BUILDING A
GLOBAL UNIVERSITY
DEVELOPING POSSIBILITIES AROUND THE WORLD

THE NEW WORLD DISCOVERS THE OLD
Globalization of the United States before the Civil War

THE CARIBBEAN AND THE
WORLD, FIRSTHAND
The Caribbean has deeper connections with Africa than the rest of Latin America

MARS ON EARTH
We’re not alone
IU AROUND THE WORLD

**In this issue:** Institutional connections in the Middle East and at IU’s India Gateway Office, research in the Arctic and the Caribbean and into America’s first efforts at globalization, diplomatic perspectives on World War I, international student life in the 1970s, and IU student images from around the world.
IU’s bicentennial strategic plan details three components of the continued expansion of IU’s international engagement:

1. Establishing gateway offices in key regions.
2. Fostering university partnerships and institutional connections in 32 countries where IU has strong established ties.
3. Cultivating stronger ties with IU alumni in those countries.

Recent delegations by senior IU officials moved each of these efforts forward. IU President Michael A. McRobbie led delegations to Turkey, Saudi Arabia, and India. Bloomington Chancellor Lauren Robel visited Brazil and Chile, and IUPUI Chancellor Charles Bantz connected with partners in China.
PARTNERSHIPS AND CONNECTIONS

TURKEY

Boğaziçi University and IU expanded their existing partnership with a Mevlana agreement, a Turkish government program to provide full funding for exchanges of students and faculty both to and from Turkey.

Middle East Technical University and IU signed an institution-wide agreement making way for more partnership opportunities, especially with its College of Education and its faculty, including many IU alumni.

Ankara University and the delegation discussed their current close ties through IU’s Turkish Language Flagship Program.

TOBB University of Economics and Technology is a young university with a rising reputation and connections with 2,000 Turkish businesses and industries. The IU delegation explored collaboration in business and English language study.

Vehbi Koç Foundation Managing Director Erdal Yıldırım was awarded IU’s Thomas Hart Benton Medallion for his efforts on behalf of education, culture, and health care, core missions of one of the oldest and largest private foundations in Turkey. He earned his master’s degree in philanthropic studies from IU.

Turkish Council of Higher Education Deputy Chairman Saban Calis discussed IU’s activities in Turkey, including the Mevlana agreement and plans for a Turkey gateway office.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs Deputy Minister Ali Naci Koru heard reports of IU’s long-standing commitment to Turkish Studies and the university’s hopes of extending that commitment with a gateway office and programs in contemporary Turkish culture.

“Today, increased international integration and global interconnectivity are among the major forces driving and shaping our contemporary society. Understanding and responding to these forces is of paramount concern to all of us.”

U.S. Consulate Consul General Charles Hunter was consulted by the delegation on plans for a Turkish gateway office and heard reports on IU’s partnerships and exchanges in Turkey.

President of Turkey Recep Tayyip Erdoğan and his two daughters, both IU grads, talked and reminisced with the delegation for 90 minutes.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Saud University enlarged its partnership with IU through an institutional agreement, including plans to increase exchanges and joint research in dentistry and the exploration of possible cooperation in several areas of education and in near eastern languages and cultures.

Princess Nora bint Abdul Rahman University (the largest women’s university in the world) and its rector, Dr. Huda M. Saleh Al-Ameel, hosted a meeting with IU First Lady Laurie McRobbie.

Ministry of Higher Education Deputy Minister Dr. Mohammad A. Al-Ohali outlined for the IU delegation the rapid growth of higher education in Saudi Arabia and the need for international collaboration.

National Center of Assessment in Higher Education is responsible for measuring Saudi Arabia’s success in higher education. Dr. Faisal Mashary Al-Saud, president of the center, and IU Vice President for International Affairs David Zaret discussed practical ways to share expertise in educational measurement and statistical analysis.
Ministry of the Hajj and Minister Dr. Bandar Al-Hajjar are responsible for the annual visit of more than three million pilgrims each year. Dr. Bandar, an IU graduate in economics, explained efforts to coordinate Saudi Arabia’s higher education with the country’s labor needs and shared his work on Saudi Arabia’s environmental health, as represented in his book, *Energy and Environment in Saudi Arabia*.

Olayan Finance Company Chief Executive Officer Lubna Olayan, 86th on the *Forbes* list of the world’s most powerful women and a graduate of the IU M.B.A. program, along with other women in senior positions met with Laurie McRobbie.

*Right: King Saud University in Riyadh is exploring cooperation with IU in the areas of dentistry, education, and near eastern languages and cultures.*
Ambedkar University Delhi is a new city university committed to serving the needs of Delhi’s high school graduates, numbering 200,000 a year. Designed to complement institutions that specialize in technical subjects, Ambedkar’s initial focus is social engagement through social science and education. One subject of discussion was developing a short-term study abroad program with IU’s Office for Diversity, Equity, and Multicultural Affairs.

The Times India CEO Ravi Dhariwal met with President McRobbie to discuss training opportunities for Times staff in IU’s new Media School and the Kelley School of Business.

Aga Khan Trust for Culture Director Ratish Nanda spoke with members of the IU delegation about the trust’s mission to revitalize communities, especially in Asia and Africa, and explored the possibility of internships for IU students.

BRAZIL

Fundação Getúlio Vargas, a higher education institution offering degrees in economics, business administration, law, social sciences, and information technology management, signed an agreement with the IU Maurer School of Law. Representing IU were IU Bloomington Provost and
Executive Vice President Lauren Robel and Maurer Dean Austen Parrish.

University of São Paulo School of Economics, Business Administration, and Accounting officials met with Robel to sign a partnership agreement with the IU Kelley School of Business.

Universidade de Brasília officials met with the IU delegation to discuss possible institutional cooperation and exchanges.

Academia Brasileira de Letras, the Brazilian Academy of Letters, expressed its satisfaction to the delegation regarding its collaboration with IU. The connection, sealed by a visit of President McRobbie in 2012, has produced important interactions with the IU Cinema, the Lilly Library, and the Department of Spanish and Portuguese.

CHILE

Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile officials talked with the IU delegation about expanding existing exchanges and cooperation through new programs in indigenous languages, economics and business, and the Media School.

“Connections happen quickly when I represent our campus abroad, and these human-to-human contacts reinforce and recognize the reach and impact of our programs around the world.”

—Provost Lauren Robel
When I stepped out of the Riyadh airport into the hot, dry desert sun, I knew immediately that no amount of appropriate attire could disguise my Western looks.

Standing there in my abaya and matching hijab, I felt a sudden and unexpected sense of kinship with the women around me. This was their culture and how they lived, and I was about to learn a lot about the complexity, richness, and dynamism of their lives, and about how the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is changing.

I learned that wearing an abaya—the ankle length, long-sleeved, high-necked garment that is customarily all or mostly black—is the basic requirement, stemming more from cultural traditions than the practice of Islam itself. As a non-Muslim woman, it was not strictly necessary for me to wear the hijab (headscarf) at all times, but it was also clear that doing so would be seen as a sign of respect.

