SCHOLAR RESCUE
IN THE **MODERN WORLD**

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Rescue FUND

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A LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Dr. Henry G. Jarecki
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Scholar Rescue in the Modern World summarizes what we have learned at the Scholar Rescue Fund over the first five years of program operations, 2002-2007. In analyzing this data, we have drawn some conclusions about the profiles of persecuted scholars and this has led us to several interesting observations both about our work and about the world.

Behind the data, of course, lies a story. It is the story of why we established the Scholar Rescue Fund, how we found, picked, funded, and placed our first tranche of grantees, and, most important, what we have learned in the process.

What kind of story is it? Above all, it is a practical one. For while our aspirations to advance academic freedom are lofty, the actual work of rescuing persecuted scholars has been messy, difficult, and, in many ways, mundane. One of the first things we learned is that the Scholar Rescue Fund operates at a node of life where education, human rights, and humanitarian relief come together. It is a dangerous intersection and, if history is our guide, bears close watching.

We are able to do this watching – and to produce this report – thanks to the generous, far-sighted leadership of the Carnegie Corporation of New York and, in particular, its dynamic president, Dr. Vartan Gregorian. IIE and the Scholar Rescue Fund are very grateful for this support, which is enabling us to share our story with a wider audience.

FORMATION

The Institute of International Education (IIE), parent of the Scholar Rescue Fund, was formed in 1919, immediately following World War I. The hope was to prevent future wars by exposing the world's students and scholars to each other. While it is true that wars have continued to rage over the intervening 90 years, it is also true that IIE's work has fostered an enormous amount of cross-cultural understanding. This has especially been true since 1946, when U.S. Senator J. William Fulbright led the American government to establish what has, ever since, been called the Fulbright Program, which IIE administers on behalf of the U.S. Department of State. In 2008, IIE disbursed over $250 million to help academics study and teach abroad. Since 1919, IIE-administered programs have benefited some 750,000 students and scholars from all over the world.

The Institute's work has also led to a constant need, repeated in an enlarged fashion every few years since 1919, to rescue students and scholars from crises, large and small. From the viewpoint of history, IIE's rescue efforts have been surprisingly effective. For example, in its first year of existence, the Institute helped to fund and rescue students whose studies were disrupted by the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia. Soon after, IIE was helping provide safety and academic placement for Italian students and scholars fleeing Mussolini.

By the early 1930s, scholars had been fired from their jobs and threatened with worse by the Nazi terror. IIE Deputy Director Edward R. Murrow, before beginning his distinguished career as a newscaster, helped form the Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars. Through this committee, American philanthropies, including both the Rockefeller Foundation and the Carnegie Corporation of New York, saved at least 350 scholars who had been persecuted largely for their ethnic origins. Dozens of these individuals were or became Nobel Prize winners.

By the early 1930s, scholars had been fired from their jobs and threatened with worse by the Nazi terror.

I will not dwell on these heroic times, nor on the many times we brought refugee scholars to America from China, Russia, Hungary, and more. All these actions were part of an ad hoc rescue orientation. That is, a problem arose, IIE formed a committee, and discussions ensued about whom to rescue, with what funding, and how. Should it be students or scholars, elderly or young, should we use what money we had to bring their families as well, should we exclude any particular disciplines, where should we place those we rescued, and how would we raise the money?

I've read many of the minutes of these dedicated ad hoc committees and they sound very similar to today's Scholar Rescue Fund meetings. They often came to the same conclusions. Sadly, however, such ad hoc efforts have usually taken a year or more to organize, and by that time many of the scholars who needed help were fired, jailed, in hiding, or dead. And so we concluded that scholar oppression is a permanent condition of life and that scholar rescue would, sadly enough, be needed into the foreseeable future.

In 2002, IIE's then-chairman, the renowned economist Dr. Henry Kaufman, asked me to establish a Scholar Rescue Fund to ensure that IIE could in the future respond before the worst happened. I was an easy mark. As a professor at the Yale Medical School, I am an academic. Having fled to America from Germany as a child in 1939, I am also a refugee. So I was immediately ready to say yes.

How did we start? My first step was to ask Dr. Allan Goodman, the president and CEO of IIE, for his advice. Allan said he thought the idea was excellent but that we should first establish an endowment fund of perhaps five or 10 million dollars to support this activity, because it would be a tragic disappointment if we started and then had to stop because of limited funds.

In the hope of changing his view, I told him a story. It was about the conference that Franklin Roosevelt called in Evian, France, in 1937, soon after the Nazi regime fired most German Jewish professors. Roosevelt had invited the foreign ministers of 50 or 60 countries to this conference to discuss relief for "displaced Middle Europeans," code for Jewish refugees.

The conference was surprisingly well attended, and speaker after speaker rose to say how enthusiastically they supported the wonderful President Roosevelt's wonderful initiative but that, as the conference delegates surely knew, in their particular country in this particular year an agricultural disaster made it impossible for them to accept additional displaced people. In other countries it was upcoming elections, in others the world economic situation, in still others political problems made assistance impossible, even though their leaders fully agreed with the president.

Things were looking dark before the representative of the Dominican Republic spoke up. His president, Rafael Trujillo, was known as "The Butcher of Santo Domingo" because, in behavior reminiscent of the problems of today, he had given the order for thousands of Haitians attempting to cross the border to be mowed down by gunfire. To everyone's surprise, the representative said that he had the honor to inform the group that His Excellency President Trujillo offered to take into the Dominican Republic 100,000 Middle Europeans and to do so without any conditions. Some people later thought Trujillo did it to cleanse his reputation; others said he was a racist who thought it would be good for his country's population to be enhanced by white genes.

No matter the reason, it was an electrifying moment for the conference and for the world. Various relief organizations promptly set to work. Their first task, so they thought, was to encourage other countries to follow the Dominican Republic's lead. Accordingly, committees were set up to study the question of how many of each occupational group should be chosen, how many merchants, how many academics, how many laborers and factory workers. In addition, the optimal age groups and the right mix of families and singles had to be determined. These deliberations took 12 to 18 months and by the time in late 1938 that all the careful decisions and choices had been made, interviews were started. These got under way in early 1939,

but by mid-1939 the interviewing committees could no longer continue their work within Germany.

Ultimately, 900 Jews were chosen and went to the Dominican Republic, largely to a small town called Sosua, where they stayed, at least for the duration of the war. And 99,100 of the people who were not even evaluated remained behind in Hitler's Europe, most of them likely swallowed up by the Holocaust.

I finished my story. Allan Goodman took my arm and said, "Let's start today, endowment or not." A few people, George Soros and Jeffrey Epstein among them, contributed the funds to enable us to start.

GOALS, PROCESS, AND PRINCIPLES

Those of us who, like Henry Kaufman and I, are both scholars and refugees feel perhaps more acutely the pain of scholars whose safety is threatened for thinking or speaking their minds. We come naturally to the desire to provide them with a place to be and to do their work. There are, however, numerous other important benefits from achieving this first goal, benefits enjoyed by everyone committed to the development of knowledge and freedom. We have for this reason come to identify those additional goals in the broadest possible terms. They include:

1. Increasing the world's level of knowledge by rescuing human depositories of knowledge, enabling students in both oppressive and host countries to receive improved teaching services, promoting the continuation of worthwhile research, and encouraging the early and safe return of once-oppressed scholars to their initial home base.

2. Enhancing scholars' freedom to identify, discuss, and disseminate their thoughts, research findings, and insights without constraints of ideology other than the avoidance of violence and without regard to the evanescent popularity of the ideas involved.

3. Diminishing the impact on the victims of scholar oppression by raising public awareness of the phenomenon, by shaming oppressors, and by rewarding and rescuing the victims of such oppression.

In pursuit of these goals we have since 2002 received more than 2,000 applications for rescue from scholars in more than 100 countries. This greatly surprised us. We were amazed that there were this many nations in the world that so oppressed their scholars that they applied to us for emergency assistance. As of April 2009, we have rescued 287 individuals in almost every discipline from 40 of those countries. We have placed them in academic jobs in more than 135 institutions in 32 countries that wanted the kind of scholars that our very demanding Selection Committee's risk and scholarship level criteria produced.

We could not have come this far this fast without the leadership of a number of individuals, most notably our founding executive director, Rob Quinn. Just before helping us launch the Scholar Rescue Fund, Rob started the Scholars-at-Risk (SAR) Network, which is also devoted to academic freedom although more along the lines of advocacy than direct support. Rob helped us during much of the period of this report.

In 2006 the Carnegie Corporation asked us to evaluate what we were doing and what we could learn from our work to help understand the phenomenon of scholar oppression. This report analyzes the 847 applications we received in our first five years and tries to define what we have learned from the applicants and the resulting 140 grantees.

The data reflects only our 2002-2007 experience and not our subsequent efforts, especially not the Iraq rescue effort we launched towards the end of 2007. By mid-2007 we felt it necessary to establish a separate Iraq effort. This was not only because there was then, perhaps for the first time in 10 or 20 years, a single-country flood of the kind Germany or Mussolini's Italy had triggered in the past. It was also important to make a separate effort because the quality of scholarship among the Iraqis we evaluated was so high that Selection Committee meetings repeatedly found that Iraqi applicants outscored in both scholarship and threat academics from almost every other country. Quite apart, then, from the humanitarian element, we had to develop a separate Iraq Rescue Project or our Global Program would, in large part, have become an Iraq Project.

What we learned from our first five years was of course impacted by how we recruit applicants and how we choose among them. And so an important part of this report is explaining how applicants found us and how we evaluated, selected, funded, and placed them.

The evaluation process begins with the work of our staff, who receive applications and advise SRF applicants on whether they meet the criteria of the Scholar Rescue Fund. The applicant may have heard of us from e-mail, the Internet, postings at universities around the world, or the media. The applicant may also be a referral from one of the human rights agencies with which we work, such as the Scholars-at-Risk (SAR) Network at New York University or the U.K.'s Committee in Aid of Refugee Academics (CARA).

SRF staff members collect detailed information on each applicant's scholarly credentials, reviewing publications, letters of reference, and Internet-based sources. Using these materials and independent experts when necessary, they also verify the reported threats. They then prepare an extensive dossier on each applicant for our 10-person, multi-disciplinary, multi-national Selection Committee to evaluate in choosing those who are the most scholarly and the most threatened.

The Committee meets every two months and governs itself by what we call the Rupp Doctrine, named after our member George Rupp, the former president of Columbia University and current president of the International Rescue Committee (IRC). Early in our history, it was George who advised us to ignore the applicants' politics (provided they are not accused of egregious crimes, which would warrant further investigation) and ask only two questions: "Is this applicant a scholar?" and "Is he (or she) at risk?"

Once we choose a grantee, we seek a place for him or her to continue with scholarly work at one of the more than 200 schools around the world that have expressed interest in our scholars and have agreed to match what we give as a stipend. Our part is currently around $20,000 a year for a scholar placed in the United States.

We find this Stipend Matching Policy useful not because it saves us money. It does not, since the staff time and expense of finding matching arrangements is considerable. Rather, the match is very useful as a supplement to our current system of evaluation. Since we do not have the resources to do as full an evaluation of our applicants as we would like, we rely on the fact that a university is willing to match our grant, usually for two years, and by so doing to verify the quality of the scholar's credentials, language proficiency, and teaching skills. The matching principle thus confirms our scholarship evaluation.

We also know that we must strive to select academics with the highest level of scholarship. In what we call the Talal Imperative, we follow the guidance given to us by Prince Bin Talal of Jordan, who, with his wife, Princess Ghida, has helped us develop an open road to their country after telling us: "You must promise to bring us the very best. If they are not, the whole program will quickly end."

The Talal Imperative is closely tied to what I call the Osmotic Insight. When one group of eminent scholars is disdained and oppressed by the leadership of their own country, any country without similar politics where the average level of scholarship is equally or less evolved will ultimately want as many of the first country's most eminent scholars as they can afford and can get. The eminence of our scholars is, of course, as important today as it was in the 1930s for the German scholars. It means now, as it meant then, that the exiled scholar's contribution can be considerable in his new home and that the junior faculty of the host universities will not feel threatened. A book published in 2000 by Jean Medawar and David Pyke exploring the expulsion of Jewish scientists from Nazi Germany recognizes such scholars' contributions in its title: *Hitler's Gift*.

Raising money requires the Russo Demand, named after IIE Trustee and SRF co-founder Tom Russo. With the approach "talk about it everywhere to everyone you know or meet," he has successfully stopped bare acquaintances on the street to raise financial support. Fundraising is also assisted by some organized giving of the kind created by SRF board member Denise Benmosche. The Save-A-Scholar Program lets donors name a scholar for an annual contribution. Not just a financial initiative, the program facilitates personal contact between the donor and the scholar.

People often ask us what becomes of the scholars when the year-long SRF fellowship is over. One answer derives from the Scholarship Incentive, in which we advise scholars that they have a good chance of stipend renewal for a second year if they do well in the first. We discovered that when we do not do this, the most competent of our scholars engage less in scholarship at their host university and more in job hunting.

Those scholars who are more certain of a second year have the time to both undertake serious scholarship and seek a more permanent position, preferably back in their home country. This is, of course, our ideal: that after a cooling off period, the scholars and their countries will learn to live together again. To foster this, we will whenever possible place the scholars geographically close to their countries so they can visit to test the waters. Brain drain is last prize.

> I describe our methodology because it has naturally impacted what we have, in the first years of our program, learned about scholar oppression and its sources. It is this last element about which our report seeks answers.

When it comes to placing scholars, we are assisted by two things: first, the high quality of our scholars and, second, IIE's thousands of university and government connections around the world. Unlike the model of the 1930s, in which scholars came almost exclusively from just one region (mostly Germany, though a few came also from France, Austria, and other countries in Europe) and were placed almost entirely in the United States, the Scholar Rescue Fund is truly a global effort. Scholars from any country are eligible to be placed in any other country where they will be safe.

Even though placements at safe host universities may be forthcoming, SRF scholars must still secure the necessary visa and work permits to take up their positions. In the face of such problems, IIE has been fortunate that a number of heroic individuals appeared to help.

For example, when we needed to place Iraqi scholars quickly, before militant anti-intellectuals kidnapped or murdered them, we found one wonderful neighboring country, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, that welcomed Iraqis and looked forward to the benefit of their knowledge. We also found the energetic and beautiful Princess Ghida, who introduced us to every college and relevant ministry in her country and sent her car to the airport when an arriving scholar had trouble getting through immigration.

To sum up the principles that comprise the Scholar Rescue Fund methodology of finding, selecting, placing, and funding scholars: the **Just-Get-Started** principle that shortens the time that scholars are at risk and lengthens the time they are alive; the **Rupp Doctrine** of asking only two questions; the **Talal Imperative** on selecting only the best scholars; the **Stipend Matching Policy** and the **Osmotic Insight** that guide us on how to place scholars safely at host universities; the **Russo Demand** that we ask everyone we know and meet for support; the **Save-A-Scholar Program** that personalizes the rescue effort and makes every bite person-sized, along with our **Scholarship Incentive** for a second year, our **Nearby Placements**, and, last but most important, finding governmental bodies like the U.S. State Department, institutions like the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, heroic individuals such as George Soros, and, most dramatic of all, a beautiful princess who can overcome even man-made barriers. All these together have guided us to the choices we have made.

SCHOLARS' STORIES

I describe our methodology because it has naturally impacted what we have, in the first years of our program, learned about scholar oppression and its sources. It is this last element about which our report seeks answers. It is hard to leave our emotions behind when we want to describe what we have seen: destroyed lives, hopes, and careers mark the impact of scholar oppression on those who are its direct victims.

Even those we have saved from death or prison are often harmed by or remain captive to their fears. I have seen deans and world-famous scholars shuffling in a daze around their host campuses, even after months in safety.

The rest of us are victims as well. We are denied access to the thousands of years of learning that these scholars have accumulated, years of scholarship that were meant to be placed at society's disposal but were instead destroyed in silence or crippled exile. And, since one goal of oppressing scholars is to silence them, their firing, forced exile, and murder causes countless other scholars to be guarded in what they say and write, whom they speak to, and whom they feel they can trust. Many more years of half-hearted pseudo-scholarship are the result.

A Colombian law professor was both pleased and puzzled when he saw a new student, older than most of his classmates, vigorously making notes whenever the professor spoke of human rights. His pleasure turned to discomfort when the supposed student accosted him after class and asked to walk with him. When the new student commented on the professor's "courageous talk" then asked whether he was afraid of walking home alone at night, the professor panicked. Instead of continuing home, he spent the night with friends. And a good thing, too, because that night eight armed men came to his house and asked for him. By morning he was in hiding. By afternoon he was in touch with us. And within weeks we had found him a job at a university in New Mexico where he could teach in Spanish and to which he fled within a few more days.

Behind all insinuations of threat lies its reality. A female professor of literature in Uzbekistan who taught about women's rights was interviewed by security agents at her home. When she gave the wrong answers, they kicked her down the stairs and broke both her legs.

A journalism professor from Pakistan published a letter to the editor that was critical of the Prophet Muhammad. The day after publication, a large mob demanding the newspaper employees' execution attacked the newspaper office and burned the press. The professor escaped arrest only because he was 300 miles away in Lahore at the time, teaching journalism courses. Facing arrest and likely assassination, the scholar received support from SRF for two years to teach journalism at the University of Michigan. I remember vividly how indignant he was when, after telling me of a sailing trip on Lake Michigan, I asked him if he would want to stay. "I am in touch with my students in Pakistan every day on the Internet," he bridled. "I supervise their work and I will continue to do so when I get back." And he did.

DATA DISCLAIMERS

I could cite another hundred such stories. Indeed, there are many more examples throughout this report. For the purposes of this letter, I will turn now to our statistics and to the observations they support.

First, I must provide a few disclaimers. Since our database is still tiny, not too much can be made of it. For example, it is based solely on the 101 countries from which we have received applicants. Countries such as North Korea, where our outreach has not produced applicants, are not even represented on our list, despite the possibility that they restrict academic freedom.

Also, the data has been greatly affected by our outreach and granting propensities. For example, initially we were predisposed, I believe, to give grants to any scholar with a sad story, although we did make it a point to focus support on those with the most books and articles in peer-reviewed journals and those who had supervised the most doctoral theses. Today, we hear so many painful stories that we have become increasingly selective. We also take a more positive view than we used to regarding junior scholars, whose future years of contribution may be greater than more senior individuals approaching the end of their careers.

Finally, we realize very well that we have not yet mined our data as well as we might. Appendix A makes an attempt by presenting data tables that enable us to sort both applicants and grantees according to a few key categories, such as country GDP, academic population, and indices that measure such factors as failed state status, press and country freedom, and instability and violence. Some of the most interesting observations come from these charts. We know that much more needs to be done.

KEY OBSERVATIONS

Considering absolute numbers of Scholar Rescue Fund grantees, it seems that the geographic distribution of academic persecution is quite wide. Represented in the list of the top eight grantee countries are three regions of the world: the Middle East/North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa, and East Asia (China). If we extend this list to the top 10, then Belarus and Colombia also appear – indicating that both Eastern Europe/Central Asia and Latin/Central America are within the top 10[1]. So in the list of top 10 grantee countries in terms of absolute numbers, five regions of the world are represented.

If we consider applicants, however, it quickly becomes clear that just two regions – Sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East/North Africa – account for the majority of applications. In our analysis of the top five regions from which applicants come, Sub-Saharan Africa is by far in the lead, with the Middle East/North Africa region not too far behind. In total, scholars from these two regions account for 61 percent of all SRF applicants and 73 percent of grantees from mid-2002 to mid-2007.

If we consider applicants per thousand of academic population, that is, what percentage of a given country's scholars feel like they have to escape, the focus narrows to just one region – Sub-Saharan Africa. Here, most starkly, any type of geographic spread falls away. SRF has been flooded by applications from this region. According to our data, almost 1 percent of the academic population of Africa has applied to SRF for emergency support. In certain countries in Africa – the Democratic Republic of Congo, for example – the numbers are even more startling: Some 5 percent of that country's scholars applied to us for rescue between 2002 and 2007.

According to SRF grantee data, governments are the sole or a contributing source of persecution in almost three quarters of the cases. Despite the rise of situations in which terrorists or extra-governmental groups target academics, governments are still the leading cause of scholar persecution, outnumbering non-state actors by a factor of 3 to 1.

And – interestingly – almost as many SRF grantees reported that they were threatened because of a general anti-intellectual movement in their countries as reported persecution for specific reasons, such as engaging in political activities or conducting research on a sensitive topic. This is a dangerous development in many countries, including Iraq. As I noted early in this letter, if history is our guide, this bears close watching.

Now we come to perhaps the most interesting question of all: What does the data tell us about academic persecution in the world? The charts in Appendix A allow us to analyze our data according to many different characteristics – for example, failed state status, GDP, and press and country freedom. Some interesting patterns emerge.

As explained in detail in the report, certain indicators seem to predict the source of applications: low GDP, low academic population, high conditions of conflict – in other words, Africa. However, compared with applicants, grantees are more likely to be from countries that are wealthier and more violent or more repressive – in other words, the Middle East. Failed state status,[2] which prevails for 54 percent of applicants and 60 percent of grantees, is also predictive of SRF applicants.

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1 Top eight grantee countries are: Iraq (41); Iran (10); Ethiopia (8); Cameroon (5); China (5); Democratic Republic of Congo (5); Zimbabwe (5); West Bank & Gaza (5). There are five other countries that fit within the top ten grantee countries, as they have 4 grantees each; Belarus; Colombia; Côte d'Ivoire; Rwanda; and Sri Lanka. Sorted by alphabetical order, Belarus and Colombia show up in places #9 and #10 on the list.

2 Based on The Fund for Peace Failed States Index 2007, www. fundforpeace.org.

Finally, I would like to note one observation that can be made by reviewing the sum total of our data. I call it an observation but, really, it may be more of a thesis: Scholar persecution is a tactic that repressive governments and/or non-state actors actively and deliberately employ to achieve their objectives. And – given the results that we are reporting here – it is a tactic that is effective, strategic, and widespread.

The reason this observation is so important is that tactics can be studied, documented, and acted on. If we know what 101 countries that persecute their scholars have in common in terms of methodology, then perhaps we can suggest responses that mitigate their pernicious effects. As Allan Goodman explains in the preface to this report, the idea is to use the information that we have – imperfect as it is – to reduce threats to scholars worldwide. Although the Scholar Rescue Fund story is far from over, I would still call that a happy ending.

> If we know what 101 countries that persecute their scholars have in common in terms of methodology, then perhaps we can suggest responses that mitigate their pernicious effects.

The success I describe has many parents, not least the scholars themselves whom I admire and thank for their selfless guidance. I also thank for their generosity and concern our host countries and universities and our individual and institutional donors, especially Henry Kaufman, the Ford Foundation, the Open Society Institute, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the U.S. Department of State, and the Carnegie Corporation. I must also thank the SRF Board and our hard-working Selection Committee, which at each meeting proves once again with its comments and questions that each member has read every word of each 400-page casebook in detail. As they consider individual cases, I will hear them make comments as follows: "Yes, but that article wasn't in a peer-reviewed journal," or "Yes, but the second time they put a bullet into his mailbox, they enclosed a picture of his 10-year-old daughter." Our Selection Committee knows the details of the SRF cases inside and out.

I admire also and indeed most especially our tiny, sometimes only four-person staff that not only puts all of the candidates' information together in a comprehensive and comprehensible way, but also holds our scholars' hands from their first frightened call onwards through the application process, the Selection Committee Book, the months of host university hunting and cajoling, and the year or two of fellowship, including their campus reception and apartment-hunting, and their orientation both to the host school and the host country in the wake of trauma and the midst of confusion, loneliness, and foreign-language-impeded acclimatization. They, too, are heroes, especially Rob Quinn, who was SRF's first executive director, Allan Goodman, Daniela Kaisth, Jim Miller, Sarah Willcox, and Sophie Dalsimer today.

B PREFACE

Dr. Allan E. Goodman
President and CEO
Institute of International Education (IIE)

Scholars around the world are threatened with violence, imprisonment, surveillance, censorship, and even death as a result of their academic work. We suspected as much when we founded the Scholar Rescue Fund (SRF) in 2002, mindful of IIE's history of rescuing students and scholars in danger since opening its doors as an international educational exchange organization in 1919. After five years of SRF activity providing support and safe haven to threatened scholars in any field, anywhere in the world, we now know this to be true.

THERE IS ALSO A LOT WE DO NOT KNOW.

The scope of the problem is surely greater than even the requests from scholars in the large number of countries reported here. In some countries, like North Korea, it is hard to let those who may need us know of our existence. In other countries, scholars may practice their own self-censorship or limit their work to certain fields or disciplines in order to stay out of trouble. This makes them less free but still able to be productive scholars. And, despite the fact that our announcements reach more than 10,000 individuals and 500 organizations regularly, some scholars may be so threatened or so deprived of any effective means of communication that the very act of asking for help would place them in such great jeopardy that they remain silent.

We do not yet know how different our work will be in this century compared with the last. So far, it is quite similar. We have been called upon for help in the midst of civil wars; scholars have been targeted by terrorists, criminals, and repressive regimes; and we have found ourselves helping large numbers in some countries and much smaller numbers in others. In some years, we have to deal with a large emergency in one country at the same time that we are helping handfuls of scholars from a broad range of different countries. And not all scholars who ask for our help are conducting world-class research or writing award-winning, ground-breaking publications. The level of teaching and research in some countries is very high; in others, even the most highly ranked professor's credentials may fall well below standards in other countries. In some war-torn countries and failed states, it has not been possible for scholars to conduct research or produce manuscripts, but in other cases, we have found that astonishingly competent scholarship occurs in some remarkably impoverished areas.

And while we will offer some modest recommendations at the conclusion of this report, we are confident that we do not yet know what would work most effectively to deter attacks on scholars or give us a way to reach scholars too fearful to apply for help, and to provide help without putting them in further jeopardy.

Scholar Rescue in the Modern World is our attempt to document what we have seen over the first years of SRF activity – from mid-2002 to mid-2007. The project began with a generous grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York and with a somewhat different perspective. Originally, our intention was to explore the creation of an index of academic freedom, which might then be used to rank countries according to their respect, or lack thereof, for conditions of academic openness, integrity, and independence.

As we discussed the index idea with experts from the worlds of academia and human rights, three things quickly became clear.

- First, there is widespread disagreement on the definition of the term "academic freedom."
- Second, the scholars applying for SRF assistance are clustered on the extreme, violent end of a spectrum of academic oppression, one that begins with such issues as not being hired if one has the wrong ethnics or ideas to denial of tenure, continues with censorship and surveillance, and ends in imprisonment, kidnapping, and assassination.
- Third, our findings from five years of work reviewing about 1,000 applications from threatened scholars in more than 100 countries – representing almost every field of academic inquiry, from hard sciences to social sciences, humanities and law – was met with great surprise by many knowledgeable, internationally-focused academics and leaders of non-profit institutions.

In short, we realized that we had a different story to tell and are grateful to the leadership of Carnegie to support what turned out to be a different enterprise. We are also grateful to the report's co-authors, Dr. Henry G. Jarecki and Daniela Zane Kaisth, who saw this project through to completion with a unique combination of intellect, energy, and thoughtful commitment to our cause.

This report, consequently, gives the outline, the taste, the shape, and the feel of the cases that came before the Scholar Rescue Fund during its first five years. Rather than being an abstract discussion about the nature of academic freedom and its suppression throughout the world, this narrative defines the concrete "who" of the story, describing the primary characteristics of the scholars who felt so desperate and threatened in their home countries that they were compelled to apply to us for emergency aid.

