

*69<sup>th</sup> Annual Junior Statesmen Summer School  
2009 Georgetown University, Session II  
Washington, DC Speakers Program*

**U.S. Department of State**

**Friday July 17, 2009**

10:30 am            Load buses for photo at Grant Memorial  
11:30 am            Lunch at George Washington University  
12:15 pm            Meet to walk to State Department

**U.S. Department of State, Dean Acheson Auditorium**

12:30 pm            Arrive at State Department to go through security  
1:20 pm            **Mr. Philip Crowley**  
*Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs*  
2:00 pm            **Mr. Karl Wycoff**  
*Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs*  
2:30 pm            Break  
3:00 pm            **Mr. Daniel Stewart**  
*Foreign Service Recruiter*  
3:30 pm            **Mr. John J. Norris**  
*Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs*  
4:00 pm            **Ambassador Michael Kozak**  
*Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor*  
4:30 pm            Take buses back to campus

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# 1:20 PM Mr. Philip J. Crowley

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## A. Current Employment

Job Title: *Assistant Secretary*, Bureau of Public Affairs

Responsibilities: Mr. Crowley leads the Bureau of Public Affairs, which carries out the Secretary of State for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs' mandate to help Americans understand the importance of foreign affairs. He also serves as the senior advisor to the Secretary and contributes to the administration's interagency strategic planning. Mr. Crowley has authored several studies on homeland and national security issues and has testified before both the House and Senate on the need for stronger chemical security regulation.

## B. Career History

- Philip J. Crowley was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Bureau of Public Affairs on 26 May 2009.
- He previously served as a Senior Fellow and Director of Homeland Security at the Center for American Progress.
- Prior to joining the Center for American Progress, he served as vice president of the Insurance Information Institute, focusing on strategic industry issues that included the impact of terrorism on commercial insurance in the aftermath of the World Trade Center tragedy.
- During the Clinton administration, Crowley was Special Assistant to the President of the United States for National Security Affairs and served on the staff of the National Security Council.
- Prior to that, he was Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs.
- Mr. Crowley served in the Air Force for 26 years, retiring at the rank of colonel in September 1999. He is a veteran of Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

## C. Issues

### *Effective communication*

Mr. Crowley has expressed that one of his goals is to establish a more effective communication strategy for the State Department. He emphasizes the need to be “dynamic” and to utilize “all available means... traditional methods such as the Daily Press Briefings as well as experimenting with new media, such as Facebook, Twitter, and video through the Internet.” The culmination of this effort will be “a virtual presence that is engaged in a global dialogue, 24 hours a day, seven days a week, in all corners of the world.” (<http://blogs.state.gov>)

### *Relations with North Korea*

On June 13, 2009 North Korea's Foreign Ministry announced that it has already begun the testing stages of its uranium enrichment technology. In a press conference, Mr. Crowley called this “a clear manifestation of their ongoing nuclear ambitions” in violation of UN Security Council resolutions and international obligations. The State Department is currently deliberating on what sanctions should be taken to put pressure on North Korea to return to the negotiating process.

## D. Possible Questions

1. Today's global communication environment is dramatically different than it was even a few years ago. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton has underscored our need to, “build new partnerships from the bottom up, and to use every tool at our disposal.” How does the Bureau of Public Affairs plan to utilize technology as a tool of public diplomacy and why is it important for the State Department to be able to communicate effectively with the people of other nations?
2. In your blog, you underscore that a free media is essential to democracy and “whenever media freedom is in jeopardy, all other human rights are also under threat.” Following the Iranian Presidential election on June 12, numerous sources reported the filtering of many web sites, censorship of newspapers before printing, and restrictions on the broadcast of news of the three losing candidates. What is the relationship between media and politics and free speech as an indicator of democratic governance?

## 2:00 PM Mr. Karl Wycoff

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### B. Current Employment

- Job Title: Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Central Africa Affairs (AF/C) and East Africa Affairs (AF/E)
- Description: Mr. Karl Wycoff is the Assistant Secretary for the Bureau of African Affairs within the Department of State. He guides operation of the U.S. diplomatic establishment in the countries of sub-Saharan Africa and advises the U.S. Secretary of State and the Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs.