Lubna Olayan welcomed us in her office at the Olayan Foundation, shaking my hand warmly and introducing us to her colleagues. She was the only Saudi woman I met who wore a simple pantsuit and no head covering in the company of men. An extraordinary businesswoman and innovative philanthropist, Lubna has charted her own path forward. After completing her M.B.A. from the Kelley School of Business in 1979, Lubna became CEO of Olayan Financing Company and...
“I discovered that much like in the U.S., philanthropy and volunteerism are becoming pathways into public life for Saudi women.”

a principal of The Olayan Group, founded by her father, Suliman S. Olayan, in 1947.

Like many successful businesspeople all over the world, and particularly in Saudi Arabia, Lubna is increasingly turning her attention to philanthropy. The Olayan Foundation has made a gift to IU to support scholarships, and Lubna herself has devoted time to a number of charities in Saudi Arabia and the Middle East. Currently, her interests are focused on Al Fanar, a venture philanthropy organization working exclusively in the Arab world, and Blue Rose Compass, which supports young refugees by preparing them for and securing college scholarships in the U.S., Canada, and Europe.

Dania Almaeena came to our hotel on Monday afternoon to share her story. She is the co-founder, along with her sister, of the Jeddah United Sports Company, which focuses on increasing opportunities for women to play team sports. Dania loves basketball, and even with a job in the Ministry of Labor and two young children, she plays whenever she can. When she moved to Riyadh from Jeddah, she started Riyadh United, where women and girls can play basketball, volleyball, and soccer.

As our conversation ranged across her work interests, her passions for social improvement and her commitment to her children, I could have been talking to any other early career woman faced with work-life balance issues and navigating societal expectations. I discovered that much like in the U.S., philanthropy and volunteerism are becoming pathways into public life for Saudi women. Although a generation apart, both Lubna and Dania are examples of how norms may be changing.

Our visit to Princess Nora University on Tuesday morning was one of the absolute highlights of our time in Riyadh. At a capacity of 60,000, it is the largest women’s university in the world, and easily one of the most beautiful educational facilities I’ve ever seen. Covering eight million square meters (about three square miles), it includes 600 high-tech buildings; a medical school and 300-bed hospital; a state-of-the-art library; a mosque, dormitories, and recreational facilities; housing for faculty and their families and pre-K, primary, and secondary schools for faculty children; and a monorail to get people around.

Two other accomplished Saudi women, Maha Alenzy (IU ’04 B.S. in biology and ’06 M.S. in language education) and Nora Aladwani, an education faculty member at King Saud University, hosted dinners for our women’s delegation. The dinners were both wonderful examples of Saudi hospitality and very welcome immersions in women’s culture in Riyadh.

The alumnae present were eager for a chance to reconnect with IU, and all guests wanted to understand more about American higher education and my own role. We discussed a wide range of topics, including the issue of whether women should drive. At least for some in this group of women, the question had logistical, as well as political significance, although they recognized the importance of having the choice. As one of Dr. Maha’s colleagues put it, “Who would want to drive in Riyadh? The traffic is terrible!”

I had speculated that I might find a very different reality “beneath the veil,” and indeed, I had. In the U.S., we are still working toward a more equitable society where merit matters more than gender, and I found that regardless of where Saudi Arabia is today, we have much in common and much to learn from them as they forge a new way forward.
IU’s gateway offices provide meeting and technical facilities to assist IU faculty, students, scholars, alumni, and prospective students. They assure both IU’s presence and IU’s connection around the world. Last year, IU’s gateway office in Beijing opened in Tsinghua Science Park, adjacent to China’s top-ranked Tsinghua University and near Peking University.

At almost every meeting in Turkey, the delegation discussed an IU gateway office for Istanbul—the specific needs it could serve for the Middle East region, and the best fit for IU and for the universities, institutes, and NGO’s in the area.

The delegation to Saudi Arabia moved on to India for the dedication of IU’s gateway office in that country. Located in the city of Gurgaon, adjacent to the Indian capital New Delhi, the IU India office is a 3,700-square-foot suite within the headquarters of the American Institute of Indian Studies, an NGO run by a consortium of U.S. colleges and universities, including IU.
On the day of the opening ceremony, Ron Sela, IU Bloomington associate professor of Central Eurasian students and international studies, led a symposium on “Safeguarding India’s Documentary and Cultural Heritage” at the new gateway. Previous activities there have included sessions for IU business students on a study abroad tour, a workshop for high school students preparing to study in the U.S., and a two-day symposium on police reform and crimes against women. In the future, the India Office will support a wide variety of activities, including scholarly research and teaching, conferences and workshops, study abroad programs, distance learning initiatives, student recruitment activities, executive and corporate programs, and alumni engagement events.

Raj Kumar, vice chancellor at O.P. Jindal Global University, joined IU President Michael A. McRobbie at the ceremony. Michael Pelletier, deputy chief of mission at the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi, also greeted attendees. Indian classical musician Ayaan Ali Khan concluded today’s dedication ceremony with a performance of virtuoso music for the sarod.

—President Michael A. McRobbie

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Deepender Singh Hooda, member of the lower house of India’s parliament, meets Narendra Jadhav, elder statesman and economist at the India Gateway Office opening. Both are IU alumni.
The New World Discovers the Old: Globalization of the United States before the Civil War

Encountering the world has a deep history, often represented as constantly expanding progress and usually ending with globalization, the representation of a world so interconnected that a push in one part of the world inevitably produces a pull in another. *Globalization*, a relatively recent coinage, builds perhaps upon our ever-increasing awareness of and reliance on networks, electronic and social. However, the efforts that produce globalization came long before we were aware of its production.

That was the premise last fall when an exhibition, a symposium, and the development of a new website plotted the globalization of the United States between 1789 and 1861. The Lilly Library mounted an exhibition of books and maps illustrating Americans’ encounter
The Lilly Library mounted an exhibition of early books and maps related to United States engagement with the world. James Canary, Lilly Library conservator, prepares the exhibit.

with the world before the Civil War. Several academic units sponsored a symposium of “think pieces” in which historians from all over the U.S. explored America’s forays abroad and the research materials that can be mobilized to study them. IU Associate Professor of History Konstantin Dierks curated the exhibition, organized the symposium, and oversaw the design of a website that makes exhibit materials available in their entirety online, along with an innovative world map that allows users to follow America’s outreach over time.

At the symposium, experts found global moments in unexpected places. Consider the revolutionaries of 1776 and what they had to do to supply their armies. Brian DeLay of University of California, Berkeley explained that until the American Revolution, Europe had “thrown up a dam” that kept munitions out of the hands of colonists. Artisans made the vast majority of the Western world’s guns with hard-to-replicate skills in a small number of European cities. Monarchs and powerful merchants controlled markets. Gunpowder required saltpeter. The best source for that was India, and the British controlled that market. Europe had assured the “practical impossibility” for colonists to arm sufficiently to fight a war of independence.

