WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

YOUR INVESTMENT AT WORK

The Woodrow Wilson Center is committed to repositioning the political debate from the extremes to the center, promoting opportunities for bipartisanship, and advancing ahead-of-the-curve research on critical issues. To do this, support from individuals, corporations, and foundations is essential. Through their investment, partners help shape the Center’s research while gaining behind-the-scenes insight into leading-edge domestic and foreign policy issues.

PHILANTHROPIC OPPORTUNITIES
The Center offers several opportunities for philanthropic engagement. The WilsonAlliances program extends Wilson Center affiliation to its corporate members, providing them with discussions and briefings and opportunities to meet with leading policy- and newsmakers. For individuals, membership in The Wilson Council enables them to support the Center’s commitment to nonpartisan discourse and research. Both WilsonAlliances and Wilson Council members receive exclusive invitations to the thrice-annual “Day at the Wilson Center” policy conference, the 2011-launched “National Conversation” series, and the Hamilton Lecture Series. Recent prominent guests have included Federal Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke, New York Times columnist Thomas Friedman, U.S. Senator John Kerry, IMF Managing Director Christine Lagarde, Defense Secretary Leon Panetta, Adm. Michael Mullen, who inaugurated the Hamilton Lecture Series, and Dr. Henry Kissinger, who headlined “Afghanistan: Is There a Regional Endgame?” as part of the National Conversation series.

Additionally, members-only programs, such as the “Impact on Business” roundtable series and the “Behind the Headlines” newsmaker series, give members of the Alliances and Council insights into the day’s top issues. At private meetings, members interact with leading public officials, foreign dignitaries, and Center analysts to discuss important world concerns, such as U.S. national security, the global financial crisis, the Middle East peace process, and the emergence of China as a superpower.

BEYOND THE BELTWAY
The Center offers engagement opportunities outside of Washington through its Woodrow Wilson Awards Dinners. These awards for public service and corporate citizenship honor distinguished U.S. and foreign citizens who have made “lasting, profound contributions to society,” and 2011 dinners were held in Washington, New York, Houston, Denver, Milwaukee, Baltimore, Louisville, Mexico City, and Montreal. Dinners not only recognize corporate and civic leaders, they also help to spread the Center’s commitment to nonpartisan policy research and dialogue beyond the Beltway.

FOUNDATION SUPPORT
The support of foundation partners has been essential to the Wilson Center’s success since it was founded in 1968. In 2011, grants from Carnegie Corporation of New York, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, and the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation advanced policy research on such topical issues as: U.S.-Mexico migration, American economic competitiveness, and building state capacity in the developing world. The year also recorded the forging of new relationships with The Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation, the Richard Lounsbery Foundation, and the Stavros Niarchos Foundation. The Center is appreciative of the partnerships it has built with these and other institutions, and thanks them for their continuing investment.

As the nation’s living memorial to President Wilson, the Center is a private/public partnership and, like all presidential memorials, receives a congressional appropriation. Each year, the Center raises two-thirds of its annual budget, most of which comes from the private sector. To assure its success, the Center must continue to expand and diversify its funding from the private sector.
SHAPING THE FUTURE
Corporate, individual, and foundation partners know their support of the Center positions them at the forefront of the day’s most meaningful issues. They also know their investment in the Wilson Center contributes to the insightful analysis, civil discourse, and leading-edge research for which the Center is known. Sustaining and expanding these partnerships is an essential goal of the Center.

YOUR PHILANTHROPY SUPPORTS...

· Interns, the scholars of the next generation

· Development and the use of emerging and traditional media to broaden and diversify audiences for Center programming

· Conferences and meetings on regions and issues around the globe that bring expert perspectives to key decision-makers

· The dissemination of The Wilson Center’s work to a global public

· Endowments that help secure a solid future

At the Houston Woodrow Wilson Awards Dinner in February 2011, (from left to right) Dinner Co-Chair Joseph Dilg and his wife, Susie; honorees L.E. and Ginny Simmons; honorees Cynthia and Anthony Petrello; and Dinner Co-Chair Jeffery Hildebrand and his wife, Mindy.

The October 2011 Day at the Wilson Center culminates with dinner hosted at the residence of the Swiss ambassador. At center, Director, President, and CEO Jane Harman and Wilson Council member Tobia Mercuro.

Admiral Michael Mullen, then Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, delivers the first in the Lee Hamilton Lecture Series on Democracy and Civil Discourse.
CONTRIBUTIONS AND GRANTS
Fiscal Year 2011 (October 1, 2010 – September 30, 2011)

$1 MILLION AND ABOVE
Kathryn W. Davis †
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* Top: Naming opportunities for facilities and spaces (the Wilson Memorial Hallway is pictured), programs, series, and positions are offered to Wilson Center donors so they may designate support for their particular areas of interest and be recognized accordingly with naming and duration that are mutually agreeable.

† Middle: February Day at the Wilson Center Lunch Speakers: Wilson Council President Sam Donaldson; Barry Jackson, Chief of Staff to the House of John Boehner; and David Krone, Chief of Staff to Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid.

‡ Bottom: Former Center President Lee Hamilton, and his wife Nancy, are joined by Center Chairman Joe Gildenhorn and Mrs. Alma Gildenhorn before a reception hosted at the Embassy of the People’s Republic of China at the culmination of the October 2010 Day at the Wilson Center.
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Pioneer Natural Resources Company
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Shell Oil Company
Statoil
Unilever
UnitedHealth Group
The Western Union Company

Top: Lee McIntire, Chairman and CEO of CH2M HILL, speaks in Denver after receiving the Award for Corporate Citizenship.

Middle: The December 2010 Impact on Business roundtable lunch entitled, “What Does the New Congress’s Taxation and Regulation Mean for Business?” brought together policy experts and members of the WilsonAlliances corporate program who exchanged perspectives.

Bottom: Douglas Spelman, Deputy Director of the Center’s Kissinger Institute on China and the United States, speaks with WilsonAlliances member Carolyne Brehm of Procter & Gamble and Wilson Council member Marilyn Harris of Marathon Oil Company.
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Gifts received between October 1, 2010 and September 30, 2011

In Baltimore, (from left to right) Award recipients Shale Stiller and Judge Ellen Heller, Wilson Center Board Chair Joseph Gildenhorn, Award recipients Sylvia and Eddie Brown, and Wilson Council President Sam Donaldson.

MIDDLE: Council President Sam Donaldson engages Alice Rivlin and Douglas Holtz-Eakin on the U.S. fiscal crisis at the February Day at the Wilson Center.

BOTTOM: Senator John Kerry (D-MA) speaks to Wilson Center supporters at a dinner at the Embassy of the United Arab Emirates in May.
Dear Friend and Colleague:

The Wilson Center is our nation’s living memorial to President Woodrow Wilson, our only Ph.D. President, whose work to bridge scholarship and policymaking and whose vision of international cooperation, continue to inspire today.

We live in an uncertain era shaped by an unprecedented pro-democracy wave in the Middle East, global economic insecurity, heightened political polarization at home, and the emergence of new geopolitical players worldwide. The Center’s role—tackling critical global challenges by providing an essential bridge between policymaking and actionable ideas drawn from the world’s finest research, analysis, and nonpartisan dialogue—has never been so important.

To meet these challenges, we have sharpened our focus—as the new home to the Council of Women World Leaders, the only group of its kind, composed of 47 sitting and former female heads of state and government; launching a successful National Conversations series on issues central to America’s economic well-being and security; and reaching out to new audiences through digital platforms and social media. We have also enhanced collaboration among the Center’s many programs and scholars, encouraging joint programming and research.

The Center’s unique identity sets it apart from other institutions and positions us to help direct scholars and policymakers toward answers to the toughest questions.

• **WE DIG DEEPLY INTO THE ISSUES BEFORE US**—examining the historical and cultural context and airing a diversity of views before providing thoughtful policy options.

• **WE ARE A TRULY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION**—providing unparalleled research opportunities to more than 150 resident scholars from around the world each year.

• **WE ARE NONPARTISAN**—creating a safe political space for policymakers, practitioners, researchers, the private sector, and NGO community to think about and discuss issues, free from spin.

The accompanying folder provides an overview of our work. I hope you will review it, and I invite you to join us as we move toward excellence and relevance.

Jane Harman
Director, President and CEO
THE WILSON CENTER IN BRIEF

OUR VISION
Tackling Global Challenges through Independent Research, Open Dialogue & Actionable Ideas

OUR MISSION
As a living memorial to the 28th President of the United States, the Wilson Center tackles critical global challenges by providing an essential bridge between policymaking and actionable ideas drawn from the world’s finest research, analysis, and nonpartisan dialogue.

Established by Congress in 1968, the Center builds upon President Wilson’s legacy by linking scholarship and public policy, and his vision of international cooperation for the greater good still inspires us today. We at the Wilson Center convene “the thinkers and the doers”—policymakers, scholars, business leaders, and NGO voices—under the belief that an informed, open, and civil dialogue will lead to improved understanding, cooperation, and, ultimately, better public policy.

