CIS JUNIOR SCHOLAR RESEARCH SYMPOSIUM

Friday, May 2, 2014
University of Southern California
Social Sciences Building, Room B40

AGENDA

8:30am – 9:00am
Continental Breakfast

9:00am – 9:10am
Welcome and Introductions

9:10am – 10:00am
“Anger and Group Conflict: Experimental Evidence from the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict”
Thomas Zeitzoff
Postdoctoral Fellow, Niehaus Center for Globalization and Governance Program in Regional Political Economy, Princeton University

10:00am-10:50am
“Cyber Warfare as a Work Flow Problem: Organizations, Systems, and Effects”
Timothy Junio
Cybersecurity Postdoctoral Fellow, Center for International Security and Cooperation, Stanford University

10:50am – 11:10am
Coffee Break

11:10am – 12:00pm
“Spreading the Truth: The Implications of the International Norm of Truth and Reconciliation Commissions”
Michal Ben-Josef Hirsch
Research Fellow, International Security Program, Belfer Center, Harvard Kennedy School

12:00pm - 2:00pm
Lunch (catered, SOS B40 and courtyard)

2:00pm – 2:50pm
Mauricio Celestino Rivera
Hayward R. Alker Postdoctoral Fellow, Center for International Studies, University of Southern California

2:50pm – 3:40pm
“Improvised Transnationalism: Clandestine migration at the border of Anthropology and IR”
Noelle Brigden
Postdoctoral Fellow, Watson Institute for International Studies, Brown University

3:40pm – 4:00pm
Coffee Break

4:00pm - 5:00pm
Professional Brainstorming Panel (roundtable session)

5:00pm - 6:00pm
Reception (SOS Courtyard)
NOELLE BRIGDEN  
Postdoctoral Fellow, Watson Institute for International Studies, Brown University  

Topic: “Improvised Transnationalism: Clandestine migration at the border of Anthropology and IR”  

Abstract: To travel undetected by state authorities and criminal predators, Central Americans pass as Mexican during their journey to the United States. This ‘passing’ underscores the ambiguities of social roles, such as nationality. Over time, these performances partially reconstruct imagined communities, blurring the boundaries between foreigners and citizens. However, International Relations (IR) scholarship tends to overlook how uncoordinated everyday practice complicates state control of territory in a globalized world. By tracing the co-constitutive relationship between migration policing, national performances and transnational routes, this paper reveals the makeshift nature of identity. In so doing, it argues for the continued inclusion of ethnography as a method for exploring the dynamic relationship between territory, state and nation. By showing how migrants confound social and territorial borders, but also suffer the very real, material consequences of both state and non-state violence, an ethnographic analysis of clandestine transnationalism chronicles challenges to sovereignty without global triumphalism.  

Bio: Noelle Brigden (PhD in Government, Cornell University) is a postdoctoral fellow at the Watson Institute for International Studies at Brown University. During her doctoral research, she conducted two years of fieldwork along migratory routes in El Salvador, Mexico, and the United States. Her research has received funding from the National Science Foundation, the Social Science Research Council, the Fulbright Garcia-Robles program, the Bucerius Program at the Zeit-Stiftung, and the Einaudi Center for International Studies and the Institute for Social Science at Cornell University. In fall 2014, she will join the Department of Political Science at Marquette University as assistant professor.  

More info: [http://watson.brown.edu/people/postdocs/brigden](http://watson.brown.edu/people/postdocs/brigden)

MICHAL BEN-JOSEF HIRSCH  
Research Fellow, International Security Program, Belfer Center, Harvard Kennedy School  

Topic: “Spreading the Truth: The Implications of the International Norm of Truth and Reconciliation Commissions”  

Abstract: In the last decade truth and reconciliation commissions (TRCs hereafter) came to be regarded as an ‘imperative’ for societies emerging from repressive regimes or intra-state conflict. This paper asks what are the implications of the emergence and institutionalization of the TRC norm. In the first place, the paper proposes that the institutionalization of the TRC norm has important bearing on the meaning of democracy, or more precisely, on what it takes to become one. Secondly, the paper proposes that the institutionalization of the TRC norm introduces new international motivations for states to initiate their own TRC in order to gain international legitimacy and prestige as well as other more tangible international payoffs. Finally, the paper suggests that the international institutionalization of the TRC norm and especially the growing professionalization of the field of transitional justice secure more effective TRCs. The paper predicts that TRCs are ‘here to stay’ and that we are likely to see more of them, especially incorporated into processes of both intra-state and international conflict resolution.  

Bio: Michal Ben-Josef Hirsch is a Research Fellow of the Belfer Center's International Security Program and on the faculty of the Coexistence and Conflict Program, Heller School for Social Policy, Brandeis University. Michal holds a B.A. in Political Science from Tel Aviv University and a Ph.D. in Political Science from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). She was an International Security Program pre-doctoral Fellow from 2007–2009 and from 2009–2012, she was a post-doctoral Fellow at the Schusterman Center for Israel Studies, Brandeis University. Michal's research interests include international relations theory with a focus on the role of ideas and norms in world politics, international
institutions and international organizations, conflict resolution, historical justice and memory, transitional justice, and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Her work has been published in *Perspective on Politics, Cooperation and Conflict, and the European Journal of International Relations*. Michal is currently completing a book manuscript that traces the emergence of the international norm of truth and reconciliation commissions. In this book, she introduces a theory for the emergence and spreading of international norms that focuses on changes in the ideational content of norms and on the international agents who facilitate these changes.


