

Albie Sachs (A.D. White Professor-at-Large 2012-2018) is a distinguished lawyer, judge, activist, scholar, and author. He is a renowned former South African Constitutional Court Justice and anti-apartheid activist.

At a young age, Albie was inspired by his father's wish that he grow up to be a soldier and fight for liberation. Albie Sachs was at the forefront of the struggle for justice and freedom in South Africa during apartheid. Even through a period of exile and losing an arm and the sight in one eye from a bomb planted in his car, he strove to make South Africa a better place for all.

As a second year law student, at the age of 17 Sachs began his career in human rights activism. He was a part of the Defiance of Unjust Laws Campaign at the University of Cape Town. Upon graduation and passing the Cape bar, his practice involved defending people "charged under racist statutes and repressive security laws." His involvement in this line of work landed him in trouble with the police on several occasions, as he was subjected to imprisonment, solitary confinement, detention, and banning orders.

In the 1980s, Sachs helped to draft the African National Congress' (ANC) Code of Conduct (along with its statutes) with Oliver Tambo, the leader of the organization. He also worked to prepare a new democratic constitution for South Africa during this time.

In the 1990s, Albie Sachs became the National Executive of the ANC and a member of the Constitutional Committee. He took part in the negotiations that made South Africa a constitutional democracy, and he was appointed by Nelson Mandela to serve in the Constitutional Court. Through his time as judge, he earned a reputation as the conscience of the Court. He made landmark judgments, including one that made South Africa the fifth nation to recognize same-sex marriage.

Since his time in the Constitutional Court, Sachs has remained an active scholar. He has written many published works, lectured at universities throughout the world, and has obtained several honorary degrees.

Albie Sachs maintains his initiatives to make the world a more just place. In 2012, he was appointed by the Kenyan government to serve on a board to vet Kenyan judges and magistrates, and remove those with "doubtful conduct." This followed the adoption of a new Constitution in Kenya in 2010.

Albie Sachs' determination has helped to bring much change to South African society, and his initiatives and enthusiasm are recognized on a worldwide scale. He has authored numerous books on human rights, including *The Jail Diary of Albie Sachs* (1978), *Running to Maputo* (1990), *The Strange Alchemy of Life and Law* (2009), and *The Soft Vengeance of a Freedom Fighter* (2011).

Albie Sachs Reflects on His Time as an Anti-Apartheid Activist in South Africa

Cornell faculty, staff, and students packed G10 Biotechnology Building on August 29, 2013 for a talk entitled "Liberating the Mind and Liberating the Heart: South African Experience in Dealing with Terrorism and Torture" by South African Constitutional Court Justice (1994-2009) and anti apartheid activist Albie Sachs. The talk was given as part of the Einaudi Center's Foreign Policy Distinguished Speaker Series.

Einaudi Center Director and Vice Provost for International Affairs Fredrik Logevall's introduction of Sachs emphasized the importance of his recent appointment as an A.D. White Professor-at-Large, which would

see him visiting the Ithaca area for 10 days, giving talks and lectures at multiple venues around campus and meeting with many faculty, staff, and students.

Bearing the scars of an assassination attempt, Sachs began his talk with the story of the day in which he woke up in a hospital after surviving a car bombing. "Everything suddenly went dark," said Sachs, knowing that something was happening yet unsure whether he was alive or dead. A nurse's voice through the darkness assured him that he was indeed alive, yet the struggles he would face as he recovered would be daunting.

Still, Sachs was resilient, realizing that although he had lost an arm and an eye, he had survived to see himself get stronger and could still one day witness his country grow into the free state he had been dreaming of for so long. After receiving a letter in the hospital from a comrade promising to "avenge him," Sachs questioned if this was what they were fighting for. "Is that the kind of country we want to create?"

