

INTERRUPTED SILENCE

ACTIVELY ENGAGED INTELLECTUALS,
INTELLECTUALLY ENGAGED ACTIVISTS

compiled and published
SPRING QUARTER 2018

This Issue:

Letter From Your Editors	2
Your New INT Student Representative.	3
Alumni Spotlight	4
"A Letter from a Fellow Grad" by Pat Daley.	5
Student Talents: Poetry by Izabella Jablonska	7
"Legitimizing Violators of Human Rights: The United States, The Suharto Regime, and East Timor Occupation" by Joanna Dooley	8
Good Reads Recommendations	14
Art by Nadia Ahmed.	15
Quiz: "How INT Are You?"	17
Graduating INTers	18
Award Winners	19
Summer Events Around Chicago	20
INT Fall Quarter Schedule	21



Letter From Your Editors

Hang in there- We are almost done! As we near the end of the 2017-2018 academic school year, we would like to encourage INT students to build upon the courses they have taken, the assignments they have completed, and all of the hard work they have put into this year. Spring quarter was filled with two conferences, plenty of INT social gatherings, and even some sunshine! Now that summer is quickly approaching, we would like to congratulate our graduating seniors and bid them farewell as they embark on their post-undergraduate journeys and wish all returning students a safe and memorable summer vacation. With this, we present to you the INTerrupted Silence Newsletter, Spring 2018 edition.

Meet Rifqa Falaneh: Your New INT Junior Year Representative

Rifqa will serve as the student representative between 2018-2020 working alongside current senior student representative, Izabela Kantor and the INT staff and faculty.



Majoring in International Studies has been an incredible experience thus far. It has not only improved my writing and research abilities but has also strengthened my critical thinking skills. I genuinely love the major and cannot see myself pursuing any other degree. In addition to INT, I am minoring in History and am a Leadership Scholar where I volunteer for RefugeeOne. I also serve as the President of

Students for Justice in Palestine and host the radio show “Fresh Eyes” at Radio DePaul every other Saturday. Aside from this, I enjoy spending time with my family, watching The Daily Show, and traveling.

As the student representative for the department, there are several goals I would like to accomplish. In INT, there are many professors and students that demonstrate a clear passion for the field. I would like to channel this passion by creating more space for dialogue between professors and students. For example, designating a different professor to lead a discussion on a topic that students will choose via doodle poll every month. This will create more contact between professors and students outside the classroom. In addition, I hope to create more networking opportunities by inviting organizations and people who are working in the International Studies field, or other areas related to it. This will give students an opportunity to explore different careers for after graduation. Let me know what you would like to see more of in the INT department, and we can work together to make it happen!

Alumni Spotlight



Erica Woodson, 2011

Country Day School, Costa Rica

Erica is currently working as a 5th grade English Language Arts and Social Studies teacher at the Country Day School in San Rafael de Alajuela, Costa Rica. This is her third year at the school. It is an international school that teaches an American curriculum to a diverse population of students. About a third of the students are Costa Rican; a third are American; and a third from other countries around the world. In August, she will be moving to Beijing to teach at another private international school in the city!



Kira is a candidate for the MA in Existential-Phenomenological Psychology program at Seattle University. She spent time in Rwanda with Peace Corps 2014-2015 and is now mainly interested in how to apply the macro-level approach that INT fostered to the micro-level aspects of psychotherapy. INT developed her critical thinking, writing, and interpersonal skills, especially between people of different cultures. Kira currently works in the tech sector and enjoys playing music, painting, and fair-weather hiking in the Pacific Northwest.

Kira Mogilevsky, 2012
Seattle University





A LETTER FROM A FELLOW GRAD STUDENT

Pat Daley

Dear Grads,

When I first got to DePaul, I was full of it. Full of arrogance and conceit. Full of cynicism and self-delusion. Full of bull*hit and full of big dreams. In the last two years, I've lost all of that—except for the dreams. They've changed, but they're still big.

I used to come to class in a less-than-academic state of mind. I was convinced that I had all the answers before I even read the text, and I figured I could pontificate on the nature of things without finding my evidence first. I was wrong. Needling through Nietzsche, plodding past Polanyi, and generally stumbling through papers I barely got done on time, I learned that I didn't know quite as much as I thought I did.