### B. Career History

- Prior to his current appointment, Mr. Wycoff served as Director for the Office of Central Africa Affairs in the U.S. Department of State.
- From 2005-2007, he served as head of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) Secretariat's Action Against Terrorism Unit (ATU).
- Just prior, Mr. Wycoff was Deputy to the Ambassador-at-Large and Coordinator for Counter-terrorism in the U.S. State Department for two years. He managed the State Department's counter-terrorism programs in law enforcement, border control, finance, research and development, public diplomacy, and homeland defense.
- His most recent overseas posting was in Rangoon, Burma (Myanmar), as Deputy Chief of Mission.
- Prior to that, he was appointed Deputy Country Director for the Pacific Islands and, later, Deputy Country Director of Burma, after serving as Principal Officer of the U.S. Consulate General in Shenyang, China, and Deputy Chief of the U.S. Embassy in Vientiane, Laos.
- Mr. Wycoff joined the Foreign Service in 1980, serving at the U.S. embassies in Monrovia, Liberia, and in Yaounde, Cameroon, as well as at the U.S. Consulate General in Douala.

### E. Issues

#### *Somalia piracy*

On March 5, 2009, Mr. Wycoff testified in a hearing before the House Armed Services Committee on "Combating Piracy on the High Seas," following an increased number of incidences of piracy in the Gulf of Aden in November 2008. He said that "a complete long-term and permanent solution to the piracy problem... will require a multi-faceted strategy." He outlined the immediate U.S. policy objectives in Somalia: to help the Somali government regain economic and political stability, assist the humanitarian needs of the people, and eliminate the threat of terrorism. Somali President Sheikh Sharif Ahmed met the U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Johnnie Carson, on June 10 at the summit in Libya, at which Carson confirmed U.S. support to help stop extremists in Somalia.  
([http://armedservices.house.gov/pdfs/FC030509/Wycoff\\_Testimony030509.pdf](http://armedservices.house.gov/pdfs/FC030509/Wycoff_Testimony030509.pdf))

#### *Drug-trafficking in West Africa*

Drug-trafficking, especially of cocaine, has increased substantially throughout West Africa in recent years. Foreign drug traffickers prefer to operate in countries with weak law enforcement and judicial systems, in unstable regions. According to Assistant Secretary Johnnie Carson, drug trafficking poses a threat to good governance, a principal focus of U.S. diplomacy and foreign assistance to Africa. He said that a comprehensive counter-narcotics strategy "requires both the interdiction of drugs and the dismantling of drug-trafficking organizations." For FY2010, the State Department has requested \$7.94 million in narcotics and law enforcement assistance for West Africa.  
(<http://foreign.senate.gov/testimony/2009/CarsonTestimony090623a.pdf>)

### F. Possible Questions

1. Some critics have argued that Western aid to Africa has perpetuated poverty by transferring money to the hands of corrupt officials and effectively disenfranchising Africans because the government becomes indebted to foreign donors and not accountable to its people. Do you agree with that assessment and, if so, what do you believe are the most effective ways that Western nations can help African countries?
2. As the former head of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe's Action against Terrorism Unit (ATU), how do you view non-military "smart power" tools, such as economic and development assistance, education, and public diplomacy, as components of effective counterterrorism efforts?
3. In his speech in Ghana on June 11<sup>th</sup>, President Obama discussed the role of aid, investment, and technology in Africa. What role will innovative technologies play in streamlining U.S. aid to Africans in need?

## 3:30 PM Mr. John J. Norris, Jr

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### C. Current Employment

Job Title: Deputy Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs  
Description: Mr. Norris is Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs with responsibility for the PRC, Taiwan, and Mongolia



