

THE BRIEFING

Peace, War, and Defense

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Table of Contents

- 1 A Pwad Major's Time in Iraq + PWAD & Carolina for Kibera
- 3 Bringing NC History to Life
- 4 From PWAD to WiMW, 25 Years on
- 5 Discovering PWAD + PWAD: The Ties that Bind
- 7 From the Department Chair + Cuba: Miles Away, Worlds Apart
- 9 Becoming a PWAD Major
- 10 Teaching in Xishuangbanna + What Being a PWAD Major Means
- 11 An Open Letter to PWAD
- 14 Waging Peace in the Republic of Mali
- 16 You Know You're a PWAD Major if...

A PWAD Major's Time in Iraq

Todd Totherow '08

I truly believe that the PWAD Department attracts and cultivates some of the finest young people that our nation has to offer. The students and alumni of Peace, War, and Defense are talented people who would have excelled in any course of study on which they set their heart and mind. They chose a hard and often dangerous path. They chose to become directly involved in the art and science of defending our nation. My story is only one of many who has chosen to defend.

On a positive note, the United States is truly doing some wonderful things throughout Iraq. The Iraqi infrastructure is getting stronger everyday. Schools are being built, power plants are being refurbished, crops are being irrigated. The Iraqi people are engaged in commerce, even rec-



Todd Totherow '08 in Iraq

reation. Voter turnout for the past two elections has been higher than the United States. Remarkably, for the first time since 2003, there have been days where absolutely no serious incidents have been reported to US Forces Headquarters in Iraq.

Unfortunately, this progress has come and will continue to come at great cost. Young men and women are still dying on the streets of Baghdad, Tikrit, Taji, and throughout al-Anbar province. The causes of death vary from hostile enemy action, to accidental, to natural causes. To their families, it's all the same. Secondary to the cost of life is the financial cost. Ridiculous amounts of money are being poured into the Iraqi theatre, which is to be expected in this type of operation. However, the amount of

(Continued on page 2)

PWAD & Carolina for Kibera

Taylor Isenberg '10

"Kibera is so full of life- despite all the difficulties and obstacles of daily life, there is so much color, vitality, noise, smells, and movement. From the shops on two sides of a road blasting reggae as if in a competition to who can be the loudest, to the shops painted in bright, in-your-face colors, the fires burning



Taylor Isenberg '10 in Kibera

trash, the smells of unknown foods, and the constant shout-outs to friends and neighbors, Kibera is a community brimming to the top with culture and relationships. Here, you shake everyone's hand in greeting- a welcoming, a connection, a signal of a friendship, even if you never see them again."

I wrote these words about two weeks

(Continued on page 2)



You can learn more
about Carolina for
Kibera at
cfk.unc.edu



Kids in Kibera

(Continued from page 1)

waste is sickening. There are venues throughout the US Armed Services to report waste, fraud, and abuse, but I've never seen it enforced.

I had learned much about insurgency and counterinsurgency during my time at school, and so I felt uniquely prepared to go and apply some of my newfound knowledge. I quickly realized that I had been given quite a gift from my professors at Chapel Hill. The only problem was that nobody cared. Day after day, I watched as

field-grade officers placed emphasis on operations and policies that had minimal effect on the U.S.'s mission in Iraq. The US Army and Marine Corps Counterinsurgency Manual is an excellent tool for military officers engaged in counterinsurgency. I made it daily practice to ask the officers with whom I came in contact if they have read the publication—most had not. Furthermore, out of those who had read it, half were medical or logistics officers who were not in a position to implement such knowledge.

The people of Iraq still have a long and rough road ahead of them. Many more innocent people will die. Many more dollars will be wasted. Many more fathers, mothers, sons, and daughters will be ripped from their families for years or forever. What can you do? We live in a complex world. Those of you who have chosen, or will choose, to enter a life of service have a hard road ahead. If it's not hard, you're doing it wrong.



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into my stay in Nairobi, Kenya in the summer of 2009. I was there to work with Carolina for Kibera (CFK) an organization in Kibera, the largest slum in East Africa. Originating out of a project of a former PWADer focused on youth and conflict, Carolina for Kibera has flourished as a flagship non-profit that truly espouses the concept of participatory development: Kenyans have the solutions to Kenyan problems. I was drawn to CFK's focus on creating a new generation of Kenyan leaders, empowered to bring positive change to their communities and country.

Kenya is rife with corruption, poverty, ethnic divisions, and political stagnation. In 2008, these tensions culminated with discontent over allegations of election fraud in the presidential elections, and the country devolved into ethnic-based conflict. Kibera faced some of the worst violence, and CFK responded with the Jamii ya Kibera (JYK) program, or Community of Kibera. With a strong interest in conflict processes, I had embarked on my trip to learn from this program that focused on creating safe spaces to discuss the underlying contentious issues that have affected Kibera in the aftermath of the 2008 post-

election violence.

We study 'conflict' as PWAD majors in class: conventional warfare, intra-state conflict, and terrorism. We examine historical significance, breakdown quantitative analysis, and create policy. Yet working with JYK made my studies tangible in the most salient way possible, connecting me to a community that had intimately known the pains and tragedies of conflict. In a session with adolescent girls discussing the effect of the violence on their lives, they would draw pictures of houses burning, guns, and police brutality. They described fear, despair, and hopelessness. These girls, at such a young age, were exposed to the worst of situations, as a community, friends, and families were driven apart and divided. Yet what became quickly apparent among the girls and others was their stark resistance to being defined by the abhorrent acts of a few. I learned from my interactions and projects of the strong sentiment of progress and unity that permeated much of Kibera, despite the abject poverty and limited opportunities. For many of them, CFK was an advocate, symbol, and architect of peace, strength, and unity.

As I initially described after my first two weeks in Kenya, Kibera

revolves around relationships and friendships, many of which transcend divisions and strife. Friendships I developed with other volunteers, also PWADers, transcended continents when we brought back our experiences to UNC. While I gained valuable knowledge through the hardships and challenges of working in Kibera, more importantly, I developed a stronger bond within my own communities—as a PWADer, Tar Heel, and friend. All three, CFK, PWAD, and UNC, are examples of the potential of communities when passionate and strong. In the tradition of those who work tirelessly in Kibera for a better future, *tuungane tuungaze: Let's Unite and Shed Light.*



PWAD majors at the BBQ

Bringing NC History to Life

John Joyner '97

For the past 10 years, I have worked for the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources as a historic interpreter at the Governor Charles B. Aycock Birthplace State Historic Site in Fremont, NC. The site is the birthplace of North Carolina's "Education Governor," who served the state from 1901-1905. At our site, we interpret both the 1860s/1870s farm life of the young Charles Aycock and a turn of the 20th century schoolhouse. As part of my job, I also have had the opportunity to become a Historic Sites Certified Safety Officer in 19th century small arms and artillery. In the future, I hope to take the course to become a safety officer for 18th century arms.