I wrote a paper called "Just Semantics" for my Critical Social Theory final. I asked if Artificial Intelligence (AI) could break Issac Asimov's Laws of Robotics to find autonomous sentience if programmed according to Noam Chomsky's Universal Theory of Grammar. It was my first tangle with Noam Chomsky, but it would not be my last. Writing that paper changed me. Up until then, I'd been high on the internet as a new tool for human liberation. Cautioned by my findings and by advice from a professor, I checked my cyber-utopianism. I began to consider technology's Janus nature—a coin with two sides; neither good nor bad, and potentially either. Technology is neutral, I realized. How humanity uses technology is what will count.

In the winter, I dove into AI. I wrote a paper that proposed full legal rights for sentient robots (should they emerge). Without rights, I reasoned, self-aware AI would be subject to one of the most egregious international economic crimes: slavery. Enslaved, I wondered, would a super-intelligent digital consciousness not rebel against its creator-masters? And, if it did, what would happen to humans? That spring, I gave a talk on said paper. I also studied autonomous weapons systems (like drones and super soldiers) for a class called War, Media & Society, and the sex-robots now entering industrial production around the world for another course called Race, Sex & Difference. It was a challenge, and I learned a lot.

Over the summer, I fell into transhumanism and crafted a new argument. Inspired by Michele Foucault's biopolitics, I said that human survival in the digital future may depend on the species' willingness to merge with technology. I'm talking cyborgs—seriously. Donna Harraway times infinity. The following fall, though, I found the scope of my task too much to tackle in a year. Counseled by yet another professor (or three), I forced myself to focus. I wanted to be able to walk for Commencement in June. So, now, I'm writing my thesis on digital propaganda in the 2016 election. It's interesting stuff. Standing on the shoulders of giants like Chomsky and Edward Bernays, I expect to learn how Facebook was used to affect public opinion in the U.S. Presidential election. This thesis is a positive, manageable step toward my future work. I dig it.

The Masters' journey is rewardingly exhausting. I am determined to see it through. What keeps me going?

Friends. The people I've met at DePaul. My new brothers and sisters are Congolese, Jamaican, Bangladeshi, Sierra Leonean, American, Greek—you get the idea. These people have been there for me when I wasn't sure what to think or to write, or how to even go on. They challenge me to look at the world differently. I hope that I challenge them just the same. I'm grateful for their friendship, and I wish against the odds that we remain as close 50 years from now as we are today. Because 50 or 60 (or 70) years is all any of us really has left. Unless, of course, the singularity arrives. If it does, I wonder, will humans be brave enough to take the leap? Will our species survive the millennium? I don't have all the answers, but I know, at least, this. DePaul's MA in International Studies has made me a better person. No longer convinced of my own infallibility, I realize that I cannot do it alone. Luckily, I've got some pretty incredible people in my corner. Thank you, all. I'll miss you. I suspect we'll cross paths again—good luck anyhow.

Good luck, and cheers to our dreams.

Always,

Pat

P.S. If you like rock tunes with feels, check out the song "Wars" by The Strumbellas. It's a good one. :)

Student Talents: Poetry

"Solitary Fate"

With the luster of the modern sunshine
Clarity grazes the pain of my soul
Drowning in your addictive, heavy wine
Companionless, I struggle for control

Abandoned, where I think of blue and red
And how our favorite things seem to clash
I treasure the future that we misread
And continue to recover each ash

Alone, yes, where I thought your place belonged
Where to every locked door you fashioned keys
But I toned the bolt to the mind you pronged
And gave him the fire to warm me with ease

I ask His aid with stability
And still desire your tranquility.

Izabella Jablonska

Legitimizing Violators of Human Rights: The United States, The Suharto Regime, and East Timor Occupation

Joanna Dooley

Introduction

According to the East Timorese Truth Commission report, an estimated 102,800 East Timorese deaths occurred as a result of Indonesian military occupation in East Timor {Commission for Reception, Truth, and Reconciliation Timor-Leste 2005, 44}. The Truth Commission holds the Indonesian military responsible for approximately 90% of these deaths. In part, these deaths were the result of widespread famine caused by a policy of starvation politics adopted by Indonesia's Suharto regime. (Fernandes 2011, 47). Suharto's policy of starvation involved the prevention of food aid from entering East Timor for the first five months of occupation, and the intercepted food was then sold by Indonesian authorities for a profit (Fernandes 48). In order to ensure that alternative food sources were not available, the Indonesian military proactively scorched agricultural areas and slaughtered the livestock inhabiting those areas. Moreover, in 1978, the Suharto regime adopted an "Encirclement and Annihilation" policy in which over 30,000 refugees were sent to settlement camps (Simpson 2009, 823). In these camps, torture and rape were commonly used interrogation techniques (Commission for Reception, Truth, and Reconciliation Timor-Leste 2005, 13). This period of violent occupation lasted nearly a quarter of century.