### B. Career History

- Mr. Norris entered the Foreign Service in 1975 and has spent the majority of his career working on Asian issues.
- Prior to his current position, Mr. Norris was Director of the Office of Chinese and Mongolian Affairs from July 2006 to July 2008.
- From 2000-2003, Mr. Norris served as Consul General in Guangzhou, China.
- His State Department assignments have included Director of the Taiwan Coordination Staff (1998-2000) and Deputy Director of the Office of Chinese and Mongolian Affairs (1992-1994). In addition, Mr. Norris served as senior watch officer in the State Department's Operations Center (1987-1988) and as economic officer in the Office of Egyptian Affairs (1985-1987).
- His other overseas assignments include: economic officer and consular officer at the American Embassy in Singapore (1976-1978); economic officer, political officer, and language student at the American Institute in Taiwan (1979-1982); political officer at the American Embassy in Beijing (1982-1985); and Chief of the Economic/Political Section of the American Consulate General in Shanghai (1989-1992).
- From 1995 to 1998, the State Department assigned Mr. Norris to be an advisor for international affairs in the Office of the Vice President, where he covered East Asia and the Pacific, as well as international economic issues. He served in the Pentagon as Foreign Policy Advisor to the Commandant of the Marine Corps from September 2003 to July 2006.

### G. Issues

*Ethnic clashes in China* Last week, ethnic tensions escalated between the Chinese Han and the Muslim Uighurs. According to the Associated Press, "China has poured tens of thousands of troops into the western Xinjiang region over the past few days, imposing tight control on the capital of Urumqi and surrounding areas after ethnic violence left more than 180 people dead and 1,680 wounded last week. The Uighurs, who number 9 million in Xinjiang, have complained about an influx of Han Chinese and government restrictions on their Muslim religion. They accuse the majority Han community of discrimination and the Communist Party of trying to erase their language and culture."  
(<http://www.google.com/hostednews/ap/article/ALeqM5ikmBYvoZ51mWJWvfNZgiAikPHoUwD99DU6780>)

*Climate change* According to a statement made by U.S. Secretary of Energy Steven Chu during a visit to China this week, if China's emissions of global warming gases keep growing at the pace of the last 30 years, the country will emit more such gases in the next three decades than the United States has in its entire history. Emissions from the two countries combined account for 42% of all emissions worldwide. So far, Chinese officials have strenuously opposed binding limits on emissions of greenhouse gases by developing countries, most recently at the Group of 8 meeting in Italy last week.  
(<http://www.nytimes.com/2009/07/16/world/asia/16warming.html?em>)

### H. Possible Questions

1. The Chinese government has a long history of human rights abuses, most recently including the ethnic clash going on in Western China. What is the U.S. State Department doing to actively resolve the violence against Uighurs in the region and at a more general level to negotiate with the government about their human rights abuses?
2. China boycotted the opening ceremony of the World Games yesterday, supposedly because attendance at the ceremony could have been construed as support for Taiwan's President Ma Ying-jeou. Do you believe that relationship between Taiwan and China is improving or declining, and what impact does their relationship with each other have on U.S. relationships with each?

## 4:00 PM Ambassador Michael Kozak

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### D. Current Employment

Job Title: Senior Advisor, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor  
Description: Ambassador Michael Kozak currently serves as a Senior Advisor in the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor at the U.S. Department of State.



### B. Career History

- Ambassador Kozak has served in the State Department in a variety of capacities, the most recent being Senior Advisor in the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor.
- Prior to his current appointment, he was Senior Director for Democracy, Human Rights and International Organizations at the National Security Council from 2005 to 2009.
- Ambassador Kozak served as Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor from 2003 to 2005.
- Ambassador Kozak was Ambassador to Belarus from 2000 to 2003.
- He was Chief of Mission, U.S. Interests Section, Havana, Cuba, from 1996 to 1999.
- He served as Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs from 1988 to 1991, and as Special Negotiator for Haiti from 1993 to 1996.
- From 1982 to 1988, Ambassador Kozak served as Principal Deputy Legal Advisor.
- He was also Assistant Negotiator for Panama Canal Treaties (1971-1977), Assistant Legal Advisor for Near Eastern Affairs (1981-1982), and Assistant Legal Advisor for Inter-American Affairs (1978-1981).
- Ambassador Kozak joined the State Department in 1971 as an attorney.