Despite American efforts all over the world, the dam held—until a French foreign minister decided to help the colonists secretly, a move that not only armed the revolutionaries in the British colonies, but also ultimately led to the U.S. arming other insurgents in the hemisphere. The outcome of a war seemingly localized to one part of North America depended on and affected connections and interactions worldwide.

Scholars at the symposium described ways that the U.S. made its early global reach:

- **Sailors.** Brian Rouleau of Texas A&M surveyed journals, memoirs, and government reports to describe the impact of American sailors, numbered in the hundreds of thousands in the period before the Civil War, the largest group of Americans overseas at the time. Sailors were often not well behaved. They provided the world with some of its earliest stereotypes of Americans. In the second half of the nineteenth century, the U.S. government did what it could to dispel that image. Sailors were often the most important source of information about the world for members of their communities back home.
**Missionaries.** Better behaved than their maritime counterparts, missionaries tried to emulate their British equivalents, said Emily Conroy-Krutz of Michigan State University. The records of the first American foreign missionary society suggest that while missionaries from the U.S. had determined goals for changing the world, they were frustrated in those attempts by a lack of reliable information about the parts of the world they chose to reform.

**Niche traders.** American sea merchants found corners of lucrative trade, smuggling, supplying opium to China, and other “shadowy” practices. They had to work behind the backs of the great European trade monopolies. Rachel Tamar Van of Cal Poly Pomona, through government reports and maritime records, traced their “pesky” resourcefulness and its ultimate influence on the promotion of free trade around the world.

**Searchers for “miracle seeds.”** Courtney Fullilove of Wesleyan University traveled to the Ukraine, Crimea, the North and South Caucasus, and further into Central Asia to trace the origin of seeds American scientists gathered in hopes of producing bountiful harvests in the U.S. Seeds for wheat, cotton, sugar, and coffee were brought to

**Supporters of foreign revolutionaries.** Americans, with the model of their own revolution, saw themselves as “international trend setters,” said Caitlin Fitz, of Northwestern University. They responded to controversial foreign revolutions with perspectives distorted by their own beliefs, making increasingly controversial insurrections appear as examples of their own glorious fight for freedom and in the process defining a narcissistic foreign policy.

**Whalers and consular officers.** Nancy Shoemaker of the University of Connecticut traveled to Fiji, Australia, New Zealand, and French Polynesia in her search for information about Americans, including Native Americans, who emigrated there. She found valuable material in transcripts of disputed land claims as the British colonial government “disallowed”
most of the American land purchases. In her research into Americans abroad in the nineteenth century, including those in the whaling industry and the China trade and increasing numbers of U.S. consular officers, she saw a tendency of U.S. government support for “greed and opportunism” abroad. “It does seem as though from the beginning, the U.S. founding fathers accepted that Americans had a right to pursue life, liberty, and happiness anywhere around the world, and the Constitution was there to protect them, no matter where they might be.”

• Philosophers of social order. Rosemarie Zagarri of George Mason University recounted the life and philosophy of Thomas Law. Law was born in England, began his career in India as an East India Company clerk, and ended up in Washington, D.C., becoming involved in building a canal, a theatre, and a learned society. Based on his knowledge of societies around the world, Law wrote prolifically about what he saw as “universal laws about human nature and human institutions” and their ability to solve the young country’s problems. For example, he saw the success of the India Company in the “primacy of private property,” and proposed making Native Americans individual landholders.

These presentations highlighted the breadth of international engagement by the United States during a period that has traditionally been imagined as one preoccupied with internal politics. Dierks explained the importance of recognizing the early global impact. “If we take globalization to mean imagining a world that is larger than yourself, then you can identify a history of globalization in phases,” he said, “and that helps throw modern forms of globalization in relief.”
In particular, Dierks sees a “dissonance” in the globalization of the United States before the Civil War. “There was an increasing sense that Americans could reach anywhere in the world, but as they encountered more and more cultures, they wanted to differentiate themselves from those people.” U.S. globalization differed from its nearest model in Britain. “Americans wanted to interact with the world, but they were not as impact-oriented. They didn’t expect to change the world as much as the British expected to change it. They went to trade rather than to colonize.”

Efforts to write the history of the early globalization of the United States require attention to historical sources that might not appear to address the global at all. “Look in any index of the past for the word global and it doesn’t exist,” Dierks said. “You have to look at more obscure places in the archive to see where global manifests itself. Even something so apparently unrelated as a cookbook. In it, you find a recipe for Brazilian rice; no foreign ingredients, no explanation for the name, but that’s part of how Americans engaged the world.”

One message Dierks hopes the symposium and exhibition will convey is that globalization “is not a natural condition that’s magically easy. To this day it requires serious investment, experimentation, hard work, successes, and failures. We have no word that captures the incompleteness before globalization might be achieved or even recognized as a goal. Even though the word seems to rush too fast to its endpoint, globalization is the only word we have to represent the process of reaching toward an unknown that might, or might not, become global.”

The recognition of the early global effort affects our sense of American history. “It fights the urge to create narratives where everything was easy in American history—’We’re all freedom fighters; we wanted freedom and therefore we fought for it and therefore we won.’ Such an approach declaws our history; it takes away all the blood, sweat, and tears of the American Revolution, of the Civil War, and of everything in between.”

Konstantin Dierks, associate professor of history, and curator of the exhibition, *Globalization of the United States, 1789-1861*.

The symposium was supported partially by Indiana University’s New Frontiers in the Arts & Humanities Program and partially by the Indiana University College of Arts and Sciences Ostrom Grants Program.
Responding to what he perceived as the U.S.’s “elevated rank in the family of Nations,” Jonathan Elliot in his American Diplomatic Code designed a more systematic approach to preserving its scattered diplomatic records.

From Isthmus of Panama: History of the Panama Railroad: and of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company by Fessenden N. Otis (1867). Otis promoted the U.S. company that built a transcontinental railroad on foreign soil in the 1850s, in order to capitalize on the California gold rush.

PART OF THEIR WORLD HISTORY

The exhibition figured prominently in Professor Dierks’s American History I class. International students Crystal Lu from Shanghai, China, and Khawaja Imran from Lahore, Pakistan, encountered in this introduction a global dimension of American history that would have found little place in American textbooks a generation ago. Coming from a much more ancient culture, Lu was impressed with the American attitude toward change. “China is old, and the first thing we think about is keeping the tradition. Americans had a spirit of trying things.

Everything they did was like an experiment, and they were not afraid of failing.” Imran, from another ancient culture, had similar reactions. “When Americans focused on putting the USA on the map, they worked on it, and they actually achieved it. In just a few decades, they were ranked among the world’s powers.” This was the message of the course, Imran explains, “Setting a goal and working for it. That’s what I will carry back home.”
IU Associate Professor of French and Minority Studies Scooter Pégram earned a spot on last fall’s Top 25 University Professors in America list based on students’ reports to RateMyProfessors.com. In the more than 15 million ratings of 1.4 million professors, students can be brutal and are never afraid to register their dissatisfaction. IU Northwest students registered just the opposite, unanimous in their approval, their comments rampant with superlatives and exclamation points. Among the more moderate ones are:

Passionate, inspirational, caring, positive, happy.