On a deeper level, this report also seeks to look beyond such details as the country, region, field, and gender of SRF applicants and grantees. It seeks to categorize and understand both the types and sources of threats facing scholars. In other words, how are scholars being persecuted and by whom? This information, in turn, leads to the final, most difficult, and most important question: Why? If we can begin to understand why scholars are threatened throughout the world, then we can explore ideas for mitigating or eliminating those threats and improving the conditions for science and learning, not only for scholars but also for students and teachers in many countries.

The Scholar Rescue Fund helps by providing the most threatened, most senior scholars in the world with support and safe haven. But our assistance is temporary and our program is small. And the persecution of scholars on which we are reporting here is widespread, egregious, and real. It is also, we suspect, just the tip of the iceberg.

A SCHOLAR'S STORY

A Zimbabwean Scholar of Political Science – SRF Fellow 2005 - 2007

In 1999, when this professor of political science began teaching university courses in Zimbabwe, higher education in his country was deteriorating. Under the authoritarian regime of Robert Mugabe, inflation had soared so high that he and his students could not afford enough food to keep them from becoming weak from hunger in the classroom. As soon as he began to discuss the devastating effects of the dictatorship with his students, government spies visited his classroom and threatening phone calls warned him to cease criticism. The scholar was followed daily until 2005, when police dragged him in handcuffs from his university office to a police station. He was released two days later, badly beaten. Certain this incident would not be the last, he fled the country and sought support from SRF to continue teaching. He found safety at a small college in the U.S. With a heavy teaching load in the school's departments of political science and philosophy and human rights, he teaches undergraduates while remaining actively involved in Zimbabwe's struggle for change. The scholar has no regrets about his past, saying, "There are times when you simply can't remain quiet no matter how dangerous it is…. I hope that one day my country will change, and I can go home again."

"To rescue scholars
is to rescue the future."

Dr. Henry Kaufman

C INTRODUCTION

Scholar Rescue in the Modern World is the first effort to share with a larger community the breadth and nature of the persecution of scholars around the globe. It is based on the data from the first five years of activity of the Scholar Rescue Fund (SRF). The Fund was created by IIE Trustees, individual donors, governments, and foundations to make scholar rescue a permanent part of what the Institute does.

The Scholar Rescue Fund is a program created by the Institute of International Education (IIE) to rescue endangered scholars in any field and from any country with support for one to two years at universities in safe countries, permitting them to continue with scholarly work interrupted elsewhere. It grew out of IIE's work in this field since the Institute's founding in 1919 (see Appendix B). In addition to salary support, SRF helps scholars find host institutions, access other resources, and adjust to life in their host countries. Scholars applying to SRF are selected for support by an independent Selection Committee that bases its decisions on three criteria: level of scholarship, level of threat, and strategic impact that making a grant to a particular scholar would have on the country and discipline in which the scholar is working. The goal is to save the lives, voices, and ideas of the most senior, most threatened academics in the world.

During its first five years of activity, from its founding in April of 2002 until May of 2007, the Scholar Rescue Fund received more than 1,000 inquiries from persecuted academics around the world. This report is based primarily on data collected from that time period from 847 applicants to the Scholar Rescue Fund, 140 of whom were awarded life-saving and career-saving grants.[4] Not included in this analysis is a recent ramp-up in SRF activity, begun in June 2007, to rescue Iraqi scholars, who are being threatened in great numbers.

The data is described and analyzed both in absolute terms and relative to data from other sources. In addition to data charts and graphs found throughout the report, Appendix A contains data tables that sort applicant and grantee data and correlate it with such factors as GDP, country population, and academic population. Data is also correlated with indices for failed state status, press freedom, country freedom, and instability and violence, all with the goal of articulating a small number of top-level observations that can provide new information, both about the work of the Scholar Rescue Fund and about the nature of academic persecution worldwide. These correlations, which are important from both a theoretical and programmatic point of view, are more fully described in the section titled "What Do Countries That Oppress Scholars Have in Common?"

METHODOLOGY

This analysis of rescued scholars and scholar rescue has at least four purposes:

- To illustrate that academic oppression is a widespread and serious problem;
- To provide an understanding of the mechanisms of scholar oppression: who is being persecuted, how, and by whom?
- To explore what, if anything, countries that oppress scholars have in common; and
- To find ways to reduce and/or mitigate the persecution of academics worldwide.

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4 While more than 1,000 applications had been received by May 2007, only 847 of them were analyzed for this report. This is often due to one of two factors. First, the Scholar Rescue Fund did not originally maintain files on individuals who made contact with the program but who failed to submit complete applications. Second, in some cases applicants submitted little more than their name and a request for more assistance or for help but provided no detail on their cases.

The report's conclusions are drawn from details provided in 847 applications generated by the more than 1,000 inquiries made to the Scholar Rescue Fund from 2002 to 2007. The report's authors focused on those that provided enough detail to analyze. The applications were categorized as:

- Grantees: Applicants who were ultimately given grants by the Scholar Rescue Fund.
- Declined: Applicants whose cases were brought to the Scholar Rescue Fund Selection Committee for approval but were ultimately not awarded financial assistance for a variety of reasons, including limitations of available funding or an inability to find a viable host campus.
- Ineligible: Applicants who were ineligible for support. For example, some were students, while others were either scholars facing minor threats or those with limited academic qualifications.

3.1 SRF Applicants

Grantees
17%

Declined
9%

Ineligible
74%
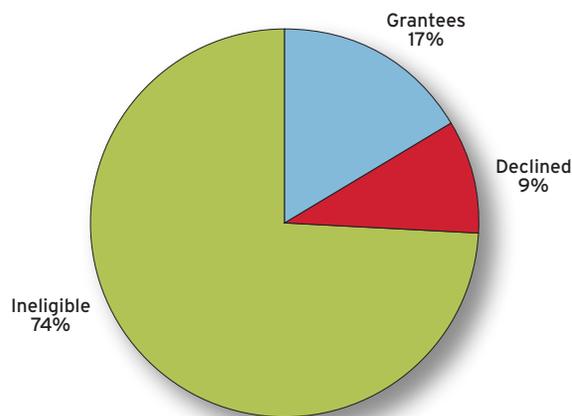
The report team then drew on each of the 847 cases to create a detailed database. Data collected included biographical data, threat information, and country data. The information from these sections was then compiled and analyzed in different ways, the outcome of which makes up the body of this report.

It is not enough, of course, to simply analyze the statistical data of applicants if one wants to illustrate the severity of academic persecution and its effects. The report, therefore, analyzes the details and stories of the Fund's 140 grantees in an effort to decipher patterns and provide a textured understanding of the nature of the dangers faced by these scholars. All applicants to the Fund provided useful information. However, the 140 grantees whose cases were verified by SRF staff and awarded grants by the SRF Selection Committee present the most detailed and compelling cases of academic persecution.

IMPACT

The crimes committed against SRF applicants and grantees go far beyond the typical concerns voiced during a theoretical discussion of academic freedom. This report is about scholars who are being targeted for assassination, who are being jailed and tortured, who are being physically threatened and harassed. The goal is to silence their voices and, by extension, the voices of intimidated colleagues and students within the wider academic community.

> Whatever the definition of academic freedom may be, professors should not be physically threatened, jailed, tortured, or killed. Silencing scholars is inevitably an offense against the global community.

As one of the few sources of financial support to persecuted scholars from any country and in any field, the Scholar Rescue Fund is in a unique position to draw some conclusions about the phenomenon: What is its rationale? How does its existence in a given country correlate with other features of that country's demography or condition? Who is being silenced? What is the larger impact of the persecution?

Of course we ask ourselves why we should care about this problem. Millions around the world – not just scholars – face persecution by violent groups and regimes. Millions, perhaps billions, more live in deplorable conditions that affect their health and human rights.

Maybe there is no difference. Still, when a scholar is killed or silenced, a lifetime of teaching and learning that could provide thousands of hours of education for hundreds of students, with all the benefits that provides for the community at large, is lost. Other scholars are also silenced or censor themselves out of fear; students are reluctant to pursue their education, and the entire intellectual community upon which a country must base its growth and development suffers. With the death of a scholar comes the death of ideas – ideas that could have led to new cures for disease, economic growth in developing economies, improved methods of food production, or better protection of the most vulnerable sectors of society. Ironically, those countries that most need such ideas – as well as the energy and innovation that stem from an open academic community – are often the first in which scholars come under attack.

Universities should be free and safe, so that scholars and students can learn, explore ideas, debate concepts, and take issue with prevailing views, whether in science, philosophy, political science, or literature, without fearing for their lives. Whatever the definition of academic freedom may be, professors should not be physically threatened, jailed, tortured, or killed. Silencing scholars is inevitably an offense against the global community.

The data presented in this report is intended to inform the global community about the nature of academic persecution, describe the characteristics of its worst and most frequent occurrences, and provide a baseline from which future analyses can be launched. The report also seeks to mobilize wider attention and support to save many more scholars than our small program has been able to do in its first five years. Ultimately, the report aims for an understanding of the problem in a way that can help us all find solutions – actionable methods, programs, ideas, and procedures that might be employed to protect scholars, mitigate oppression, and respond quickly to academic crises on a global basis.

A HOST UNIVERSITY'S STORY

The University of Adelaide – SRF Host 2005 - 2007

The University of Adelaide in Australia responded almost immediately to host a Sri Lankan professor of psychiatry whose work in the country's conflict zones led ultimately to threats to his life. His clinical reports on the collective trauma of the Sri Lankan population and his denunciations of war crimes committed by all sides of the conflict provoked violent reactions from both separatist rebels and government troops. Fleeing his war-torn homeland, the scholar arrived in Australia emotionally and physically drained. Yet once in Adelaide, he immediately returned to his work – therapy in itself for a psychiatrist who witnessed some of his country's worst atrocities. As a professor and senior consultant psychiatrist at the University of Adelaide, he has contributed to the classroom and the surrounding community, counseling patients with severe long-term mental illness while teaching medical students in the university's psychiatry department. In less than two years he has written a book and contributed to numerous academic journals and, in his spare time, has volunteered for an organization working with victims of torture and trauma. Until he is able to return safely to Sri Lanka, this professor will continue his work at the University of Adelaide as a clinical associate professor.

"The bullets kept coming in envelopes, so I had to flee. But even here, I am able to be in touch with my students and co-workers back home. They ask for my advice. And the ambassador of my country even said that 'it is good that you are here. If you stayed, the people in government would not want you and you would be dead.'"

An SRF Scholar From Iraq

4 ENDANGERED SCHOLARS

One hot April morning in 2005, the Director of Provincial Security asked for a meeting with Dr. Felix Kaputu, associate professor of literature at Lubumbashi University in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Dr. Kaputu had recently returned from Nagoya, Japan, where he lectured on African literature, gender issues, and HIV/AIDS as a visiting professor at Nanzan University. He felt honored that his country's leadership was taking an interest in his academic work.

As the meeting proceeded, however, Dr. Kaputu was shocked to discover that he was not being congratulated for his research but was being criminally charged with endangering state security by leading the *Mouvement pour L'Independence du Katanga*, an alleged separatist group. The authorities accused Dr. Kaputu of leading a force of 20,000 rebels ready to take over the government. His interrogators insisted that the purpose of his travel to Japan was not to teach but to purchase arms for these rebels. He was arrested and taken to prison. [1]

"Here you are no longer a professor," the prison warden told Dr. Kaputu.[2] Authorities suggested that his wife find a new husband, as he would never be released but would die in prison. Conditions were brutal. On some days the guards did not even give him water, much less get him medical care for his high blood pressure.

Dr. Kaputu was, in fact, not a member of the separatist group. He had gone to Japan not as a rebel leader intent on obtaining arms but as a scholar. The purpose of his trip and, so he told us, of his life was to teach his students to think critically and, through this, improve their minds and his country. As a result of not censoring what he said, of teaching his students to think for themselves, and of not loudly supporting the country's president, Dr. Kaputu became a target for persecution.

Eventually, a French journalist and Amnesty International helped Dr. Kaputu expose the government's false accusations. He was released from jail but was still far from safe. To escape further persecution and continue his scholarly work, Dr. Kaputu turned to the Scholar Rescue Fund, which helped him secure temporary positions first at Harvard University and then at a university in New York, where he taught hundreds of students. Despite his experience, he remains determined to improve conditions in the DRC and elsewhere in Africa and to return home as soon as it is safe for him to do so.

Dr. Kaputu is one of 847 scholars who, between 2002 and 2007, applied to the Scholar Rescue Fund for help in fleeing their countries and finding safe places to continue their work. He is also one of the 140 who were chosen as grantees during this time. SRF has sought to analyze his case and that of other applicants and grantees about the countries of origin where such needs arise.

The following section provides quantitative data about SRF applicants and grantees, including gender, academic level, and academic discipline. The section also examines the data to provide some indication of the geographic distribution of scholar persecution worldwide. Finally, in order to give more voice and shape to the description of the endangered scholar, this section includes qualitative data about grantees, describing their academic credentials, leadership, and work while on fellowship and beyond. What emerges is a portrait of the endangered scholar in the 21st century – the "who" of this story.

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1 In addition to case files, biographical information on Felix Kaputu was obtained from Marianne Onsrud Jawanda, "From Professor to Prisoner," Vox Publica, Nov. 19, 2007; http://voxpublica.no/2007/11/from-professor-to-prisoner/ accessed Nov. 20, 2007.

2 As reported by Marianne Onsrud Jawanda, op cit.

SRF APPLICANTS AND GRANTEES

1.Gender

The data table below shows that 19 percent of those who apply to the Scholar Rescue Fund are women. This gender imbalance is not surprising, considering the data on women academics worldwide. While the percentages of women working as academics around the world varies from less than 20 percent in Sub-Saharan Africa and Arab states to 50 percent in the former Soviet states and Central Europe to a high of 57 percent in Australia, women are mostly concentrated in lower-level faculty and teaching positions.[3] Given this data, the fact that Sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East are major sources of SRF applicants and grantees, and the fact that SRF specifically selects the most senior, most persecuted scholars in the world, one conclusion stands out: the number of women who receive SRF grants – 23 percent – seems quite high.

4.1 Gender

Academic Level	% of Applicants	% of Grantees
Female	19	23
Male	81	77

There are several possible explanations for this, including a positive bias towards women on the part of the SRF Selection Committee. The data SRF has gathered indicates that, while women scholars worldwide tend to be more junior than male scholars, they are also more persecuted, sometimes solely because of their gender. Negative attitudes towards women scholars seem highest in the Muslim countries of South Asia and the Middle East/North Africa region; here, women scholars report harassment and threats from specific social and religious groups that question their very right to hold senior academic positions.

2. Academic Level

As listed in Appendix B, in evaluating the academic level of SRF applicants and grantees, one must distinguish among the following:

- Junior Scholars, defined by SRF as academics below the age of 35 with less than five years of teaching experience and often no Ph.D.
- Advanced Scholars, who are typically associate or assistant professors between the ages of 35 and 55 with five to 10 years of teaching experience, a number of peer-reviewed publications, and a Ph.D.
- Senior Scholars, who are defined as academics older than 55 with 20 years of teaching experience and a broad range of peer-reviewed publications; this group often holds high level university positions in their own country and Ph.D.s from prestigious universities in the United States or western Europe.

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3 Vanja Ivosevic, Worlds of Education, Issue 25, February/March 2008.

4.2 Academic Level

Academic Level	% of Applicants	% of Grantees
Senior	7	15
Advanced	30	47
Junior	40	24

Using this classification, 30 percent of the applicants and 47 percent of the grantees are Advanced Scholars; 7 percent of the applicants and 15 percent of the grantees are Senior Scholars; and 40 percent of the applicants and 24 percent of the grantees are Junior Scholars. These numbers show that SRF's own published Selection Criteria (detailed in Appendix D) favor Advanced and Senior level scholars as grantees, a fact that is consonant with the explicit preference for established scholars with advanced degrees. A further 7 percent of the applicants and 4 percent of the grantees are what one might call non-traditional applicants: poets, journalists, and such professionals as doctors and lawyers.

4.3 Level of Scholarship
All Applicants

Senior 7%
Professional 12%
Nontraditional 7%
Other 4%
Junior 40%
Advanced 30%
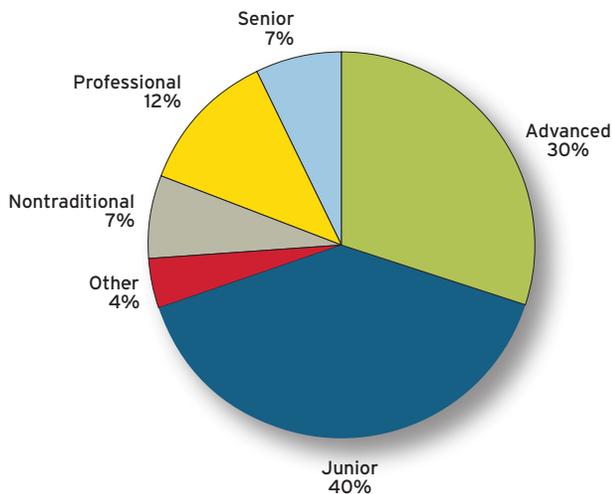
4.4 Level of Scholarship
Grantees Only

Senior 15%
Professional 3%
Nontraditional 4%
Other 7%
Junior 24%
Advanced 47%
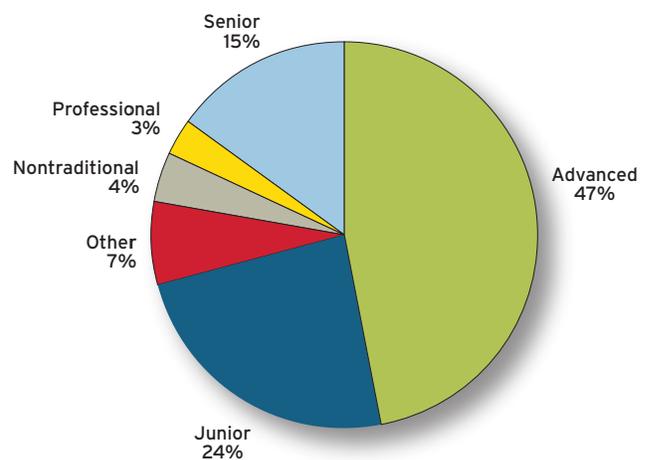
The applicant statistics shown in the above charts may well tell us something about the extent of scholar oppression around the world (and in part also about SRF's outreach capability). However, it must be recognized that the grantee statistics (more women grantees than applicants and more Senior Scholars, for example) tell us more about the working of the Fund and its Selection Committee.

The SRF applicant data described above lets us draw a few tentative conclusions:

- First, that scholar persecution occurs at all levels of the academic spectrum, from the most junior to the most senior.
- Second, the fact that more of our applicants are younger, more junior scholars may mean:
  - That there are more junior scholars in the world than senior ones (we don't yet know how many of each there are in each country); and/or
  - That younger scholars are more courageous or ready to seek a way out of a difficult situation in their country; and/or perhaps
  - That younger scholars' applications reflect their desire to get financial assistance for their work.
- Third, that professionals – in particular physicians – also experience high levels of persecution. SRF is not unduly biased against such applicants. While our focus is on scholars and not on practitioners, SRF has funded scholars in the fields of medicine and journalism.

3. Academic Discipline

As the data tables below and SRF's statistics in Appendix E show, SRF applicants and grantees come from of all the major academic disciplines and from a broad range of fields within them.

- The largest percentage of applicants and grantees – 44 percent – comes from the social sciences.
- The next largest percentage – 37 percent of applicants and 35 percent of grantees – consists of scholars in the hard sciences.
- The smallest percentage of scholars – 15 percent of applicants and 20 percent of grantees – comes from the arts and humanities.

4.5 Academic Disciplines of SRF Applicants & Grantees

Discipline	APPLICANTS		GRANTEES		Grants as a Percentage of Applicants
	Number of Applicants	Percentage of Applicants	Number of Grantees	Percentage of Grantees	
Medical Sciences	49	6%	12	9%	24%
Natural Sciences	79	9%	15	11%	19%
Physical Sciences	112	13%	18	13%	16%
Math / Computer Science	41	5%	4	3%	10%
Business Administration	33	4%	0	0%	0%
Subtotal, Science	314	37%	49	35%	16%
Arts	12	1%	2	1%	17%
Humanities	115	14%	26	19%	23%
Subtotal, Arts and Humanities	127	15%	28	20%	22%
Social Sciences	280	33%	48	34%	17%
Law / Human Rights	92	11%	14	10%	15%
Subtotal, Social Sciences	372	44%	62	44%	17%
Other	34	4%	1	1%	3%
Grand Total	847	100%	140	100%	17%

In looking at the data, it becomes clear that, in terms of academic discipline, the applicant and grantee data pretty much mirror each other. Almost the same percentage of social science and hard science applicants receive grants. The only field of study for which we have applicants but no grantees is business. Four percent of the applicants are scholars of business administration and finance but we have not to the present chosen any of them for a fellowship.

Since SRF selection criteria are biased toward the most senior and the most persecuted scholars in the world, one conclusion that could be drawn from this data is that persecuted scholars are not from a narrow range of academic disciplines and fields but are broadly representative of academia in general. In fact, as listed in Appendix E, the data shows that SRF applicants represent more than 65 distinct academic fields.

Within this broad range there are, nonetheless, certain fields that produce higher applicant and grantee numbers. When SRF first began its work, we assumed that scholars in fields that touched on government activities, such as law, political science, and human rights, would face the greatest threats and that their professors would apply in the greatest numbers. This assumption was true, at least during SRF's first five years. There were, however, additional fields that produced many applicants, including medicine, agriculture, chemistry, engineering, history, economics, and sociology.

Is there something about these fields that gets scholars into particular trouble? This is understandable for a field such as history, in which scholars seeking to document actual events – such as the Rwandan genocide – must often toe the line of the latest group in power regarding what actually happened. But what about scholars in the sciences – medicine, agriculture, chemistry, engineering? Perhaps it is not the field itself that brings scholars into conflict with the government or other powerful forces. Perhaps it is the nature of scholarship itself, for it not only seeks academic truth but it also accrues societal power, and, in addition, at its best, brings the scholar into repeated contact with colleagues in other countries. All these factors encourage threats. For example, in certain countries, engineering is simply a popular academic discipline. Contacts with academic colleagues abroad can cause a professor doing research on such topics as new methods of bonding concrete to receive threats of kidnapping and death, an example that derives from an actual SRF case from Iraq.

COUNTRIES AND REGIONS OF ORIGIN

As you can see from the graphs and tables on these two pages, in terms of numbers alone, the largest group of SRF applicants (323 out of 847 or 38 percent) comes from Sub-Saharan Africa, with the Middle East/North Africa (MENA) region coming in second (201/847 or 23 percent). In terms of grantees, however, the MENA region comes in first – with 59 out of 140 or 42 percent of grantees – and Sub-Saharan Africa second – with 43 out of 140 or 31 percent of grantees. Taken together, these two regions of the world account for 61 percent of the scholars who applied to the Scholar Rescue Fund between 2002 and 2007 and 73 percent of the grantees – almost three-quarters of the entire program.

4.6 SRF Applicants by Region

North America & Western Europe 1%
South Asia 11%
East Asia & Pacific 13%
Eastern Europe & Central Asia 10%
Latin America & Caribbean 4%
Middle East & North Africa 38%
Sub-Saharan Africa 38%
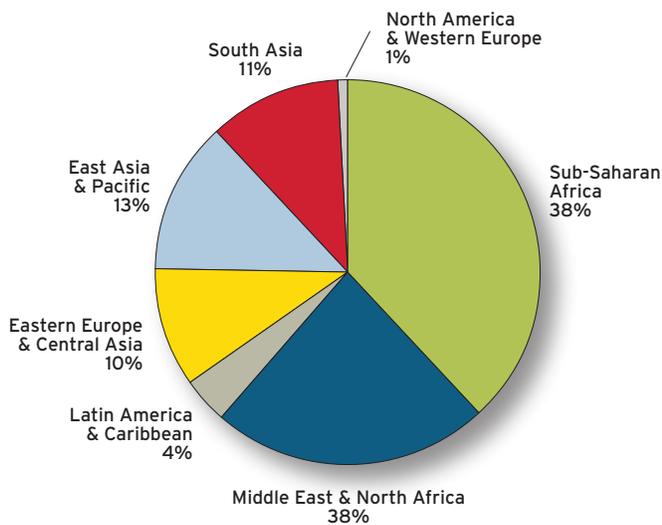
4.7 SRF Grantees by Region

North America & Western Europe 1%
South Asia 7%
East Asia & Pacific 6%
Eastern Europe & Central Asia 10%
Latin America & Caribbean 3%
Middle East & North Africa 42%
Sub-Saharan Africa 31%
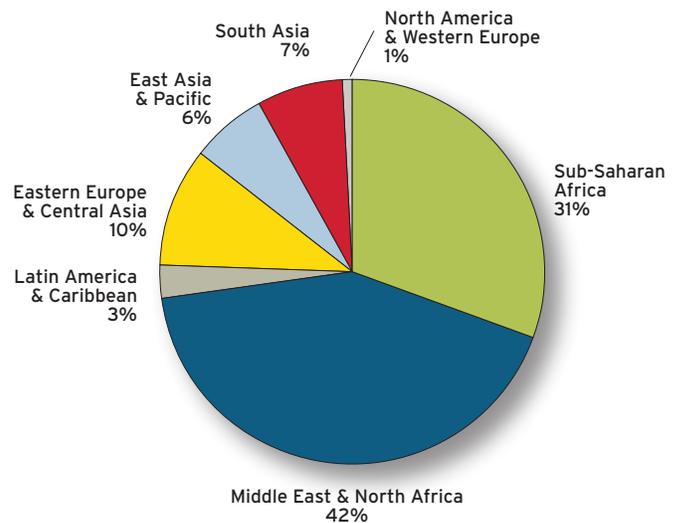
4.8 Top 5 Regions of Applicants

Name	Applicants	Grantees	Academic Pop of Country	Applicants per thousand of Academic Pop
Sub-Saharan Africa (SUSA)	323	43	126,933	2.0
Middle East and North Africa (MENA)	201	59	356,876	0.5
South Asia (SOAS)	120	11	653,235	0.2
East Asia (EAAS)	81	8	2,038,768	0.0
Eastern Europe and Central Asia (EECA)	77	14	1,279,258	0.1
Group Total	802.0	135.0	4,455,070	0.2
Group Total as % of All-Country Total	94.7	96.4	75.5	124.5
Total	847	140	5,899,878	0.1

Does this mean that scholar persecution is not as geographically widespread as we feared? Is it indeed concentrated in a few troublesome countries and regions? Looking at the data and especially at the data charts in Appendix A that analyze applicant and grantee numbers per country population and academic population, the answer to this question is both yes and no.

Country-by-country data show that there is at least a low level of scholar persecution in a surprisingly wide range of countries and regions. Nonetheless, scholar persecution is at a greater crisis point in certain areas of the world, especially when considering our data in the context of country population and academic population.

For example, Africa and the Middle East are clearly the major regions from which scholars seeking rescue come. After them, however, the geographic picture widens considerably. The top eight countries in terms of SRF grantees are located in three regions of the world: the Middle East/North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa, and the East Asia/Pacific zone. If we extend this list to the top 10, a number of countries with four grantees join the list, including Belarus (Eastern Europe/Central Asia) and Colombia (Latin America/Caribbean). Thus, five out of the seven world regions show up on the list of the top 10 grantee countries. (Only South Asia and North America & Western Europe do not appear on the roster. We hope that this does not reflect some type of ethnocentric self-satisfaction on our part.)