WHAT WE DO
The Center is home to seventeen programs that address all the regions of the world and the most pressing global challenges. These programs lead ongoing research, provide a safe space for dialogue, and develop new practical ideas for policy that can help address critical global challenges.

Whether suggesting ways of improving U.S. relations with China, Russia, Mexico, or Canada; finding ways to improve aid to Pakistan, strengthen rule of law in Latin America, build long-lasting peace in parts of Africa, or strengthen women’s leadership in the Middle East; bringing together security and environmental communities to develop new paradigms for managing scarce water resources; or exploring the policy implications of synthetic biology or nanotechnology; the Wilson Center is at the forefront of developing actionable policy ideas drawn from truly nonpartisan discussion and in-depth research.

WHO WE ARE
In addition to our programs, the Center’s resident experts also advance the Center’s mission. Each year, we welcome approximately 150 scholars and fellows from around the world, giving them the opportunity to conduct independent and original research in Washington. These leading voices come not only from academia but also from government, the community of practitioners, and from business. They contribute an unparalleled intellectual vitality to the Wilson Center, holding open seminars to discuss research, contributing their analysis to the media, and collaborating with the programs on conferences and meetings.
These experts bring to the Wilson Center unparalleled expertise on a range of critical foreign and domestic policy issues—from U.S. foreign policy dilemmas in Afghanistan, to nuclear nonproliferation challenges in Iran, to the cartel war flare-ups in Mexico. Experts elevate the Center’s standing as a research institution, and generate the reasoned and fact-based analysis that policymakers, practitioners, and the public have come to expect.

COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS
Through a robust and digital communications strategy, the research, analysis, actionable ideas, and nonpartisan dialogue generated by the Center’s resident scholars and program experts are shared in the broadcast, print, digital and social media, and through online products such as The Wilson Quarterly and the award-winning public-affairs program, Dialogue, and in books and other publications from the Wilson Press—extending the Center’s truly global reach.
PROGRAMS OF THE WILSON CENTER

REGIONS
Africa Program
Asia Program
Canada Institute
European Studies
Kennan Institute
Kissinger Institute on China and the United States
Latin American Program
Mexico Institute
Brazil Institute
Middle East Program

GLOBAL ISSUES
Comparative Urban Studies
Environmental Change and Security Program
China Environment Forum
History and Public Policy Program
International Security Studies
Program on America and the Global Economy
Science, Technology, and Innovation Program
Each year, The Wilson Center welcomes a truly global and diverse cohort of scholars—from Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas—whose wide-ranging expertise on issues of deep policy impact invigorates Center programming and enlivens our intellectual culture. Here are just a few of the scholars who currently make the Center their research home for appointments ranging from a few months to two years.

1. ROBERTO BRICEÑO-LEÓN, Professor, Central University of Venezuela; Director, Social Science Laboratory (LACSO), Caracas, Venezuela  
   **PROJECT:** Citizen Insecurity: Poverty or Institutionality? The Deterioration of Venezuela

2. BETTYE COLLIER-THOMAS, Professor of History, Temple University.  
   **PROJECT:** ‘In Politics to Stay’: A History of African-American Women and Politics, 1865-2008

3. MARIE-THERESE CONNOLLY, former coordinator, Elder Justice and Nursing Home Initiative, Department of Justice. MacArthur Grant.  
   **PROJECT:** ‘No Place for Sissies’: The Silent Scandal of Elder Abuse and Neglect in Aging America

4. ADEED DAWISHA, Distinguished Professor of Political Science, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.  
   **PROJECT:** The Second Arab Awakening: Popular Revolutions and Democratic Struggles

5. MELVYN P. LEFFLER, Edward Stettinius Professor of American History, University of Virginia  
   **PROJECT:** George W. Bush and American Foreign Policy

6. KARTHICK RAMAKRISHNAN, Associate Professor of Political Science, University of California, Riverside  
   **PROJECT:** For Party and Nation: The Politicization of U.S. Immigration at the State Level

7. NANCY SHERMAN, University Professor, and Professor of Philosophy, Georgetown University  
   **PROJECT:** Resilience after War: The Psychology of Soldiering

8. MARC SOMMERS, visiting researcher, African Studies Center, Boston University.  
   **PROJECT:** Youth and Conflict in Africa: Toward a New Policy Approach

   **PROJECT:** The Federal Budget

10. AMY WILKINSON, senior fellow, Center for Business and Government, Harvard University.  
    **PROJECT:** High Impact: How Global Entrepreneurs Shape Our Future

**PROJECT:** The Future of the Islamic World
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The Wilson Center has been home to many distinguished scholars. Here is a small sample of Center alumni that represents the wide diversity each cohort brings in terms of research focus, geographic origin, career level, and gender.

**ACADEMICS**

**Fernand Braudel**, founder of the Annales School of French historical scholarship (France, 1976):‡


4. **Seymour Martin Lipset, Jr.**, sociologist, taught at Stanford, Harvard, Columbia, Toronto, George Mason; author of *Political Man: The Social Bases of Politics and American Exceptionalism: A Double-Edged Sword* ‡


**Saskia Sassen**, Robert S. Lynd Professor of Sociology, Columbia University; author, *The Global City* (The Netherlands, 1993 and 1997)

**Gordon S. Wood**, Alva O. Way University Professor and Professor of History Emeritus, Brown University; recipient, Pulitzer Prize for History (1993) for *The Radicalism of the American Revolution* (United States, 1993-'94)

**Journalists and Authors**

**Vasily Aksyonov**, Russian novelist; author, *The Burn and Generations of Winter* (Soviet Union, 1981-'82):‡

**Ludmilla Alexeeva**, Russian historian, human rights activist, and founding member of the Moscow Helsinki Watch Group (Soviet Union, 1987)


**Betty Friedan**, U.S. author, activist, and feminist (United States, 1994)

**Thomas Friedman**, journalist and author; author, *From Beirut to Jerusalem*, winner, National Book Award (United States, 1989)

**Carlos Fuentes**, novelist and historian; author, *The Death of Artemio Cruz* (Mexico, 1974 and 1983):‡

‡ deceased

Continued on reverse
Continued from front

RODERICK MACFARQUHAR, China specialist and author of *The Origins of the Cultural Revolution* and *The Great Leap Forward, 1958-1960* (Great Britain, 1980-’81)

EDMUND MORRIS, author and historian; *Theodore Rex* (United States, 1982-’83)

WALTER REICH, Yitzhak Rabin Memorial Professor of International Affairs, Ethics and Human Behavior, The Elliott School of International Affairs, George Washington University; first president of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (United States, 1982-’83)


MARIO VARGAS LLOSA, politician and novelist; winner, Nobel Prize for Literature, 2010 (Peru, 1980)

DIPLOMATS AND POLICYMAKERS

3. MADELEINE K. ALBRIGHT, Secretary of State, 1997-’01 (1981-’82)

RAÚL ALFONSIÑ, President of Argentina, 1983-1988 (1992)

CHARLENE BARSHEFSKY, United States Trade Representative, 1997-’01 (2001)

FERNANDO HENRIQUE CARDOSO, President of Brazil 1995-’02 (1979-’80)


BRONISLAW GEREMEK, historian, policy adviser to Solidarity government, and former foreign minister (Poland, 1978)

RIAZ MOHAMMAD KHAN, former Foreign Secretary (Pakistan, 2009)

LILIA LABIDI, current Minister of Women’s Affairs (Tunisia, 2001-’02)

CONOR CRUISE O’BRIEN, politician, writer, and historian, (Ireland, 1991)

GALINA VASYLEVNA STAROVOITOVA, politician and activist (Russia, 1989)‡
The Wilson Center was established in 1968 on the recommendation of a commission created by Congress to plan a permanent memorial to Woodrow Wilson. The commission urged a living memorial in addition to a sculptural monument, the chairman, Francis B. Sayre, arguing, “A true memorial must continue to build and inspire, as dead stone cannot do. It must possess the living power to fire men’s imaginations and to build a true foundation for international understanding.” Consequently, the act of Congress creating the Center declared first of all “that a living institution expressing the ideals and concerns of Woodrow Wilson would be an appropriate memorial.”  

THE WILSON CENTER WELCOMED its first class of scholars in 1970. The Center swiftly established itself as a home for preeminent visiting thinkers from the United States and abroad under the directorship of Benjamin H. Read, welcoming practitioners of law, diplomacy, the ministry, business, journalism, government, and international organizations and academics from the humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences. During this period, the Center emphasized studies of international affairs, environmental issues, and the law of the oceans. The Center stressed recruitment of top-notch academics as visiting scholars under the directorship of James H. Billington, who arrived in 1973. Among influential scholars’ projects were Robert Putnam’s study of regional government in Italy, which led to his major contributions on social capital formation and its importance to civil society; Frank M. Snowden Jr.’s study of the lives of black people in the ancient world; Gloria Steinem’s essay collection, Outrageous Acts and Everyday Rebellions; and Peter Singer’s Ethics and Sociobiology.  

This period saw the Center become a premier destination for international relations scholarship. A series of meetings sponsored by the Latin American Program, for example, led to the creation of a whole new field of political science when meetings under the general title of “Transitions from Authoritarian Rule” began in 1979 and led to publication of an influential series of books that is still in print.  