He does whatever he can for his students to do well and learn.

Tons of passion in his teachings and genuine interest in his students.

He will make you love learning.

I never learned so much in one class than I did in this one!

Helps you to examine the world in a new way.
Pégram gets perfect scores (5 out of 5) for helpfulness and clarity, but apparently his courses are not an easy A. Students award him a mere 3.4 out of 5 for “easiness.”

At IU Northwest, Pégram teaches French at all levels, Canadian Studies, and Caribbean Studies, the last a course that he designed and that he has taught since 2004. He found his international perspective as a child wading through encyclopedias at the library. “The more I read, the more that I wanted to get out there and explore.”

As a university student he did just that. “The cheapest options were my only options. I ate street food, stayed in housing where locals would stay, eating, sleeping, shopping, and doing everything in the way locals do.” He has been to 115 countries including places like Laos, Nepal, Tajikistan, Togo, and Burkina Faso, as well as all countries like Haiti, Belize, and Curaçao that figure in his Caribbean Studies course. “I may carry a Canadian passport, and I own a small house in the Guatemalan rainforest, but I view the entire planet as my home. I define myself as a global citizen, and I would not wish to limit myself to one place when it is the entire planet that I call home.”

He is particularly proud of his Caribbean Studies course and has given it special attention in his travels to the places involved in the Triangle Trade that underlies the cultures of that area and occupies several of the early weeks of the class. “My intention is to give students as much firsthand knowledge as possible. I have perused documents, records, and diaries in the major European centers of the Atlantic slave trade, and hopscotched up and down the West Africa coast visiting slave forts and other important research areas. Understanding how it feels to stand outside and cut sugar with a machete for hours makes for a better, and far more important narrative in my lectures. The same goes for describing the smells of slave forts in places like Ghana and Sénégal, or a Voudou ceremony in Ouidah, Bénin, or Rastafari acknowledging ‘Jah’ in a ‘reasonings’ ceremony, or dancing to soca music on a float during a Trinidad Carnival, or even cramped public transportation in the Caribbean or in Africa, or the life of immigrants in the Caribbean diaspora in Toronto. I provide students with photos, video, and stories of myself in the very places that I am describing. That, along with a smile and good dose of humor, goes a long way. Students retain information and are captivated by what they are learning.”

For Pégram, studying the Caribbean separate from the rest of Latin America is important. “The Caribbean has deeper connections with Africa than the rest of Latin America. The rest of Latin America has a more profound connection with indigenous cultures than the Caribbean. For the impact on slavery and the massive riches produced from things like sugar, only Brazil comes close. Most people do not view the Caribbean as playing a pivotal role in world history, but had it not been for sugar’s dominance for three centuries, the world would have developed politically and historically in far different ways.”

Students who take Caribbean Studies come from all schools and disciplines on the Gary campus. “The majority of students at IU Northwest are ‘first-generation students,’ many of whom have not travelled much. I do my best to bring a piece of the world to them that would otherwise be inaccessible.”

Pégram works hard to convey the international perspective, both in the Caribbean course and in French classes. “Those of us who teach French have a duty to see the world through its multicolored mosaic because of the wide reach of French (45 countries or more speak it officially). I make sure that the diversity of that language is given its due. After all, in a few years, Kinshasa, Congo, will pass Paris as the world’s largest French-speaking city.”

Surprised by the national recognition for his student ratings, Pégram measures the impact of his courses by the response of alumni. “I often receive postcards, emails, and other messages when they do get the chance to travel, and these alums often thank me for opening up their minds in ways that make venturing to the various places more rewarding. All this really means a lot to me. Anytime that a current or former student of IU Northwest tells me that they now view the world a bit more differently, I smile.”

Left: Internationalists commit to facing unfamiliar and uncomfortable circumstances. Pégram admits he was “terrified” when this photo was taken in Haiti.
In December 2004, the journal *Science* reported that methane had been discovered on Mars. Although methane can be produced by chemical reactions that have nothing to do with life forms, biological activity is one of the most likely sources. Scientists had their first solid evidence to support a search for traces of Martian life.

The research team in 2004 based its discovery on complex calculations and interpretation of atmospheric measurements made from a satellite in orbit around the planet. When other scientists tried to confirm the results, not only did they fail to find significant amounts of methane, but also the amounts they did detect on the planet were even smaller than would be predicted in a world without life. They began to wonder if the original researchers had done something wrong. Perhaps the instruments had malfunctioned, or someone had messed up the calculations.

Those clouds evaporated last December when NASA reported that its Curiosity rover had detected bursts of methane gas on the Martian surface several times over a two-month period. There was still no way to be sure of the source, but past or present biological processes were
still a plausible explanation, and the search for life on Mars, marginalized by years of negative results, is moving quickly back to the center of scientific attention.

IU professors Lisa Pratt and Jeffrey White were among the first to take up the challenge of figuring out if methane signaled Martian life now, or in the past. “Twenty years ago, you would have been part of the lunatic fringe if you talked about life on Mars,” said Pratt. The initial discovery of methane changed that. Despite increasing skepticism about those results, Pratt and White have persisted in their research. The latest news vindicates those efforts. “With the latest reports, we are thinking creatively about doing things on Mars that we haven’t been doing. Explaining the methane is a completely open field right now.”

**LIFE IN EXTREME CONDITIONS**

Pratt had previously explored life in extreme conditions, and her team holds the record for the deepest life found in the continental crust on Earth—in the mines of South Africa. That life survives in extremely hot conditions. To support the search for life on Mars, scientists need to know how life works in extremely cold and dry conditions.

The question was, where on Earth could scientists find and conduct research in conditions that would be an analog to those on Mars? Antarctica was an obvious choice. “It is cold, dry, and has little surface life,” said Pratt, “but we work with students, and we need to set up a lot of gear. It’s darn hard to work out the logistics and get permission to do research in Antarctica.” They found an alternative in Greenland.

The village of Kangerlussuaq, “Big Fjord” in the Greenlandic language, just inside the Arctic Circle on the Western shore of Greenland, grew up around a two-mile-long runway that the U.S. military set up in the 1940s and used heavily during the Cold War. When the military left in 1992, the scientists moved in. Researchers from around the world now use the facilities of the former base. Most are there to study climate change as revealed in the massive Greenland ice sheet that begins about 20 miles inland from the village.

Pratt and White found the conditions they needed for their research on the sedimentary records of lakes right at
the edge of the ice sheet. “We first went in summer but decided the best time to go is at the very end of winter,” Pratt said. “In the winter, there are two meters of ice on the lakes but still very active biology in the open water below the ice. We have been there when the ice is still thick and the lake is sealed.” There are practical considerations to the timing as well. “Things are still completely intact from the winter freeze,” White added. “There’s enough day length and the temperatures have started to rise. You can actually work there. Nobody seems to get there at the end of the winter. They wait until things warm up. And of course it’s very different by then.”

