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Entretien avec Christian Dussey Directeur du GCSP



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ÉDITORIAL

Une priorité : des femmes professeurs

Philippe Burrin

Directeur de l'Institut

Au cours des deux dernières décennies, le monde universitaire dans l'espace atlantique s'est féminisé. L'Institut n'a pas échappé à cette tendance qui a touché fortement les sciences sociales. Aujourd'hui, deux tiers de nos étudiants de master et un peu plus de la moitié des doctorants sont des femmes. Mais parmi les professeurs, leur nombre dépasse à peine 20 %. Le déséquilibre de genre entre étudiants et professeurs est donc allé croissant.



Il serait simpliste d'attribuer ce regrettable état de fait à la prévalence de préjugés machistes, dont le milieu universitaire est plutôt exempt. En tout cas, rien n'en montre la présence à l'Institut, où la dimension genre est intégrée dans les enseignements et où la recherche sur les questions de genre est valorisée, notamment grâce au travail de l'équipe du programme dirigé par le professeur Elisabeth Prügl.

Une explication plus sérieuse est à chercher dans la faible proportion – jusqu'à récemment – des femmes parmi les doctorants dans notre domaine de spécialisation, ce qui se reflète lors des procédures de recrutement. Quand un poste est ouvert au niveau de professeur ordinaire, le pourcentage des candidates tourne autour d'un tiers, ce qui ne favorise guère une issue heureuse. Pour un poste au rang de professeur assistant, en revanche, la proportion atteint près de la moitié. La conséquence en est qu'aujourd'hui 43 % des personnes à ce rang sont des femmes.

Avec l'augmentation du nombre de doctorantes, l'ajustement devrait se faire au fil du temps. Mais plutôt que de s'en remettre à un changement lent et incertain, l'Institut a décidé de suivre une politique volontaire comprenant deux volets : d'une part, la mise au concours d'un nombre accru de postes au rang de professeur assistant afin de donner à des femmes des chances sérieuses de l'emporter dans une compétition ouverte ; d'autre part, l'utilisation de la procédure par appel pour inviter des femmes possédant un dossier et une expérience de haut niveau à nous rejoindre au rang de professeur ordinaire.

En jouant simultanément sur ces deux éléments, nous avons obtenu des premiers résultats positifs. Sur les treize personnes nommées cette année et qui entreront en fonction d'ici l'automne prochain, neuf sont des femmes. En persévérant dans cette voie, nous remédierons à une faiblesse qui nuit au développement durable de l'Institut. En rééquilibrant les genres parmi les professeurs, nous offrirons des *role models* à tout le monde, y compris aux hommes, et ferons bénéficier notre vie collective d'une plus grande variété d'aptitudes et de sensibilités.



L'INSTITUT

Dual Master Programme with Harvard Kennedy School

Interview with **Ashveena Gajeelee**

Head of International Cooperation and External Relations, Financial Services Commission, Republic of Mauritius
and **Airene M. Robinson**

Project Manager, Department of Finance, Republic of the Philippines

■ The Dual Master Programme is aimed at a few selected mid-career professionals who are interested in public service and foreign and global affairs, and have at least seven years of professional experience. Ashveena Gajeelee and Airene Robinson are both holders of the Pierre Keller Scholarships.

Why did you decide to apply for this dual degree programme?

Ashveena Gajeelee. The dual master programme of the Graduate Institute and Harvard University brings together two premier foreign policy and governmental or corporate strategy institutions. It was a once in a lifetime opportunity for me to further my skills in order to best address the global challenges all policymakers face, irrespective of where we live. The efficient application of concepts relies on the amalgamation of analytical thinking and problem solving; and I felt that the best way to learn this was through interaction with professionals from a multidisciplinary background.



Airene Robinson. Going back to academic learning and obtaining a master's degree had been a long-desired undertaking for me. After working professionally for both the private and the government sector for more than 15 years, it seemed that the time to undertake a master's degree had finally come, the only question being what master's degree should I obtain that would be a good match for what I had already achieved professionally. The dual degree programme came to me at the perfect time, when I was ready to take on another endeavour in academic learning to complement, if not hone, my technical, practical and professional knowledge and experiences.



What are the benefits of your experience at the Institute and in International Geneva?

Ashveena Gajeelee. My year at the Institute was very enriching, both academically and professionally. It allowed me to be in tune with the latest developments in the fields of trade law, health regulation and science. What I particularly enjoyed in Geneva was the ease with which students can interact with the international community and thought leaders who are based in or visiting Geneva. In addition, the Institute hosts international events just about every week, giving students the opportunity to listen to and benefit from the thoughts of political leaders and experts. Another non-negligible factor is the highly diverse student community at the Institute. The constant exchange and clash of ideas with my classmates during my year was definitely one of the highlights.

Airene Robinson. Given that the Institute is in Geneva – the hub for international negotiations and the seat of the United Nations – it provides a very conducive environment for international relations students. I've benefitted from the excellent conferences, debates, talks and networking opportunities that the Graduate Institute provides through its strategic location and connections to international organisations. I have also benefitted from the Institute's excellent international relations and law professors, not only in terms of academic backing but also as concerns professional experience.

If you had to convince students to apply for this programme, what would be your arguments?

Ashveena Gajeelee. I would tell them that they should not even think twice about it. The Institute offers the latest technology and study support; and the skills acquired at the Institute and the professional networking opportunities are a great combination to use as a platform for those who want to become agents of change.

The dual master programme is a tough programme, there's no doubt about it. Both institutions – the Graduate Institute and Harvard University – have very high standards. The professors are of international stature and have high expectations of their students. They can push you out of your comfort zone at times. But, as Abraham Lincoln wrote to his son, it's the test of fire that makes fine steel!

Airene Robinson. My arguments would be the following: the programme is offered by two specialised academic institutions that are known to provide academic excellence in the fields of public administration – Harvard Kennedy School – and international relations – Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies; it is aimed at and designed for working professionals whose objective it is to pay forward or give back to humanity or the public by significantly contributing to sustainable development and the improvement of social, environmental and human conditions; and it prepares mid-career professionals to take on leadership roles, not just managerial roles, developing leaders who create solutions that have an impact nationally, regionally and globally.

→ graduateinstitute.ch/dualmaster



LA MAISON DE LA PAIX

Entretien avec l'ambassadeur Christian Dussey

Directeur du Centre de politique de sécurité de Genève (GCSP)

Le GCSP est un centre de formation dédié aux questions de sécurité internationale. Pourriez-vous nous donner un exemple concret qui illustre vos activités ?

Le GCSP est ancré dans une approche interactive insistant sur la jonction entre l'expérience et l'expertise. Notre marque de fabrique est la cocréation, qui allie l'expertise des universitaires, l'expérience des praticiens et l'expérience personnelle et collective de nos participants. C'est ce partage qui fait la renommée de nos formations et leur donne leur côté novateur.



M. l'ambassadeur Christian Dussey.

Le GCSP dispense plus de 40 cours par année pour des participants de plus de 120 pays. La durée de ces formations est adaptée à la demande et peut ainsi aller d'un jour, pour des thèmes très spécifiques, à huit mois, pour un master en sécurité internationale et européenne. Nos formations ont lieu pour la plupart à Genève ou en Suisse mais peuvent également s'exporter selon la

demande, comme cela a déjà été le cas à Addis Abeba, Amman, Bakou, Dakar, New York ou encore Sarajevo.

L'un de nos cours les plus globaux est le « New Issues in Security Course », qui se déroule sur deux mois. Il met l'accent sur les nouvelles menaces non traditionnelles pour la sécurité internationale et traite de questions d'actualité telles que le terrorisme, le crime organisé, le changement climatique, la migration, la démographie et la sécurité alimentaire et sanitaire, sans oublier les développements au Moyen-Orient, en Afrique et en Asie.

Un autre de nos cours à succès est « Crisis Decision Making: Navigating through the Storm », qui a pour but de renforcer les connaissances et les compétences des participants en matière de leadership et de prise de décision en situation de crise. Pendant ce cours d'une semaine qui s'adresse à des cadres dirigeants, nous fournissons à nos participants les outils nécessaires afin de comprendre, d'analyser et de gérer les principaux défis pour les approches stratégiques, opérationnelles et tactiques.

Pour compléter ses formations, le GCSP mène des recherches sur des sujets pointus en matière de sécurité internationale et constitue une plateforme de dialogue au sein de la Genève internationale.

Quels sont les défis qui attendent le GCSP ?

Le premier défi est de rester pertinent. Le marché de l'éducation et de la formation est très concurrentiel et nous nous efforçons de toujours offrir un produit unique et de qualité. Il nous tient particulièrement à cœur de fournir à nos participants des connaissances et des compétences concrètes, qu'ils pourront mettre en œuvre dans leur travail au quotidien au sein de gouvernements, d'organisations internationales, d'organisations non gouvernementales et du secteur privé.

Comment collaborez-vous avec l'Institut dans la Maison de la paix ?

Le GCSP travaille avec tous les acteurs présents dans la Maison de la paix, et plus particulièrement avec l'Institut. Notre directeur adjoint, M. Mohammad-Mahmoud Ould Mohamedou, est aussi professeur associé à l'Institut et nous accueillons régulièrement des experts de l'Institut dans le cadre de nos différentes activités. Certains étudiants de l'Institut sont sélectionnés pour effectuer un stage chez nous afin de gagner de l'expérience pratique dans le domaine des relations internationales. Enfin, à la mi-mai, nous avons lancé l'initiative commune « History

and Policy-Making » afin de réactiver l'importance du lien entre l'étude de l'histoire et l'élaboration des politiques. Je me réjouis de continuer et d'approfondir cette collaboration dans un futur proche.

Quel est le profil des personnes qui travaillent au GCSP ?

La diversité du personnel du GCSP est une de nos spécificités. Nous comptons 48 collaboratrices et collaborateurs de 24 nationalités différentes. Par ailleurs, nous pouvons également compter sur nos membres associés faisant partie de notre « Global Fellowship Initiative », ainsi que sur notre vaste réseau global d'experts et d'anciens participants aux profils très variés. Parmi eux, des diplomates, des militaires, des chercheurs, des journalistes et des représentants d'organisations non gouvernementales et du secteur privé. Cette combinaison est l'une des richesses du GCSP.

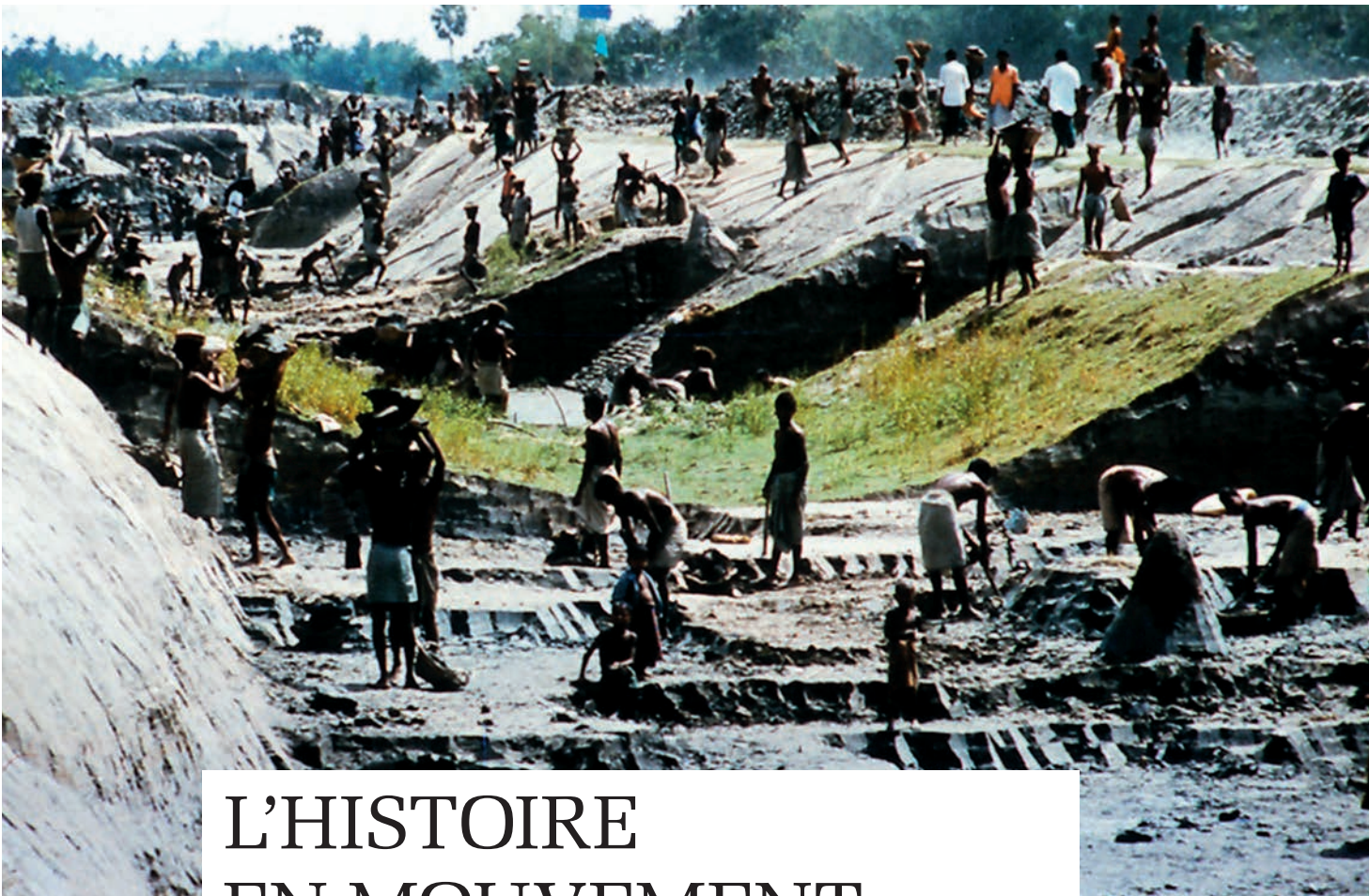
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DOSSIER

L'HISTOIRE EN MOUVEMENT

Demonstrators gather at Puerta del Sol during the "March for Change" planned by left-wing party "Podemos" that emerged out of the "Indignants" movement, in Madrid, 31 January 2015. AFP/Pedro ARMESTRE



L'HISTOIRE EN MOUVEMENT

Davide Rodogno

Professeur et responsable du département d'histoire internationale

Ce dossier de *Globe* illustre les trois axes principaux de l'histoire internationale à l'Institut : l'histoire de la gouvernance mondiale et des systèmes internationaux, l'histoire des acteurs et des mouvements transnationaux et l'histoire des cultures, des sociétés et des marchés dans une perspective régionale et/ou globale. Loin de s'exclure mutuellement, ces axes se juxtaposent et s'imbriquent, que ce soit dans l'enseignement, dans les séminaires ou dans les publications des historiens. Ils permettent à l'histoire de dialoguer avec toutes les disciplines de l'Institut.