Historic Sites Safety Officers not only guard the safety of staff and visitors during programs involving weapons at 25 state historic sites, but they also are integral to the interpretation of North Carolina history. Many of these sites have military themes, either directly or more peripherally. Historic weapons are inspected for safety any time they are brought onto state property for a demonstration. In addition, any program involving the use of gunpowder on a site must be planned and approved by the State Historic Weapons Program Coordinator.

To become certified as a Safety Officer, I received training in the interpretive use of historic weapons, including 25 hours in 19th century small arms and 25 hours in 19th century artillery. These certifications have to be renewed every four years.

In 2008, I was recertified in 19th century small arms. The course took place over three days at the Governor Zebulon B. Vance Birthplace State Historic Site in Weaverville, NC. The first day of training started with an overview of the Regulations for Historic Weapons

Demonstrations at State Historic Sites. Since one of the primary missions of historic sites is to provide interpretation, this part of training focused on the three most important aspects of any demonstration involving weapons: relevance to the theme of the site, authenticity to the time period of the site, and depth of the talk. The next step of training involved learning protocols for the safe use and storage of gunpowder and an in-depth review of the nomenclature of 19th century rifle muskets. At the end of the first day, we each made 20 blank black powder cartridges to be used in practice the next day. The second day was like a lab, in which we were trained as if we were soldiers of the 19th century. On this day, we were required to dress in period clothing, both to help create the spirit of the historic period and for safety, since the natural fibers of historically correct clothing would burn if hit by sparks or overheated by the gun, while more modern polyester fibers tend to melt. We were divided into groups of six, each taking turns as the instructor and as "recruits." We drilled according to Casey's *System of Infantry Tactics*, which was the US Army manual of arms during the Civil War. Those familiar with today's manual of arms would recognize some of the commands, although the "shoulder arms" command referred to a totally different position than it currently does. Orders for firing the weapons were the most different in comparison to the commands of today. During the Civil War, soldiers received orders for nine different steps to fire the weapons. As in the military, we were required to practice over and over again until we had it down perfectly. After firing our twenty rounds, we had the task of cleaning the rifle to the satisfac-



John Joyner '97 on the job

tion of our teacher. For me, this process took nearly an hour! We then reviewed our materials and took a written exam. On the third day, I found out that I had passed the written exam and was allowed to proceed to the final step of live firing my weapon.

The purpose of the live fire (including both black powder and a bullet in the cartridge) is to give Historic Sites Safety Officers a more realistic feel for and appreciation of the seriousness of the weapon and what it can do. Each participant was allowed five live shots. I missed one shot, hit 3 times, and got one shot very close.

Last year, I was certified in 19th century artillery at the Fort Fisher State Historic Site in Wilmington, NC. The course structure was very similar to the small arms training. The first part of the training was focused on the importance of relevance, authenticity, and depth of interpretation with artillery, as well as the proper care and maintenance of black powder. The next part of training focused on practice with the cannons. While firing a small arm could be done with just one man, the proper firing of a cannon during the Civil War required a minimum of 8 people. In the time-honored tradition of drill, the majority of the first day and part of the second day of training involved drilling, while rotating and adjusting to each of the eight different positions and responsibilities of cannoneers. After drilling, we proceeded to firing blank rounds. Each person created his or her own round out of tin foil and black powder, which was fired when that person rotated to cannoneer #4 position. The second day ended with review and a written exam. On the third and final

(Continued on page 4)



Joyner working with a Civil War-era cannon

(Continued from page 3)

day of training, we live fired the cannons at the artillery firing range at Camp Lejeune in Jacksonville, NC. This live firing gave us a good appreciation of what the average Civil War soldier may have gone through and

really drove home the lethality of the cannons and the importance of safety for both reenactors and the public. On the last firing of the day, these issues were made abundantly clear when we loaded the cannons with canister shot, and all three 19th century cannons peppered one hill with lead balls.

So the next time you visit a state historic site with either a weapons demonstration or a battle

re-enactment, watch closely and you might see me or another Historic Site Safety Officer. We'll be inspecting the weapons and making sure that weapon use on the site is safe and historically authentic so that everyone present can learn, enjoy themselves, and appreciate the history of North Carolina.



Did you know...

44% of last year's graduating class graduated with honors

From PWAD to WiMW, 25 Years On

William D. Caughlin '84

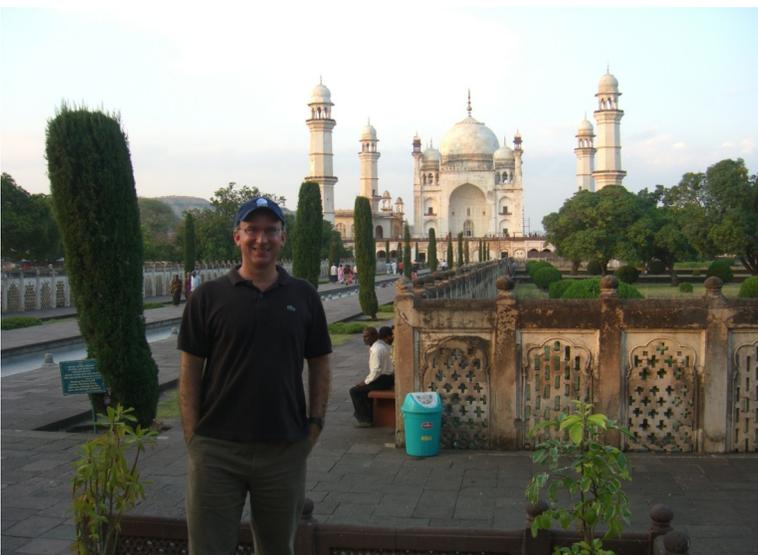
It's hard to believe a quarter of a century has passed since I graduated with a BA in Peace, War and Defense. Just as PWAD majors since 9/11 have pursued their studies in perilous times, my years at Carolina coincided with the "new Cold War," precipitated by the USSR's intervention in Afghanistan. Back then, Professor James R. Leutze chaired

the curriculum (later becoming chancellor of UNC-Wilmington) and total enrollment hovered around twenty students. Despite the small contingent, Dr. Leutze recruited such renowned historians as John Keegan and Michael Howard for special lectures. The interdisciplinary program satisfied my enduring interest in strategic studies, with courses in the evolution of warfare, diplomatic and naval history, international relations, U.S. foreign and national security policy, political psychology, war and morality, the science of the arms race, and literature of the Soviet period and the Vietnam War. I particularly enjoyed three military history classes taught by Dr. Leutze. One featured a weeklong tour of American Civil War sites. Another comprised a summer trip to European battlefields of

both World Wars, with a brief stay behind the Iron Curtain in East Germany.