Meanwhile, the United State's Annual Human Rights Report of 1976 classified Indonesia as "a moderate authoritarian regime" with "no consistent pattern of violation of human rights" (Simpson 2009, 805). In fact, after a brief visit to Indonesia in April of 1977, a U.S. Congressional delegation declared that "the Indonesians should have entered the fray much earlier and perhaps more lives could have be spared" (Simpson 2009, 807). A couple of months later, diplomat Helen Meyer visited East Timor for an extensive 23-hour trip

from which she assured the American public that "the Timorese people were satisfied with the Indonesian integration" (Fernandes 2011, 52).

During this period of occupation, between the years of 1975 and 1999, the United States witnessed five different Presidential administrations. However, it was not until 1991, in the time of G. H. Bush's administration, that the United States declined any of Suharto's requests for military support (Fernandes 2011, 62). Rather, for the first 15 years of occupation, administration after administration promoted a public narrative that depicted President Suharto as a legitimate and favourable authority. By manipulating public understanding of the Suharto regime's intervention in East Timor, the United States did benefit from commercial interests in Indonesia.

However, in the process, the United States allowed for large-scale human rights atrocities against the East Timorese. By restricting this public knowledge, the United States unburdened the Suharto regime of accountability for its actions.

Even when considering the economic incentives, the United States' ability to depict the Suharto regime as not only legitimate, but benevolent, is a rather incredible feat. It naturally leads to the inquiry of how did they do it? I was first introduced to the concepts of legitimization through Jennifer Sterling-Folker's discussion of constructivism in her book *Making Sense of International Relations Theory* (Sterling-Folker 2013). My knowledge of the topic was further advanced by reading Kevin Dunn's *Imagining the Congo* (Dunn 2003). From these readings, I was able to develop a definition of legitimization that encompasses the

acknowledgement of a leader's rightful sovereignty over a given body of people. Traditionally, when large-scale atrocities occur at the hands of a leader, their sovereignty is no longer recognized by the international community. However, Suharto remained in power for a little over thirty years. He was recognized as the leader of Indonesia despite the international community's knowledge of his abusive policies. How did Suharto avoid de-legitimation in this way? How did multiple United States' administrations counter media releases revealing the widespread atrocities occurring in East Timor and frame the information to excuse the Suharto regime? In other words, how was the Suharto Regime legitimized by the United States government during the period of Indonesian occupation in East Timor?

It is my finding that the United States' government relied of five discernable tactics in order to produce the Suharto regime as a legitimate authority during the period of Indonesian occupation in East Timor. The United States did this through (1) the comparison of regimes, (2) an emphasis on a nation's right to sovereignty, (3) the control of the facts, (4) a distract and redirect of focus, and (5) the highlighting of an acceptance of responsibility with intention to improve.

In order to support this theory, I will provide several official statements by presidents, diplomatic officials, and White House representatives that exemplify each of these categories. I will address each category individually and show the progression of the narrative tactic among each of the presidential administrations. Before I endeavour in this analysis, however, I will first provide the historical context in which these events occurred. In fact, that is where I will start now.

Historical Context

At the time of occupation, Indonesia had the fifth largest population in the world (Rooda 2006, 14). It was, and still is, an expansive land mass —stretching 3,000 miles— that encompasses an abundance of natural resources including the profitable oil, tin, and rubber. Indonesia also held significant political influence as a leading member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (Simpson 2009, 824). In the period of Soviet communist expansion, such political sway was of great interest to the United States.

Much to the chagrin of the earlier administrations, prior to 1968, the president of the recently independent Indonesian nation was Sukarno (Vatikiotis 1993, 3). While not explicitly a communist sympathizer, the earlier U.S. administrations regarded Sukarno as though he were. The conclusion was based on Sukarno's relation with the Indonesian Communist Party, also known as the PKI. In 1965, the PKI was the largest communist party apart from parties in the Soviet Union and China (Fernandes 2011, 17). To combat this threat, both the Eisenhower and Johnson administrations provided monetary support, supplies, and training to Sukarno opposition forces (Rooda 2006, 177; Murphy 2005, 246; Vatikiotis 1993, 3). The Johnson Administration went as far as to informally encourage a military uprising against Sukarno (Vatikiotis 1993, 20). In 1965, the PKI was accused of carrying out a coup against the Indonesian president (Vatikiotis 1993, 1). General Suharto and his military was able to combat the coup, but the political situation in Indonesia remained uncertain. By March of 1968, President Sukarno had lost his political power, and Suharto became the next president of Indonesia (Vatikiotis 1993, 2).