The Center’s programmatic structure began to take shape when the Kennan Institute, devoted to the study of what was then the Soviet Union, opened in 1974. Seven other programs, mostly organized around area studies, followed over the next fifteen years. The Wilson Quarterly was launched in 1976 as a national review of ideas and information edited for a lay readership. From its beginning the Quarterly has drawn on the Center’s scholars, staff, and programming for authors and ideas but has freely employed wider intellectual resources. Woodrow Wilson Center Press was begun in 1986 as the Center’s book publisher, aimed initially at expanding the reach of Center programming to the academic community through books based on conferences and seminar series, later expanding to publish many works by visiting scholars.  

Continued on reverse
The Center was long housed in the Smithsonian Institution’s “Castle” building on Washington’s national mall, with an additional satellite office nearby. The tenure of Charles Blitzer as director, beginning in 1987, was largely devoted to finding a permanent home for the Wilson Center. The Center moved into its quarters in the brand-new Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center in 1998, shortly after Blitzer’s retirement.

The Center’s fellowship program saw significant diversification in terms of geographical origins, ethnicity, and gender. Scholars’ books were published in a dozen languages by presses in Europe, Asia, and Latin America. Influential books included W. E. B. DuBois: Biography of a Race, 1868-1919, by David Levering Lewis; After Tet: The Bloodiest Year in Vietnam, by Ronald H. Spector; and Fables of Abundance: A Cultural History of Advertising in America, by T. J. Jackson Lears. A good deal of work examined the downfall of the Soviet Union, and also reflected on what had gone before, as in the case of John Lewis Gaddis’s We Now Know: Rethinking Cold War History. Among programmatic enhancements, the Cold War International History Project was established in 1991 and Comparative Urban Studies in 1996.

The arrival of Lee Hamilton, a longtime congressman and one of Washington’s leading statesmen, as director in 1999 sharpened the Center’s focus on research relevant to public policy, and the Center won a reputation as not only an excellent institution for international scholarship, but also an outstanding forum for neutral and nonpartisan debate. The number of meetings held annually went from 200 to 800, and the presence of numerous heads of state, Cabinet officials, and Members of Congress enlivened Center programming and raised the public profile of the Center. More policy issues received focused attention as the number of programs expanded to twenty-three, including a Middle East Program and an Africa Program. The Kennan Institute opened offices in Moscow and Kyiv. Just a few highlights: Leadership training was instituted for the sake of peacemaking in Burundi and other African countries. A 2004 conference on Mongolia and the Cold War was held in a yurt outside Ulan Bator. And a major address on the war on terror was delivered by President George W. Bush in 2005.

Dialogue, which had been established as a radio program in 1989, added regular television broadcasting. The Center’s website, created in 1996, went through several redesigns and enhancements, now regularly webcasting meetings and adding features such as brief video interviews with expert visitors on important current topics.

Today the Center is striving to become the country’s premier place for serious, informed, and constructive dialogue on issues of public policy. In 2011, Jane Harman, who had been a Member of Congress from California for nearly two decades, was named director, president, and CEO of the Center. Programming has been invigorated with a new National Conversations series, which gathers leading newsmakers and policymakers to discuss solutions to the day’s biggest policy issues—the engagement in Afghanistan, domestic immigration trends, and China’s rise, to name a few. Issues that cut across regions and disciplinary and professional boundaries are receiving additional emphasis, notably through the addition of the Council of Women World Leaders as part of the Center. Harman’s own expertise on national security, her commitment to equality of opportunity for women and girls, and her positioning of the Center at the heart of the day’s most salient issues have injected new energy as the Center moves forward.

As a senator and presidential candidate Barack Obama visited the Wilson Center in 2008, speaking on the principal security goals of the United States.
The Latin American Program advances research on critical U.S.-Latin America issues and provides a neutral platform for debate on security, migration, democracy, and trade. Given its unique nonpartisan convening power and its institutional longevity, the program has become one of Washington’s highest regarded voices on Latin America and is widely considered a keystone for well-reasoned and fact-informed analysis.

The program is noted for its outreach to Congress through its coordination of delegations to the region, briefings with Members and staffs, and its experts’ regular testimony. The program comprises the Brazil Institute, the Mexico Institute, and a core program, focusing on the Andes, the Caribbean, and Central America. The program is overseen by a 31-member advisory board presided by former Uruguayan President Tabaré Vásquez and is directed by Cynthia J. Arnson.

**CORE PROGRAMMING**

Through public conferences, private meetings, and publications, the Latin American Program advances policy knowledge in four core areas:

**CITIZEN SECURITY**

Critiques of public security policy in Latin America have typically focused on ways to enhance police capacity and enforcement response. This project examines security from a more holistic perspective, looking at socioeconomic root causes and advancing policy options to enhance civil society’s power to fight crime. The Latin American Program has been a leader in this field and in 2011 published *Organized Crime in Central America: The Northern Triangle*, a state-of-the-art assessment of the nature, origins, and evolution of transnational security threats in Central America.

“[For more than three decades, the Wilson Center’s Latin American Program has earned a reputation for excellence in the scholarly and policy consideration of issues of democratic governance, poverty and inequality, citizen security, international relations, foreign policy, and conflict resolution and human rights. It is a widely respected nonpartisan forum for experts from throughout the region and the world to discuss the most critical issues of our time. I am honored to be associated with the work of the Latin American Program and with the members of its distinguished Advisory Board.”](#)
DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE
Latin America has witnessed an electoral boom, with virtually all of the region’s governments democratically elected. Yet throughout the region, demand remains strong for improvements in government transparency, public accountability, and other markers of a strong democracy. In 2011 the Latin American Program inaugurated the initiative, *Taxation and Equality in Latin America*, to foster public debate and brainstorm ways to encourage progressive taxation and cut down on evasion. The initiative is coordinated with former Wilson Center fellow Mauricio Bergman.

FOREIGN POLICY
This research explores Latin America’s evolving foreign policy priorities, especially vis-à-vis the United States and the emerging powers of China and India, amid ongoing economic globalization, global power reconfigurations, and other geopolitical developments. Events on these topics in 2011 included the conference, *Latin America and China: What Do They Mean for Each Other?*, and a special briefing by high-level officials on the eve of President Obama’s trip to Chile, El Salvador, and Brazil.

TRADE AND ECONOMICS
Trade liberalization has led to adjustment effects that have caused economic dislocation and displacement. This research explores the politics of free trade, deriving lessons that can maximize its benefits for a greater number of citizens. Among events in 2011, the conference *Latin America’s Development and Social Agenda*, focused on ways to reverse rising income inequality, among other worrisome socioeconomic gaps—with insights from leading experts from the World Bank, Harvard’s Rockefeller Center on Latin American Studies, and the Corporación Andina de Fomento.
THE MEXICO INSTITUTE

The Mexico Institute strives to advance understanding, communication, and cooperation between Mexico and the United States by promoting original scholarship, fostering public discussion, and proposing policy options for enhancing the bilateral relationship. A bi-national Advisory Board, chaired by José Antonio Fernández Carbajal and Roger W. Wallace, oversees the work of the Mexico Institute. Andrew Selee directs the Mexico Institute.

“...the need to convince the people of both countries that they are shareholders in the positive development of the bilateral relationship.”

AMBASSADOR ARTURO SARUKHAN, MEXICO’S AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES

CORE PROGRAMMING

Through public conferences, private meetings, and published research, the Mexico Institute advances the U.S.-Mexico relationship in five core areas:

SECURITY COOPERATION

Mexico and the United States are cooperating at unprecedented levels to fight the shared problem of organized crime violence. The Mexico Institute advances state-of-the-art knowledge on this complex, multifaceted problem, fostering dialogue among U.S. and Mexican officials, researchers, journalists, and advocates on both sides of the border.

ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

The United States and Mexico are major trading partners, and the two countries’ economies are deeply intertwined on many levels. The Mexico Institute examines the complexities of North American economic integration—promoting dialogue on energy, trade, and economic and social policy.

MIGRATION & MIGRANTS

Migration is transforming the social fabric and economies of both the United States and Mexico. The Mexico Institute advances cutting-edge research on this complex issue through initiatives examining U.S.-Mexico migration trends and promoting dialogue on policy options for managing migration better for both countries.

BORDER MANAGEMENT

Stretching nearly 2,000 miles from the Pacific Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico, the border serves as a commercial, tourism, and student-exchange link that is vital to the economies and societies of both countries. The Mexico Institute advances understanding of this region, which is the site of intense binational cooperation on environmental management, security cooperation, and economic integration.

Continued on reverse
Renewable energy represents an emerging sector in the U.S.-Mexico economic relationship, and the Mexico Institute is undertaking a major study on related opportunities for both countries. The Institute also regularly analyzes developments in conventional energy, natural resource management, and the environment, which have special bearing on bilateral relations.

ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

SPECIAL INITIATIVES

DIALOGUES WITH MEXICO

The Mexico Institute organizes a speaker series that informs U.S. audiences about contemporary developments in Mexico by bringing Mexican public figures—politicians, journalists, academics, and others—for interactive discussions with Washington policy audiences.