The goal is to find out what is going on with the organisms trapped in the ice, in the water under the ice, and in the permafrost in the surrounding wetlands and sand dunes “which are probably the best analogs for Mars,” Pratt said. “We have been working on lakes for the past four years and we have a proposal under review to study the sand dunes. We want to see what happens as snow and ice melt and microbes start to be active at the end of winter. Scientists observe many early spring changes on Mars, but we do not know if the process is life.”

“If there’s a biological component to the changes happening in an environment, then that biological process leaves a chemical signature different from what it would be if it were just a geological process,” explained White. “We are trying to get a full isotope mass balance so that we know what was utilized, what was produced, and what was released.” Pratt outlined the possible future now that the presence of methane on Mars has been confirmed. “The next step is to look for a vent or conduit down to some sort of microbial ecosystem or abiotic reaction site below the Mars surface and then sample the minerals around the edge of that vent. We would be lucky beyond anything we could hope for if the Curiosity rover found a site since it is now headed up Mount Sharp. It is more likely that an instrument in orbit could look down through the atmospheric column and find a source.”

Meanwhile, scientists are designing equipment for the Mars 2020 big chassis rover. Plans are already established for it to do limited drilling, but “serious drilling needs constant human intervention if it is to be productive,” Pratt said. Pratt and White dream of delivering a bottomless box, called a flux chamber, to Mars in order to trap and analyze gasses being emitted at the surface.

If the isotope signatures of the data collected in Greenland approximate those that might be collected on Mars, the case for life on Mars would be strong indeed. “It would be the single most profound discovery that science could make,” Pratt said, “because it means we’re not alone.” White added, “It would confirm our suspicion that life is not limited to just earth. Earth is not a completely unique phenomenon.”

**FURTHER IMPLICATIONS**

Understanding microbial life in extreme conditions “has everything to do with putting a person on Mars,” Pratt explains. “There is a lot of concern about planetary protection in both directions. If you put a person on Mars, you presume you are going to bring them home. And if you’re going to bring them home, you don’t want
them covered in Martians, however small. Likewise, if you put a human on Mars, you will accept that we will massively transfer contaminants from Earth to Mars. We need to know what these organisms do and how ecosystems might be vulnerable.”

This last concern highlights the interdisciplinary nature of current scientific research. Pratt earned two degrees in botany before completing her doctorate in geology. White is professor of environmental sciences, aquatic chemistry, biogeochemistry, and limnology. The two have adjacent offices in the new Multidisciplinary Science Building.

“There was a moment in time,” Pratt explains, “when I was frustrated trying to complete a research proposal. I needed somebody who was a specialist in research on methane. Jeff and I had a hallway conversation one day in which I jokingly said, ‘I don’t suppose you’re interested in working in Greenland.’ Jeff had been doing research in Alaska, and responded ‘Sure.’”

“It was in the first year that this building was open, and it’s what we talked about when we were designing it. If you put people together who have shared interests and need similar laboratory facilities, they will end up working together. Jeff and I had served on lots of committees together. We had never had that critical opportunity to identify a research project that we both wanted to do, and it happened when our offices landed right next to each other.”

“It would be the single most profound discovery that science could make, because it means we’re not alone.”
COLLECTING SAMPLES

“You must have the right equipment and also the right mental attitude. If you don’t have good equipment, you’re in trouble, but if you have good equipment and your mental attitude is bad, the good equipment doesn’t help you. You’ve got to take a team who are excited to be there. Seat-of-the-pants engineering is essential. We are always thinking, how are we going to solve this problem with limited resources?”

And passing on this know-how is part of the project. The team partners with the National Science Foundation to take science-inclined high school students—U.S. Inuit, and Danish—into the field and laboratory to observe.
Lisa M. Pratt, Provost Professor and chair of the Department of Geological Sciences; chair of NASA Mars Exploration Program Analysis Group (MEPAG)

Jeffrey R. White, professor of environmental sciences, aquatic chemistry, biogeochemistry, and limnology; director, SPEA Integrated Program in the Environment

Goddard Space Flight Center (NASA), Honeybee Robotics Ltd, NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory (California Institute of Technology), and Princeton University are partners with Indiana University on the Greenland Emissions Project, supported by NASA’s Astrobiology Science and Technology for Exploring Planets (ASTEP).
When Patrick Fiore came to Bloomington on a Fulbright fellowship in the summer of 1973, he thought he would stay a couple of years, hone his percussion skills in the School of Music, and return to Paris. Four decades later, he is still in Bloomington, having raised a family here and established a Bloomington institution.

Patrick’s route to Bloomington began in Burkina Faso. He was born in Bobo-Dioulasso, the industrial center of what was, at the time, the French colony of Upper Volta in West Africa. Life there allowed much freedom.

“Because of the tropical climate, school began and ended early. It was done by one o’clock and I would take my little bicycle from the center of town and go fishing every afternoon. I’d stop by the French Administrative Gardens and collect worms and then go to one of the reservoirs the colonial government had set up.”

He’d take the fish to his father who would cook it for dinner.

“One day I went to a pet store in this country, looked at the tropical fish tank, and commented to the owner, ‘I used to eat this fish, and that one.’”

Life in Bobo-Dioulasso had some of the usual colonial tensions. The French exploited the resources of the area, but they also built the infrastructure.

“There was not the opprobrium as in other parts of Africa. We children did notice some slurs, but we were well received by the local population. They showed us stuff they wouldn’t show our parents, and they would take us into their homes.”

When a career in music did not appear promising, Patrick Fiore and Marina Ballor-Fiore found a future on the wrong side of the tracks next to an auto body shop.
The good life ended at age 13 when Patrick was sent to a boarding school near Paris.

“All of a sudden, I was in prison. We slept in a dormitory with 40 beds. My first night there, the resident assistant summoned us to stand at the end of our beds. I turned and said something to my neighbor and the RA comes up and slaps me twice in the face. The whole atmosphere was like a juvenile delinquent camp. I can’t quite blame them. If they had let everything go, it would have been a mess. All boys. No girls to pacify us.”

Although a good student, Patrick didn’t handle the antagonistic discipline well.

“If the resident assistant rubbed me the wrong way, I would go head on.”

He left that school, did much better at a different local school, and finished in the top 10 percent on the national competitive exam that earned him a place at HEC Paris, the top business school in Europe.

While there, he and fellow students formed a rock band. The group called themselves “Dr. Feelgood” and played numerous gigs, including opening for top bands at the time. Patrick played the drums. Although he was working towards a degree in business, when he saw the opportunity to get a fellowship to study music in the U.S., he jumped at it. He was accepted at several U.S. universities, but held out for the one at the top of the list that Fulbright provided.

“Iowa was very slow. I had to ask the American consulate to intervene.”

His initial objective at IU was to work towards a master’s degree in percussion. He had not realized, however, the years of prior training that IU expected, and his schools in France had provided little professional training in that regard. One of the attractions of IU was that George Gaber, head of the percussion department at that time, had been more open in his audition requirements.
While he was willing to let me play a little bossa nova, other schools wanted a concerto.