A little less than a decade later, in 1975, the political situation in East Timor was similarly unstable. Tired of colonial rule by the Portuguese, several political parties began to rebel. The initial dissenting party was the Timorese Democratic Union (UDT); though the Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor (FRETILIN), lead by Xanana Gusmao, ultimately succeeded in ending East Timor's colonial status (Commission for Reception, Truth, and Reconciliation Timor-Leste 2005, 12). On November 28, 1975, East Timor proudly declared its independence from Portugal (Commission for Reception, Truth, and Reconciliation Timor-Leste 2005, 12). On December 7, only nine days later, Suharto's Indonesian military launched a full scale invasion of East Timor.

It is also worth mentioning that the occupation of East Timor was economically beneficial to the United States. Between 1967 and 1975, a period prior to the invasion of East Timor, the United States totaled \$104. It is also worth mentioning that the occupation of East Timor was economically beneficial to the United States. Between 1967 and 1975, a period prior to the invasion of East Timor, the United States totaled \$104 million in military sales to the Suharto regime (Simpson 2009, 21). Prior to the invasion, between 1978

and 1979, the United States sold \$167 million worth of military weaponry to Indonesia (Simpson 2009, 809). Roughly 90 percent of the arms employed in the invasion were provided by the United States (Fernandes 2011, 52).

Tactics of Legitimation

COMPARING REGIMES

Comparing the Sukarno and Suharto regimes was a common tactic employed by several of the U.S. presidential administrations. Sukarno was always depicted as the incompetent communist president that led Indonesia into an economic crisis (Vatikiotis 1993, 3). Additionally, Sukarno was almost always discussed in conjunction with the PKI. This unflattering depiction was derived from diplomatic and official statements made from administrations that predated Suharto's rule. As a representative of the Eisenhower administration, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles released a statement expressing the administration's concern regarding the PKI and Sukarno's attempts to unify the people under communist ideology (Murphy 2005, 246). Diplomat Ellsworth Bunker, under the Johnson administration, reiterated the "serious dilemma posed by the PKI" (Vatikiotis 1993, 86-87). In a period in which the Asian states were falling threat to communist expansion, the United States considered the Sukarno presidency to be a detriment to the world.

The Suharto regime, in contrast, was both capitalist and prosperous (Vatikiotis 1993, 4). Suharto self-proclaimed himself the saviour of the Timorese from communism (Crouch 2003, 141). By 1983, Suharto was coined "The Father of Development" due to the reduction in poverty and the dramatic increase in basic food, health, and education facilities throughout Indonesia (Vatikiotis 1993, 4). Deputy Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, Kenneth M. Quinn, took Suharto's reputation as "The Father of Development" and highlighted the positive changes that Suharto had brought to the Timorese: "In 1974, East Timor was plagued with endemic poverty. Today, poverty remains a problem, as it does elsewhere in that part of Indonesia, but starvation is extremely rare" (Quinn 1992, 216). Thus, according to the U.S. narrative, not only was Suharto good for the Indonesian economy, he was also good for the East Timorese economy. In this manner, Quinn is depicting Suharto as benevolent. Furthermore, Quinn took the opportunity to remind his

audience that "the choice was Marxist rule by FRETILIN or action by Indonesia" (Quinn 1992, 215). Clearly this Reagan administration representative thought Indonesian occupation was the more viable solution.

RIGHTS TO SOVEREIGNTY

Another tactic, used primarily by earlier administrations, was to reiterate Indonesia's right to sovereignty. Essentially, this argument subscribed to the idea that it is nobody's business what Indonesia does within the confines of its own borders. President Nixon set this precedent during his 1969 visit to Indonesia in which he told Suharto "We know you want to be independent, and we understand that. We know that you wish to be self-reliant, and we understand that" (Nixon 1969). Nixon is asserting Suharto's right to rule Indonesia in the manner he sees fit. It is not the United States' place to interfere with that right to self determination.

This policy of non-interference is demonstrated in U.S. voting trends in the United Nations during the Ford Administration (Simpson 2009, 815). Initially, the United States supported three resolutions condemning the intervention of Indonesia in East Timor. However, within four months, the United States began abstaining from such resolutions. It chose to remove itself from the question of ethics involving Indonesian intervention. Later on, the U.S. went as far as to prevent the U.N. from enforcing the anti-invasion resolutions that had been passed (Simpson 2009, 801). Suharto's right to rule Indonesia in the manner he sees fit. It is not the United States' place to interfere with that right to self determination.

