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The MIT Security Studies Program is a graduate level research, public service and educational activity affiliated with the MIT Center for International Studies for its research and public service work, and with the MIT Political Science Department for its graduate training. Within MIT, both the Center for International Studies and the Political Science Department report to the Dean of Humanities of Arts and Social Science, currently Deborah K. Fitzgerald. The Program itself is inter-disciplinary, including among its faculty researchers, students, natural scientists, engineers, and social scientists.

Barry Posen, the Ford Professor of International Relations at the MIT Political Science Department, is the Director of SSP. The Associate Director is Dr. Owen Coté, Jr., a Principal Research Scientist at MIT. Magdalena Rieb is the Assistant Director and Program Coordinator. Harvey M. Sapolsky, recently the Director, has retired from teaching and administration, but will remain as a professor at MIT and active in the Program. The Program has a core membership of eight MIT faculty members and senior researchers, 23 affiliated fellows and visitors including faculty members at other universities, US military officers, scientists from abroad, 34 graduate student affiliates (most, but not all are doctoral candidates in political science), and four full and part-time administrators. Taken together, these categories of affiliates make SSP one of the largest academic programs specializing in security studies in the United States.
Director’s Statement

The Security Studies Program, born as the Defense and Arms Control Studies Program, is nearly 30 years old. We produce two things: people and knowledge. The people are experts in national and international security. They work to broaden and deepen knowledge about the political control of military force, the avoidance of war where possible, and the achievement of victory when necessary.

Our records tell us that we have produced nearly 60 SM students, and 77 PhDs. They have pursued careers in government, think tanks, academia, and the private sector.

SSP faculty and senior researchers have produced books, articles, and reports about nuclear arms control, the general problem of war, the sources of military power, regional security problems, and US national security policy. Our graduates have themselves published 5M theses, PhD dissertations, books, and articles. This is a vast outpouring of work, the most recent of which is enumerated later in this report. Books by our recent graduates that began as dissertations are now prominently and proudly displayed in our foyer. These books are widely recognized in academic and policy circles.

Our teaching, our research, and our writing are motivated by a handful of premises:

• War is an extension of politics. Politics causes wars. Policy must be the governing force.

• War is increasingly destructive and complex. Policy cannot govern if politicians and their advisors do not have a deep understanding of how military forces work. This deep understanding of military forces includes the nature of the organizations and their members; the conduct of operations; and the technology of weaponry, command and control, and intelligence.

• Nuclear weapons are special. They deserve sustained and significant analytic attention.
• **War is a costly and uncertain business, even for very great powers.** It is preferable to achieve national ends without fighting, though the threat of fighting is a key diplomatic tool.

• **Follow the money.** Security policy is, in part, about the setting of priorities. These priorities should be reflected in the allocation of national security resources. If they are not, then policy is not governing diplomacy, preparation for war, or the conduct of war, and therefore the country has a problem.

• **Military professionals are our partners.** A healthy civil-military relationship, however, requires arguments with them. Civilians and soldiers bring different perspectives to the problem of national security policy. Each perspective makes an important contribution to an integrated national security policy.

• **Other nation states and groups may view their interests differently from how we view their interests.** They may generate military power differently from how we would generate military power, and assess their capabilities differently from how we might do so. We should endeavor to understand adversaries, allies and neutrals.

• **Diplomatic and military history are important.** The experience chronicled and interpreted by our history colleagues was gained with the expenditure of much blood and treasure. We should learn what we can from it.

• **Good strategy depends on good social science.** If one cannot predict, even if roughly, then one cannot responsibly prescribe.

In this annual report, we review the efforts of the faculty, senior researchers, and graduate students over the past year. The range of our work is broad. It bears, however, on the critical immediate problems of US national security policy: how to end the war in Iraq; how to win the war on terror, including the war in Afghanistan; how to avoid a war with Iran, now or later, and at the same time maintain a stable order in the Persian Gulf with the least risk of nuclear proliferation; and finally, what road US grand strategy should take over the next decade. These questions are more than academic for us. They are more than national policy issues. Many of our military fellows have served, or will serve, in Afghanistan and Iraq. Several of our graduates have already served, or will serve, in Afghanistan and Iraq, either in a civilian capacity, doing military operations research, or political analysis.

I have completed my first year as SSP director. My two predecessors are great men. Jack Ruina launched this project, Harvey Sapolsky nurtured it to adulthood. These are important achievements. My goal is to carry on with the program’s stellar leadership. There is one important task ahead of us: to ensure another successful generation, we must expand the faculty and add more junior members to the group. We launched a search for a new junior faculty member last fall, which, alas, was unsuccessful. The Political Science Department continues to support our efforts to enlarge the group, and we expect to re-start the search this fall.
The range of our work is broad. It bears, however, on the critical immediate problems of US national security policy and what road US grand strategy should take over the next decade.

We are also taking steps to regularize what has been a fact of life of our research and policy agenda for the last decade. The political conflicts and wars that tear some states apart are as important today as those that occur between strong states. Within the MIT Political Science Department, Comparative Politics has become a valued SSP partner. In recognition of that partnership, Professor Roger Petersen, an expert on internal political violence, has agreed to join SSP.

Under Steve Van Evera’s leadership, we have begun a fruitful collaboration with the non-partisan Tobin Project. The Tobin Project is an alliance of the nation’s leading academics united by a fundamental belief in the power of ideas and a shared commitment to using ideas to improve the lives of their fellow citizens. The Tobin Project seeks to influence public debate by reaching simultaneously outward to connect with the policy community and inward to shape debate within the academic community. This collaboration adds to our already extensive efforts to educate the public about national security matters, including SSP’s participation in the “Audits” series of synoptic policy analysis papers sponsored by our MIT partner, the Center for International Studies.

I am pleased to announce a new effort to reach out to the large family of SSP alumni and alumnae. This effort, spearheaded by Magdalena Rieb and Cindy Williams, aims to achieve a much tighter relationship between and among SSP alums and current SSP faculty, researchers, and graduate students. We feel this relationship can strengthen us all in ways great and small. Career management is a prosaic but important activity for all of our graduates; the experienced can help both each other and the new generation. More strategically, our graduates constitute a potential web of current information about trends in the world of policy and policy analysis. Finally, alums are in significant positions: when SSP faculty, researchers, and students have something important to say, this provides a great transmission belt for these new ideas. We also hope that our alums will lend some financial support to the program, and we have announced two new funds—a Founders Fund and a Directors Fund. The latter should not be confused with the current Director’s “walking around money.”

Several present and past members of SSP received special recognition this past year. Assistant Director Magdalena Rieb received an “Innovator’s Award” from the Dean of the School of Humanities for her service to SSP. Chikako Ueki completed her PhD dissertation this year and was awarded the Lucian Pye award for the outstanding dissertation in the Political Science Department. Graduating PhD student Vanda Felbab-Brown will receive the Harold Laslwell award of the American Political Science Association, for the best dissertation in public policy. Alums Eugene Gholz, Dan Lindley, and Chikako Ueki were promoted to the rank of associate professor with tenure at their universities. Finally, we honored Harvey Sapolsky’s 17 years of leadership to SSP with a retirement dinner last autumn. Harvey continues his many research projects and remains a valued contributor to SSP and counselor to his successor.

- Barry Posen
Director, MIT Security Studies Program
Our Mission: Leadership in the Field

The United States faces difficult security challenges in the wake of the Cold War and the aftermath of 9/11. The nation will benefit greatly from those who conduct rigorous, non-partisan analysis aimed at improving US national security policy, train future leaders in security studies, and contribute to public understanding of vital national security issues.

All three of those missions are central to the work of the MIT Security Studies Program (SSP)—an interdisciplinary research group and graduate-level program based at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology’s Center for International Studies, one of the country’s leading research centers in international affairs.

Independent scholarship
For three decades, SSP’s scholar-experts have produced a broad body of independent research on security issues, primarily in political science but also in disciplines at the intersection of politics and technology. As a result, policymakers, legislators, industry leaders and the news media have sought—and continue to seek—our analysis and advice.

With eight MIT faculty members and senior researchers, 15 affiliated fellows, three visiting officers from the US military, and some 30 graduate students, SSP is one of the largest and most influential academic programs in security studies in the United States.

SSP’s faculty and affiliates are uniquely well placed to address current trends in global politics, given their expertise in the following areas:

- restructuring U.S. national security policies;
- examining the linkages between budgets and policy, with an eye toward determining how changes in budgeting could make the United States safer;
- understanding and limiting the threat of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons;
- examining the relationships among the major Asian powers—particularly China and Japan—as well as their relationships with the United States;
- designing strategies to deal with weak and failed states and the volatile politics often associated with them;
- understanding the changing security landscape in Europe.

Training Future Leaders
The education of graduate students (PhDs and SMs) and post-doctoral fellows is another key component of SSP, and we offer the most comprehensive graduate-level courses in security studies. Our classes cover a range of topics, from American foreign policy and the causes and prevention of war to defense politics and the international relations of East Asia.

Most of our current graduate students are doctoral candidates in political science; a small number are master’s candidates. Our graduates go on to careers as specialists in international security, teaching in universities, and working in public service, public interest and advocacy groups as well as in international organizations, charitable foundations and industry. SSP has produced some 130 PhDs and SM’s. More than a few of these graduates have served in high-level government positions or have advised senior policymakers.
Educating the Public

SSP is dedicated to educating the wider public. When they can, SSP faculty members give briefings and testimony in Washington, serve on boards, deliver lectures at other universities, appear on television and in documentary films, and are heard on the radio. They field regular interview requests from the New York Times, the Washington Post, National Public Radio and other leading media outlets. SSP authors write books and articles on defense and security issues that are considered must-reads at the highest levels of the defense and security communities.

We also offer professional education to individuals outside of academe—public health executives who wish to learn about strategies to combat potential bioterror attacks, for example, or government officials who need to consider the security implications of a would-be avian flu pandemic. At the same time, SSP welcomes others in the international affairs community to our seminar series, workshops and conferences, and many of these experts collaborate with us in our research.

Goals for the Future

SSP is determined to keep its focus on real-world issues. This comes in recognition of the urgent need for more, rather than less, independent examination of and education on the critical security challenges facing this country and the world in the new century, and is a reflection of SSP’s ongoing commitment to that mission.

In the near term SSP has three priorities. The first is to add to our junior and senior staff. Our faculty specializes in providing significant, individually tailored advice to the superlative graduate students whom we attract, so that they can realize their full potential.

Second, the United States is entering a period of profound debate and discussion about the nature of its grand strategy, and the kinds and quantity of resources that will be allocated to security, broadly defined. The research staff plans to pull together the diversity of our subject matter into focused, accessible, synthetic reviews of the options open to the U.S., and the costs of those options.

Third, the communication of SSP research products is more important and more difficult than ever, because leaders and the public are bombarded with expert commentary. SSP is developing new formats to communicate our work to broader audiences, and new partnerships with former students and other high quality organizations to better communicate our work to the public and to policy makers.
Independent Scholarship: The Diffusion of Power

The end of the Cold War and the collapse of the Soviet Union initially seemed to produce a concentration of power in the United States and a loyal and pliant coalition of liberal market democracies. Expectations ran high that a stable cooperative and liberal international order could easily be built on this foundation. Subsequent events have revealed a far different dynamic.

By most measures, the U.S. is by a wide margin the most powerful state in the world today. It seems unlikely that another state will catch up soon. Yet developments are in play that will enormously complicate the management of global security. Important capabilities are spreading quickly to other actors—state, supra-state, and substate. This diffusion of power and its implications will be the defining characteristic of international politics in the coming decades. How the diffusion of power is managed will critically affect relations among great powers, and the prospects for peaceful development of weak states. It will also affect the safety of millions of individuals around the globe.

The negative consequences of this diffusion have already revealed themselves in bloody civil wars, new nuclear powers, enormously destructive terrorist acts, preventive wars, and tenacious insurgencies. At the same time, positive consequences are also evident—The European Union has taken on the bulk of the responsibility for the stabilization of the Balkans; Europeans now contribute significantly under the NATO banner to the stabilization of Afghanistan; there are hopeful signs of more general great power cooperation to discourage nuclear weapons proliferation to Iran.