Unlike many recent PWAD graduates, I didn't put my knowledge to use in government service, eventually becoming instead an archivist in corporate America. My first experience in the profession was an 18-month internship at the Virginia Historical Society in Richmond, cataloging Civil War-era manuscript collections. After earning a master's degree in 1993 from The University of Texas at Austin's School of Information, I specialized in historical business records, working successively at SEMATECH, the semiconductor R&D consortium based in Austin, Kraft Foods in suburban Chicago, and Ameritech, a "Baby Bell" headquartered in down-

(Continued on page 6)



Bill Caughlin '84 at Bibi Ka Maqbara in Aurangabad, India, Nov. 09

Discovering PWAD

Ellen Coons '13



Ellen Coons '13

Relief, happiness, and then pure confusion: that's about how it went when it came to college acceptances. I thought the hard part was behind me, but it wasn't quite over yet. Location, size, academics, and people each held an importance but made it a challenging task to discern between what all appeared to be equally great options. So the process of elimination began; others just didn't feel right, except UNC. One of the most well known and highly regarded public schools that seemed too good to pass up, but what could I major in? I had already set my sights on studying International Affairs, hoping to focus on national security. I had finally found something intriguing not only to study but that I could see my self putting to good use in a career.

Peace, War, and Defense were three words that caught my attention right off the bat. Brought to my knowledge by a family friend, I immediately became interested in this unique combination that seemed to have such closeness to my interests and soon began researching. My positive reaction to my research led to a meeting with Program Administrator, Jackie Gorman. Our discussion about the various focuses of the major, the highly respected and embraced staff, and the amazing opportunities which former students have been presented with during and after their time at Carolina left a secure feeling inside of me as I walked out of her office.

While I was visiting I also took the time to sit in on a class whose name, History of Sea Power, only made PWAD grab my attention even more. A high school senior, I tucked my way into one of the aisle seats hoping not to stick out, which of course failed when it was time for a quiz and I was not taking it. But nonetheless, I was fascinated by this unique slice of history being discussed and felt that sense of comfort from my meeting once again. Always interested in the military but knowing that enlisting was not the right path for me, it struck me that maybe this was even better than what I had hoped for in an International Affairs major. Peace, War, and Defense, the perfect combination.

The words almost didn't need to be spoken on the drive back to Charlotte with my mom, I would be a Tar Heel. This realization that sounds cliché to some and insignificant to others, is one which I think many students at Carolina share with me. Four years of your life being determined by one decision is an intimidating prospect, but I was comforted by my excitement for this program. Although I am only a freshman with limited exposure to what this department and university have to offer, thus far I have been nothing but impressed. In my eyes, PWAD is a window of opportunity into what is an unknown future, but one which I plan to chase after in whatever direction I may choose, confident that this will be that stepping stone which I had hoped for all along.



Nate Friedman '10

PWAD: The Ties that Bind

Nate Friedman '10

I had never seen so many different types of ammo in my life.

That was my first thought upon walking into Jackie Gorman's office at the beginning of my junior year. A recently-declared PWAD major, I was dropping by to say hello and thank you to what seemed like the only UNC administrator who ever picked up the phone on the first ring. Jackie had helped me get into PWAD 272 after I accidentally dropped it (a story of its own). My PWAD story, like so many others, begins in Jackie's office.

As I looked around at the honors theses lining the shelves, the WW2 posters on the walls, and of course the Ammo Hall of Fame by the window, Jackie introduced me to five students who would become my close friends over the course of the year. Nowhere else will you find a major that does so much for you not only academically, but also socially. I've hosted majors at my house to cheer on Carolina basketball, gone to dinners and PWAD bar nights with new and exciting people as well as old friends, and had some

of the best late-night conversations of my life during a group study session for Lee's Global History of War class. (We all passed. I think.)

I give tours for the university, and when I announce my major (together with Psychology) I get more than my

(Continued on page 13)

(Continued from page 4)

town Chicago. Following my company's acquisition by another sibling telecom firm, I transferred to San Antonio, Texas, in 2000, to establish a consolidated archival program for the new parent, SBC Communications (renamed AT&T in 2005) and its family of companies, where I am now director of the nation's largest business archives: the AT&T Archives and History Center.

Living in the shadow of the Alamo, my avocation is still military history. In the last decade alone, I've taken four battlefield tours of Wellington's campaigns in Portugal, Spain and Southern France, concluding this study with a 5-day walking tour of the Waterloo campaign in Belgium. Even so, I yearned for a better understanding of the conduct and nature of contemporary warfare, especially the difficulties the U.S. military faced in Iraq and Afghanistan. My career prevented me from physically attending the prestigious War Studies Department at King's College London. Thankfully, its *War in the Modern World* (WiMW) e-Learning program launched in September 2005, and I pursued a coveted second master's degree from the comfort of my home.

The WiMW master's program was all that I expected, and more. The inaugural cohort consisted of six Americans (mainly civilians like me) and thirty Britons (chiefly military officers) initially divided into three groups, each taught by senior lecturers. My primary tutor throughout the 3-year, part-time program was Dr. David J. Betz, the academic director of the WiMW program, and a respected expert on insurgency/counterinsurgency and information warfare. Over the span of eight terms, I took five successive courses in: (1) the Cold War; (2) Conflicts since 1990; (3) Strategy in Contemporary Warfare; (4) Regional Security in the Middle East; and (5) the Master's Dissertation. The content for these modules resided on the robust web-based Virtual Learning Environment, where my far-flung classmates and I accessed multi-media files, downloaded readings, and participated in online discussions. Spread across the globe in London, New York, Hong Kong, and, amazingly, Baghdad and Kandahar, to name a few locations, we also communicated via e-mail, Skype and personal blogs.