Dans « Transnational Africa », Aidan Russell se penche sur la question du mouvement en Afrique. Il souligne que si les médias européens

s'intéressent aux réfugiés et aux migrants, le(s) mouvement(s) à l'intérieur du continent africain sont d'une portée bien plus vaste. Russell expose la nature transnationale du projet qui mit fin aux empires coloniaux et montre comment une perspective de longue durée fait apparaître le lien étroit entre les communautés sédentarisées, une autorité gouvernementale stable et une grande mobilité. Son texte rejoint la réflexion de Mohammad-Mahmoud Ould Mohamedou. Dans « Penser l'histoire transnationale », ce dernier explique que la transnationalité se décline autour de la connectivité des acteurs, de l'intercontextualisation des récits et de la transcendance des frontières. Nicole

Bourbonnais évoque l'importance du contexte local dans « Birth Control in the Twentieth Century: Transnational Movements and Local Contexts », où l'histoire culturelle et sociale vient enrichir la perspective transnationale. Enfin, les remarques de Jussi Hanhimäki dans « The History of International Governance and Systems » rappellent la nécessité d'analyses concrètes et corroborées par des preuves empiriques.

Depuis 2008, l'histoire internationale a fait peau neuve à l'Institut. Elle est enseignée par des professeurs de renommée internationale comme Marc Flandreau et Gareth Austin, et par de jeunes et talentueux professeurs comme Aidan Russell et Nicole Bourbonnais, qui seront

rejoints au cours de cette année académique par Amalia Ribi Forclaz et Carolyn Biloft. Le dicton *Pour que tout reste comme avant, il faut que tout change* (tiré du *Guépard* de Tommasi di Lampedusa) s'appliquerait-il à la mutation en cours du département d'histoire internationale ? Ce changement obéit à un double but : d'un côté, nous voulons que les études d'histoire internationale servent professionnellement à tous nos étudiants, et pas seulement aux futurs historiens. Nous sommes convaincus que l'histoire est une discipline essentielle aux études du développement et aux affaires internationales. Pour comprendre la crise économique ou celle de l'euro, les tragédies des réfugiés et des migrants (médiatisées et oubliées), les conflits, les mouvements transnationaux ou la gouvernance internationale, faire l'impasse sur l'histoire internationale serait comme priver le chimiste d'un élément fondamental pour une réaction, une synthèse ou une composition. L'étude de l'histoire entraîne l'esprit critique, la flexibilité intellectuelle, la capacité de mettre en perspective le temps et l'espace ; elle permet d'identifier continuités et ruptures. La contextualisation, un des piliers de l'analyse historique, est un atout dans n'importe quel environnement professionnel. Preuve en est que les étudiants qui ont obtenu un master en histoire internationale de l'Institut exercent aujourd'hui des fonctions très variées dans les

organisations internationales, les ONG, la diplomatie ou encore les administrations publiques ; certains sont devenus journalistes et beaucoup d'autres sont engagés dans le secteur privé. C'est d'ailleurs pour cette raison que le département vient de lancer un séminaire de recherche appliquée professionnalisant. D'un

étudiés par nos prédécesseurs ont été oubliés. Plus simplement, l'historien vit une tension constante entre le présent où tout est en mouvement et le passé où ce mouvement peut être – partiellement – reconstruit.

La discipline n'est pas figée ; les changements sont bien réels, mais tout n'a pas changé... pour que rien ne

« L'historien vit une tension constante entre le présent où tout est en mouvement et le passé où ce mouvement peut être – partiellement – reconstruit. »

autre côté, ces changements répondent à un besoin intrinsèque et existentiel. Comme nos prédécesseurs, nous écrivons l'histoire avec notre regard pointé sur « notre » présent et nous sommes aussi sensibles qu'eux au poids du passé récent et du passé vécu, et tout aussi intrigués et curieux qu'eux par ce qui arrivera demain. Il serait naïf et présomptueux de croire que nous avons inventé une meilleure manière de faire l'histoire. Il serait tout aussi erroné de penser que les thèmes

change. Les contributions de mes collègues montrent la beauté et la vitalité de notre discipline, l'espace qu'elle laisse à la créativité de chacun et, surtout, la raison d'être de l'histoire internationale au sein de notre Institut. Celle-ci est loin d'être moribonde, pas plus qu'elle n'est en quête de révolutions de façade. La rigueur méthodologique, la passion pour l'exégèse, l'aventure des sources, l'importance du détail, de contextualiser, de raconter, restent les mêmes.

Marc Flandreau, Professor of International History, and Gabriel Geisler Mesevage, PhD student of International History, have won the 2014 Best Article Prize in *Enterprise and Society*

The Untold History of Transparency: Mercantile Agencies, the Law, and the Lawyers (1851–1916), winner of the 2014 Best Article Prize in *Enterprise and Society*, provides a revisionist take on the rise of rating. The conventional view is that early rating agencies, which were established in the mid-19th century, emerged due to a cultural shift that made publicly discussing a merchant's credit acceptable – something that would have been sanctioned by tribunals. As the article

shows, however, this story was developed by lawyers employed by rating agencies. Examination of court cases and the litigation archive of one such firm uncovered a world where agencies bullied plaintiffs, suborned witnesses and colluded among themselves to ensure that litigation remained minimised. The origins of the ratings business is found in a series of often underhanded techniques, the real story behind the rise of transparency.

TRANSNATIONAL AFRICA

Aidan Russell

Assistant Professor of International History

The modern world is one of movement. In Africa we see it all in remarkable contrast. Western professionals fly in from Geneva and elsewhere as expats, Europe obsesses over crises of migrants from across the Mediterranean, South Africa suffers xenophobic riots targeted at immigrants, and media images dwell on the suffering of refugees.

The image is easily mistaken. The few people who attempt to cross the Mediterranean are vastly outnumbered by those who move within Africa. Most stay settled within their national borders. But does transnational movement threaten the stability of authority, the cohesion of national communities or the reality of state borders? The history of Africa suggests that the relationship between "rooted" stability and "rootless" movement is by no means a one-way street.

Across the precolonial millennia, new states and political systems rose and fell with the movement of people. The African continent supported a relatively thin population and there was always another place to go. Outcasts, refugees, pioneers and adventurers set out to seek a new home on the frontier. Sometimes they found others to take them in, develop a new way of life with their support, imagination and labour. Complex political ties were developed to manage power relationships between first-comers and later migrants. Many communities today

find their "roots" in this history of integration.

Still, the oral traditions of many of Africa's great kingdoms, cultures and empires recall heroic rulers who came out of the wilderness and pioneering settlers who brought life to barren lands. New communities and complex state authorities were built out of movement. But even the most powerful kingdoms could exercise only limited control over their people. If they imposed themselves too much, or provided too little, their subjects could simply leave, move on and start the cycle of mobility again.

“Transnational migration and national settlement are passing actions, not identities.”

There has been no more graphic illustration of the ambiguous link between mobility and power than the Atlantic and Indian Ocean slave trades. Around the greatest forced migration in history new states built themselves to supply or defend against slavers, while colonies of freed or escaped slaves modelled new patterns of society from

displacement. Even the forced mobility of the international slave trade could be the foundation of fixed authority and settled community.

Of course, every question of state, community and mobility was shaped by the experience of colonial rule. During their own great migration across the world, European powers attempted to establish themselves in Africa, partly by controlling African mobility. Borders were drawn to define fixed territories and claim authority over those within them. The violence of conquest and control pushed many to move away. But while colonial authorities needed

settled people, colonial economies needed mobility. Great effort was devoted to developing migrant labour systems that could "keep Africans in their place" by limiting the mobility of women and children while encouraging the seasonal mobility of working men towards mines, pastures and plantations. State power was defined by



NORTHERN NIGER, Agadez: West African migrants returning from Libya sit with their belongings. 30 May 2015. AFP/ Issouf SANOGO

territory, but settling populations also meant fuelling mobility.

The end of empire was, in turn, a transnational project. Anti-colonial movements linked up across the continent, smuggling ideas and people between them. Mobility became truly transnational, as state, community and territory were combined in the language of the nation. It was often the most mobile of African subjects, those who had been able to study in Europe, America or elsewhere, who gave expression to this revolution. Transnationalism drove the imagination of the nation.

However, civil war soon showed that some new nations would not

provide a home for all within them. In the eyes of the postcolonial world, the refugee emerged as the archetypal transnational actor, transgressing boundaries and caught between nations. The cycle of mobility and settlement turns onwards; in recent decades these refugees have taken their place among the most dynamic and effective state-builders on the continent. "Diasporic states" have been built in Rwanda and Eritrea by returning refugees who have brought with them knowledge, experience and resources from across the world. Yet their actions, from Rwanda's interventions in Congo to Eritrea's internal systems of control, have sent many more

into exile, reproducing the dynamics of forced mobility around them. Like their legendary forebears, such refugee rulers prove again that mobility does not move in one direction.

Transnational migration and national settlement are passing actions, not identities. People who take such transnational actions continue to transform the nations they transgress, even as they contribute to their political, social and economic development. Africa's long history shows that settled community, stable authority and great mobility are mutually entwined. One does not threaten the other, but shapes it.



L'HISTOIRE EN MOUVEMENT

PENSER L'HISTOIRE TRANSNATIONALE

Mohammad-Mahmoud Ould Mohamedou

Professeur associé d'histoire internationale ;
directeur adjoint du Centre de politique de sécurité de Genève (GCSP)

L'étude de l'histoire constitue-t-elle une discipline dont les contours demeurent invariables ou peut-elle se prêter à des mises à jour ? Comment établir le bien-fondé de celles-ci et s'assurer que leur aspect empirique vienne enrichir la discipline ? Au cours des dernières décennies, la question de l'histoire transnationale est apparue avec acuité. Le développement de ce tropisme concerne principalement l'étude de la mobilité et du déplacement des acteurs, des idées, des mouvements sociaux et des organisations, ainsi que des individus eux-mêmes qui sont de plus en plus *transnationalisés*.

Si, à la faveur de la mondialisation, l'aspect transnational de l'histoire a indéniablement pris une ampleur grandissante, il est important de noter que cette approche existe depuis longtemps. On ne saurait, en effet, établir une simple symétrie entre histoire contemporaine et transnationalisme sans perdre de vue les dimensions qui se sont manifestées à travers les périodes antérieures. Pour autant, les époques précédentes et leurs

voyageurs, entrepreneurs et autres commerçants ne se dénotent pas par cet aspect grammatical prononcé de ce qui se joue depuis la fin du XX^e siècle, à savoir un repositionnement de l'histoire sur un échiquier global de spatialités en coalescence.

L'accent est désormais cumulativement mis sur trois aspects : la connectivité grandissante des acteurs, l'intercontextualisation des récits et la transcendance des frontières. La transnationalité se décline donc spécifiquement autour de cet axe fertile entre *lien et évanescence*. Et c'est toute la difficulté de construire des méthodes d'analyse de ce qui, de par sa nature, échappe à la fixité. Aussi, le défi qui se pose aujourd'hui est celui de l'étoffement scientifique d'une approche qui, jusqu'à peu, faisait plus sens intuitivement que cliniquement et qui doit maintenant nous aider à comprendre la redéfinition des espaces et des identités. Si Ibn Khaldoun, Arnold Toynbee et Fernand Braudel s'inscrivaient déjà en ce sens, l'historien du futur devra néanmoins regarder un peu plus l'avenir pour

comprendre le présent afin d'expliquer le passé.

L'émergence de l'Etat-nation avait donné naissance à une approche de l'histoire qui s'était naturellement centrée sur les interactions entre Etats et les développements en leur sein ; puis l'histoire comparative prenait ancrage dans ces mêmes dichotomies. Désormais, les Etats eux-mêmes participent de ce transnationalisme en manifestant toujours plus en avant l'extraterritorialité militaire, financière et juridique. L'histoire se déploie de nos jours en mettant en scène des ordres étatiques et sociaux qui sont influencés *in situ* à la lumière immédiate d'altérités lointaines, là où cette influence était précédemment différée ou imposée par un narratif préalablement mûri ailleurs. Aujourd'hui, les patterns de migration, la santé, l'économie, la conflictualité, la technologie, les réseaux sociaux, l'environnement, les diasporas, le terrorisme nouveau, la société civile internationale, les mégavilles, l'ordre et le désordre, la notion d'empire, la diplomatie elle-même menée activement sur le front des

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médias sociaux, toutes ces dimensions se prêtent de plus en plus à une étude qui à l'avenir devra reconstituer des communications et contre-communications virtuelles, fluides et contingentes.