Choosing to address the audience with stories rather than a lecture, Sachs went on to describe his time while being unlawfully detained for being branded a "terrorist" as a member of the African National Congress (ANC), the group committed to ending apartheid. He referred to his time in solitary confinement as the "deepest, darkest depression" anyone can experience. Alone in a cell for months at a time, Sachs described how he would be brutally kept awake through late hours of the night, hoping and praying that his captors would not break him. Minutes in the cell felt like days, and although he understood that his connection with the ANC is what led him to be branded an enemy of the state, he was still released without a thorough explanation for his torture and captivity, never once having the opportunity to present his case or defend himself.

Sachs' final story described his encounter with Henry, the man who planned the car bombing which almost took his life. Continuing to push for the "soft vengeance" he preached throughout his time with the ANC, Sachs did not push to have Henry arrested or punished for his crimes, yet urged him to come forward to the Truth Commission, a body founded to uncover the many hidden truths behind human rights violations that took place during apartheid. Though he stated that "Henry is not my friend," Sachs knew that if he were to ever sit down next to Henry on a bus, he'd ask him "How are you getting on?" That to him, the ability to sit next to a fellow South African and not just a man who had attempted to take his life, was the soft vengeance he had always been looking for.

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Kim Beazley

Australian Ambassador to the United States of America

"Old Ally, New Challenge: Rebalancing in a World Clamoring for American Attention"

September 10, 2013



Australian Ambassador Emphasizes the Importance of the Middle East in U.S. Ties to Asia

Cornell faculty, staff, and students filled 120 Physical Sciences Building on September 10, 2013 for a talk by the Honorable Kim Beazley, Australian Ambassador to the United States of America, entitled "Old Ally, New Challenge: Rebalancing in a World Clamoring for American Attention." The talk was given as part of the Einaudi Center's Foreign Policy Distinguished Speaker Series.

According to Beazley, the core feature of Australia's foreign policy has been to encourage U.S. engagement in the Pacific. As militaries in the region are evolving from being internal police forces towards force projection, the U.S. – Australian defense relationship is also evolving, and now a battalion of U.S. Marines is stationed in Australia. According to a recent speech by U.S. Secretary of Defense Hegel, the Pentagon's three foci in coming years will be cyber and space defense, continuing to develop Special Forces capabilities, and what he described as the "Indo-Pacific rebalance". Beazley thinks the most significant change in the "rebalance" towards Asia is in these force structure changes or as he put it, "doctrine plus anticipation."

According to Beazley, one thing the U.S. has going for it in Asia is that nobody in the region hates Americans. Australians like President Obama, and his popularity there soared after a November 2011 speech to Parliament. "Even in Vietnam, there is nothing visceral in their reaction to the U.S.," he explained. Myanmar is an increasingly open society, and the Philippines want to get back some of the relationship they lost with the U.S. in the decades following their independence. Although the U.S. doesn't usually sign agreements that would limit its power, the Obama administration has gotten the U.S. engaged in regional organizations with participation in the East Asian Summit and recent

agreements in Southeast Asia and Malaysia. “The U.S. is chancing its arm in ways that are by and large successful,” Beazley said.

Beazley also felt that the U.S. is on the right track in treating China like it will need to be treated in 20 years, despite the concern that this causes allies such as Japan and Korea. “The prosperity of China is dependent on them getting on with the U.S.,” he said. Beazley went on to caution that there is always room for dissonance in foreign policy; for example, the People’s Liberation Army needs to promote policy that secures China’s borders, but the Communist Party needs open borders to boost China’s economy. He then stated that 20% of the global middle class is in Asia, and this will increase to 60% in the next 15 to 20 years. Asian economies now focusing on production and export will soon focus on consumption and investments. “The rest of Asia has to figure out what the change in relationship between the U.S. and China means,” Beazley said.