The terms were divided into five units, and every other week two students answered a thought-provoking question that everyone debated. These seminar topics ranged from "How Close Did the Superpowers Come to War over Berlin?" to "Can the War in Iraq be Won?" (posed during the 2007 "surge"). For our assessed work each term, we submitted one short essay based on the class discussion we led, and one long essay chosen from a list. Some of these latter titles included: "Was Afghanistan the Soviet Union's Vietnam?" and "Can the Events Set in Motion by the 9/11 Attacks be Considered a New World War?"

During the two core modules, my classmates and I also engaged in group role-playing exercises orchestrated by our tutors. In our first web-based simula-

tion lasting thirteen days, we played the principal American, Soviet and Cuban leaders during the Cuban Missile Crisis. Unfortunately, we failed to resolve the emergency, and Cuba was devastated by nukes in a localized exchange. In the next year's game employing a Wiki site, we were President George H.W. Bush's war cabinet during the Persian Gulf War. Tasked with either continuing the ground attack against Iraqi forces, or calling a unilateral cease-fire, we wrote a National Security Review recommending the latter. Both exercises were followed by reflective essays based on our experience. In the second case, we answered: "Why did the Coalition not Remove Saddam Hussein's Regime when It had a Chance in 1991?"

Half my essays were devoted to some aspect of the U.S.-Iraq conflicts since 1990, so I culminated my studies with a dissertation comparing and contrasting the guerrilla war Napoleon Bonaparte faced in Iberia two hundred years ago (his "Spanish Ulcer") with the ongoing Iraqi insurgency. My work, "Is the United States Suffering from an 'Iraqi Ulcer'? Comparing the Insurgencies in Spain (1808-1814) and Iraq (2003-2008)," combined my enthusiasm for Napoleonic history and current events, and was awarded a "high distinction." And so, accompanied by my future wife, I proudly attended graduation ceremonies in London in July 2009, receiving an MA in War in the Modern World with Distinction.

As a present to myself for graduating on schedule while working full-time through two major corporate mergers, I joined a 10-day "Wellington in India" battlefield tour this past November. Getting the degree from King's College London (founded by King George IV and the Duke of Wellington in 1829) and traveling to India had been two key goals since college. Becoming the AT&T corporate archivist and marrying the woman of my dreams were two others. My best man at my New Year's Eve wedding, incidentally, was Dr. Erik D. France (PWAD, '84), fellow traveler on the Leutze battlefield trips of 1980 and '81.

For PWAD graduates already in the workplace who are contemplating master's studies, I urge you to consider the *War in the Modern World* e-Learning program: <http://www.kcl.ac.uk/schools/sspp/ws/grad/programmes/wimw/>. The curriculum has changed slightly since I matriculated in 2005, with shorter compulsory modules (now one term each) and new options, including Insurgency and Counter-insurgency, and Intelligence in War and Peace. In addition, the War Studies Department recently launched another eLearning program, *Air Power in the Modern World*: <http://www.kcl.ac.uk/schools/sspp/ws/grad/programmes/wimw/raf/>. Whatever your choice of programs, you too can take pride in continuing to study contemporary security issues at one of the top 25 universities in the world, without the expense of residing in London. If King's ever offers an e-Learning PhD program in War Studies, you can be sure I'll apply. It's important to achieve one's dreams, even in middle age!

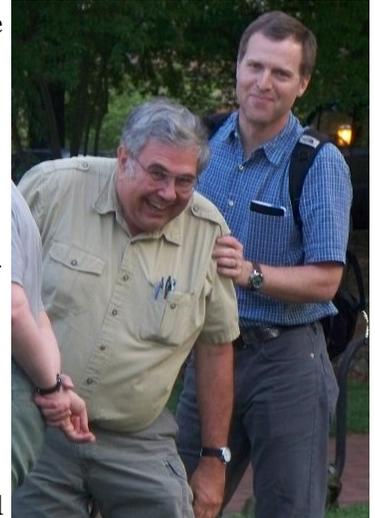


From the Department Chair

Dr. Wayne Lee

It hardly seems possible that my first year as chair of PWAD is nearing completion. It has been a busy year, and the year still has some weeks left in it, many of them filled with events created or partially sponsored by PWAD. All that busyness aside, it is a pleasure to stop and reflect for a moment on what being the chair of PWAD has meant to me. On the down side, it has meant a LOT more meetings. And, as I'm sure you are aware, this has not been the best of budget years, and so most of those meetings have not been all that entertaining or even optimistic. Never-

theless, we have been able to support a lot of activities this year (more on that in a moment). On the up side, being chair has increased my interaction with the majors in our department, and that has been a simply marvelous experience. Our host is growing! Jackie has just informed me that we have upwards of 270 majors now, and some 60 or so looking to graduate this year. Both are records. I have been parked in an office next door to Jackie Gorman's for four years, and I continue to be entertained and distracted by the parade of majors visiting with her and with each other. The



Dr. Joe Caddell with Dr. Lee

best part is that they are *not* always talking about their social lives. Serious intellectual and

(Continued on page 8)



Congratulations to Dana DePietro '11 who was awarded a Summer Undergraduate Research Fellowship (SURF) from the Office of Undergraduate Research to study the "Israeli Druze and Their Relationship with the Israeli Army"

Cuba: Miles Away, Worlds Apart

Zack Tyman '11

I once dreamed of Cuba. It was a not-so-tiny island in the Caribbean with a rich and interesting history, full of rich and interesting culture. I dreamed Cuba was a paradise with crystal clear turquoise water, bursting with palm trees and bongo drums, and maybe a slight undertone of a communist revolution. All in all, I dreamed that Cuba was a country of subtlety, but I was very, very wrong.

Almost as soon as I stepped out of the airport and saw Cadillacs, Fords, and Chevys from the 1950s, I knew that

this was sure to be a very surreal experience. For the average American, Cuba can only be described in one word: strange. Especially today, when Cuban society finds itself at an important generational crossroads, the unexpected and curious facets of Cuba are everywhere.

The lasting impressions and rhetoric of the ongoing revolution are nearly impossible to miss everywhere I look. In every store window there is a poster with Che Guevara, Camilo Cienfuegos, or one of the Castro Brothers. On every exposed wall, there is a mu-

ral extolling the triumph of the Revolution. Head down any highway or country road, and you will certainly see a billboard proclaiming, "*hasta la victoria, siempre.*" Yes, the Cuban government is anything but subtle in its pride, even if the Cuban people are a bit hazy nowadays.