4.9 Top 8 Countries in Absolute Number of SRF Grantees

Name	Applicants	Grantees	Academic Pop of Country	Applicants per thousand of Academic Pop
Iraq (MENA)	111	41	19,231	5.6
Iran (MENA)	23	10	122,068	0.2
Ethiopia (SUSA)	25	8	8,355	3.0
West Bank & Gaza (MENA)	30	5	5,530	5.4
China (EAAS)	46	5	1,332,483	0.0
Cameroon (SUSA)	25	5	3,173	7.9
Zimbabwe (SUSA)	34	5	-	-
Dem Rep of Congo (SUSA)	47	5	894	52.6
Group Total	341	84	1,491,734	0.2
Group Total as % of All-Country Total	40	60	25.3	162

So - one could make the case that scholar persecution severe enough to warrant the awarding of an SRF grant – meaning serious threats involving the life of senior scholars – is geographically quite widespread. This is further supported by the fact that, between 2002 and 2007, SRF applicants came from 101 countries around the world and grantees from 39 countries. However, our data (and the map on page 32) shows us that we must reserve the term crisis to two areas of the world: Sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East/North Africa.

There has in our experience been a flood of applications from Sub-Saharan Africa, especially from high-conflict countries such as the Democratic Republic of Congo. Taken together, about 5 percent of all scholars in the DRC and almost 1 percent of all scholars in Sub-Saharan Africa have applied to the Scholar Rescue Fund for help during SRF's first five years. This clearly indicates that scholar persecution (and, at the very least, scholar dissatisfaction) is of crisis proportion in that part of the world.

4.10 Top 5 Applicants/Academic Population with More Than 5 Grantees

Name	Applicants	Grantees	Academic Pop of Country	Applicants per thousand of Academic Pop
Dem Rep of Congo (SUSA)	47	5	894	52.6
Cameroon (SUSA)	25	5	3,173	7.9
Iraq (MENA)	111	41	19,231	5.6
West Bank & Gaza (MENA)	30	5	5,530	5.4
Ethiopia (SUSA)	25	8	8,355	0.2
Group Total	238	64	37,183	6.4

Data from the Middle East/North Africa region is almost as troubling. Scholarship in that area is also in crisis, particularly in high-conflict countries like Iraq and in highly-repressive nations like Iran. The data from Sub-Saharan Africa is about large numbers of applicants, thus telling us much about the region. The data from the MENA region is about a high applicant acceptance rate and that tells us much about ourselves. Compared with all other regions, scholars from the MENA region have the highest likelihood of receiving grants once they apply – 30 percent. The case files from this region show that this hinges on two factors: the high quality of scholars, particularly from Iraq and Iran, and the severity of the threat they face. The threats typically involve prison, torture, kidnapping, and assassination attempts that the scholars barely escape or that their family members do not escape. It should be noted that, out of 59 MENA region grantees prior to 2007, a total of 51 come from just two countries – Iraq (41 grantees) and Iran (10 grantees).

In sum, the country data on SRF applicants and grantees point to two major observations. First, they support the hypothesis that scholar persecution is widespread. On an absolute basis there are more countries in the world that produce SRF applicants – 101 – than countries with no SRF applicants – 93.[4]

The second observation is that, within the chronic, low level of scholar persecution that is seen in many, indeed in most, countries and regions, there are episodic flash points in which some area of the world suddenly produces a high level of senior scholars seeking refuge. Later sections of the report will explore what, if anything, countries that produce suddenly high levels of SRF applicants and/or grantees have in common.

ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS AND WORK

The quantitative data cited above gives us some idea of what an endangered scholar is like. The following section provides additional detail on the grantees' credentials and on the leadership positions they have held and the academic work they have produced during the fellowship and post-fellowship periods. It is essential to understand this context before turning to the question that forms the basis for the next section of the report: Why are SRF grantees persecuted and by whom?

1. Academic Credentials

The Scholar Rescue Fund selects grantees not only on the basis of the level of threat they face and the strategic value of their work, but also on the basis of their level of scholarship. Grantees are thus most likely to have advanced degrees from leading institutions worldwide, appointments to high-level academic posts in their home countries, academic awards and distinctions, and peer-reviewed publications. Together, these illustrate the high academic caliber of SRF grantees.

SRF grantees hold degrees from some of the leading institutions in the United States and western Europe, including Georgetown University, The New School for Social Research, Oxford University, the University of Paris, and the Russian Academy of Sciences. SRF grantees also hold degrees from highly-respected institutions in their home countries or regions, such as Al Mustansiriya University in Iraq and the University of Kwa-Zulu Natal in South Africa.

Many SRF grantees have also held leadership positions in academia. For instance, a scholar from Ethiopia served as president of the Ethiopian Economics Association. A rescued scholar from Colombia is the former director of the Institute of Political Studies and International Relations at Bogota's National State University. A scholar from Sri Lanka served as head of the University of Jaffna's Department of Psychiatry. Many Iraqi scholars, in particular, were deans and chairs of university departments before they had to flee the country. Their numbers include the head of the English department at Al-Mustansiriya University, the dean of the College of Medicine at the University of Baghdad, and the dean of the College of Engineering at Nahrain University.

The awards and distinctions many Scholar Rescue Fund grantees have received provide further evidence of their excellence. A human rights lawyer from Iran won the 2000 PEN/NOVIAB Award and the 2002 Ludovic Trarieux International Human Rights Prize. A Sri Lankan scholar of psychiatry won a Ford Foundation scholarship and an award from the president of Sri Lanka for a research publication. Just prior to her SRF grant, a Russian scholar who focused her research on trauma and the impacts of war was the recipient of the Norwegian Helsinki Committee's 2002 Andrei Sakharov Peace Award.

Perhaps most important, SRF grantees are highly prolific academics, conducting research, supervising theses, and producing publications. A review of the curriculum vitae of all 140 grantees reveals that, prior to their involvement with SRF, they published a total of 2,646 books and journal articles, mostly in peer-reviewed academic publications.

For example, a professor of mathematics in Iraq taught for more than 20 years and published more than 100 articles in international journals, including the *Journal of Mathematical Analysis and Applications* and in *Demonstratio Mathematica*. Another Iraqi scholar, from the University of Baghdad's College of Education, taught for more than 28 years, supervised 15 doctoral dissertations and 45 master theses, and authored five books in her field of psychological evaluation. A scholar from Egypt published 24 books and more than 500 articles, editorials, and research papers on topics such as democratic reform and

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4 The U.S. Department of State recognizes 194 independent countries in the world.

religious pluralism. An associate professor of economics from Azerbaijan published articles on corporate governance, which appeared in Russian, Azeri, and Western European journals. An Iranian scholar was the first to translate several seminal Western works of philosophy into Persian. A scholar from Sri Lanka published more than 100 journal articles and has written several books in his field of electrical engineering.

Many SRF grantees have served as editors of academic journals, including editor-in-chief of the law journal at the University of Kinshasa, editor of the Papuan anthropology journal *Deiyai*, and editor of *The Iranian Journal of International Affairs*. Some SRF grantee publications are unique in their field. In 1996 an Iraqi grantee wrote the book *Fundamentals of Metal Science*, which is still used as a textbook in Iraq. A scholar in Pakistan is well known for the field-advancing work *The Female Voice in Sufi Ritual: Devotional Practices of Pakistan and India*, for which she was targeted by fundamentalist groups.

2. Leadership Outside Academe

In addition to their academic work, many SRF grantees have held leadership positions at non-governmental organizations. For instance, one of the Fund's scholars is the founder of La Kasspia, the Aceh Institute for Peace and Human Security Studies. This is the first independent center for peace and conflict studies in the territory. A Russian scholar rescued by the Fund is the founder of the Center for the Protection of Rights and Culture, established in Chechnya. In the West Bank, one SRF grantee who holds a Ph.D. in inorganic chemistry also served as the executive director of the Palestinian Center for Research and Cultural Dialogue. A scholar from Uzbekistan founded the Legal Aid Society of Uzbekistan, and a Turkish scholar helped found the Human Rights Foundation of Turkey. SRF scholars have also served as consultants to international organizations and held leadership positions in government. One scholar from Iraq served as a consultant to the UN Development Program, the UN Development Fund, and the World Bank. Another Iraqi scholar with a Ph.D. in prehistoric archaeology served as director general of Iraqi Museums. As chair of the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage, this same scholar was responsible for all museums, monuments, and archaeological sites in Iraq and played a large role in attempting to preserve Iraqi artifacts from looters. An Eritrean scholar served as director of Planning and Statistics at the Ministry of Energy and Mines. A scholar of literature from Liberia was head of the Council of State during a short pause in the Liberian civil war.

3. Academic Work While on Fellowship and Beyond

Saving the lives and ideas of academics such as those described above is the work of the Scholar Rescue Fund. Without such rescue work, the stories of these scholars would end here. Instead, the 140 scholars saved by SRF from 2002 to 2007 continued to pursue academic excellence at more than 100 host universities in 20 countries around the world. These host institutions, listed in Appendix F, provided SRF grantees with a safe haven from which they were able to continue to contribute to knowledge and progress through research, teaching, publications, and inventions. Appendix K lists the international journals to which SRF grantees have contributed while on fellowship and beyond. The names and titles of the publications are not included, in order to protect the confidentiality of SRF grantees.

Consider the case of Dr. Hana Abdalla, a medical microbiologist from Sudan. Severely threatened by fundamentalist forces and the Islamic government both for defending the rights of women and for pursuing an independent career, Dr. Abdalla fled to Sweden by stowing away on a cargo plane in the middle of the night without even saying goodbye to her family – all in order to escape almost certain imprisonment and probable death. At a safe host university, she was able to continue her research on diseases affecting the central nervous system. Today, thanks to an SRF grant, Dr. Abdalla is pursuing groundbreaking research on tuberculosis at the University of Maryland – research that could help thousands not only in Sudan but throughout Africa and throughout the world.

There are many other examples of SRF grantees doing important work while on fellowship. A public health scholar from Nepal is conducting research in the Netherlands on HIV/AIDS in conflict zones; a human rights scholar from the University of Zimbabwe is teaching courses at a small liberal arts college in the U.S.; a scholar from Sri Lanka is working on two books about trauma and torture; a scholar of chemistry from Iraq has secured several patents for his work at the Jordanian Royal Scientific Society.

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Once their fellowships are over, the majority of SRF grantees want to return home as soon as it is safe. Many, in fact, do return. As of September 2007, a total of 70 grantees had completed their fellowships: 20 percent of them had returned to their home country; an additional 9 percent had returned to the region from which they came. Of the 71 percent still in their host country or region, many completed their fellowships only a short time ago and have expressed their desire to return home when the situation allows.

For some scholars, the one or two-year SRF fellowship provides just the respite they need for the situation back home to change enough to make their safe return possible. In other cases, returning is dangerous and carries with it a resumption or even escalation of the threats and dangers that forced them to leave in the first place. SRF scholars often report that they are constantly thinking about their home countries and fellow citizens, and are remaining in close contact with their colleagues and students back home. The SRF Fellowship gives them more than the physical means to escape danger and resume their academic work. It also gives them hope and a way to contribute to their countries and societies, either from a safe host location or from home once conditions allow.

A scholar from Morocco, for example, who specializes in sociological research on human sexuality and reproductive health with an emphasis on HIV/AIDS, had to leave his country when religious conservatives declared his work anti-Islamic and dangerous. The fact that his work is well-regarded outside Morocco may well have increased the threats and harassment and forced him to flee to France. Two years later, after a respite at a U.S. university, he is back in Morocco continuing almost exactly the same research he had done there before.

A senior lecturer in mathematics at the University of Jaffna in Sri Lanka with a doctorate in mathematical logic from Oxford University has returned to his region after fleeing two years earlier. This scholar was part of a group that established the group called University Teachers for Human Rights-Jaffna, which reported on human rights violations in that country. At least one scholar attached to this organization was murdered. After death threats and narrowly escaping an abduction attempt, the scholar fled to the United States and taught at Harvard University's Mathematics Department. Although he is not yet back home, he is already back in South Asia and hopes for a safe return to Sri Lanka once threats against him and his family abate.

A PORTRAIT OF THE ENDANGERED SCHOLAR

Quantitative and qualitative data that analyze both applicants and grantees gives voice and shape to those who have been assisted by SRF and paints a picture of them as they are today. A composite picture shows the scholar to be a male of advanced academic level in social sciences (probably in human rights or law) and from Sub-Saharan Africa or the Middle East. His academic credentials are excellent and he has published extensively both before and during his SRF Fellowship. Not as common, but also characteristic, is a female scholar in a medical science who is from Eastern Europe and has a background as an NGO leader or as the editor of an academic journal. Both profiles describe recent SRF grantees.

Consider, for example, the Iranian scholar who translated Western works of philosophy or the Pakistani scholar who wrote about women and Islamic traditions. Think also about the Iraqi scholar working for a UN agency or the Indonesian scholar who started a center on human rights and law. Although their gender, academic levels, academic fields, and countries of origin are very different, they all faced threats because of one thing: their academic work.

The academic excellence of these scholars – their many publications, high positions in academia, and prolific work both while on fellowship and before– make it clear that their countries, their regions, and the world would be damaged by their silencing, especially if their countries have few academics. It is also clear that academic strength gives us clues to the nature and motives of their persecution, the topic we address in the next section of this report

A SCHOLAR'S STORY

An Egyptian Scholar of Sociology – SRF Fellow 2003 - 2004

On charges stemming from the efforts of his research center to monitor the Egyptian elections, this scholar was jailed and tortured. Because international observers closely monitored his detention, the Egyptian authorities took care not to leave any physical marks on the scholar during his two years in prison. Instead they subjected him to 45 days of sleep deprivation, following which he suffered a debilitating stroke. After an international campaign brought about his release in 2003, SRF arranged a fellowship for him in the U.S. Once in safety, the scholar resumed his teaching and writing and recovered from the damage left by the stroke. During this time, the scholar has said, "I am grateful that no other intellectual will go to prison because of his opinions. It is a victory for democracy and human rights issues." Feeling optimistic, he returned to Egypt to rejoin his home institution in 2004 but was eventually forced into exile. Although he has returned to academic activity, new charges from an Egyptian court brought against the scholar in absentia make it clear that the presumed victory for academic freedom is far from achieved.

"I do not know the reason why I was personally arrested. I have never been a politician, nor have I decided to become one. On the contrary, I chose to remain neutral, consequent with my profession in being open to all students and colleagues. After the detention, I have noticed that I am not free at all. Security agents are still following me everywhere. At the university, my colleagues who know quite well how the system works are afraid of getting close to me."

An SRF Scholar from the Democratic Republic of Congo

5 NATURE AND MOTIVES OF SCHOLAR PERSECUTION

Dr. Daniel Coronell, one of Colombia's leading scholars of journalism, was putting the finishing touches on his research report detailing the links among drug traffickers, local self-defense forces, and government officials when his phone rang. "Go home and hug your wife and daughter," the caller said, "because soon we're going to have a party… then we'll kill them and return them to you in pieces." The next day, a delivery van dropped off two funeral wreaths at his office, bearing the names of his wife and child. Within days, Dr. Coronell had gathered up his family and fled the country. With assistance from a Scholar Rescue Fund donor, he spent a year as a visiting scholar at the University of California at Berkeley. By then, the threats had subsided and he was able to return home.

The threats against Dr. Coronell are but one example of the severe persecution that SRF scholars endure. SRF grantees have experienced the extreme, violent end of a spectrum of academic oppression, with many facing imminent threats to their lives and the lives of their family members. Many have survived assassination attempts or endured kidnapping and torture. Others have been wrongfully imprisoned, harassed with threatening visits and phone calls, or summarily dismissed from their university positions. From the point of view of the harassers, these threats are extraordinarily effective. They cause the targeted scholars to flee and, in addition, silence academic colleagues and students in the larger community who fear similar threats.

This section of the report explores the nature of attacks on scholars and the motives of their attackers by reporting on what we found on examining the applications and case files of all of the 140 applicants who were given SRF fellowships from mid-2002 to mid-2007. It describes the different types of threats against scholars, details the sources of their persecution, and seeks to explain the most difficult and interesting question of all: Why are scholars persecuted? The answer is complex and multi-faceted, often involving considerations of politics, war, terrorism, and identity. Related to these issues is the fact that scholars in many countries hold high positions of authority and command respect. This is both good and bad for them: the respect they enjoy makes them influential, but it and the visibility to which such respect gives rise is also what makes them easy targets.

THREATS AGAINST SCHOLARS

Our research team evaluated each SRF grantee's case file to determine which of three types of threat were faced. In rough order of severity, from least to most, these threats are:

- Harassment, including professional discrimination, surveillance, and censorship (138).
- Imprisonment (51).
- Violence, including conflict-related security concerns, physical harm, and death threats (98).

5.1 Threats Facing SRF Grantees
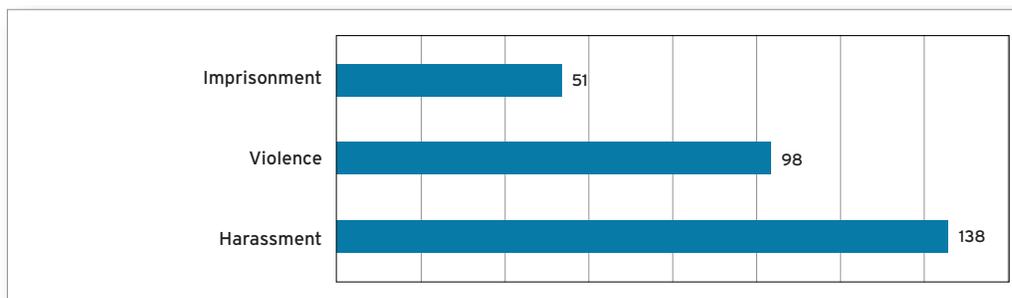
Not surprisingly, most of them faced more than one risk at a time and indeed every type of threat. With the severity increasing over time, the scholar ultimately has no choice but to flee or go into hiding.

An Eastern European scholar put it most succinctly:

"There were a number of early warning signs that I should have recognized as signals that persecution was coming. The first was the day I realized that no-one was quoting me in the media or in lectures anymore. Then I saw that I was not being invited anywhere: no conferences, no gatherings, no press interviews. Nothing. By that time I realized that something was wrong. The second level was more serious. People began to be afraid of contacting me, or to cooperate with me, or to return my phone calls, or even to shake my hand on the street. It felt as if there were a dead zone around me. I felt isolated. The third and most extreme level involved the repressive tactic that formed the highest level of scholar persecution. They start by cutting back your teaching assignments, or your departmental role, and they end with expulsion from the university. From there, they escalate to imprisonment and finally, had I not left, to murder."

The most frequently reported threat is harassment. For example, when a scholar from China criticized local economic policies, the government banned her work, severed her connections with the outside world, placed her under surveillance, and fired her from her academic post.

Another form of academic harassment consists of destroying a scholar's research materials and archives. A Palestinian scholar who criticized suicide bombers and the use of violence by both Israelis and Palestinians was told that his entire research archive was slated for destruction, at which point he moved it all to another country. Neither this nor self-censorship stopped the threats, so the scholar eventually followed his archive into exile. The suppression of academic materials often extends to a boycott of the materials or a ban on publishing or archiving a scholar's work. A total of 65 of the Fund's 140 grantees reported such harassment.

Some scholars are unjustly dismissed from their positions. A Sri Lankan chemist had earned her Ph.D. under Nobel laureate Dr. George Olah, one of the world's preeminent scholars of hydrocarbon chemistry, and had contributed chapters to nine textbooks and been widely published in the world's leading peer-reviewed chemistry journals. She also engaged in human rights efforts in Sri Lanka and so the government was not happy with her. Citing an error on her university application, officials dismissed her from her academic post. A total of 61 of SRF's 140 grantees reported this type of professional discrimination.

Lower in frequency than harassment but higher in severity are threats of imprisonment and violence. Added together, there were 149 reports of such incidents among the 140 SRF grantees during this time period (including 20 due to conflict-related security concerns). Government agents had, for example, during a peaceful protest, thrown a grenade at a scholar in Chad who had researched and written about an oppressive regime of the past, causing severe injuries that have not yet fully healed. In Iraq, militia members kidnapped and beat a scholar of physical chemistry who taught at the University of Technology in Baghdad, leaving him severely injured. In Turkey, the government imprisoned and brought 41 separate charges against a scholar whose crime was to investigate torture cases.

Imprisonment is another method commonly used to silence scholars. Azerbaijan authorities arrested a scholar of Islamic studies without charges after he participated in opposition party activities. An Iranian scholar who had received numerous human rights awards was arrested and imprisoned upon her return from an academic conference in Berlin. Officials in the Democratic Republic of Congo arrested a scholar for his research on ethnic conflict in the Katanga region. He was tortured and held without trial for more than eight months.

Threats of physical violence and death leveled at scholars' families are another tool of the persecutors. An Iraqi scholar of electrical engineering received phone calls threatening to kidnap and murder his family if he did not step down as dean of his university. In Zimbabwe, a medical researcher's family was intimidated by a raid on his home after his work demonstrated the extent of collaboration between government officials and illicit drug manufacturers.

Such threats sometimes follow scholars even while they are on fellowship. While conducting research at Columbia University in New York, an SRF scholar from Rwanda learned that militants had killed 13 members of his family. The scholar's human rights publications and past government service had apparently made both him and his family targets. A Sri Lankan professor of psychiatry who had written extensively on the trauma of war received threats both from extremists and from government forces. When his co-author in a text about the Sri Lankan conflict was killed, he and his family fled to Australia with SRF help.[1]

Not surprisingly, such threats inhibit the ability of scholars to think and to speak freely either to their students or with other scholars, whether inside or outside their country. Even worse, such persecution causes them and seemingly unaffected colleagues to practice self-censorship and stick to "safe" topics. When other academics see what has happened to one professor and constrain their actions, teaching, and activities to conform with prevailing views, it truncates the free thinking, dialogue, and debate that are some of academia's greatest values.

SOURCES OF PERSECUTION

The sources of the threats faced by scholars include governments, government proxies, and non-governmental actors. Sometimes a scholar knows precisely who is after him or her; in other cases, it is not at all obvious. At times, more than one source is responsible for persecuting a scholar. For example, some SRF scholars feel caught in conflicts between government and rebel forces and report being persecuted by both groups, even while the two are fighting each other.

A scholar of gender studies and human rights from Aceh, Indonesia studied rape as a weapon of war. Her research demonstrated that both government soldiers and rebel soldiers routinely rape women as a specific tactic of aggression. As a result, government forces detained her for speaking about this topic while anti-government forces put her name on a list of individuals targeted to be killed. With assistance from the Scholar Rescue Fund, she spent a year conducting research in Hong Kong and, following the 2005 tsunami, returned to re-build Flower Aceh, the region's first human rights center devoted to women. Part of the research that she has conducted since returning shows that many more women than men died in the tsunami due to a variety of cultural factors, and that local clerics were blaming these deaths on the women themselves, saying that they must not have covered themselves properly, etc. Although she still needs bodyguards in Aceh, she is to date unharmed, possibly protected by the international attention her case received from SRF and other organizations.

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1 Bernard Lane. "Respite for Trauma Expert," *The Australian*. April 18, 2007.

In addition to rebel forces, SRF scholars report persecution by a variety of non-governmental actors. Terrorists, militias, extremists, fundamentalists, and religious groups are all cited in SRF grantee cases as sources of scholar persecution. As the data shows, however, governments are reported as being a source of persecution in almost three quarters of all cases.

One of the earliest SRF applications was from a marine biologist from the Ukraine who is one of the world's foremost experts on plankton flows. On his return from an academic conference, government soldiers arrested him. To his astonishment, the government accused him of compromising state security by showing slides at the conference of the seabed off the Ukrainian shoreline.

5.2 Reported Source of Threats Leveled at SRF Grantees
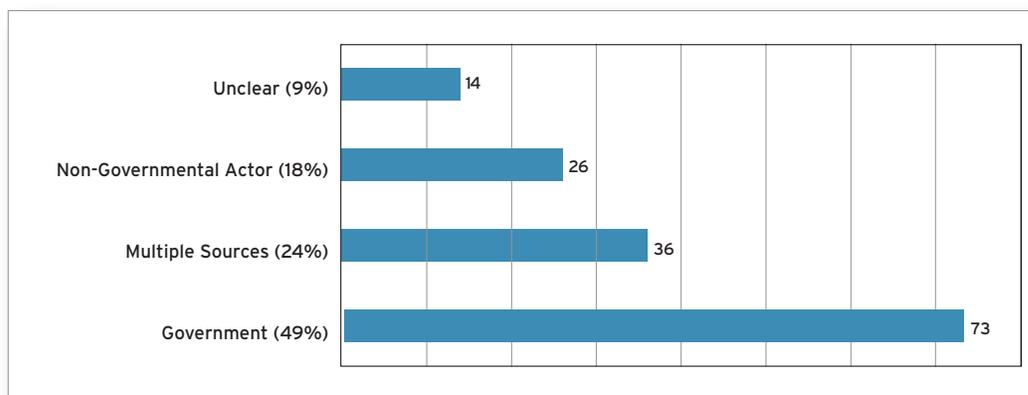
In a more recent case, a law scholar from the Democratic Republic of Congo was conducting research on the rights of the Batwa, or pygmy, people – an ethnic minority to which he himself belongs. The research showed systematic persecution of the Batwa by the non-Batwa DRC government. Government soldiers repeatedly threatened and harassed him and, late one night, arrived at his door to arrest him. As he fled, barely escaping the soldiers, he saw his entire research library go up in flames.

Targeting and silencing scholars would not seem to be in any legitimate government's interests. After all, scholars and intellectuals are an important part of the human resources of a country – able to contribute in a positive way to education, development, and economic progress. Understanding just why scholars are persecuted therefore becomes of critical importance. Even more important, understanding the motives for silencing them might help us develop responses that reduce such threats.

REASONS FOR PERSECUTION

The reasons SRF applicants give us for their persecution are listed in the table below.

5.3 Purported Reasons for Scholar Persecution

Reasons	Number	Percentage
Political Activities	60	43%
Research/Writing on Sensitive Topic	59	42%
Anti-Intellectualism	53	38%
Gender	21	15%
Ethnicity	16	11%
Professional Discrimination	7	5%
Religion	2	1%

Persecution due to political activities, research and writing on a sensitive topic, and anti-intellectualism dominate the explanations. Specific issues need not be involved, however. About a quarter of our grantees identified general anti-intellectualism as a reason for their persecution – almost as many as identified either political activities or academic work on a sensitive topic. The latter two reasons can be connected to a scholar's activity, while anti-intellectualism is a more general reason that signals a more pervasive, systemic problem within a country.

The above rationales fall into four major categories:

1)   Persecution that derives from political activities

2)   Persecution as a result of legal issues

3)   Identity-based persecution

4)   Additional motivations for persecution (our catchall)

1. Persecution That Derives From Political Activities

Numerous scholars rescued by the Scholar Rescue Fund were harassed, attacked, jailed, and even targeted for assassination for four types of political action.

a. Refusing Academic Politicization

A variety of cases illustrate the close connection between universities and governments in many countries. Governments often maintain tight control over institutions of higher education by appointing the institutions' presidents and other officials. Such politicization of the campus can lead to conflict between scholars and government officials. Even when scholars do no more than refuse to join the government party and, even more, when they speak out against political appointees at the university, they can become targets of intimidation and attacks.

Government officials targeted the former director of the School of Fine Arts at Addis Ababa University after he expressed his frustration with the political appointment of a new university president. In another case, the prime minister's office ordered the chair of the department of law at Dhaka University in Bangladesh to place political appointees in senior university positions. When he refused, the government targeted him first for dismissal, then for imprisonment, and finally for assassination.

While in most cases it is an individual scholar who refused to follow political orders, we were approached and have intervened in one case where an entire academic community decided it could not function under a government seeking to assert control over academic life. That case was the European Humanities University (EHU) in Belarus, where the faculty fiercely resisted attempts by the government to control its operations and eventually decided to relocate in toto to Lithuania. With support from SRF and others, EHU has been operating in Lithuania as a university in exile since 2004.

