

## **Sixth Annual New Faces Conference Biographies**

**Boaz Atzili** is a doctoral candidate in political science at MIT and the Center for International Studies. He holds a BA in international relations from the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, and has received fellowships from the Center for International Studies and the Konrad Adenauer Foundation. He is interested in international relations theory and history, the Middle East, and relations between domestic and foreign policy. Mr. Boaz has written articles and presented papers on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, international conflict in Africa, and German foreign policy. His dissertation "When Good Fences Make Good Neighbors" examines how the international norm of "border fixity" affects interstate relations. He argues that border fixity does not necessarily decrease the likelihood of war. Under certain circumstances, in fact, it may have the reverse effect. He hypothesizes that the impact of border fixity varies depending upon the institutional strength of states.

**Robert C. Blackstone** received a BA from Williams College in 2000 and recently completed a PhD in History at the University of Kansas. His dissertation examines selective service as the focus point of interaction between American society and the US Armed Forces during World War II. In 2004-2005, he was the recipient of two fellowships, from the US Army Center of Military History and the Lilly Library in Bloomington, Indiana. In addition to his doctoral studies, Blackstone has twice interned at the Marine Corps Warfighting Laboratory and recently published an article in *Military Review* on the lessons of the US/UN intervention in Somalia in the early 1990s.

**David C. Carlson** is a graduate student in history at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. His awards include a Waddell Fellowship from UNC-Chapel Hill (2003). He has presented papers at a number of conferences, contributed to *Encyclopedia Latina: History, Culture, and Society* and was invited to speak at the Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies at the University of Washington in 2005. His dissertation project, "In the Fist of Earlier Revolutions: Post-

emancipation Social Control and State Formation in Guantánamo, 1868-1915" focuses attention on a region marked by its long use of coercive labor. It explores the impact of an insurgency that lasted nearly thirty years and set the stage for US armed intervention (1898) and military occupation. By focusing on a small region, this dissertation gives a human face to war. At the same time, it sheds light on how this war shaped the social and political future of Cuba.

**Michael Horowitz** is a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Government at Harvard University. A graduate of Emory University, he has received many grants and awards, most recently a predoctoral fellowship to the John M. Olin Institute for Strategic Studies (2004-05). He has published articles in journals such as the *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, the *Washington Quarterly*, and *Orbis*, given numerous presentations at professional meetings, and conducted research for the Director of the Office of Net Assessment (June 2003-2004) and the Center for Strategic and International Studies (2000-2001). His dissertation, "The Spread of Revolutions in Military Affairs: Causes and Consequences for International Conflict," seeks to bring rigor and comprehensive attention to the debate over RMAs. By carefully defining what we mean by an "RMA," Mr. Horowitz makes possible a more accurate evaluation of its impact on the international balance of power and international conflict.

**Stephen B. Long** defended his dissertation in political science at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in June. His dissertation, "Cooperation under Duress: Explaining the Violation of International Agreements," investigates how states' histories of enforcing their international agreements affect the probability that they will face violations in the future. Stephen has also published articles on the causes of military effectiveness and war duration in the *Journal of Conflict Resolution* and *International Interactions* and is currently engaged in research on conflict escalation, state learning via third-party interactions, and quantitative measures of historical interstate relationships. In August, he began as Assistant Professor in the Department of Political

Science at Kansas State University, where he will also serve as a core faculty member in a new, interdisciplinary graduate program in Security Studies (in cooperation with the US Army Command and General Staff College, Ft. Leavenworth).

**Adam Seipp** recently earned his Ph.D. from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. His awards and honors include a Waddell Dissertation Fellowship and a German Marshall Fund Dissertation Fellowship. He has given papers at many conferences and contributed articles and reviews. His dissertation is titled, "Between Peace and Order: Demobilization, International Politics, and Urban Protest in Europe, 1917-21 ." Dr. Seipp argues that the experience of demobilization led to a "crisis of reciprocity" in civil society. He focuses on two Europe cities, Munich and Manchester, and the "politics of streets." His study contributes to our understanding of the political instability of Europe following the Great War. A visiting Assistant Professor of History at Duke University (2004), Dr. Seipp will be joining the history department at Texas A & M this August.

**Joseph Paul Vasquez, III** is a graduate student in political science at the University of Notre Dame. A graduate of Mercer and Ohio State Universities, Mr. Vasquez served in the Army before embarking on his doctoral studies. He has spoken at conferences, been awarded numerous grants and honors -- including a Kellogg Institute for International Studies Dissertation Year Fellowship (2002-03) -- and attended Cambridge University as a Visiting Scholar (February - March 2005). His dissertation, "Politics by Other Means: Democracy, the Social Composition of Militaries and International Conflict," examines whether democracies with conscript militaries experience fewer casualties in militarized interstate disputes when contrasted with democracies that rely on volunteer forces. He argues that the more socially representative nature of conscript armies compared to volunteer armies hamper the ability of democracies to wage war.

**Carolina Yezer** is a doctoral student in Cultural Anthropology at Duke University who will be attending the School of American Research at Santa Fe, New Mexico on a Weatherhead Fellowship in the coming academic year. In 2004 she won a Guggenheim Foundation Dissertation Fellowship and in 2004 a United States Peace Scholar Fellowship. She has published reviews, given conference presentations, and taught classes at Duke University. Her dissertation, "Memory and Truth in the Shadow of War: Local and National Reconciliation in the Peruvian Andes" examines the cultural legacies and representations of Peru's "dirty war" between Maoist rebels Shining Path and Peruvian state forces (1980-2000). Based on over two years of fieldwork in the highland village of Wiracocha and Ayacucho City, the dissertation explores the local struggles of peasants over the memory and meaning of the war in secular and religious terms.