As a cohesive group of scholar experts in the study of the means, methods, and ends of power, the Security Studies Program is well situated to explain these general trends in global politics and to recommend specific policy measures to ameliorate the security risks that arise from these processes. We are particularly strong in three areas: controlling the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, designing strategies to deal with weak and failing states and the volatile politics often associated with them, and understanding the vast geo-political shifts now underway in Asia, which carry considerable risk of a return to militarized great power competitions.
Weapons of Mass Destruction

The events of September 2001 returned weapons of mass destruction (WMD) to the center of debate over national security in the United States. In response, the Bush administration has crafted a strategy that focuses on stopping the spread of WMD to potential enemies and gives new priority to the use of preventive or preemptive military force. Iraq saw the first application of this approach to WMD threats, but even as the Bush administration made the case for war against Iraq, nuclear programs in North Korea and Iran drew increasing scrutiny. From the Bush administration’s perspective, future preemptive or preventive “WMD wars” cannot be ruled out. SSP engages directly with the critical questions of U.S. policies to address the WMD risk.

Examining the Underlying Logic behind Current Nonproliferation Strategies

The risks of nuclear proliferation, both generally and in the specific cases of North Korea and Iran, dominate the US national security agenda. Dr. Owen Coté, our associate director, is examining the sources of pessimism regarding the proliferation of nuclear weapons to determine whether they are real and enduring, or instead the result of a self-fulfilling prophecy in which a belief in inevitability leads to a neglect of new approaches. Coté believes that pessimism is not warranted and he has presented elements of the argument in several venues, including the MIT Technology Forum on March 15, 2007 and to the joint George Washington/MIT National Security Studies Program summer course on June 25, 2007.

Many, including the current administration, appear to believe that nuclear weapons technologies have become so ubiquitous and accessible that their future spread is inevitable, and that no amount of national intelligence capability will reassure U.S. leaders that a hostile country like Iran does not have a covert nuclear program. Many, including the current administration, also appear to lack confidence in the international organizations and diplomatic activities that lie at the core of the current nuclear nonproliferation regime.

Is it possible to imagine an intelligence system that could be relied upon to detect with high confidence a uranium enrichment program when it was still in its early stages? One promising set of technologies applies very advanced forensic techniques to samples taken from within a facility of interest. These techniques may be particularly useful for determining the history of a facility, or of the machinery within it. Small unattended sensors may be able to detect the seismic or acoustic signature of even a tiny underground centrifuge facility.

The potential interaction between national intelligence capabilities and international organizations such as the IAEA is also critical. If these new detection technologies remain under the sole control of national intelligence agencies, their use and thus value will be significantly limited. The question arises, therefore, does the US government’s
an adversarial relationship with the international institutions responsible for managing the nuclear non-proliferation regime hinder the United States’ capabilities both to detect and assess covert nuclear programs?

If new intelligence techniques and deeper collaboration with the institutions that comprise the nuclear non-proliferation regime can be established, it may be possible first to detect and assess nascent programs early and reliably and to therefore provide the basis for diplomacy when there is still plenty of time; and second, to confirm those cases where the suspicions of a program are unfounded.

**Iran and North Korea**

Jim Walsh is one of the few people in the country who works not only on Iran but also on North Korea. Work on the Iranian nuclear stand-off has spanned a variety of initiatives, including a) Congressional testimony on Iranian nuclear decision-making, b) policy analysis papers, c) a conference on “Iran, Think Tanks and Innovative Collaborations” co-sponsored by the Peace and Security Initiative and the Center for American Progress, and d) participation in an ongoing Track II dialogue with retired American officials and Iranian interlocutors, held in Europe. Dr. Walsh was one of a handful of American scholars invited to attend a two-hour breakfast meeting with President Ahmadinejad, when the Iranian leader came to New York in September 2006. He also participated in a luncheon with former President Khatami, who was hosted by MIT’s Center for International Studies.

Walsh has been to Pyongyang and met this past March with Vice Foreign Minister and head of the DPRK’s Six Party Talk delegation, Kim Gae Gwan, when Kim visited New York. The Vice Foreign Minister met with a small group of current and previous senior US officials. Dr. Walsh has also addressed the issue of nonproliferation more generally, both in his paper “Learning from Past Success: The NPT and the Future of Nonproliferation,” (written for Hans Blix’s WMD Commission) and in his chapters for *A Muslim–Christian Study and Action Guide to the Nuclear Weapons Danger*, an interfaith project organized by the Islamic Society of North America and the Center for Theology and Public Policy.

Download Walsh’s congressional testimony before the United States Senate, “Iran and the Nuclear Issue: Negotiated Settlement or Escalation?” at http://mit.edu/ssp/people/walsh/faculty_walsh.html

Barry Posen teamed up with the Century Foundation for a series of papers and briefings on the problem of Iran’s enrichment program and the possibility that Iran could become a nuclear power. His paper, “A Nuclear Armed Iran: A Difficult but Not Impossible Policy Problem,” Century Foundation (December 2006) takes up the difficult question of how the U.S. and its allies might deal with Iran through policies of containment and deterrence should present policies not succeed.
Resource Allocation and Counter-Proliferation Policy

Cindy Williams continues her work on two important case studies on the problem of WMD proliferation. Both case studies examine the resource allocation and budgeting processes currently in use within the U.S. executive branch and Congress. The first case study explores how and why the problem of securing the nuclear materials of the Former Soviet Union received less policy attention and smaller budgets than seems reasonable. The second looks at resource allocation for U.S. programs for countering biological terrorism in an effort to explain major gaps in some areas of effort and duplication of effort in others. For example, the Department of Homeland Security still lacks basic tools to avert panic and garner public cooperation in the face of a natural or deliberately spread epidemic. Yet at the same time, the Departments of Defense, Homeland Security, and Health and Human Services are building duplicative maximum security containment laboratories for research on countering biological weapons, with virtually no top-down agreement on what research will be conducted at each facility. This year, Dr. Williams conducted interviews with experts and practitioners and held roundtable meetings on each of the case studies.

Building an Interdisciplinary Community for Bio-Security

For the past two years, SSP Research Associate Sanford L. Weiner has coordinated the SSP-led “Faculty Seminar Series on Biosecurity,” funded by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. These seminars are designed to bring researchers in the social and life sciences together with policymakers and businessmen to 1) make scientists aware of the security implications of their research, 2) provide policy analysts with an appreciation of the risks and opportunities afforded by changes in biotechnology, and 3) utilize the collective expertise of these individuals to further the discourse on the potential implications of the biotechnology revolution.

Through Mr. Weiner’s efforts, the series expanded to include equal numbers of life and social scientists drawn from MIT, Harvard, Yale, and other premier institutions. Particular highlights of the series (comprising four dinners and lecture sessions in 2006-2007) included a March 2007 talk by Dr. Joseph Palma, former Medical Director of the Defense Department’s Chemical and Biological Defense Program, on the evolution of broad-spectrum countermeasures against biological agents, and a February lecture with Dr. Thomas Monath, formerly the chief scientist of Acambis, on the development of new technologies to combat emerging biological threats to national security. In response to faculty requests, Mr. Weiner orchestrated a successful effort to include advanced graduate students conducting relevant research in the seminars. With the Series heading into the 2007-2008 year, Mr. Weiner is working to ensure that the program maintains its focus on existing challenges and opportunities vis-à-vis biosecurity and bioterrorism even as it serves to keep participants abreast of the latest developments in the field of biotechnology. Plans are being formulated to offer an expanded array of public workshops in 2007-2008 in line with SSP’s broader interest in outreach and education.
US Strategy for Global Engagement and States of Risk

During the 1990’s the United States engaged episodically with the security problems posed by weak or failing states. Despite the lack of consensus on the importance of this problem, the U.S. used military force four times in the hope of ameliorating the civilian casualties attending internal conflicts. The al Qaeda attacks of September 11 seemed to push this issue to the back burner. Since then, however, a consensus has emerged that weak states and civil wars may either produce potential terrorist recruits, or provide terrorists with bases and training grounds. In contrast to the original orientation of the Bush foreign policy team, which focused on great power relations, the strategy for the war on terror elevates the importance of weak states as a security problem. The Bush administration has also found that military operations that began as efforts to attack either state sponsors of terrorism, or perceived dangerous proliferators, have metamorphosed into complex counter-insurgency, state-building, and development projects. Though the US Pentagon and State Department have elevated the rhetorical importance of stabilization operations, at best we are at the beginning and not the end of a policy process.

The Security Studies Program has four initiatives under way to improve the comprehensiveness of the US strategy toward weak and failing states, and their relationship to the problem of terror.

The U.S. Resource Allocation Process

Dr. Cindy Williams is expanding her pioneering work on the inefficiencies in the military budget to the non-military aspects of national security, including measures aimed at preventing conflict or terrorism, such as diplomacy, state-building, foreign assistance, and counter-proliferation, and defensive capacity funded through the homeland security budget. The ability of the civil side of government to assist in state-building and other preventive measures is greatly hampered by the growing federal debt, the favored budgetary treatment of military programs, and the failure to curb waste in military personnel systems.

Planning and budgeting for national security are complex endeavors across the federal government. Since September 11, 2001, their complexity has increased with new federal agencies, new processes for facilitating and coordinating federal planning and reporting of budgets, a new Director of National Intelligence, and new laws related to intelligence collection and sharing. In this radically changed environment, much of the experts’ previous understanding about how the system works—and how it could be changed to improve the budgetary prospects for preventive measures like state-building, stemming the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and providing assistance to failing states—is no longer relevant.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:
Cindy Williams, “Paying Tomorrow’s Military,” in Regulation (Summer 2008).
Together with Dr. Gordon Adams of the Woodrow Wilson Center, Dr. Williams has undertaken a comprehensive review of the emerging national security budget process in the federal agencies, the White House, and Congress. The aim is to identify changes to bring the budget planning process up to the challenges of bolstering future national security, and to improve the budgetary visibility and prospects for nonmilitary national security efforts, including homeland security, civilian nation building, and nonproliferation programs. Based on interviews, expert roundtables, a review of government documents, and analysis, she has developed preliminary findings and recommendations for reform of those processes in executive branch departments and agencies, including the Departments of State, Homeland Security, and Defense as well as at USAID and in the intelligence community. She has shared some of her findings with policy makers and practitioners, in media interviews, and in publications.

The Nature and Limits of US Military Power

The nature and limits of US military power has emerged as a key question for the Global War on Terror. What kinds of missions can the US military undertake with high confidence? What missions are more problematical? Where does the U.S., the world’s greatest military power, still need the military assistance of allies, and where can it “go it alone?” How does US military power spawn security competition and how does it enable cooperation? Professor Posen argued, in his 2003 International Security article “Command of the Commons,” that US military power is vast, and in particular dominates air, sea, and space. Though other states are uncomfortable with this dominance, it nevertheless enables international cooperation to inhibit the international trade in WMD technologies, dampen regional security competitions, and manage internal conflicts. On the other hand, the US military faces a tougher environment when it goes ashore. If an adversary cooperates, and attempts to wage armored war, small professional US forces can do very well against them. But if the adversary scatters, and prepares for a lengthy insurgent war of attrition, US forces run into problems. As Iraq has demonstrated, even if the former regime is expelled from its capital city, the U.S. and other outsiders may still face a twin challenge—the necessity to build a new and better government and simultaneously to suppress an insurgency.

Iraq is the most urgent problem on the US national security agenda. This past year Professor Posen has spent much of his time refining the argument that he first proposed in the January-February 2006 issue of Boston Review on an “Exit Strategy” for the U.S. from Iraq, to which Senators Joseph Biden and Russell Feingold each contributed responses. Refinements of the strategy have been published in several venues. Professor Posen has given half a dozen lectures on the Iraq problem, and has appeared on television and radio.

Read Barry Posen’s articles online:

“Command of the Commons”
http://mit.edu/ssp/people/posen/commandofthecommons.pdf

“Exit Strategy”
http://bostonreview.net/BR31.1/posen.html
Professor Harvey Sapolsky is working on the responses of the armed services to the precision revolution, the advances in military technology that some thought would transform the way the American military fights, and radically reduce U.S. risks and costs. With two current graduate students, Brendan Green and Benjamin Friedman, he is preparing a collection of essays on the "Second Inter-War Period," the years after the end of the Cold War and the beginning of the War on Terror. The essays are authored by several of our graduate students and other security study specialists and are the product of a collaboration with the National Defense University.