Dire l'histoire transnationale, c'est donc aborder des nouvelles catégories d'analyse qui permettent de faire sens de la fragmentation du monde et sa reconstitution sur d'autres versants.

contemporain des soulèvements de par le monde, de l'« Occupy Wall Street » américain aux « Indignados » espagnols en passant par le « Maidan » ukrainien et le « Balai citoyen » burkinabé. A quoi peut ressembler un agenda intellectuel mis à jour en ce sens ? Premièrement, la notion de *trajectoires* devra nous aider à cartographier la déterritorialisation

transnationales sont plus qualitativement pénétrées, et donc transformées en retour. Enfin, la *direction* du monde – Nord-Sud, Occident-Orient – se doublera d'une représentation post-Mercator multidirectionnelle où l'audience est continuellement élargie et nul acteur ne se prévaut d'une influence permanente.

Si le terme est encore par trop imprécis et une théorie générale du transnationalisme fait encore défaut aux sciences sociales, le transnationalisme n'est toutefois pas le cosmopolitisme. C'est, autrement, une codification systémique d'une histoire émergente de la dispersion qui ne se déploie plus de façon unidirectionnelle et où les différences et similitudes n'existent plus sous formes cloisonnées, interagissant minimalement. Forcerait-on le trait ? La discipline classique de l'histoire aura-t-elle péché par une association excessive avec l'Etat-nation ? Doublement non, et l'histoire transnationale ferait assurément faux pas si elle cherchait à marquer des ruptures narratives de posture et à remplacer ou corriger l'étude classique de l'histoire. Il s'agira plutôt d'ajouter une contribution suivant laquelle la concentration préalablement enserrée sur la contiguïté d'un Etat ou d'un territoire pourra aussi traiter la dimension transnationale en tant qu'influence potentielle.

« Si, à la faveur de la mondialisation, l'aspect transnational de l'histoire a indéniablement pris une ampleur grandissante, il est important de noter que cette approche existe depuis longtemps. »

Là où le « Printemps des peuples » de 1848 demeurait confiné à une partie de l'Europe, le « Printemps arabe » de 2011 a inspiré par mimétisme

de l'Etat-nation dans un contexte plus large. Deuxièmement, la notion d'*hybridité* accompagnera celle d'échanges. Les interactions

BIRTH CONTROL IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY: TRANSNATIONAL MOVEMENTS AND LOCAL CONTEXTS

Nicole **Bourbonnais**

Assistant Professor of International History

In 1878, Dutch physician Dr Aletta Jacobs opened what is widely recognised as the world's first birth control clinic. Operating out of a small office in Amsterdam, Jacobs offered fittings of the diaphragm method for free to poor women, along with maternal and infant health services. By 1930, similar clinics had opened in some 30 countries around the world.

The concept of birth control was not new, of course. Nearly all societies in history have sought to control

however, made relatively expensive "modern" methods like the diaphragm more widely accessible. They also moved birth control from private homes and community networks into a medical setting, under the control of a new wave of professional doctors, nurses and social workers.

These birth control advocates were self-consciously transnational from the outset, exchanging information, pamphlets and advice from one corner of the globe to the other.

1950s. Local organisations also began to create more formal links through groups like the International Planned Parenthood Federation, which by 1961 had some 32 members in four regions.

Some advocates also moved across borders to pursue the cause. Recent histories have explored the international work of American advocates like Margaret Sanger, who travelled widely, holding public lectures and helping set up local clinics. But activists from the "Global South" also travelled North, and across the South, sharing experience and expertise. Jamaican doctor J. L. Varma, for example, visited birth control clinics in India and London in the late 1930s, and India's Lady Rama Rau became well-known on the international family planning circuit in the 1950s.

The international push of the movement would be transformed in the 1960s, as concerns over rapid population growth in decolonising countries led to an increased push for birth control within state and foreign aid policy. The small, private clinics of earlier decades were dwarfed in many countries by massive state "population control" programmes, supplying new methods such as the pill, IUD, Depo-Provera and Norplant with financial support from donors like the United Nations and USAID.

“Understanding the history of birth control in any particular location thus requires awareness of the international context and the transnational nature of these movements.”

reproduction, whether by late marriage practices, prolonged breastfeeding, homemade barrier methods or induced abortions. The new clinics,

Copies of international publications like the *Birth Control Review*, for example, could be found in clinics from Jamaica to Japan in the 1940s and



UNITED STATES, New York City: Margaret Sanger and Lillian Fasset on way to Court to attend the Sanger trial. 30 January 1917. THE ART ARCHIVE / Culver Picture

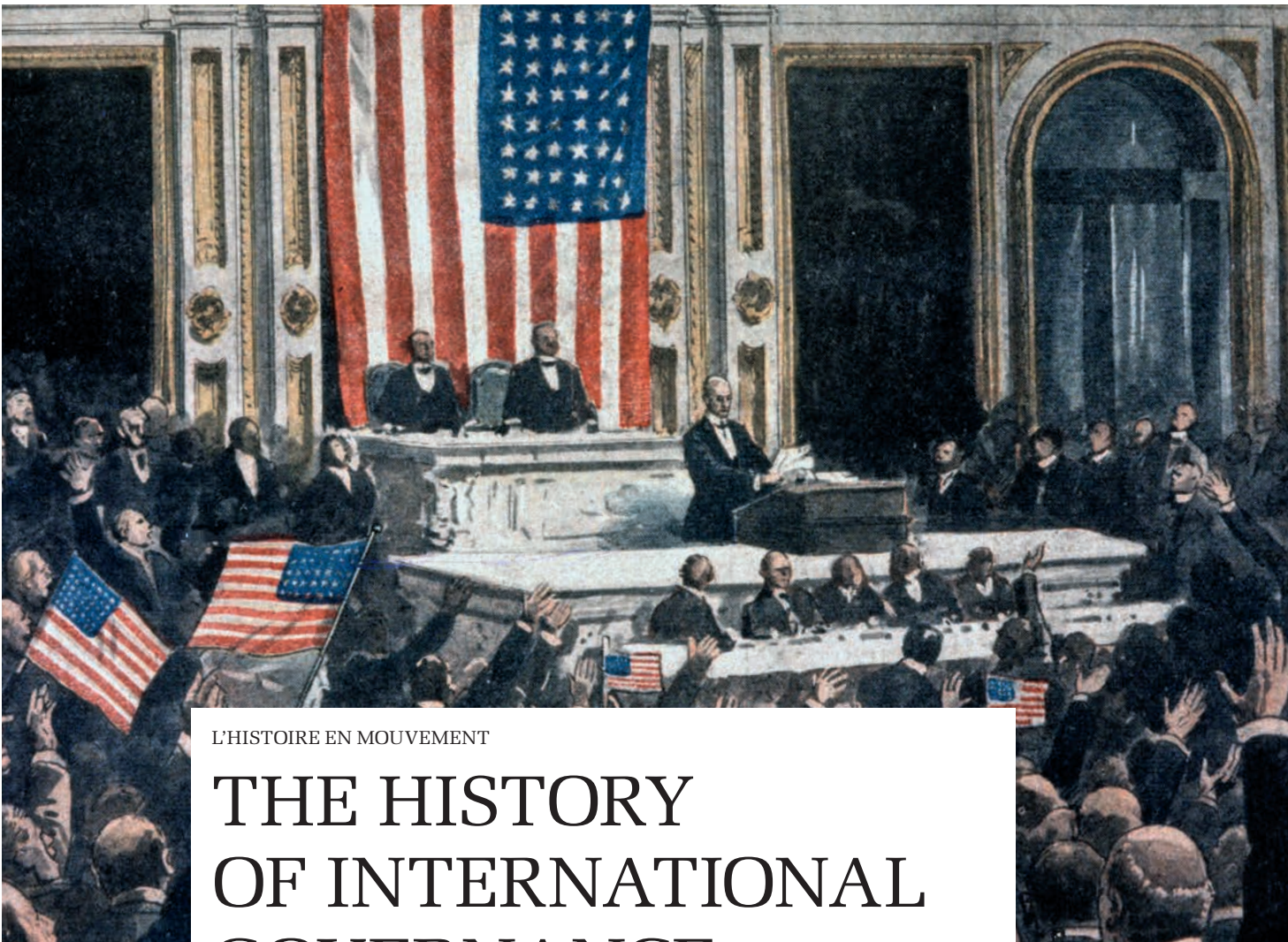
While these efforts spread access to birth control more widely than ever before, controversy soon erupted. A number of programmes were found to have promoted highly unethical and coercive practices, such as testing experimental methods without patients' knowledge, pushing women to use certain contraceptives despite safety concerns, or making state benefits contingent on birth control use. Critics argued that the narrow focus on reducing fertility rates (rather than empowering women) was to blame.

Ultimately, it would take another transnational movement – this time, against population control – to shift the international agenda. Transnational non-governmental organisations like the International Women's Health Coalition and DAWN (Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era), for example, played a critical role in lobbying for change at the

International Conference on Population and Development, held in Cairo in 1994. The conference's programme of action led to a paradigm shift towards "reproductive rights", including the right to safe, accessible and affordable methods of family planning, but also the right to *have* children (through rights to maternal healthcare), and the right to make decisions about reproduction free of coercion and violence. Today, reproductive rights have become a widely recognised international norm.

Understanding the history of birth control in any particular location thus requires awareness of the international context and the transnational nature of these movements. And yet, this cannot come at the expense of attention to the local context. Indeed, combining research in the archives of international and local organisations suggests that at

times the very same foreign grant or state programme could be used in one town to push experimental IUDs on women and in another to create voluntary sex education centres requested by local parents. Whether any individual campaign was coercive or empowering could thus be determined at several levels, influenced by the agendas and ideologies not only of international donors and state officials, but also of the nurses and social workers who did the day-to-day work of birth control campaigns, and even, at times, by patients themselves. We should thus be cautious about giving too much weight to official paradigm shifts in the international community or the changing language of state programmes. Just as "population control" aid could fund a wide range of practices, the "reproductive rights" agenda will also, ultimately, find its meaning on the ground.



L'HISTOIRE EN MOUVEMENT

THE HISTORY OF INTERNATIONAL GOVERNANCE AND SYSTEMS

Jussi M. Hanhimäki

Professor of International History

President Woodrow Wilson announcing to Congress the entry of the United States into World War I. Illustration in *Le Petit Journal*, France, April 1917. THE ART ARCHIVE/Private Collection/CCI

The history of international governance and systems is a field littered with examples of how the weight of history influences the shape of the present. On the one hand, this chequered story shows the efforts of nation states and other actors to create something approaching a stable international order. On the other hand, history reminds us that such efforts – and the international “systems” that emerged as a consequence – have rarely lasted

more than a few generations. Indeed, if we learn anything from history it is the simple fact that nothing lasts forever; systems and modes of governance are in constant flux, new actors emerge while old ones fade away.

Just take the now almost century-old effort to create an international organisation that would be able to regulate the actions of nation states in order to minimise the likelihood of violent conflict. The Geneva-based League of Nations – the first such

attempt – emerged in the immediate aftermath of World War I. It was a response to the cataclysmic collapse of the Eurocentric international system that had been in place since the end of the Napoleonic Wars of the early nineteenth century. Yet, while the League had some early successes in conflict resolution (by settling border disputes in the Balkans and northern Europe) and in humanitarian fields (helping refugees and combatting the slave trade), it ultimately

failed to provide a broadly accepted international governance system. Part of the reason was simple: the League, despite having a sizeable Latin American contingency, remained an organisation dominated by European imperial powers (France and Great Britain) that were wedded to the preservation of their international subsystems (the colonial empires). To be sure, the global economic crisis, the rise of totalitarianism and the absence of the United States from the League further eroded the League’s capabilities.

The creators of the League’s successor organisation, the United Nations (UN), were supposed to learn from the mistakes of their predecessors. The very preamble of the UN Charter made this clear, proclaiming that the UN was “to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind.” While the League had failed to provide what United States President Woodrow Wilson once thought would be “a definite guaranty of peace”, the UN’s member states – by learning past lessons and implementing them into its structure and modus operandi – were “to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours.”

A noble dream that, 70 years later, remains unrealised? That, certainly, is one possible interpretation of the post-1945 effort to create a successful international governance system. Until the late 1980s the Cold War placed strict limits on international cooperation. Together with the rapid decolonisation of European empires, the Cold War conspired to create conditions of

extreme volatility in many parts of the world to which the UN was poorly equipped to respond. Nor did the disappearance of the Cold War dramatically transform the organisation’s – judged by many in the twenty-first century to reflect a bygone age – ability to meet its original goals. Lest it is to undergo a process of substantive

the international system and the fact that – despite the utopian and larger-than-life rhetoric that characterises its Charter – the UN has never been a unitary actor but rather held hostage to both its own institutional imperfections as well as the many diverging goals and interests that its member states embody.¹

“Nothing lasts forever; systems and modes of governance are in constant flux, new actors emerge while old ones fade away.”

reform, the UN is, history seems to advise us, ripe for retirement. Perhaps the real lesson of attempts to create functioning international governance systems is that no such system is possible?

Historians, however, are reluctant to accept such a simplistic negative judgment. For one, they point to the remarkable if often forgotten successes of the UN. It has not been able to eradicate conflict but has provided the means to alleviate its effects (e.g. by helping refugees) and call attention to some of its causes (from economic inequality to cultural misunderstanding). For another, historians emphasise the inherent complexity of

Therein lies, perhaps, the most important reason why studying the history of the idea and practice of international (or global) governance (not just the UN) is particularly relevant in today’s rapidly changing and inherently complex international environment. For while theorising about what works and what does not is undoubtedly important, while designing “templates” or “models” about the roles of “stakeholders” can provide useful guidelines, there is no substitute for the concrete analysis of empirical evidence. And, ultimately, all such evidence – whether related to security, development or human rights – is historical.

