lu Tolbert ’05; Tony Gooch ’05; Dean Lisa Anderson, Diego Szuldman ’05; Claudia Minoiu (MIA ’06); Stanley Berly ’05; Peter Marber ’87.

In the recent SIPASA election, a majority of students voted to allocate the Class Gift of 2006 to a Fund for Incoming Student Fellowship. The 2006 Class Gift Committee will be chaired by Veronica Alvarez, MPA ’07.

Where There’s a Will

The 1754 Society honors alumni and friends who will make a lasting contribution to the University through bequests, annuities, and other planned gifts.

If you have included Columbia in your estate plans, the Office of Gift Planning would like to invite you to join the 1754 Society.

Contact the office at 212-870-3100 / 800-338-3294 or e-mail gift.planning@columbia.edu.

Naming Columbia in your estate has real benefits for both you and the University.
SIPA Alumna Receives “Genius Award”

Documentary filmmaker Edet Belzberg, SIPA ’97, was among 25 people selected as 2005 MacArthur Fellows. Also known as “Genius Awards,” the fellowships come with $500,000 in “no strings attached” support over the next five years.

Belzberg’s signature film, the critically-acclaimed Children Underground, was nominated for an Academy Award in 2002. She spent four years creating the film, which follows homeless children living in a train station in Bucharest, Romania, and personalizes the dangerous and chaotic world of these children.

Her recent film Gymnast follows the top three American female gymnasts for two years before, and two years after, the 2000 Olympics. It shows what happens to young athletes physically and mentally when they do, and don’t, attain their goals.

Belzberg is planning to use the grant for research and development for several films that she has been thinking about over the years. She also will consider starting a fund to help other young documentary filmmakers.

1975

Tim Curran, MIA
tcurran@gtdc.org
Tim received his PhD in International Political Economy from Columbia’s GSAS in 1982. Today Tim is the CEO of the Global Technology Distribution Council, an international trade association concerned with the business of technology distribution. He also serves as an adjunct professor of international business at the University of South Florida in St. Petersburg, where he lives with his wife and two children, Michael and Jamie.

1986

John Sitilides, MIA
john@sitilides.com
John Sitilides is the first chairman of the Woodrow Wilson Center’s Southeast Europe Project, which was established in January 2005 by merging Sitilides’ Western Policy Center with the Woodrow Wilson Center. The program promotes scholarly research and informed debate about the full range of U.S. political, commercial and security issues and interests in the eastern Mediterranean, southern Balkans and adjacent regions. After the merger, Sitilides then launched a government affairs company, Trilogy Advisors, which provides strategic planning services to U.S. and international clients with business and policy objectives in Washington, D.C., and abroad.

In the midst of these professional transitions, John and his wife Angela recently had a fourth son, he follows in the footsteps of his three-year-old triplet brothers.

1988

Melissa Dann, MIA
Melissa was recently promoted to executive director at The Wallace Global Fund. Melissa has served as the senior program officer for the Fund’s Natural Resources Program since 1996. Currently, she is the chair of the board of the Consultative Group on Biological Diversity (CGBD) and chair of the U.S. Board for Fauna and Flora International. In addition, she sits on the boards of the Forest Stewardship Council Global Fund and the Laguntza Foundation as well as the steering committee of the Funders’ Network on Globalization.

1990

Sujoya S. Roy, MIA
Sujoya just published her first novel titled, For Ganesh, Remover of Obstacles, which chronicles a woman’s discovery of her mother’s secret past as an Indian classical dancer.

1993

Jeff Brancato, MPA
Jeff recently changed positions to work with the University of Massachusetts’ Boston-based Office of the President (a five-campus system). His previous position at Columbia University focused on implementing strategic research initiatives and managing technology-based economic development projects.

1998

Patrick Leahy, MIA
pleahy@ifc.org
After 10 years at Chase Manhattan Bank, Patrick joined International Finance Corporation, the private sector arm of the World Bank Group, six years ago. Recently, he has taken on new responsibilities in IFC’s Health and Education Department, where he works on new investments globally. Patrick would love to hear from SIPA alums involved in health and education, particularly in private initiatives and/or emerging markets, to trade impressions and information.
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Yumiko Shimabukuro, MIA
yumi@mit.edu
Yumi is pursuing a PhD in political economy at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). Her research interests are sovereign risk and capital markets.