The European Allies and their Potential Contributions

The future evolution of European security arrangements will also heavily influence US strategic options, and studying the military aspirations of the European Union is our third initiative. Whether the U.S. extends the effort to reform the domestic politics of the Islamic world by force, or chooses to do so in the future by persuasion; whether it chooses to focus on military and intelligence containment of narrowly defined groups of terrorists, or their violent pursuit, it has already become clear that the U.S. cannot go it alone. The Europeans are at the same time the most capable allies of the United States, and those most directly threatened by Islamic fundamentalist violence, especially as it originates in the neighboring Arab world and affects Europe’s sizeable Muslim population. The Europeans have good reason to hope for US success, and to contribute to US efforts, but they also doubt some elements of US strategy and fear possible US errors.

Since the Kosovo War, Europeans have been slowly building their own security institutions in the European Union (EU). Recognition of the potential strategic importance of Europe led both Professor Posen and Dr. Cindy Williams to develop research interests in European security.

Professor Posen is studying the EU security institutions now under construction. How much progress have they made? What is the current trajectory? To what extent are the Europeans now so concerned about US methods that they are quietly preparing an ability to manage their immediate security affairs without the U.S.? What difference will this make? Several publications on these questions have already appeared.

Whether or not Europe can ultimately manage without the U.S., the future ability of European militaries to deliver useful capability for global action will depend to a great extent on ongoing transformations in their basic organization. Dr. Williams is now one of the leading American experts on the transformation of European militaries from conscript to professional militaries. This is the bedrock upon which any useful European capability for global action will be built. Dr. Williams has recently completed a book, co-edited with Dr. Curtis Gilroy of the U.S. Office of Secretary of Defense, on the ongoing reform of personnel policies in the militaries of Europe. Strengthening those policies can make a big difference in the future capabilities of U.S. allies and friends. This is another potential US security asset that is all too often overlooked.
Re-Assessing US Counter-Terror Strategy

Stephen Van Evera has devoted much of his effort during the past year, to a comprehensive reassessment of US grand strategy. He completed a book chapter that proposes a new grand strategy for the United States, "American Foreign Policy for the New Era." (forthcoming, Oxford University Press, 2008.)

He has also written several short articles assessing aspects of U.S. strategy against al-Qaeda that frame the missions that a sound strategy should include, and argue that the current strategy overlooks most of these missions. Another article “The War on Terror: Forgotten Lessons from World War II,” argues that American conduct of World War II offers important lessons for the conduct of the war on al-Qaeda, lessons that the U.S. has failed to learn and apply. "Iraq: Canary in a Coal Mine," in MIT International Review, argues that the Bush administration is making parallel errors in Iraq and against al-Qaeda. With SSP graduate student Peter Krause he is preparing a short report on how the U.S. should wage the war of ideas, as part of the larger war on al-Qaeda. Van Evera is also preparing a book chapter on "Hypotheses on Religion and War," which asks: under what conditions do religions grow aggressive? Under what conditions does religion become a cause of war?

Read Stephen Van Evera’s article on Iraq online:

Iraq: Canary in a Coal Mine, by Stephen Van Evera
Asian Security

When assessing the future dangers of great power conflict in the world, scholars and policy-makers now focus on Asia. Whatever analytical lens they use, key elements of the diffusion of power contribute to this strategic uncertainty and concern, including a major shift in the balance of power in a region with four great powers, the spread of nuclear weapons, growing defense budgets, and weak multilateral security institutions. Moreover, resilient postcolonial nationalism, varied ethnic identities, contrasting political systems, long-standing territorial disputes, and growing competition over natural resources all exacerbate these sources of great power instability. Asia may indeed become a dangerous place. Richard Samuels and Taylor Fravel lead our study of Asian Security issues.

Japan

Professor Richard Samuels completed his new book, Securing Japan: Tokyo’s Grand Strategy and the Future of East Asia, Cornell University Press. He presented this work at last Fall’s kick-off session for the SSP Wednesday Speaker Series. He made a dozen more presentations on the subject here and abroad. His understanding of security matters in Asia is in great demand among policy makers. In May 2007 Professor Samuels participated in a Sino-Japanese crisis simulation at the Center for Strategic and International Studies organized for the Japanese Foreign Minister, Aso Taro, the former Defense Minister, Ishiba Shigeru, and six other Japanese Diet members.

Securing Japan, by Richard Samuels

Richard Samuels
Ford International Professor of Political Science, CIS Director

Related Publications


China

This past year, Taylor Frawel has been on academic leave, and completed his book manuscript, Strong Borders, Secure Nation: Cooperation and Escalation in China’s Territorial Disputes, which will be published by Princeton University Press in 2008 as part of the Princeton Series in International History and Politics. This book reviews all of the known border disputes of the People’s Republic of China to understand when, why, and how the Chinese use force in these disputes, and why they often compromise. This book, we are sure, will become a fundamental resource for scholars of Chinese foreign and security policy. Portions of the manuscript were presented at academic seminars and conferences in addition to the National Defense University, Naval War College and National Institute for Defense Studies (Japan). Drawing upon research for the book, he also completed an article that examines China’s military doctrine and force structure for securing its borders.

Additionally, Frawel engaged in several outreach activities linked to security issues in East Asia. In January, he joined a group of senior U.S. scholars of China on a trip to the region to better understand the potential for conflict between China and Taiwan. The group held in-depth meetings with senior government officials, legislators, policy analysts, diplomats and scholars in Taipei, Beijing and Tokyo.

The Military Balance in Asia

Owen Coté also contributes to SSP work on Asian security. In particular, he continues his research and policy-related activities related to the future of naval power, a key instrument of US influence in Asia. He has made several presentations on the future of Chinese naval power, at the Strategy Forum of the Center for Naval Analyses on January 18, 2007, and to the senior management of MIT Lincoln Lab on December 11, 2006. He is currently organizing another in the series of MIT Conferences on naval power that he began in 1997, this one looking at the future of undersea warfare.
Training Future Leaders

Training the next generation of security studies scholars and practitioners is a principal focus of the MIT Security Studies Program (SSP) and a major component of the Department of Political Science. There were thirty-three doctoral students and several Master’s candidates enrolled in the program last year studying such varied topics as ethnic conflict, civil-military relations, and nuclear proliferation; three students completed their dissertations and received their doctorates. The student experience is further enriched by our efforts to continue the education of senior members of the U.S. military: three military fellows served with SSP this past year, and one junior officer will complete his SM thesis this summer. SSP enrolls a large number of students with diverse interests, maintains an active alumni network via our Alumni Initiative, and offers nearly twenty courses addressing a wide array of security-related matters, in order to produce individuals adept at analyzing the issues that surround international and civil conflict. Because the use of force is a costly and risky business, society needs an academic and policy-making community equipped to assess the multiple causes and implications of armed conflict.
### Courses

**Force and Force Analysis**

**17.40 American Foreign Policy: Past, Present, and Future | Van Evera (U)**
Subject’s mission is to explain and evaluate America’s past and present foreign policies. What accounts for America’s past wars and interventions? What were the consequences of American policies? Overall, were these consequences positive or negative for the U.S.? For the world? Using today’s 20/20 hindsight, can we now identify policies that would have produced better results? History covered includes World Wars I and II, the Korean and Indochina wars, and the Cuban Missile Crisis. Recent and contemporary crises and issues are also covered.

**17.482 US Military Power | Posen (G)**
Examines the evolving roles and missions of US general purpose forces within the context of modern technological capabilities and grand strategy, which is a conceptual system of interconnected political and military means and ends. Topics include US grand strategies; the organization of the US military; the defense budget; and the capabilities and limitations of naval, air, and ground forces. Also examines the utility of these forces for power projections and the problems of escalation. Analyzes military history and simple models of warfare to explore how variations in technology and battlefield conditions can drastically alter the effectiveness of conventional forces.

**17.950 Understanding Military Operations | Coté (G)**
This seminar will break apart current and possible future sea, air, space, and land battlefields into their constituent parts and look at the interaction in each of those warfare areas between existing military doctrine and current and projected technological trends in weapons, sensors, communications, and information processing. It will specifically seek to explore how technological development, innovation and/or stagnation are influenced in each warfare area by military doctrine.

**Comparative Defense Policy**

**17.407/8 Chinese Foreign Policy | Favel (U/G)**
This course reviews and analyzes the foreign policy of the People’s Republic of China from 1949 to the present. Discussion of Cold War history of Beijing’s relations with the Soviet Union, the United States, Southeast Asia, and the Third World. Various theories of foreign policy are discussed as potential tools for understanding Chinese foreign policy behavior. Discussion of the future of Chinese foreign policy in light of the end of the Cold War, changes in the Chinese economy, and the post-Tiananmen legitimacy crisis in Beijing. Graduate students are expected to explore the subject in greater depth through reading and individual research.

**17.42 Causes and Prevention of War | Van Evera (U)**
Examines the causes of war, with a focus on practical measures to prevent and control war. Topics covered include: causes and consequences of national misperception; military strategy and policy as cause of war; US foreign policy as a cause of war and peace; and the likelihood and possible nature of another world war. Historical cases are examined, including World War I, World War II, Korea, and Indochina.

**17.433 International Relations of East Asia | Favel (U)**
Examines the sources of conflict and cooperation in the international relations of East Asia since 1945. Topics covered include the origins of the Cold War in the region, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, the China-Soviet split, the strategic triangle, the sources of regional order and Chinas rise in the 1990s. Contemporary issues including US-China relations, the Taiwan conflict, North Korea’s nuclear weapons program, and terrorism will also be explored. Graduate students are expected to complete additional assignments.

**17.462 Innovation in Military Organizations | Posen (G)**
Explores the origins, rate, and impact of innovations in military organizations, doctrine, and weapons. Emphasis on organization theory approaches. Comparisons with non-military and non-US experience included.

**17.484 Comparative Grand Strategy and Military Doctrine | Posen (G)**
A comparative study of the grand strategies and military doctrines of the great powers in Europe (Britain, France, Germany, and Russia) from the late nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century. Examines strategic developments in the years preceding and during World Wars I and II. What factors have exerted the greatest influence on national strategies? How may the quality of a grand strategy be judged? Exploration of comparative case study methodology also plays a central role. What consequences seem to follow from grand strategies of different types?

**17.486 Japan and East Asian Security | Samuels (G)**
Explores Japan’s role in world orders, past, present, and future. Focuses on Japanese conceptions of security, rearmament debates; the relationship of domestic politics to foreign policy; the impact of Japanese technological and economic transformation at home and abroad; alternative trade and security regimes; relations with Asian neighbors and Russia; and Japan’s alliance with the United States. Seminar culminates in a two-day Japanese-centered crisis simulation, based upon scenarios developed by students.
17.537 Politics and Policy in Contemporary Japan | Samuels (G)
Analyzes contemporary Japanese politics, focusing primarily upon the post-War II period. Includes examination of the dominant approaches to Japanese politics and society, the structure of the party system, the role of political opposition, the policy process, foreign affairs, and interest groups. Attention to defense, foreign, industrial, social, energy, and technology policy processes. Graduate students are expected to pursue the subject in greater depth through reading and class presentations. Assignments differ.

International Relations
17.418 Field Seminar in International Relations Theory | Frawel (G)
Provides an overview of the field of international relations for graduate students. Each week a different approach to explaining international relations is examined. Survey major concepts and theories in the field and assist in the preparation for further study in the department's more specialized graduate offerings in international relations.

17.432 Causes of War: Theory and Method | Van Evera (G)
Examines the causes of war. Major theories of war are examined; case-study and large-N methods of testing theories of war are discussed; and the case-study method is applied to several historical cases. Cases covered include World Wars I and II.

17.436 Territorial Conflict | Frawel (G)
While scholars have recognized that territory has been one of the most frequent issues over which states go to war, territorial conflicts have only recently become the subject of systematic study. This course will examine why territorial conflicts arise in the first place, why some of these conflicts escalate to high levels of violence and why other territorial disputes reach settlement, thereby reducing a likely source of violence between states. Readings in the course draw upon political geography and history as well as qualitative and quantitative approaches to political science.

American Defense Politics
17.428 American Foreign Policy: Theory and Method | Van Evera (G)
Examines the causes and consequences of American foreign policy since 1898. Readings cover theories of American foreign policy, historiography of American foreign policy, central historical episodes including the two World Wars and the Cold War, case study methodology, and historical investigative methods.