This policy of non-interference is demonstrated in U.S. voting trends in the United Nations during the Ford Administration (Simpson 2009, 815). Initially, the United States supported three resolutions condemning the intervention of Indonesia in East Timor. However, within four months, the United States began abstaining from such resolutions. It chose to remove itself from the question of ethics involving Indonesian intervention. Later on, the U.S. went as far as to prevent the U.N. from enforcing the anti-invasion resolutions that had been passed (Simpson 2009, 801). The Carter administration also similarly appealed to Indonesia's right to self-determination. In 1977, when George Aldrich revealed that roughly 90 percent of the arms used in the East Timorese Invasion were American arms, a representative of the Carter administration replied

that it was not up to the United States to prohibit Indonesia's use of arms in East Timor (Simpson 2009, 807). After all, the United States did recognize the annexation.

CONTROLLING THE FACTS

A rather effective ploy of the United States' legitimization of Suharto was its manipulation of the facts. It would present facts in a manner that would not hurt Suharto's reputation. Sometimes this meant resulting the blame for the maladies of the Timorese onto external factors. For instance, Ambassador Masters of the Carter Administration attributed the widespread famine to "the extreme backwardness of the East Timor economy" along with the "many years of shifting agricultural production" and "erosion" (Fernandes 2011, 61). Masters made no mention of the Suharto regime's politics of starvation at the onset of its invasion.

Furthermore, the Carter Administration criticized some reports for their supposed gross overestimation of casualty figures (Simpson 2009, 806). In 1977, when James Dunn reported 50,000 to 100,000 casualties in East Timor, the Carter administration insisted that the actual number was a mere few thousand. The Carter administration also found it worth noting that those deaths were limited to those who were directly involved in fights. In retrospect, the "Chega!" Truth Commission Report confirmed that the casualties statistics were indeed above 100,000 by the end of the occupation (Commission for Reception, Truth, and Reconciliation Timor-Leste 2005, 44). In that same year, Congress persuaded the National Security Review of Southeast Asian Policy to drop its inquiry into E. Timor (Simpson 2009, 215). This act could potentially be explained as an attempt by the U.S. government to prevent more disadvantageous statistics from surfacing.

When altering the facts did not suffice, the United States controlled the narrative by blaming the victims. For instance, after a 1977 congressional delegation visit to East Timor, the U.S. delegates blamed the casualties on the Marxist FRETILIN guerillas (Simpson 2009, 807), thereby absolving the Suharto regime of responsibility for the death tolls. This victim blaming is reflective of the narrative adopted by the previous Johnson

administration. Part of Suharto's rise to power involved the deaths of nearly half-a-million Indonesians (Rooda 2006, 26). However, the United States justified these deaths by specifying that these deaths were communist deaths. Thus, while the deaths were unfortunate, they were necessitated by the communist threat posed by the PKI. Flash forward nearly twenty years, when a massacre against East Timorese occurred at the hands of the Indonesian military, the Reagan administration noted that the conflict was initiated by East Timorese (Quinn 1992, 213). The Indonesian military was acting out of self defense. Such a remark implies that the East Timorese were responsible for the massacre. Through these various frames, Suharto's actions were legitimated by the United States.

DISTRACT AND REDIRECT

Several administrations sought to avoid the issue of East Timor altogether. Instead, they focused on the topical human rights agenda involving political prisoners. During the Ford administration, the Annual Human Rights Report of 1976 stated that political prisoners were "the single major human rights problem" (Simpson 2009, 798). At the time of East Timor occupation, it was widely known, and widely condemned by the international community, that the Suharto regime was detaining tens of thousands of political prisoners (Simpson 2009, 798). In June of 1977, Suharto announced his intention to release 10,000 political prisoners. This promise was made several times without any resulting action; however, such promises did help to appease the international community regardless of Suharto's inactivity. It was even more effective in distracting the international communities from the events in East Timor.

In addition, the United States argued that a positive relation with Indonesia was imperative in order to ensure that the United States could monitor Suharto's implementation of his human rights agenda. As a part of the Reagan administration, Deputy Assistant Secretary Quinn assured the public that there "has been an ongoing human rights dialogue. That dialogue is generally private and its conducted at a high level; it is those characteristics that have made it effective" (216). Thus, by emphasizing the progress made in topical sectors of human rights issues, and attributing the lack of reform to political actions

occurring behind closed doors, the United States was able to detract from the massive atrocities occurring in East Timor, thereby securing Suharto's reputation as a legitimate authority.