¹ Editor’s note: The reader wishing to learn more about the UN’s successes and failures may consult Professor Hanhimäki’s book *The United Nations: A Very Short Introduction* (see p. 39).

ENTANGLEMENTS AND CONNECTIONS: TOWARDS A GLOBAL HISTORY OF THE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT, 1890–1970

Interview with Gareth Austin

Professor of International History
and Nikolay Kamenov

Postdoctoral Fellow, Department of International History

How did different forms of cooperative economic entities come into being around the world? What were the particular articulations of the global cooperative movement and how did they inform cooperative experiments on the ground? The project “Coop Entanglements and Connections: Towards a Global History of the Cooperative Movement, 1890–1970”, funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF) for three years and led by Professor Gareth Austin with the collaboration of Nikolay Kamenov (PhD, ETH Zurich), examines the global circulation of ideas and knowledge concerned with the establishment and running of cooperative bodies.

What are the roots of the cooperative movement?

The Rochdale pioneers set an early example of consumer cooperative (1844), while later in the nineteenth century Friedrich Raiffeisen created the first rural credit cooperatives. Borrowing from various sources, different cooperative models were also established from the 1890s onwards in many independent countries and colonies, while organisations such as

the International Cooperative Alliance (1895) and the Horace Plunkett Foundation (1919) helped the exchange of knowledge between regions. So, the late nineteenth and the twentieth centuries saw the establishment and growth of cooperative credit societies and banks, cooperative production in the agrarian sector and consumer cooperatives worldwide. Colonial and postcolonial governments and non-governmental organisations promoted and supported such entities in many countries, including, for example, Ghana and India. Knowhow was exchanged between countries in a broad cooperative epistemic network, while cooperatives on the ground were also part of commodity chains that spanned the globe.

What is the originality of the scientific and social context of the project?

Despite the pivotal importance of the cooperative movement in processes of social and political transformation worldwide – some 200 million people are employed in cooperatives today and many more are members or use cooperative services daily – its history has been studied overwhelmingly in a

European context, and scarcely from a global perspective. A history of circulation – rather than the diffusion and spread – of ideas and knowledge concerning the establishment and running of cooperatives bridging different regions worldwide remains to be written.

The project takes a single, global analytical plane, and shows an entangled history of economy and knowledge transfer that spanned networks beyond the conventional metro-pole-periphery axis. The study takes a further innovative approach in combining the analysis of such circulation with an examination of commodity chains in which various cooperative structures have been involved.

This project has three concrete objectives. Could you describe them for us?

The project aims, first, to expose some diffusionist fallacies, portraying colonies and the “Third World” as simply the receiving side in the international cooperative movement; second, to examine the social and economic particularities of the cooperative movement in these regions; and, third, to show how experiments, failure and



UNITED KINGDOM, Rochdale: An old-fashioned co-op advert, at the Rochdale Pioneers Museum in Rochdale which is said to be where the cooperative movement was founded. 15 May 2015. NURPHOTO/ Jonathan NICHOLSON

success fed back to a global circuit of cooperative knowledge exchange and promotion.

Studying the history of the circulation of ideas is not simple.

Yes, you're right. We decided to concentrate on a phase that bridges the colonial and postcolonial periods. It focuses on two seemingly distinct cases, one usually associated with cocoa-producing cooperatives and one associated with postindependence five-year plan initiatives, and draws attention to similarities and differences. Thus, not only were both movements initiated by the British colonial administration, but also knowhow and information were exchanged between agricultural experts

involved in the development of the locales as early as 1920. The analysis of such partly South-South, partly colonial connections would be a long-awaited and much-needed contribution to the field of global history, with its defining emphasis on entangled connections and comparisons across world regions. Apart from the academic merit in the recovery and analysis of such connections, however, the study will also contribute to a broader understanding of the historic implications of cooperatives worldwide and illuminate what may be seen as the dialectical relationship between cooperatives and the growth of the global market economy.

The proposed research includes two case studies:

the cooperative movements in Ghana and India. Why did you choose these two specific cases studies?

Against the background of the expansion and growth of global market economy, these case studies will help us recover some of the epistemic networks and commodity chains in and through which cooperatives have appeared throughout the world. Apart from being stages on which cooperatives were established, Ghana and India were also major laboratories of cooperative experimentation and thus sites in which knowledge was produced and fed back into broader imperial, postcolonial and global frameworks of exchange.

■ This project will be developed over three years at the Graduate Institute with inputs from three partners: the Humboldt University of Berlin, the University of Delhi and the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich (ETH Zurich).



L'HISTOIRE EN MOUVEMENT

WHY STUDY INTERNATIONAL HISTORY AT THE GRADUATE INSTITUTE?

ADITYA KIRAN KAKATI (India)

PhD Candidate and Teaching Assistant in International History



International History is a field that was entirely new for me when I joined the Graduate Institute four years ago as an MA student. I have continued to study here as I have continually found the space to explore novel openings and have received great direction and support.

Now in the second year of my PhD, I have been able to pursue a minor in anthropology and sociology of development that has greatly expanded the intellectual landscape I am exposed to. This is a unique opportunity that the Institute

provides and I decided to continue to study here in order to avail myself of this opportunity. This interdisciplinary exposure has allowed me to reflect more strongly on my own work as well as on the discipline of history. My professors have been greatly supportive of my pursuit of multidisciplinary themes during my PhD in order to allow my perspectives to grow and curiosities to be sparked further. Additionally, the right guidance has been provided to channel this exposure productively.

I have also been involved in the department as a teaching assistant; this experience has significantly nurtured my intellectual and pedagogical

capacity. We perhaps combine the right balance between pedagogical instruction and pursuing our own research. The faculty members, apart from being highly distinguished in their own fields, also possess diverse and interesting personality traits. Our engagement with them is also personal and having greater access to them provides us with an environment that extends beyond just academic guidance. Our small and closely knit community, the highly international landscape of students and our relationships provide an ideal milieu in which to broaden our spectrum of thought, history and everything else in between.

JONATHAN MATTHEW SCHMITT (United States of America)

PhD Candidate in International History



As an American historian working on a critical history of the United States, it may at first seem strange that I chose to do my PhD at the Graduate Institute in Geneva. My work, however, focuses on US history embedded in an international context that is only legible with reference to the larger world of which it was and is a part. The Department of

International History at the Graduate Institute is the ideal to place to pursue a project like this.

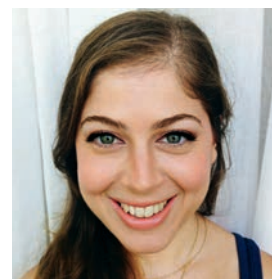
The department provides students with the opportunity and the tools to approach their studies in more complex and innovative ways than do many other graduate history programmes around the world. At the Institute, students are immediately encouraged to engage particular historical questions, as always part of a larger field of questions, and never to isolate the history of a single culture, society or nation from the broader, global historical current.

The department's faculty is unparalleled and the intellectual environment they foster is both challenging

and collegial (a combination one rarely finds). The students here take scholarship very seriously and those that I have had the pleasure to get to know are not only working on fascinating and relevant topics, they are also genuinely committed to the historical discipline. In my experience, the Department of International History at the Graduate Institute is among the vanguard of contemporary historical studies and I count myself very fortunate to be a part of it.

EFRAT GILAD (Israel)

Master Candidate in International History



What I value most about the Graduate Institute is the diversity of students and faculty members. There is no better way to challenge your own premises than in a seminar – or a brainstorming session over coffee – with a group of open-minded peers who come from different countries and speak different languages. This stimulating environment is exactly what I desired when I applied to the Institute.

While I cherish the years I spent at Tel Aviv University, the past year at the Graduate Institute has challenged me more than ever before. Just one year

ago, I was living in Tel Aviv, graduating *cum laude*, holding a research assistant position, and was well on my way to a PhD. Still, I felt limited. I was in need of a major challenge, a completely new perspective in order to deconstruct narratives that were confining me as a historian and as a person. Due to its diversity, the Institute is not confined to any narrative and a critical reflection is almost built directly into this institution. For me, this is priceless.

At the Graduate Institute I found faculty members who know you by name and encourage you to follow your passion. The International History programme is rigorous and the professors are demanding, but they are also very generous with their time and advice.

Today, I am inspired and energised and feel that I have found a home from which I can pursue my academic goals. I am again on my way to a PhD, but the one I always wanted to write, not the one I thought I should write.

Finally, the Institute's location in the heart of international Geneva is ideal. Not only does this promote diversity, but the abundance of international organisations and archives within reach are imperative for a well-grounded, globally conscious historian.



LES ENSEIGNANTS

Nouveaux professeurs

JEAN-FRANÇOIS BAYART (France)

Chaire Yves Oltramare « Religion et politique dans le monde contemporain »
PhD, Institut d'études politiques, Paris

Jean-François Bayart est spécialiste de sociologie historique et comparée du politique. Il est titulaire de la chaire Yves Oltramare « Religion et politique dans le monde contemporain » et est également directeur de la chaire d'Etudes africaines comparées de l'Université Mohammed VI Polytechnique (Rabat) et président du Fonds d'analyse des sociétés politiques et du Réseau européen d'analyse des sociétés politiques.



Chercheur au CNRS de 1976 à 2015, directeur du Centre d'études et de recherches internationales de la Fondation nationale des sciences politiques de 1994 à 2000, fondateur des revues *Politique africaine* (en 1980) et *Critique internationale* (en 1998), ainsi que de la collection « Recherches internationales » aux Editions Karthala (en 1998), membre du comité de rédaction d'*African Affairs* (depuis 1983), il s'est notamment intéressé à la place du fait religieux dans la formation de l'Etat en Afrique et en Asie antérieure (Turquie, Iran), en

proposant une nouvelle problématisation de l'identité, de la culture et de la globalisation. Dans cette perspective, il a en particulier publié *L'Etat en Afrique : la politique du ventre* (Fayard, 1989 et 2006; Polity, 2009), *L'Illusion identitaire* (Fayard, 1996; University of Chicago Press, 2005), *Le Gouvernement du monde : une critique politique de la globalisation* (Fayard, 2004; Polity, 2007), *L'Islam républicain : Ankara, Téhéran, Dakar* (Albin Michel, 2010) et *Les Etudes postcoloniales : un carnaval académique* (Karthala, 2010). Il a également dirigé ou codirigé plusieurs ouvrages, dont *Religion et modernité politique en Afrique noire : Dieu pour tous, chacun pour soi* (Karthala, 1993) et *La Cité culturelle : rendre à Dieu ce qui revient à César* (Karthala, 2015, en collaboration avec Ariane Zambiras). Il a enseigné principalement à Paris, Lausanne, Turin, Genève et Rabat. En France, il a été consultant permanent du Centre d'analyse et de prévision du Ministère des affaires étrangères (1990-2004) et membre de la Commission du Livre blanc sur la défense et la sécurité nationale (2012-2013).

PAOLA GAETA (Italie)

Professeur de droit international
PhD, Institut universitaire européen, Florence

De 1998 à 2007, Paola Gaeta a été successivement professeur assistant, professeur adjoint et professeur de droit international à l'Université de Florence. En 2007, elle est nommée professeur de droit pénal international à l'Université de Genève et directrice du LLM en droit international humanitaire à l'Académie de droit international humanitaire et de droits humains (l'Académie). Paola Gaeta est ensuite engagée à l'Institut en février 2010 en qualité de professeur associé et dirigera l'Académie de 2011 à 2014.



Ses principaux domaines d'expertise portent sur le droit pénal international, le droit international des immunités et les conflits de juridiction en matière pénale.

Paola Gaeta est membre du comité de rédaction du *Journal of International Criminal Justice*. Ses publications récentes incluent *The 1949 Geneva Conventions : A Commentary* (coédité avec Andrew Clapham et Marco Sassòli, voir p. 39), *The Oxford Handbook of International Law in Armed Conflict* (coédité avec Andrew Clapham, Oxford University Press, 2014), la troisième édition mise à jour de *Cassese's International Criminal Law* (avec Antonio Cassese et al., Oxford University Press, 2013), *The UN Genocide Convention : A Commentary* (éd., Oxford University Press, 2009) et *The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court : A Commentary* (coédité avec Antonio Cassese et John R.W.D. Jones, Oxford University Press, 2002).

JORGE E. VIÑUALES (Argentine et Suisse)

Professeur associé de droit international
PhD, Sciences Po, Paris | LLM, Harvard University



Jorge E. Viñuales est aussi professeur à l'Université de Cambridge, où il occupe la chaire Harold Samuel of Law and Environmental Policy et dirige le Cambridge Centre for Environment, Energy and Natural Resource Governance (C-EENRG). Auparavant, il occupait la chaire Pictet de droit international de l'environnement à l'Institut.

Spécialiste du droit international public, notamment dans les domaines de l'environnement, des investissements, de l'arbitrage et de l'énergie, il a publié de nombreux ouvrages sur ces questions, dont récemment *The Rio Declaration on Environment*

and Development : A Commentary (voir p. 41), *International Environmental Law* (Cambridge University Press, 2015, avec Pierre-Marie Dupuy), *The Foundations of International Investment Law* (Oxford University Press, 2014, coédité avec Zachary Douglas et Joost Pauwelyn) et *Foreign Investment and the Environment in International Law* (Cambridge University Press, 2012, réédition 2015). Au bénéfice d'une grande expérience de praticien, il conseille des entreprises, des gouvernements, des organisations internationales et non gouvernementales en matière de droit international.

Nouveaux professeurs

SHAILA SESHIA GALVIN (Canada et Royaume-Uni)
Professeur assistant d'anthropologie et sociologie du développement
PhD, Université Yale

Titulaire d'un doctorat en anthropologie et environnement de l'Université Yale, Shaila Seshia Galvin a été *Postdoctoral Fellow* de 2013 à 2015 au



Centre d'études de l'environnement du département d'anthropologie et sociologie du développement du Williams College (EU). Elle a enseigné dans ces deux universités et a mené des activités de conseil auprès de différentes organisations spécialisées dans la nourriture et l'agriculture. Ses recherches se concentrent plus particulièrement sur le changement agricole.