17.953 US Military Budget and Force Planning | Williams (G)
This course is for students who want to know how the dollars we spend on national security relate to military forces, systems, and policy choices, and who wish to develop a personal tool kit for framing and assessing defense policy alternatives. The course aims to familiarize students with budgetary concepts and processes; to examine relationships among strategy, forces, and budgets; to explore tradeoffs among the main categories of defense spending; and to develop frameworks for identifying the costs of new military policies.

Advanced Offerings
17.468 Foundations of Security Studies | Posen (G)
Aims to develop a working knowledge of the theories and conceptual frameworks that form the intellectual basis of security studies as an academic discipline. Particular emphasis on balance of power theory, organization theory, civil-military relations, and the relationship between war and politics. The reading list includes Jervis, Schelling, Waltz, Blaine, von Clausewitz, and Huntington. Students write a seminar paper in which theoretical insights are systematically applied to a current security issue.

17.478 Great Power Military Intervention: Causes, Conduct and Consequences of Military Intervention in Internal Conflicts-Cases from the Post Cold War World | Posen (G)
The purpose of this seminar is to examine systematically, and comparatively, great and middle power military interventions into civil wars during the 1990’s. The interventions to be examined are the 1991 effort to protect the Kurds in N. Iraq; the 1993 effort to ameliorate famine in Somalia; the 1994 effort to restore the Aristide government in Haiti; the 1995 effort to end the conflict in Bosnia Herzegovina, and the 1999 NATO war to end Serbia’s control of Kosovo. By way of comparison, the weak efforts made to slow or stop the 1994 genocide in Rwanda will also be examined.
Independent Activity Period (IAP)

“NO plan survives the first incoming round,” say skeptics of deliberate military planning. Advocates of planning say the same thing. Why the seeming paradox? This and many other questions were answered as the SSP Military Fellows taught a course entitled “Planning for Combat: Concepts & Practices for Problem-Solving On and Off the Battlefield” from January 31 to February 2, 2007.

Taking advantage of the month-long Independent Activity Period (IAP) between the Fall and Spring semesters, twenty-five MIT students attended as Lt Col Roftiel Constantine (USAF), Lt Col Michael Parkyn (USMC), and Col Michael Wehr (USA) explained the basics of military planning for combat operations and the use of conventional forces in the counterinsurgency role. During the three days the course ran, the Military Fellows illuminated the difference between hasty and deliberate planning, put students through a two-hour war game, and took participants on a staff ride of the Lexington and Concord battlefields. Students emerging from the course praised the Fellows for explaining the rudiments of military thinking on planning for combat operations and expressed interest in taking similar courses during the 2007-2008 IAP.
Graduate Students and Their Research

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Post 1st Colloquium Doctoral Students and Their Dissertation Topics</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ray Bonoan</td>
<td>The Second Image Imposed: The Use of Force to Change Regimes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marc DeVore</td>
<td>Theory of Civil-Military Relations and Military Power [Temporarily withdrawn]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Gloosy</td>
<td>Learning to be a Great Power: Domestic Debates in Rising Powers over the Meaning of Being a Great Power</td>
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<tr>
<td>Andrea Gabbitas</td>
<td>[Temporarily withdrawn]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Llewelyn Hughes</td>
<td>What are Strategic Resources? The Oil Price Elasticity of Strategic Intervention by Governments in Petroleum Markets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colin Jackson</td>
<td>Defeat in Victory: The Operational Code and Learning Dysfunction In Counter-insurgency</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michal Ben Josef-Hirsch</td>
<td>Setting the Record Straight: The International Norm of Truth-Seeking</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richard Kraus</td>
<td>Impact of Foreign Lobbies on American Foreign Policies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jon Lindsay</td>
<td>The Red Queen Designs: Technological Optimism and Political Pessimism In Military Information Systems</td>
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<tr>
<td>Austin Long</td>
<td>First War Syndrome: Military Culture, Professionalization and Counterinsurgency Doctrine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gautam Mukunda</td>
<td>Political Leadership and War, in International Relations and Security Studies</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Norris</td>
<td>The Use of Economic Statecraft in Grand Strategy</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Payne</td>
<td>Counter-terrorism and Democratization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joshua Rovner</td>
<td>Intelligence-policy Relations, with specific focus on the problem of politicization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul Staniland</td>
<td>Manipulating Militancy: Why Political Elites Gain and Lose Control of Violent Non-State Actors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caitlin Talmadge</td>
<td>Airpower, Civil-military Relations, Military Innovation, US-Iranian Conflict, Nuclear Terrorism, Nuclear Forensics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jessica Wattman</td>
<td>Destructive Diasporas: Émigré Nationalism and Ethnic Conflict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Zukerman</td>
<td>Achieving Post-War Peace: The International Politics of Colombia's Demilitarizing Rebel and Paramilitary Groups</td>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Masters Students and Their Thesis Topics</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Burgess (SM)</td>
<td>Playing Poker with a Committee: Assessing the Viability of Coalitional Coercive Diplomacy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Butts (SM)</td>
<td>Fighting for Frames or Prospects for Peace? Building a Prospect Theory Model of Ethnic Civil War Termination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nina Fahy (SM)</td>
<td>Pumping Up: Russian Energy and National Power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kevin Pickard (SM)</td>
<td>Clear Interest and Clouded Future: Force Structure and Strategy Options for the People's Liberation Army Navy (PLAN)</td>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Pre-1st Colloquium Doctoral Students and Their Research Interests</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nichole Argo</td>
<td>Motivations for political violence and terrorism; suicide bombing; emotion and cognition in radicalization process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keren Fraiman</td>
<td>Nationalism; ethnic conflict; Middle East; Arab-Israeli conflict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ben Friedman</td>
<td>Threat perception; defense politics; organizational politics; US foreign policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brendan Green</td>
<td>American grand strategy and military intervention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelly Grieco</td>
<td>Fighting power; the sources of military effectiveness; military doctrine; military occupations; use of force; European security and defense policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phil Haun</td>
<td>Airpower coercion; airpower; economic sanctions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joshua Itzkowitz-Shifrinson</td>
<td>Sources of change in the IR system; military innovation; civil-military relations; Middle East politics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stephanie Kaplan</td>
<td>The Jihad Effect: How Wars Affect the Trajectory of Terrorist Movements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Krause</td>
<td>How Effective are Foreign Lobbies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tara Maller</td>
<td>Insurgency; internal conflict; terrorism; WMD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Radin</td>
<td>IR theory; intervention; civil war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sean Smeland</td>
<td>Great powers politics; asymmetric conflict; technology and security; nuclear proliferation; Chinese politics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Graduate Students: Publications

Graduate student Benjamin Friedman had a book review of Gabriel Weimann’s *Terror on the Internet: The New Arena, the New Challenges*, in the latest issue of Political Science Quarterly (Vol. 122, No. 1, Spring 2007).

Benjamin Friedman and Harvey Sapolsky had their *Breakthroughs* article reprinted in the Summer 2006 Wilson Quarterly under the title “The Attack of the Killer Unknown.”


Graduate student Kelly Grieco, had her article “NATO needs Europe to take Afghan Lead,” published in *European Voice*, Vol. 13, No. 20 (24 May 2007).


Llewelyn Hughes, “Japan’s Nuclear (Non-) Debate,” in *The Diplomat* (December 2006).

Llewelyn Hughes, Interview: “Japan Not Going Nuclear,” in *The Oriental Economist* (November 2006).

Llewelyn Hughes, “Charged Up: Japan’s New Energy Nationalism,” in *The Diplomat* (October/November 2006).


Graduate student Joshua Itzkowitz Shiffrin’s article, “The Kurds and Regional Security: An Evaluation of Developments since the Iraq War,” was published by the Crown Center for Middle East Studies, Middle East Brief 14, (December 2006).
Graduate student Stephanie Kaplan gave a talk at the New America Foundation in Washington, DC, on June 28, 2007 entitled “Breeding In Afghanistan, Feeding in Iraq: Understanding the Jihad Effect.”

Graduate student Peter Krause had a new article in CIS’s Audits of the Conventional Wisdom series, dated February 2007. The article was titled “Troop Levels in Stability Operations: What We Don’t Know.”

Peter Krause has taped an episode of the NBC Show “Urban Update” with CIS Executive Director John Tirman on anti-Americanism and US Public Diplomacy. The show aired after “Meet the Press” on October 8, 2006.

Graduate student Austin Long and alumna Whitney Raas had an article in the Spring 2007 issue of International Security, titled “Osirak Redux? Assessing Israeli Capabilities to Destroy Iranian Nuclear Facilities.”

Austin Long was quoted in a December 1, 2006 USA Today article titled “A Tet Moment has Arrived in Iraq.”


In September, 2006, Austin Long has had a RAND monograph published titled “On ‘Other War’: Lessons from Five Decades of RAND Counterinsurgency Research.”

Op-Eds

No to Africa Command
Benjamin Friedman and Professor Harvey Sapolsky, Defense News, April 2, 2007

The Public Politics of Intelligence Reports
Joshua Rovner, Boston Globe, September 28, 2006

War on Terror Blows Defense Bill
Caitlin Talmadge and Ben Friedman, Seattle Post-Intelligencer, October 4, 2006

F-22 Fighters Expensive, Unnecessary

Graduate student Joshua Rovner spoke at the Williams College International Studies Colloquium on March 17, 2007. The topic was “What would it take to save Darfur?”

On July 27, 2002 graduate student Caitlin Talmadge participated in a session of the CSIS-SSP series on “Organizing for a Complex World.” The focus of the meeting was “Defining Complex Systems: Eccentric or Netcentric?”

Caitlin Talmadge had an article in the Spring 2007 issue of the Washington Quarterly, titled “Deterring a Nuclear 9/11.”

Caitlin Talmadge traveled to Langley Air Force Base for two days in November 2006. She was invited to visit the two Raptor squadrons (27th, 94th) of the 1st Fighter Wing after writing an op-ed criticizing the F-22 Raptor in August.

Graduate Student Awards

Ben Friedman participated in the Manfred Wörner Seminar, a German Marshall Fund program that brings Americans to Germany as guests of its military.

Kelly Grieco was awarded a WiIS Fellowship for the transatlantic conference on “European Strategies and the German EU Presidency: The Way Ahead for Transatlantic Cooperation” held at the German Council on Foreign Relations in Berlin, Germany.

Michal Ben-Josef Hirsch has accepted a fellowship for 2007-2008 with the International Security Program at the Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs, Harvard University.

Stephanie Kaplan has been selected as a 2007-2008 fellow at the National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START).

Paul Staniland has been awarded a summer study grant from the MIT Center for International Studies and the Harvard Center for European Studies to conduct research on “The Troubles” in Northern Ireland.

Caitlin Talmadge and Michael Glosny have been selected as 2007-2008 fellows at Harvard’s Olin Institute for Strategic Studies.

Sarah Zukerman has been awarded a Social Science Research Council dissertation research fellowship.
Doctoral and Masters Graduates

**September 2006**

**PhD**

Atzili, Boaz  
Border Fixity: When Good Fences Make Bad Neighbors  
Advisor: Stephen Van Evera

Ueki, Chikako  
The Rise of “China Threat” Arguments  
Advisor: Barry Posen

**SM**

Raas, Whitney  
A Thousand Suns: Political Motivations for Nuclear Weapons Testing  
Advisor: Harvey Sapolsky

**February 2007**

**PhD**

Felbab-Brown, Vanda  
Shooting Up: The Impact of Illicit Economies on Military Conflict  
Advisor: Ken Oye

**June 2007**

**SM**

Liaras, Evangelos  
Politicized Armies, Militarized Politics: Civil-Military Relations in Turkey and Greece  
Advisor: Roger Petersen
Alumni Publications, Accomplishments and Awards


Vanda Felbab-Brown accepted a position as an Assistant Professor in the School of Foreign Service (Center for Peace and Security Studies) at Georgetown University and a Non-resident Fellow in Foreign Policy Studies at The Brookings Institution.

Congratulations to Vanda Felbab-Brown for winning the American Political Science Association’s Harold D. Lazwell Award for the best doctoral dissertation in the field of public policy. The title of her dissertation is “Shooting Up: The Impact of Illicit Substances on Military Conflict.”


Vanda Felbab-Brown gave two talks at APSA: “Globalization and Narcoterrorism” and “The Power Insurgents and Terrorists Derive from Illicit Economies – the Case of Afghanistan.”

Oliver Fritz, SM, 2003 has left DFI Government Services to become Associate Director of Strategic Planning in Headquarters, US Air Force in Washington, DC.