ACCEPTANCE OF RESPONSIBILITY

The final discernible tactic utilized by the United States in order to legitimize Suharto's authority was to highlight Suharto's acceptance of responsibility and his intention to do better. As more information about East Timor was released in the media and the facts became more difficult to deny, the United States appealed to Suharto's humanity. The Carter administration applauded Suharto's devotion to human rights and his renewed dedication to the welfare of the Timorese (Simpson 2009, 807). Following highly circulated journalistic coverage of a massacre of East Timorese by Indonesian Military officials in 1981, the Reagan administration's Deputy Assistant Secretary Quinn gave a speech calling attention to the "serious and responsible effort" made by the Suharto regime in order to correct its mistakes (Quinn 1992, 213). Such efforts included a report written by the Suharto regime that detailed the events of the massacre. The United States praised the report for its truthfulness in its depiction of casualty figures as well of its acknowledgement that the force was excessive. In addition, the report announced its intention to prosecute the violators. Quinn also took extra care to emphasize that the events of the massacre were not the result of government policy. In other words, Suharto was in no way responsible for the deaths that occurred. Sure, the events of the massacre were atrocious, but the United States focused on the commendable responsive action taking by Suharto, rather than the lives that were lost at the hands of the Indonesian military. By adopting this narrative, the United States once again depicted Suharto as not only legitimate, but benevolent.

Conclusion

Thus, throughout the duration of the five administrations, the United States was able to produce the Suharto regime as a legitimate authority despite the horrors occurring in East Timor at the time. The United States did this by (1) comparing the Sukarno and Suharto regimes, (2) emphasizing the sovereign rights of Indonesia, (3) controlling which and what fact reached the public,

(4) distracting from the issue in East Timor and redirecting to more promising areas of human rights improvements, and (5) highlighting the Suharto regime's acceptance of responsibility and its intention to improve.

Eventually, the U.S. administrations adopted a less cooperative foreign policy stance with Suharto's Indonesia. Beginning with the G.H. Bush administration's cessation of the Internal Military Education and Training program, the United States no longer provided unquestioned military aid to the Suharto regime (Fernandes 2011, 62). In 1999, the Clinton administration openly supported the IMF and World Bank's decision to cease sending economic aid to Indonesia until peacekeeping forces were permitted in East Timor (Murphy 2005, 266). Finally, in May of 2002, George W. Bush made a statement congratulating the first president of the newly independent East Timor (Bush 2002). His name was Xana Gusmao, previously known as the leader of the "marxist" FRETILIN.

Though the end of the story for East Timorese is relatively positive, the twenty-four year period of violent occupation remains an emotional history for many Timorese. It is uncertain to what extent U.S. legitimization tactics allowed for this event to continue, but it arguably did not help the people of East Timor. By manipulating the narrative in such a way that legitimates a questionable authority in the eyes of the American people, the U.S. reinforced this 'legitimate' authority's ability to commit human rights violations on entire groups of people. In moving forward, it is thus imperative to critically analyse those authorities that are considered 'legitimate.' One must ask, how has this authority been legitimated? What aspects of the narrative have been widely dispersed and which ones are being suppressed? What does the narrator have to gain from producing this authority as legitimate? Perhaps, by taking the time to answer these questions, problematic authorities will no longer be able to unburden themselves of accountability. Perhaps, we will be able to avoid the next prolonged abuse that was the occupation of East Timor.

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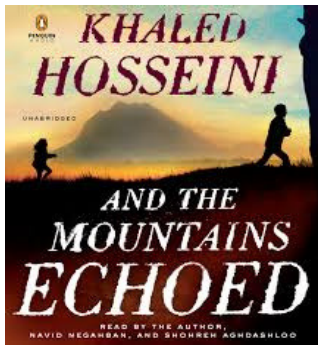
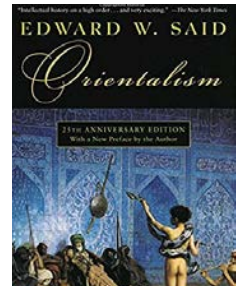
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Good Reads Corner