MELANIE KOLBE (Allemagne)
Professeur assistant de relations internationales/science politique
PhD, Université de Géorgie, EU

Après un bachelors à l'Université de Rostock en Allemagne, Melanie



Kolbe a obtenu un master et un doctorat en science politique et affaires internationales à l'Université de Géorgie (EU). Elle a enseigné plusieurs années dans cette université et s'est spécialisée plus particulièrement sur les lois et les politiques de l'immigration et des migrations, les réfugiés et les diasporas, la société civile et les mouvements sociaux.

AMALIA RIBI FORCLAZ (Suisse)
Professeur assistant d'histoire internationale
PhD, Lincoln College, Université d'Oxford



Après avoir obtenu un doctorat en histoire moderne au Lincoln College de l'Université d'Oxford, Amalia Ribi Forclaz a passé trois années à l'Institut en tant qu'*Ambizione Research Fellow* avant d'être nommée professeur assistant. Ses domaines d'expertise portent sur l'internationalisme aux XIX^e et XX^e siècles, l'histoire globale de l'agriculture et du développement rural et l'histoire

de l'esclavage et son abolition, thème de sa monographie parue cette année chez Oxford University Press: *Humanitarian Imperialism: The Politics of Anti-Slavery Activism, 1880-1940*.

ANNE SAAB (Hollande et Liban)
Professeur assistant de droit international
PhD, London School of Economics (LSE)



Anne Saab est titulaire d'un doctorat en droit international de la London School of Economics (LSE) et d'un LLM en droit international public du King's College London. Elle a enseigné et mené des activités de recherche à la LSE, à l'Université de

Leyde et à l'Université d'Amsterdam. Ses domaines d'expertise portent sur le droit international public, le changement climatique et l'agriculture.

Bruno Arcidiacono

Hommage à l'historien

Àu milieu des années 1990, Bruno Arcidiacono interrompait ses séminaires après quarante-cinq minutes, le temps de « respirer une cigarette », comme il aimait le dire à ses étudiants. Frapper à la porte de son bureau et l'ouvrir signifiait pénétrer dans un brouillard dense de Gitanes sans filtre. Le paquet bleu n'était jamais loin de son agenda et d'un stylo, toujours le même. Un jour, Bruno décida d'arrêter et il ne fuma plus une seule Gitane.

Bruno Arcidiacono, l'historien, terminait une recherche et des enseignements pour en commencer d'autres sur des sujets différents : les occupations militaires alliées après la défaite de l'Axe, les origines de la Guerre froide, les questions d'Orient, la Première Guerre mondiale, les systèmes internationaux, les séminaires interdisciplinaires avec Peter Haggenmacher, ou encore l'histoire du droit international et de la paix.

Historien créatif et cartésien, sagace et méticuleux, pointu et encyclopédique ainsi que lecteur avide, il enrichissait ses séminaires qui, avec le temps, s'amélioraient comme le bon vin. Un séminaire sur l'histoire de l'Europe au XIX^e siècle passait, avec une clarté cristalline, des systèmes bismarckiens à un triptyque de leçons sur l'Europe fin de siècle. Il y avait de la place pour le Cercle de Vienne, Sigmund Freud et Joseph Roth, Stefan Zweig, Thomas Mann et Pirandello, la décadence, les nationalismes et les premiers camps de concentration en Afrique du Sud. Ceux qui l'ont eu comme enseignant ont appris que la complexité gratuite cache la présomption et la superficialité, que l'historien se doit d'être simple, accessible, et qu'il doit pouvoir être compris par le non-spécialiste. Bruno Arcidiacono, écrivait un collègue en le saluant, représente « le professionnalisme, la civilité, l'intégrité et l'excellence du travail académique ».

Buon vento, maestro !

Davide Rodogno

Professeur et responsable du département d'histoire internationale



Remerciements au directeur des études

Par-delà son œuvre scientifique, Bruno Arcidiacono a joué un rôle de premier plan dans la vie de l'Institut, notamment durant la dernière décennie. En qualité de directeur du doctorat, puis de directeur des études, il a assumé une responsabilité qui, dans un établissement postgrade, est capitale.

L'accompagnement du service des étudiants, l'application des règlements et directives, la gestion des recours et des oppositions d'étudiants, l'ajustement des procédures, tout cela prend du temps et met aux prises avec des difficultés sans cesse renouvelées. En même temps, tout cela garantit le fonctionnement d'une institution qui se veut fidèle à un standard élevé d'excellence.

Cette tâche centrale, Bruno Arcidiacono l'a effectuée avec la rectitude et la rigueur qui marquent par ailleurs ses travaux d'historien. Précis, ferme, fiable, maniant un humour teinté d'autodérision, il s'est acquis le respect de ses collègues qui reconnaissent la qualité de son travail et la force de son dévouement à la chose publique – traits essentiels de cette citoyenneté qui rend les institutions pérennes et mérite toute notre reconnaissance.

Philippe Burrin

Directeur de l'Institut

■ Cinq autres professeurs, dont quatre femmes, rejoindront l'Institut au semestre de printemps ou en automne 2016.

Nicolas Michel



Professeur associé de droit international à l'Institut depuis 2008 et professeur ordinaire à la Faculté de droit de l'Université de Genève, Nicolas Michel a pris sa retraite cet été. A cette occasion, le Département fédéral des affaires étrangères (DFAE), l'Université de Fribourg, l'Université de Genève, l'Institut et l'Académie de droit international humanitaire et de droits humains ont joint leurs forces pour rendre au professeur Michel l'hommage qu'il méritait, à l'issue de cette phase de sa carrière exclusivement consacrée à l'enseignement. Auparavant, le professeur Michel avait, après avoir enseigné à l'Université de Fribourg, son *alma mater*, exercé des fonctions prestigieuses : directeur de la Direction du droit international public du DFAE (de 1998 à 2003), puis secrétaire général adjoint aux affaires juridiques des Nations Unies et conseiller juridique de l'Organisation (de 2004 à 2008)¹.

Le colloque s'est tenu dans les locaux de l'Université de Genève le 29 juin 2015. Les débats se sont déroulés en quatre sessions. La première session a traité de l'évolution du droit des Nations Unies et de l'évolution du rôle des traités dans le droit international. La deuxième session était consacrée à la responsabilité de protéger. La troisième session a abordé les droits culturels dans une approche interdisciplinaire. Enfin, la quatrième session a porté sur la « nouvelle culture de la responsabilité pénale », expression chère à Nicolas Michel, promue par la justice pénale internationale.

Le colloque a mis en lumière l'importance des apports du professeur Michel à l'essor du droit international, ainsi que son souci constant de mettre en place les conditions juridiques favorisant le bien-être des individus et des populations.

Parmi les récentes publications du professeur Michel, il faut retenir en particulier le chapitre intitulé « Transitional Justice », coécrit avec Katherine Del Mar et paru dans *The Oxford Handbook of International Law in Armed Conflict* (2014). Un témoignage de l'étroite collaboration entre Nicolas Michel et l'ancien secrétaire général des Nations Unies Kofi Annan peut également être lu dans l'interview du second par le premier : « Two Cases in Perspective: Boundary Delimitation in the Bakassi Peninsula and Criminal Accountability », parue en 2013 dans *Diplomatic and Judicial Means of Dispute Settlement* (Martinus Nijhoff Publishers).

Robert Roth

Directeur de l'Académie de droit international humanitaire et de droits humains

¹ Le professeur Michel retourne à l'ONU. Il dirigera en effet le groupe de travail sur les questions politiques et juridiques dans le cadre de l'initiative de l'envoyé spécial de l'ONU sur la Syrie, Staffan de Mistura.

La diversité linguistique est une richesse

Entretien avec Bouna Mbaye

Étudiant francophone en 2^e année de master en relations internationales/science politique



Pourquoi créer cette amicale ?

Le bilinguisme à l'Institut est une question sensible qui resurgit régulièrement à l'occasion de débats qui portent le plus souvent sur la place du français. L'amicale se propose de travailler de concert avec la direction, les étudiants et le corps professoral afin de jeter les bases d'une politique linguistique fondée sur les principes d'équité et d'efficacité et permettant de concilier la poursuite de l'internationalisation de l'Institut avec son identité bilingue. Pour reprendre une métaphore que j'emprunte à Philippe Van Parijs, l'AMEF, à travers des propositions concrètes et des activités, s'attache à « adoucir », voire à surmonter le dilemme suivant : comment l'Institut peut-il préserver son cœur (son attractivité internationale, sa survie économique) sans perdre son âme (bilingue) ?

Quelles actions avez-vous déjà menées ?

Les propositions de l'amicale ont été consignées dans un rapport intitulé « Le bilinguisme d'hier à demain : plaidoyer pour la promotion de la diversité linguistique à l'IHEID ». Nous souhaitons également proposer des activités au sein et en dehors de l'Institut afin de renforcer l'environnement bilingue français/anglais et de permettre aux étudiants et enseignants qui le désirent d'améliorer leurs connaissances linguistiques, sans toutefois perdre de vue que l'Institut n'est pas une école de langues.

Vous avez créé avec d'autres étudiants l'Amicale des étudiants francophones (AMEF) afin de cultiver la diversité linguistique à l'Institut. Votre objectif est-il de « défendre » le français ?

Ces vingt dernières années, nous avons assisté, notamment en France, à la profusion d'associations ayant pour but de « défendre » le français contre « l'invasion » de l'anglais. Fidèle à cet esprit chevaleresque, nous aurions pu créer, à l'Institut, un front étudiant de défense de la langue française dont les membres se seraient réunis périodiquement dans un quartier général virtuel ou réel pour préparer, dans la plus grande discrétion, leurs assauts contre l'anglais. J'ironise à dessein sur ces postures aussi vaines que belliqueuses et précise d'emblée que l'amicale ne se propose pas de « défendre » le français en raison de ses vertus intrinsèques ou de sa supériorité supposée à l'anglais et aux autres langues, ou encore par nostalgie pour sa gloire passée. Cependant, l'adoption du « tout à l'anglais », que d'aucuns considèrent comme la seule politique linguistique souhaitable, possible ou « réaliste » pour toute institution qui, comme l'Institut, a une vocation internationale, nous paraît mener à des impasses tout aussi regrettables.



LES ÉTUDIANTS

A Letter of Motivation

Why I Want to Study at the Graduate Institute

Kabul, Afghanistan

I believe that everyone's journey must start out with a goal. My goal is to be a positive force for change and for the promotion of girls' and women's rights in my country, Afghanistan. My journey has already taken me through the refugee camps of Pakistan to resettlement in Afghanistan and to completing my Bachelor of Law in Kabul, and I hope it will also bring me to participate in the Graduate Institute's Master in International Affairs.



My name is Nigina Abdul Moqim Qaumi. I completed my Bachelor of Law and Political Science at Kardan University, Kabul, in May 2014. My educational journey has been difficult, with my family and me facing war and displacement as refugees and returnees. Nonetheless, my studies have always been my motivation in these hard times and the sometimes rough and hostile circumstances have only pushed me to do better.

As the Taliban entered Kabul in 1996, I fled with my family to Pakistan. As a refugee, this was a time in my life when I was influenced by insecurity but I also realised that my best chance was to study for a positive change. I believe this was the only way to empower myself, and to prepare the foundations for a better future where I would be able to support my family and my country. Even as my parents encouraged my studies and supported me by complementing the basic curriculum taught in the camps, I realised that the quality of education offered in the camps would not be sufficient. Thus, during my time in Pakistan, I supported other displaced adolescents, serving as an

English teacher for the less advanced students of the Esmat High School, Peshawar, in 2006, and as a physics teacher for remedial classes for my former classmates at Aisha-e-Durrani High School, Karachi, in 2004.

In 2007, we were able to return to Kabul, where I entered university. Choosing to study Law and Political Science allowed me to gain a wider understanding of current issues in the region, to use, identify and evaluate the concepts, theories and methodologies for legal research and critical analysis, and to apply these concepts to the promotion of justice. In parallel to my studies, I supported other refugees who were trying to resume their education, as Afghan Youth Ambassador of the Refuge Education Trust (RET), an international NGO.

I am aware that studying at the Graduate Institute is an ambitious and demanding programme, but I am looking forward to this challenge. In turn, I will bring a unique perspective: that of an Afghan woman, refugee and returnee striving for better education and for the development of her country, and thus prove to be an asset to the Graduate Institute and make a meaningful contribution.

NIGINA ABDUL MOQIM QAUMI

■ Ms Moqim Qaumi was admitted to the Master in International Affairs (2015–2017).

LES ÉTUDIANTS

Reflections on Our Experience at the Institute

LUDVÍK EGER (Czech Republic)
Master in International Affairs

When I started my studies at the Graduate Institute, the Maison de la Paix had just opened and I watched the Institute grow before my eyes. The new era has certainly brought more than a handful of experience to everyone.

The experience that I value the most is connected to one of my earliest memories in Geneva. Following a morning spent learning French, several



students met for a picnic. At one point I realised that I was surrounded by people from every continent. Many of them became my friends and we have often joked that if anyone took a picture of us together, it could be used as a stock photo since we indeed represented the diversity at the Graduate Institute. Yet in all seriousness it is the people at the Graduate Institute, the students and the faculty, who have really enhanced my academic and personal experience. After all, it was the administration who directed me to the Fondation Zdenek et Michaela Bakala, which enabled me to come to Geneva in the first place.

Another positive experience has been the successful establishment of the Junior Diplomat Initiative by the students. Its reception by both the student body and the administration has made the work truly enriching.