In addition to discussing the importance of the relationship between the U.S. and China to the rest of the region, Beazley also drew attention to the linkage between U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East and perceptions of the U.S. in Asia. There is concern in Israel and the Middle East that the U.S. is shifting its focus towards Asia, and for this reason, said Beazley, there is currently a better chance of reaching a two-state solution than at any other time. The biggest Muslim powers are Asian, and the number of Muslims living in Indonesia, India, Pakistan and Bangladesh dwarf the Muslim populations of the Middle East and Arab world. What happens to Muslims in the Middle East matters deeply to Muslims in Asia, as does the fact that the U.S. can affect change in the Middle East. Furthermore, the Asia Pacific region represents 70% of the Middle East oil market, and the U.S. is the only naval power that can sustain those trade routes. For these reasons, said Beazley, “The Middle East is a critical part of the Asia Pacific dialogue.” Beazley’s one recommendation for U.S. policy makers was that they need to factor more effectively into their narrative the importance of this linkage between Asia and the Middle East.

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Jonathan Jansen

Vice Chancellor and Rector of the University of the Free State in South Africa

"The Role of Higher Education in the Development of South Africa"

October 22, 2013



Jonathan Jansen to Speak on the Role of Higher Education in Development

Jonathan Jansen, Vice Chancellor and Rector of the University of the Free State in South Africa, will be giving a talk entitled "The Role of Higher Education in the Development of South Africa" on Tuesday, October 22nd, at 4:30PM in 120 Physical Sciences. The talk is part of the Einaudi Center's ongoing Foreign Policy Distinguished Speaker Series.

Professor Jansen was appointed as Vice Chancellor and Rector of the University of the Free State on July 1st, 2009. He is an Honorary Professor of Education at the University of the Witwatersrand, received an honorary doctorate in Education from the Cleveland State University in 2010 and was elected as a Fellow of the Academy of Science of the Developing World in the same year. He is also a Visiting Fellow at the National Research Foundation.

His most recent book is *Knowledge in the Blood* (2009, Stanford University Press), while he has also co-authored *Diversity High: Class, Color, Character and Culture in a South African High School* (2008, University Press of America). In these and related works he examines how education leaders balance the dual imperatives of reparation and reconciliation in their leadership practice. *Knowledge in the Blood* received an outstanding book recognition award from the American Educational Research Association. His co-authored book *Curriculum: Organizing Knowledge for the Classroom* is in its second edition.

Professor Jansen serves as Vice President of the South African Academy of Science and leads major studies on behalf of the academy, including an research on the role of the South African PhD in the global knowledge economy and on the future of the humanities in South Africa.

He recently served on boards such as the Centre for the Study of the Internationalization of Curriculum Studies, University of British Columbia; the International Commission on the Child of the Association for

Supervision and Curriculum Development (Washington D.C.); and as member of the general assembly, International Association for the Advancement of Curriculum, among others.

Professor Jansen was a Fulbright Scholar to Stanford University (2007-2008), former Dean of Education at the University of Pretoria (2001-2007), and an Honorary Doctor of Education from the University of Edinburgh. He is a former high school Biology teacher, who completed his undergraduate education at the University of the Western Cape (B.Sc.), his teaching credentials at UNISA (HED, B.Ed.), and his postgraduate education in the USA (MS, Cornell; Ph.D., Stanford).

Jansen Promotes "Nearness" to Achieve Reconciliation

In remarks ranging from how he integrated a former racist into a staff whose mission is to promote diversity to how getting his staff out of the office creates personal connections with the lives of students, Jonathan Jansen gave an insightful talk entitled "The Role of Higher Education in the Development of South Africa" on October 22. The talk was given as a part of the Einaudi Center's Foreign Policy Distinguished Speaker Series.

After an introduction from Vice Provost for International Affairs and Einaudi Center Director Fredrik Logevall, Jansen shared several personal anecdotes about his time at Cornell and the significance of that time to putting him on the path to his current role as Vice Chancellor and Rector of the University of the Free State in South Africa.

When Jansen arrived at his post, the University of the Free State had just gone through a significant and widely publicized race scandal in which white students had abused black workers. The university, situated in a historically white and conservative region of South Africa, was faced with many challenges in integrating students from the region and those coming from other parts of South Africa.