CONGRESSIONAL INITIATIVE

Mexico Institute experts frequently brief Members of Congress, organize events on the Hill, appear before congressional committees, and lead congressional delegations to Mexico.

PUBLIC POLICY SCHOLARS

The Wilson Center hosts five to six scholars from Mexico each year, many of them through joint programs with the Mexican Council on Foreign Relations and Tec de Monterrey.

Continued from front
Illuminating the past to better understand the present, history offers insights for today’s military strategists, diplomats, and domestic policymakers. At the Wilson Center, the History and Public Policy Program (HAPP) links the worlds of historical scholarship and policy analysis. Through pioneering digital archives, global networks of experts, timely conferencing, and publications, HAPP deepens Washington’s understanding of hot-button geopolitical issues—such as North Korea, nuclear and WMD proliferation around the world, and the Cold War’s global legacy. HAPP also maintains the world’s largest digital archive of Cold War-era diplomatic and military history—offering fresh perspectives on how governments manage foreign policy and adversaries. Christian Ostermann directs HAPP.

**CORE PROGRAMMING**
The History and Public Policy Program includes:

**COLD WAR INTERNATIONAL HISTORY PROJECT (CWIHP)**
The project’s many publications, conferences, and seminars work to uncover the complex mosaic of Cold War history—a history shrouded in misinformation, mutual suspicion, and the opacity of still-secret government archives. Using recently released files from China, Eastern Europe, and the former Soviet Union, CWIHP explores Cold War history from the “other side”—providing a truly global perspective on the 20th century’s defining conflict.

**NORTH KOREA INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTATION PROJECT (NKIDP)**
Enigmatic, erratic, and impenetrable, North Korea has mystified scholars and policymakers since its inception in 1948. To shed light on the country’s foreign policy, NKIDP advances state-of-the-art research—publishing a Working Paper series on critical North Korea issues and hosting conferences with noted experts in Asia and Washington. Among recent topics, conferences have examined: North Korean efforts to develop a nuclear weapons program, the country’s military “adventurism,” and its relationship with China.

**NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION INTERNATIONAL HISTORY PROJECT (NPIHP)**
Why do states develop nuclear weapons? Why have so many states chosen not to? NPIHP seeks to answer these questions, and, in so doing, to provide guidance on nuclear policymaking. This dynamic project creates global networks of nuclear-era historians, advocates the opening of archives for research, and promotes next-generation scholarship through its innovative Nuclear Boot Camp.

Continued on reverse
CWIHP's digital archives have informed numerous well-known books, such as former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's recent analysis of U.S.-China relations.

"Those of you who haven't looked at the Wilson Center’s documents, I urge you with every ounce of my being to do so. It is a wonderful voyage of discovery. You will discover things about North Korea you never imagined and it will challenge your own assumptions."

NOTED NORTH KOREA EXPERT ROBERT L. CARLIN, PRAISING HAPPS NORTH KOREA INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTATION PROJECT
The Kennan Institute—one of the most prominent Russia studies centers in the United States—advances policy research on Russia, Ukraine, and other countries of the region. Founded by Ambassador George Kennan in 1974, the Institute is noted for the diversity of its programming, which extends beyond politics to address the socioeconomic challenges facing Russia. The Institute seeks to advance U.S. policymakers’ understanding of the region, and strives to include Russian experts, public officials, and nongovernmental voices in its public conferences, private meetings, seminars, and publications. Blair A. Ruble directs the Kennan Institute.

CORE PROGRAMMING
Kennan Institute research is concentrated in the following:

MIGRATION AND THE CHALLENGE OF DIVERSITY
Increased migration has forced cities in Russia, Ukraine, and other countries to grapple with the newfound challenges of ethnic and cultural diversity. The Kennan Institute advances research that measures the impact of migration on Russian cities, giving policymakers tools to enhance integration and acceptance. Among its migration-related programming in 2011, the Institute looked at the integration and citizenship-formation of youth in post-Soviet states and analyzed Russian immigration policy at the conference, Immigration and Social Power: The Russian Case.

THE RULE OF LAW
Through its rule of law program, the Institute advances research on judicial reform, human rights, and press freedom in Russia. In 2011, the Institute looked at such specific issues as the Russian state’s commitment to legal reform, with the meeting, Russia’s Rule of Law Challenges: Implications for U.S. Policy, and also examined the United States’ role in helping to resolve regional judicial challenges with the meeting, The Rule of Law in Eurasia: Selected Case Studies from Russia, Georgia, and Kyrgyzstan.

CULTURE AS A FORM OF CIVIC EXPRESSION
Founded on the belief that understanding Russian culture is essential to understanding Russia, the Kennan Institute offers programming on the arts, music, and literature, lending key insights that lie outside the scope of traditional analysis. In 2011, the Institute held programming on jazz in Russia, cultural diplomacy in the Soviet Union, and contemporary literature in Ukraine—programming that helps to identify shared cultural influences with the United States and provide a platform for enhanced dialogue among researchers and policymakers.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMS
The Institute has remained at the forefront of U.S.-Russia policy studies through its sponsorship of numerous fellowship, scholarship, and grant opportunities.

The Institute’s Fulbright-Kennan Research Scholarships provide six-month stipends so that scholars, government specialists, media professionals, and businesspeople from Russia and Ukraine can live in Washington while conducting extended research in the humanities and social sciences.

Continued on reverse
CENTERS IN RUSSIA AND UKRAINE
Extending its physical presence beyond Washington, the Institute operates offices in Moscow and Kyiv, which collaborate actively with Russian and Ukrainian partner organizations—organizing conferences, seminars, and other programs, and maintaining local linkages with former Kennan Institute scholars.

The Institute’s Galina Starovoitova Fellowship on Human Rights and Conflict Resolution rewards prominent scholars and policymakers from the Russian Federation who have united the world of ideas with that of public affairs to advance human rights, the rule of law, and free speech. Jointly administered with the U.S. State Department since 1999, the fellowship honors the memory of the Russian human rights pioneer, Galina Starovoitova.

The Institute’s Title VIII Research Scholarships provide funding for U.S. academics and non-academics who seek to advance knowledge of U.S.-Eurasia policy issues, especially involving Russia, Ukraine, Central Asia, Belarus, and the Caucasus.

The Institute offers other research opportunities for U.S. scholars, including short-term grants, summer research scholarships, and research assistantships.

“Scholar and United States Ambassador George F. Kennan recognized the importance of examining more than the day’s politics. He was guided by the principle that our foreign policy should strive towards greater recognition of our countries’ shared culture and history, and he established the Kennan Institute to pursue these ideals.”

PRESIDENT BARACK OBAMA
International Security Studies addresses fundamental Wilsonian concerns affecting international order and U.S. national interests through its research, meetings, and publications. ISS focuses on the traditional security agenda in the transformed politico-military context of the post-9/11 era. It sponsors ongoing programmatic activities on the threats posed by terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, as well as on the nexus between these twin challenges. ISS also focuses on the new security agenda, whose scope has been broadened to encompass demographic, environmental, developmental, and social challenges. Its work reflects an emphasis on the use of history as a tool of policy analysis and on comparative analysis across geographical and disciplinary boundaries. Robert Litwak directs ISS.

CORE PROGRAMMING
ISS advances research in the following core areas:

TERRORISM
ISS advances research on the threats to global security that are posed by state and nonstate terrorist actors. Events in 2011 included the book launches of Terrorism and National Security Reform: How Commissions Can Drive Change during Crisis and The Longest War: The Enduring Conflict between America and Al-Qaeda.

“Litwak’s examination of U.S. policy toward ‘rogue states’ raises the right questions regarding a truly complex and yet very timely subject. It skillfully avoids some of the simplifications that have dominated the public discourse on this vital subject.”

ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI, FORMER NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISER

U.S. FOREIGN POLICY
ISS examines the role of diplomacy in shaping the U.S. response to international threats. Recent meetings and conferences have examined the effectiveness of nonviolent civil resistance in toppling repressive regimes, and the ways different presidential administrations have classified such regimes. Iran is also a key programming focus, with the country’s nuclear program the subject of several meetings in 2011, including Why Iran Negotiates as It Does, with Wilson Center resident scholar Shahram Chubin.

Continued on reverse
Labels to define countries posing national security threats have evolved over time. During the Clinton administration, “states of concern” was the preferred term-of-art, while under President George W. Bush, the more aggressive “rogue state” was favored. While labels allow for easy categorization, critics say they promote catch-all generalizations, preventing more nuanced policy efforts that would better serve U.S. interests. In his acclaimed book, Rogue States and U.S. Foreign Policy, ISS Director Robert Litwak addressed this concern, proposing a revision of the “rogue state” approach in favor of differentiated strategies allowing greater flexibility in policy design. Within the State Department, Litwak’s analysis was credited with improving the policy debate on “rogue states,” as well as with giving diplomats a new and more effective framework for dealing with individual countries.