Lastly, the benefits of the practical orientation of the Master in International Affairs programme cannot be overstated. From the opportunity to spend a semester in South America to an internship as a part of the curriculum, or scrutinising a recently passed United Nations Security Council resolution during the first ten minutes of an international law class, such experiences confirm the unique character of the programme.

At the end of my time at the Graduate Institute, I am impatient to make full use of the knowledge and experience I have gained. I am also looking forward to seeing the Graduate Institute grow further in terms of quality and the opportunities that it offers.

KUJTESË BEJTULLAHU-MICHALOPOULOS
(Kosovo)
PhD in International Relations/Political Science

A doctorate can be an enriching, laborious pursuit. Mine resembled a journey. Not the kind that moves you promptly to an expected end but the kind that changes your expectations.

While obtaining a doctorate is seemingly a solo act, encounters with others' ideas, struggles and stories stimulated my thinking best. I am



beholden to a number of Graduate Institute peers, students and faculty who engaged with me as their colleague, student, teaching assistant or lecturer in a way where we could grow with each other's interests.

At times, it is encountering the inconspicuous or the bygone that moves us to think harder. For me, this transpired while researching eighteenth century revolutions (American,

French, Haitian) whose political legacy we still weigh. Exploring this past with support from the Tokyo Foundation, I came to regard history differently: not as a book one leafs through to correct past mistakes or chart a straighter future but an appreciation of history as it enters contemporaneity. We are born into societies constituted, customs laid, problems drawn, stories reiterated... thrown into different worlds whose pasts condition and enable us but rarely in a way that allows for the recognition of each other's contemporaneity. Historical mindfulness can help remember such denial of presence.

As engaging as a doctorate can be, there is one thing — privilege — that hovers awkwardly in a prosperous and beautiful place like Geneva. An experience like this is perhaps only possible for those who chance upon the right circumstances. The privilege that exists here I cannot regard as something one ascends to, descends from or defends unreservedly. Rather, it is something to reconcile with its finiteness so we may see what is but cannot surface amidst the weight of voices already recognised.



L'ENSEIGNEMENT

Teaching at the Graduate Institute Challenges and Rewards

Shalini Randeria

Professor of Anthropology and Sociology of Development and Director of Research

Having joined the Graduate Institute relatively recently, in autumn 2012, my experience teaching here is rather limited. I have so far primarily taught courses at the doctoral level. In some ways, the contrast with the undergraduate introductory classes and advanced courses that I had been teaching at the University of Zurich for over a decade prior to my relocation to Geneva could not have been greater. For one, the medium of instruction in my classes is now English, not German. For another, small-sized seminars with the opportunity for intensive discussions in the classroom and close contact outside of it have replaced the large, anonymous lectures I gave earlier.

Not only was my teaching load at the University of Zurich much heavier, but I now teach a group of more mature students from all over the world instead of a cohort of young Swiss secondary school graduates. I greatly enjoyed teaching undergraduates in social anthropology then, just as I now profit from my interactions with doctoral students from the Department of Anthropology and Sociology of Development (ANSO) as well as those from other departments whom I co-supervise, or those who take my doctoral classes or simply drop into my office for consultation and advice. What

I do miss, however, is the enriching experience of co-teaching advanced courses with my post-docs in Zurich as they were often better abreast of the literature. The students benefitted from the pedagogical experience I brought to the class, including the lively and often controversial debates that ensued between the post-docs and me.

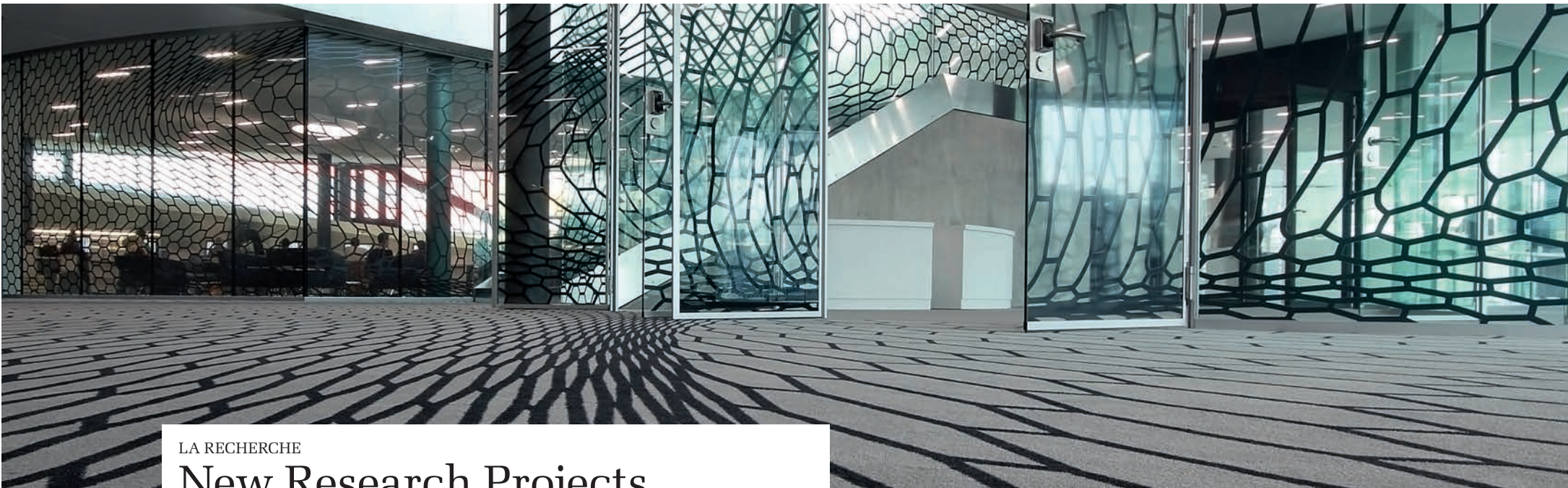
Teaching in Geneva has been rewarding but challenging. One of the difficulties I face is that of setting common standards for students from a variety of national, institutional, disciplinary and linguistic backgrounds. Trying to establish a common theoretical and methodological ground for students trained in different social anthropology, sociology and development studies traditions is not always easy either. The diversity of regional knowledge and professional competence they bring to the classroom has proved to be an asset as it allows me to draw on a wide variety of experiences. What remains a challenge is to design courses to meet very different expectations. Many students complain of the heavy workload while working part-time to support themselves. Not wishing to pursue an academic career, they are interested in learning more applied skills rather than acquiring a strong theoretical grounding or in

broadening their intellectual horizons. I often find myself recalibrating some sessions of a course to suit their specific interests. My courses aim to prepare students for independent research by teaching them to formulate cutting-edge questions, to design projects using a variety of methods, and to master ethnography as a method and as a form of writing so that they can learn various ways to generate empirical material and link it with different theoretical approaches. One pedagogical challenge is to stimulate intellectual curiosity and get students to engage critically with literature outside their own narrow regional and thematic interests. Teaching students to write elegant English prose that is free of jargon also remains an important if thankless task.

Three other issues merit mention. Integrating students of history, law and occasionally also economics, who have chosen to enrol for an ANSO minor, into a disciplinary doctoral programme has been an interesting challenge. It has fostered interdisciplinary debate in class but has also meant providing extra support for each student in consultation with the respective PhD supervisor. Similarly, the successful integration of the occasional older student with a decade or so of professional experience in international or non-governmental organisations has been useful to the class and the ANSO programme as a whole. But here too it is necessary to put together an additional reading list tailored to individual students in order to address the

lacunas; the progress of the student has to be monitored and mentoring provided until they are confident of integrating different disciplinary perspectives into their own research or master the return to an academic environment after a break of some years.

Many doctoral students also require regular supervision during their long spells of field research in faraway places, where they often struggle with ethical dilemmas, practical hurdles of access, or are caught in politically fraught situations without local support networks. Irrespective of how well one tries to prepare students for the practicalities and ethical issues of participant observation, it is the serendipity and surprises of ethnographic fieldwork that make it invaluable. Skype and email allow for quick communication with my supervisees while they are away in the field. More than three decades ago, as I left for my first spell of field research, I was told: "Do feel free to write every few months, but solve all your problems on your own. It will take at least three months before you receive a reply to your letter." The advice I received then is relevant for my students today too: ethnographic research is fun, so be patient in the "field"; wait for events to unfold and take the time to build relationships that endure, as you will go back often; and be willing to drink innumerable cups of tea, coffee or alcohol, depending on the tastes of your interlocutors.



LA RECHERCHE

New Research Projects

GLOBAL VALUE CHAINS AND FIRM PERFORMANCE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

→ Supervised by **RICHARD BALDWIN**
Professor of International Economics

The flows of goods, people, ideas, investment, training and knowhow that used to happen in developed-nation factories are now part of international commerce. Instead of building full domestic supply chains before becoming internationally competitive, Global Value Chains (GVCs) allow nations to join existing supply chains.

A key issue for policymakers is how to craft national policies and international agreements to ensure GVCs help developing nations to develop. We are now seeing empirical research into this question based on new data, with some results showing a positive correlation between GVC participation and industrialisation.

This project will investigate the impact of GVC participation on company performance, and how ICT usage affects participation. This could help inform national policymaking in developing nations. Links between GVC participation and company performance are complex, but any interactions found will help us understand how to make GVCs work for development.

■ This project is funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION AND ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS: EMPLOYMENT, FIRMS' LOCATION AND TECHNOLOGY ADOPTION

→ Supervised by **TIMOTHY SWANSON** and **RICHARD BALDWIN**, Professors of International Economics

The COP21 negotiations on climate change, to be held in Paris this December, will hopefully lead to a commitment from many countries to significantly reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. The economic cost linked to emission reductions could penalise countries planning a strong reduction, and thus cause a rebalancing of international economic competitiveness. These economic impacts present a major obstacle to achieving a global agreement on climate.

This new research project aims to better understand the impact of environmental policies on economic competitiveness. The project will analyse the cases of two countries in particular, China and the USA, as they are of major importance for the future of emissions of greenhouse gases. In the case of China, the project will examine how environmental policies, introduced by regional governments, affect the competitiveness of Chinese firms in terms of productivity, employment and exports. In the case of the USA, the research question will focus on the adoption of new technologies under an emission tradable scheme. The project will also look at how specific sectors, such as the automobile industry, may be affected by environmental regulations.

The project will result in a number of environmental policy recommendations that will be shared with field researchers, policymakers and economic actors throughout Switzerland and the EU.

■ This project is funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation

ELITE IDEOLOGICAL CONSENSUS REGARDING NATIONAL SECURITY ISSUES: A CROSS-NATIONAL, OVER-TIME STUDY USING A NEW METHODOLOGY

→ Supervised by **DAVID SYLVAN**
Professor of International Relations/Political Science

Since the events of 9/11, first the United States, then other democracies, have increased resources devoted to intelligence, adopted expanded surveillance techniques, and shown a greater willingness to use military force. To a considerable degree, these various measures have not been seriously contested by most political elites, which raises important questions about democracy and civil liberties.

Arguably, the post-9/11 developments date back to the early days of the Cold War. To see whether there are in fact long-term trends by which democracies have tended to transform into what Harold Lasswell called "garrison states" is the focus of this three-year research project. It uses ideological consensus in parliamentary debates, over 60 years and in 8 countries, as a kind of measuring stick to assess whether the garrison state is really our collective future.

■ This project is funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation

FEMINIST ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL AND SOLIDARITY ECONOMY PRACTICES: VIEWS FROM LATIN AMERICA AND INDIA

→ Supervised by **CHRISTINE VERSCHUUR**
Senior Lecturer in Anthropology and Sociology of Development, Director of the Gender and Development Programme, affiliated to the Programme on Gender and Global Change

Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) initiatives are receiving growing attention from scholars and public authorities alike. However, this interest remains gender blind despite the major role of women and the fact that SSE is highly gendered.

This two-year research project aims to address, from a feminist perspective, these gaps in analysis and policies. It will explore the practices, and gender and power relations, in the area of social reproduction within the SSE, in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil and India. It will also investigate how SSE practices can contribute to the renewal of public action and policies in the field of production and social reproduction.

The project is coordinated by Christine Verschuur, with Filipe Calvão, from the Graduate Institute's Department of Anthropology and Sociology of Development and conducted in collaboration with the UN Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD), the Institut de recherche pour le développement (IRD-CESSMA, Paris), as well as with organisations and universities based in Latin America and India.

■ This project is funded by the Swiss Network for International Studies (SNIS)



The Inclusive Peace and Transition Initiative (IPTI)

What is IPTI?

IPTI is the Graduate Institute's new centre of excellence for advice, knowledge transfer and research on peace negotiations and political transition processes. Its aim is to contribute to making peace and political transition processes more inclusive and thus more sustainable. What distinguishes IPTI from other centres and programmes at the Graduate Institute is its explicit focus on research-to-policy transfer: IPTI supports the local and international peacebuilding community in employing evidence-based research knowledge. This knowledge is drawn from a collection of comparative research projects¹ that have been conducted for nearly a decade at the Graduate Institute's Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding (CCDP) under the lead of Dr Thania Paffenholz. IPTI is located in the Maison de la Paix and funded by a consortium of public and private donors.

Why has IPTI been set up?

Inclusive peace processes are more and more replacing the traditional exclusive peace deals negotiated solely between two or more armed actors. The CCDP's research has shown that inclusive processes increase the likelihood of agreements being signed and implemented under a set

The Institute congratulates Dr Thania Paffenholz on her receipt of the prestigious Wihuri International Prize for Research



furthering the cause of human progress. The prize has been given to Dr Paffenholz in recognition of the outstanding contribution to society of her research on inclusion and participation in peace and transition processes over more than 10 years.

This EUR 150,000 prize was awarded on 9 October in Helsinki

by the Finnish Wihuri Foundation for International Prizes.