Several grantees have reported problems that arose when religious groups tried to gain control of a university campus. In Iraq, for instance, Islamic groups tried to divide classrooms by gender and/or to enforce certain modes of behavior (a hair and a dress code, for example) at several universities. Several scholars reported that their refusal to comply prompted direct threats of kidnapping and death. Similarly, we have seen cases where scholars in medical fields were targeted by religious groups seeking to control hospitals or medical practices.

b. Engagement With Opposition Parties

Grantees of the Scholar Rescue Fund have also faced persecution for involvement with political opposition parties. Government forces repeatedly arrested one scholar in Azerbaijan for refusing to renounce his affiliation with the country's main opposition party. Fellowship recipients from Zimbabwe have said that their support for the Movement for Democratic Change resulted in harassment and physical mistreatment. A scholar in Cameroon who was a member of that country's main opposition party was arrested and forced to sign an agreement that he would not write anything "injurious to the government."

In 2005 the Ethiopian government jailed a large number of scholars involved in the formation of the Coalition for Unity and Democracy, Ethiopia's main opposition party. The scholars were detained for 20 months, facing charges of treason and possible death sentences. Even while they were in jail, the Scholar Rescue Fund approved funding for eight of these scholars, including a professor of economics who, only months before his imprisonment, had become the first democratically elected mayor of Addis Ababa.

Similar persecution has occurred in Iran, where the government arrested a renowned nuclear physicist with more than 24 years of teaching experience at Ferdowsi University. He was arrested for his relationship with the *Nehzat-e Azadi-e* (Iran Freedom Movement), which supports democratization.

Another Iranian grantee registered as a candidate for the Iranian presidency only to have his candidacy rejected by the Guardian Council. After publishing an essay on liberal secular democracy that called for an end to Iran's Islamic form of government, the government arrested him and sentenced him to one year in jail. Now in the United States on an SRF grant, this scholar was later sentenced, in absentia, to an additional six years in prison.

c. Advocating Political Reform

Some scholars are engaged in efforts to improve government policies, such as an Ethiopian scholar who served as president of the Ethiopian Teachers Association, a group that staged peaceful protests against the government's educational policies. The government accused the association of terrorism and charged 123 of its members, including the scholar, with treason and the intention to commit genocide.

A political youth group in Cameroon targeted a scholar for teaching about and calling for multi-party politics and democratization. The government fired another scholar in Cameroon from a civil service position and threatened him with physical violence for publishing an article titled "Cameroon's Democratic Process: Vision 2020," in the *Journal of the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa*.

Political reform and war appear to be connected in many of the cases brought to the Scholar Rescue Fund. In Colombia, for example, paramilitary groups targeted a scholar who was director of the Institute of Political Studies and International Relations at the National State University. Members of one of the groups shot him twice, citing his support of a negotiated settlement to Colombia's ongoing civil war.

Often, scholars are engaged in calling for the reform of non-state groups or actors. An example appears in the case of a scholar from Spain who challenged the Basque separatist group ETA to pursue its goals through non-violent means. This call for non-violence was met with violence by ETA, first by setting fire to the scholar's car and later by hiding a bomb under it. In this case, it was the Spanish government that asked SRF to find a safe position abroad for the scholar until the level of threat subsided.

In another case, a scholar in Iran with a doctorate in counseling from Tarbiat Moalem University became a member of the 6th Majlis (Iran's national legislative body). Holding this position, the scholar denounced both the torture of prisoners generally and the wrongful arrest of a particular female journalist. This led the government to charge him with "inciting public opinion and insulting the judiciary" and to sentence him to 20 months in jail.

d. War and Terrorism

As the data contained in later sections of this report illustrates, there is a correlation between conflict and the persecution of academics. In many cases, some type of intra- or inter-state conflict is in progress and it is in the course of this conflict that academics are targeted.

One example appears in the case of a hematologist from Côte d'Ivoire who focuses both on blood-borne infectious diseases and on plant breeding at the West Africa Rice Development Association. After completing a Rockefeller Scholarship at Cornell University, he could not return home because of political conflict. The research center at which he worked was destroyed by rebels.

Especially during times of conflict, militants and terrorist groups threaten the lives of scholars. Nowhere is this truer today than in Iraq. Vying for political control (and sometimes seeking only ransom money), various terrorist groups aim to kidnap, assault, and assassinate scholars. One case involves an Iraqi scholar who taught English and American literature and journalism in Baghdad. After the 2003 U.S. invasion, he was regularly contacted by Western media and by coalition forces, was involved in reconstructing Iraq's education system, and was managing a secular Arabic and English newspaper. These

activities triggered repeated threats from religious and anti-Western groups. Ultimately, the newspaper's headquarters were bombed, he was forced out of his position as dean of the College of Arts at Al-Mustansiriya University, and he was forced to flee the country. There are many other such examples, some of which, because they post-date this report's May 2007 cutoff, will be described more fully in the next edition of this report.

2. Persecution Over Legal Issues

Studying or writing about crimes committed by governments or other actors – both war crimes and corruption – are further causes for persecuting scholars. In addition, the very nature of scholarship, which engages academics in global discussions in journals, on the Internet, and at conferences, can cause governments to claim that such interaction with foreigners jeopardizes state security. Scholars who protect the rights of others are also often targeted for persecution.

a. Engagement With Foreign Entities

Scholarship often involves writing and presenting papers that will be read or heard by students and academic colleagues in other countries. Governments often use such interaction to justify scholar persecution. In several cases brought to the Fund, academics have been charged with "revealing state secrets" by participating in conferences abroad or other international academic activities. Furthermore, governments sometimes use research grants from foreign entities or international foundations as the basis for arresting scholars and charging them with financial crimes.

An Egyptian court convicted a scholar who received European Commission research grants of improperly utilizing these funds, even though the grantor confirmed that the scholar had not done so. The government's real concern with this scholar came from his research on election fraud and from his international connections and increasing visibility.

An Eritrean scholar who presented a paper on ethnic identity at a conference on Ethiopian studies in Hamburg, Germany was, upon his return home, dismissed from his academic position by the president of his country, who was also ex officio chancellor of the scholar's university. Soon thereafter, he was detained and interrogated. Here, again, an international link, combined with research or writing on a sensitive topic, served as the catalyst for scholar persecution.

Non-governmental actors also persecute scholars for their interaction with foreigners. In Iraq, real or perceived cooperation with the United States has often motivated attacks against academics. An Iraqi scholar with more than 12 years of experience teaching English as a second language was targeted after he served as a translator for an Iraqi delegation to the U.S. and participated in an Educational Policy for Iraq training course in South Korea. Both he and his family received death threats and his name appeared on a list of professors targeted for kidnapping or assassination.

b. Engagement in Human Rights Activities

Scholars working on human rights issues often become the target of attacks by governments, even if their work has taken place outside their home country. The government of Zimbabwe, for example, detained, questioned, and threatened with violence a scholar after he taught courses on human rights in South Africa. The government of Ethiopia arrested a professor of geography after he led a panel discussion abroad on academic freedom. On his return home, government soldiers were waiting for him at the airport and immediately jailed him.

Human rights scholars are persecuted not only by governments but also by other armed forces within their countries, and sometimes by multiple or unknown assailants. For example, a prominent and highly

visible scholar at Al-Mustansiriya University in Baghdad taught courses in political science and human rights. While serving as chairman of the Baghdad Center for Human Rights Studies and working with the UN Assistance Mission for Iraq, he received multiple threats from unknown groups. His son and brother were kidnapped and his nephew was killed. Another Iraqi scholar who was a founding member of the Middle East Human Rights Network received anonymous phone calls demanding that he stop engaging in human rights work. Soon after receiving these threats, he and his daughter were caught in gunfire that left his daughter injured.

c. Exposing Crime

As described earlier, one of Colombia's foremost journalists and scholars became a target after publishing articles that linked members of his country's government and local militias with illicit drug traffickers. Though he had won Colombia's highest journalistic awards for his research and writing, he had to flee the country when attempts were made to assassinate him, his wife, and his daughter. A scholar in Cameroon was targeted after exposing embezzlement at his university. A geologist in the Democratic Republic of Congo who conducted research on reducing corruption in the energy business was targeted by both the government and industry. These cases illustrate that scholars who attempt to hold their country's leaders accountable for crimes and corruption can readily become targets of persecution.

3. Identity-based Persecution

An analysis of the Scholar Rescue Fund's grantees reveals that religious, ethnic, and gender-based persecution form yet another category of academic repression. In some cases, scholars are persecuted for their connection to a particular religious, ethnic, or gender group, in others for protecting or supporting such groups, even if they themselves are not members. Teaching disapproved views of religion can also lead to devastating consequences for scholars.

a. Minority Group Research

Governments or other groups have often targeted SRF scholars for their ethnic origin or for their research on minority groups. In China, local government officials targeted one of the few Uyghurs to hold a Ph.D. because his research challenged the official version of Uyghur history. A Bhutanese scholar's research illustrated how discriminatory government policies led to a reduction in the percentage of ethnic Bhutanese in the population. After serving as a scholar at the United Nations University in Japan, the government did not allow him to return home. In Botswana, a scholar whose research exposed how government policies adversely affected the San minority was prohibited from attending conferences or accepting speaking engagements at home or abroad.

In a case that illustrates the intersection of religious and political persecution, the ruling ethnic majority pressured an Ethiopian scholar of medical physics, who happens to be from an ethnic minority group, to publicly support their policies. Like many other scholars who refused to follow such political orders, he was harassed and intimidated. Another case in Ethiopia involved a scholar who is a member of the Sidama minority. The government officials of the ruling Tigrean ethnic majority physically threatened him, presumably because of his ethnic background and his visibility as a scholar.

Sectarian violence toward scholars in Iraq often results in a situation where individuals are made to suffer because they are members of a specific religious or ethnic group. For example, Shiite militias targeted an Iraqi food science scholar for assassination not only because of his academic position but also because he was Sunni. Similarly, Sunni militias in Iraq sent threatening letters to a Shiite economist. Adding complexity to this case is the fact that this scholar also worked closely with the Coalition Provisional Authority. This, too, may have been a reason for his persecution.

Militia and government forces also target Christian scholars in Iraq. An Iraqi Ph.D. in environmental engineering had for ten years been a lecturer at Al-Mustansiriya University's College of Engineering and had, while there, taught courses in water resource engineering, hydraulic structures, fluid mechanics, irrigation, and drainage. He had also worked as a consultant for the University's Engineering Bureau and at the country's Ministry of Water Resources. He was, however, the only Christian lecturer at the university, and so he was singled out for threats and harassment.

b. Research on Religion

Scholars who teach about religion are also often targeted by non-secular governments or by non-governmental actors of different religious persuasions. An Iranian scholar was accused of undermining Islam after publishing research arguing that a steady decline of political thought has paved the way for the ascendancy of religious and mystical modes of reasoning in the Middle East.

As reported earlier, a scholar in Pakistan was charged by Islamic clerics with a number of so-called crimes, including blasphemy (a charge that can carry a death sentence), for a book she published on the female voice in Sufi ritual. With the assistance of high-level government contacts within her family, the charges were eventually dropped, but she was forced to leave the country for fear of attacks by religious extremists. Also as reported earlier, another scholar in Pakistan served as an editor of an independent English-language newspaper which was attacked after printing a letter to the editor that was critical of the Prophet Muhammad. Religious extremists charged the scholar and the newspaper's employees with blasphemy, burned down the newspaper's offices, and arrested the scholar's co-editor.

Such persecution is not limited to the Islamic world. In another case described earlier, an Ethiopian artist and scholar of art was persecuted both by the government for opposing the politically-motivated appointment of a new university president and by the Orthodox Christian Church on the grounds that his expressive art work threatened the social order.

4. Additional Motivations for Persecution

a. High Visibility of Scholars

In May 2007, journalist Nir Rosen, commenting on the negative impact of a scholar's visibility during times of conflict or upheaval, wrote in *The New York Times Magazine*: "The Iraqi civil war resembles internal conflicts in revolutionary China or Cambodia: there is a cleansing of the intelligentsia and of anyone else who stands out from the mass."[2] Books, articles, lectures, interviews, presentations at conferences, and teaching, all cause scholars to become socially prominent and highly credible. This gives them social power, whether real or perceived, which in turn threatens those in authority.

One well-respected Iraqi scholar with a Ph.D. in quantitative genetics from Edinburgh University chaired the department of veterinary public health at Baghdad University's Veterinary College for 14 years and had published more than 80 articles. Following the 2003 invasion, he received multiple death threats for no apparent reason other than his high academic profile.

Some countries or groups seem almost to have declared war against education itself, as shown by the November 2006 mass abduction of scholars connected to Iraq's Ministry of Education, an event that caused many Iraqi scholars to feel markedly less secure. An Iraqi scholar with a Ph.D. in micropaleontology received threatening letters after these attacks and no longer felt safe in Baghdad. A mathematics scholar in Iraq became increasingly worried about his own safety after the death of two deans at his university.

2 Rosen, Nir. "The Flight From Iraq." *The New York Times Magazine*. May 13, 2007. P. 36.

b. Research Related to Health Issues

Health issues, especially ones relating to HIV/AIDS, are a source of controversy in many countries and those who study these can find themselves at great risk. For instance, the Nepalese government targeted and harassed a scholar working on HIV/AIDS and public health with a branch of the non-profit organization IDEA (Innovative Development Education Academy), claiming that the scholar was "undermining cultural norms."

A scholar from Uganda conducted research about HIV risks among gay and bisexual men and authored publications indicating that AIDS cases in her country had not been significantly lowered by that government's treatment strategy. As a result, the government told her to work on less sensitive topics or face persecution. A Moroccan professor of sociology received numerous death threats and was repeatedly harassed after delivering research papers on AIDS and human sexuality. These threats came both from the government, which wanted to suppress the findings, and from religious conservatives, who considered such study itself to be offensive to prevailing social norms.

MOTIVES BEHIND SILENCING SCHOLARS

As these cases illustrate, there is no single motivation for academic persecution. Each applicant for SRF help presents a unique situation, complex nuances, and diverse contexts. In many cases, multiple factors and actors are involved.

The cases do, however, have in common that the persecuted scholar's academic work is viewed by his or her government or by non-governmental actors as a threat. The scholar's position and work is seen as a source of power that provides him or her with prestige, international contacts, and the ability to get close to students. When the scholar's intellectual pursuits intersect with the problems of society, governments and other actors become nervous; worried perhaps that their own position and power will become weaker.

The oppressors – whoever they may be and whatever their reasons – want to interfere with the scholar's independence and to obtain their support for specific political viewpoints or, at the very least, to remain silent. The methods of oppression differ, but the goals are similar: to create an environment in which open scholarship is not just discouraged but is actually life-threatening.

As was the case of many episodes throughout history, from the Byzantine Empire through to the Nazi period and now to the persecution of academics in Iraq, silencing scholars is about gaining power and maintaining control.

As we consider how better to protect scholars from such threats, we should try to discern whether there is any correlation between attacks on scholars and the context in which they occur. What do the various countries in which scholar oppression occurs have in common?

A SCHOLAR'S STORY

A Pakistani Scholar of English Language and Applied Linguistics –
SRF Fellow 2004 - 2006

As a female academic writing on the populist Sufi traditions of Islamic spirituality, this scholar found herself under intense pressure in a society increasingly dominated by religious orthodoxy. Beyond her work on Sufi traditions, as professor of English and applied linguistics at a university in Pakistan she had implemented one of the largest teacher training programs in all of South Asia. Yet in 1998, the scholar was charged by Islamic clerics with blasphemy. Although the charges were eventually dropped, she feared violent retribution from militant extremists who had targeted defendants facing similar charges in the past. Fleeing the country, the scholar eventually found safety in the United States with SRF. She went on to produce groundbreaking research in a series of critically acclaimed publications that could not have appeared in Pakistan. As the scholar explains, "I do more service to Pakistan from the American academy, publishing and writing here." She has since settled into a tenured-track position at a U.S. college where the freedom to pursue her interdisciplinary academic interests has allowed the scholar to continue research that would be impossible in her home country.

"If you are an academic in my country you either have to conform, or you are seen as the enemy."

An SRF scholar from Zimbabwe

6 WHAT DO COUNTRIES THAT OPPRESS SCHOLARS HAVE IN COMMON?

The Scholar Rescue Fund seeks to identify the world's most egregious cases of scholar oppression and to provide some measure of relief for its immediate victims. We do this not only in order to help the particular scholars to whom we give fellowships and to save their work, but also to identify and diminish the overall level of such oppression throughout the world.

> In addition, the more the international community is focused on the methods, causes, and locations of such oppression, the more likely it is and the more capable it will be to undertake preventive or proactive policies to protect scholars and send clear messages of disapproval to the most oppressive countries. At the very least, sheer embarrassment and shame may generate some diminution in the level of violence against academics.

To do this most effectively, it is important for us to know the types of threats faced by victims and the immediate causes of their persecution. These facts, coupled with the information we gather about the countries in which scholar oppression occurs, have helped us to identify demographic factors that appear to correlate with academic oppression. Our knowledge, as it further expands, may help us to identify where such oppression is most likely to occur and this, in turn, will be of value both in preventing such victimization and in targeting outreach.

In addition, the more the international community is focused on the methods, causes, and locations of such oppression, the more likely it is and the more capable it will be to undertake preventive or proactive policies to protect scholars and send clear messages of disapproval to the most oppressive countries. At the very least, sheer embarrassment and shame may generate some diminution in the level of violence against academics.

When we are able to identify publicly available demographic and social information about a country and know that these elements correlate with scholar oppression (which may be best measured by the percentage of a country's academic population that turns to us for help), the more readily we can marshal the necessary social and economic resources to help. As we have learned from Germany in the 1930s, Iraq today, and many conflicts and wars throughout history, wide-scale persecution of a country's scholars spells disaster, both for the education system and for the progress of knowledge in that country, and with it, in the world.

PATTERNS OF OPPRESSION

While isolated cases of academic oppression can occur anywhere and under both auspicious and inauspicious conditions, our experience since 2002 has started to reveal some patterns of oppression. As the data will show, these patterns seem to indicate some degree of correlation between the percentage of a country's academic population that applies to us for help (our none-too-accurate but nonetheless indispensable measuring rod for oppression) and several factors: its geography; the size of its general academic population; and its social, economic, and human rights circumstances.

Before describing these patterns and correlations, it is necessary to repeat and emphasize the data disclaimers made on pages 11 and 12.

- First, our data set is small. Although it consists in total of 847 applicants and 140 grantees from 101 countries, most of the activity is concentrated in 26 countries that have 10 or more **applicants** and between one and 41 **grantees**. More than 45 countries, for example, have between one and three applicants and no grantees at all. Only eight countries have five or more grantees.

- Second, both applicant and grantee data are likely to be influenced by chance. In the case of applicant numbers, we are limited by our outreach. In the choice of grantees, we are limited by our own biases. The Scholar Rescue Fund makes a great effort to disseminate program information electronically in every country of the world. For example, our current list contains more than 10,000 **e-mail addresses**, including 500 education- and human rights-oriented institutions and associations that interface with scholars and institutions on a global basis. The Scholar Rescue Fund **website**, www.scholarrescuefund.org, is another way for SRF to reach a worldwide audience. At present, it receives more than 1,000 discrete hits per month, most from within the United States but many also from such countries as Zimbabwe, South Africa, and Jordan. Even more of our inquiries derive nowadays from **word of mouth referrals**. Despite these efforts and resources, our outreach is still uneven and less likely to reach scholars in countries that tightly control incoming information.

Despite the emphasis in SRF materials that scholars from any country and any academic field may apply, applicants from certain countries may be discouraged by word-of-mouth reviews of the program from within their academic community. For example, SRF staff members have noticed that applications from particular countries come in waves as word spreads among academic communities about our fellowships. However, if several applicants from the same country are turned down for grants around the same time, this seems to discourage additional applicants. We suspect that this happens when word filters back to potential applicants that SRF has not accepted applicants with a particular profile.

In terms of grantees, their selection is likely influenced by the particular bias of the Selection Committee at the time they are chosen. While SRF follows a process that is clearly documented, fair, and transparent, events taking place in the program and in the world may prompt the Selection Committee to choose one country's scholar over another for strategic reasons. They may want to diversify the program by adding a representative from a new country or signify to a newly endangered academic population that we are aware of their situation.

METHODOLOGIES

1. Sortable Data Tables

To produce the analysis, the SRF research team gathered the following demographic and evaluative data, and, with the help of Bojan Miljkovic of Gresham Investment Management, Inc, displayed it as Appendix A.1: SRF Sortable Data Chart. The chart lists each of the 101 applicant countries and the available information for each country in the following areas:

- Region of world in which country is located
- Average GDP per person (in US$) in country
- Country population
- Academic population of country
- Academic population of country per million of country population*
- Number of SRF applications from country
- SRF applications per million of country population
- SRF applications per thousand of academic population of country*

- Number of SRF grants made to applicants from that country
- Grants as % of Applications*
- Grants per million of country population*
- Grants per thousand of academic population*
- Fund for Peace failed state ranking
- Reporters Without Borders' press freedom ranking
- Freedom House ranking for country freedom; and
- Level of conflict within country, as measured by its World Bank Political Instability and Violence Score[1]
- * all as derived from foregoing

Each characteristic is contained in a discrete column and each column is sortable by re-ordering it in the column labeled "Rank" from 1 to 101.[2]

To make the chart relevant to the interest of each reader of this report, we have posted it on SRF's website (www.scholarrescuefund.org) in its original interactive form. Readers of this report can construct their own listing or studies by following the site's interactive use instructions.

2. Top 10 Tables

The SRF research team made extensive use of this interactive pool of data to produce the data tables in Appendix A consolidating information on the top (or bottom) ten countries in the following categories:

A.2   Top 10 Countries by SRF Applicants
A.3   Top 10 Countries by SRF Applicants per Million of Country Population
A.4   Top 10 Countries by SRF Applicants per Thousand of Academic Population
A.5   Top 10 Countries by SRF Grantees
A.6   Top 10 Countries by Grantees as a Percentage of Applicants
A.7   Top 10 Countries by SRF Grantees per Million of Country Population
A.8   Top 10 Countries by SRF Grantees per Thousand of Academic Population
A.9   Top 10 Countries by Average GDP per Person
A.10   Bottom 10 Countries by Average GDP per Person
A.11   Top 10 Countries by Academic Population per Million of Country Population
A.12   Bottom 10 Countries by Academic Population per Million of Country Population
A.13   Top 10 Countries by Failed States Index
A.14   Top 10 Countries by Reporters Without Borders Index
A.15   Top 10 Countries by Freedom House Index
A.16   Top 10 Countries by World Bank Violence Index

The data table in each category is presented in two ways: in absolute numbers in the Top 10 set in the top half of each page and in numbers that are normalized based upon the average ranking in respect to that feature divided by the average of all 101 countries with SRF applicants in the bottom half. Any number that is greater than 150 percent of normal (i.e., of the average for the 101 countries with applicants) is shown in green and any number that is less than 50 percent of normal in red. The color coding helps a chart-viewer identify outlier correlations among the various factors.

1 Level of conflict was calculated using an average from 2002-2007 of World Bank data on political instability and violence, part of the aggregate governance indicators that the World Bank publishes each year. www.worldbank.org/governance

2 Please note: all calculations are based upon the 101 countries from which SRF applicants came from during the period 2002-2007. Academic population figures are based on the 85 countries for which this data is available.

3. Top 10 Table Summary

Chart A.17 compares the average score of the Top 10 countries in respect of each feature identified as (1) to (13) in the top row of the chart with that of the average score of all 101 applicant countries on that feature (or, in case of academic population, the 85-country group). Restated, the chart says that the average Top 10 feature score is that percent of the left vertical column score as is shown on the intersection between it and the top row. For example, the Top 10 countries whose scholars apply to SRF for rescue have a GDP per person that is only 25% of the GDP/person that prevails in the average of the whole 101 countries whose scholars have made such an application.

4. Network Analysis

With the help of mathematician Vadim Alexandrov, the research team also applied a network analysis model to the SRF data. This model explains relationships among the various entities in the data set by mapping them to correlation domain values. The model, reproduced below, shows only significant (>0.2) and fundamental (non-derivable) relationships.

DATA ANALYSIS

1. Insights Derived from the Top 10 Table Summary (A.17):

a.   The countries from which the most applicants come have a lower than average GDP (25%).

b.   Countries that are unstable have only 26% of the GDP/person and 3.6 times as many applications as the average country does.

c.   Countries with a relatively high academic population have 2.2 times the average country's GDP and produce only 17% of the average number of applicants as a percentage of its academic population.

d.   Failed States have 27 times as many applicants compared to their academic population as the average country does.

e.   Countries with the highest level of applicants compared to their total academic population have a GDP of only 28% of the 101-country average and a relatively very low (7%) of the average academic population per million of country population.

f.   The average GDP of countries from which applicants come is 2000; that of countries from which grantees come is 4300, i.e., applicant countries have only half the GDP of grantee countries.

2. Insights Derived from the Network Model:

a. Analysis of SRF applications/grants data

Although there is currently too little data to satisfy statistical significance desires, we suggest methods that can be used to identify relationships among the data elements once a sufficient number of cases exists.

Entities in the data set were examined using Pearson correlation, mutual information and a best-fitted probabilistic Bayesian network model. To ease interpretation of the data, the strength of the found relationships were mapped to correlation domain values [-1..1]. Only the significant (>0.2) and fundamental (non-derivable) relationships are shown. Negative and positive relationships (correlations) are shown in red and blue respectively. The width of the link relating any two entities is proportional to the strength of the relationship.

For the discussion below, the user is referred to the simplified and complete factor interaction schema of the SRF application process (6.1. and 6.2. respectively). The simplified version merges closely related entities (e.g. political factors, or academic population and academic population per million) into single fuzzy nodes and summarizes relationships among the nodes.

6.1 Relationships Between Candidate Country Factors
(simplified interaction schema)
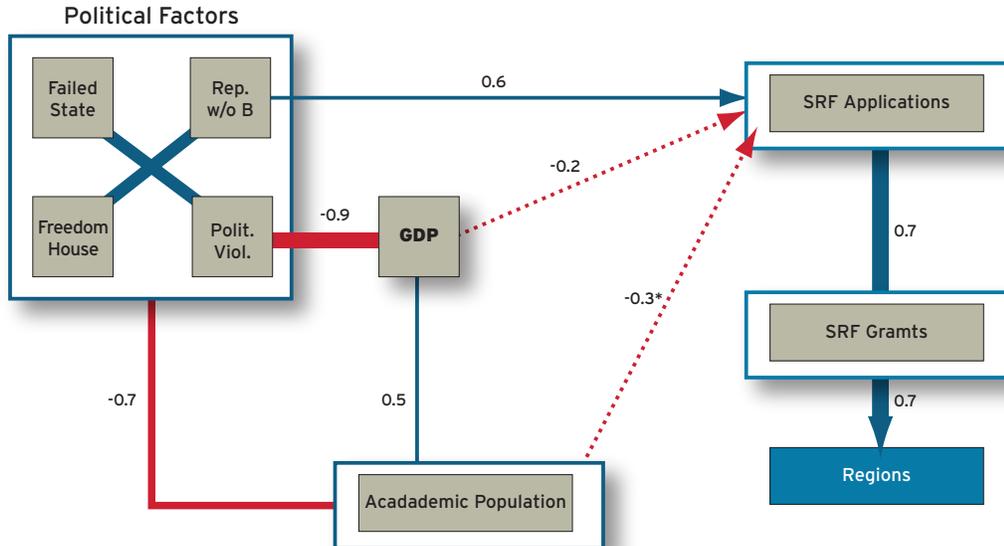
6.2 Relationships Between Candidate Country Factors
(complete interaction schema)
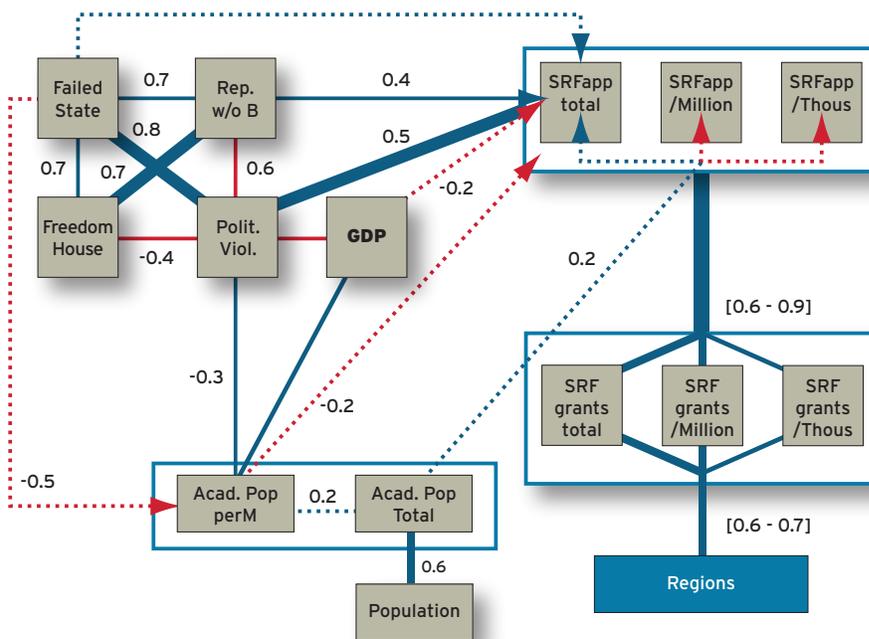
- Dotted lines represent marginally significant relationships.
- Line thickness is proportional to the strength of relationship. Arrows designate confirmed causality.
- Blue and red line colors represent positive and negative correlation respectively.
- *) Negative correlation between Academic Population and SRF application is mainly due to China.