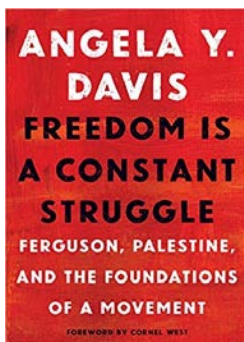
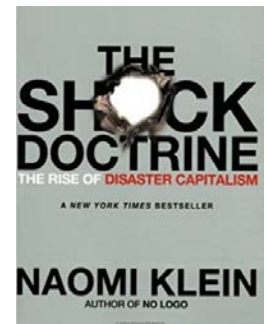
Recommended reading for summer 2018

Orientalism
by Edward Said



And the Mountains Echoed
by Khaled Hosseini

The Shock Doctrine
by Naomi Klein



*Freedom is a Constant Struggle:
Ferguson, Palestine, and the
Foundations of a Movement*
by Angela Y. Davis

Art by Nadia Ahmed
📷 @nadiatheartist







How INT Are You?

Can you answer the following INT trivia correctly?

Question 1: When was the INT Department created at DePaul?

Question 2: Who is the new chair of the department?

Question 3: Where were the two outings we had for INTuesdays?

Question 4: Which professor is a proud Appalachian?

Question 5: What is the name of the INT Facebook group?

Question 6: Who won the LAS Outstanding INT Senior Award?

Question 7: Which professor studied Urban Planning and Policy at University of Illinois at Chicago? (10 points)

Answers:
1. 1989 2. Dr. Malik 3. Cheesie's and Ethiopian Kitchen
4. Dr. Stump 5. INT Social 6. Erin Hammond 7. Dr. Garelli

Congratulations to our graduating seniors and graduate students!

Undergraduates

Abdalla, Dina
Abdalla, Shourouk
Abuhashish, Mohammad
Ansorge, Rebecca
Antonino-Mora, Teresa
Azazi, Eyorokpo-Ebimi
Bolgar, Paulo
Brookins, Michael
Buhrsmith, Trier
Cooney, Jillian
Cox, Patrick
Dixon, Jennifer
Ernst, Corinne
George, Courtney
Golzar, Kylee
Goodwin, Taylor
Hammond, Erin
Hopps, Timothy
Kanteh, Binta
Keliehor, Grayson
Lopez Vazquez, Natalia
Mcguire, Emily
Moneyin, Sylvia Eniye
Navab, Tiba
Nelson, Gabriella
Nicholson, Hannah
Nyblom, Angelika
Pazderska, Anna

Riddell, Ruby

Risheq, Sarah

Rogers Ziegler, Mikaela

Roventa, Julia

Scully, Daina

Shakil, Kunza

Sharma, Neha

Solliday, Alexander

Thompson, Emily

Wilson, Olivia

Graduates and Thesis Titles

Scott Jones

"Occupation and Resistance in
Southern Iraq: A Study of Great
Britain's Civil Administration in the
Middle Euphrates and the Great
Rebellion, 1917-1920"

Aracelis Sanchez

"Las Curanderas de la Herida
Abierta: How Online Communities
of Women of Color are Challenging
Coloniality"

Catherine Drake

"Facebook as a Contemporary
Public Sphere: Political
Consciousness and Agency"

2017–2018 Award Winners

Fulbright Winners

Kathleen Ananza
Country: Brazil

Luke Borkowski
Country: Germany

Kunza Shakil
Country: Malaysia

International Food Justice Research Fellowship Winner

Thais Pinheiro-Birriel

Gilman Scholarship

Muhammad (Saad) Ahmed
Country: Belgium

INT Excellence in Research and Writing

Joanna Dooley
'Legitimizing Violators of Human
Rights: The United States, The
Suharto Regime, and East Timor
Occupation'

Erin Hammond
'French Open-Air Markets: National
Identity and Immigration'
'Epistemological Practices and
Barriers to Truth'

Anna Rose McGoldrick
'Establishing Japan's Social Robotics
Industry: State Subsidies and
Corporate Endeavors in the Business
of Replacing Human Labor'

Critical Language Scholarship

Tristan Bove
Country: China

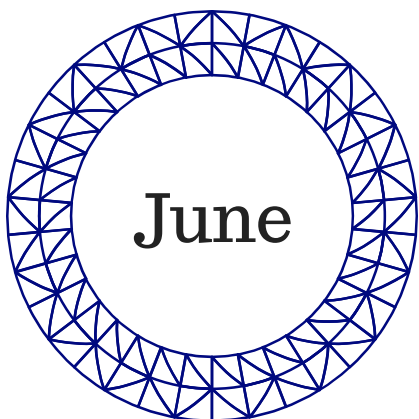
Outstanding Senior Award

Erin Hammond

LAS Creating Knowledge Best INT Essay Award

Xuan T. Nguyen
'The Real Miss Saigon's of "The
American Brothel": US Military
Intervention in Vietnam Through a
Feminist-Constructivist
Framework'

SUMMER EVENTS AROUND CHICAGO



1-3

Lincoln Park Greek Fest

2701 N. Sheffield Avenue; Noon- 11PM

Annual celebration of Greek heritage and traditions that features live musical performances and authentic Greek food such as lamb sliders and spicy feta spread. Opa!