→ www.inclusivepeace.org

of conditions that allows included actors to exercise influence. The research also provides detailed information on what works and what does not work when it comes to sustaining processes; and what roles civil society and women's groups, but also mediators and donors, can take up in order to have an impact. There is an enormous interest in the policy and practitioner community to make use of this research. IPTI has been set up to serve this interest.

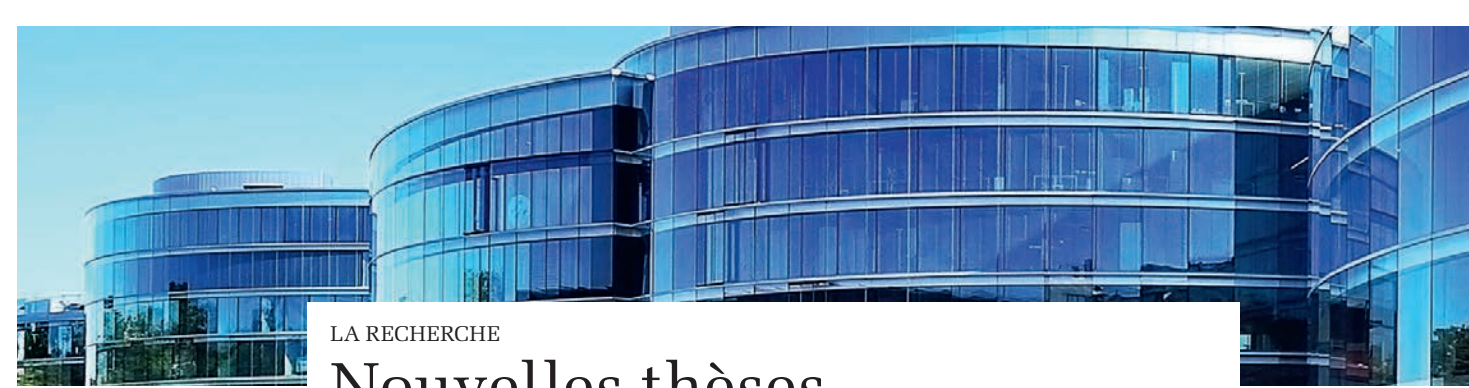
How does IPTI go about research-to-policy transfer?

IPTI provides advice to conflict parties, governments, NGOs, and international organisations working in ongoing peace, transition and political reform processes; it works with a core team in Geneva and an international expert network. IPTI also gives inputs into policy development processes like UN reviews or resolutions; it develops training modules in cooperation with established training institutions and runs an online resource centre in the format of a web portal in different languages. IPTI works closely with the CCDP, the Programme on Gender and Global Change, the Small Arms Survey and the Geneva Peacebuilding Platform.

A Practical Example of IPTI's Work

“Most of the country processes we are involved in are confidential; hence let me illustrate IPTI's working modalities with a short example from the policy pillar. After we held a workshop with women's organisations to present our research findings from our 40-case study on women in peace and transition processes, UN Women asked us to write a substantial study for the High Level Review of Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. This report has been used to write the Global Study on UNSC Resolution 1325, and also informs a new UN resolution. It has also led to many requests by practitioner organisations to provide advice as to how to strengthen women's groups in conflict areas.”

¹ For a summary of results and publications of the “Broadening Participation in Track One Peace Negotiations” project, see <http://graduateinstitute.ch/home/research/centresandprogrammes/ccdp/ccdp-research/clusters-and-projects-1/participatory-peace-processes-an/broadening-participation-in-trac.html>. For the Civil Society and Peacebuilding project, see <http://graduateinstitute.ch/home/research/centresandprogrammes/ccdp/ccdp-research/clusters-and-projects-1/civil-society-and-peacebuilding.html>.



LA RECHERCHE

Nouvelles thèses

Thèses soutenues du 1^{er} janvier au 30 juin 2015

ANTHONY BORIS BOANADA FUCHS (France, Autriche)

→ Housing Governance : A Process-Oriented, Resource-Centered, Actor-Network Approach to Housing Provision Systems in Ahmedabad

Directrice : Isabelle MILBERT

VANESSA BOANADA FUCHS (Brésil, Italie)

→ Breaking the Walls Down : The Practice of Prior, Free, and Informed Consultation between Colonial Designs and a New Environmental Governance Framework (The Belo Monte Case)

Directeur : Marc HUFTY

SIMONE CARBONI (Italie)

→ Ecole et politiques territoriales au Burkina Faso : inachèvement institutionnel et configurations de délivrance des services d'éducation primaire dans la commune de Boromo (province des Balé)

Directeur : Jean-Pierre JACOB

JUDITH DINA-MARIA FUHRMANN (Allemagne)

→ Health Equity, Health Insurance and Public-Private Cooperation

Codirecteurs : Isabelle MILBERT et Nick DRAGER

JACLIN GRANICK (Etats-Unis)

→ Humanitarian Responses to Jewish Suffering Abroad by American Jewish Organizations, 1914–1929

Directeur : Davide RODOGNO

Codirecteur : Pierre-Yves SAUNIER

HAMEEDULLAH JAMALI (Pakistan)

→ Framing Climate Change Adaptation : From International Discourse to Local Realities; A Case Study from Pakistan

Directeur : Marc HUFTY

HAN-WEI LIU (Taiwan)

→ Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Standards and World Trade : Understanding and Managing Global Frictions

Directeur : Joost PAUWELYN

DINA MAHMOUD SABRY (Egypte)

→ Internationalization, Domestic Politics and the “Myth of Liberalization” : The Domestic Politics of Egypt's Trade Policy in Response to the Global Harmonization of Trade Rules under the WTO (1986–2010)

Directeur : Gilles CARBONNIER

MATTEO MORGANDI (Italie)

→ Societal Values and Individual Choice : Essays in Welfare and Labor Economics of Arab Countries

Directeur : Jean-Louis ARCAND

MICHAL PASERMAN SHPINER (Israël)

→ Three Essays on Institutions and the Cost of Foreign Capital of Emerging Markets

Directeur : Ugo PANIZZA

CHIARA RAVETTI (Italie)

→ Essays in Natural Resources, Development and Trade

Directeur : Timothy SWANSON

VALENTINA ROLLO (Italie)

→ Three Determinants of Economic Development : Market Access, Pricing-to-Market, and Inclusive Innovation

Directeur : Richard BALDWIN

GÉRALDINE RUIZ (France)

→ Les droits de la personne réfugiée au sein de l'Union européenne : complémentarité et synergie des régimes en droit universel et européen

Directeur : Vincent CHETAIL

MORGAN SCOVILLE-SIMONDS (Etats-Unis)

→ Adaptation-as-Development : “Socializing” and “Depoliticizing” Climate Change Adaptation from the International to the Local Level

Directeur : Marc HUFTY

IVONA IULIANA TRUSCAN (Roumanie)

→ The Notion of Vulnerable Groups in International Human Rights Law

Directeur : Vincent CHETAIL



LA RECHERCHE

Nouvelles parutions

LATEST INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY SPECIAL ISSUE

LARGE-SCALE LAND ACQUISITIONS FOCUS ON SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Edited by Christophe **Gironde**, Christophe **Golay**, and Peter **Messerli**

The crisis that hit the financial, energy and food sectors in the mid-2000s has triggered a new wave of transnational large-scale land

acquisitions (LSLAs) in several of the least developed countries. Foreign and domestic investors from the private and public sectors have acquired ownership rights and long-term leases over large portions of land, thereby profoundly changing land use and the livelihoods of former occupants. To better understand LSLAs, also often called “land grabbing”, *International Development Policy*

invited three guest editors to lead a thematic issue on this phenomenon.

The book presents four major innovative features. Firstly, it provides a rich perspective from a broad range of disciplines, in a coherent framework including history, sociology, economics, geography and law, alongside

significant expertise in agrarian and development studies. Secondly, it strikes a balance between theoretical reflections and detailed analysis of actual practice and field reality, looking at global actors and the role of political and economic elites at national and local levels. Thirdly, it presents the first major collection of articles with a focus on Southeast Asia, a region that has attracted relatively little LSLA-related attention, looking at actual processes and practices of land acquisitions and agrarian change in Cambodia, Laos, Indonesia and the Philippines. Finally, this thematic issue stands out by analysing the impact of land acquisition and agrarian change from a human rights perspective, with several contributions examining LSLA dynamics through human rights instruments and frameworks.

A series of chapters draw on the three editors’ research project “Large-Scale Land Acquisitions in Southeast Asia”, funded by the Swiss Network for International Studies (SNIS). Authors were also invited to offer other historical and

global perspectives as well as detailed case studies, providing the views of public and private investors as well as of multilateral organisations.

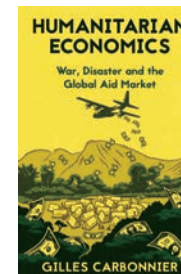
The book is organised in three parts. Part 1 provides a historical perspective on contemporary LSLAs, situating this phenomenon within global agro-food dynamics and land policies. Part 2 discusses a rich collection of case studies from Southeast Asia. Part 3 examines critical questions on the influence and relevance of human rights instruments.

This new issue thus sheds light on a phenomenon that lies between development and agrarian policies and that involves complex social, economic, political and environmental dynamics affecting people’s livelihoods, food security and social dynamics in many parts of the developing world.

To read online and to order paperback copy:
→ poldev.revues.org/2015



International Development Policy, Vol 6, no. 1.
Boston: Brill; Geneva: The Graduate Institute.
2015.



London: Hurst, 2015;
New York: Oxford
University Press.
March 2016. 224 p.

HUMANITARIAN ECONOMICS WAR, DISASTER AND THE GLOBAL AID MARKET

Gilles **Carbonnier**

While the booming humanitarian sector faces daunting challenges, humanitarian economics emerges as a new field of study and practice, one that encompasses the economics and political economy of war, disaster, terrorism and humanitarianism.

Professor Carbonnier’s book is the first to present humanitarian economics to a wide readership, defining its parameters, explaining its utility and convincing us why it matters. Among the issues he discusses are: how are emotions and altruism incorporated within a rational-choice framework? How do the economics of war and terrorism inform humanitarians’ negotiations with combatants, and shed light on the role of aid in conflict? What do catastrophe bonds and risk-linked securities hold for disaster response? To what extent do economic incentives influence kidnap for ransom and the fate of prisoners?

As more actors enter the humanitarian marketplace (including private firms), Carbonnier’s revealing portrayal is especially timely, as is his critique of the transformative power of crises. Linking theory with practice, *Humanitarian Economics* is intended not only for interested scholars and researchers, but also for policymakers and practitioners.



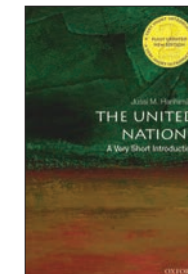
Oxford Commentaries
on International
Law. Oxford: Oxford
University Press.
October 2015.
1792 p.

THE 1949 GENEVA CONVENTIONS A COMMENTARY

Edited by Andrew **Clapham**,
Paola **Gaeta** and Marco **Sassòli**

Assistant editors: Iris **Van Der Heijden**,
Ilya **Muzov**, Julia **Grignon**, Annie **Hylton**
and Tom **Haeck**

This publication is the result of collaboration between faculty from the Graduate Institute and the Law Faculty of the University of Geneva, co-ordinated and facilitated by the Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights. Drawing together over 60 scholars from around the world, this volume of over one million words presents the first detailed legal commentary on the four 1949 Geneva Conventions in over fifty years. The result is an up-to-date explanation of the meaning and application of the Conventions in contexts that have changed considerably since they were first written. The influence of developments in international law, such as human rights law and refugee law, has been considerable. Particular attention is paid to the changing nature of armed conflicts and questions related to the threshold for armed conflict, the beginning and end of occupations, the geographical scope of conflicts and the complex interactions between the Conventions and branches of international law such as international criminal law, refugee law and human rights law. This commentary on some of the most important multilateral treaties is unmissable for anyone wanting to understand the law which is supposed to protect the victims of armed conflict.



2nd revised edition.
New York: Oxford
University Press. 2015.
192 p.

THE UNITED NATIONS A VERY SHORT INTRODUCTION

Jussi M. **Hanhimäki**

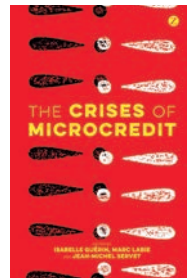
After seven decades of existence, has the UN become obsolete? Is it ripe for retirement? As Jussi Hanhimäki forcefully argues in the second, updated edition of this book, the answer is no. In the second decade of the twenty-first century the UN remains an indispensable organisation that continues to save lives and improve the world as its founders hoped.

After a brief history of the United Nations and its predecessor, the League of Nations, the author examines the UN’s successes and failures as a guardian of international peace and security, as a promoter of human rights, as a protector of international law, and as an engineer of socio-economic development. This updated edition highlights what continues to make the UN a complicated organisation today, and the ongoing challenges between its ambitions and capabilities. It also provides a clear account of the UN and its various arms and organisations (such as UNESCO and UNICEF), and offers a critical overview of the UN Security Council’s involvement in recent crises in Iran, Afghanistan, Iraq, Ukraine, Libya and Syria. Thus, the reader comes to understand the current debate over the organisation’s effectiveness.

Nouvelles parutions



Paris: Odile Jacob.
256 p.



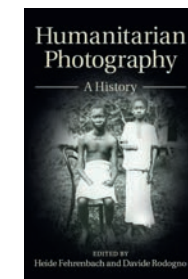
London: Zed Books.
2015. 288 p.



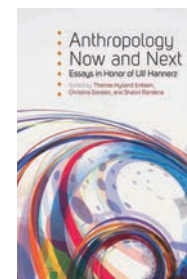
Paris: Classiques
Garnier. 2015. 302 p.



Oxford: Oxford
University Press.
2015. 720 p.



Cambridge:
Cambridge University
Press. 2015. 354 p.