"Working on a notion of 'nearness' to so called enemies is one of the fundamental challenges to education in South Africa," Jansen said. In his 2009 book, *Knowledge in the Blood*, Jansen set out to answer the question, "How do you get close to your historical enemies in such a way that they no longer appear as enemies, but fellow human beings?" Jansen believes that the way to bridge this divide is to foster a feeling of what he went on to describe as "nearness"

First, Jansen explained that physical proximity is not the same as nearness. "A madam and her maid are physically near, but not socially close," he explained. Compulsory core courses at the university bring students from different socioeconomic origins together. This encourages students who don't want to discuss difficult history to enter dialogue and link the past to consequences in the present.

Second, Jansen spoke of a need to promote nearness in real-time. Jansen requires his staff to get out of their offices and involved in the lives of students who feel otherwise isolated at the university. Next, Jansen discussed nearness as communion. Food is a great way to bring people together, and as a public institution the University of the Free State creates a place to eat and pray for everyone who comes there. Proximity and contact lead to activism, which Jansen describes as "...the ability to see a dilemma where everyone else looks past it."

Jansen then discussed the notion of nearness as "truth telling," stating that it takes difficult conversations to arrive at a definition of what's wrong. Jansen assigned one of the students who had

been involved in the race scandal to work with his diversity staff, saying, "Here's a way to deal with a racist, put him in your marketing department." This young man has gone through a personal transition to become a relied resource who engages conservative white groups about the need for racial reconciliation.

Next, Jansen discussed nearness as resemblance. Through regular activities he encourages students to engage on terms that make it possible to make connections with others and to begin to recognize each other's common humanity rather than differences between them. Finally, Jansen discussed nearness and courage or risk taking. "The young people I want to work with are those who, against expectation, against history, embrace the other side," he said. He sees those students as the leaders who can create other such students in their mold and offer the long-term solution to building better race relations in South Africa.

To conclude his remarks, Jansen identified two basic approaches to reconciliation. The first approach, "expressing moral outrage" in hopes that it will lead to changes in policy and appropriate behavior, leads to solutions that are largely cosmetic. The second more lasting approach of "encouraging people to come together in contested spaces and create dialogue", on the other hand, creates the "nearness" that Jansen held up as the real goal of reconciliation.

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Elizabeth Cobbs Hoffman

Dwight E. Stanford Chair in U.S. Foreign Relations at San Diego State University

"America: Empire or Umpire, and At What Cost?"

March 6, 2014



Elizabeth Cobbs Hoffman to Speak on the History of American Foreign Policy

On Thursday, March 6th, at 4:30PM in Lewis Auditorium, Goldwin Smith Hall, Elizabeth Cobbs Hoffman, Professor of History at San Diego State University, will give a talk entitled "America: Empire or Umpire, and At What Cost?" The talk is part of the Einaudi Center's ongoing Foreign Policy Distinguished Speaker Series.

Professor Cobbs Hoffman earned a Ph.D. in American history at Stanford University, and now holds the Dwight E. Stanford Chair in U.S. Foreign Relations at San Diego State University. Her research interests include U.S., European, Third World, and Latin American history. In 2012-2013, Professor Cobbs Hoffman held her third fellowship at Stanford's Hoover Institution for War, Revolution, and Peace, where she completed a new history of American foreign relations entitled *American Umpire*. In it she questions the idea that the United States is an empire, and argues instead that America has more often played the role of umpire since 1776.

She is the author of several other books, including *The Rich Neighbor Policy: Rockefeller and Kaiser in Brazil* (Yale, 1992), which won the Allan Nevins Prize and the Stuart Bernath Award, and *All You Need is Love: The Peace Corps and the Spirit of the 1960s* (Harvard, 1998). Her novel, *Broken Promises: A Novel of the Civil War*, won the 2009 San Diego Book Award for "Best Historical Fiction" and Director's Mention for the Langum Prize in American Historical Fiction.

Professor Cobbs Hoffman has received fellowships from the Irish Fulbright Commission, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, and the Organization of American States, in addition to research support from the John Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson, and Rockefeller Family Archives. She has served on the editorial boards of *Diplomatic History* and the *Encyclopedia of American Foreign Relations*. She is co-editor of *Major Problems in American History* with Edward Blum. She has also

served two terms as a member of the Historical Advisory Committee to the U.S. Department of State, and the jury for the Pulitzer Prize in History.