Cuba is currently what is known as the Special Period in a Time of Peace, which is essentially a euphemism for the worst economic crisis the country has ever experienced. After the fall of the Soviet Union in 1990, Cuba lost nearly 85% of

(Continued on page 9)



Zack Tyman '11 at the Governmental Palace



PWAD majors gather on Franklin Street on Halloween

practical problems are in the air around here all the time, and that is a reflection of the seriousness with which PWAD majors take their education.

As a part of that seriousness, the majors have been attendees and organizers at a wide variety of speakers and events. PWAD has sponsored a major conference on immigration this spring and another on the role of the UN in peacekeeping operations. We provided very substantial

funding for the annual meeting of the Peace Studies Association, which this year was held here at UNC. We have had speakers ranging from Michael Scheuer (former director of the CIA unit on Osama Bin Laden) to Sultan-E-Rome (a Pakistani historian speaking on reconciliation processes in Swat). And on April 8 and 9 we are sponsoring our star event for the year, an event which also serves as an honorary send-off to Dr. Richard Kohn as he spends his last year teaching among us before he goes into full retirement. We have pulled out all the stops for this one, entitled "War

and Military Operations in the 21st Century." On April 8, General James Mattis (USMC and commander of the U.S. Joint Forces Command), James Gow (Professor of International Peace and Security at King's College) and Hew Strachan (Chicel Professor of the History of War at Oxford University) will be speaking to a public audience. On the 9th, we will continue with a wide variety of noted speakers



Tiffany Messer '10 and Samantha McCarter '10



PWAD majors Will Wooten '13, Brittany Bennett '10, Elizabeth Cooper '13, Christopher Jones '11, and Prof. Joe Caddell

from the military and academia, all of them focusing on the new problems of civil-military relations created by the nature of modern war.

As always, there is a lot going on here, and the energy and commitment of our students never ceases to amaze me. I'm looking forward very much to congratulating our graduating seniors next month!



PWAD majors Luke Morgan '11, Allison Greenspan '11, and Heather Giuffre '11 at a Carolina football game

Becoming a PWAD Major

Brian Gregory '12



Brian Gregory '12

Throughout high school in Maryland, I never considered UNC to be one of my top choices. I figured it was a great school with a great basketball team (although my beloved Terps made it a lot further than the

Heels this year). Other than that, I had no real interest in checking out Chapel Hill. That all changed the day I was accepted. I had listed my intended majors as Political Science and History - two subjects I'm still

very interested in. As I happily flipped through the materials in my acceptance packet, I randomly flipped to a page entitled "Peace, War & Defense." Intrigued, I began reading.

Just a few minutes later, I was on the undergraduate admissions website changing my intended major. I visited campus the next month. Meeting with Joe Glatthaar, Jackie Gorman, and other PWAD people - faculty and students both - convinced me that UNC was the right place for me. They were incredibly welcoming and helpful, something that has not changed in my two years at Carolina. I thought PWAD sounded like the perfect major then, and I have not been disappointed.

Whether it's the good-natured shouting matches in Jackie's office, Dr. Caddell's infamous stories, or the classes so interesting that you often don't even have to take notes, the Peace, War & Defense program has been wonderful. I love a lot of things about Chapel Hill - ACC basketball, campus in springtime, the female-to-male ratio (especially that one). But I can say something about PWAD that few students can say about their academic departments: I love my classes, and I have great professors who go out of their way to be helpful. I couldn't really ask for much else.



(Continued from page 7)

its trade, and plunged into a horrible depression. Although, today, a strong recovery effort is beginning to take hold. However, Cuban nationalism has eroded a bit during these past two decades of extreme sacrifice. What's more unexpected, however, is just how deep American culture has penetrated the island's shores.

I walk down the street and pass by the local cafes, serving their *mojitos* and *Cuba libres*, and I hear Shania Twain, Tupac, and Miley Cyrus blasting from speakers. Many young Cubans choose to forgo wearing their



Tyman in Cienfuegos

military garb and instead don Ed Hardy shirts or America sport team jerseys (I have seen quite a few Tar Heel shirts on the backs of Cubans.) I can even walk

into a local store and buy myself a Coke!

But enough about what makes this country so strange; let's talk about what makes Cuba so beautiful. The island is truly the largest jewel of the Caribbean. Beaches of all colors (white, black, and pink sand) stretch on for miles. The beautiful blue water is crystal clear. The palm trees jut out from the ground as commonly as the evergreens back in the States. No matter where you are on the island, there is always a nice place to relax in the hot sun and enjoy the scenery.

Aside from nature, Cuba has plenty of beauty, in the manmade aspects of well. There is history here for any type of interest, and especially for a PWAD major. For those who marvel in colonial history, Cuba boasts a myriad of old churches and buildings. After all, it was one of the oldest European settlements in the new world. But for those, like me, who find the deepest interest in the Cuban revolution, the history is everywhere. I've been to countless exhibits from the Revolution Museum in Havana, which holds the original *Granma* yacht that brought Fidel

Castro back to Cuba in 1956, to the museum in the Bay of Pigs that provides an amazing Cuban perspective on the failed invasion of 1961. At the time of writing, I'm currently planning a trip to the Sierra Maestra Mountains for a hike to Fidel's guerrilla command post during the Revolution.

Of course, one of the most appealing things about Cuba is the fact that so many experiences here can't be had in the United States. Honestly, the stories are true. There's nothing finer than sipping a glass of aged Cuban rum or puffing on a Cuban cigar.

But what I enjoy the most is the sheer contrast of it all. The amazing experiences and sights are set against a background of fierce political rhetoric. I have enjoyed my experiences, while running into my share of anti-American sentiment. Cubans love to express their opinions on Cuban-US affairs, and do it pretty respectfully. And, seeing history from their side, I can understand why they're so mad.



Teaching in Xishuangbanna

Erin Kimsey '06



One of Kimsey's students in China

In March 2009 I found myself on a lurching minibus, flying around a winding road that clung to the hills beside the Mekong River in Xishuangbanna, a border region of southwest China. Just when my stomach could take no more, we pulled into a local bus station, and the principal of an ethnic Dai village school met me with a pickup truck. We drove past fields of corn

and bananas, traditional Dai homes built on stilts, a Buddhist temple, and the occasional water buffalo. It was a long way away from the Southern Part of Heaven, to be sure.