U.S. ENERGY SECURITY AND NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION
With the Los Alamos National Laboratory, ISS hosts the Nonproliferation Forum, a long-running meeting series that explores policy options to contain the spread of nuclear weapons and other WMD. Following Japan’s Fukushima nuclear disaster in March 2011, the forum focused on the domestic use of nuclear power and on best practices for nonproliferation, featuring Deputy Secretary of Energy Daniel B. Poneman at the meeting, America’s Nuclear Energy Future.
The Middle East Program ranks among Washington’s premier forums for the discussion, research, and analysis of the complex issues that define and drive contemporary politics in the region. Since its inception in 1998, the program has maintained a flexible focus in examining the matters critical to the region including the dynamic political transitions now taking place in the Arab world, the evolution of Islamist policies, the changing roles of women and youth in society, the ongoing regional conflicts between the Arabs and the Israelis, and the role of Iran—both its internal politics and nuclear program.

The program is known for its cutting-edge yet measured approach to examining a variety of issues that fall beyond the scope of traditional political analysis, but which carry important consequences for the region and demand new policy approaches from Washington. Fundamental to the program’s approach is to always include voices from the region. Haleh Esfandiari directs the Middle East Program.

CORE PROGRAMMING
Through public conferences, private meetings, and published research, the program advances research in five core areas:

CONTEMPORARY EVENTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST
The program tracks regional developments and their consequences for U.S. foreign policy, such as the recent pro-democracy movements; the use of social media by civil society; Palestinian-Israeli relations; Iran; and the U.S. military presence in the Middle East. Programming on these issues in 2011 included the meetings, Arab Spring or Arab Winter (or Both)? Implications for U.S. Policy and The Price of Freedom and Democracy: Defiant Bahrainis and the Arab Spring.

“`The Woodrow Wilson Center’s Middle East Program provides reasoned perspective on sensitive issues. Most importantly, it makes sure to reflect all sides that are involved in the world’s most volatile region.”`

ROBIN WRIGHT, USIP-WILSON CENTER DISTINGUISHED SCHOLAR

THE POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN
Women play an essential role in strengthening Middle Eastern civil society, and enhancing the empowerment of women furthers regional democratization. Through innovative programming that brings regional experts to Washington, the program examines such issues as women in the labor force, trends in political and legal equality, and the role of women as peacemakers in post-conflict societies. Related events in 2011 included the conference, Women and Entrepreneurship: Perspectives from the Middle East and the United States, which gathered female business-owners to share perspectives and best practices, and The Future of Women in the Middle East: A Tunisian and Egyptian Perspective.

IRAN
Political and socioeconomic developments in Iran demand focused attention, given the country’s centrality to the region, its nuclear program, and its troubled relationship with the United States. In 2011, conferences and publications explored domestic politics in Iran, the human rights situation, and the country’s approach to international nuclear accords at the conferences Iran: Turmoil at Home, Assertiveness Abroad?, Iran: Will Repression Succeed? and Why Iran Negotiates As It Does.

Continued on reverse
The Middle East Program advances leading-edge research on the region’s dynamic politics.

YOUTH
The Middle East’s booming youth population has sparked a need for policy knowledge outside the scope of traditional political-military analysis. To fill this gap, the Middle East Program conducts programming on issues especially relevant to those who will tomorrow become the region’s leaders, educators, scientists, and voters. In 2011, conferences and publications focused on the use of the Internet as a platform for free expression, young people’s decisive role during the Arab Spring, and income inequality—with the conference Youth Activism, the January 25 Revolution, and Egypt’s Transition.

CONFLICT-RESOLUTION AND PEACE-BUILDING
The program’s Joseph and Alma Gildenhorn Middle East Forum brings together key voices to explore policy options to resolve conflict and build peace. Related programming in 2011 included the meetings, An Israeli-Palestinian Agreement? What’s Possible and What Isn’t and September Crisis or Compromise: The Palestinians, the UN, and the Peace Process.
For the America of the 21st century, globalization presents unprecedented opportunities yet also tough challenges. How can U.S. manufacturing become more competitive? How can the private and public sectors better work together to promote innovation? And how can globalization’s benefits be more equitably distributed—leveraging trade and investment to reduce poverty, strengthen economic development, and enhance quality of life?

The Program on America and the Global Economy (PAGE) supports research on making the United States more competitive, innovative, and prosperous. Through conferences, congressional briefings, and publications, PAGE examines the politics and economics shaping the new global marketplace—looking at such issues as U.S. entrepreneurship, education, and technological innovation. Kent Hughes directs PAGE.

PAGE advances research in the following core areas:

**GLOBALIZATION**
Globalization has enriched the lives of consumers around the world—and created growing markets for U.S. goods and services. But globalization also means financial crisis in one part of the world can trigger shockwaves elsewhere, potentially eroding public support for outward-looking economic policies. As an example in 2011, PAGE examined trends in globalization with the conference, *World under Pressure: How China and India Are Influencing the Global Economy and Environment.*

**AMERICAN COMPETITIVENESS**
Once the world’s uncontested manufacturing and high-tech powerhouse, the United States must today compete against other trading powers for markets, innovation, and talent. This requires strengthening linkages among manufacturers and innovators, STEM (science, technology, engineering, and math) educators, and partners in the private sectors. In 2011, PAGE brought together entrepreneurs, researchers, and policymakers to assess the challenges facing U.S. competitiveness at the conferences, *Innovation and Entrepreneurship: The Right Combination for Growth?* and *21st Century Pathways to a Skilled Technology Workforce.*

**EDUCATION**
To compete in today’s global economy, workers need to be suitably educated—especially at the crucial K-12 level—and they must be willing to repeatedly upgrade skills and proficiencies over the course of their careers. In 2011, PAGE sponsored several conferences examining education’s critical role in shaping the workforce of the future. Conferences such as *Partnering Scientists and Teachers: Priming the STEM Pipeline* and *America’s Educational Challenge: Creating the Next Generation of Technology Leaders* focused on the need for cutting-edge curricula, innovative teachers, and improved STEM instruction to help make America more competitive on the global stage.

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INDUSTRIAL BASE AND MANUFACTURING
Transforming ideas into investment, growth, and jobs at home, a strong manufacturing sector is crucial to national security, as well as to economic prosperity. PAGE furthers research on innovations in manufacturing that can boost U.S. exports, draw down the trade deficit, and generate well-paying jobs domestically. PAGE does this by bringing together the major stakeholders in cutting-edge product development—policymakers, scientists, and the private sector—promoting cross-collaboration and pushing the envelope forward on manufacturing innovation. In 2011, PAGE programs on these issues included the panel discussion, The Defense Industrial Base at Risk, focusing on twin pillars of American strength: industrial innovation and national defense. And in 2012, PAGE hosted an ODNI and IDA report launch on Emerging Global Trends in Advanced Manufacturing.

“After representing Ohio in the U.S. Congress for 36 years, I went to The Wilson Center to examine education reform. I was delighted to find the PAGE program deeply engaged in identifying systems that work in the most difficult of circumstances, giving experienced teachers a voice in education reform and highlighting the role that business can and should play. After all, education lies at the heart of America’s future.”
RALPH REGULA, FORMER MEMBER OF CONGRESS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DISTRICT 16 (R-OHIO)
As the scientific frontier expands, tough new public policy dilemmas emerge. To what extent should scientists and industries self-regulate? Can legal barriers be counted on to deter ethical violators? Must regulatory standards be freed up to sustain scientific progress? Which voices should inform public policy?

The Science and Technology Innovation Program (STIP) analyzes the evolving implications of such emerging technologies as synthetic biology, nanotechnology and geo-engineering. STIP’s research goes beyond laboratory science as well, exploring new information and communication technologies, sensor networks, prediction markets, and serious games. The program provides critical yet nonpartisan research for the policymaking community and guides officials in the design of new governance frameworks. It gauges crucial public support for science and weighs the overall risks and benefits of technology for society at large. David Rejeski directs STIP.

**CORE PROGRAMMING**
STIP conducts research in the following core areas:

**SYNTHETIC BIOLOGY**
Synthetic biology involves the creation of new biological parts, devices, and systems for application in the fields of energy, medicine, and the environment. Though it promises significant economic and social benefits, synthetic biology has also stoked ethical and biosecurity concerns—prompting new debates on governance and regulation. At its September 2011 conference, *Environmental and Social Issues Arising from Synthetic Biology*, STIP brought together a cross-section of stakeholders—from the scientific community, government, industry, and the nongovernmental world—advancing leading-edge knowledge on the risks and benefits of the technology, effective approaches to governance, and ways to improve public engagement.

**SERIOUS GAMES**
In 2002, STIP helped launch the “serious games” movement and more recently created the national budget game, BudgetHero (www.budgethero.org), an engaging and fun civics lesson for the Internet age. Developed with American Public Media, BudgetHero challenges users to balance the federal budget and has been hailed by Senator Mark Udall (D-CO) and Senator Jeff Sessions (R-AL), among other Members of Congress, for engaging citizens in the fiscal policy process.

“I would like to thank The Woodrow Wilson Center for allowing this group to discuss the topic in such a diverse way. I hope the next step will be to engage the social media companies, public safety, etc. to further develop this conversation. There is much to be gained.”