Cobbs-Hoffman Describes U.S. as "Umpire" Rather Than Empire

On Thursday, March 6th, at 4:30PM in Lewis Auditorium, Goldwin Smith Hall, Elizabeth Cobbs Hoffman, Professor of History at San Diego State University, gave a talk entitled "America: Empire or Umpire, and At What Cost?" The talk was part of the Einaudi Center's ongoing Foreign Policy Distinguished Speaker Series.

Cobbs-Hoffman began her talk by observing, "Everyone talks about getting out of Iraq and Afghanistan, but nobody talks about getting out of Japan and Germany." She attributed this to a fundamental confusion and lack of awareness about the history of U.S. foreign policy. Currently the U.S. has the greatest power to influence foreign conflicts, but this power also has many limits. According to Cobbs-Hoffman, the 20th century saw the U.S. reverse its policy of non entanglement and become an "umpire".

To frame her talk, Cobbs-Hoffman asked the following questions. Are we the world's policeman or a self-important bully? Are we an empire? Are we the only power that can prevent a third world war or a global economic collapse? Must we play this role forever? Was this a necessary detour and is now is the time for a course correction? Is it time to proceed confidently to the next Phase?

She then went on to explore three major themes that she hoped would demonstrate the U.S. wasn't an empire, but something else entirely. Cobbs-Hoffman decided that she needed to write her latest book to answer these questions and to consider the suitability of the paradigm "empire" to describe the U.S. and its relationship with the rest of the world. She finds it a misleading term, and a, "sloppy, imprecise catch-all phrase."

Next, Cobbs-Hoffman went on to discuss why this paradigm was so problematic, and gave examples of several other expansionist powers of the 19th century that nobody considers empires. In her view, if the U.S. was an empire, so was Chile at the time of the Pacific War of 1879-83, and Argentina around the same period. If we focus on militarism, she asked, how were France, Saudi Arabia and the Philippines able to kick the U.S. out of its bases in their countries? In terms of economic power, Cobbs-Hoffman also found empire to be an inadequate definition. According to her, most of the U.S. economic growth in the 19th and early 20th centuries happened because of things going on inside of its borders. "If we are going to call America an Empire we need to use the definition consistently," she said.

During the post-World War II period of U.S. dominance, the number of sovereign nations has doubled, and wealth has increased everywhere. Useful tools of governance, such as democratic capitalism, have always spread from their point of origin. Cobbs-Hoffman offered smartphones and farming as two examples. "We don't say Mesopotamians have been shoving bread down everyone's throats," she joked. In her view, democracy spread around the world because it was a compelling model.

For her third major theme, Cobbs-Hoffman discussed how we might develop a different understanding of the U.S. role in the world, namely that of an umpire rather than an empire. She went on to explain that the U.S. became influential because it embodied certain principles that others found attractive. The first principle was "access," in economic terms with free markets and in political terms with citizen rule. Throughout the period of U.S. ascendancy, independent nations have gradually replaced empires. The second principle was "arbitration," through laws and regulation. With the Treaty of Westphalia came the belief that war is counterproductive and it would be better to arbitrate our differences. The third

principle was “transparency.” During its first 150 years the U.S. had been content to be the “city on the hill,” a model for the rest of the world, but since 1947 has gotten involved in world affairs as a policeman and protector.

This tendency to umpire, according to Cobbs-Hoffman, is rooted deep in the historical DNA of the U.S. “The U.S. was designed to be and has always acted as an umpire among states,” she explained. Its relationship towards its own states has been an approximation of a supra-national power that intervenes but doesn’t replace the existing political powers. Alexander Hamilton and James Madison both called the central government an “umpire” in the Federalist Papers. During the Cold War, therefore, the U.S. gravitated towards playing a familiar role. In 1947, the U.S., though reluctant to get involved after World War II, was pushed and prodded into this role which it didn’t take by coercion. During the following period the U.S. has sometimes been a good umpire and sometimes a bad one, but has been the de-facto umpire in world affairs.