1994

Hiro Ugaya, MIA

1995

Ethan Guttmann, MIA

Jared Scogna, MIA
Jared and Margaret Scogna welcomed their daughter, Josephine Rosalyn, into the world on April 8, 2005.

1996

Annat Jain, MPA
In January 2005, Annat Jain hosted an alumni event in New Delhi, India, in conjunction with a visit from Columbia University professor Richard Clarida. Annat welcomes inquiries and participation from other Columbia alumni in Delhi.

Melissa Roth, MPA
MelissaDRoth@aol.com
Melissa published her first book, The Left Stuff, in May 2005. The book seeks to debunk the cultural and scientific stigmas that have long been associated with left-handedness.

Thomas D. Zweifel, MIA
tdz2@columbia.edu

1997

Diana K. Bruce, MPA
dbruce@aids-alliance.org
Bart Oosterveld, MPA
bart.oosterveld@moodys.com
Diana K. Bruce assumed the role of managing the policy and government affairs department of AIDS Alliance for Children, Youth, and Families earlier this year. Located in Washington, D.C., AIDS Alliance advocates for the needs of women, children, teens and families living with HIV/AIDS in the United States. She and her husband Bart Oosterveld continue to enjoy living on Capitol Hill with their two children, Emma (4 years) and Sebastian (2 years).

Bart Oosterveld is a vice president/senior analyst in the public finance division at Moody’s Investors Service, where he is the lead analyst for U.S. airports. While telecommuting to Moody’s New York office from Washington, D.C., he is also pursuing a PhD in economics at George Mason University in Virginia. Bart, too, loves to spend his free time with Emma and Sebastian, preferably over burgers at Mr. Henry’s.

David Z. Solomon, MIA
David recently married Miriam Friedman of Airmont, New York, and was promoted to managing director at Goldman, Sachs & Co. in New York.

Susannah Spodek (Susie), MIA
sspodek@att.net
On April 30, 2005, Susie gave birth to her second child, Maya L. S. Turner. Her family, which includes two-year-old son Asher D. S. Turner, lives in Forest Hills, Queens.
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Randy Turkel, MPA
Randy is currently working as a management consultant with SRA International in Arlington, Va., where he focuses on IT strategic planning and Enterprise Architecture for Federal government clients. On a personal note, Randy and his wife Elizabeth celebrated the birth of their first child (a daughter, Miriam) on October 7, 2005.

2000

Namibia field office, where she remains country director. Just eight months ago, Juliet and her husband celebrated the arrival of their son.

Jessica Smith, MIA
Jessica and her husband Carlos Bobadilla, welcomed a new daughter, Sophia Ani Bobadilla, in January. Jessica now works as managing director for the law firm Robert W. Yarra, PLC in Fresno, Calif.

2001

Juliet MacDowell, MIA
Juliet has been working for Project HOPE for the last three years. Two years ago, she began Project HOPE’s

2002

Leah Yoon, MPA
Leah was recently appointed as a public affairs specialist in the Customs and Border Protection Agency of the Department of Homeland Security.

2003

Dara Erck (née Wax), MIA
Dara.erck@gmail.com
Dara Wax married Dan Erck on June 25, 2005, in Costa Rica. She currently works in healthcare consulting for CSC.

Christy Thornton, MIA
cthornton@nacla.org
Christy Thornton recently took over as executive director of the North American Congress on Latin America. NACLA publishes a bimonthly magazine called the NACLA Report on the Americas, the most widely read English news journal on Latin America.
Listed below are the 1,205 individuals and organizations who contributed to SIPA and the Regional Institutes between July 1, 2004, and June 30, 2005.

"CER" followed by year = graduate with certificate from a Regional Institute
"IF" followed by year = graduate from International Fellows Program
"MIA" followed by year = graduate with a Master in International Affairs
"MPA" followed by year = graduate with a Master in Public Administration.