The following trivial (and completely unsurprising) relationships can be inferred from the built model and these inevitably influence our SRF-related findings:

1. GDP strongly (inversely) relates to Failed State (FS), Reporters without Borders (RWB) and Freedom House (FH) status (i.e., oppression and poverty are closely and demonstrably related).

2. GDP correlates positively with the size of Academic Population and negatively with the desire of academics to leave their country.

The following less trivial (i.e., more strictly SRF-oriented and statistically quite significant) relationships also exist:

1. Applications to SRF originate mostly from countries with a low level of personal or press freedom and/or stability, i.e., high FH, FS, RWB and World Bank Instability (PV) scores (factors negatively affecting GDP).

2. A larger Academic Population is on average associated with a lower number of SRF applications.

3. The correlation branches shown on these graphs speak largely for themselves. To choose just one, the data shows that "Political Violence" (PV) is a highly correlated variable:

   a. PV is highly positively correlated with

      1. the other "political factors"

      o PV vs "Failed state": 0.8

      o PV vs "Reporters w/o Borders": 0.6

      o PV vs "Frd. House": 0.4

      2. the number of SRF applications: 0.53

   b. PV is also strongly negatively correlated with

      1. GDP: 0.55, and

      2. Academic Population per million of Total Population : -0.33

The data shown on the Top Ten charts (A.2 - A.16) and its summary (A.17) is consistent also with that shown in the network analysis. It says many things quantitatively, but they can be interpreted qualitatively to say that that academic oppression (measured by the percentage of a country's scholars that apply to SRF for rescue) is most common in countries that are poor and have a relatively low academic population, especially when they are located in SUSA and MENA, are politically unstable or failed states, and/or are lacking in human freedom or freedom of the press.

b. Region analysis

The regions of the world were also analyzed with respect to their geopolitical factors and SRF applications/grants statistics (6.3 and 6.4).

6.3 Predictive power of various factors

	Predictor Variable	Region Predictiveness
Country's Geo-Political Demographic Features"	Failed State Score	0.47
	Reporters Without Borders score	0.68
	Freedom House Score	0.59
	Political Violence Score	0.62
	Average GDP per person	0.31
	Country Population	0.67
	Academic Population	0.44
	Academic Population per Million of Country Population	0.49
SRF Applicant Features"	SRF Applications Number	0.64
	SRF Apps per Million of Country Population	0.60
	SRF Apps per Thousand of Academic Population	0.55
SRF Grant Outcomes"	SRF Grants	0.72
	Grants as % of Applications	0.73
	SRF Grants per Million of Country Population	0.66
	SRF Grants per Thousand of Academic Population	0.67

6.4 Separability of regions in a condensed (PCA) feature space
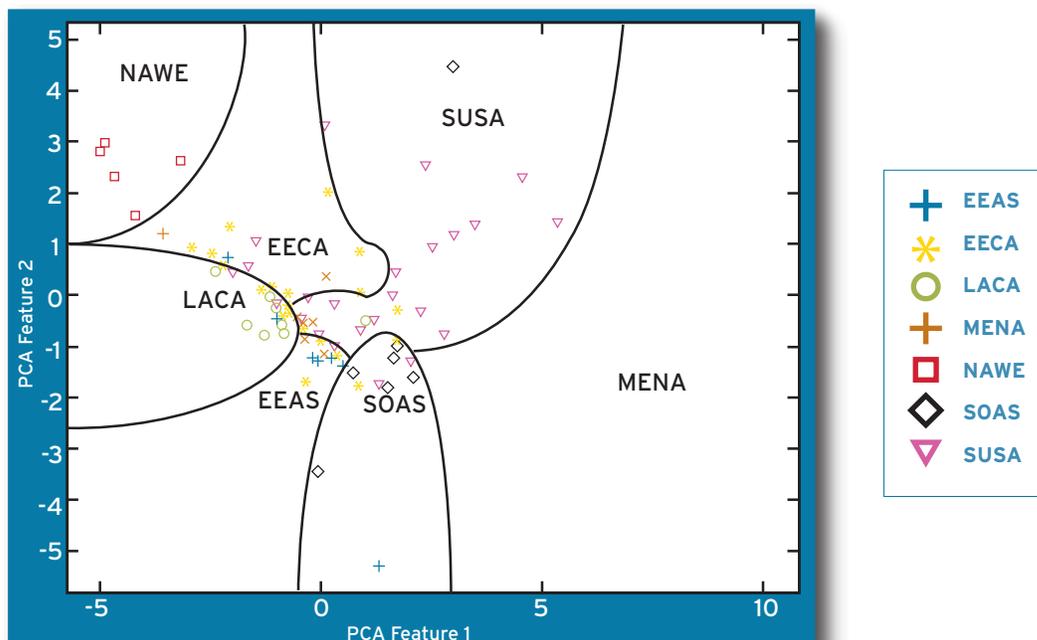
First, each factor was tested for its relationship to the region. For this purpose a neural network classifier having the same number (7) of hidden units (neurons) as regions has been built individually for each factor as a predictor variable. The ability of each factor to "predict" the regions was defined as an accuracy of the corresponding classifier in a common leave-one-out cross-validation setup. The accuracies are shown on 6.3. One can note, for example, that GDP is not as predictive a factor for region ID as, say, Political Violence, which can be explained by the fact that countries with similar GDP (e.g. Canada and Germany) may have different geographic locations.

Another observation that is immediately evident is that the SRF applications/grants statistics are on average more discriminative than the geo-political factors (e.g. more applications are granted to MENA countries than to NAWE countries). However, if a region-discriminating classifier is built taking into account all (11) geo-political factors, then adding SRF applications/grants statistics as its predictor variables does not increase the classifier's accuracy (~73%). This implies that although SRF grants are awarded quite selectively, the process is almost exclusively based on the geo-political factors, i.e. it is objective. Figure 6.4 demonstrates that the regions are in fact separable given their descriptors (predictor variables). Note that in order to draw the regions' boundaries in just two dimensions rather than 11 or 15, a so-called Principal Component Analysis method (common dimensionality reduction technique) was employed. The method builds new variables (PCA features) by adding the original variables (geopolitical features and/or SRF statistics) with various coefficients in such a way that the informativity of the resulting representation is maximally preserved.

Additional note: all statistical analyses done in the present work were performed on ~100 data points each having multiple attributes, so the confidence interval for the found relationships among various attributes was quite large: [-0.15..0.15]. Therefore, all conclusions based upon such relatively scarce data should be regarded as trends or tendencies rather than rigorous unconditional judgments. The data set is large enough, however, for the cited methods to be generally applicable to provide conclusions at the qualitative level.

Despite all efforts to tease clarity from the extensive data (and we acknowledge that the above model may not bring clarity to non-mathematicians), we must confess that we have not found ready or easily explained correlations between some expected factors.

It is, for example, true that a nation's history of academic excellence correlates with the number of grantees (Iraq and Iran, for example, and historically, Germany), but that may be due only to the "marketability" of scholars from a formerly well respected scholarly environment. Our Selection Committee is inevitably more willing to accept as grantees the applicants we can, as a result of their own skills and their country's reputation, more readily place at host institutions. To accept an unplaceable scholar would, we feel, be unfairly hope-inspiring and cruel.

Similarly, we have not yet found the source of the oppression to be a central consideration: In Iran, it is government, in Iraq it is not. Nor is the nature of the trouble our applicants experience pathognomonic. In Germany, scholars were subject to violence, prison, intimidation, and separation from the academic community. In Iran, there is prison, intimidation, and firing, but no violence; and in Iraq there is violence and intimidation, but no prison or firing.

INEVITABLY, WE HAVE MUCH MORE TO LEARN.

3. Insights Derived from the Sortable Chart and Top 10 Tables (A.1 – A.16):

a. Geography

The region of the world from which the scholar originates emerges as one of the strongest indicators of scholar oppression. As noted previously, when considering the top 10 countries producing SRF applicants, the geographic distribution seems quite wide. Chart A.2, the "Top 10 Countries by SRF Applicants," shows that they come from four of the seven world regions: the Middle East/North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa, East Asia, and South Asia. However, we should turn to the next two charts for a more accurate view. Once we list the top 10 countries by SRF applicants per million of country population (A.3), China falls off the list, leaving us with just three world regions. If we then list the top 10 countries per thousand of academic population (A.4), any idea of geographic diversity quickly vanishes. The top 10 countries using this criterion are all in Sub-Saharan Africa, showing that being in this region is the best indicator in terms of risk.

Geography is also important when considering grantees. Again, the "Top 10 Countries by SRF Grantees" (A.5) shows a diverse list of regions: the Middle East/North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa are well-represented, and the inclusion of China, Colombia, and Belarus adds East Asia, Latin America/Caribbean, and Eastern Europe as well. Viewed per million of country population (A.7), the view changes but four regions are still represented. While China has now fallen off the list, two countries in East Central Europe appear - Macedonia and Belarus. Viewed per thousand of academic population (A.8), however, eight out of 10 countries (all without a numerically substantial professoriate) are in Sub-Saharan Africa, while one is in South Asia (Bhutan) and the tenth (Iraq) is in the Middle East/North Africa region.

The world maps below show applicant and grantee levels by color. While we have used absolute numbers to create these maps, they still show several interesting factors about the importance — and limitations — of geography. What is perhaps most striking is the small number of countries that are the very top source of SRF grantees. From mid-2002 through mid-2007, Iraq, Iran, and Ethiopia together accounted for only 3 percent of the population of our 101 application-producing countries but for 42 percent of all SRF grantees. While a Middle East/North Africa location may, then, be an indicator for SRF grantees, Iraq and Iran are primarily responsible for these high numbers. In fact, these two neighboring countries, which collectively have just 2 percent of the overall population and 2.4 percent of the academic population of the 101 applicant countries, represent a staggering 36 percent of all SRF grantees. Contrast these numbers with China, which has 25 percent of the population of the 101 countries but accounts for only 3.3 percent of grantees.

In sum: Sub-Saharan Africa location predicts SRF applicants and a Middle East/North Africa location seems to predict SRF grantees. In reality, however, the grantee story is all about Iraq and Iran. Why? What conditions in Africa produce such floods of applications? And what conditions in Iraq and Iran result in such large numbers of grantees? In other words, what do countries such as the Democratic Republic of Congo and Cameroon have in common? What do Iraq and Iran have in common? Continuing our analysis helps shed light on these questions.

6.5 Map of SRF Applicants

- 31+ applicants
- 11 to 30 applicants
- 1 to 10 applicants
- 0 applicants

6.6 Map of SRF Grantees
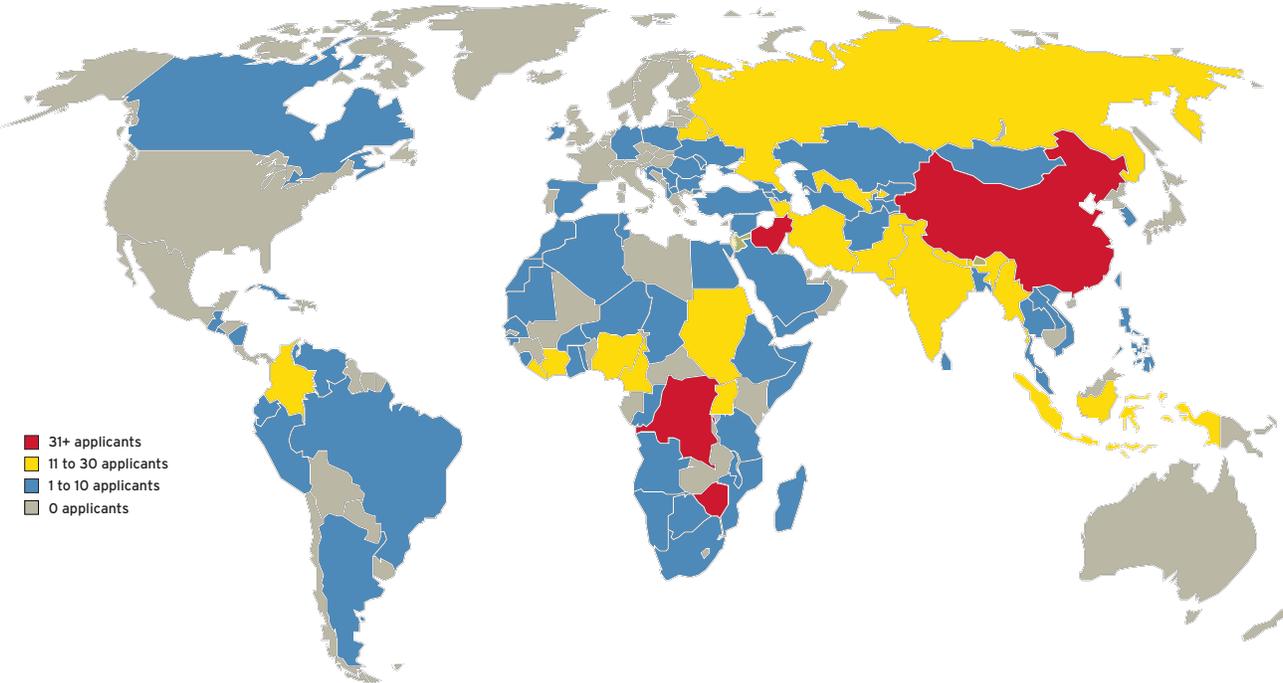
- 11+ grantees
- 6 to 10 grantees
- 1 to 5 grantees
- 0 grantees
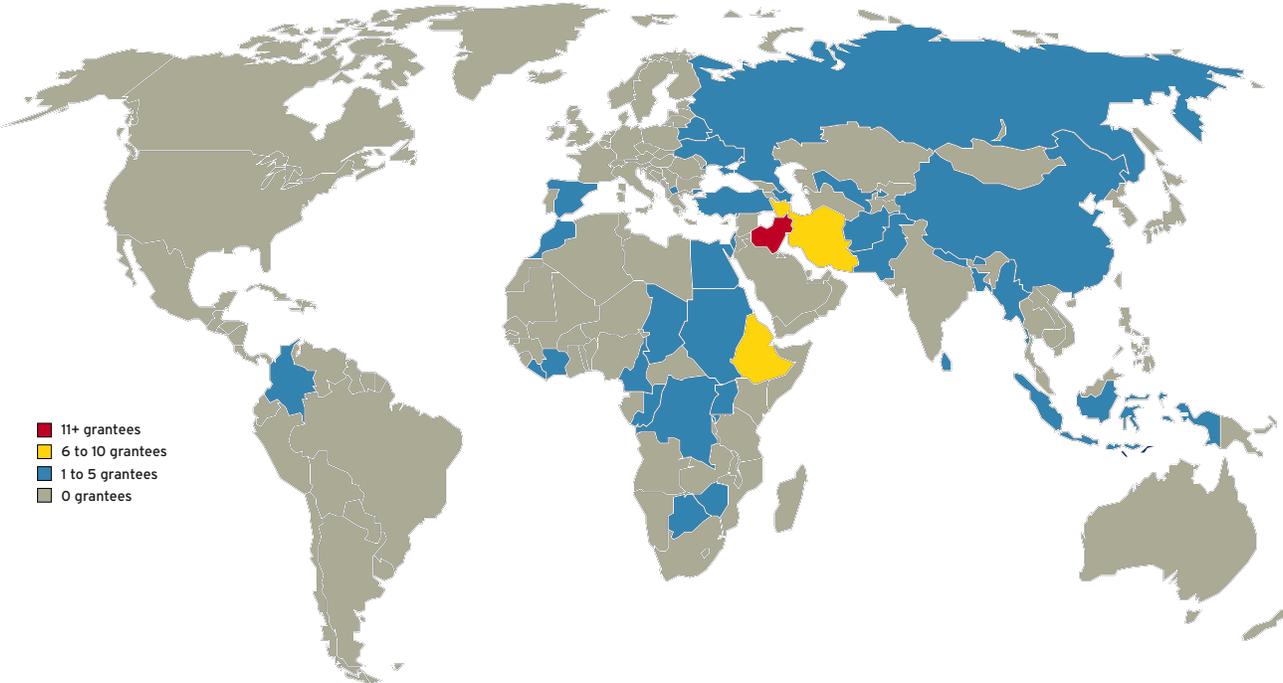
b. GDP per Person

We might expect that economic difficulty correlates with applications to the Scholar Rescue Fund. From SRF case materials, it is certainly true that applicants often cite economic distress as one factor in seeking a fellowship. But how closely do economic difficulties correlate with scholar persecution? And how does this correlation compare with conditions based more on political and civil factors, such as failed state status and lack of freedom?

In the most general terms, SRF applications and grants tend to rise as GDP per person in a country falls. This correlation is strongest in absolute numbers of applicants. For example, when we examine the normalized version of the "Top 10" chart of SRF applicants, we see that the column for GDP per person (column #8) is entirely in red, with the exception of China. If we take the average GDP per person of the 101 applicant countries as 100, then the normalized average GDP per person of the top 10 applicant countries is 25. That is, these countries' GDP per person is but 25 percent of the average country of our 101. This number becomes 41 percent for applicants per million of country population and 28 percent for applicants per thousand of academic population.

While the correlation between grantees and GDP per person is less strong, it is still important. Among the top 10 SRF grantee countries, GDP per person is 54 percent of the average. However, this mix of countries includes four with GDPs of about average range: Iran, China, Belarus, and Colombia. Among the top 10 SRF grantee countries per million of country population, GDP per person is higher: 66 percent of the average. Among the top 10 grantee countries per academic population, GDP per person is, once more, just 41 percent of the average. There are mostly very poor countries on the Grantees per Academic Population list — the Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, Liberia, Eritrea, and Rwanda — but there are also some that are relatively well-off, like Botswana and Bhutan.

We can also see this correlation by examining its flip side: The data table for the "Top 10 Countries by Average GDP Per Person" (A.9). While the countries in this group produced only 20 percent of the applicants and 7 percent of the grantees, overall, they had a GDP per person of more than 4 times the average. This clearly shows that wealthy countries produce few SRF applicants and even fewer SRF grantees.

Although one might therefore assume that the "Bottom 10 Countries by Average GDP per Person" would produce very high levels of SRF applicants and grantees, this is not necessarily true. The bottom 10 countries in the chart have GDPs that are only 7% of the average. This GDP is extremely low and, as expected, more likely than average to produce applicants and grantees, but, quite surprisingly, this is only by a factor of 1.8 for applicants and 1.7 for grantees.

We can perhaps get a more nuanced view by looking at SRF applications and grants according to four quartiles of GDP:[3]

6.7. SRF Applications and Grants per Category of GDP per Person

Category	SRF Applications	Applications as % of Total	SRF Grants	Grants as a % of Total
Under 1000	211	25%	29	21%
1000-2400	212	25%	24	17%
2400-5000	212	25%	54	38%
5000-50,000	212	25%	33	24%
TOTAL	847	100%	140	100%

3 The research team used International Monetary Fund data and a world map of GDP, then divided the categories into four quartiles::http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:GDP_PPP_per_capita_2007_IMF.png

As the chart shows, half of all SRF applicants and half of all grantees come from the poorest countries, i.e., those with GDP lower than 2400 per person. However, the second wealthiest quartile, GDP per person in the 2400-5000 range, produces the highest percentage of grantees. Much of this can be attributed to Iraq, which accounted for 111 applications and 41 grants and a GDP per person of 3700.

What does this mean? On one hand, it means that the very poorest quartile of countries produces as many applicants and grantees as the richest quartile does. On the other hand, scholars from the second wealthiest quartile of countries are more likely to be grantees, perhaps because they have the level of scholarship it takes for us to place them.

c. Academic Population

The size of a country's academic population is of course another important factor in the number of SRF applicants and grantees (although, to understand our data, it must be pointed out that China, which has a high population and a high academic population to general population ratio, has a low applicants to academic population level). The "Top 10" data tables show a clear correlation between large numbers of applicants and grantees per thousand of academic population and very low academic population - between 7 and 19% of the average, respectively. This seems to demonstrate that countries with relatively small academic populations have a high concentration of oppressed applicants and grantees. The fewer professors there are in a country, the higher the likelihood they will be oppressed and thus become SRF applicants and grantees.

The network model (page 57) supports this correlation. One conclusion of this analysis is that a larger academic population is on average associated with a lower number of SRF applications. Similarly, a look at Chart A.1 seems to support the view that countries with a low academic population, such as many in sub-Saharan Africa, have relatively more SRF applicants and, thus, more grantees.

However, the data chart also identifies quite a number of countries with low GDP and with poor human rights scores that produce few SRF applicants and no grantees: for example, Niger, Chad, Madagascar, and Mozambique. Why is this so? It may be due to the Scholar Rescue Fund's low level of outreach in these countries. How many scholars in Yemen, for example, know about the Scholar Rescue Fund? Or perhaps there are other conditions in those countries that are more important than academic population in determining whether scholars apply to SRF for support.

d. Country Population

Similar to academic population, country population seems to correlate with SRF applicants and grantees. For example, the network model shows that higher country population correlates with higher academic population and higher GDP. This, then, should correlate with lower SRF applicants and grantees.

In fact, the sortable data charts show quite a mixed and complex picture. If we leave aside countries with huge populations, such as China and India, we see that countries across the population spectrum produce SRF applicants and grantees at a rate that does not seem to correlate with their population numbers. For example, Indonesia has produced 18 applicants and 3 grantees. West Bank and Gaza has produced 30 applicants and 5 grantees. And yet, the population of Indonesia is 70 times the population of the West Bank and Gaza. This perhaps would indicate that, in countries with low population and high applicants and grantees, scholarship is in crisis. Perhaps it also indicates that, compared to other countries with high numbers of applicants, the West Bank and Gaza has a higher academic population per million of country population.

e. Country Freedom

Each year, the non-profit organization Freedom House issues its Freedom in the World survey that "measures political rights and civil liberties, or the opportunity for individuals to act spontaneously in a variety of fields outside the control of the government and other centers of potential domination." According to the Freedom House website, "the survey is primarily concerned with freedom from restrictions or impositions on individuals' life pursuits."[4]

Of the 101 countries that produce SRF applicants, 56 percent were classified by Freedom House as "Not Free" and 27 percent more were classified as "Partly Free," for a total of 83 percent. Among grantees, the correlation is even stronger: 74 percent of grantee countries were labeled as "Not Free" and 21 percent of grantee countries were labeled as "Partly Free," for a total of 95 percent. Obviously, without other freedoms, there cannot be academic freedom.

6.8 SRF Applicants by Freedom House Classification

Partly Free
27%

Not Free
56%

Free
6%

Data
Unavailable
11%

Applicants
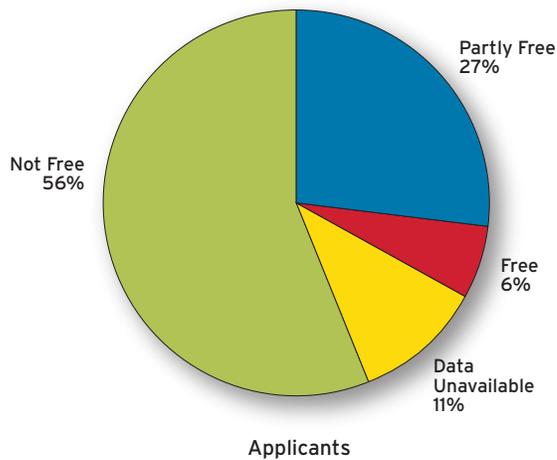
6.9 SRF Grantees by Freedom House Classification

Partly Free
21%

Free
1%

Not Free
74%

Data
Unavailable
4%

Grantees
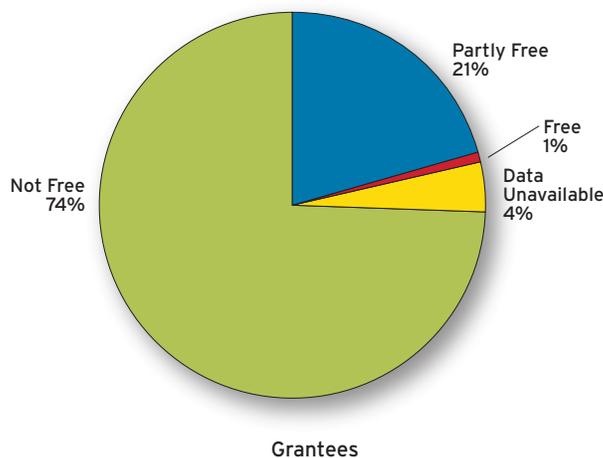
This correlation also appears in the SRF data tables (A.15) and in the network model analysis on page 57. Freedom House rankings range from 1 to 7, with 1 being the score for the freest countries and 7 the score for the least free countries. Among all 101 applicant countries, the average Freedom House score is 4.1 while the top 10 applicant and grantee countries have a score of about 6.8, or 1.64 times the average.

The network model also shows a clear correlation between SRF applicants and grantees and Freedom House rankings. This analysis points out two interesting though obvious facts. First, that the rankings on country freedom, press freedom, failed state status, and conflict correlate strongly with each other. Second, that these correlations are all inversely dependent on GDP. In fact, the top 10 countries by GDP per person have a Freedom House ranking of 2.3, about half of the 101 country average. The bottom ten countries, on the other hand, have a Freedom House ranking of 5, about 1.2 times the 101 country average.

f. Press Freedom

As with country freedom, a majority of SRF applicants and SRF grantees come from countries with low press freedom scores. This correlation can be seen by sorting the data chart according to the Press Freedom Index, an annual survey produced by the non-profit organization Reporters Without Borders.[5] Among the 101 applicant countries, the average press freedom score is 103 (The 2006 Index goes from the highest-ranked country, Finland, which is scored as a 1, to the lowest-ranked country, North Korea, which is rated 168). Among the top 10 applicant and grantee countries, the average is about 164, or 1.6 times the average (A.14). As with country freedom, the correlation is particularly strong when we consider GDP. The top 10 countries by GDP have low (i.e., good) press freedom scores - an average of 57, roughly half of the over-all average.

g. Failed State Status

The data also shows a clear correlation between failed state status, as defined by the Fund for Peace's annual Failed States Index, and high numbers of SRF applicants and grantees.[6]

The Fund for Peace identifies 12 indicators of Failed State Status:

A. Social Indicators
    1. Mounting Demographic Pressures
    2. Massive Movement of Refugees or Internally Displaced Persons creating Complex Humanitarian Emergencies
    3. Legacy of Vengeance-Seeking Group Grievance or Group Paranoia
    4. Chronic and Sustained Human Flight
B. Economic Indicators
    1. Uneven Economic Development along Group Lines
    2. Sharp and/or Severe Economic Decline
C. Political Indicators
    1. Criminalization and/or Delegitimization of the State
    2. Progressive Deterioration of Public Services
    3. Suspension or Arbitrary Application of the Rule of Law and Widespread Violation of Human Rights
    4. Security Apparatus Operates as a "State Within a State"
    5. Rise of Factionalized Elites
    6. Intervention of Other States or External Political Actors

5 www.rsf.org

6 www.fundforpeace.org

Using these indicators, the Fund for Peace has, for the past four years, ranked states "in order of their vulnerability to violent internal conflict and societal deterioration." In 2007, the Fund for Peace analyzed 177 states and identified a total of 33 in the "critical" range. While not every one of these 33 countries produce SRF applicants, a total of 461 out of 847 applicants, or 54 percent, and 84 out of 140 grantees, or 60 percent, came from failed states.