Eugene Gholz (Class 2000) has been promoted to Associate Professor at the LBJ School of Public Affairs at the University of Texas at Austin.

Dr. Kelly Greenhill was appointed Assistant Professor in the Political Science department at Tufts University. She was also appointed an MIT Security Studies Program Affiliate on June 15, 2003.

Greg Krollentz has begun this spring 2007 semester as Assistant Professor in the Department of Public and International Affairs at George Mason University. He is also the deputy director of the department’s Biodefense Graduate Program which offers both Masters and Doctoral degrees.

Daniel Lindley (SSP PhD, 1998) was promoted to tenured associate professor in the political science department at the University of Notre Dame. His dissertation was published as Promoting Peace with Information, Princeton University Press, 2003.

Our SM alumnus and affiliate, Vikram Mansharamani, has just completed his PhD at the Sloan School with a dissertation on “Scale and Differentiation in Services”. His committee consisted of Michael Cusumano (chair), Gabriel Bitran and Harvey Sapolsky.

Both Jeremy Pressman’s dissertation “Leashes or Lemmings? Alliances as Restraining Devices” and Jennifer Lind’s dissertation “Apologies in International Politics” have been accepted for publication by the Cornell Press Security Studies Series.

Marsha Simon, SSP PhD, has been promoted to senior vice president and head of the lobby shop at Jefferson Consulting Group.

Chikako Ueki was awarded the Lucian Pye Award for the best dissertation in Political Science. The title of her thesis was “The Rise of ‘China Threat’ Arguments.” Dr. Ueki also accepted a tenured position at Waseda University in Tokyo.
Alumni Initiative

The MIT Security Studies Program is pleased to announce the recent launch of the SSP Alumni Initiative. Spearheaded by SSP Director Barry Posen, SSP Principal Research Scientist Cindy Williams and Assistant Director Magdalena Rieb, the Initiative looks to build a vibrant alumni organization to serve our past and present students and to show our partners at MIT as well as existing and potential sponsors how successful we have been and the kind of quiet influence we might wield.

Over the past year, Initiative efforts included an expanded series of Early Warning newsletters, a drive to increase alumni presence at the weekly Wednesday Seminar Series, and an SSP Alumni Reunion on March 12, 2007 in Washington, DC. Professor Posen took advantage of the March gathering to announce the formation of two new endowments designed to foster SSP development: the SSP Founders Fund to recognize the efforts of Jack Ruina, William Kaufmann, and George Rathjens in SSP’s formative years, and the SSP Directors Fund to acknowledge the contributions of Harvey Sapolsky and subsequent SSP Directors. In keeping with the spirit of the reunion, winter 2007 also saw the first of SSP’s Alumni Profiles, a new series of interviews with former SSP members highlighting their work and accomplishments since leaving the hallowed halls of E-38.

With the Initiative now heading into its second year, plans for the future include the development of a new website dedicated to the activities of the burgeoning alumni organization. Tentative designs call for the web space to contain a list of security studies-related job openings, a database of alumni areas of research, and contact information for former SSPers. Another Initiative goal, according to Rieb, “is to link up current students with alumni and help current students obtain internships in their desired areas of research.” The growing Initiative thereby promises to strengthen the sense of community among successive generations of SSP alumni and current SSP members, and to broaden the SSP family.

An overview of the Alumni Initiative’s recent endeavors, alongside a list of alumni publications and alumni spotlights are available online at: http://web.mit.edu/ssp/people/alumni.html.
Military Fellows

MIT SSP is known for analysis that combines an understanding of military technology, organizations, and operations with the study of the larger strategic issues of national and international politics. The Program hosts U.S. military fellows from the rank of major through full colonel, both to improve our knowledge of all things military, and enhance our guests’ appreciation of all things political. Fellows work closely with Program faculty and graduate students and have access to all of the Program’s seminars, courses, and lectures. At the end of the year MIT SSP military fellows earn war college credit from their services.

Lieutenant Colonel Rofiel Constantine, USAF, arrived from the Pentagon, where he served as Chief of the Architecture Integration Division, Secretary of the Air Force, Office of Warfighting Integration and Chief Information Officer. Prior to that, he served as the Assistant Executive Officer to the Air Force Chief of Staff, Headquarters Air Force. His experience spans a wide variety of communications and information functions and duties at national, theater, and unit levels, and he has served in several leadership positions including Flight Commander, Squadron Commander, Executive Officer, Branch Chief on two Major Command staffs, and as a Division Chief on the Air Staff. Lieutenant Colonel Constantine graduated from Fairfax High School in 1985. He received an Air Force ROTC scholarship, graduated from Georgetown University with a degree in computer science, and entered the Air Force in September 1989. Colonel Constantine holds graduate degrees in systems engineering and political science.

Lieutenant Colonel Michael B. Parkyn, USMC, Commandant of the Marine Corps Fellow, arrived at MIT from his post as a Director of Leader Development, Lejeune Leadership Institute in Quantico, VA. Lt Col Parkyn served as a Ground Training officer during Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. He supported the 75th Ranger Regiment, 3rd Special Forces Group and 82nd Airborne Division while serving with the 2nd Air & Naval Gunfire Company at MCB Camp Lejeune. In 2001 Lt Col Parkyn joined the Green Knights of VMFA (AW)-121 as Operations Officer and deployed to Kyrgyzstan in support of Operation Enduring Freedom. In October 2002 he reported to 3rd Marine Aircraft Wing G-3 Future Operations, where he served as Air Tasking Order Development Officer during Operation Iraqi Freedom. In November 2003 he was selected by the Deputy Commandant of the Marine Corps for Plans, Policy and Operations to serve at the National Security Council. Lt Col Parkyn graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1986 and holds a Master’s Degree in military studies from the Marine Corps Command and Staff College.

Colonel Michael C. Wehr, USA, Army Senior Service College Fellow, arrived from the 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, NC. Following his command of the 307th Engineer Battalion (Airborne) in Operation Iraqi Freedom, he last served the Division as the Chief of the Modular Force Coordination Cell for Transformation. Col Wehr grew up in a military family, studied civil engineering, and was commissioned a second lieutenant through ROTC at Santa Clara University in 1985. His education and training includes an MS in civil engineering from the University of Texas, Austin; a Professional Engineer License with the Commonwealth of Virginia; Ranger, Sapper, and Master Parachute qualifications; and graduation from the Command and General Staff College, and the Joint Forces Staff College. Recognizing the soldiers that have carried him this far, Col Wehr served in engineer troop units within airborne and mechanized divisions, including units that specialize in construction. Other engineer assignments include the Yokosuka Resident Office of the Japan Engineer District and the Deputy Chief of the J44 Engineering Division of Pacific Command. Experiences overseas in Saudi Arabia, Nepal, and Iraq have afforded Col Wehr unique professional and joint opportunities. Colonel Wehr will take command of the Vicksburg District within the Mississippi Valley Division of the US Army Corps of Engineers in the summer of 2007.
We seek to strengthen the comparative aspect of our own program to enhance opportunities for our students.

International Visiting Students

MIT SSP has created a tradition of hosting cadets from the French Military Academy at Saint-Cyr, Coetquidan. The Program provides general supervision while the cadets fulfill their fifth semester at the academy, a semester devoted to foreign study. The students are the equivalent of U.S. Master’s students. The one-semester visits of French cadets reflect the Program’s interest in building a stronger relationship with and understanding of the French military. We seek to strengthen the comparative aspect of our own program to enhance opportunities for our students.

This year two French Cadets, Aurélien Baud and Charles Hugonnet, joined SSP for the fall semester. Charles studied the operational experiences of U.S. Army aviation from the Korean War to present. His research also included how industry and government respond to the changing needs of the US military. Aurélien studied the recent evolution of American defenses, including how the military responded in Afghanistan and Iraq. In March 2006, he was admitted to the security and strategy course in the Institut d’Etudes Politiques of Paris as part of an academic exchange.
Engaging with the National Security Policy Community

Security studies is a broad subject and the debates surrounding it necessarily involve academics, policy-makers, and policy-analysts. Social scientists, historians, scientists, and engineers, all contribute to this rich and complex field. Thus, SSP is committed to reaching out to the broader national security policy community in order to build linkages among these diverse groups, enrich the learning experience of our students, and inform the security discourse. In 2006-2007, these efforts included our weekly Wednesday Seminar Series where an array of speakers drawn from academia, government, and think tanks presented their current research and interacted in a question-and-answer session with SSP faculty and students. Supplementing these sessions were several dinners: in the Future of War series, selected experts addressed the regional implications of the Iraq War; at the annual Doolittle Award Dinner, the recipient, General Richard Cody, the vice-chief-of-staff of the Army, discussed the stresses that the war has placed on the Army. Our faculty and senior researchers worked to inform the national security policy community about thinking within SSP, lecturing in such diverse locales as Beijing, Rome, and Texas while also visiting Draper and Lincoln Labs for a series of presentations. SSP is committed to the idea that our research must matter to real world problems. To achieve this, we must maintain close touch with the broader security studies community.
The Wednesday Seminar Series

The Wednesday Seminar Series provides a forum for members of the MIT community to engage with an array of speakers drawn from the academic, think tank, and policy worlds working on security-related issues (a listing of the talks is provided below). Offered each Wednesday during the Fall and Spring semesters, the seminars are structured around a 45-minute speaker presentation followed by a 45-minute question-and-answer session. Audience members and speakers alike benefit from this arrangement: the audience, as one student put it, is able to learn “a lot about a topic in a short time” while speakers gain insight into the debates and ongoing research at MIT by virtue of the Q&A sessions. Combined with post-seminar luncheons involving students, faculty, and the speaker, the Wednesday Series stands as a testament to SSP’s desire and ability to reach out to the broader security studies community.

**Iraq and the Middle East**

4 October 2006 | Nora Bensahel, RAND, “After Saddam: Prewar Planning for Postwar Iraq”

15 November 2006 | Martin Klingst, Die Zeit, “Europe’s Chance: the Middle East and European Foreign Policy”

14 February 2007 | Efraim Inbar, Begin-Sadat Center for Strategic Studies, “Misconceptions in Israel’s Strategic Thinking: The Conduct of the 2006 Lebanese War”

18 April 2006 | Peter Liberman, Queens College (CUNY), “Why the Empire Struck Back: Just Deserts and the Iraq War”


**Ethnic and Ideological Conflict**

11 October 2006 | Chaim Kaufmann, Lehigh University, “How to Evaluate Communal Partitions”

7 March 2007 | Marc Lynch, Williams College, “Islamist Wars of Ideas”

21 March 2007 | Mia Bloom, University of Georgia, “The Radicalization of Muslims in Europe”

16 May 2007 | Will McCants, West Point, “’For the Word of God to Be Supreme’: al-Qaeda Strategic Thinking and Its Implications for U.S. Policy”

**World Politics and International Security: Structure and Change**


6 December 2006 | Bruce Blair, World Security Institute, “U.S. Conventional Primacy and the Threat to Russian and Chinese Nuclear Forces”


**Thoughts on Deterrence, Compellence and Coercion**

27 September 2006 | Peter Viggo Jakobsen, University of Copenhagen, “Coercive Diplomacy: Theory and Practice”

1 November 2007 | Shibley Telhami, University of Maryland, “Terrorism and Deterrence: Lessons from Iraq, Lebanon, and Gaza”
Intelligence and United States Foreign Policy

20 September 2006 | Robert Jervis, Columbia University, “Intelligence Failure and Intelligence Reform”

18 October 2006 | John Brennan, Analysis Corporation, “Intelligence Transformation and the Impact on Counterterrorism Programs”

9 May 2007 | John Prados, National Security Archives, “Covert Operations and United States Foreign Policy”

Guarding Against Weapons of Mass Destruction


Developments in the Department of Defense


21 February 2007 | Major General Dennis Hejlik, United States Marine Corps, “U.S. Marine Corps Special Forces Command Brief”


For synopses of individual seminars, go to: http://web.mit.edu/ssp/seminars/wednesday.html.

Future of War Dinner Series

The Future of War Dinner Series brings together graduate students, faculty, and staff members to discuss the causes, conduct, and implications of modern warfare for international relations. Sponsored jointly by the MIT Security Studies Program, the Olin Institute for Strategic Studies, and the JFK School of Government, this past year’s dinners featured a set of speakers focusing on the Iraq War. In October, Dexter Filkins and General (ret.) Kevin Ryan addressed the sustainability of combat operations in Iraq, followed by a February talk by Ellen Laipson of the Henry Stimson Center discussing regional effects of the conflict. The Washington Institute for Near East Policy’s Martin Kramer concluded the series with an April dinner and lecture on potential post-war strategic settlements.