### $1,000,000 and above
- The Freeman Foundation
- The Rockefeller Foundation

### $500,000–$999,999
- Foundation for the Center for Energy, Marine Transportation & Public Policy

### $250,000–$499,999
- The Ford Foundation
- The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation

### $100,000–$249,999
- Association of Alumni of the College
- ExxonMobil
- The German Marshall Fund of the U.S.
- International Bank for Reconstruction
- Leiter Family Foundation
- The Henry Luce Foundation, Inc.
- Smith Richardson Foundation, Inc.
- Toyota Motor Corporation
- Ukrainian Studies Fund, Inc.

### $50,000–$99,999
- Anonymous
- Michael Hoffman, IF '69, MIA '73
- International Women's Health Coalition
- Investcorp International, Inc.
- The Korea Foundation
- Research Foundation of State University of New York
- Vanguard Charitable Endowment Program
- Lan Yang, MIA '96

### $25,000–$49,999
- Blinken Foundation, Inc.
- Mahishid Farahmand
- Mary W. Harriman Foundation
- Banco Itau, S. A.
- Jeffrey L. Schmidt Fellowship Charity Trust
- Jewish Communal Fund
- Pfizer Inc.
- Elizabeth K. Valkenier, CER '51

### $1,000–$2,499
- The Auschwitz Jewish Center
- Banco Bradesco S.A.—New York Branch
- Bank of America
- The Russell Berrie Foundation
- Bolsa De Mercadorias & Futuros—BM & F
- Robert Meade Chilstrom, MIA '69, CER '73
- Patricia M. Clisherty, MIA '68
- Ralph O. Hellmold, IF '63, MIA '64
- Anuradha Jayanti
- James E. Jordan, MIA '71
- Sidney & Robert Katzman Foundation
- The Kingsley Foundation
- The Kosciuszko Foundation, Inc.
- Ladon Corp.
- Paul F. Langer, CER '52
- Juliana Lipschutz
- Julie Lynn Rasmussen, IF '90, MIA '90
- Saudi Arabian Oil Company
- Brent Scowcroft, Ph.D (Ret.)
- Mervyn W. Adams Seldon, CER '64
- James D. Seymour, CER '61
- Saltzman Foundation, Inc.
- Alan B. Silka Foundation
- Talex Holdings Limited
- TCA Holdings, LLC TRG Management LP
- Savio & Patty Tang Foundation
- Unibanco—Uniao de Bancos Brasiliéros S.A.
- Kathrin E. Wilbur
- Alexander E. Zagoreos, MIA '64

### $5,000–$9,999
- Anonymous
- Amy L. Abrams, MIA '81
- American International Group, Inc.
- Peter A. Berton, CER '56
- The Philanthropic Collaborative, Inc.
- Peter A. Berton, CER '56
- American International Group, Inc.
- Amy L. Abrams, MIA '81
- $500–$999
- Tatyana Zahalak
- Patrick King Yu
- Lulu Yu, MIA '85
- Jerry Chan Yoon, MIA '01

### $500–$999
- Tatyana Zahalak
- Patrick King Yu
- Tatyana Zahalak

### $10,000,000 and above
- The Ong Family Foundation
- Mark David O'Keefe, MIA '95
- The Orng Family Foundation
- David B. Ottaway, IF '63
- Percy Parker Phillips, MIA '97
- Jeffrey Ian Pollock, MPA '97
- Jenik R. Radon
- Barbara Helen Reguero Barbara, MIA '86
- James Jerard Richard, MIA '98
- Harland A. Riker Jr.
- Mary A. H. Ramsey Foundation
- Maurice R. Samuel, MIA '83
- Paul L. Saulel, IF '66
- Karen Scowcroft, IF '84, MIA '84
- Margaret Ann Sekula, MIA '01, CER '01
- Shelby Cullom Davis & Co. LP
- Bin Sheng, MIA '01
- Lauren Wong Sheng
- Romita Shetty, MIA '89
- Claire C. Shipman, MIA '94
- Shimon Shkury
- Gary Gordon Sick
- Edward Silverman
- Alfred C. Stepans III, IF '65
- Dusan Stojanovic
- Swiss Consulting Group Inc.
- Christos John Thomas, MIA '90
- Mana Nabeshima Tokui, MIA '91
- Ute City Charitable Trust
- Katrina Vanden Heuvel
- Wiford Welch
- Betty Bey Bey Wu, MPA '04
- Jerry Chan Yoon, MIA '01
- Lulu Yu, MIA '85
- Patrick King Yu
- Tatyana Zahalak