STIP advances “serious games” that instruct, as well as engage.
TRANSFORMATIVE SOCIAL NETWORKING
New technologies are enabling citizen-based collaboration as never before—revolutionizing governance and public decision-making and transforming the way communities respond to natural disasters and emergencies. STIP’s Commons Lab advances policy analysis on the social media and information technologies that are giving average citizens the tools to create actionable scientific data, quickly mobilize volunteers, obtain real-time situational awareness, and enhance public accountability of government officials.

NANOTECHNOLOGY
The scientific frontier is expanding at the molecular and atomic level, leading to exciting new applications for materials science, chemistry, medicine, aeronautics, energy, and the environment. STIP has received national and international attention for its work on nanotechnology—exploring the risks and benefits of the technology, regulatory options, and consumer education and protection.

“If the United States and the rest of the world are to realize the full potential of nanotechnology, there is a need for a comprehensive assessment of the strengths and impacts of it. The Wilson Center’s Project on Emerging Nanotechnologies has stimulated that assessment and encouraged various organizations to clearly address issues of impact. There is need for this contribution to continue.”

PAUL SCHULTE, DIRECTOR OF THE EDUCATION AND INFORMATION DIVISION AND HEAD OF THE NANOTECHNOLOGY RESEARCH CENTER, NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH
AFRICA PROGRAM

The Africa Program advances peacebuilding, conflict-resolution, and democratic transition in Africa. Through public conferences, conflict-resolution workshops in Africa, and policy-focused research, the program emphasizes the continent’s importance to U.S. strategic and economic interests, and fosters collaboration on Africa among the academic, research, and policymaking communities.

The program covers trade, governance, security, and development, with a special focus on conflict zones, such as the Horn of Africa. Notably successful in advancing the use of diplomacy in post-conflict situations, the program is overseen by a 24-person Advisory Council comprising business leaders, scholars, and diplomats. Steve McDonald directs the Africa Program.

CORE PROGRAMMING
The Africa Program advances research in the following core areas:

ENVIRONMENT, NATURAL RESOURCES, AND SECURITY
Competition over natural resources is today fueling bloodshed in Africa—a finding stressed in the program’s recent publication, *Webs of Conflict and Pathways to Peace*. Zeroing in on regional hot spots in Congo and the Horn of Africa, the program analyzes the continent’s deadly conflicts over water, land, and oil—searching for ways to prevent resource overuse and build lasting peace.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND RELATIONS
Helping forge stronger bilateral relations, the program regularly gathers African and U.S. officials to share perspectives on the challenges facing the continent. Closed-door meetings with the Africa diplomatic corps, Members of Congress, and business leaders illustrate this collaboration—with a recent 2011 meeting calling for stronger trade and investment relations and an expansion of the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA).

DEVELOPMENT, POPULATION, AND POVERTY
Over the next three decades, world population growth will concentrate in the cities of the developing world, demanding ahead-of-the-curve analysis on related “growing pains”—in urban poverty, governance shortcomings, and destabilizing rural-to-urban demographic shifts. At meetings, such as the 2011 policy workshop, *Reducing Urban Poverty*, the Africa Program brings together policymakers, non-profit advocates, and researchers—advancing leading-edge research on these and other issues.

SPOTLIGHTS ON INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES
With its unique convoking power, the Africa Program brings to Washington the continent’s key political actors—positioning the program and the Wilson Center at the heart of the vital policy debates on Africa. In 2011, the program sponsored a conference with Burundi President Pierre Nkurunziza, who spoke on efforts to stabilize the country as it emerges more fully from the legacy of civil war.

Continued on reverse
PROJECT ON LEADERSHIP
AND BUILDING STATE CAPACITY
Enhancing governance and building sustainable peace mean empowering leaders. Founded in 2005, this project provides training in leadership, communication, and mediation in countries emerging from violent conflict, such as Burundi, Liberia, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The Wilson Center played a key role in advancing the 2004 cease-fire agreement in Burundi, said President Pierre Nkurunziza on a visit to Washington in September 2011. “The Wilson Center has played a big role in our success today and a big role in the signing of the Comprehensive Ceasefire Peace Agreement,” he said.

“I believe that, of all of the challenges we face as Liberians, peace-building is the most challenging because, without peace, nothing else is possible. What you are doing here is the important part. Without reconciliation and peace, we will go back to square one. Your effort is important to the rebuilding process.”
Asia’s growing geopolitical and economic clout demands policy expertise that is sophisticated, nuanced, and up-to-the-minute. The Asia Program provides this analysis, bringing together key stakeholders from government, the research community, and NGOs to deepen Washington’s understanding of the continent. Through conferences and publications, the program advances research on a range of issues—from U.S. foreign policy, to the shared threat of terrorism and transnational crime, to international trade.

With Afghanistan and Pakistan at the forefront of U.S. geopolitical strategy and India and China firmly emerging as global powers, the program provides a singular resource for the U.S. policymaking community, giving its audience a central information clearinghouse for Asia research. Robert M. Hathaway directs the Asia Program.

**CORE PROGRAMMING**

The Asia Program advances research in the following core areas:

**U.S. FOREIGN POLICY IN ASIA**

Asia’s diversity—linguistic, ethnic, geographic, and political—requires policy approaches that take into account the continent’s breadth of cultures, economies, and societies. The Asia Program analyzes U.S. foreign policy in the region—paying special attention to the rise of China as a global power, shifting economic and security alignments, and developments in Afghanistan and Pakistan. In 2012, the program advanced research on these and other issues, hosting more than 50 conferences on topics as diverse as the Trans-Pacific Partnership, the impact of religion on Asian politics, and evolving security trends in Southeast Asia.

**POVERTY, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

Home to 60 percent and rising of the world’s population, Asia faces perennial concerns related to the environment, urban density, and natural resources. To help address these challenges, the program advances analysis on economic development, environmental management, and international aid, hosting more than a dozen related conferences and publication launches in 2011. Of special note, the program’s report, *Aiding without Abetting: Making Civilian Assistance to Pakistan Work for Both Sides*, was judged a “must-read” by the Council on Foreign Relations.

**REGIONAL SECURITY**

The Asia Program furthers analysis on continental security issues broadly, monitoring developments in the volatile AfPak region, looking at trends affecting China and India, and studying America’s partnerships with long-standing friends and allies such as Australia, Japan, and Taiwan. In 2011, the program also looked at security issues in other parts of the continent, hosting the conference, *Southeast Asia: A New Security Arena Takes Shape*.

Continued on reverse
The Asia Program has had a notable impact on Congress’ understanding of Asia, constructively shaping the debate on such complex issues as demographic and development challenges in Pakistan. Praising the 2010 conference, *Defusing the Bomb: Overcoming Pakistan’s Population Challenge*, one staffer from the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform noted:

“Committee staff are interested in a congressional briefing on the implications of demographic trends for national security …. One [committee staffer] who attended your Pakistan event last week raved to us about how much she learned.”

The Asia Program has also advanced executive-branch officials’ understanding of environmental challenges in the region, as noted by one State Department official in 2011:

“As a follow-up to the U.S.-Pakistan Strategic Dialogue held here in Washington at the end of March, senior U.S. government officials will head to Islamabad in mid-June for a working group-level discussion on water management issues … Your book [*Running on Empty: Pakistan’s Water Crisis*] has been helpful to get many of our principals informed; thank you.”
An emerging global power and Latin America’s largest economy, Brazil is playing an increasingly influential role on the world stage. With its higher profile, Brazil has also significantly transformed its relationship with the United States.

The Brazil Institute advances policy analysis on the critical issues facing both countries. It fosters binational dialogue and cooperation in areas of mutual interest, and it informs Washington about political and economic developments in Brazil. The leading U.S. research center on Brazil and U.S.-Brazil relations, the Institute is directed by Paulo Sotero.

CORE PROGRAMMING

The Brazil Institute conducts research in the following core areas:

ENVIRONMENT

The Institute maintains a special focus on the Brazilian environment, with conferences in 2011 examining ways to protect the Amazon rain forest, conserve the lesser-known Atlantic Forest (Mata Atlantica), and mitigate urban pollution in Brazil’s biggest cities. The Institute also advances research on using U.S. support to address environmental challenges in Brazil and the region, publishing with USAID the report, An Analysis of Trends: Latin America and the Caribbean: Economic Growth and the Environment, 2010-2020.

In 2011-’12, the Institute, with the Center’s Environmental Change and Security Program and George Mason University, analyzed international models for environmental collaboration and mitigation and adaptation financing schemes. These and other issues were addressed as part of a regular seminar series ahead of the Rio+20 UN Conference on Sustainable Development.

ENERGY

Brazil is a world leader in the use of biofuels to replace fossil energy sources, and given that the country is Latin America’s largest economy with increasing market clout worldwide, it also is an important force in the global evolution toward a low-carbon future.

At the same time, the recent discovery of off-shore oil deposits has added an important new dimension to the Brazilian energy sector. In 2011, the Institute hosted meetings on renewable energy, the development of a low-carbon economy in Brazil, and the emergence of a world market for biofuels.