To summarize her talk, Cobbs-Hoffman made a sports analogy, pointing out that baseball umpires are always a target for the discontent of the spectators, and they never win. The U.S. spends more on military than all other nations combined, and the effect has been a decline from first in per capita income in 1950 to seventeenth. Cobbs-Hoffman believes it’s time for other nations to step up to share the burden, and was encouraged to see Britain and Germany taking a leadership role in trying to find a peaceful resolution in Ukraine. She concluded, “A stable system is one that all nations want and are prepared to defend.”

Andrew C. Weber

Assistant Secretary of Defense for Nuclear, Chemical and Biological Defense Programs
"Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction"

March 27, 2014



Assistant Secretary of Defense Andrew C. Weber to Speak on Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction

On Thursday, March 27th, at 4:30PM in Lewis Auditorium, Goldwin Smith Hall, Andrew C. Weber, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Defense Programs, will give a talk entitled "Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction." The talk is part of the Einaudi Center's ongoing Foreign Policy Distinguished Speaker Series.

Andrew C. Weber is the principal advisor to the Secretary of Defense, the Deputy Secretary of Defense, and the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics on matters related to nuclear, chemical, and biological defense programs (NCB). Mr. Weber is the Staff Director of the Nuclear Weapons Council, which manages the nuclear weapons stockpile. He also oversees the Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction Program and the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, which focuses on activities such as basic science research and development, operational support to U.S. warfighters on the front line, and in-house capabilities to anticipate and mitigate future threats.

Since taking office, Mr. Weber has overseen an expansion of Nunn-Lugar programs into new regions, including the Middle East, Africa and the Asia-Pacific. The program has supported the elimination of chemical weapons in Libya and Syria. He has also focused on reform of the nation's biodefense enterprise. His nuclear duties include executing President Obama's direction to ensure a safe, secure, and effective nuclear weapons stockpile, and to prevent nuclear terrorism.

Prior to his appointment by President Obama, Mr. Weber served for 13 years as an Adviser for Threat Reduction Policy in the Office of the Secretary of Defense. He played a key role in Nunn-Lugar operations to remove weapons grade uranium from Kazakhstan and Georgia, and nuclear capable MiG-

29 aircraft from Moldova. Mr. Weber also developed and oversaw the Department of Defense Biological Threat Reduction Program.

The majority of Mr. Weber's 28 years of public service have been dedicated to reducing the threat of weapons of mass destruction, proliferation, and terrorism. Prior to joining the Department of Defense, he served as a United States Foreign Service Officer, with diplomatic assignments in Saudi Arabia, Germany, Kazakhstan, and Hong Kong. He holds a bachelor's degree from Cornell University and a master's degree in Foreign Service from Georgetown University. Mr. Weber speaks Russian and is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Andrew C. Weber Discusses U.S. Efforts to Eradicate Weapons of Mass Destruction

On Thursday, March 27 th, 2014 at 4:30PM in Lewis Auditorium, Goldwin Smith Hall, Andrew C. Weber, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Defense Programs and Cornell alum, gave a talk entitled "Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction." The talk was part of the Einaudi Center's ongoing Foreign Policy Distinguished Speaker Series.

After a brief introduction from Einaudi Center Director and Vice Provost for International Affairs Fredrik Logevall, Weber framed his discussion by displaying a quote from President Obama at the Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction Symposium: "We simply cannot allow the 21st century to be darkened by the worst weapons of the 20th century."

The emphasis that President Obama has recently placed on deterring threats has taken a particular focus on biological threats, according to Weber. The administration is particularly concerned about the potential impact that non-state actors could have with biological weapons of mass destruction due to the ease of accessibility of ingredients, as showcased in the Aum Shinrikyo sarin gas attacks on the Tokyo subway during the 1990s. Weber also acknowledged that Al Qaeda "had established a bioterrorism program and even put out a call for brothers with degrees in microbiology or chemistry to develop weapons of mass destruction."