A closer look at the data reveals an even more complex picture. While eight of the top 10 failed states have produced applications to the Scholar Rescue Fund, there is significant diversity in the level of scholar persecution in these countries.

Among the top 10 failed states, two countries, Guinea (#9) and the Central African Republic (#10), have produced no Scholar Rescue Fund applicants. The remaining eight countries vary in levels of scholar persecution. Taking into account the number both of applications and of grantees, and the percentage of a country's total academic population receiving SRF grants, we can identify three levels of scholar persecution:

- Extreme threat (red) countries such as Iraq and the Democratic Republic of Congo;
- High threat (yellow) countries such as Sudan, Zimbabwe, Côte d'Ivoire, and Afghanistan; and
- Medium threat (green) countries such as Somalia and Chad.

6.10. Top Ten Countries - Fund for Peace 2007 Failed States List

Rank	Country	SRF Applications	SRF Grants	Grants as % of Apps	Apps as % of Ac Pop
1	Afghanistan	47	5	13	0.04
2	Dem Rep of Congo	47	5	11	5
3	Ivory Coast	13	4	31	n/a
4	Chad	1	1	100	0.09
5	Zimbabwe	34	5	15	n/a
6	Somalia	2	0	0	n/a
7	Iraq	111	41	38	0.5
8	Sudan	24	1	4	0.5
9	Guinea	0	0	0	0
10	Central Africa Republic	0	0	0	0

There may be several reasons that SRF has not seen applications from some countries at the top of the failed states list, some reasons having to do with the state of the world and some with the nature of SRF's own program. Some countries may have extremely low numbers of scholars. Other countries may be so repressive and/or isolated that scholars either do not have access to information about the Scholar Rescue Fund or are not connected enough to the outside world to apply. Another reason is that academics may be given so little leeway by a tyrannical government that very few scholars dare to lift their heads in protest or disagreement.

According to the "Top 10" charts, the average Failed States Index score for 101 applicant countries is 79. The top 10 applicants have an average score of 107, so 1.3 times higher than average. The correlation is strongest when considering failed state status and SRF applications per thousand of academic population. Among the top ten countries by the Failed States Index (A.13), applicants per thousand of country population are more than three times the average.

h. Conflict

Finally, there is a clear correlation between SRF applicants and grantees and conditions of conflict.

Table A.16 shows the top 10 countries according to World Bank data on political instability and violence. Whereas the average for the 101 countries is 8.4 applicants and one grantee, countries with high levels of conflict had an average of 30 applicants, more than three times the average, and six grantees, more than four times the average.

Similarly, the network model analysis shows that political instability/violence closely correlates with the other political factors analyzed here: country freedom, press freedom, and failed state status. Political instability and violence also strongly affect GDP in a negative way. In fact, Chart A.16 shows that the top 10 countries in terms of conflict have an average GDP that is just 26 percent of the average. Academic population in these countries is very low.

Conflict is also a germane characteristic of the countries from which SRF grantees have come. The chart below clearly shows that, among SRF grantees, a total of 80 percent come from countries in which there was some degree of conflict at the time of their application.

6.11 Grantees by Conflict Situation

Interstate Conflict 3%

No Conflict 20%

Intrastate Conflict 77%
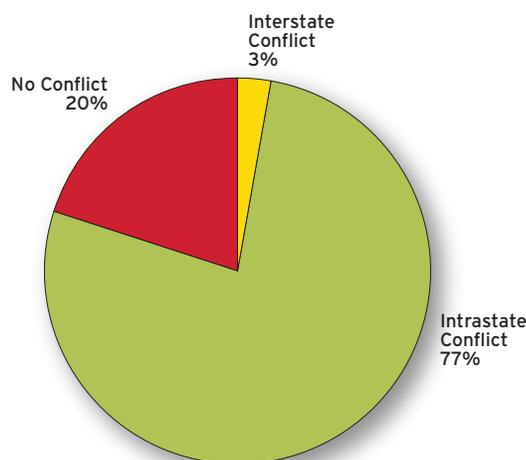
ANALYSIS

These correlations should help answer the main question of this section: What do countries that oppress scholars have in common? Based upon the data presented here, it would seem that these countries have some or all of the following factors in common (in order of importance):

1. Low GDP

2. High level of Conflict

3. Small Academic Population

4. Geographic Location in Africa or the Middle East, especially Ethiopia, Iraq, and Iran

5. Failed State Status

6. High Country Population (although the correlation is unclear)

7. Low Level of Country Freedom

8. Low Level of Press Freedom

While there is surely much to learn by examining countries that fit patterns of oppression within the SRF data, there is also much to learn by looking at the outliers. Cuba, for example, has a low GDP and is reported to have what those outside Cuba consider a low level of personal or press freedom. However, it is in Latin America, has a high academic population, no conditions of conflict, and is not a Failed State. North Korea, similarly, has low GDP/person and low freedom scores, but is, according to the Fund for Peace, a failed state. During the period 2002 – 2007, SRF received one application from Cuba and none from North Korea.

As mentioned above, there may be several reasons that the Scholar Rescue Fund does not receive applications from certain countries. Its outreach efforts may be missing them or they may be so poor, so chaotic, or so mired in conflict, famine, or disease that there is in such countries little or no professoriate to rescue. Sudan, for example, produced 24 SRF applicants, but only one was awarded a grant. This scholar, Dr. Hana Abdalla, is comparatively junior, but compared with other Sudanese, she was one of the most senior intellectuals of the region who sought our support.

In conclusion, the data shown in this section of the report can be summarized by saying the following. The number of applicants as a proportion of a country's academic population (our academic oppression measuring rod) is:

- **Negatively correlated with its GDP;**
- **Positively correlated with its location in Sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East, or North Africa;**
- **Positively correlated with its being a failed state and/or having a worse level of press or individual freedom; and**
- **Positively correlated with its level of political instability.**

A SCHOLAR'S STORY

While struggling with the violent loss of family, friends, and colleagues to the 1994 genocide, this professor of international and human rights law contributed to the rebuilding of civil society in Rwanda by teaching in Rwanda's leading institutions. He published extensively in law and human rights journals and taught his students about the ongoing violations of civil liberties in Rwanda and neighboring countries. His clear voice in the classroom made him a target of a stifling regime. Facing censorship and, ultimately, threats to his safety, the professor fled Rwanda, a refugee removed from both his community and the means to carry out his life's work. In 2002, he reached out to the Scholar Rescue Fund. With two fellowship awards, he taught at Kent State University and then at the University of Notre Dame. He longs to return to Rwanda, but until that is possible, he continues to work long distance with colleagues at home and remains equally dedicated to teaching American students. As assistant professor and assistant director of the LL.M. (Master of Laws) program at Notre Dame, he has introduced the Foreign Fulbright Program to the university law school and is preparing for the first cohort of international students due to begin their U.S. studies under his guidance.

"As a beneficiary of the SRF, I know firsthand the profound impact this program has had on me personally, but it is the broad reach that makes this program so vital to human rights and academic freedom for all scholars."

An SRF scholar from Ethiopia

7 CONCLUSIONS, QUESTIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

The Scholar Rescue Fund World Report began with a story and four goals. The story was from a different time and a different place — Evian, France during the lead-up to World War II. The lesson learned from that story was the inspiration for the founding of the Scholar Rescue Fund: the principle that, in the face of obvious hardship and persecution, it is important to just get started and try to help, even if all of the details have not yet been worked out.

Five years into this activity, we realized that the cases we were seeing and the actions we were taking might lead to yet another level of action, this one greater and more systematic than our own. We thought that, if we could use our data to better understand the nature of scholar persecution, perhaps we could propose efforts to mitigate its practice or impact. This final section of the World Report summarizes both our analysis and our recommendations.

CONCLUSIONS AND QUESTIONS

1. Scholar persecution is geographically widespread.

Based on SRF applications and grants from mid-2002 through mid-2007, extreme cases of scholar persecution, including imprisonment and physical violence, occur in a large number of countries around the world. Such persecution occurs at all levels of scholarship, in many different fields, and among both men and women scholars, although women seem to be particularly targeted.

2. High levels of scholar persecution are most prevalent in Sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East.

While some measure of scholar persecution occurs in almost every region of the world, the greatest number of cases have developed in Sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East. Within Sub-Saharan Africa, extreme poverty and a high level of conflict seem to predict SRF applications. Within the Middle East, almost all of the grantees come from just three places: Iraq, Iran, and the West Bank/Gaza.

3. Governments are the predominant actors in the persecution of scholars.

Both governments and non-state actors, such as terrorists, militias, paramilitary personnel, rebel forces, and religious groups, persecute scholars. However, governments outnumber non-state actors in reported threats to scholars by a frequency of 3 to 1.

4. Eight factors predict scholar persecution: low GDP; high level of conflict; small academic population; geographic location in Africa and (to a somewhat lesser degree) the Middle East; failed state status; country population (although exactly how is unclear); low level of country freedom; and low level of press freedom. While these conclusions are interesting, they clearly point to one more, perhaps the most important:

5. There is still a lot that we do not know.

For example:

If scholar persecution is so widespread, then why isn't the international human rights community combating it in a more robust way?

- Is scholar persecution used as a conscious tactic of repressive governments, or is it simply an unintended by-product of such governments' behavior?
- Are there other social, demographic, political, or economic characteristics a country that correlate more closely as evidence of scholar persecution?
- How do this report and data on academic oppression mesh with studies of academic freedom? Is scholar persecution the flip side of academic freedom, or is it something else entirely?

What more can we do to help?

RECOMMENDATIONS

Since 2002, the Institute of International Education has been building an endowment for the Scholar Rescue Fund to ensure that protecting persecuted scholars remains a permanent part of its mission. However, as noted by IIE President Dr. Allan E. Goodman in the report preface, our program is small and the need to protect academics is very large - especially in emergency situations such as Iraq when hundreds of cases suddenly appear. This particular emergency, and the way in which the Scholar Rescue Fund has dealt with it, will be a major focus of the next edition of this report. In the meantime, we present the following ideas for the international community to explore in assisting persecuted scholars:

1. Gather and Share More Information

As one of the only organizations in the world offering fellowships to persecuted scholars, the Scholar Rescue Fund is in a unique position to gather and analyze data on academic persecution. SRF should not only continue this work, but should also share it widely with related organizations in the fields of human security and education. Such data sharing may also involve discussions with other organizations such as SAR and Freedom House on how to possibly fold SRF data into existing indices, or to explore establishing an index of scholar persecution.

2. Establish Centers of Excellence for Persecuted Scholars

The recommendation to gather and share more data on scholar persecution might include the establishment of centers of excellence for persecuted scholars in different locations around the world. Such centers might gather rescued scholars together in a safe place to discuss issues of common concern and, in particular, propose solutions. Scholars might come from related disciplines and/or similar areas of the world. Scholars from Iraq, for example, might come together in a safe location in a nearby country such as Jordan, where they can address the issue of re-building their country's system of higher education.

Such centers might also inform the further study of academic oppression. While this report represents an initial attempt to develop a deeper understanding of the oppression of scholars, more study is needed. Scholars who join together on such a study, in particular after experiencing oppression first-hand, would no doubt provide insight into the causes, signs, and methods of academic oppression. Ultimately, such centers might be most useful in identifying ways in which countries and international organizations might mitigate scholar oppression worldwide.

3. Develop a UN Convention Against the Persecution of Scholars

The benefits that academics provide to the world through research, teaching, and writing merits the creation of a new legal instrument to protect scholars from harassment, imprisonment, and violence. Major UN agreements currently provide protections in various areas: human rights; civil and political rights; and economic, social, and cultural rights. SRF proposes working with UNESCO, CARA, SAR, and other like-minded organizations to draft a new convention focused on protecting the lives of students and scholars under threat. When academics are specifically targeted, no mechanism exists within the international community to hold the perpetrators of such crimes accountable. A specific convention to accomplish this goal would raise awareness of the need to protect scholars without regard to nationality.

4. Decrease Barriers for Academics to Cross Borders

When academics are persecuted in one country, they should be allowed to leave and seek employment and protection at an institution of higher education in another country. The creation in the U.S. and in other countries of special visa categories and quotas for rescued scholars would facilitate bringing those facing severe oppression to places where they can continue their research and teaching in a safe place. Opening borders for academics would also enable researchers to take positions in countries lacking specialists in certain academic fields. The formation of international law to facilitate this process might be included in our proposed UN Convention Against the Persecution of Scholars.

5. Develop Predictive Scenarios

The correlations between country data and the persecution of academics presented in this report illustrate initial ways to predict the location of scholars who are being persecuted. Looking at data from a wide array of sources, including our own, may allow the Scholar Rescue Fund and others in the field to survey the globe and ascertain the likelihood of danger facing scholars in any given country. The Scholar Rescue Fund recommends the creation of a periodic, perhaps annual survey using this data to offer insights on the location and patterns of academic persecution.

6. Prepare for the Next Big Emergency

As the persecution of academics in Iraq reached epidemic proportions over the past several years, the Scholar Rescue Fund was inundated with requests for assistance. Through the concerted effort of SRF leadership and staff, together with generous emergency support from a number of donors, including the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and the U.S. Department of State Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs, the Scholar Rescue Fund was able to respond with a major program to save several hundreds of the most senior, most threatened academics in Iraq (please see Appendix H). Through this special program and from lessons learned during past mass crises facing academics, the Scholar Rescue Fund has acquired some degree of knowledge on how to prepare for a crisis affecting large numbers of scholars in one country. SRF now proposes to work with the global community to develop an action plan for the next crisis.

Sadly, there will be another Iraq, another time when scholars in one country are, on a massive scale, under threat. To save them, to preserve their knowledge, and to rescue a country's intellectual capital, IIE and other actors in this field must have a crisis management plan in place for a response that is swift, effective, and well-coordinated. Factors to consider in developing such a plan include ready partnerships with institutions of higher education in safe zones, emergency pools of funding, the ability to swiftly convene world leaders on the need to approve visas for threatened scholars, and the resources to quickly ramp up the staffing needed to coordinate these efforts.

7. Secure More Financial Resources

Finally, it is important to remember that none of this work, the response to endangered scholars today or the preparations to save scholars from the next crisis tomorrow, is possible without financial support. The Scholar Rescue Fund seeks an endowment of $50 million to ensure that such efforts will be available when needed. Apart from the funds needed to keep the administrative infrastructure in place, with substantive capacity to help threatened academics, more global financial resources at many levels should be made available to rescue scholars under threat.

While the foregoing is by no means a comprehensive plan, the recommendations described above are practical, actionable steps that the Scholar Rescue Fund, the international community, and other organizations and interested individuals can take to help protect scholars in this century and beyond.

At the Scholar Rescue Fund, it is no coincidence that many of the program's founders and board members, noted below, are prominent members of the financial community. Several, Dr. Jarecki and Dr. Kaufman among them, are Holocaust refugees as well.

As SRF Chairman Dr. Henry G. Jarecki has said, "To save one scholar is to protect a lifetime of knowledge and learning that will benefit us all. The Scholar Rescue Fund is a highly-leveraged, highly-effective investment in our collective future."

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Research and publication of this report were made possible by a generous grant from Carnegie Corporation of New York. The Fund is also grateful for the advice and counsel of: Peter Ackerman, Dean Lisa Anderson, Mark Angelson, Leon Botstein, Craig Calhoun, Maria Livanos Cattaui, Jean-Marc Coicaud, Professor Philip Hosay, Martha Loerke, Aryeh Neier, Robert Quinn, Pauline Yu, and the scholars helped by the Fund who shared their experience at several symposia as the project unfolded. We also benefited greatly from conversations with Vartan Gregorian, Geri Mannion, Pat Rosenfield, and Neil Grabois at Carnegie Corporation.

The difficult work of creating a database, reading through more than 1,000 applications to the Scholar Rescue Fund, inputting data, and assisting in its analysis was carried out by four interns: Magdalena Trauttmansdorff, Sonali Patel, Aaron Gavin, and Mandy Venuti. The database was designed by SRF intern David Miller. All worked under the direction of David Janes, who did an outstanding first pass at the job of compiling and analyzing the data and writing up the case examples that are at the heart of this first report.

Several individuals in particular deserve special thanks for the design and analysis of the sortable data chart, the many data tables, and the Bayesian model presented in Section 6: Bojan Miljkovic, Nicole Zhao, and Vadim Alexandrov. The sections of the report that analyze data correlations would not have been possible without them. Cynthia Reed and William Gantt provided great assistance in preparing the text for publication.

The staff of the Scholar Rescue Fund, especially our dedicated and hard-working Executive Director Jim Miller, Deputy Director Sarah Willcox, Edwina Saddington, Sophie Dalsimer, Jean-Claude Lebec, and SRF intern Nathan Gilbert, provided countless hours of consultation and assistance in the collection of data and stories for this report. Chief Development Officer Margot Steinberg provided much help and support. The entire report team was led in these efforts by the unflagging wisdom of IIE President Dr. Allan Goodman. They deserve a special word of thanks.

None of the work this report describes would have been possible without the generosity of donors to the Scholar Rescue Fund. Special gratitude is due to the initial group of SRF "investors," Dr. Henry Kaufman, George Soros and the Open Society Institute, Dr. Henry G. Jarecki, the Ford Foundation, the Richard Lounsbery Foundation, and Jeffrey Epstein. It is to these donors and the many others too numerous to name here that the Scholar Rescue Fund, and especially the scholars whose work and lives have been saved because of them, owe their tremendous thanks.

Between 2002 and 2007, the following served as members of the Institute's Scholar Rescue Fund Selection Committee:

Dr. Henry G. Jarecki
Chairman, IIE Scholar Rescue Fund
Chairman, Board of Directors,
The Falconwood Corporation

Dr. Allan E. Goodman (ex-officio)
President & CEO
Institute of International Education

Dr. Henry Kaufman
President
Henry Kaufman & Company, Inc.

Mr. Lennox Hinds
Partner, Stevens, Hinds & White, PC, LLC
Professor of Law, Rutgers State University

Mr. Lawrence D. Hite
Chairman
Hite Capital Management

Mr. Julian Johnson
Senior VP, External Relations
Sponsors for Educational Opportunity

Ms. Martha Loerke
Director, Network Scholarship Programs
Open Society Institute

Dr. George Rupp
President
International Rescue Committee

Mr. Thomas A. Russo
Senior Counsel
Patton Boggs, LLP

Mr. Scott Freidheim
Executive Vice President
Operating and Support Businesses,
Sears Holding Corporation

APPENDIX A SRF DATA CHARTS
A.1 SRF Sortable Data Chart

FAILED STATE	Reporters Without Borders	Freedom House	World Bank Political Instability, Violence & Terrorism	RANK	Country	Region	Avg. GDP/Person (PPP) in US$	Country Pop (millions)	Academic Population	Academic Pop per Million of Country Pop	SRF Apps	SRF Apps per Million of Country Pop	SRF Apps per Thousand of Academic Population	SRF Grants	Grants as % of Apps	SRF Grants per Million of Country Pop	SRF Grants per Thousand of Academic Population
102.3	142	7.0	2.1	1	AFGHANISTAN	SOAS	1,000	27.1	1,781	66	8	0.29	4.49	1	13	0.0	0.6
70.5	87	3.0	0.5	2	ALBANIA	EECA	5,800	3.2	2,066	648	2	0.63	0.97	0	0	0.0	0.0
75.9	123	5.5	1.4	3	ALGERIA	MENA	6,700	33.9	29,986	886	4	0.12	0.13	0	0	0.0	0.0
84.9	91	5.5	0.9	4	ANGOLA	SUSA	7,800	17.0	1,285	75	3	0.18	2.33	0	0	0.0	0.0
41.4	82	2.0	0.3	5	ARGENTINA	LACA	13,100	40.3	139,330	3457	4	0.10	0.03	0	0	0.0	0.0
70.3	77	4.5	0.4	6	ARMENIA	EECA	5,800	3.0	12,781	4257	2	0.67	0.16	0	0	0.0	0.0
81.2	139	5.5	1.2	7	AZERBAIJAN	EECA	8,000	8.5	15,850	1,872	4	0.47	0.25	2	50	0.2	0.1
57.0	118	5.0	0.1	8	BAHRAIN	MENA	33,900	0.8	-1	-1	1	1.32	-1.00	0	0	0.0	-1.0
95.9	134	4.0	1.3	9	BANGLADESH	SOAS	1,400	158.7	52,297	330	9	0.06	0.17	1	11	0.0	0.0
85.2	151	6.5	-0.1	10	BELARUS	EECA	10,600	9.7	42,157	4,351	8	0.83	0.19	4	50	0.4	0.1
86.4	116	5.5	-0.9	11	BHUTAN	SOAS	5,200	0.7	375	570	1	1.52	2.67	1	100	1.5	2.7
66.4	75	2.0	-0.9	12	BOTSWANA	SUSA	14,300	1.9	529	281	3	1.59	5.67	1	33	0.5	1.9
66.9	84	2.0	0.1	13	BRAZIL	LACA	9,500	187.7	292,504	1559	2	0.01	0.01	0	0	0.0	0.0
60.3	51	1.5	-0.3	14	BULGARIA	EECA	11,800	7.6	22,306	2920	1	0.13	0.04	0	0	0.0	0.0
89.7	68	4.0	0.1	15	BURKINA FASO	SUSA	1,200	14.8	1,029	70	2	0.14	1.94	0	0	0.0	0.0
97.0	164	5.0	1.1	16	BURMA	SOAS	1,900	47.8	10,522	220	26	0.54	2.47	1	4	0.0	0.1
95.2	127	5.5	1.8	17	BURUNDI	SUSA	300	8.5	719	85	8	0.94	11.13	1	13	0.1	1.4
89.4	111	6.0	0.5	18	CAMEROON	SUSA	2,200	18.5	3,173	171	25	1.35	7.88	5	20	0.3	1.6
25.1	18	1.0	-1.1	19	CANADA	NAWE	38,600	33.4	132,230	3962	2	0.06	0.02	0	0	0.0	0.0
108.8	113	4.0	1.5	20	CHAD	SUSA	1,500	10.8	1,100	102	1	0.09	0.91	1	100	0.1	0.9
81.2	163	6.5	0.3	21	CHINA	EAAS	5,400	1,326.0	1,332,483	1,005	46	0.03	0.03	5	11	0.0	0.0
89.7	126	3.0	1.9	22	COLOMBIA	LACA	7,400	44.5	87,397	1,963	24	0.47	0.24	4	19	0.1	0.0
60.5	41	2.0	-0.4	23	CROATIA	EECA	15,500	4.6	9,486	2083	4	0.88	0.42	0	0	0.0	0.0
78.6	165	7.0	0.0	24	CUBA	LACA	11,000	11.3	115,616	10261	1	0.09	0.01	0	0	0.0	0.0
105.5	133	3.5	2.3	25	DEM REP. OF CONGO	SUSA	300	62.6	894	14	47	0.75	52.57	5	11	0.1	5.6
79.9	56	3.0	0.9	26	ECUADOR	LACA	7,200	13.3	15,271	1145	1	0.07	0.07	0	0	0.0	0.0
89.2	146	5.5	0.9	27	EGYPT	MENA	5,000	75.3	80,658	1,071	10	0.13	0.12	2	20	0.0	0.0
74.9	64	2.5	0.0	28	EL SALVADOR	LACA	6,000	6.9	8,583	1252	1	0.15	0.12	0	0	0.0	0.0
85.5	169	6.5	0.8	29	ERITREA	SUSA	800	4.9	429	88	12	2.47	27.97	2	17	0.4	4.7
95.3	150	7.0	1.5	30	ETHIOPIA	SUSA	700	79.2	8,355	105	25	0.32	2.99	8	32	0.1	1.0
75.7	107	5.0	-0.3	31	FIJI	EAAS	3,900	0.8	-1	-1	1	1.21	-1.00	0	0	0.0	-1.0
82.3	66	3.0	1.1	32	GEORGIA	EECA	4,400	4.4	12,338	2807	2	0.46	0.16	0	0	0.0	0.0
38.4	20	1.0	-0.8	33	GERMANY	NAWE	34,100	82.2	287,744	3501	1	0.01	0.00	0	0	0.0	0.0
61.9	29	1.5	-0.1	34	GHANA	SUSA	1,400	23.5	4,011	171	6	0.26	1.50	0	0	0.0	0.0
81.4	104	3.5	0.8	35	GUATEMALA	LACA	5,100	13.4	3,843	288	1	0.07	0.26	0	0	0.0	0.0
88.8	107	4.5	0.5	36	GUINEA-BISSAU	SUSA	600	1.7	32	19	2	1.18	62.50	0	0	0.0	0.0
70.8	120	2.5	1.0	37	INDIA	SOAS	2,600	1,137.8	538,769	473	25	0.02	0.05	0	0	0.0	0.0
84.4	100	2.5	1.5	38	INDONESIA	EAAS	3,600	231.6	271,891	1,174	18	0.08	0.07	3	17	0.0	0.0
82.8	166	6.0	1.1	39	IRAN	MENA	11,700	70.5	122,068	1,732	23	0.31	0.18	10	45	0.1	0.1
111.4	157	4.5	2.6	40	IRAQ	MENA	3,700	29.0	19,231	663	111	3.73	5.62	41	38	1.4	2.1
19.5	8	1.0	-1.2	41	IRELAND	NAWE	46,600	4.4	12,095	2735	1	0.23	0.08	0	0	0.0	0.0
79.6	44	1.5	1.3	42	ISRAEL	MENA	26,600	7.3	-1	-1	4	0.55	-1.00	0	0	0.0	-1.0
107.3	94	5.0	2.1	43	IVORY COAST	SUSA	1,700	19.3	-1	-1	13	0.67	-1.00	4	31	0.2	-1.0
76.6	122	4.5	0.4	44	JORDAN	MENA	4,700	5.9	8,337	1407	2	0.34	0.24	0	0	0.0	0.0
72.3	125	5.5	-0.1	45	KAZAKHSTAN	EECA	11,000	15.4	42,788	2774	3	0.19	0.07	0	0	0.0	0.0
91.3	78	3.0	1.1	46	KENYA	SUSA	1,700	37.5	-1	-1	6	0.16	-1.00	0	0	0.0	-1.0
88.2	110	4.5	1.2	47	KYRGYZSTAN	EECA	2,000	5.3	13,492	2538	2	0.38	0.15	0	0	0.0	0.0
87.2	161	6.5	0.4	48	LAOS	EAAS	2,000	5.9	2,533	432	1	0.17	0.39	0	0	0.0	0.0
92.4	98	6.0	1.2	49	LEBANON	MENA	10,300	4.1	21,434	5229	3	0.73	0.14	0	0	0.0	0.0
92.9	85	7.0	1.6	50	LIBERIA	SUSA	500	3.8	772	206	13	3.47	16.84	1	8	0.3	1.3
74.1	36	3.0	0.8	51	MACEDONIA	EECA	8,400	2.0	2,922	1,434	3	1.47	1.03	1	33	0.5	0.3