October 26, 2006

“The Fight in Iraq: Can It Be Sustained?”
Presented by Dexter Filkins, New York Times Bureau Chief in Baghdad, and Brigadier General (ret.) Kevin Ryan, Senior Fellow, Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs

February 12, 2007

“The War(s) in Iraq: Internal Dynamics and Regional Repercussions.”
Presented by Ellen Laipson, President, Henry L. Stimson Center

April 30, 2007

“After Iraq: The Future of the United States in the Middle East”
Presented by Martin Kramer, Wexler-Fromer Fellow at The Washington Institute for Near East Policy, Senior Fellow at the Shalem Center in Jerusalem, and Senior Fellow at the Olin Institute
Faculty and Senior Researchers: Lectures and Talks

Taylor Favel
On two occasions in April 2007 — at the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Cambridge, and at the Fairbank Center for East Asian Studies, Harvard University — Professor Taylor Favel gave a talk entitled “Securing China: Cooperation and Escalation in Territorial Disputes”.

“Explaining China’s Use of Force in Territorial Disputes” was the topic of Professor Favel’s talk at the Department of Government, University of Texas, Austin, March 2007; Princeton-Harvard China and the World Program workshop, March 2007; National Security Seminar, Olin Institute, Harvard University, February 2007; Dickey Center for International Understanding, Dartmouth College, November 2006; China and the World Seminar, Princeton University, October 2006; and the American Political Science Association Annual Conference, September 2006.

Professor Favel wrote a report from the Taiwan Studies Workshop trip, “Cross-Straits Relations: The View from the Mainland,” Harvard University, February 2007.


In January 2007 Professor Favel was the speaker at RAND on the topic “Securing the Borders: China’s Doctrine and Force Structure for Frontier Defense.”

In January 2007 Professor Favel spoke on “Studying the PLA Through Open Sources” at CENTRA, Washington, D.C.

Professor Favel spoke on “Regional Responses to PLA Modernization” at the CAPS-RAND-CEIP International Conference on the PLA, Taipei in December 2006.

Professor Favel gave a talk with the topic: “Rising Power and International Conflict: Three Perspectives” in Middletown College in October 2006 and at Cornell University in July 2006.

Professor Favel gave a talk on “China’s Management of Territorial Disputes: Comparing Land and Maritime Conflicts” at Naval War College in March 2007 and at the National Defense University in August 2006.

Barry Posen
On June 18, 2007, Professor Barry Posen gave a talk at the conference “NATO’s New Strategic Concept: Setting the Stage,” sponsored by the NATO Defense College in Rome. The topic of the talk was “US Grand Strategy Debate: Implications for a New NATO Strategic Concept.”

Professor Posen was a lecturer at the conference “The Future of the Middle East,” sponsored by the Begin-Sadat Center for Strategic Studies, Bar-Ilan University, Tel-Aviv, on June 12, 2003. His topic was “The American Challenges in the Middle East.”

On April 17, 2007, Professor Posen gave a talk at the JHU Applied Physics Laboratory, Washington DC. The topic was “Drivers of Grand Strategies.”

On April 11, 2007, Professor Posen spoke at the Boston University Law School on the topic “A Nuclear-Armed Iran: A Difficult but Not Impossible Policy Problem.”

On March 26, 2007, Professor Posen was a speaker at MIT Lincoln Laboratory, Defense Technology Seminar on the topic “Exit Strategy from Iraq.”

On March 23, 2007, Professor Posen spoke at the Centre for Security and Defence Studies, Ottawa, on exit strategies from Iraq, Afghanistan and beyond.

On March 9, 2007, Professor Posen delivered a talk at the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study, Harvard University on non-state actors and the challenges to international security.

Barry Posen and Cindy Williams were both featured in an MIT news office story, “MIT Political Scientists List Key Points on Iraq.” The article was published December 6, 2006.

Professor Posen was quoted on a November 24, 2006 Boston Globe article titled “Iraq’s Hard Truths Shape General’s New Battle Plan,” by Charles M. Sennott.

On November 9, 2006, Barry Posen and Jim Walsh were among the panelists at a CIS Starr Forum on “Iran, North Korea and the Second Nuclear Age.”

Professor Posen was an instructor at the Summer Workshop on Analysis of Military Operations and Strategy (SWAMOS) in Ithaca, NY, from July 9-28. SWAMOS familiarizes the next generation of scholars with military policy issues by providing a grasp of terms of reference, techniques of analysis, and illustrative cases. The workshop also aims to foster a network of academics with competence to evaluate military policy choices, support policy-relevant academic research and teaching on strategy, and maintain expertise and resources for informed judgment on military issues within the civilian community.

**Richard Samuels**

In May 2007, Professor Richard Samuels participated in a Sino-Japanese crisis simulation at the Center for Strategic and International Studies organized for the Japanese Foreign Minister, Aso Taro, the former Defense Minister, Ishiba Shigeno, and six other Japanese Diet members.

In May 2007, Professor Samuels was a discussant for Japan-US Alliance Crisis Simulation, Center for Strategic and International Studies, Washington, DC.

In April 2007, Professor Samuels was a discussant for Lecture by Ambassador Akio Kawato, Carnegie Endowment, Washington, DC.

In March 2007, Professor Samuels gave a lecture on “The Democratization of Postwar Japan,” to Libera Università Internazionale degli Studi Sociale, Rome.


Professor Samuels also spoke on the international relations of East Asia at the University of Milan (March 2007) and MIT (September 2006).

**Stephen Van Evera**

“Assessing US foreign policy in the Mideast,” Fares Center Symposium on the Future of the Middle East, Fletcher School at Tufts University, 1/24/07.


**Jim Walsh**

Jim Walsh attended a working breakfast with several other scholars and Iranian President Ahmadinejad on September 20, 2006.

On July 20, Dr. Walsh provided testimony to a Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Subcommittee on Iran. In addition, over the summer Jim appeared on numerous talk shows and at press conferences across the country concerning a range of issues including Iran, North Korea, Afghanistan, Lebanon, and the British terror plot.

**Cindy Williams**


“Budgeting for a Safer America,” speaker at meeting of the Tobin Project with members of the House of Representatives, Charles Hotel, Cambridge, MA, June 24, 2006.


2007 Doolittle Award

MIT Security Studies Program commemorates General James Doolittle at its 15th Annual Doolittle Award Dinner and Ceremony

On the 19th of April, the Security Studies Program proudly presented Vice Chief of Staff of the Army General Richard Cody with the 2007 Doolittle Award. General Cody was honored with the award — named in honor of famed aviator General James Doolittle — not just in recognition of his efforts to develop Army aviation assets, but equally to honor the contributions of Army, Marine, Air Force, and Navy aviators and pilots to the ongoing conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan.

General Cody’s acceptance speech focused on the latter theme. Even as the Army deploys large helicopter fleets in support of its operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, Cody observed that efforts in those areas of operation are joint in name as well as deed; Navy, Marine, Army, and Air Force units support Army and Marine ground operations on a daily basis. While mistakes have been made in Afghanistan and Iraq, Cody emphasized that the soldiers, airmen, sailors, and Marines serving in the conflicts continue to contribute their utmost in the face of adverse conditions. Working with worn-out equipment, sometimes with too few personnel to accomplish their tasks, and periodically with a hostile local populace, members of the armed forces continue to faithfully serve the United States.

In light of the contributions of the Armed Services, Cody’s talk turned to a broader discussion of the need for service to one’s country in a time of war. Here, the general issued a call to the “young people” in the room to seek out new ways to win the ongoing Global War on Terror. This task requires more than a purely military response — what is needed is a national debate as to how the nation can and will prosecute the Global War on Terror. Scholars, the public, and policymakers alike must participate in this endeavor to forge a national consensus and provide the United States military the guidance necessary to continue its mission. Ultimately, only the frank and forthright exchange of ideas can lead to long-term success.
Faculty and Affiliates: Lectures at the MIT Lincoln Laboratory and Charles Stark Draper Laboratory

On April 13, 2007, Dr. Owen Cote gave a talk on “Strike Warfare Trends in Naval Aviation to the MIT Lincoln Laboratory.”

Professor Taylor Fravel gave a talk on the topic “Rising Power and International Conflict: Three Perspectives” at the Charles Draper Laboratory in November 2006.

On May 25, 2007, Dr. Kelly Greenhill delivered a talk to the MIT Lincoln Laboratory. The topic was “Draining the Sea, or Feeding the Fire?: Evaluating the Role of Population Relocation in Counterinsurgency Operations.”

On May 14, 2007, Professor Barry Posen was a speaker at the Charles Stark Draper Laboratory on the topic “A New Strategy for Iraq.”

On March 2, 2007, Professor Barry Posen gave a talk at the MIT Lincoln Laboratory on the topic “A New Strategy for Iraq.”

On September 11, 2006, Dr. Harvey M. Sapolsky gave a talk at the Charles Stark Draper Laboratory on the topic “Why There Should Not Be Any More Defense Acquisition Reform.”

Dr. Jim Walsh gave a talk to the Charles Stark Draper Laboratory on June 11, 2007 on the topic “Ten Days in Tehran: Iran, Nuclear Decision Making, and Proliferation Myths.”

On January 5, 2007, Dr. Jim Walsh was a speaker at the MIT Lincoln Laboratory on the topic “Proliferation Diplomacy and North Korea.”
Media Appearances and Public Forums

Owen Coté
November 9, 2006, on Minnesota Public Radio talking on “Changing Course on Iraq Strategy”

December 6, 2006, on WBUR’s Here and Now discussing the Iraq Study Group’s report.

December 6, 2006, on New England Cable News discussing Bush’s options in Iraq.

January 11, 2007, one of several guests on NPR’s Here and Now, on a show titled “Reaction to Bush’s Iraq Speech.”

May 30, 2007, on Minnesota Public Radio discussing the War in Iraq.

Barry Posen
June 14, 2006, on WBUR’s On Point discussing Iraq.

August 7, 2006, on Minnesota Public Radio discussing the crisis in Lebanon.

November 9, 2006, panelist at a CIS Starr Forum on “Iran, North Korea, and the Second Nuclear Age” at MIT.

November 11 and 12, 2006, a panelist at a conference titled “War in Iraq: Regional Ramifications.” The conference was sponsored by CIS, the Crown Center at Brandeis University, Boston College, and Boston University.

December 6, 2006, on New England Cable News discussing the Iraq Study Group’s report.


January 15, 2007, on WGBH’s Open Source. The title of the show: “Next Stop Iran?”

January 31, 2007, on WBUR’s On Point. The topic of the show: “Containing a Civil War in Iraq.”

February 23, 2007, on WBUR’s Here and Now. The topic was: “Another Cold War?”

April 17, 2007 gave a talk on “Drivers of Grand Strategy” at Johns Hopkins University.

Stephen Van Evera
July 11, 2006, on WBUR’s On Point discussing Somalia, terror, and al-Qaeda.

October 18, 2006, on Minnesota Public Radio’s Midday, talking about the crisis in Iraq.

November 9, 2006, on New England Cable News “The Jim Braude Show.”

Op-Eds

The Risks of Staying vs. Leaving Iraq

An Elixir for the Military’s Health Care Woes
Cindy Williams, washingtonpost com, July 23, 2006.

Surge Could Push Troops to the Breaking Point
Cindy Williams, Boston Globe, January 10, 2007

Many Hidden Costs Line National Security Path
Cindy Williams, Kansas City Star, February 21, 2007

November 11 and 12, 2006, panelist at a conference titled “War in Iraq: Regional Ramifications.” The conference was sponsored by CIS, the Crown Center at Brandeis University, Boston College, and Boston University.


February 22, 2007, on Minnesota Public Radio’s Midday, talking on how to manage the crisis in Iraq.