TRADE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

With the Brazil-U.S. Business Council, the Institute hosts the Brazil Forum, the nation’s leading event series on Brazil-U.S. trade and investment, convening prominent voices from the worlds of business and government to discuss pressing issues in the bilateral relationship. In 2011, the Institute hosted Senator Richard Lugar (R-IN), ranking member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and a longtime proponent of enhanced trade and investment with Brazil.
SCIENCE AND INNOVATION
The Brazil Institute maintains a special focus on science, technology, and innovation in Brazil, advancing research not only on the country’s pioneering use of biofuels but also on applications for Brazil’s biodiversity in genetics and medicine. In 2011, the Institute hosted the major conference, *50 Years of Science in Brazil and Challenges Ahead*, bringing to Washington leading-edge Brazilian and U.S. research scientists and scholars to share knowledge on genomics, engineering, and disease-prevention.

Additionally in April 2012, the Brazil Institute examined ways to enhance scientific and business relationships with US collaborators at the conference, *Brazil and the U.S.: Partnership for the 21st Century.*

“The exchange of scientific information made possible at the FAPESP Week symposium was a vivid example of the Institute’s ability to facilitate a cooperative dialogue between the two countries—as well as its success in bridging academic research with public policy.”

CELSO LAFER, FORMER BRAZILIAN FOREIGN MINISTER AND CURRENT PRESIDENT OF FAPESP, A LEADING STATE-FUNDED SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH FOUNDATION, AT ITS 50TH ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM AT THE WILSON CENTER IN OCTOBER 2011.
China’s rapid industrialization has aggravated pollution, drought, and other ecological dangers, threatening the country’s prosperity and posing grave consequences for the world as a whole. Drawing on a global network of experts, the China Environment Forum advances state-of-the-art policy options to tackle the country’s energy, climate and environment challenges. The forum is a neutral space for debate, promoting collaboration among diverse stakeholders—from industry, the nongovernmental community, and the public sector—and it is a respected authority on U.S.-China energy relations. Jennifer Turner directs the China Environment Forum.

CORE PROGRAMMING
CEF focuses research in the following core areas:

CHoke POINT: CHINA
Twenty percent of China’s total water supply is used to generate energy from coal, and as the country’s energy needs rise, water is threatening to become an even more scarce resource. This multimedia reporting project examines the global implications of China’s potentially destabilizing water-energy “choke point”—an imbalance expected to grow more acute in the next decade.

COOPERATIVE COMPETITORS: BUILDING NEW U.S.-CHINA CLIMATE AND ENERGY NETWORKS
Cooperation between China and the United States is needed to make a low-carbon global economy a reality. This project creates networks among government, think tank, NGO, and business leaders from the world’s two largest energy consumers—promoting clean-energy technology, sustainable energy development, and a better environment.

ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE CHALLENGES
The forum helps create “environmental problem solvers”—professionals skilled in upholding environmental regulations, advancing the rule of law, and promoting stewardship in China and beyond. At conferences such as Environmental Legal Advocates Pushing the Public Interest, (June 2011), and Stepping Lighter? The Environmental and Social Impacts of Chinese Energy Investments (January 2012), the program taps into global networks of experts—addressing issues of environmental justice in China and overseas.

“Nobody in the U.S. policy community has a more informed and expansive network of collaborators in China than the China Environment Forum. The forum’s work is a model for global collaboration in the 21st century.”

KEITH SCHNEIDER, SENIOR EDITOR, CIRCLE OF BLUE
ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE AND SECURITY PROGRAM

Rising sea levels, expanding deserts, growing populations, and conflicts over natural resources are transforming our understanding of global security. The Environmental Change and Security Program (ECSP) tackles the emerging demographic and ecological challenges facing our now 7 billion-person world. At the Wilson Center and online, ECSP brings together experts to advance cutting-edge, interdisciplinary, and policy-focused research and dialogue on environment, population, and security issues. Geoff Dabelko directs ECSP.

CORE PROGRAMMING
ECSP focuses on the following core research areas:

NATURAL RESOURCES, CLIMATE, AND SECURITY
Climate change threatens to exacerbate competition over natural resources. Tapping into global networks of policymakers and researchers, ECSP examines this crucial linkage—identifying ways to build peace through enhanced international cooperation on natural resources and the environment.

POPULATION, HEALTH, AND THE ENVIRONMENT
Understanding demographic trends means making sense of multiple, complex, and sometimes contradictory variables. ECSP provides a neutral platform for studying the diverse factors shaping world population growth—analyzing the forces linking population dynamics, the environment, and natural resource use. The program also explores those innovations in policy design that integrate family planning, public health, and environmental goals to improve economic development and enhance quality of life.

WATER, CONFLICT, PEACE, AND DEVELOPMENT
Water scarcity can exacerbate disease, poverty, and civil unrest. At the same time, shared water challenges present fruitful opportunities for international collaboration among neighbors. ECSP focuses on water’s potential to drive this cooperation and its essential role in enabling economic development and peacebuilding.

NEW SECURITY BEAT BLOG
ECSP hosts the acclaimed New Security Beat blog, promoting leading research and analysis on population, environment, security, health, and development. The blog is a three-time recipient of the Global Media Award for Population Reporting.

“ECSP and its blog, The New Security Beat, continually explore the confluence of issues like population, water, ecosystems, resources, and migration and their impact on security, economy, and society.”

DENNIS DIMICK, EXECUTIVE EDITOR, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC
The European debt crisis is a stark reminder of Europe’s central importance to the United States. From the financial crisis threatening EU integrity and the global economy, to EU enlargement, foreign policy, and energy security, ES offers U.S. policymakers fresh and innovative thinking on a key diplomatic, economic, and military ally. Christian Ostermann directs the European Studies Program.

CORE PROGRAMMING
European Studies focuses on the following core research areas:

U.S.-EU RELATIONS
The sovereign debt crisis has sparked worries of political and social instability throughout Europe, spurred popular outrage in many countries, and threatened the European project. The European Studies Program sets Washington’s research agenda on EU-U.S. relations, analyzing the serious challenges facing the continent and their impact on the United States. In the wake of the global financial crisis, the program has hosted conferences on such topics as the viability of the euro, the future of neoliberal economic policies, and the populist backlash against fiscal austerity. The program also looks at specific sectors of cooperation between the United States and the European Union, with meetings in 2011 focusing on transatlantic energy collaboration.

EUROPEAN ENERGY SECURITY INITIATIVE
As global demand rises, concern is growing on the security of Europe’s oil and natural gas supplies. European Studies traces the emergence of a common EU energy policy, examines the risks and benefits of “green technologies,” and analyzes the impact of energy developments beyond the continent—through conferences such as European Energy Policy/ies in Transition and Europe’s Energy Security in the Balance.

“The Wilson Center’s unique role is that it provides a platform where East European and American policy-oriented academics in residence benefit from their exposure to Washington, D.C. ... When U.S. and East European academics return home, they can more effectively communicate the ‘logic’ behind U.S. policies to their respective audiences.”

JEFFREY SIMON, ADJUNCT SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOW INSTITUTE FOR NATIONAL STRATEGIC STUDIES, NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY

IMF Director Christine Lagarde addresses a capacity audience at the Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center on Sept. 15, 2011. Lagarde’s speech on international financial policymaking was sponsored by The Wilson Center.
EU accession offers a path toward democracy and prosperity for the Western Balkans. Yet the region’s legacy of war has created unprecedented obstacles to the accession process, necessitating deep support not only from current EU members but also the United States. Analyzing the complexity of the enlargement process, the program’s Working Group on the Western Balkans identifies ways that stronger EU-U.S. ties can improve the region, helping to reverse the effects of war and build lasting peace. European Studies also supports original policy-focused scholarship on the region, and in 2011 issued Embracing Democracy in the Western Balkans, a detailed study that offers lessons for countries transitioning from regimes of conflict and autocracy.

Stressing the importance of transatlantic cooperation, European Studies Senior Associate Nida Gelazis testified before Congress in 2011 that “a strong U.S.-EU partnership” was necessary to help bring Bosnia and its Western Balkan neighbors into the EU and NATO.

ION RATIO DEMOCRACY AWARD
This prestigious award honors the work of individuals around the globe who work to promote democracy. Whether in exile from repressive regimes or pushing for reform in emerging democracies, recipients are among the bravest and most inspiring of democracy activists. In 2011, Nabeel Rajab of Bahrain was presented with the award for working “tirelessly and at considerable personal peril to advance the cause of democratic freedoms and civil rights.”

SCHOLARSHIP
In partnership with the U.S. State Department, European Studies offers residential scholarship opportunities to advance research on post-Soviet Eastern Europe, with a special emphasis on studying countries’ transitions from autocracy to democracy.
What will the city of tomorrow look like? What challenges will it face and what opportunities will it offer? With an expanding share of the world’s population residing in cities, urban problems increasingly are national problems, and challenges related to urban growth, immigrant settlement and integration, and public security are likely to loom even larger in tomorrow’s hyperglobalized world.

The Comparative Urban Studies Project (CUSP) addresses the many challenges facing today’s cities. Since 1991, CUSP has advanced state-of-the-art research on such cross-cutting issues as governance, the environment, and security—with the overarching goal of helping make cities more sustainable, equitable, and peaceful. Blair Ruble directs CUSP.