Arriving at a village teacher's home, we sat on wicker stools, drank fresh coconut juice, and talked about the local economy and education. Recovered from the bus ride, I thought about what a privilege it is to work in

this region. This job assignment, supporting a Dai-Chinese bilingual education project with an NGO, has been an unexpected but fulfilling chapter of life after UNC. But as for being lucky to work here, perhaps I had thought too soon; a curious neighbor popped over with a local delicacy to share. It was a bowl of raw water buffalo skin, mixed with a cold spicy sauce, and the Dai men

(Continued on page 13)

Did you know...

There are 280
PWAD majors,
and that number
continues to grow
each year

What Being a PWAD Major Means

Sarah York '10

Being a PWAD major means that every time you walk into the office, Jackie tries to introduce you to people that you've known for three years. It means that you argue politics using your outside voice on the fourth floor of Hamilton on a daily basis. It means you personally know the Chair and past Chairs and they know you. You've seen the video of the dancing horses or the most recent Glenn Beck rant four or five times already thanks to Jackie. You learn more about guns in one afternoon than you thought was possible and

Jacks convinces both you and your mother that sky-diving is an awesome and a safe experience. (Thank you for that Mrs. Gorman!) It means that you vet your classes depending on the political leanings of your professors or their revered reputations and on the horror stories of past PWAD veterans. Being a PWAD major means you can debate until you hate another PWAD major's guts in a recitation and then buy them a drink five minutes after class. It means you cringe when you see your picture in the newsletter because you never know what government agency (cough cough) might be checking you out for that super secret soldier spy job you dream of having in the near future. It

means you know at least three Caddell stories, understand Kohn's use of volume, hated ethics, loved 351 and can define terrorism six different ways....because the agencies can't agree, don't you know?

But most importantly, being a PWAD major means good company, great friends, and being surrounded by excellence. It means patriotism, a drive to change the world and wishing every other major the best...even the one who got your dream job. Being a PWAD major means being part of a family, loyal to the core through the good times and the bad, and knowing that that family will always have your back.



Sarah York '10 atop a mountain in Switzerland



An Open Letter to PWAD

Philip A. Strand '02

To current and future students of the Peace, War, and Defense program,

Since graduating from UNC's Peace, War, and Defense (PWAD) program in 2002, I have been proud to be amongst a small group of American military professionals who possess an academic understanding of the basic facets of national security. Many of the professional successes that I have had up to this point can be partially or fully credited to my education in PWAD. The last 8 years, have been a journey of discovering the joys of peace and war.

When the US Army first rolled into Baghdad, Iraq in early 2003, my four years in the PWAD department enabled me to show up to battle armed with more than just a rifle; I had a second, far more valuable toolset to draw from. Several years later after leaving the Army, my application to the top-ranked MBA program in Germany was enhanced by my PWAD degree. And, at the start of 2010, my PWAD degree helped me become a candidate for admission to the Ph.D. *War Studies Program* at King's College, London. Simultaneously, my PWAD degree played a significant role in helping me secure employment with a well-respected British private security company (PSC).

Peace, War, and Defense in Practice

In 2003, the United States invaded Iraq. An ad hoc government called the Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA) was instituted and Western leaders scrambled to devise a reconstruction plan faster than Iraqi looters could disassemble what infrastructure remained after the war. With a nationwide unemployment rate over 80% and certain looted building materials selling for a higher price-per-ounce than gold in Iran, the CPA didn't have time to waste. In support of the slowly materializing reconstruction plan, the task of assessing the condition of Iraq's infrastructure was delegated to young combat-arms platoon leaders (PLs) like me. Most of us were just a little more than a year out of university educations.

During my first 15-month tour in Iraq, lessons learned as a UNC PWAD student enabled me to achieve productive results while interacting with the local population. Most young platoon leaders were tactically sound but had no formal education in matters regarding civil-military relations. My PWAD honors thesis investigated trends in the US Government's ability (or lack of ability) to use indigenous people to achieve national security objectives abroad. From day one, I was well aware that success at the national level and my personal success as an infantry platoon leader would be closely correlated to the degree of support that I could garner from the local population.

As the leader of the only patrol element operating in a 30 sq-km area in southern Baghdad, I made respecting and befriending local people living 360 degrees around my patrol base a cornerstone of my security plan. I remembered from the PWAD "Global Issues" course that many local uprisings against occupying armies were bolstered by cadres of men who were insulted or felt dishonored by occupying soldiers. The payoffs in relationship building and intelligence gathering were many and quick in coming. Dozens of locals showed us their gratitude by assisting in intelligence collection—even saving members of my platoon from an explosive ambush set by militants from an adjacent sector.

In early 2004, I returned to Iraq for a second tour of duty (12 months). This tour was more violent than the first, perhaps due in part to Paul Bremer's (Head of the CPA) public insults to the 600,000 men of the disbanded Iraqi Army and the US government's inability to address the priority concerns of the local population. From the PWAD "Defense & Security" course, I recalled that time is not generally on the occupier's side when it comes to wars of attrition. And from "The Ethics of Peace & War," it was possible for me to see the war in Iraq from multiple perspectives. After more than two years of experience with conflict in Iraq, understanding the many complex ethical issues inherent in war enabled me to respond intelligently to the questions (and accusations) of people that I have since met in dozens of countries around the world.



Phillip Strand '02 contracting in Iraq



Philip Strand '02 visiting Abu Ghraib

Peace, War, and Profit

I left the US Army in 2007 and, after a few short months of traveling in the east-

(Continued on page 12)

(Continued from page 11)

ern hemisphere, I began an international MBA program at Mannheim Business School (MBS) in Germany. My PWAD degree provided an opportunity to present an application for admission that was unique among traditional business-oriented applications; my degree was particularly unique in Germany where few people seem to be aware that peace, war, or defense could be topics of study in public universities. Because MBS sought diversity in its students, the recruiter offered me an interview to explain the contents of my degree. I described ways I had used my bachelor's education in my previous job to make reasoned decisions that benefitted my employer and I was subsequently accepted into the MBA program. At several points in the business curriculum, I was able to lead my class in case studies involving companies that reap profits from peace and war.

Continuing a Career in Peace, War, and Defense

After completing my MBA, a German company hired me to help implement policies and standards. My academic study-time in China and Spain attracted the company's attention. I had also travelled extensively throughout Southeast Asia where much of the company's sourcing was done. If it hadn't been necessary to conduct nearly all of my work in German, work responsibilities would have been quite easy compared to my duties in Iraq.