**TIMOTHY JUNIO**  
*Cybersecurity Postdoctoral Fellow, Center for International Security and Cooperation, Stanford University*

**Topic:** "Cyber Warfare as a Work Flow Problem: Organizations, Systems, and Effects"  

**Abstract:** It has become conventional wisdom among academic researchers that cyber weapons are relatively cheap, easy to produce, offensively advantaged, and destined to diffuse to all governments. The evidence used to make these points, however, is typically at the level of anecdotes related to how headache-inducing malware has propagated quickly and been authored by young individuals with some technical skills. Almost no extant research explores what is necessary to produce cyber power as a state, and which aspects of those processes are most challenging.

This presentation uses the example of global machine scanning as a case study of how complex cyber operations may be organized. "Machine scanning" is a term for automated processes to explore the entire Internet space to find vulnerable devices and other computer systems that may be exploited to cause cyber and physical effects. The construction of an architecture to conduct these operations is, in fact, cheap and easy to construct or duplicate. This core of a cyber warfare system can independently cause tremendous consequences on a global scale -- including interrupting supply chains, disrupting entire business sectors, stopping critical infrastructure services, and denying use of a substantial fraction of the global Internet. These potential consequences are shown through an analysis of machine scanning data.

While catastrophic cyber attacks are relatively cheap and technically achievable, using such capabilities in a precise way calibrated to cause specific political effects is a far greater challenge. The integration of tasks is not easy, and depends heavily on a bureaucracy's capacity to adopt and adapt to new technologies. This "work flow" for cyber warfare requires a complex sequencing that is challenging for even a small and highly technically skilled organization to accomplish.

**Bio:** Timothy Junio is a cybersecurity postdoctoral fellow at the Center for International Security and Cooperation (CISAC) at Stanford University for 2012-2014. He received his PhD in political science from the University of Pennsylvania in 2013. His research is on information technology and national security. His dissertation focused on cyber warfare strategy, and how variation in domestic politics -- particularly stemming from principal-agent problems and bounded rationality -- may cause bureaucracies or leaders to use offensive cyber capabilities. Tim is testing his theories with comparative fieldwork on how the United States, South Korea, and Taiwan produce and project cyber power. In his spare time, Tim develops new cyber capabilities at the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA). Before beginning his PhD studies, Tim received his MA from Johns Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS), concentrating in Strategic Studies and International Economics, and his BA from Johns Hopkins' undergraduate program in International Studies. He worked on cyber security strategy and analysis for the Office of the Secretary of Defense, RAND Corporation, US intelligence community, and Johns Hopkins' Information Security Institute.

More info: [http://fsi.stanford.edu/people/timothy_junio](http://fsi.stanford.edu/people/timothy_junio)
MAURICIO RIVERA CELESTINO
Hayward R. Alker Postdoctoral Fellow, Center for International Studies, University of Southern California


**Abstract:** The study of violent crime in Latin America has stood at the periphery of cross-national political science research despite the region is one of the most violent worldwide. The scant econometric research has made progress by identifying some determinants of violent crime; yet our knowledge on this salient phenomenon is still limited. This article revisits most prominent explanations in the cross-national literature and develops a systematic analysis on the sources of violent crime in Latin America. It shows that economic development and demographic factors such as youth bulges and female labor force participation are crucial to understand variation in violent crime rates in the region. It also shows that violent crime is sensitive to law enforcement and welfare states’ policies: effective efforts towards strengthening the judicial system and increasing school attendance can heighten public security in the region.

**Bio:** Mauricio Rivera Celestino is the USC Center for International Studies Hayward R. Alker Postdoctoral Fellow for 2013-14. He just accepted a position in the Political Science Department at the Centro de Investigacion y Docencia Economica (CIDE) in Mexico starting this coming academic year. Mauricio was born in Mexico. He finished his PhD at the Government Department at the University of Essex, UK in 2013. His main areas of study are Comparative Politics, International relations, and Latin American politics. More specifically, his research focuses on issues related to political regimes and regime change, protest and collective action, repression and human rights violations, and the rule of law. He often uses mixed-method research designs in his research. His work has appeared or will appear at the *Journal of Peace Research, Política & Gobierno*. Other articles are under review in other peer-reviewed journals.

More info: [http://dornsife.usc.edu/cis/](http://dornsife.usc.edu/cis/)

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THOMAS ZEITZOFF
Postdoctoral Fellow, Niehaus Center for Globalization and Governance Program in Regional Political Economy, Princeton University

**Topic:**” Anger and Group Conflict: Experimental Evidence from the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict”

**Abstract:** Anger over past intergroup violence is thought to be a large driver of future violence. I explore the role that anger plays in both intragroup and intergroup violence looking at Jewish Israelis and Palestinian Citizens of Israel in two different settings--post-ethnic riot (Acre, Israel), and rockets from Gaza (Southern Israel). Using behavioral economics experiment that experimentally manipulates anger over past violence, I show that anger does not necessarily exacerbate intergroup conflict, and is likely context dependent.

**Bio:** For the 2013-2014 academic year, Thomas Zeitzoff is a postdoctoral fellow in the Niehaus Center for Globalization and Governance Program in Regional Political Economy at Princeton University. He received his Ph.D in September of 2013 from the Politics Department at New York University. He is interested in why individuals fight and how leaders can mobilize supporters for conflict or peace. Using experimental methods drawn from social psychology and behavioral economics, along with large-N analysis, he studies how psychological factors and political constraints influence conflict behavior.