New York: Berghahn
Books. 2015. 324 p.

LA VRAIE RÉVOLUTION DU MICROCRÉDIT

Jean-Michel **Servet**

Offrir des prêts répondant aux besoins de ceux qui n'ont pas accès au crédit bancaire classique, tel est l'objectif du microcrédit. Celui-ci a connu un succès fulgurant : aujourd'hui, 200 millions de personnes y ont recours, principalement en Asie et en Amérique latine.

Une révolution ? s'interroge Jean-Michel Servet dans ce livre. Pas si sûr... Rappelant le contexte dans lequel est né le microcrédit – celui de la promotion d'un marché prétendument pacificateur et libérateur –, l'auteur démonte le mythe selon lequel il pourrait éradiquer la pauvreté dans les pays en développement et émergents en favorisant le microentrepreneuriat et l'autoemploi.

Pour l'auteur, si une révolution a eu lieu, elle serait plutôt du côté d'une microfinance devenue commerciale qui, pour répondre aux besoins réels des populations, a développé d'autres services que le microcrédit : l'épargne, le transfert de fonds, le paiement par la téléphonie mobile ou la microassurance. Analysant les ressorts de cette « vraie » révolution, Jean-Michel Servet souligne qu'elle pourrait être le levier d'une finance alternative, avec la monnaie et le crédit comme biens communs.

THE CRISES OF MICROCREDIT

Edited by Jean-Michel **Servet**, Isabelle **Guérin** and Marc **Labie**

Microcredit programmes, which give small loans to borrowers in developing countries who lack collateral, have been considered efficient tools for economic development in struggling regions around the world. Yet, recently, microcredit has come under increasing critic by experts who feel that these loans are doing more harm than good by creating a debt trap for borrowers, as well as building a privatised form of welfare.

The Crises of Microcredit brings together distinguished contributors to offer the latest research on the effects of microcredit around the world. It is based on field research on financial inclusion conducted over 15 years in India, Senegal, Morocco, Mexico, and more recently in Nicaragua and, with the support of the European Investment Bank, the Dominican Republic. The authors examine the diversification and complexity of the supply of financial services, and of specific socioeconomic and institutional environments. In doing so, they provide an understanding of the rising debts of a large proportion of clients and show that these effects, which are essential factors in the microcredit sector's crises, are reaching saturation point.

LE MARCHÉ AUTREMENT *MARCHÉS RÉELS ET MARCHÉ FANTASMÉ*

Sous la direction de Jean-Michel **Servet** et Isabelle **Hillenkamp**

La crise financière, morale et politique mondiale qui s'est amorcée en 2007 a renouvelé le débat sur le potentiel émancipateur et démocratique du Marché aujourd'hui. Sommes-nous en crise parce que nous avons trop de Marché ? Ou pas assez ?

Ce livre montre que le Marché n'est « libérateur » que si les principes de la concurrence et de la propriété privée s'articulent avec d'autres principes économiques tels que la réciprocité, la recherche d'autosuffisance et la redistribution, en se fondant sur la construction de *communs*. Il s'agit donc d'une économie avec marchés, distincte tout autant d'une économie sans marché que d'une société de marché.

Les études réunies dans cet ouvrage portent sur le microcrédit, les monnaies locales, l'économie solidaire et le bilan de pays connaissant une transition vers la généralisation de la propriété privée et de la concurrence. Toutes pointent le rôle essentiel de la société civile dans la construction de communs et la pratique d'une économie plurielle pour limiter les inégalités et permettre le développement de la démocratie.

THE RIO DECLARATION ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT *A COMMENTARY*

Edited by Jorge E. **Viñuales**

The international community has long grappled with the issue of protecting the environment while encouraging social and economic development, often with limited results. The 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development was an emphatic attempt to address this issue, setting down 27 key principles for the international community to follow.

This book provides the first comprehensive examination of these principles and their subsequent implementation. It investigates the origins and rationale of these principles, the main insights arising from the *travaux préparatoires*, and their scopes and dimensions, clarifying the legal effects of each principle, particularly as regards its normative impact on subsequent treaties and soft law instruments as well as its jurisprudential relevance.

Written by some of the most distinguished environmental lawyers around the world, the chapters of this volume aim to give the principles enshrined in the Rio Declaration, and through them international environmental law, greater purchase in the practice of international law.

HUMANITARIAN PHOTOGRAPHY *A HISTORY*

Edited by Heide **Fehrenbach** and Davide **Rodogno**

For well over a century, humanitarians and their organisations have used photographic imagery and the latest media technologies to raise public awareness and funds to alleviate human suffering. This volume examines the historical evolution of what we today call “humanitarian photography” – the mobilisation of photography in the service of humanitarian initiatives across state boundaries – and asks how we can account for the shift from the fitful and debated use of photography for humanitarian purposes in the late nineteenth century to our current situation in which photographers market themselves as “humanitarian photographers”.

This book is the first to investigate how humanitarian photography emerged and how it operated in diverse political, institutional and social contexts. It brings together more than a dozen scholars working on the history of humanitarianism, international organisations and nongovernmental organisations, and visual culture in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, Europe and the United States. Based on original archival research and informed by current historical and theoretical approaches, the chapters explore the history of the mobilisation of images and emotions in the globalisation of humanitarian agendas up to the present.

ANTHROPOLOGY NOW AND NEXT *ESSAYS IN HONOR OF ULF HANNERZ*

Edited by Thomas Hylland **Eriksen**, Christina **Garsten** and Shalini **Randeria**

Professor Shalini Randeria and colleagues highlight in this Festschrift, which brings together leading anthropologists from across the world, the ground-breaking scholarship of Ulf Hannerz while reflecting on what anthropological practice means today in an increasingly interconnected world. The volume recognises the visionary aspects of Hannerz's work on cultural flows, urban life and the paradoxes of identities, transnational networks and media, as well as its far-sighted, ecumenical vision of the future of the discipline.

The contributors also pays tribute to Hannerz's legacy by addressing contemporary epistemological, ethical and theoretical challenges facing anthropological theory and practice. Inspired by his ideas and pushing them in new directions, they address topics ranging from cultural diversity in Europe to transnational networks in Yemen, and from literature to multinational corporations.

SHEELA BHIDE

PhD in International History, 1995

Former Chairman and Managing Director, India Trade Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India

I arrived at the Graduate Institute in October 1970, and spent the next three years attending a range of courses and seminars in international relations, economics and law. Those years were the most memorable of my life. It was a truly unforgettable and unique experience, with exposure to academic and practical international affairs, interaction with students from different parts of the world, long-lasting friendships and lectures from some of the most respected world leaders and academics. Just one example was during the 1973 oil crisis, when the Institute organised a series of high-level conferences on the impact this event could have on the world economy. These meetings were closely covered by the world media, there was always considerable excitement in the air and one somehow felt that one was close to the centre of all those tumultuous events.

I decided to postpone my PhD in order to pursue a career with the Government of India, with a promise from Graduate Institute Administrative Director Jean-Paul Chatelant that I could return to complete my doctorate whenever I wished. I still remember the keen interest he took in my career planning, advising me to take the opportunity to contribute to the development of my country.

As a young civil servant in India, I spent the next ten years in field-level district administration. This gave me first-hand exposure to the problems faced by rural people, helping me to understand their needs and presenting an opportunity to implement the government's rural development and welfare schemes. The framework of economic development and in-depth knowledge of other countries' development programmes helped me immensely in handling early challenges during these years. Later, I held posts at regional and national level in the Ministries of Commerce, Industry, Finance and External Affairs. I represented my government in various international conferences and negotiations, and had the opportunity to work on a development project in Bhutan.

I achieved a Master in Public Administration from Harvard University in 1987, and subsequently decided to finally complete my PhD at the Graduate Institute. The theoretical foundations of international relations, case studies from different countries and the exposure to negotiations within international organisations provided me with the tools necessary to overcome the challenges I faced throughout my working life.

In 2007, I was presented the Prime Minister's Award for Excellence in Public Administration. This is the highest distinction that can be bestowed upon a civil servant in India. I will be forever grateful to the Graduate Institute, to its administration, students and professors, and to Professor Harish Kapur in particular, for contributing so immensely to the success of my career.



→ graduateinstitute.ch/alumni

LES ALUMNI

Chapitre de Washington

Le témoignage de Paul Mathieu (PhD 1987), conseiller au Fonds monétaire international

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Ambassade
de Suisse
à Washington.

Vous êtes président du chapitre de Washington. Pourquoi avez-vous décidé de vous engager dans ce chapitre ?

Mon expérience d'étudiant à l'Institut de 1981 à 1986 a été très marquante dans ma vie, tant au niveau intellectuel que personnel. Nos professeurs étaient excellents et inspirants. Je garde de très bons souvenirs et je maintiens de très bons rapports avec de nombreux amis à Genève, oui, même avec de vrais Genevois. Je peux dire sans exagération que j'ai grandi ici et je considère Genève comme une deuxième patrie. Il y a eu des moments difficiles (les examens approfondis), mais aussi beaucoup de découvertes et de joie. Je faisais partie de l'équipe de hockey académique, j'ai fait des voyages épiques à vélo dans les Alpes, et je me suis marié avec une étudiante de l'Institut.



Quelle est selon vous la mission du chapitre de Washington et quelles actions concrètes avez-vous menées ces dernières années ?

There has been an unofficial chapter of the Institute in Washington from the late 1980s. We would meet occasionally, especially when a professor was visiting. We lobbied several directors to take a greater ownership of the worldwide body of alumni, which Philippe Burrin finally achieved. The chapter was founded in 2007 and has about 300 members. It has the ambition of being a place for alumni to connect with one another on personal and professional levels. Networking is such a key tool for professional advancement today. We have regular happy hours, the occasional get-together at someone's home, and our big event of the year – the annual reception at the

Swiss ambassador's residence. We also help new graduates that arrive in the area. We are also a tool for the Institute to make itself better known and to recruit new students. We have staffed recruitment outreach events and met with prospective students. A few years ago, we started an annual full scholarship. One of our members, Corinne Deléchat, has organised a course at the Institute entitled "Economic Policy in Developing and Emerging Countries: A Practitioners' View", where about ten current and former chapter members share in the teaching. These are examples of how we try to give back to the Institute from which we received so much.

Vos études à l'Institut ont-elles été décisives pour votre carrière ?

Oui, absolument décisives! Ma formation en économie internationale m'a énormément apporté et est reconnue dans le monde entier. J'ai pu faire des stages au GATT et au FMI pendant mes études et j'ai été embauché par le FMI tout de suite après avoir déposé ma thèse. Les professeurs d'économie sont très connus, tant dans le monde académique qu'au FMI, surtout, à mon époque, Alexandre Swoboda et Hans Genberg. Les doctorants de l'Institut sont beaucoup appréciés par le FMI et la Banque mondiale, où nous sommes très largement surreprésentés par rapport à la taille de notre cher Institut. Le FMI est l'endroit privilégié pour pratiquer la macroéconomie appliquée.

■ Cet entretien est une illustration de la pratique du bilinguisme français/anglais à l'Institut

→ graduateinstitute.ch/fr/home/alumni/chapters.html

In Memoriam

VERA GOWLLAND-DEBBAS

22 septembre 1943 – 29 septembre 2015

Vera Gowlland nous a quittés trop tôt, le 29 septembre 2015. C'est une grande perte pour notre Institut, où elle avait fait sa licence et son doctorat, dirigé le service des publications et, enfin, enseigné de 1994 jusqu'à sa retraite en 2009, lorsqu'elle est devenue professeur honoraire.



Vera n'a en réalité jamais quitté l'Institut, où elle continuait à collaborer de multiples manières, notamment en enseignant dans le cadre du nouveau programme de LLM en droit international. Les 12 et 13 juin derniers, elle était venue présider un panel du colloque « International Law and Time », dans ce qui allait malheureusement constituer ses adieux à ses collègues et étudiants.

Sa production intellectuelle constitue un précieux héritage. Elle a toujours fait preuve d'anticipation dans les problématiques abordées. Le titre de sa thèse de doctorat, écrite pendant la guerre froide, en dit long à cet égard : *Collective Responses to Illegal Acts in International Law*. Elle portait essentiellement sur la réaction de la communauté internationale face à la prétendue création de l'Etat raciste de Rhodésie du Sud, à un moment où nul ne songeait à l'utilisation active du chapitre VII de la Charte des Nations

Unies. En témoigne aussi le travail monumental sur la mise en œuvre nationale des sanctions adoptées par le Conseil de sécurité, qu'elle a dirigé et qui reste l'œuvre la plus complète et la plus accomplie en la matière. Son cours à l'Académie de droit international de La Haye sur le Conseil de sécurité et les questions de responsabilité internationale complète la longue production écrite de cette spécialiste incontestée des Nations Unies.

Compte tenu de sa sensibilité et de ses origines, il était tout à fait naturel que Vera se spécialise également dans le domaine des réfugiés. Ce fut elle qui introduisit ce sujet dans l'enseignement offert par l'Institut et qui forma ceux qui à leur tour sont devenus des spécialistes de la question.

Toutes celles et tous ceux qui ont eu le privilège de travailler et d'enseigner avec Vera ont pu apprécier sa vision aigüe du droit international, sa modestie, son amitié sincère et sans failles, sa sensibilité et sa finesse. Par son bilinguisme parfait, l'interdisciplinarité de ses approches et son parcours de vie dans un univers multiculturel, elle était la personnification de ce qui caractérise notre Institut.

Vera Gowlland était une personne profondément engagée. Ses sujets de prédilection : les droits des réfugiés, le droit des peuples à disposer d'eux-mêmes et le droit des Nations Unies, sont d'une brûlante actualité. Poursuivre son action en faveur de leur respect est le meilleur hommage que nous puissions lui rendre en ces moments sombres.

Marcelo Kohen

Professeur de droit international



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