					COUNTRY / GDP / POPULATION						SRF Applications / Country Population			SRF Grantees / Country Population			
FAILED STATE	Reporters Without Borders	Freedom House	World Bank Political Instability, Violence & Terrorism	RANK	Country	Region	Avg. GDP/Person (PPP) in US$	Country Pop (millions)	Academic Population	Academic Pop per Million of Country Pop	SRF Apps	SRF Apps per Million of Country Pop	SRF Apps per Thousand of Academic Population	SRF Grants	Grants as % of Apps	SRF Grants per Million of Country Pop	SRF Grants per Thousand of Academic Population
76.5	61	3.5	0.0	52	MADAGASCAR	SUSA	900	19.7	2,239	114	1	0.05	0.45	0	0	0.0	0.0
92.2	92	7.0	0.1	53	MALAWI	SUSA	800	13.9	418	30	2	0.14	4.78	0	0	0.0	0.0
86.7	50	4.5	0.2	54	MAURITANIA	SUSA	1,800	3.1	353	113	2	0.64	5.67	0	0	0.0	0.0
85.7	81	3.5	0.3	55	MOLDOVA	EECA	2,300	3.8	8,193	2159	1	0.26	0.12	0	0	0.0	0.0
58.4	74	2.0	-0.9	56	MONGOLIA	EAAS	2,900	2.6	8,290	3153	1	0.38	0.12	0	0	0.0	0.0
76.0	106	4.5	0.4	57	MOROCCO	MENA	3,700	31.2	19,317	619	1	0.03	0.05	1	100	0.0	0.1
76.9	73	3.5	-0.2	58	MOZAMBIQUE	SUSA	800	21.4	3,009	141	1	0.05	0.33	0	0	0.0	0.0
71.3	25	2.0	-0.6	59	NAMIBIA	SUSA	5,200	2.1	763	368	2	0.96	2.62	0	0	0.0	0.0
93.6	137	4.0	2.0	60	NEPAL	SOAS	1,000	28.2	4,598	163	22	0.78	4.78	1	5	0.0	0.2
80.0	47	3.0	0.2	61	NICARAGUA	LACA	2,800	5.6	6,757	1206	1	0.18	0.15	0	0	0.0	0.0
91.2	87	3.0	0.4	62	NIGER	SUSA	700	14.2	1,095	77	1	0.07	0.91	0	0	0.0	0.0
95.6	131	4.5	1.8	63	NIGERIA	SUSA	2,100	146.3	37,031	253	28	0.19	0.76	0	0	0.0	0.0
100.1	152	4.5	1.9	64	PAKISTAN	SOAS	2,400	164.3	44,893	273	19	0.12	0.42	2	11	0.0	0.0
76.4	117	2.5	0.9	65	PERU	LACA	7,600	28.8	56,070	1950	1	0.03	0.02	0	0	0.0	0.0
83.2	128	3.0	1.2	66	PHILIPPINES	EAAS	3,200	90.5	112,941	1249	5	0.06	0.04	0	0	0.0	0.0
47.6	56	1.0	-0.5	67	POLAND	EECA	16,200	38.1	98,223	2577	1	0.03	0.01	0	0	0.0	0.0
93.0	80	6.5	1.1	68	DEM REP. OF CONGO	SUSA	3,400	3.9	-1	-1	10	2.56	-1.00	2	20	0.5	-1.0
60.9	42	2.0	-0.2	69	ROMANIA	EECA	11,100	21.4	31,543	1471	1	0.05	0.03	0	0	0.0	0.0
81.2	144	5.5	0.8	70	RUSSIA	EECA	14,800	141.9	655,678	4,622	12	0.08	0.02	2	18	0.0	0.0
89.2	147	5.5	0.9	71	RWANDA	SUSA	800	9.7	1,817	187	15	1.54	8.26	4	27	0.4	2.2
76.5	148	6.5	0.7	72	SAUDI ARABIA	MENA	19,800	24.7	27,334	1105	1	0.04	0.04	0	0	0.0	0.0
66.9	83	2.5	0.2	73	SENEGAL	SUSA	1,700	12.4	462	-1	2	0.16	-1.00	0	0	0.0	-1.0
93.4	121	5.5	0.6	74	SIERRA LEONE	SUSA	600	5.9	1,198	204	6	1.02	5.01	0	0	0.0	0.0
33.0	141	4.5	-1.2	75	SINGAPORE	EAAS	49,900	4.6	-1	-1	3	0.65	-1.00	0	0	0.0	-1.0
111.1	159	3.5	2.6	76	SOMALIA	SUSA	600	8.7	-1	-1	2	0.23	-1.00	0	0	0.0	-1.0
57.4	43	2.0	0.1	77	SOUTH AFRICA	SUSA	9,700	47.9	44,175	923	3	0.06	0.07	0	0	0.0	0.0
39.7	39	1.5	-0.4	78	SOUTH KOREA	EAAS	25,000	48.2	192,579	3993	1	0.02	0.01	0	0	0.0	0.0
39.2	33	1.0	-0.3	79	SPAIN	NAWE	33,600	46.1	146,229	3,175	1	0.02	0.01	1	100	0.0	0.0
93.1	156	6.0	1.3	80	SRI LANKA	SOAS	4,000	19.3	-1	-1	10	0.52	-1.00	4	40	0.2	-1.0
113.7	140	3.5	2.1	81	SUDAN	SUSA	1,900	38.6	4,486	116	24	0.62	5.35	1	4	0.0	0.2
81.3	138	6.0	0.0	82	SWAZILAND	SUSA	4,700	1.1	462	405	1	0.88	2.16	1	100	0.9	2.2
20.2	11	1.0	-1.4	83	SWITZERLAND	NAWE	40,100	7.6	32,545	4256	1	0.13	0.03	0	0	0.0	0.0
88.6	157	6.5	0.6	84	SYRIA	MENA	4,700	19.9	-1	-1	5	0.25	-1.00	0	0	0.0	-1.0
-1.0	32	1.5	-0.6	85	TAIWAN	EAAS	1,600	22.9	-1	-1	1	0.04	-1.00	0	0	0.0	-1.0
88.7	115	5.5	1.3	86	TAJIKISTAN	EECA	1,300	6.7	9,139	1357	2	0.30	0.22	0	0	0.0	0.0
79.3	55	3.5	0.3	87	TANZANIA	SUSA	8,000	40.5	3,003	74	3	0.07	1.00	0	0	0.0	0.0
76.0	135	5.5	0.5	88	THAILAND	EAAS	30,100	63.0	70,405	1117	2	0.03	0.03	0	0	0.0	0.0
86.6	49	5.5	0.6	89	TOGO	SUSA	900	6.6	388	59	5	0.76	12.89	0	0	0.0	0.0
65.6	145	5.5	-0.1	90	TUNISIA	MENA	7,400	10.3	16,919	1638	4	0.39	0.24	0	0	0.0	0.0
74.9	101	3.0	0.8	91	TURKEY	EECA	12,000	70.6	84,785	1,201	5	0.07	0.06	1	20	0.0	0.0
87.5	167	7.0	0.4	92	TURKMENISTAN	EECA	5,300	5.0	-1	-1	4	0.81	-1.00	0	0	0.0	-1.0
96.4	96	4.0	1.4	93	UGANDA	SUSA	1,000	30.9	4,168	135	15	0.49	3.60	2	13	0.1	0.5
71.4	92	2.5	0.2	94	UKRAINE	EECA	7,000	46.1	192,157	4,172	3	0.07	0.02	1	33	0.0	0.0
93.5	160	5.0	1.6	95	UZBEKISTAN	EECA	2,400	27.4	23,354	853	17	0.62	0.73	3	18	0.1	0.1
79.8	114	4.0	1.2	96	VENEZUELA	LACA	12,800	28.0	108,594	3885	3	0.07	0.02	0	0	0.0	0.0
77.8	162	6.0	-0.3	97	VIETNAM	EAAS	2,600	87.4	47,646	545	2	0.02	0.04	0	0	0.0	0.0
-1.0	158	-1.0	1.8	98	WEST BANK & GAZA	MENA	1,100	3.8	5,530	1,470	30	7.98	5.42	5	17	1.3	0.9
-1.0	106	4.5	-1.0	99	WESTERN SAHARA	MENA	-1	0.5	-1	-1	1	2.08	-1.00	0	0	0.0	-1.0
93.2	143	6.5	1.5	100	YEMEN	MENA	2,500	22.4	6,062	271	1	0.04	0.16	0	0	0.0	0.0
110.1	149	5.5	1.5	101	ZIMBABWE	SUSA	200	13.3	-1	-1	34	2.55	-1.00	5	15	0.4	-1.0

A.2: Top Ten Countries by SRF Applicants

Rank	Country	Region	1 Apps	2 Apps / MM Pop	3 Apps / M Acad Pop	4 Grantees	5 Grantees as % Apps	6 Grantees / MM Pop	7 Grantees / M Acad Pop	8 GDP / Person	9 Acad Pop / MM Pop	10 Failed State Index	11 Press Freedom Index	12 Freedom House Index	13 WB Instability Index
	All average		8.39	0.15	0.13	1.39	16.53	0.03	0.02	8,035	1,102	79	103	4.14	0.61
	Top 10 average		39.70	0.14	0.20	7.50	18.89	0.38	0.47	2,020	686	95	144	5.00	1.44
1	IRAQ	MENA	111	3.73	5.62	41	37.96	1.41	2.13	3,700	663	111	157	4.50	2.64
2	DEM REP OF CONGO	SUSA	47	0.75	52.57	5	10.64	0.08	5.59	300	14	106	133	3.50	2.27
3	CHINA	EAAS	46	0.03	0.03	5	11.11	0.00	0.00	5,400	1,005	81	163	6.50	0.28
4	ZIMBABWE	SUSA	34	2.55		5	14.71	0.37		200		110	149	5.50	1.47
5	WEST BANK & GAZA	MENA	30	7.98	5.42	5	16.67	1.33	0.90	1,100	1,470		158		1.84
6	NIGERIA	SUSA	28	0.19	0.76	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,100	253	96	131	4.50	1.84
7	BURMA	SOAS	26	0.54	2.47	1	3.85	0.02	0.10	1,900	220	97	164	5.00	1.07
8	CAMEROON	SUSA	25	1.35	7.88	5	20.00	0.27	1.58	2,200	171	89	111	6.00	0.49
9	ETHIOPIA	SUSA	25	0.32	2.99	8	32.00	0.10	0.96	700	105	95	150	7.00	1.47
10	INDIA	SOAS	25	0.02	0.05	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,600	473	71	120	2.50	0.99

Normalized based on All Average

Rank	Country	Region	1 Apps	2 Apps / MM Pop	3 Apps / M Acad Pop	4 Grantees	5 Grantees as % Apps	6 Grantees / MM Pop	7 Grantees / M Acad Pop	8 GDP / Person	9 Acad Pop / MM Pop	10 Failed State Index	11 Press Freedom Index	12 Freedom House Index	13 WB Instability Index
	All average		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Top 10 average		473	90	157	541	114	1,492	2,211	25	62	120	139	121	236
1	IRAQ	MENA	1,324	2,432	4,418	2,958	230	5,585	10,063	46	60	141	152	109	434
2	DEM REP OF CONGO	SUSA	560	490	41,356	361	64	315	26,398	4	1	133	129	85	372
3	CHINA	EAAS	549	22	27	361	67	15	18	67	91	103	158	157	45
4	ZIMBABWE	SUSA	405	1,663		361	89	1,479		2		139	145	133	242
5	WEST BANK & GAZA	MENA	358	5,206	4,268	361	101	5,249	4,268	14	133		153		303
6	NIGERIA	SUSA	334	125	595	0	0	0	0	26	23	121	127	109	302
7	BURMA	SOAS	310	355	1,944	72	23	83	449	24	20	123	159	121	176
8	CAMEROON	SUSA	298	880	6,198	361	121	1,065	7,438	27	16	113	108	145	81
9	ETHIOPIA	SUSA	298	206	2,354	577	194	399	4,519	9	10	120	146	169	241
10	INDIA	SOAS	298	14	37	0	0	0	0	32	43	89	117	60	162

Note:
(1) Greater than 150 (in GREEN) is HIGH while less than 50 (in RED) is LOW
(2) Grey Area indicates that data is not available

Glossary:
(01) SRF Applicants
(02) SRF Applicants per Million of Country Population
(03) SRF Applicants per Thousand of Academic Population
(04) SRF Grantees
(05) SRF Grantees as Percentage of Applicants
(06) SRF Grantees per Million of Country Population
(07) SRF Grantees per Million of Academic Population
(08) GDP/Person
(09) Academic population Per Million of Country Pop
(10) Failed State Index
(11) Press Freedom Index
(12) Freedom House Index
(13) World Bank Instability & Violence Index

Regions:
MENA Middle East North Africa
SUSA Sub-Saharan Africa
EAAS East Asia and Pacific
SOAS South Asia
LACA Latin America and Caribbean
EECA Eastern Europe and Central Asia
NAWE North America and Western Europe

A.3: Top 10 Countries by SRF Applicants per Million of Country Population (Apps / MM Pop)

Rank	Country	Region	1 Apps	2 Apps / MM Pop	3 Apps / M Acad Pop	4 Grantees	5 Grantees as % Apps	6 Grantees / MM Pop	7 Grantees / M Acad Pop	8 GDP / Person	9 Acad Pop / MM Pop	10 Failed State Index	11 Press Freedom Index	12 Freedom House Index	13 WB Instability Index
	All average		8.39	0.15	0.13	1.39	16.53	0.03	0.02	8,035	1,102	79	103	4.14	0.61
	Top 10 average		23	3.19	7.87	6.20	26.96	3.20	6.60	3,333	405	92	124	5.28	0.94
1	WEST BANK & GAZA	MENA	30	7.98	5.42	5	16.67	1.33	0.90	1100.0	1,470		158		1.84
2	IRAQ	MENA	111	3.73	5.62	41	37.96	1.41	2.13	3,700	663	111	157	4.50	2.64
3	LIBERIA	SUSA	13	3.47	16.84	1	7.69	0.27	1.30	500	206	93	85	7.00	1.63
4	DEM REP OF CONGO	SUSA	10	2.56		2	20.00	0.51		3,400		93	80	6.50	1.05
5	ZIMBABWE	SUSA	34	2.55		5	14.71	0.37		200		110	149	5.50	1.47
6	ERITREA	SUSA	12	2.47	27.97	2	16.67	0.41	4.66	800	88	86	169	6.50	0.76
7	WESTERN SAHARA	MENA	1	2.08		0	0.00	0.00					106	4.50	
8	BOTSWANA	SUSA	3	1.59	5.67	1	33.33	0.53	1.89	14,300	281	66	75	2.00	-0.93
9	RWANDA	SUSA	15	1.54	8.26	4	26.67	0.41	2.20	800	187	89	147	5.50	0.87
10	BHUTAN	SOAS	1	1.52	2.67	1	100.00	1.52	2.67	5,200	570	86	116	5.50	-0.89

Normalized based on All Average

Rank	Country	Region	1 Apps	2 Apps / MM Pop	3 Apps / M Acad Pop	4 Grantees	5 Grantees as % Apps	6 Grantees / MM Pop	7 Grantees / M Acad Pop	8 GDP / Person	9 Acad Pop / MM Pop	10 Failed State Index	11 Press Freedom Index	12 Freedom House Index	13 WB Instability Index
	All average		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Top 10 average		274	2,081	6,193	447	163	12,652	31,167	41	37	116	121	128	154
1	WEST BANK & GAZA	MENA	358	5,206	4,268	361	101	5,249	4,268	14	133		153		303
2	IRAQ	MENA	1,324	2,432	4,418	2,958	230	5,585	10,063	46	60	141	152	109	434
3	LIBERIA	SUSA	155	2,263	13,247	72	47	1,053	6,114	6	19	117	83	169	268
4	DEM REP OF CONGO	SUSA	119	1,672		144	121	2,024		42		117	78	157	173
5	ZIMBABWE	SUSA	405	1,663		361	89	1,479		2		139	145	133	242
6	ERITREA	SUSA	143	1,615	22,004	144	101	1,628	22,004	10	8	108	164	157	126
7	WESTERN SAHARA	MENA	12	1,360		0	0	0					103	109	
8	BOTSWANA	SUSA	36	1,041	4,461	72	202	2,098	8,922	178	26	84	73	48	-152
9	RWANDA	SUSA	179	1,007	6,494	289	161	1,624	10,391	10	17	113	143	133	142
10	BHUTAN	SOAS	12	992	2,098	72	605	6,002	12,586	65	52	109	113	133	-147

A.4: Top 10 Countries by SRF Applicants per Thousand of Academic Population (Apps / M Acad Pop)

Rank	Country	Region	1 Apps	2 Apps / MM Pop	3 Apps / M Acad Pop	4 Grantees	5 Grantees as % Apps	6 Grantees / MM Pop	7 Grantees / M Acad Pop	8 GDP / Person	9 Acad Pop / MM Pop	10 Failed State Index	11 Press Freedom Index	12 Freedom House Index	13 WB Instability Index
	All average		8.39	0.15	0.13	1.39	16.53	0.03	0.02	8,035	1,102	79	103	4.14	0.61
	Top 10 average		13.20	1.09	14.50	1.90	14.39	1.21	11.79	2,250	75	89	105	5.05	0.82
1	GUINEA-BISSAU	SUSA	2	1.18	62.50	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	600	19	89	107	4.50	0.47
2	DEM REP OF CONGO	SUSA	47	0.75	52.57	5	10.64	0.08	5.59	300	14	106	133	3.50	2.27
3	ERITREA	SUSA	12	2.47	27.97	2	16.67	0.41	4.66	800	88	86	169	6.50	0.76
4	LIBERIA	SUSA	13	3.47	16.84	1	7.69	0.27	1.30	500	206	93	85	7.00	1.63
5	TOGO	SUSA	5	0.76	12.89	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	900	59	87	49	5.50	0.59
6	BURUNDI	SUSA	8	0.94	11.13	1	12.50	0.12	1.39	300	85	95	127	5.50	1.84
7	RWANDA	SUSA	15	1.54	8.26	4	26.67	0.41	2.20	800	187	89	147	5.50	0.87
8	CAMEROON	SUSA	25	1.35	7.88	5	20.00	0.27	1.58	2,200	171	89	111	6.00	0.49
9	BOTSWANA	SUSA	3	1.59	5.67	1	33.33	0.53	1.89	14,300	281	66	75	2.00	-0.93
10	MAURITANIA	SUSA	2	0.64	5.67	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,800	113	87	50	4.50	0.17

Normalized based on All Average

Rank	Country	Region	1 Apps	2 Apps / MM Pop	3 Apps / M Acad Pop	4 Grantees	5 Grantees as % Apps	6 Grantees / MM Pop	7 Grantees / M Acad Pop	8 GDP / Person	9 Acad Pop / MM Pop	10 Failed State Index	11 Press Freedom Index	12 Freedom House Index	13 WB Instability Index
	All average		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Top 10 average		157	710	11,403	137	87	4,763	55,655	28	7	112	102	122	134
1	GUINEA-BISSAU	SUSA	24	770	49,166	0	0	0	0	7	2	112	104	109	77
2	DEM REP OF CONGO	SUSA	560	490	41,356	361	64	315	26,398	4	1	133	129	85	372
3	ERITREA	SUSA	143	1,615	22,004	144	101	1,628	22,004	10	8	108	164	157	126
4	LIBERIA	SUSA	155	2,263	13,247	72	47	1,053	6,114	6	19	117	83	169	268
5	TOGO	SUSA	60	496	10,137	0	0	0	0	11	5	109	48	133	96
6	BURUNDI	SUSA	95	614	8,753	72	76	464	6,565	4	8	120	123	133	302
7	RWANDA	SUSA	179	1,007	6,494	289	161	1,624	10,391	10	17	113	143	133	
8	CAMEROON	SUSA	298	880	6,198	361	121	1,065	7,438	27	16	113	108	145	81
9	BOTSWANA	SUSA	36	1,041	4,461	72	202	2,098	8,922	178	26	84	73	48	-152
10	MAURITANIA	SUSA	24	418	4,457	0	0	0	0	22	10	109	49	109	28

A.5: Top Ten Countries by SRF Grantees

Rank	Country	Region	1 Apps	2 Apps / MM Pop	3 Apps / M Acad Pop	4 Grantees	5 Grantees as % Apps	6 Grantees / MM Pop	7 Grantees / M Acad Pop	8 GDP / Person	9 Acad Pop / MM Pop	10 Failed State Index	11 Press Freedom Index	12 Freedom House Index	13 WB Instability Index
	All average		8.39	0.15	0.13	1.39	16.53	0.03	0.02	8,035	1,102	79	103	4.14	0.61
	Top 10 average		37.30	0.22	0.22	9.20	24.66	0.38	0.36	4,330	984	85	146	4.75	1.34
1	IRAQ	MENA	111	3.73	5.62	41	37.96	1.41	2.13	3,700	663	111	157	4.50	2.64
2	IRAN	MENA	23	0.31	0.18	10	45.45	0.14	0.08	11,700	1,732	83	166	6.00	1.13
3	ETHIOPIA	SUSA	25	0.32	2.99	8	32.00	0.10	0.96	700	105	95	150	7.00	1.47
4	CAMEROON	SUSA	25	1.35	7.88	5	20.00	0.27	1.58	2,200	171	89	111	6.00	0.49
5	CHINA	EAAS	46	0.03	0.03	5	11.11	0.00	0.00	5,400	1,005	81	163	6.50	0.28
6	DEM REP OF CONGO	SUSA	47	0.75	52.57	5	10.64	0.08	5.59	300	14	106	133	3.50	2.27
7	WEST BANK & GAZA	MENA	30	7.98	5.42	5	16.67	1.33	0.90	1,100	1,470	-1	158	-1.00	1.84
8	ZIMBABWE	SUSA	34	2.55		5	14.71	0.37		200		110	149	5.50	1.47
9	BELARUS	EECA	8	0.83	0.19	4	50.00	0.41	0.09	10,600	4,351	85	151	6.50	-0.06
10	COLOMBIA	LACA	24	0.47	0.24	4	19.05	0.09	0.05	7,400	1,963	90	126	3.00	1.90

Normalized based on All Average

Rank	Country	Region	1 Apps	2 Apps / MM Pop	3 Apps / M Acad Pop	4 Grantees	5 Grantees as % Apps	6 Grantees / MM Pop	7 Grantees / M Acad Pop	8 GDP / Person	9 Acad Pop / MM Pop	10 Failed State Index	11 Press Freedom Index	12 Freedom House Index	13 WB Instability Index
	All average		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Top 10 average		445	143	176	664	149	1,501	1,717	54	89	107	142	115	220
1	IRAQ	MENA	1,324	2,432	4,418	2,958	230	5,585	10,063	46	60	141	152	109	434
2	IRAN	MENA	274	204	142	721	275	560	387	146	157	105	161	145	185
3	ETHIOPIA	SUSA	298	206	2,354	577	194	399	4,519	9	10	120	146	169	241
4	CAMEROON	SUSA	298	880	6,198	361	121	1,065	7,438	27	16	113	108	145	81
5	CHINA	EAAS	549	22	27	361	67	15	18	67	91	103	158	157	45
6	DEM REP OF CONGO	SUSA	560	490	41,356	361	64	315	26,398	4	1	133	129	85	372
7	WEST BANK & GAZA	MENA	358	5,206	4,268	361	101	5,249	4,268	14	133	-1	153	-24	303
8	ZIMBABWE	SUSA	405	1,663		361	89	1,479		2		139	145	133	242
9	BELARUS	EECA	95	539	149	289	303	1,630	448	132	395	108	147	157	-10
10	COLOMBIA	LACA	286	308	189	289	115	355	216	92	178	113	122	73	312

Rank	Country	Region	1 Apps	2 Apps / MM Pop	3 Apps / M Acad Pop	4 Grantees	5 Grantees as % Apps	6 Grantees / MM Pop	7 Grantees / M Acad Pop	8 GDP / Person	9 Acad Pop / MM Pop	10 Failed State Index	11 Press Freedom Index	12 Freedom House Index	13 WB Instability Index
	All average		8.39	0.15	0.13	1.39	16.53	0.03	0.02	8,035	1,102	79	103	4.14	0.61
	Top 10 average		16.10	0.70	0.43	6.60	40.99	0.44	0.25	8,670	1,615	85	128	4.95	0.69
1	BHUTAN	SOAS	1	1.52	2.67	1	100.00	1.52	2.67	5,200	570	86	116	5.50	-0.89
2	CHAD	SUSA	1	0.09	0.91	1	100.00	0.09	0.91	1,500	102	109	113	4.00	1.53
3	MOROCCO	MENA	1	0.03	0.05	1	100.00	0.03	0.05	3,700	619	76	106	4.50	0.40
4	SPAIN	NAWE	1	0.02	0.01	1	100.00	0.02	0.01	33,600	3,175	39	33	1.00	-0.31
5	SWAZILAND	SUSA	1	0.88	2.16	1	100.00	0.88	2.16	4,700	405	81	138	6.00	-0.03
6	AZERBAIJAN	EECA	4	0.47	0.25	2	50.00	0.24	0.13	8,000	1,872	81	139	5.50	1.16
7	BELARUS	EECA	8	0.83	0.19	4	50.00	0.41	0.09	10,600	4,351	85	151	6.50	-0.06
8	IRAN	MENA	23	0.31	0.18	10	45.45	0.14	0.08	11,700	1,732	83	166	6.00	1.13
9	SRI LANKA	SOAS	10	0.52		4	40.00	0.21		4,000		93	156	6.00	1.33
10	IRAQ	MENA	111	3.73	5.62	41	37.96	1.41	2.13	3,700	663	111	157	4.50	2.64

Normalized based on All Average

Rank	Country	Region	1 Apps	2 Apps / MM Pop	3 Apps / M Acad Pop	4 Grantees	5 Grantees as % Apps	6 Grantees / MM Pop	7 Grantees / M Acad Pop	8 GDP / Person	9 Acad Pop / MM Pop	10 Failed State Index	11 Press Freedom Index	12 Freedom House Index	13 WB Instability Index
	All average		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Top 10 average		192	455	340	476	248	1,741	1,201	108	147	107	124	120	113
1	BHUTAN	SOAS	12	992	2,098	72	605	6,002	12,586	65	52	109	113	133	-147
2	CHAD	SUSA	12	61	715	72	605	366	4,291	19	9	137	110	97	252
3	MOROCCO	MENA	12	21	41	72	605	126	244	46	56	96	103	109	66
4	SPAIN	NAWE	12	14	5	72	605	86	32	418	288	50	32	24	-50
5	SWAZILAND	SUSA	12	572	1,703	72	605	3,461	10,216	58	37	103	134	145	-5
6	AZERBAIJAN	EECA	48	308	199	144	303	933	596	100	170	103	135	133	191
7	BELARUS	EECA	95	539	149	289	303	1,630	448	132	395	108	147	157	-10
8	IRAN	MENA	274	204	142	721	275	560	387	146	157	105	161	145	185
9	SRI LANKA	SOAS	119	338		289	242	819		50		118	152	145	218
10	IRAQ	MENA	1,324	2,432	4,418	2,958	230	5,585	10,063	46	60	141	152	109	434

A.7: Top 10 Countries by SRF Grantees per Million of Country Population (Grantees / MM Pop)