But Patrick remembers the first lesson he had with Professor Gaber.

“He asked me to play a little snare with him and I couldn’t keep up. Then he asked me to go to the marimba. Then he shook his head, ‘You go to the practice pad, you can’t read,’ he said. ‘You go to the marimba, you can’t play. So what?’”

In three weeks, he switched to special student status. After a Christmas break in Paris, he returned to Bloomington with long-time partner Marina Ballor.

Like Patrick, Marina saw the trip to Bloomington as a temporary thing and arrived on a visitor’s visa.

“My childhood in a village near Versailles is boring after Patrick’s; very normal and happy, nice family.”

She had a gift for drawing and interrupted her studies in art to make the trip.

“In the early 1970s,” Marina said, “it was very attractive to come to the United States. I came thinking I would be here a year or two.”

Because of her visa, Marina could not work.

“I had time to do whatever I wanted. I took arts and crafts classes at the Union building and studied English in the new TESOL program in the evening. Bloomington had much to offer.”

The School of Music had recently revised its curriculum and offered a new undergraduate degree program that Patrick decided to follow as a special student. After a rocky start, he proved his determination, and Professor Gaber took him under his wing, prodding him along towards his degree. Patrick and Marina married. These life decisions created a nightmare of visa issues, and the two got to know staff in the international services office very well. Director Leo Dowling, an inveterate Francophile, assisted Patrick in obtaining scholarships to continue study after Fulbright support ended. International Student Advisor Kitty Burkhart guided them through the maze of visa regulations.

Staying after Fulbright support ended was not easy. The Bloomington Community Hospitality Committee provided household items. Patrick worked as a bus boy at the Inn of the Four Winds, later as a wine steward at the Brown County Inn and other well-known restaurants in the area. Marina worked at the Tao restaurant and at Rapp’s Pizza Train.
Because of smaller numbers, life for international students was different in the 1970s, the two explain.

“We were a small lot at the time. You received a lot of attention when you came from a different country. Other students wanted to talk with you.”

Working was important.

“I learned English by working at the pizza place,” Marina said. “When you learn a language in the classroom, it’s not the same as learning it on the job. I had to learn. I had to understand what people were asking.”

Eventually, the couple realized that they could put the skills they learned in the workplace to more permanent use. When the “West Side Café” next to the Monon line tracks came up for sale in 1977, Patrick and Marina bought it, and redubbed it Le Petit Café. It began with 11 tables and 36 seats and a small, ever-changing menu of French provincial cuisine. When they opened an upstairs dining room, passengers on the trains still coming through town at that time could look in at the diners eating, while the diners held on to their wine glasses to protect them from vibrations from the train.

Staying, however, meant an adjustment of status with immigration. They had to prove they had unique skills and got lots of advice from Burkhart at IU.

“We had to do something no one else could do,” Marina explained. “We put an ad in the newspaper for a chef; we had to prove we could not find a chef who could make a béarnaise or prepare other French cuisine.”

In 1981, they returned to France, were delayed another three months while immigration officials processed their application, and returned with their green cards.

In the mid-1980s, they purchased the auto body shop next to the restaurant and expanded. The restaurant today is much the same as it was then, with a base of loyal customers who would frown on Patrick and Marina changing anything—except of course for the menu, which changes just about every day. The railroad has become the B-Line Trail and “the other side of the tracks” is becoming ever more gentrified.

Patrick and Marina found—and helped to make—a community hospitable to people from all over the world. But the imprint of the international experience never quite disappears.

“I’ve always been a stranger,” Patrick commented. “When I was in Africa, I was a stranger because I was white. When I went to France, I was a stranger because I was born in Africa and I came from a different cultural background. When I came to America, I was a stranger because I was raised in France. I’ve been a stranger all my life.”
In 2014, IU President Michael A. McRobbie set an IU record by meeting with two heads of state in the same year. Records of meetings between the university chief and the heads of nations abroad go back to 1956.

1  Six months before Harold MacMillan began his six-year tenure as prime minister of the United Kingdom, he visited his mother's birthplace in Spencer, Indiana. IU President Herman Wells took the opportunity to bring MacMillan to the Bloomington campus where, during a special convocation, MacMillan was awarded the honorary doctorate of laws (September 1956).

2  For the last decade of his presidency, Herman Wells fostered a close relationship with Thailand's institutions of higher education. During a visit to consult on the founding of the National Institute of Development Administration in Bangkok, Wells, his tenure as IU president recently concluded, paid a courtesy call on H.E. Field Marshall Thanom Kittikachorn, the Prime Minister, at Government House on September 11, 1965. IU President John Ryan also met with the prime minister in July 1972.

3  Hastings Kamazu Banda attended IU in 1928 to study history and political science. He became president of Malawi in 1964. In May 1978, President Banda (center) revisited Bloomington and was awarded the honorary doctorate of laws. John Ryan (back left) and Herman Wells (center) showed off changes to the campus over the previous 50 years.
4 In 1994, Mahathir Mohamad, prime minister of Malaysia, accompanied his wife, Datin Seri Dr Siti Hasmah binti Haji Mohamad Ali, to Bloomington where President Thomas Ehrlich awarded her the honorary doctorate of humane letters for her work on behalf of family health, especially services for women and children. At the time, IU was completing the tenth year of its cooperative program with the MARA Institute of Technology, in which more than 4,600 Malaysian students completed two years of IU course work in Malaysia.

5 Michael D. Higgins, president of Ireland, earned his master’s degree in sociology at IU in the 1960s. For that degree, he conducted research in several Indianapolis communities. He returned to Bloomington in 2014 to receive the honorary doctorate in humane letters from President McRobbie.

6 Esra Erdoğan, her sister Sümeeyye, and brother Bilal, all graduated from IU Bloomington. Their father, Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, was sworn in as president of Turkey in August 2014. A month later, the sisters, along with their father, met for 90 minutes with Michael and Laurie McRobbie during the IU delegation’s visit.

The black and white photos were supplied by Indiana University Archives.
When Andrea Ciccarelli, dean of the Hutton Honors College, extended invitations to be part of a roundtable discussion of the legacy of World War I, he was astonished at the response. Diplomats from nine countries, along with two senior U.S. legislators, were eager to participate. The group came to Bloomington last November. As part of IU’s centenary commemoration of the war, President McRobbie chaired a panel in which he asked the 11 participants, who represented 340 years of collective diplomatic experience, to explore their country’s memory of the war and the lessons that might be drawn from it. There was quick consensus that the war to end all wars was in fact the beginning of social, cultural, and political upheavals that are still being felt today. And while the impact of these disruptions was universal, each nation’s experience of the war was distinctive.

The discussion held the audience’s attention for more than two hours, “a record for Bloomington,” as former Congressman Lee Hamilton quipped at the end. The entire event is available as a webcast at broadcast.iu.edu. A sampling of the discussion suggests the common concerns and unique perspectives of the participants.