### $500,000–$999,999
- 15 Berryhill Road, LLC
- Radoslav Adzic
- Daniel Charles Altman, MIA '96
- Patrick F. Bohan
- Robert E. Buckholz Jr.
- Richard M. Chinloy
- Jane D. Coleman, IF '72
- Coletica, Inc.
- Marc P. Desautels, MIA '66
- Rodrick William Dial
- Connie J. Dickerson
- The Ebersstadt-Kuffner Fund, Inc.
- Peter D. Ehrenhalt, MIA '57
- Anne Eisenhower
- Kashyoo C. Esokido, MIA '78
- Frederick & Katherine Yaffe Foundation
- Ivy Lindstrom Fredericks, MIA '98
- G & G Educational Foundation
- Pamela Susan Garrud, MIA '83
- General Insurance Brokerage, Inc.
- Evans Gerakas, MIA '39
- Neal H. Harwood, MIA '61
- Yoko Otani Homma
- TCA Holdings, LLC TRG
- Alex Machaske
- Thomas Charitable Family Fund
- Open Society Institute
- Steve Radakovich
- Kirk P. Schubert, MIA '82
- Christina A. Stasiuk
- Emanuel and Elizabeth Stern, MPA '90
- Time Warner, Inc.
- Enzo Viscusi

### $100,000–$249,999
- 1800 Park Avenue LLC
- Asian Columbia Alumni Association
- Archinick Block & Archinick LLP
- Bransilava Balac
- Roger R. Baumann, IF '84, MIA '85
- Maureen R. Berman, MIA '73
- Robin L. Berry, MIA '78
- Alexandra Burton
- Carver Federal Savings Bank
- The Children's Health Fund
- Wha-Sup Chung, MIA '77
- Johnnie L. Cochran Jr.
- William T. Coleman Jr.
- Francis Costello
- Alexander M. Dake, MIA '86
- Joel Davidow, IF '63
- Elizabeth Davis, MIA '95
- Dextar World Trade LLC
- Miroslav Djdjevich
- Felix and Elizabeth Rohatyn Foundation Inc.
- Fidelity Charitable Gift Fund
- Douglas John Fink, MIA '83
- The Ford Foundation, Inc.
- Michael William Galligan, IF '83, MIA '84
- GC Eng Engineers Associates, PC
- Lawrence M. Gelb Foundation
- Anthony C. Gooch, MIA '03
- Erin S. Gore, MPA '97
- Ramdla Gorup
- Paula S. Harrell
- Heller Ehrman White & McAuliffe
- Myron Hnateyko
- George Franz Hollendorfer, MIA '01
- HSBC Bank USA
- Douglas R. Hunter, MIA '73
- Joseph Kindall Hurd III, IF '94, MIA '94
- International Committee of Journalism, Inc.
- Show Chyn Jin, MIA '01
- Luba Lubanka
- Vincent A. Mai
- Model's Inc.
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<td>Michael Drury Bodman</td>
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<td>Karen Bolak</td>
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<td>Theodore Francis Bongiovanni</td>
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<td>III, MIA '03</td>
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<td>Stanley P. Borowiec</td>
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<td>Boris A. Borozan</td>
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<td>W. Donald Bowles, CER '92</td>
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<td>Paul D. Boyd</td>
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<td>Harry Breet</td>
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<td>Keith Dawayne Brown</td>
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<td>William C. Brown</td>
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<td>Cecile R. Brunwick</td>
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<td>Douglas Peter Brusa</td>
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<td>Andrea Bobula</td>
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<td>Scott Bedde, MIA '83</td>
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<td>Provash Budden</td>
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<td>Milenko Budimir</td>
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<td>Beverley Jeannine Buford</td>
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<td>Sonia Virginie Bujas</td>
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<td>Daniel F. Burton Jr.</td>
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<td>Paul H. Byers</td>
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<td>Gerard A. Cady</td>
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<td>Robert Anthony Calaf</td>
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<td>Andrea Elizabeth Calise</td>
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<td>Hannah K. R. Campbell</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jeffrey L. Canfield</td>
<td>MIA '82, CER '82</td>