June 19, 2007 on the NPR talkshow On Point where he shared thoughts on his new article, “The War on Terror: Forgotten Lessons from World War II.”
Jim Walsh
July 6, 2006, on CNN six times as well as on National Public Radio, Voice of America, McAuliffe’s One on One, and Congressional Quarterly discussing the North Korean missile tests.
August 5, 2006, on CNN to discuss the fighting in Lebanese-Israeli War.
September 25, 2006, on CNN to discuss the new National Intelligence Estimate on terrorism.
October 13, 2006, quoted in USA Today, was on National Public Radio, CNN, Bloomberg News, Slate, and on CBC discussing North Korea’s nuclear test.
October 15th, 2006, on the CBS Evening News to discuss nuclear proliferation.
October 19, 2006, two appearances on CNN, as well as National Public Radio and 22 other local television markets discussing terrorism and North Korea.
November 9, 2006, panelist at a CIS Starr Forum on “Iran, North Korea, and the Second Nuclear Age” at MIT.
February 16, 2007, on National Public Radio discussing North Korea.
April 4, 2007, on CNN’s Situation Room and Paula Zahn Now as well as Fox News to discuss Iran.
May 11, 2007, two appearances on CNN to discuss an alleged German terror plot.
June 23, 2007, on Good Morning America (ABC) to discuss the prisoners being held at Guantanamo.

Cindy Williams
October 24, 2006, guest on Talk of Alaska with Steve Heimel, Alaska Public Radio, Anchorage, AK.
December 20, 2006, quoted by Marcus Baram in an ABC News article on adding troops and divisions to the U. Army.
January 9, 2007, guest on Morning Show, Radio WBIG Chicago, about US plans for a troop surge and strain on U.S. forces.
January 17, 2007, guest on The Morning Zone, Radio KGAB Cheyenne, WY, about the strain on US forces and the individuals who serve, caused by planned troop increases in Iraq and Afghanistan.

January 31, 2007, interview with Mike Thomas and Vern Casper on Live Wire, KGRE Radio St. Louis, about problems created for the military and military staffing by the expanded U.S. military presence abroad.
April 24, 2007, interview with Guy Raz, NPR, on Army recruiting and retention.
May 29 and 30, 2007, radio interview on “Homeland Security: Inside & Out,” KAMU 90.9 FM, College Station, Texas and WAMU 88.5 FM, Washington, DC.

Audits of Conventional Wisdom: Center for International Studies

Paying for Homeland Security: Show Me the Money

Iraq’s Political Factions: the Last Chance to Build a Governing Coalition?

Waiting for Goldilocks: Getting Japan’s Foreign Policy Just Right
Richard Samuels, October 2006.

The Bush Administration is Weak on Terror
Stephen Van Evera, October 2006.

The War on Terror: Forgotten Lessons from World War II
Stephen Van Evera, October 2006.
Professional Education

Each year SSP sponsors two professional summer courses that attract worldwide audiences. In summers 2006 and 2007 “Promoting Innovation: the Dynamics of Technology and Organizations” drew a mix of Pentagon officials, corporate managers (Boeing, Siemens, Philips) and academics from as far away as Singapore. The course now has numerous alumni/alumnae.

“Combating Bioterrorism / Pandemics: Implementing Policies for Biosecurity,” previously attended by US state and federal policymakers from both the defense and public health fields, found an international audience for the first time in summer 2006, with participants from Italy and Argentina. The expanded curriculum discusses the security implications of both natural and deliberate pandemics.

Sandy Weiner, SSP Research Fellow, coordinates both courses, and SSP faculty and associates Professor Harvey Sapolsky, Michael Schrage, Dr. Jeanne Guillemin, and Dr. Greg Koblenz participate as part of the courses’ teaching faculty.

For more information on SSP professional summer courses, check our website: http://web.mit.edu/ssp/summer/.
Financials

MIT SSP Revenue by Source of Funds

- Corporate Gifts: 1.7%
- Individual Gifts: 4.2%
- Institute Support of SSP: 24.3%
- Endowment Income: 1.4%
- U.S. Government Support: 15%
- Affiliate Income: 5.4%

Total: $1,360,123.82

MIT SSP Expenses by Category

- Research and Faculty Salaries: 41%
- Indirect: 19%
- Miscellaneous: 3%
- Publications: 1%
- Computing and Telephone: 1%
- Consultants: 3%
- Travel, Workshops, and Conferences: 6%
- Student Support: 2%
- Employee Benefits: 15%
- Administrative and Support Staff Salaries: 8%

Total: $1,360,123.82
## Faculty, Fellows and Staff
### 2006-2007

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<tr>
<th>Faculty and Senior Researchers:</th>
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Faculty and Senior Researchers

Barry R. Posen is Ford International Professor of Political Science at MIT, Director of the MIT Security Studies Program, and serves on the Executive Committee of Seminar XXI, an educational program for senior military officers, government officials and business executives in the national security policy community. He has written two books, Inadvertent Escalation: Conventional War and Nuclear Risks and The Sources of Military Doctrine, which won two awards: The American Political Science Association’s Woodrow Wilson Foundation Book Award, and Ohio State University’s Edward J. Furniss Jr. Book Award. He is also the author of numerous scholarly articles, including his most recent “Command of the Commons: The Military Foundation of U.S. Hegemony,” International Security, (Summer, 2003). He has been a Council on Foreign Relations International Affairs Fellow; Rockefeller Foundation International Affairs Fellow; Guest Scholar at the Center for Strategic and International Studies; Woodrow Wilson Center Fellow, Smithsonian Institution; and most recently, Transatlantic Fellow of the German Marshall Fund of the United States. Dr. Posen’s current research interests include US national security policy, the security policy of the European Union, the organization and employment of military force, great power intervention into civil conflicts, and innovation in the US Army, 1970-1980.

Owen R. Coté, Jr., joined the MIT Security Studies Program in 1997 as Associate Director. Prior to that he was Assistant Director of the International Security Program at Harvard’s Center for Science and International Affairs, where he remains co-editor of the Center’s journal, International Security. He received his PhD from MIT, where he specialized in U.S. defense policy and international security affairs. His dissertation, which he is now revising for publication, analyzed the sources of innovative military doctrine, using cases that compared US Navy responses to different Cold War nuclear vulnerability crises. He is also the author of The Third Battle: Innovation in the US Navy’s Silent Cold War Struggle with Soviet Submarines, a book analyzing the sources of the US Navy’s success in its Cold War antisubmarine warfare effort, and a co-author of Avoiding Nuclear Anarchy: Containing the Threat of Loose Russian Nuclear Weapons and Fissile Material. He has also written on the future of naval doctrine, nuclear force structure issues, and the threat of WMD terrorism. After graduating from Harvard College and before returning to graduate school, he worked at the Hudson Institute and the Center for Naval Analyses.

M. Taylor Fravel is an Assistant Professor of Political Science and member of the Security Studies Program at MIT. He studies international relations, with a focus on international security, China and East Asia. His publications have appeared in International Security, Foreign Affairs, Armed Forces & Society, The China Quarterly, Current History, and Asian Survey, as well as in edited volumes. His current research examines how China settles territorial disputes, comparing periods of cooperation and escalation. Taylor is a graduate of Middlebury College and Stanford University, where he received his PhD. He has been a Postdoctoral Fellow at the Olin Institute for Strategic Studies at Harvard University and a Predoctoral Fellow at the Center for International Security and Cooperation at Stanford University. He also has graduate degrees from the London School of Economics and Oxford University, where he was a Rhodes Scholar.

**James Walsh** is a Research Associate at MIT’s Security Studies Program. Dr. Walsh’s research and writings focus on international security, and in particular, topics involving weapons of mass destruction, terrorism, the Middle East, and East Asia. Among his current projects are two series of dialogues on nuclear issues, on with representatives from North Korea and another with leading figures in Iran. Dr. Walsh served as editor of the book series, *Terrorism: Documents of International and Local Control* and his writings have appeared in several scholarly journals including *Political Science Quarterly*, *The Nonproliferation Review*, *International Studies Review*, and *Contemporary Security Policy*. He is currently working on a book about Iran. Dr. Walsh received his PhD from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

**Cindy Williams** is a Principal Research Scientist of the MIT Security Studies Program. Her work at MIT includes an examination of the processes by which the US government plans for and allocates resources among the activities and programs related to national security and international affairs, a study of options for reform of military personnel policies and an examination of the transition to all-volunteer forces in the militaries of several European countries. Formerly she was an Assistant Director of the Congressional Budget Office, where she led the National Security Division in studies of budgetary and policy choices related to defense and international security. Dr. Williams has served as a director and in other capacities at the MITRE Corporation in Bedford, Massachusetts; as a member of the Senior Executive Service in the Office of the Secretary of Defense at the Pentagon; and as a mathematician at RAND in Santa Monica, California. Her areas of specialization include the US national security budget, military personnel policy, command and control of military forces, and conventional air and ground forces. Dr. Williams holds a PhD in mathematics from the University of California, Irvine. She has published in the areas of command and control and the defense budget, and she is the editor of two books: *Holding the Line: U.S. Defense Alternatives for the Early 21st Century* (MIT Press, 2001) and *Filling the Ranks: Transforming the U.S. Military Personnel System* (MIT Press, 2004). She is an elected fellow of the National Academy of Public Administration and a member of the Naval Studies Board, the Council on Foreign Relations, and the International Institute of Strategic Studies. She serves on the advisory board of Women in International Security and on the editorial board of *International Security*. 
Senior Advisors

Robert Art is Christian A. Herter Professor of International Relations at Brandeis University, where he teaches international relations and specializes in national security affairs and American foreign policy. He is also a research associate at the Olin Institute for Strategic Studies at Harvard University, a senior advisor at the Security Studies Program at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and director of MIT’s Seminar XXI Program. Professor Art received his BA from Columbia College in 1964, and his PhD from Harvard University in 1968. His published work centers on American foreign policy and national security affairs.

Seyom Brown is the John Goodwin Tower Distinguished Chair in International Politics and National Security at Southern Methodist University and the Director of Studies in the John Goodwin Tower Center for Political Studies. Professor Brown’s expertise lies in international relations and world politics. He teaches on the causes and prevention of war and human rights issues, and his writing focuses on the US policy implications and changing patterns in world politics. His most recent book, The Illusion of Control: Force and Foreign Policy in the 21st Century, was published by the Brookings Institution in 2003.

Juan Cole is Professor of Middle East and South Asian History at the University of Michigan. He grew up in a military family, with two tours in France and one in Ethiopia. He has an MA (1978) in Arabic Studies/History from the American University in Cairo. He has published Colonialism and Revolution in the Middle East (1993), about the 1882 Urabi Revolution that provoked the British colonization of Egypt; he produced a book in 1998 on 19th century Iranian millenarianism, using private expatriate Iranian archives; and published Sacred Space and Holy War (2002), a history of Shiite Islamic responses to modernity that includes substantial attention to Iraq. Since September 11 he has become a public intellectual, writing widely on issues in the War on Terror, al-Qaeda, and the Iraq War, with opinion pieces in major newspapers and at Salon.com.

Jeanne Guillemin’s training in sociology and anthropology led to her involvement in issues regarding medicine, infectious diseases, and biological weapons. She is the author of Anthrax: The Investigation of a Deadly Outbreak (University of California Press, 1999), which documents the US-Russian inquiry into the contested cause of the 1979 Sverdlovsk anthrax outbreak. Prior to this research, she investigated the “yellow rain” controversy of the 1980s. Both projects involved US allegations against the Soviet Union for treaty violations involving biological weapons. Her latest book is Biological Weapons: The History of State-sponsored Programs and the Problem of Bioterrorism (Columbia University Press, 2004). She has been a delegate to the annual Pugwash Working Group on the Chemical and Biological Weapons Conventions, a participant in the Beller Center (Harvard University) Executive Session on Domestic Preparedness, and has taught for three years in the SSP course, “Confronting Bioterrorism.” Professor Guillemin was also on the World Health Organization editorial board for its 2004 guide to public health responses to biological and chemical weapons attacks. She has also done research on the 2001 anthrax postal attacks and their consequences for US biodefense initiatives. Following a September 2005 trip to China, she has renewed her interest in the 1934-1945 Japanese biological warfare program based in Manchuria and responsible for the world’s most aggressive use of biological weapons, during World War II.