The presentations began half a world away from the site of most of the fighting. Australian Ambassador Kim Beazley said, “World War I changed everything. For my country, sociologically and philosophically challenged by loss, it produced a sense of nationhood and national self-image. Our great national day into which our emotions are poured is our commemoration of Australian forces landing at Gallipoli, the battle that ended with 300,000 Australian soldiers wounded or dead. We fought in many wars since, but the resonance of the first war is such that Australian military personnel sense the obligation of the memory wherever they are deployed. ‘Have we lived up to our ancestors,’ is a question they ask themselves.”

Bulgarian Ambassador Elena Poptodorova described the experiences of a country at the heart of the fighting. “In 1914, Bulgaria had just emerged from the second Balkan war, completely drained, defeated. In that war, it had fought all its previous allies and had lost a number of territories to all its neighbors. Some declared that Bulgaria was the only country that bordered on itself. After World War I, with two national catastrophes and a dire financial situation, Bulgaria developed a communist government that affected the country for decades to come. We lived in a system that tore us away from Europe where we used to belong. Southeast Europe is still struggling with consequences that can be traced back to 1914. And we will have to continue this sad conversation for many, many more years to go.”

“Before World War I, Austria didn’t exist,” explained Austrian Ambassador Hans Peter Manz. “It was a product of the war, whatever was left over. This country, the size of Maine, lost its major agricultural and industrial resources and was left with many civil servants. Yes, it destroyed feudal empires, but it defeated even the
victors in Europe. Old empires were destroyed or, in the case of Britain and France, mortally wounded. Two competing social laboratories (capitalism and communism) permeated European politics for a long time—leading to civil war in many cases and some rather wild experiments.” But the shared experience of the war meant, Ambassador Manz concluded, that we now “speak the same political language. We understand each other; we know where we are coming from.”

German Minister Philipp Ackermann described a current debate in Germany regarding the First World War over where the fault for the war should lie. “The right question is why did it happen, not whose fault. I would not deny the importance of knowing who was responsible and who should take the blame. But I am convinced that reasons are more important than personalities because I think that 2014 looks in many ways like 1914. Rampant nationalism that a hundred years ago blinded everybody’s hearts and minds was one of the main reasons for this war. It was clearly stronger than Europe’s elites and policy makers in those days.

“We in Germany would like to feel this nationalistic attitude is very far away, but we have to take note of the fact that it is there at the borders of our country and continent. Aggressive Russian nationalism in Southeast Europe is extremely difficult to counter. And we have to look at our own countries. In very many European countries, right-wing parties have become very forceful and very important. The most striking thing about the First World War is that nobody thought it was necessary at that time, but said, ‘if we go to war, let’s do it now, it’s summer. We’ll be finished by Christmas.’ It was the most overwhelming miscalculation by politicians ever made. This is something that we politicians and diplomats should avoid at all costs.”

“I am impressed with the importance of statecraft as I listen to these experts on World War I. ... If bad decisions can lead to war, then maybe good decisions can lead to peace.”
—Former Congressman Lee Hamilton
Counselor Giorgio Aliberti of Italy extended that theme. “Finally, nations realized that balance of powers was not enough, so there was incentive to find a new way to deal with these kinds of things. Integration is key. Russia’s integration into assembly of world powers. The integration of the Balkans into the European Union. European integration, although it needs to be redefined, has been of a powerful value and powerful force and is crucial for our development in the future. The path of international community for the future is to look back at what happened a hundred years ago.”

Consul General Marc Calcoen of Belgium brought a personal perspective to the discussion. He was born in Ypres. “100,000 people died there. It was the first time poison gas was used. Technology was changing rapidly, and politicians had a difficult time keeping up. War became normal. People became so used to war, it became like a banal thing. Maybe the First World War didn’t do as much physical damage as the Second World War, but it damaged probably permanently the European civilization that was based on rationality, liberalism, and enlightenment, and it led to all kinds of extremist factions, which we are still seeing the consequences of.

For the UK, “the shockwaves of 1914–1918 are still being felt,” Bridges said. “It marked the beginning of the modern age for the UK, the end of an empire. The social fabric of the UK changed monumentally; politics changed monumentally.” The war brought new political power to the working class and to women, but it also brought terrorism, genocide, modern warfare, money, and politics. “Have we learnt the lessons? No, we haven’t learned them as well as we should.”

French Consul General Vincent Floreani reaffirmed the continuing dilemmas left by the war. “The war caused social and cultural upheavals that are still active. There

“The British developed the tank in response to heavy losses in the early battles of the Western Front.
are still matters unfinished: unfinished organization of the international community and unfinished emancipation for some.” He concluded with a passionate recognition of our unfinished quest for new values:

“The terrible WWI massacres represented a collapse of humanism. There was no reason for the war. We entered a world of absolute nihilism. It was a subversion of progress. It started as a traditional war with horses and swords, and ended with the massive use of tanks, planes, heavy weapons, machine guns, and gas. The industrialization of the war transformed soldiers into workers, each with its own specific task. Soldiers became part of a gigantic machine and part of a massive killing spree. Progress was no longer for the benefit for the human being but to kill as many with the most cruelty.”

Acting Consul General Dejan Radulovic of Serbia also expressed the feeling that the world has not learned much from WWI. Serbia experienced horrific casualties; 28 percent of the military and civilian population died. Like distant Australia, the war defined the nation’s sense of itself. “The collective memory of the first World War became the cornerstone of our nation’s identity.”

Former Senator Richard Lugar found a more positive outcome, at least for the U.S. It provided a new answer to the question, “Why should America care about the rest of the world?” The “idealism that came out of American intervention” was a “breakthrough in American foreign policy. It may have been lost for a while, but it was found again after World War II” with innovations “like the Marshall Plan and NATO.”

Former Congressman Lee Hamilton, in his capstone presentation, reiterated the themes that every aspect of modern life has been touched by World War I and that the impact of the war continues today.

“When leaders make bad choices, bad policies follow and bad results follow, leading sometimes to war.

Australia’s losses in the Dardenelles, amounting to more than 28,000 killed and wounded, played a major role in defining the country’s sense of nationhood.

World War I showed us the horror of systematic use of violence—against civilians, blockades, atrocities, and occupational regimes. World War I saw large government participation in management of the economy. We became the world’s leading creditor.

“World War I let loose a torrent of feelings, some good, some not so good—revenge, patriotism, cynicism, alienation, anger, nationalism, isolationism, withdrawal, political rancor, racial hatred. All came out of World War I. It led to the Red Scare, the Holocaust, and the push towards nuclear proliferation. Everything in the Middle East today can be traced to World War I and its
Chorus:
Let nations arbitrate their future troubles,
It's time to lay the sword and gun away.
There'd be no war today,
If mothers all would say,
"I didn't raise my boy to be a soldier."

The U.S. was slow to enter the war and reluctant to assume international leadership afterwards.
aftermath. Even the civil rights movement in the United States grew out of the disappointment of African American Leaders with their experiences in World War I. They became convinced that other means would be necessary to achieve equality.”

