

### *Letter from the Editors*

We are pleased to present the 2010 edition of the *Journal of Public and International Affairs (JPIA)*. Founded in 1989, for over 20 years *JPIA* has published the exceptional work of graduate students in public and international affairs and provided a forum for young scholars to present original research, analysis, and commentary on issues of national and international concern.

*JPIA* also provides an opportunity for professional and intellectual exchange among the members of the Association of Professional Schools of International Affairs (APSIA). Each year, *JPIA* solicits contributions from graduate students at the APSIA member schools. Contributing editors from each school play a critical role in screening articles and working with their school's contributors. Each spring, contributing editors from across the country, as well as from Europe and Canada, convene at Princeton for an intense reading weekend to debate and discuss the merits of submissions.

The six articles in this volume were selected following a rigorous evaluation of 54 articles from 15 schools. For the second year in a row, the journal also includes policy essays. New to the editing process this year were electronic pre-screening, scoring, and editing systems that improved the efficiency of the editing process and allowed more time to be spent on providing substantive feedback to contributors.

A common thread in this year's journal is the transnational nature of many contemporary public policy issues and resulting public goods, security, and cooperative policy challenges. Megan Ansdell examines the implications of the increasing amount of space debris in critical orbits on satellite technology and military capabilities. She argues that while a few countries are primarily responsible for contributing to space debris, all benefit from its removal, resulting in a classic "free rider" problem. The author concludes that unless the U.S. or another country takes a leadership role, the space debris debate risks following a fate similar to that of climate change. She recommends that the private sector be engaged to create efficient and cost-effective debris removal systems.

Two authors explore dimensions of policy-making in the European Union. Velibor Jakovleski argues that contemporary E.U. enlargement has been in part motivated by internal security considerations following the Yugoslav and Kosovo wars. The result, he asserts, is a Europe in which political authority fades as one moves from the center to the periphery. Sarah Rich examines the E.U.'s cooperative migration policies. Following a theoretical discussion about why transnational migration occurs, Rich presents a case study of the Center for Migration Information and Management, an E.U.-funded center based in Mali. The author argues that because the center fails to take into consideration the structural factors that underlie migration, it is bound to be ineffective in reducing the supply of Malian migrants to the E.U. She calls for more honest recognition of the important role migrants have in the European labor force and recommends that the E.U. implement a circular, temporary migration program.

Contributors Seth Lynn and Joshua Gross analyze military and political decision-making, respectively, in view of global security challenges. Lynn assesses two strands of thinking about the future of the U.S. military: the "Crusader" stance, or the perspective that the military should invest resources to make counterinsurgency one of its core competencies, and the "Conservative" stance, which asserts that limited resources are better directed to maintain and improve the military's capacity to engage in conventional warfare. Lynn argues that while winning in Iraq and Afghanistan should be the military's immediate priority, permanently diverting

resources to counterinsurgency, and away from conventional warfare, degrades important military capabilities and may make the military more likely to engage in costly irregular warfare in the future.

Gross, in contrast, analyzes the possible political strategies of the U.S. and other countries toward current and former terrorist organizations and armed groups that come to power through democratic elections. The author argues that such groups should be provided a pathway by which they can gain legitimacy in the eyes of their Western counterparts. He uses Hezbollah as a case study and cautions against engagement unless terrorist groups meet certain benchmarks, refrain from violence, and show credible and consistent progress toward moderation and participation. Finally, Claudia Vinay analyzes data from Mexico to explore whether conditional cash transfers serve as a means to cushion poor households in urban Mexico from economic and other shocks. She finds that conditional cash transfers do not have a strong and consistent effect on the risk coping strategies adopted by poor, urban households. Household demographic characteristics, in contrast, including whether the household head is female, do seem to have a significant effect. The author recommends that conditional cash transfer initiatives form stronger linkages with income support programs and insurance schemes and presents possible avenues for future research.

Two policy essays conclude the volume. Julia Morse discusses existing international frameworks to secure vulnerable nuclear material. She analyzes the shortcomings of existing policy guidelines and argues for stronger U.S. and international commitment to meet the Prague promise. Mariana Social contends that the ability of Brazil's public health system to provide free healthcare and medicines to the poor—a right enshrined in Brazil's constitution—is jeopardized by the increasing number of lawsuits against the health system regarding delays and gaps in pharmaceutical provision. She provides recommendations on how the public health system can uphold its commitment to health equity in light of costly judicial decisions. Hard copies of *JPIA* are available in academic libraries and research centers around the world. The electronic version of selected past issues of *JPIA*, as well as more information about the journal, is available on our website (<http://www.princeton.edu/jpia/index.xml>). We welcome comments and requests for back issues at [jpia@princeton.edu](mailto:jpia@princeton.edu).

We extend our sincere appreciation to the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs and to APSIA, which make the publishing of *JPIA* possible. In particular, we would like to thank Melissa Lyles, the Woodrow Wilson School's Director of Graduate Programs, for her guidance and support and Leona Rosso-Dzukan of Princeton University Printing Services for her work on the layout design. The journal would not have been possible without the dedication of our superb staff. We thank Rochelle Guttmann, Dan Joyce, Ruiwen Lee, Heidi Norbis, Sophia Peters, Ray Thornton, and Mary Yang for their excellent editorial work and Sarah Sieloff for going above and beyond the call of duty in her capacity as an associate editor. We are indebted to Sarita Vanka and Lynn von Koch for their outstanding work as Princeton's contributing editors. Finally, special thanks and recognition go to the contributing editors from the APSIA schools for their efforts in soliciting, evaluating, and editing this year's contributions.

Hannah Kim & Christine MacAulay  
*JPIA* Editors-in-Chief