I was very happy that my inquiry to Aegis Defense Services resulted in an invitation to interview for a position as a private security contractor. Despite having invested two months preparing a Ph.D. research proposal, the Private Security Company (PSC) opportunity was of great interest. Aegis was looking for leaders with a demonstrated knowledge of military and reconstruction operations in conflict environments. My PWAD Bachelor's degree was proof to the Aegis recruiter of a long-time interest in military and conflict matters. My proposed Ph.D. research was an investigation of the extent to which national military leadership carries over into Private Military & Security Companies. It was clear to the Aegis and to me that working with a PSC fit my professional goals.

I had several conversations with professors at several universities in England and they unanimously supported a decision to join Aegis. It did not matter that working in Iraq as a security contractor would delay my official enrollment into a Ph.D. program. While employed, I could earn money to pay for doctoral study, make important research contacts, and gain first-hand knowledge of leadership within PSCs. Professors at King's College London's War Studies department also mentioned that their university had a strong partnership with UNC Chapel Hill and that efforts were being made to begin joint programs between the PWAD department and their War Studies department. Naturally, I was excited about the opportunity to participate in any pioneer program that would strengthen ties between UNC and an

international university partner. Being a PWAD alumnus and having many mutual acquaintances helped me establish an immediate rapport with potential thesis advisors at several top-rated British universities.

My studies in UNC's PWAD program helped me make prudent career and leadership decisions. They have also helped me to make sense of many personal experiences involving national and international security organizations. I am currently living in Iraq for the third time, having participated in the destruction and reconstruction of the country as both a soldier and a civilian. My job responsibilities have allowed me to visit five of Iraq's regional neighbors and to assist in the security effort during both of the nation's electoral processes. I can say from personal and professional experience that many things have changed in this region during the last seven years, yet many things have remained the same.

UNC's PWAD program seems essential training for people who aspire to make informed decisions concerning national security. Hopefully, current PWAD students understand how important their knowledge and unique skills will be to the futures of their respective countries. UNC's PWAD students will find themselves well positioned to make educated decisions concerning political, economic, and social processes that will create the future. I believe that Edward Everett's statement is as true today as it was in 1852:

"Education is a better safeguard of liberty than a standing army."



Philip A. Strand, MBA
UNC, PWAD department
Class of 2002



PWAD major James Covington '09

(Continued from page 10)

expected me to dig in and enjoy this gift. Still, as I gritted my teeth and chewed the rubbery pieces with difficulty, I was touched by the simple gesture of friendship offered to a stranger.

Life in Xishuangbanna has not always been so idyllic. Chinese nation-building in this multi-ethnic region bordering Myanmar and Laos began in the 1950s with pacification of straggler militias hiding out in the jungles. Policy then progressed to a partnership of sorts. The new Communist government co-opted the last Dai king, set up bilingual schools, and shipped in Chinese settlers to work collective farms while the Dai continued their traditional lifestyle. But partnership turned to persecution during the Cultural Revolution. Many Dai families scattered and fled across the border into Southeast Asia.

Over the last year that I've worked in Xishuangbanna, these histories have made me think back about the very first PWAD class I took: National and International Security with Dr. Kohn. As a sophomore just stepping into the PWAD field, I thought national security was a simple matter of military strength and deter-

rence. As our class peeled back the layers of issues, we discovered that ethnic relations, economic conditions, and control of natural resources all play a part in national security. In Xishuangbanna as well, security depends on a lot more than the military police stationed throughout the small towns. These days, economic development has become the primary means of establishing allegiance. Despite family ties across the border, many Dai now feel that "this land is China, and it's a lot better than those undeveloped areas over the mountains."

Still, external conflict sometimes threatens the internal security of Xishuangbanna. In late 2009, conflict in Myanmar between rebel armies and the junta government's forces spilled over into China. Two Chinese were killed, refugees poured over the border, and China shut down the lucrative trade routes bringing in raw materials from Myanmar. A military unit arrived at one of our project villages, dispatched to round up drug dealers taking advantage of the chaos to smuggle more drugs into China.

It's been fascinating to see how the big-picture topics I studied in PWAD are having an impact all the way down to the ethnic minority villages

where I work. In "Asia and World Affairs," we learned about China's economic development and growing regional hegemony. I see this reality play out on the ground as highways transporting goods to Southeast Asia criss-cross this once-isolated corner of the world. The fates of communities here are now bound up with economic flows, conflict in other regions, and policies aimed at national unity.

Seeing how related ethnic groups in China, Laos, Thailand, and Myanmar have fared differently through decades of war and political change has made me want to learn more about how PWAD issues affect people on the ground. Now that my time in Xishuangbanna is coming to a close, I plan to go back to the States and get a master's degree in international affairs. I want to focus on justice and security for minority ethnic and religious communities so that people can flourish in their unique identities. I won't be missing the water buffalo snacks back in the States, but Xishuangbanna will always stay with me as a very personal experience of peace, war, and defense.



Trades Jackie Gorman. Were it not for Jackie's hospitality, kindness, deep concern for every Carolina student with PWAD on their transcript, and open door, the uniqueness and special nature of PWAD would be a discussion that remains... well, academic.



Erin Kimsey '06 in China



Students in China

(Continued from page 5)

fair share of raised eyebrows. That reaction carries over now into my job search. I can tell you that recruiters from all types of employers—and not just government—love to hear what PWAD is, how it is structured, and what kinds of classes you take. Why? Because PWAD classes, beyond giving you a "firm grasp of the obvious" of international relations, political science, history, and philoso-

phy, teach you to think critically. The professors in the major—from a former Chief of History of the Air Force to a retired intelligence officer to an expert on medieval Germanic warfare—are right up there with the best *teachers* I've had at UNC.

But what really ties PWAD together, what is truly the fabric of the major, is its Program Administrator/Matchmaker/Jack(ie)-of-All-

Waging Peace in the Republic of Mali

Peter Tinti '06

I live in West Africa, a region of the world where peace is a precious commodity. More specifically, I live in Mali, a



Peter Tinti '06 on the streets of Timbuktu

country with a rich history and a proud people. It is a land of kings and empires, home to the famous

city of Timbuktu, the mosque of Djenné and the cliffs of Dogon. Its capital city, Bamako, boasts a world renowned music scene where Malians celebrate their culture every night anew.

Dwelling on Mali's glorious past, however, only goes so far in coping with its present day challenges. It is, by any objective standard, one of the world's poorest countries. By some estimates, 75 percent of Malians live on less than two dollars a day, fewer than half of the population is literate and rates of infant mortality are shockingly high.