Former Congressman Hamilton concluded with his very personal impressions of the lessons we should still be learning from the war:

“I have several impressions of World War I that really stand out in my mind. One is how easy it is to slip into war. It could happen again maybe in Gaza or Syria or Ukraine, or someplace that barely makes the news. I can’t fail to see the tragedy of our failure to achieve the ambitious and idealistic goal of World War I, the war to end all wars. Another impression I have is what an awful way war is to settle disputes, the sheer futility of it. Multiple American lives lived in the shadow of that war for a very, very long time with heartbreak and anguish for what might have been.

“Still another impression is how we have struggled after the failure of the League of Nations to create United Nations and other international organizations, and how hard we have worked unsuccessfully to make them effective. The awfulness and futility of the war makes me aware of how very important it is to differentiate those interests from lesser interests, how very important it is to get the best information you can, and how hard that can be in times of conflict—and always to look for a way, any way, to solve a problem before going to war.

“I am impressed with the importance of statecraft as I listen to these experts on World War I. World War I came about, it is clear, because of the failure of statesmanship, the failure of leadership. War was not inevitable. War could have been avoided. The choices led us to catastrophe. The war itself led us to other catastrophes down the road. And finally it comes to me just perhaps, just perhaps, peace is possible. If bad decisions can lead to war, then maybe good decisions can lead to peace.”

Information about World War I 100 Years, IU’s on-going series of exhibits and events commemorating the First World War, can be found here: rememberingworldwari.indiana.edu.

A full webcast of the World War I roundtable is available here: Broadcast.iu.edu.

Participants in the roundtable included, in alphabetical order:

- Philipp Ackermann, minister and deputy chief of mission, Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany
- Giorgio Aliberti, counselor and head of political affairs, Embassy of Italy
- Kim Beazley, ambassador of the Commonwealth of Australia to the United States of America
- Stephen Bridges, consul general, British Consulate General in Chicago
- Marc Calcoen, ambassador and consul general, Consulate General of the Kingdom of Belgium in New York
- Vincent Floreani, consul general, Consulate General of the French Republic in Chicago
- Lee Hamilton, professor of practice, Indiana University School of Public and Environmental Affairs
- Richard Lugar, professor of practice, Indiana University School of Global and International Studies
- Hans Peter Manz, ambassador of the Republic of Austria to the United States of America
- Elena Poptodorova, ambassador of the Republic of Bulgaria to the United States of America
- Dejan Radulovic, acting consul general, Consulate General of the Republic of Serbia in Chicago

Images from the collections of the Lilly Library. Some were featured in the exhibition, “Over Here and Over There: Places of World War I.” The sheet music is from the DeVincent Collection at the Lilly Library. The tank image is from The Western Front, by Muirhead Bone (1917). The photograph of the biplane is from a photo album of Lance Sieveking (1916–1917). The other contemporary photographs are from The War of the Nations, 1914–1919, by William Le Queux and others.
Capturing Moments Abroad

Both the Office of Overseas Study in Bloomington and the Office of International Affairs in Indianapolis have annual photo competitions. Students returning from programs abroad submit images and the staff of the offices choose winners for prizes. The contests are popular; IU Bloomington students submitted 275 of their best photos last year. Winning images appear online. Here is a sampling.

Above: Lakshay Bhardwaj, IUPUI First Place, “Cultural Adventure.” While visiting a Maasai warrior village, I participated in a traditional coming-of-age ceremony. The men gather in a group and chant while competing to see who can jump the highest. Kenya, Summer 2014.

Left: Krista Bergman. IUPUI Third Place, “Powerful Moments.” Sitting on the hammock at the family home, my “sister” told me how her son was born with a congenital heart defect, spent months in an ICU hours away, and underwent multiple open-heart surgeries. I got out my stethoscope and watched as his face lit up, and his mom’s eyes filled with tears, when he heard a heartbeat for the first time. El Salvador, October 2013.
Above: Cynthia Morraz. IUPUI Grand Prize. A little member of “La Piedra” washes her hands with excitement. Lack of clean water is one of the Dominican Republic’s main problems. Summer 2014.

Casey Seaton. IUPUI Second Place, “Most Picturesque.” The “Chess Pavilion” atop one peak of Mt. Hua near Xi’an, China, as seen just after sunrise. Summer 2014.
You can see all the winners of prizes at

Bloomington: overseas.iu.edu/return/photo/index.shtml

Indianapolis: abroad.iupui.edu/why-study-abroad/photo-contest/2014.html

Mimi Katz. IU Bloomington Third Place, “Places.” The view of the Cape Town coast from the shore of Robben Island, where Nelson Mandela and so many others were held prisoner. Spring 2014.
Update

Last fall, *IU International* reported on a youth leadership program undertaken by OVPIA’s Office of International Development. Twenty college students and young professionals from Burma/Myanmar spent two weeks during the spring of 2014 in Bloomington attending activities in leadership training and staying with host families. They left with tears, new friends, and the promise of meeting again back home. All but one of the original participants joined the Follow-On Workshop in Bago last December. The workshop included sessions that put civic leadership into political and ethnic contexts and provided a center of operations for its main civic effort, building a Play360 playground at a local school. The project, which used recycled materials whenever possible, attracted more volunteers each day. Its success has become a model for future projects. “One of the great pleasures,” said OVPIA project director Genevieve Pritchard, “was to see formerly quiet or reserved students gain a sense of ownership and shine as confident decision makers. It was exciting to see their enthusiasm and was a testament to program concepts of spreading civic engagement.”

A photo in this magazine last year prompted a generous donation from someone with no direct ties to Indiana University. *IU International* reported last year on the visit of Dr. Golam Mohammed Chowdhury, former director of the Institute of Business Administration, University of Dhaka. His visit was supported by a fellowship set up by M. Osman Yousuf, M.B.A. ’76, to recognize the partnership that Herman Wells fostered with the Institute in the 1960s to revitalize relations between the two universities. The fellowship was named in honor of his father, Dr. Md Osman Ghani, who worked closely with Wells at the time.

As a child, M. Ron Wahid idolized his grandfather and followed him everywhere. That grandfather was Dr. Ghani, and when Wahid saw the picture of him in the magazine, he wrote a personal check for $50,000 in support of the Wells-Ghani fellowship. The fellowship brings a senior scholar from the Dhaka Institute of Business Administration to Bloomington biennially.

*Visiting Bloomington to attend the dedication of Hodge Hall, M. Osman Yousuf and his wife Veronique brought a generous donation from M. Ron Wahid.*
Parting Shot: The edge of the Russell Glacier near Kangerlussuaq, Greenland

If the Greenland ice sheet were to melt completely, the oceans would rise 25 feet. This is one of the few places where the ice sheet is still advancing. The sedimentary rocks are about 2.5 billion years old. Lisa Pratt and Jeff White study these to understand how sulfur-rich deposits on Mars would weather. Photo by Lisa Pratt, April 2014.
In December 2004, the journal *Science* reported that methane had been discovered on Mars. IU researchers drill in Greenland. Read more, Mars on Earth, page 20.