Weber highlighted Obama's stance further by noting that the emphasis was on "countering biological threats, not just biological terrorism, since it intrinsically encompasses natural biological threats to human health." Weber noted that a large part of his job was the "healthification of security," stating that he hoped to dispel the belief that defense projects are not heavily intertwined with health initiatives. According to Weber, future biological threat detection systems will act somewhat like weather forecast systems, allowing states to predict outbreak patterns digitally.

Weber then went on to describe in detail some of the various projects and threat reduction missions he had been a part of throughout his extensive career. As part of "Project Sapphire" in Kazakhstan (1994), Weber had worked with the local government there to transport 600 kilograms of enriched uranium from holding centers to an airport via a secret mission, after which the products were flown back to the U.S. for disposal services. The mission was referred to as a "pre-emptive acquisition" by Weber.

In Libya, Weber had been a part of a mission that begun in 2003 in charge of freeing the country of all weapons of mass destruction. The project was completed in a remote part of Libya about 500 kilometers into their main desert region. While all known stocks had been cleared much earlier, Weber stated that the mission was made more difficult by the discovery of previously undeclared chemical weapons caches, which forced those doing the work on the ground to be far more diligent in their search and pursuit of the weapons.

Lastly, Weber discussed his most recent project, the efforts to completely destroy Syria's chemical weapons stockpile. While much of the public would believe that the effort was a spontaneous and recent one, Weber noted that "we had been working on it for over three years." Meetings with Russia had established a baseline for chemical weapons destruction in 2012, leading to a joint effort in the mission in Syria. In working with local partners in the region, the U.S. had estimated that the most cost effective and safe way to destroy the weapons would be the utilization of a vessel stationed near the coast which would utilize a "Field Deployable Hydrolysis System." According to Weber, the process should be complete in April of 2014.

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Douglas Rutzen

President and CEO of the International Center for Not-for-Profit Law (ICNL)

"Defending Civil Society and Peaceful Protest Around the World"

April 29, 2014



Douglas Rutzen to Speak on Civil Society and Peaceful Protest

On Tuesday, April 29th, at 4:30PM in Hollis E. Auditorium, Goldwin Smith Hall, Douglas Rutzen, President and CEO of the International Center for Not-for-Profit Law, will give a talk entitled "Defending Civil Society and Peaceful Protest Around the World." The talk is part of the Einaudi Center's ongoing Foreign Policy Distinguished Speaker Series and cosponsored by the Cornell Law School.

Douglas Rutzen is President and CEO of the International Center for Not-for-Profit Law (ICNL), which has worked in 100 countries on the legal framework for civil society, public participation, and philanthropy. Under Doug's leadership, ICNL received a \$1 million MacArthur Award for Creative and Effective Institutions, the organizational analogue to MacArthur's "genius award" for individuals.

Doug is an adjunct professor at Georgetown University Law Center. Doug co-chairs the State Department's Global Philanthropy Working Group and co-authored the Defending Civil Society report endorsed by the Dalai Lama, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, and Vaclav Havel.

Doug is a member of the Community of Democracies Working Group on Enabling and Protecting Civil Society, along with representatives of 13 governments. On the margins of the 2013 UN General Assembly, President Obama asked Doug to join him on a panel discussing civil society issues around the world.

Doug previously taught at the University of Pennsylvania Law School. He has also written a textbook on international civil society law and has published in the Harvard International Review, among other prominent publications.

For fifteen years, Doug was co-counsel on the first case against Libya for the bombing of Pan Am 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, which resulted in a \$2.7 billion settlement.

Upon the country's transition to democracy, Doug served as Legal Advisor to the Czechoslovak Parliament and taught at Charles Law Faculty in Prague. Doug was also an associate at Coudert Brothers, where he was co-counsel on a landmark Supreme Court antitrust case.

Doug first began working with civil society in the mid 1980's, when he served as a consultant to Helen Keller International in the Caribbean – a job he received through the Cornell Tradition's Summer Job Network. Doug is a graduate of Yale Law School, with undergraduate studies at Cornell (College Scholar '87) and Oxford (Worcester College).

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