CORE PROGRAMMING
Through conferences, meetings, and publications, CUSP advances knowledge on the diverse challenges facing global cities.

URBAN GOVERNANCE
As cities grow in unexpected ways, government structures must evolve to meet new challenges. With innovative research, CUSP promotes policies that deepen citizenship and democracy through greater transparency, fairness, and accountability. In October 2011, the program launched the report, Does Participatory Governance Matter? which takes a hard look at direct democracy and proposes standard benchmarks for evaluating its effectiveness.

POVERTY, SECURITY, AND HEALTH
In the world’s cities, the confluence of violent crime, disease, and poverty can spark social conflict and political instability. CUSP advances policy solutions to reduce income inequality, improve health outcomes in marginalized areas, and create new economic incentives for young people—helping address the underlying causes of urban insecurity. Of note, the program’s 2011 workshop, Reducing Urban Poverty: A New Generation of Ideas, advanced leading-edge policy prescriptions to fight urban poverty, bringing to Washington practitioners and researchers to discuss new approaches based on ground-truth realities.

GLOBALIZATION AND MIGRATION
Because of structural changes in the global economy, cities around the world face new pressures from migration. New populations that are ethnically and culturally distinct from the majority are moving into the city—demanding political space and testing the city’s capacity for accommodation. Viewing diversity as an asset, CUSP advances policy studies to enhance tolerance and immigrant integration—helping cities prepare for future demographic trends. In 2011, CUSP addressed immigrant integration in the United States, partnering with the Wilson Center’s United States Studies program and Mexico Institute to host the conference, Immigrants in the United States: How Well Are They Integrating into Society?
Every day, more than $1.7 billion in goods and services crosses the U.S.-Canada border. Every year, Canada buys three times the amount of U.S. exports that China does. Canadian companies employ more than half a million U.S. workers and trade with Canada supports more than 8 million jobs in the United States. America’s northern neighbor is also its main foreign energy source.

Strengthening the understanding between the two countries is one of the goals of the Canada Institute, the only nonpartisan public policy forum in either country dedicated exclusively to promoting the bilateral relationship.

Through conferences, private briefings, and research, the Institute strives to bring diverse voices into the bilateral policy conversation—from industry stakeholders, to public officials, and nongovernmental advocates.

David Biette directs the Canada Institute.

CANADA INSTITUTE


CORE PROGRAMMING
The Canada Institute focuses on three core issue areas:

TRADE
The United States and Canada have an extensive commercial relationship, with each the other’s principal trading partner. Canada is the leading export market for more 36 of the 50 U.S. states and is a larger market for U.S. goods than all the countries of the European Union combined. The Canada Institute brings together industry leaders, regulators, and others to analyze specific trade issues—from energy exploration to banking and finance to agriculture. In 2011, the Institute examined the evolving trade relationships in North America and launched the Beyond the Border Observer to track progress of the Beyond the Border and the Regulatory Cooperation Council action plans.

ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT
Canada is the United States’ leading foreign source for all types of energy—a fact that underscores the importance of energy to the bilateral relationship. In 2011, Canada Institute programming examined specific energy issues, such as Canada’s new energy relationship with China, as well as the environmental and policy debates surrounding the proposed Keystone XL pipeline.

BORDERS AND BORDER SECURITY
Institute programming examines policy options to streamline legitimate people and trade flows in the post-9/11 era, enhance cross-border security, and balance privacy rights. Transnational organized crime and terrorism remain shared threats for both the United States and Canada. Recent Canada Institute conferences on these issues include Privacy and Information Sharing: The Search for an Intelligent Border and Mixed Signals at the Border: The Future of U.S.-Canada Preclearance Programs.

Alberta Premier Allison Redford discussed economic and energy policies on March 7, 2012.
The Council of Women World Leaders seeks to increase the number, effectiveness, and visibility of women in high-level national and international leadership positions—as part of its mission to promote good governance, improve democracy, and increase gender equality worldwide. The council consists of nearly 50 current and former female heads of state and government—representing Africa, Asia, Europe, the Americas, and Oceania—and was established by Vigdís Finnbogadóttir, president of Iceland (1980-1996). Finnish President Tarja Halonen (2000-present) serves as chair of the council, and Laura Liswood is its secretary general.

The council seeks solutions to issues of critical importance for women, including representation of women in politics and business, as well as health, education, and the environment.

CORE PROGRAMMING
The Council advances the following core initiatives:

WORLD LEADERSHIP
The Council seeks to be the leading forum for dialogue and the ongoing exchange of ideas examining the effect of gender on issues of leadership and political involvement. By mobilizing high-level women leaders globally and through its summits, seminars, and partnerships, the Council promotes good governance and gender equality.

MINISTERIAL INITIATIVE
Provides female ministers and other Cabinet-level officers a platform to share best practices, insights, and experiences—encouraging the exchange of perspectives on governance while shaping policy consensus on issues of critical importance for women and girls. Led by The Honorable Margot Wallstrom, Special Representative to the United Nations Secretary General on Sexual Violence, the initiative advances networking in the issue-areas of health, the environment, education, and culture.

“There is no glass ceiling for women, it’s just a thick layer of men.”
LAURA LISWOOD, SECRETARY GENERAL, COUNCIL OF WOMEN WORLD LEADERS

GRADUATE LEADERSHIP PROGRAM
Council graduate leaders learn from the experiences of women who have made it to the top of politics and business. Since its inception in 2001, the program has placed more than 165 graduate-level students in the offices of international organizations and major policy research centers, as well as in the executive offices of business and governments. The program offers young women—and men—the opportunity to learn the experiences and challenges overcome by the current generation of female leaders, boosts leadership capacity to tackle health, education, and social issues affecting women and girls, and enables intergenerational knowledge-sharing and mentoring.

Continued on reverse
COLLABORATION WITH WILSON CENTER PROGRAMS

Through partnerships with Wilson Center programs, the Council advances research on issues that are essential to the lives of women. In 2011 and 2012, the Council cosponsored conferences and meetings on the health of women and mothers in the developing world, women and the media, and violence against women, and celebrated its fifteenth anniversary with the conference, *Women Leaders and Emerging Leaders: A Force Multiplier.*

“The Council represents women who have achieved the highest political post in their respective countries,” said Wilson Center President, Director, and CEO Jane Harman, marking the Council’s fifteenth anniversary on January 11, 2012. “And it enables these leaders to create and sustain networks, allowing women to learn from the experiences of other women in similar roles.”
The U.S.-China relationship is one of the most important bilateral relationships in the world—a key to maintaining global peace and security. By working together, the two countries can achieve the critical mass—economically and politically—to move important initiatives forward on a global scale—on trade, climate change, and other issues. The Kissinger Institute on China and the United States (KICUS) provides a neutral platform for constructive policy discussions on U.S.-China issues, creating a safe political space for dialogue on one of America’s most important, yet challenging, relationships. J. Stapleton Roy directs KICUS.

“[This kind of conference, discussing these kinds of issues, is especially important to our religious freedom agenda.]”

SUZAN JOHNSON-COOK, UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR AT LARGE FOR INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM, SPEAKING AFTER RELIGION IN THE SOCIAL TRANSITION OF CONTEMPORARY CHINA, HELD OCTOBER 13-14, 2011.

CORE PROGRAMMING
KICUS promotes deeper mutual understanding in the following areas:

U.S.-CHINA RELATIONS
The U.S.-China relationship is characterized by extensive common interests along with significant areas of contention. KICUS seeks to strengthen understanding in China and the United States of issues in this vitally important bilateral relationship, by organizing presentations, seminars, and conferences, which bring together policymakers, academics, and commentators from both countries.

In 2011, the Institute took an in depth look at an important aspect of bilateral economic cooperation, by sponsoring two conferences on Chinese foreign direct investment in the United States. It also brought together specialists to examine the sensitive topic, Religion in the Social Transition of Contemporary China.

CHINA AS A GLOBAL POWER
China is an emerging force on the world stage, and its presence as a geopolitical actor is being felt far beyond Asia. KICUS programs assess China’s rising economic and political strength, its association with other major emerging nations, such as Brazil, Russia, India, and South Africa (the BRICS), and its increasing presence in Africa, Latin America, and elsewhere. In 2011, the Institute examined the BRICS’ role in the world economic system with two conferences: BRICS: Shaping the New Global Architecture, and How China and India Are Influencing the Global Economy and Environment. The Institute also looked at China’s increasing trade relationship with Latin America at the conference, Latin America and China: What Do They Mean for Each Other?

Continued on reverse
BILATERAL UNDERSTANDING
The United States and China figure centrally in each other’s international relations, trade policies, and popular culture. Travel and exchanges by students, businesspeople, and tourists foster intercultural relationships that deepen understanding between the two peoples, and mold the mutual perceptions that underlie and influence bilateral dealings.

To examine these perceptions and assess their impact on policymaking, the Institute in 2011 convened a conference of 18 U.S. and Chinese scholars and published the proceedings in a report entitled: The United States and China: Mutual Public Perceptions.