Yumi Hiyawatarı was a Visiting Fellow at CIS in 2005-2006. She is a Professor of International Relations at Sophia University in Tokyo and has written widely on US-Japan relations and Japanese defense politics. Her current research interests concern the comprehensive review of Japan’s defense policy, especially the policy changes that took place during the Koizumi administration and their impact on Japan’s Self-Defense Forces. Her recent essay appears in Breakthroughs, Spring 2006.
Joyce Lee Malcolm is Professor of History at Bentley College and former Fellow of the James Madison Program at Princeton University. Her latest book, Guns and Violence: The English Experience (Harvard University Press, 2002), is an analysis of the relationship between guns and violent crime in England. An earlier book, To Keep and Bear Arms: The Origins of an Anglo-American Right (Harvard University Press, 1996), was the first full-scale study by a professional historian of the origins of a significant and controversial liberty, the right to be armed. Professor Malcolm is on a leave of absence this year to take up the post of Director of the Research Division of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Robert S. Ross is Professor of Political Science at Boston College and Associate at the Fairbank Center for East Asian Research, Harvard University. His current research focuses on Chinese use of force and deterrence in East Asia and the implications of the rise of China on East Asian security. His most recent book is U.S.-China Relations, 1955-1971: A Reexamination of Cold War Conflict and Cooperation, co-editor (Asia Center, Harvard University, 2001). He is currently collaborating with the Institute of Strategic Studies at Peking University on a project examining historical and theoretical perspectives on rising powers and on the influence of the rise of China on contemporary international politics. He is also co-editor of the forthcoming Normalization of U.S.-China Relations: An International History and of New Directions in the Study of Chinese Foreign Policy.

Michael Schrage is co-director of the MIT Media Labs eMarkets Initiative, where he oversees research in the design and diffusion of market mechanisms in networks. His ongoing work focuses on the economics and ethology of models, prototypes and simulations in managing innovation and risk. His book, Serious Play (Harvard Business School Press, 2000), explores these issues and has been widely adopted as a text in many graduate business and design programs worldwide. Mr. Schrage is a member of the advisory board of the Sloan Management Review, an occasional columnist for Technology Review and advises firms such as Microsoft, InterActive Corp., GE, Intel and British Telecom on innovation management issues. Schrage’s research focuses on the economics of technical and organizational innovation in national security institutions.

Joel Sokolsky is Dean of Arts and a Professor of Political Science at the Royal Military College of Canada (RMC). His areas of interest and teaching include Canadian foreign and defense policy, international security relations, and American foreign and defense policy. He has been the recipient of several scholarships and awards, including two NATO Fellowships and two Fulbright Scholarships. In 1995, he was named to the Teaching Excellence Honors List at RMC and in 2005 won the RMC Research Excellence Award. In 2003 he was awarded the Queens Golden Jubilee Medal. His works include: Seapower in the Nuclear Age: The United States Navy and NATO, 1949-1980; Canadian Defense Policy: Decisions and Determinants; The Americanisation of Peacekeeping: Implications for Canada; Projecting Stability: NATO and Multilateral Naval Cooperation in the Post-Cold War Era; Sailing in Concert: The Strategy and Politics of Canada-U.S. Naval Interoperability; The Soldier and The State in the Post-Cold War Era; Realism Canadian Style: National Security and the Chrétien Legacy; and Guarding the Continental Coasts: United States Maritime Homeland Security and Canada.
Research Fellows

Robert Buder is former Editor in Chief of MIT’s Technology Review magazine and the author of Engines of Tomorrow (Simon and Schuster 2000), an account of the evolution and current practice of corporate research. His acclaimed first book, The Invention that Changed the World (Simon and Schuster 1996), examined radar’s impact on World War II and post-war science and technology and was part of the Alfred P. Sloan Foundations Technology Series. A former BusinessWeek technology editor and Vannevar Bush Fellow at MIT, Buder has written for numerous publications, including Newsweek, Time, Science, Nature, The Economist, Sports Illustrated and The Atlantic Monthly. Mr. Buder also served as advisor to the British Broadcasting Corporation’s “Science at War” documentary series and to two History Channel programs about World War II. As editor of Technology Review, Mr. Buder led the magazine to numerous editorial and design awards and oversaw its expansion into three foreign editions, electronic newsletters, and into highly successful events and conferences. He speaks widely about emerging technologies and their impact and is a regular guest of CNBC’s Strategy Session and The Wall Street Journal Report. His most recent book, co-authored with Gregory T. Huang, Guanxi (The Art of Relationships): Microsoft, China, and Bill Gates’s Plan to Win the Road Ahead (Simon and Schuster, May 2006), tells the story of Microsoft’s Beijing computing research lab, Microsoft Research Asia (MRSA).

Peter Viggo Jakobsen was a visiting scholar at SSP from September 2006 through January 2007. He recently stepped down as head of the Conflict and Security Studies Department at the Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS), a government-funded think tank in Denmark. During his three years there he set up the department and directed a large research program on defense and security policy funded by the Danish Ministry of Defence. His main research interests are conflict management, use of force, coercion, and peace and stability operations, but he has also done research on a host of other issues, including Euro pean and Danish security and defense policy.

Research Affiliates

Eugene Gholz is an Associate Professor at the LBJ School of Public Affairs at the University of Texas at Austin. He is also a term member of the Council on Foreign Relations. He has written and co-written numerous articles, book chapters, and op-ed columns on the defense industry, military innovation, the political economy of national security, and strategic trade policy. His current research emphasizes systems integration in the defense industry and the links between oil and the American national interest. His book, Buying Transformation: Military Innovation and the Defense Industry (co-written with Peter Dombrowski), will be published in the spring of 2006. He taught previously at the University of Kentucky’s Patterson School of Diplomacy and International Commerce, and he was a national security fellow at Harvard University’s Olin Institute of Strategic Studies. He has a PhD in political science from MIT.

Gregory Koblenz is Assistant Professor of Government and Politics and Deputy Director of the Biodefense Program at George Mason University, and a Research Affiliate with the Security Studies Program at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Prior to arriving at George Mason, he was a Visiting Assistant Professor at the School of Foreign Service at Georgetown University, a National Security Fellow at the Olin Institute for Strategic Studies at Harvard University, and a post-doctoral fellow with the Security Studies Program at MIT. Previously, he was a Research Specialist with the Executive Session on Domestic Preparedness at the John F. Kennedy School of Government where he published studies on bioterrorism and homeland security. He has also worked for the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Project at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. His research focuses on the international security implications of biological weapons and the proliferation of nuclear weapons.
He has taught courses on international relations theory, military security, terrorism, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and biosecurity. His latest publication is “Pathogens as Weapons: The International Security Implications of Biological Warfare,” International Security, Vol. 28, No. 3 (Winter 2003/2004). He is also the co-author of Tracking Nuclear Proliferation (1998) and has also published articles in Nonproliferation Review, Arms Control Today, and Jane’s Intelligence Review.

Daryl Press received his PhD from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His research focuses on international security and US foreign policy. Dr. Press has written on crisis decision making, the sources of credibility in international politics, the effects of technological change on the future conduct of war, the effects of war on the globalized economy, and US foreign policy alternatives. Dr. Press has three ongoing research projects. One is on nuclear weapons: their effects on crisis dynamics during the Cold War, and the changing nuclear balance of power today. A second project examines the impact of selection effects in studies of deterrence and economic sanctions. A third project is on the effectiveness of various strategies of counterinsurgency. Professor Press held postdoctoral fellowships at the Olin Institute for Strategic Studies at Harvard University and the Center for International Security and Cooperation (CISAC) at Stanford. He is an Associate of the Olin Institute, a consultant at the RAND Corporation, and a member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Laura Reed’s research and writing focuses on proliferation challenges, nuclear and biological weapons, and evolving security regimes. She is currently working on a book analyzing successful strategies to reduce the threat of weapons of mass destruction. In 2004-2005, she was a research fellow with the Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs Managing the Atom Project at Harvard University. Prior to that, she taught international relations at Mount Holyoke College and served as assistant director of the Five College Program in Peace and World Security Studies (PAWSS), from 2001-2003. A Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Harvard, she received her PhD from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1995.

Sanford L. Weiner is a Research Associate at the Security Studies Program, in MIT’s Center for International Studies. He has written about organizational change and innovation in both military and public health agencies. He is now studying incentives for risk assessment and implementation among agencies responsible for biosecurity, including the policymaking process for pandemic flu. He is also working with Harvey Sapolsky on a study of innovation in the Defense Department. He is the Course Director for the SPP summer Professional Courses on “Promoting Innovation: The Dynamics of Technology and Organizations,” and “Combating Bioterrorism/ Pandemics: Implementing Policies for Biosecurity.” For more information on the courses see http://web.mit.edu/ssp/summer/.

He has previously studied the development of the JSTARS radar plane for the Air Force, as well as policymaking on many health and environmental risks. He has examined the role of the Centers for Disease Control in both emerging infectious diseases (toxic shock syndrome, swine flu) and toxic substances (lead). He has also written an analysis of the phaseout of CFC’s for the protection of the ozone layer. Before MIT, he worked at the Health Policy Center at Brandeis and the Graduate School of Public Policy at the University of California, Berkeley. He has also been a researcher at Queen Mary’s College, University of London.
Emeriti

Carl Kaysen is David W. Skinner Professor of Political Economy Emeritus in the Program in Science, Technology, and Society and a Senior Lecturer at the MIT Center for International Studies. Dr. Kaysen earned his BA in Economics at the University of Pennsylvania, and his PhD at Harvard University, where he was an economics professor from 1950-1966. From 1966 until 1976 he was Director of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton and from 1961-1963, he was the Deputy Special Assistant for National Security Affairs to President Kennedy. He has served as a consultant to RAND, the Defense Department, and the CIA. As chairman of the Committee on Security Studies of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Dr. Kaysen is currently engaged in a series of studies under the auspices of the Committee on the role of international law and international norms in providing peace and security.

George W. Rathjens became Professor in the Department of Political Science after service with the Institute for Defense Analyses, the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the Advanced Research Projects Agency of the Department of Defense, the Office of the President’s Science Advisor, and the Weapons Evaluation Group of the Department of Defense. He has also served in the Department of State. Dr. Rathjens received his BS from Yale University and completed his PhD in chemistry at the University of California, Berkeley. He has been active in a number of associations, including the Council for a Livable World and the Federation of American Scientists, both of which he has been Chairman. He recently retired as Secretary-General of the Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs. Dr. Rathjens’ major policy interests are nuclear arms issues, environmental problems with special emphasis on conflict and the environment, and post-Cold War international security questions.

Jack Ruina is Professor Emeritus of Electrical Engineering, MIT. Professor Ruina was an undergraduate at the City College of New York and did his graduate work at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, earning his MEE and DEE there. He taught at Brown University and the University of Illinois; at the latter, he also headed the Radar Division of the Control System Laboratory. While on leave from the University of Illinois, he served in several senior positions at the Department of Defense, the last being Director of the Advanced Research Projects Agency, and was honored with the Fleming Award for being one of ten outstanding young men in government in 1962. He has served on many government committees, including a presidential appointment to the General Advisory Committee, 1969-1977, and acted as Senior Consultant to the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy 1977-1980. At MIT, he has held the position of Vice President for Special Laboratories and was Secretary of the MIT Faculty. Professor Ruina remains an honorary member of the Board of Trustees for The MITRE Corporation. He was instrumental in establishing the MIT Security Studies Program and was its first Director. Professor Ruina’s special interest is in strategic weapons policy.

Harvey M. Sapolsky is Professor of Public Policy and Organization and recently retired from teaching political science and directing the MIT Security Studies Program. Professor Sapolsky completed his BA at Boston University and earned a MPA and PhD (Political Economy and Government) at Harvard University. He has worked in a number of public policy areas, including health, science, and defense, and specializes in analyzing the effects of institutional structures and bureaucratic routines on policy outcomes. He has been a visiting professor at the University of Michigan and the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. In the defense field he has served as a consultant or panel member for the Commission on Government Procurement, the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Office of Naval Research, the Naval War College, the U. S. Army, Draper Laboratory, the RAND Corporation, John Hopkins’ Applied Physics Laboratory, the National Research Council, and the Department of Energy. He is currently involved in five major projects. He is co-authoring a text on American Defense Politics with Eugene Gholz and Caitlin Talmdge, both Program affiliates. In collaboration with Pierre Chao of the Center on Strategic and International Studies in Washington DC, he is co-directing a seminar series/study of systems management in large scale defense projects. He is also working with Eugene Gholz and Daryl Press on a restatement of their strategy of restraint that they first put forward in the mid 1990’s. Professor Sapolsky is also working with Andy Rodan and David Kahn on a study of the Army-Navy joint acquisition project to acquire a High Speed Vessel for intra-theater lift. He is completing his project on the “second interwar period.”