### I. Issues

*Iran* The U.S. has not maintained diplomatic relations with Iran for the past three decades. The Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor's report on advancing freedom and democracy in Iran says, "The United States urges the government to respect the human rights of its citizens, draws attention to the country's human rights abuses, and encourages the government to uphold its human rights obligations in law and in practice, including its obligations under the international human rights conventions to which it is a party." Following the disputed Presidential election, Basiji militia moved aggressively to break up rallies and protests, using guns, clubs, tear gas and water cannons. The number of arrests and deaths is unclear due to the regime's censorship of journalists and reporters. On June 24, President Obama condemned the Iranian government's violent suppression of dissent and declared the world "appalled and outraged" by its crackdown on protesters.

<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/afdr/2009/nea/122941.htm>

*Laogai* *Laogai*, which translates from Mandarin to mean "reform through labor," is the Chinese system of labor prison factories, detention centers, and re-education camps. Mao Zedong created the system in the early 1950s, modeling it after the Soviet *Gulag*, as a way to punish and reform criminals in a manner useful to the state, producing thought reform and economic gain. The *Laogai* system is still in place today and continues to deprive individuals of basic human rights. An individual's mere association with groups unpopular with the Peoples Republic of China (PRC) government can result in the individual being sent to a reform institution in the *Laogai* system, through a process that deprives the person of due process rights. Once inside the *Laogai*, prisoners are subject to cruel and degrading treatment and often times torture. These human rights abuses violate both Chinese and international human rights norms (Washington College of Law Human Rights Brief).

### J. Possible Questions

1. On June 28, 2009, Honduran President Manuel Zelaya was ousted by the army in a coup d'état. The military offered no public explanation for its actions, but the Honduran Supreme Court issued a statement saying that the military had acted to defend the law against "those who had publicly spoken out and acted against the Constitution's provisions [by attempting to extend term limits]." How can the U.S. best support the Honduran people as they seek to peacefully restore their constitutional democratic government without getting unduly involved in the country's domestic affairs?
2. Some critics are claiming that the Obama Administration and the Department of State have spent very little time on the promotion of democracy and addressing human rights abuses in other countries since President Obama took office. Do you believe that democracy-building efforts are taking a backseat to other foreign policy priorities, and if so, what are the actual top priorities that the Bureau is working on right now?

# The United States Department of State

(More information available at <http://www.state.gov/>)

The Executive Branch and the Congress have constitutional responsibilities for U.S. foreign policy. Within the Executive Branch, the Department of State is the lead U.S. foreign affairs agency, and the Secretary of State is the President's principal foreign policy advisor. The Department advances U.S. objectives and interests in shaping a freer, more secure, and more prosperous world through its primary role in developing and implementing the President's foreign policy. The Department also supports the foreign affairs activities of other U.S. Government entities, including the Department of Commerce and the Agency for International Development. It also provides an array of important services to U.S. citizens and to foreigners seeking to visit or immigrate to the U.S.

As the lead foreign affairs agency, the Department of State has the primary role in:

- Leading interagency coordination in developing and implementing foreign policy;
- Managing the foreign affairs budget and other foreign affairs resources;
- Leading and coordinating U.S. representation abroad, conveying U.S. foreign policy to foreign governments and international organizations through U.S. embassies and consulates in foreign countries and diplomatic missions to international organizations;
- Conducting negotiations and concluding agreements and treaties on issues ranging from trade to nuclear weapons;
- Coordinating and supporting international activities of other U.S. agencies and officials.

The services the Department provides include:

- Protecting and assisting U.S. citizens living or traveling abroad;
- Assisting U.S. businesses in the international marketplace;
- Coordinating and providing support for international activities of other U.S. agencies, official visits overseas and at home, and other diplomatic efforts.
- Keeping the public informed about U.S. foreign policy and relations with other countries and providing feedback from the public to administration officials.

The Department of State conducts all of these activities with a small workforce comprised of Civil Service and Foreign Service employees. The U.S. maintains diplomatic relations with about 180 countries and also maintains relations with many international organizations, adding up to a total of more than 250 posts around the world. In the United States, about 5,000 professional, technical, and administrative Civil Service employees work along side Foreign Service officers serving a stateside tour, compiling and analyzing reports from overseas, providing logistical support to posts, consulting with and keeping the Congress informed about foreign policy initiatives and policies, communicating with the American public, formulating and overseeing the budget, issuing passports and travel warnings, and more.