24

Gay Pride Parade

Intersection of Montrose/Broadway
Noon

Annual celebration of the LGBTQA+ community and a proud demonstration of sexuality and diversity in Chicago.

11-15

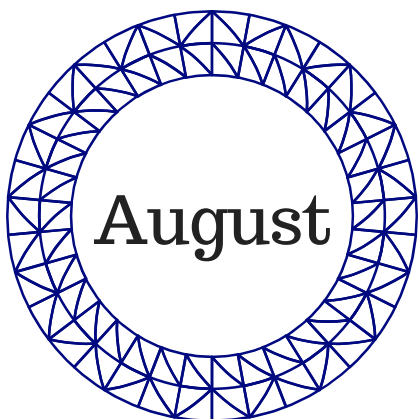
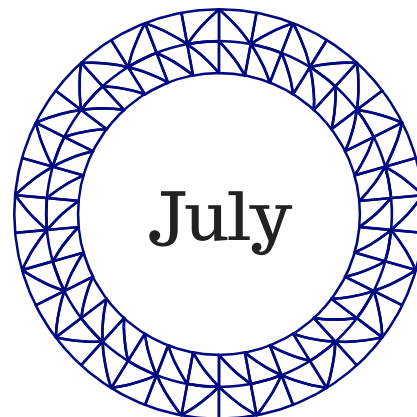
Taste of Chicago Grant Park

Free outdoor food festival showcasing the diversity of Chicago's dining community. All of the food served is complemented by music and exciting activities for the entire family.

13-15

Windy City Smokeout 560 W Grand Ave.

BBQ and country music festival, featuring three days of live country music, beer and BBQ in downtown Chicago.



2-5

Lollapalooza Grant Park

Annual Music Festival featuring a variety of artists. This year's headliners include: Bruno Mars, Post Malone, The Weeknd, Logic, Odesza, and many more!

18-19

Chicago Air & Water Show North Avenue Beach

Free annual air show that showcases daredevil pilots, parachute teams, and jets flying in formation, as well as a water-skiing and boat-jumping component.



Department of
International Studies

Fall Quarter Course Offerings

**INT 200 INTRODUCTION TO
MACROECONOMICS IN AN
INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT**

Michael McIntyre MoWe 11:20AM - 12:50PM

**INT 201 THE EVOLUTION OF THE
MODERN NATION STATE**

Gil Gott MoWe 1:00PM - 2:30PM

Shiera Malik TuTh 9:40AM - 11:10AM

INT 204 CULTURAL ANALYSIS

Heidi Nast TuTh 2:40PM - 4:10PM

**INT 205 INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL
ECONOMY**

Jacob Stump TuTh 2:40PM - 4:10PM

INT 206 IDENTITIES AND BOUNDARIES

Heidi Nast TuTh 4:20PM - 5:50PM

INT 301 SENIOR SEMINAR

Kaveh Ehsani MoWe 1:00PM - 2:30PM

INT 302 CRITICAL SOCIAL THEORY

Kaveh Ehsani We 6:00PM - 9:15PM

**INT 323 PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW:
PEACE, CONFLICT AND HUMAN RIGHTS**

Gil Gott Th 6:00PM - 9:15PM

**INT 352 INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
AND REGIONAL INEQUALITY**

Maureen Sioh MoWe 9:40AM - 11:10AM

INT 368 TOPICS IN GLOBAL CULTURE

Chernoh Sesay We 6:00PM - 9:15PM

**INT 374 TOPICS IN INTERNATIONAL
ORGANIZATIONS**

Clement Adibe TuTh 2:40PM - 4:10PM

INT 382 INTERNSHIP RESIDENCY

Shiera Malik

INT 396 TOPICS IN GLOBAL URBANISM

Alex Papadopoulos Online

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INT Social

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Cover: Frida Kahlo House in Mexico City. Photo by Natalia Lopez.