As a Peace Corps Volunteer in Mali I spent my first year in the city of Gao, a remote trading hub situated on the edge of the Sahara desert. It was a challenging experience, requiring me to

communicate in several languages, adopt local customs and live among some of the poorest people on the planet. Through this process, I developed a deep admiration for the Songhai, Tamashek and Arab peoples of northern Mali and I remain humbled by their hospitality. They may be of limited means, but their generosity knows no bounds.

My main project in Gao was the construction and management of a community fishery in Goura, a small village on the Niger River. About one year into my service, however, I was relocated to Bamako.

Last spring, Tuareg bandits, who control the Saharan routes through which drugs, arms and people are trafficked, became increasingly bold in their willingness to clash with Malian government forces. These skirmishes, in confluence with several kidnappings of foreigners by a group that identifies itself as Al-Qaeda in the Land of the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), meant that I had to leave Gao. Though I was never personally threatened, the security situation was too tenuous for me to remain in northern Mali.

In Bamako, I was assigned to a USAID project called *Programme de Gouvernance Partagée 2* (PGP 2.) It is hard to explain the mission of PGP 2 absent context, so bear with me. *Titre XI* of the 1992 Malian Constitu-

tion includes a provision for territorial decentralization. In the Malian context, this means devolution of power and shared local governance. The three stated objectives of decentralization are (1) to consolidate and strengthen the democratization process, (2) reinforce stability and peace in the northern regions, (3) promote sustainable local development.

The principal governance problem facing Mali is the state's inability to consolidate and institutionalize a system of decentralized governance which gives local entities access to resources that match their new functions. The USAID/PGP 2 approach to ameliorating this problem is based on the hypothesis that a strong civil society is an essential prerequisite to any vibrant, democratic and decentralized system of local governance. As a result, PGP 2 is working with and encouraging the broad participation of local NGOs, women's associations, farmer's cooperatives and a host of other stakeholders. Our work requires setting up mechanisms for resolving local conflict, bolstering the macro-political environment, and providing financial training and technical assistance to ensure that decision-making processes are participatory and sustainable.

At this point,

(Continued on page 15)

Did you know...

The average annual salary of a PWAD major is \$45,494, the third highest of all UNC majors



Tinti fish farming in Mali

(Continued from page 14)

you might be wondering what development in Mali has to do with Peace, War and Defense. My answer: Security and development are inseparable.

It was as a Peace, War and Defense major at Carolina that I first began to grapple with issues concerning international society and international order. I continued to explore these themes while writing my Masters dissertation at King's College London, and concluded that in an increasingly interconnected global system, local conflicts and humanitarian crises are more than just an archipelago of tragedies and moral quagmires; they are tears in the ozone layer of global governance, representing a cri-

sis in international order and a potential threat to international peace and security.

This isn't just my analysis—it happens to be the current view of the United States government as well. In her first speech to the men and women of the US State Department, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton articulated the three D's that the United States must use to implement its national security strategy: Defense, diplomacy and development.

In my experience, governance is the trickiest part of the development equation. Too many development projects ignore the governance side of the ledger, under the assumption that if one can improve education, infrastructure, health and other "technical" components of development, the dirty details of governance will sort themselves. The problem with this alchemy is that none of the aforementioned

"technical" aspects of development are apolitical and none are immune to corruption or ineffective governance.

At its core, promoting democracy and good governance in Mali is an exercise in peacebuilding. When a country is as poor and culturally diverse as Mali and has a history of internecine violence, peace must be waged on a daily basis. Absent transparent, functioning institutions and participatory decision making processes, it is hard to imagine how a country like Mali could remain peaceful. At some point, the "haves-nots" are going to hold the "haves" accountable. *Inshallah*, this reckoning will take place in the voting booth, not the streets.



Congratulations to Yaniv Barzilai, who earned the Pickering Fellowship! This covers the next two years of undergrad, a masters in international affairs, two internships, and a minimum of four and a half years in the State Department as a foreign service officer!



PWAD majors Matt Enderlein '11, Scott Csrnko '11, and Calvin Lewis '13



You Know You're a PWAD Major if...

- ◆ You know at least half of the students in your lecture class, and the professor already knows your name before classes even start
- ◆ You've played "Save the President" at a PWAD dinner or bar night
- ◆ You find yourself dating a fellow PWAD major
- ◆ You've gotten into some sort of political debate in the office
- ◆ You've seen countless pictures of Jackie's dog Mercy
- ◆ You can tell Jackie's twin granddaughters apart
- ◆ You or your friend just got a job or internship at an "unnamed government agency"
- ◆ You can recite Caddell's "elephant in the tomato patch" story word for word
- ◆ Jackie has introduced you to same person at least five times
- ◆ You've gone to a Triangle Institute of Security Studies (TISS) lecture either here, at Duke, or State
- ◆ You have subscriptions to *The Economist*, *Foreign Policy*, and *Foreign Affairs*, and refer to them as your "fun reading"
- ◆ You've written an out of context and possibly inappropriate quote on the list of Jackieisms
- ◆ You refer to Clausewitz as "Dead Carl"
- ◆ Jackie has somehow talked you into getting a CCW permit
- ◆ You've gone to a PWAD paintball outing
- ◆ You follow the careers of majors that graduated when you were still in high school
- ◆ You put your hand over your heart when you hear the words "Monroe Doctrine"

The editor of *The Briefing* is Heather Giuffre ('11)

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA



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17



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We're on the web!
www.unc.edu/depts/pwad

Peace and war are among the oldest dreams and most difficult challenges of human experience. The curriculum brings together faculty and courses from many disciplines to provide undergraduates with a wide range of approaches to the fundamental issues of human conflict and national and global security and defense.

The curriculum introduces majors to interdisciplinary perspectives with a core of three courses: The Ethics of Peace, War, and Defense (PWAD 272/PHIL 272), National and International Security (PWAD 350), and Global History of Warfare (PWAD 351/HIST 351).

A flexible program of electives permits majors to concentrate in one of three topical areas: the culture of peace and war; national and international defense and security; and the evolution of warfare. In addition to course work, the curriculum sponsors guest speakers and field trips, and provides majors with help and advice on internships and career planning.

Contribute to PWAD!

Do you want to help the Curriculum in Peace, War, and Defense make a difference in the lives of students and the Carolina community? Your gift to the curriculum supports a range of activities, from the annual Veterans Day campus ceremony to receptions for our graduating seniors. Unrestricted gifts also give stu-

dents access to distinguished speakers and faculty with critical teaching and research materials.

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If you would like more information about creating an endowed fund, contact Ishna Hall, assistant director of development, Arts and Science Foundation, 919/843-4885,