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- Austin Chinegou Amalu, MIA '81
- Patrick Kenenhan Archambault, MIA '99
- Jillian Barron, MIA '88
- David J. Berish, CER '78
- Peggy Robbins Bide, IF '85, MIA '85
- Thomas H. Boast, MIA '72
- Joan Copithorne Bowen, MIA '67
- Ivan Bozovic
- Michael James Brandmeyer, IF '95, MIA '95
- John W. Broad
- Don Bronkema, CER '57
- Allen L. Byrum, MIA '72
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- Dusan Kosovich, M.D., PCR
- Anthony Elson, IF '64, MIA '65
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- Louise R. Firestone, MIA '79
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- Bridgec Gambini
- Cela Gencisi
- Alexandra Grondahl
- Guangzhou Ruskin Technology Company
- Teresa Misty Hathaway, MIA '89
- Ramya Thambuswamy Hopley, MIA '86
- Thomas N. Hull III, IF '73, MIA '73, CER '73
- Deborah Lee James, MIA '81
- Edward Van K. Jaycox Jr., MIA '64, CER '64
- Danica Jovanovic
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- Peter N. Kujachich
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- Amy Lai
- Peter Letica
- Jirawat Sophon Liewprasert, MIA '84
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- Ralph Luna
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- Laura Losciale Malha, MIA '00
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- Branko Malkovich
- Angelo Michael Mancino, MPA '03
- Dobrosav Mattasav
- Alan B. McDougall, MIA '92
- Stephen Carlos Mercado, MIA '88, CER '88
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- Zorka Milich
- Kenneth Miller
- Milosevic
- Nobuhata Miyahara
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Calendar of Events 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JANUARY</th>
<th>JUNE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12–13 Washington, D.C., OCS Conference and 60th Inaugural Reception</td>
<td>6 SIPA Global Leadership Awards Dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEBRUARY</td>
<td>11–13 TBC London/Athens Alumni Panels and Receptions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 NYC Alumni Panel and Reception</td>
<td>JULY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARCH</td>
<td>TBD Southeast Asia Fellows Conference—Bangkok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Paris Alumni Panel and Reception</td>
<td>AUGUST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Berlin Alumni Panel and Reception</td>
<td>23 Bogotá Alumni Panel and Reception</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Tokyo Alumni Panel and Reception</td>
<td>SEPTEMBER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Seoul Alumni Panel and Reception</td>
<td>TBD Boston Alumni Panel and Reception</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Beijing Alumni Panel and Reception</td>
<td>TBD World Leaders Forum</td>
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<tr>
<td>15–17 OCS NYC Conference</td>
<td>24–26 Women Leaders Intercultural Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APRIL</td>
<td>OCTOBER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–7 WTO Conference</td>
<td>28 New York City Celebration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Public Affairs Symposium</td>
<td>NOVEMBER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Alliance for Community Enhancement Event</td>
<td>TBD San Francisco Alumni Panel and Reception</td>
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http://www.sipaglobalconnect.org

SIPA Global Connection is our new online directory of more than 10,000 SIPA alumni. Only you can log in to verify/edit your entry’s accuracy and allow your classmates to view some or all of it.

Global Connection also includes SIPA’S ALUMNI CAREER ADVISORY PROGRAM (ACAP), a project of the Office of Career Services.

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To use this system you will need your UNI (Columbia’s unique user name for all alumni, students, faculty and staff) plus a password. Typically, your UNI is your initials followed by an arbitrary number, i.e., jk122. Passwords are encrypted and known only to YOU.

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