Rank	Country	Region	1 Apps	2 Apps / MM Pop	3 Apps / M Acad Pop	4 Grantees	5 Grantees as % Apps	6 Grantees / MM Pop	7 Grantees / M Acad Pop	8 GDP / Person	9 Acad Pop / MM Pop	10 Failed State Index	11 Press Freedom Index	12 Freedom House Index	13 WB Instability Index
	All average		8.39	0.15	0.13	1.39	16.53	0.03	0.02	8,035	1,102	79	103	4.14	0.61
	Top 10 average		19.40	2.88	2.62	6.20	31.96	2.61	1.95	5,300	1,097	86	123	5.11	0.61
1	BHUTAN	SOAS	1	1.52	2.67	1	100.00	1.52	2.67	5,200	570	86	116	5.50	-0.89
2	IRAQ	MENA	111	3.73	5.62	41	37.96	1.41	2.13	3,700	663	111	157	4.50	2.64
3	WEST BANK & GAZA	MENA	30	7.98	5.42	5	16.67	1.33	0.90	1,100	1,470		158		1.84
4	SWAZILAND	SUSA	1	0.88	2.16	1	100.00	0.88	2.16	4,700	405	81	138	6.00	-0.03
5	BOTSWANA	SUSA	3	1.59	5.67	1	33.33	0.53	1.89	14,300	281	66	75	2.00	-0.93
6	DEM REP OF CONGO	SUSA	10	2.56		2	20.00	0.51		3,400		93	80	6.50	1.05
7	MACEDONIA	EECA	3	1.47	1.03	1	33.33	0.49	0.34	8,400	1,434	74	36	3.00	0.84
8	BELARUS	EECA	8	0.83	0.19	4	50.00	0.41	0.09	10,600	4,351	85	151	6.50	-0.06
9	ERITREA	SUSA	12	2.47	27.97	2	16.67	0.41	4.66	800	88	86	169	6.50	0.76
10	RWANDA	SUSA	15	1.54	8.26	4	26.67	0.41	2.20	800	187	89	147	5.50	0.87

Normalized based on All Average

Rank	Country	Region	1 Apps	2 Apps / MM Pop	3 Apps / M Acad Pop	4 Grantees	5 Grantees as % Apps	6 Grantees / MM Pop	7 Grantees / M Acad Pop	8 GDP / Person	9 Acad Pop / MM Pop	10 Failed State Index	11 Press Freedom Index	12 Freedom House Index	13 WB Instability Index
	All average		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Top 10 average		231	1,878	2,063	447	193	10,303	9,190	66	100	108	119	124	100
1	BHUTAN	SOAS	12	992	2,098	72	605	6,002	12,586	65	52	109	113	133	-147
2	IRAQ	MENA	1,324	2,432	4,418	2,958	230	5,585	10,063	46	60	141	152	109	434
3	WEST BANK & GAZA	MENA	358	5,206	4,268	361	101	5,249	4,268	14	133		153		303
4	SWAZILAND	SUSA	12	572	1,703	72	605	3,461	10,216	58	37	103	134	145	-5
5	BOTSWANA	SUSA	36	1,041	4,461	72	202	2,098	8,922	178	26	84	73	48	-152
6	DEM REP OF CONGO	SUSA	119	1,672		144	121	2,024		42		117	78	157	173
7	MACEDONIA	EECA	36	961	808	72	202	1,938	1,615	105	130	94	35	73	139
8	BELARUS	EECA	95	539	149	289	303	1,630	448	132	395	108	147	157	-10
9	ERITREA	SUSA	143	1,615	22,004	144	101	1,628	22,004	10	8	108	164	157	126
10	RWANDA	SUSA	179	1,007	6,494	289	161	1,624	10,391	10	17	113	143	133	142

A.8: Top 10 Countries by SRF Grantees per Thousand of Academic Population (Apps / M Acad Pop)

Rank	Country	Region	1 Apps	2 Apps / MM Pop	3 Apps / M Acad Pop	4 Grantees	5 Grantees as % Apps	6 Grantees / MM Pop	7 Grantees / M Acad Pop	8 GDP / Person	9 Acad Pop / MM Pop	10 Failed State Index	11 Press Freedom Index	12 Freedom House Index	13 WB Instability Index
	All average		8.39	0.15	0.13	1.39	16.53	0.03	0.02	8,035	1,102	79	103	4.14	0.61
	Top 10 average		23.60	1.67	8.16	6.20	26.27	2.17	6.36	3,280	204	90	126	5.20	0.87
1	DEM REP OF CONGO	SUSA	47	0.75	52.57	5	10.64	0.08	5.59	300	14	106	133	3.50	2.27
2	ERITREA	SUSA	12	2.47	27.97	2	16.67	0.41	4.66	800	88	86	169	6.50	0.76
3	BHUTAN	SOAS	1	1.52	2.67	1	100.00	1.52	2.67	5,200	570	86	116	5.50	-0.89
4	RWANDA	SUSA	15	1.54	8.26	4	26.67	0.41	2.20	800	187	89	147	5.50	0.87
5	SWAZILAND	SUSA	1	0.88	2.16	1	100.00	0.88	2.16	4,700	405	81	138	6.00	-0.03
6	IRAQ	MENA	111	3.73	5.62	41	37.96	1.41	2.13	3,700	663	111	157	4.50	2.64
7	BOTSWANA	SUSA	3	1.59	5.67	1	33.33	0.53	1.89	14,300	281	66	75	2.00	-0.93
8	CAMEROON	SUSA	25	1.35	7.88	5	20.00	0.27	1.58	2,200	171	89	111	6.00	0.49
9	BURUNDI	SUSA	8	0.94	11.13	1	12.50	0.12	1.39	300	85	95	127	5.50	1.84
10	LIBERIA	SUSA	13	3.47	16.84	1	7.69	0.27	1.30	500	206	93	85	7.00	1.63

Normalized based on All Average

Rank	Country	Region	1 Apps	2 Apps / MM Pop	3 Apps / M Acad Pop	4 Grantees	5 Grantees as % Apps	6 Grantees / MM Pop	7 Grantees / M Acad Pop	8 GDP / Person	9 Acad Pop / MM Pop	10 Failed State Index	11 Press Freedom Index	12 Freedom House Index	13 WB Instability Index
	All average		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Top 10 average		281	1,089	6,416	447	159	8,573	30,017	41	19	114	122	126	142
1	DEM REP OF CONGO	SUSA	560	490	41,356	361	64	315	26,398	4	1	133	129	85	372
2	ERITREA	SUSA	143	1,615	22,004	144	101	1,628	22,004	10	8	108	164	157	126
3	BHUTAN	SOAS	12	992	2,098	72	605	6,002	12,586	65	52	109	113	133	-147
4	RWANDA	SUSA	179	1,007	6,494	289	161	1,624	10,391	10	17	113	143	133	142
5	SWAZILAND	SUSA	12	572	1,703	72	605	3,461	10,216	58	37	103	134	145	-5
6	IRAQ	MENA	1,324	2,432	4,418	2,958	230	5,585	10,063	46	60	141	152	109	434
7	BOTSWANA	SUSA	36	1,041	4,461	72	202	2,098	8,922	178	26	84	73	48	-152
8	CAMEROON	SUSA	298	880	6,198	361	121	1,065	7,438	27	16	113	108	145	81
9	BURUNDI	SUSA	95	614	8,753	72	76	464	6,565	4	8	120	123	133	302
10	LIBERIA	SUSA	155	2,263	13,247	72	47	1,053	6,114	6	19	117	83	169	268

A.9: Top 10 Countries by Average GDP per Person (PPP) in US$

Rank	Country	Region	1 Apps	2 Apps / MM Pop	3 Apps / M Acad Pop	4 Grantees	5 Grantees as % Apps	6 Grantees / MM Pop	7 Grantees / M Acad Pop	8 GDP / Person	9 Acad Pop / MM Pop	10 Failed State Index	11 Press Freedom Index	12 Freedom House Index	13 WB Instability Index
	All average		8.39	0.15	0.13	1.39	16.53	0.03	0.02	8,035	1,102	79	103	4.14	0.61
	Top 10 average		1.70	0.06	0.02	0.10	5.88	0.02	0.01	35,850	2,936	43	57	2.30	0.11
1	SINGAPORE	EAAS	3	0.65		0	0.00	0.00		49,900		33	141	4.50	0.17
2	IRELAND	NAWE	1	0.23	0.08	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	46,600	2,735	20	8	1.00	0.17
3	SWITZERLAND	NAWE	1	0.13	0.03	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	40,100	4,256	20	11	1.00	0.40
4	CANADA	NAWE	2	0.06	0.02	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	38,600	3,962	25	18	1.00	0.06
5	GERMANY	NAWE	1	0.01	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	34,100	3,501	38	20	1.00	-0.85
6	BAHRAIN	MENA	1	1.32		0	0.00	0.00		33,900		57	118	5.00	0.09
7	SPAIN	NAWE	1	0.02	0.01	1	100.00	0.02	0.01	33,600	3,175	39	33	1.00	-0.31
8	THAILAND	EAAS	2	0.03	0.03	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	30,100	1,117	76	135	5.50	0.47
9	ISRAEL	MENA	4	0.55		0	0.00	0.00		26,600		80	44	1.50	1.27
10	SOUTH KOREA	EAAS	1	0.02	0.01	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	25,000	3,993	40	39	1.50	-0.41

Normalized based on All Average

Rank	Country	Region	1 Apps	2 Apps / MM Pop	3 Apps / M Acad Pop	4 Grantees	5 Grantees as % Apps	6 Grantees / MM Pop	7 Grantees / M Acad Pop	8 GDP / Person	9 Acad Pop / MM Pop	10 Failed State Index	11 Press Freedom Index	12 Freedom House Index	13 WB Instability Index
	All average		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Top 10 average		20	37	15	7	36	86	32	446	266	54	55	56	18
1	SINGAPORE	EAAS	36	427		0	0	0	0	621		42	137	109	28
2	IRELAND	NAWE	12	148	65	0	0	0	0	580	248	25	8	24	27
3	SWITZERLAND	NAWE	12	85	24	0	0	0	0	499	386	26	11	24	66
4	CANADA	NAWE	24	39	12	0	0	0	0	480	360	32	17	24	9
5	GERMANY	NAWE	12	8	3	0	0	0	0	424	318	48	19	24	-139
6	BAHRAIN	MENA	12	859		0	0	0	0	422		72	115	121	16
7	SPAIN	NAWE	12	14	5	72	605	86	32	418	288	50	32	24	-50
8	THAILAND	EAAS	24	21	22	0	0	0	0	375	101	96	131	133	78
9	ISRAEL	MENA	48	357		0	0	0	0	331		101	43	36	209
10	SOUTH KOREA	EAAS	12	14	4	0	0	0	0	311	362	50	38	36	-68

A.10: Bottom 10 Countries by Average GDP per Person (PPP) in US$

Rank	Country	Region	1 Apps	2 Apps / MM Pop	3 Apps / M Acad Pop	4 Grantees	5 Grantees as % Apps	6 Grantees / MM Pop	7 Grantees / M Acad Pop	8 GDP / Person	9 Acad Pop / MM Pop	10 Failed State Index	11 Press Freedom Index	12 Freedom House Index	13 WB Instability Index
	All average		8.39	0.15	0.13	1.39	16.53	0.03	0.02	8,035	1,102	79	103	4.14	0.61
	Top 10 average		15.30	0.74	10.28	2.40	15.69	0.63	7.05	530	72	97	127	5.05	1.36
1	ZIMBABWE	SUSA	34	2.55		5	14.71	0.37		200	14	110	149	5.50	1.47
2	DEM REP OF CONGO	SUSA	47	0.75	52.57	5	10.64	0.08	5.59	300	85	106	133	3.50	2.27
3	BURUNDI	SUSA	8	0.94	11.13	1	12.50	0.12	1.39	300	206	95	127	5.50	1.84
4	LIBERIA	SUSA	13	3.47	16.84	1	7.69	0.27	1.30	500		93	85	7.00	1.63
5	SOMALIA	SUSA	2	0.23		0	0.00	0.00		600	204	111	159	3.50	2.60
6	SIERRA LEONE	SUSA	6	1.02	5.01	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	600	19	93	121	5.50	0.60
7	GUINEA-BISSAU	SUSA	2	1.18	62.50	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	600	77	89	107	4.50	0.47
8	NIGER	SUSA	1	0.07	0.91	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	700	105	91	87	3.00	0.38
9	ETHIOPIA	SUSA	25	0.32	2.99	8	32.00	0.10	0.96	700	187	95	150	7.00	1.47
10	RWANDA	SUSA	15	1.54	8.26	4	26.67	0.41	2.20	800		89	147	5.50	0.87

Normalized based on All Average

Rank	Country	Region	1 Apps	2 Apps / MM Pop	3 Apps / M Acad Pop	4 Grantees	5 Grantees as % Apps	6 Grantees / MM Pop	7 Grantees / M Acad Pop	8 GDP / Person	9 Acad Pop / MM Pop	10 Failed State Index	11 Press Freedom Index	12 Freedom House Index	13 WB Instability Index
	All average		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Top 10 average		182	481	8,087	173	95	2,499	33,292	7	7	123	123	122	223
1	ZIMBABWE	SUSA	405	1,663		361	89	1,479		2		139	145	133	242
2	DEM REP OF CONGO	SUSA	560	490	41,356	361	64	315	26,398	4	1	133	129	85	372
3	BURUNDI	SUSA	95	614	8,753	72	76	464	6,565	4	8	120	123	133	302
4	LIBERIA	SUSA	155	2,263	13,247	72	47	1,053	6,114	6	19	117	83	169	268
5	SOMALIA	SUSA	24	150		0	0	0		7		140	154	85	428
6	SIERRA LEONE	SUSA	72	668	3,940	0	0	0	0	7	19	118	118	133	98
7	GUINEA-BISSAU	SUSA	24	770	49,166	0	0	0	0	7	2	112	104	109	77
8	NIGER	SUSA	12	46	718	0	0	0	0	9	7	115	84	73	62
9	ETHIOPIA	SUSA	298	206	2,354	577	194	399	4,519	9	10	120	146	169	241
10	RWANDA	SUSA	179	1,007	6,494	289	161	1,624	10,391	10	17	113	143	133	142

A.1.1: Top 10 Countries by Academic Population per Million of Country Population (Acad Pop / MM Pop)

Rank	Country	Region	1 Apps	2 Apps / MM Pop	3 Apps / M Acad Pop	4 Grantees	5 Grantees as % Apps	6 Grantees / MM Pop	7 Grantees / M Acad Pop	8 GDP / Person	9 Acad Pop / MM Pop	10 Failed State Index	11 Press Freedom Index	12 Freedom House Index	13 WB Instability Index
	All average		8.39	0.15	0.13	1.39	16.53	0.03	0.02	8,035	1,102	79	103	4.14	0.61
	Top 10 average		3.60	0.10	0.02	0.70	19.44	0.15	0.03	17,600	4,498	64	91	3.95	0.38
1	CUBA	LACA	1	0.09	0.01	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	11,000	10,261	79	165	7.00	-0.03
2	LEBANON	MENA	3	0.73	0.14	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	10,300	5,229	92	98	6.00	1.24
3	RUSSIA	EECA	12	0.08	0.02	2	18.18	0.01	0.00	14,800	4,622	81	144	5.50	0.83
4	BELARUS	EECA	8	0.83	0.19	4	50.00	0.41	0.09	10,600	4,351	85	151	6.50	-0.06
5	ARMENIA	EECA	2	0.67	0.16	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,800	4,257	70	77	4.50	0.36
6	SWITZERLAND	NAWE	1	0.13	0.03	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	40,100	4,256	20	11	1.00	0.40
7	UKRAINE	EECA	3	0.07	0.02	1	33.33	0.02	0.01	7,000	4,172	71	92	2.50	0.20
8	SOUTH KOREA	EAAS	1	0.02	0.01	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	25,000	3,993	40	39	1.50	-0.41
9	CANADA	NAWE	2	0.06	0.02	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	38,600	3,962	25	18	1.00	0.06
10	VENEZUELA	LACA	3	0.07	0.02	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	12,800	3,885	80	114	4.00	1.24

Normalized based on All Average

Rank	Country	Region	1 Apps	2 Apps / MM Pop	3 Apps / M Acad Pop	4 Grantees	5 Grantees as % Apps	6 Grantees / MM Pop	7 Grantees / M Acad Pop	8 GDP / Person	9 Acad Pop / MM Pop	10 Failed State Index	11 Press Freedom Index	12 Freedom House Index	13 WB Instability Index
	All average		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Top 10 average		43	65	17	51	118	601	162	219	408	81	88	96	63
1	CUBA	LACA	12	58	7	0	0	0	0	137	931	99	160	169	-5
2	LEBANON	MENA	36	478	110	0	0	0	0	128	474	117	95	145	204
3	RUSSIA	EECA	143	51	13	144	110	56	14	184	419	103	140	133	137
4	BELARUS	EECA	95	539	149	289	303	1,630	448	132	395	108	147	157	-10
5	ARMENIA	EECA	24	435	123	0	0	0	0	72	386	89	75	109	59
6	SWITZERLAND	NAWE	12	85	24	0	0	0	0	499	386	26	11	24	66
7	UKRAINE	EECA	36	43	12	72	202	86	25	87	379	90	89	60	32
8	SOUTH KOREA	EAAS	12	14	4	0	0	0	0	311	362	50	38	36	-68
9	CANADA	NAWE	24	39	12	0	0	0	0	480	360	32	17	24	9
10	VENEZUELA	LACA	36	47	14	0	0	0	0	159	352	101	111	97	203

A.12: Bottom 10 Countries by Academic Population per Million of Country Population (Acad Pop / MM Pop)

			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rank	Country	Region	Apps	Apps / MM Pop	Apps / M Acad Pop	Grantees	Grantees as % Apps	Grantees / MM Pop	Grantees / M Acad Pop	GDP / Person	Acad Pop / MM Pop	Failed State Index	Press Freedom Index	Freedom House Index	WB Instability Index
	All average		8.39	0.15	0.13	1.39	16.53	0.03	0.02	8,035	1,102	79	103	4.14	0.61
	Top 10 average		8.10	0.39	7.61	0.70	8.64	0.63	17.17	2,160	51	92	95	4.90	0.90
1	DEM REP OF CONGO	SUSA	47	0.75	52.57	5	10.64	0.08	5.59	300	14	106	133	3.50	2.27
2	GUINEA-BISSAU	SUSA	2	1.18	62.50	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	600	19	89	107	4.50	0.47
3	MALAWI	SUSA	2	0.14	4.78	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	800	30	92	92	7.00	0.08
4	TOGO	SUSA	5	0.76	12.89	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	900	59	87	49	5.50	0.59
5	AFGHANISTAN	SOAS	8	0.29	4.49	1	12.50	0.04	0.56	1,000	66	102	142	7.00	2.13
6	BURKINA FASO	SUSA	2	0.14	1.94	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,200	70	90	68	4.00	0.09
7	TANZANIA	SUSA	3	0.07	1.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	8,000	74	79	55	3.50	0.27
8	ANGOLA	SUSA	3	0.18	2.33	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	7,800	75	85	91	5.50	0.85
9	NIGER	SUSA	1	0.07	0.91	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	700	77	91	87	3.00	0.38
10	BURUNDI	SUSA	8	0.94	11.13	1	12.50	0.12	1.39	300	85	95	127	5.50	1.84

Normalized based on All Average

			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rank	Country	Region	Apps	Apps / MM Pop	Apps / M Acad Pop	Grantees	Grantees as % Apps	Grantees / MM Pop	Grantees / M Acad Pop	GDP / Person	Acad Pop / MM Pop	Failed State Index	Press Freedom Index	Freedom House Index	WB Instability Index
	All average		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Top 10 average		97	255	5,986	51	52	2,486	81,057	27	5	116	92	119	147
1	DEM REP OF CONGO	SUSA	560	490	41,356	361	64	315	26,398	4	1	133	129	85	372
2	GUINEA-BISSAU	SUSA	24	770	49,166	0	0	0	0	7	2	112	104	109	77
3	MALAWI	SUSA	24	94	3,764	0	0	0	0	10	3	116	89	169	12
4	TOGO	SUSA	60	496	10,137	0	0	0	0	11	5	109	48	133	96
5	AFGHANISTAN	SOAS	95	192	3,534	72	76	145	2,650	12	6	129	138	169	350
6	BURKINA FASO	SUSA	24	88	1,529	0	0	0	0	15	6	113	66	97	15
7	TANZANIA	SUSA	36	48	786	0	0	0	0	100	7	100	53	85	45
8	ANGOLA	SUSA	36	115	1,837	0	0	0	0	97	7	107	88	133	140
9	NIGER	SUSA	12	46	718	0	0	0	0	9	7	115	84	73	62
10	BURUNDI	SUSA	95	614	8,753	72	76	464	6,565	4	8	120	123	133	302

A.13: Top 10 Countries by Failed States Index

Rank	Country	Region	1 Apps	2 Apps / MM Pop	3 Apps / M Acad Pop	4 Grantees	5 Grantees as % Apps	6 Grantees / MM Pop	7 Grantees / M Acad Pop	8 GDP / Person	9 Acad Pop / MM Pop	10 Failed State Index	11 Press Freedom Index	12 Freedom House Index	13 WB Instability Index
	All average		8.39	0.15	0.13	1.39	16.53	0.03	0.02	8,035	1,102	79	103	4.14	0.61
	Top 10 average		28.50	0.67	3.42	6.10	21.40	1.01	4.35	1,520	198	107	140	4.60	1.98
1	SUDAN	SUSA	24	0.62	5.35	1	4.17	0.03	0.22	1,900	116	114	140	3.50	2.09
2	IRAQ	MENA	111	3.73	5.62	41	37.96	1.41	2.13	3,700	663	111	157	4.50	2.64
3	SOMALIA	SUSA	2	0.23		0	0.00	0.00		600		111	159	3.50	2.60
4	ZIMBABWE	SUSA	34	2.55		5	14.71	0.37		200		110	149	5.50	1.47
5	CHAD	SUSA	1	0.09	0.91	1	100.00	0.09	0.91	1,500	102	109	113	4.00	1.53
6	IVORY COAST	SUSA	13	0.67		4	30.77	0.21		1,700		107	94	5.00	2.09
7	DEM REP OF CONGO	SUSA	47	0.75	52.57	5	10.64	0.08	5.59	300	14	106	133	3.50	2.27
8	AFGHANISTAN	SOAS	8	0.29	4.49	1	12.50	0.04	0.56	1,000	66	102	142	7.00	2.13
9	PAKISTAN	SOAS	19	0.12	0.42	2	10.53	0.01	0.04	2,400	273	100	152	4.50	1.86
10	BURMA	SOAS	26	0.54	2.47	1	3.85	0.02	0.10	1,900	220	97	164	5.00	1.07

Normalized based on All Average

Rank	Country	Region	1 Apps	2 Apps / MM Pop	3 Apps / M Acad Pop	4 Grantees	5 Grantees as % Apps	6 Grantees / MM Pop	7 Grantees / M Acad Pop	8 GDP / Person	9 Acad Pop / MM Pop	10 Failed State Index	11 Press Freedom Index	12 Freedom House Index	13 WB Instability Index
	All average		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Top 10 average		340	441	2,687	440	129	3,984	20,513	19	18	135	136	111	325
1	SUDAN	SUSA	286	406	4,209	72	25	102	1,052	24	11	144	136	85	344
2	IRAQ	MENA	1,324	2,432	4,418	2,958	230	5,585	10,063	46	60	141	152	109	434
3	SOMALIA	SUSA	24	150		0	0	0		7		140	154	85	428
4	ZIMBABWE	SUSA	405	1,663		361	89	1,479		2		139	145	133	242
5	CHAD	SUSA	12	61	715	72	605	366	4,291	19	9	137	110	97	252
6	IVORY COAST	SUSA	155	441		289	186	820		21		136	91	121	344
7	DEM REP OF CONGO	SUSA	560	490	41,356	361	64	315	26,398	4	1	133	129	85	372
8	AFGHANISTAN	SOAS	95	192	3,534	72	76	145	2,650	12	6	129	138	169	350
9	PAKISTAN	SOAS	227	75	333	144	64	48	210	30	25	126	148	109	305
10	BURMA	SOAS	310	355	1,944	72	23	83	449	24	20	123	159	121	176

A.14: Top 10 Countries by Reporters Without Borders Index

Rank	Country	Region	1 Apps	2 Apps / MM Pop	3 Apps / M Acad Pop	4 Grantees	5 Grantees as % Apps	6 Grantees / MM Pop	7 Grantees / M Acad Pop	8 GDP / Person	9 Acad Pop / MM Pop	10 Failed State Index	11 Press Freedom Index	12 Freedom House Index	13 WB Instability Index
	All average		8.39	0.15	0.13	1.39	16.53	0.03	0.02	8,035	1,102	79	103	4.14	0.61
	Top 10 average		13.40	0.08	0.08	2.10	15.67	0.11	0.10	4,370	1,038	88	164	5.90	0.78
1	ERITREA	SUSA	12	2.47	27.97	2	16.67	0.41	4.66	800	88	86	169	6.50	0.76
2	TURKMENISTAN	EECA	4	0.81		0	0.00	0.00		5,300	88	88	167	7.00	0.38
3	IRAN	MENA	23	0.31	0.18	10	45.45	0.14	0.08	11,700	1,732	83	166	6.00	1.13
4	CUBA	LACA	1	0.09	0.01	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	11,000	10,261	79	165	7.00	-0.03
5	BURMA	SOAS	26	0.54	2.47	1	3.85	0.02	0.10	1,900	220	97	164	5.00	1.07
6	CHINA	EAAS	46	0.03	0.03	5	11.11	0.00	0.00	5,400	1,005	81	163	6.50	0.28
7	VIETNAM	EAAS	2	0.02	0.04	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,600	545	78	162	6.00	-0.29
8	LAOS	EAAS	1	0.17	0.39	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,000	432	87	161	6.50	0.36
9	UZBEKISTAN	EECA	17	0.62	0.73	3	17.65	0.11	0.13	2,400	853	94	160	5.00	1.58
10	SOMALIA	SUSA	2	0.23		0	0.00	0.00		600		111	159	3.50	2.60

Normalized based on All Average

Rank	Country	Region	1 Apps	2 Apps / MM Pop	3 Apps / M Acad Pop	4 Grantees	5 Grantees as % Apps	6 Grantees / MM Pop	7 Grantees / M Acad Pop	8 GDP / Person	9 Acad Pop / MM Pop	10 Failed State Index	11 Press Freedom Index	12 Freedom House Index	13 WB Instability Index
	All average		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Top 10 average		160	54	62	152	95	444	476	54	94	111	159	143	129
1	ERITREA	SUSA	143	1,615	22,004	144	101	1,628	22,004	10	8	108	164	157	126
2	TURKMENISTAN	EECA	48	526		0	0	0		66		111	162	169	63
3	IRAN	MENA	274	204	142	721	275	560	387	146	157	105	161	145	185
4	CUBA	LACA	12	58	7	0	0	0	0	137	931	99	160	169	-5
5	BURMA	SOAS	310	355	1,944	72	23	83	449	24	20	123	159	121	176
6	CHINA	EAAS	549	22	27	361	67	15	18	67	91	103	158	157	45
7	VIETNAM	EAAS	24	15	33	0	0	0	0	32	49	98	157	145	-48
8	LAOS	EAAS	12	111	311	0	0	0	0	25	39	110	156	157	60
9	UZBEKISTAN	EECA	203	405	573	216	107	433	606	30	77	118	155	121	259
10	SOMALIA	SUSA	24	150		0	0	0		7		140	154	85	428

A.15: Top 10 Countries by Freedom House Index

Rank	Country	Region	1 Apps	2 Apps / MM Pop	3 Apps / M Acad Pop	4 Grantees	5 Grantees as % Apps	6 Grantees / MM Pop	7 Grantees / M Acad Pop	8 GDP / Person	9 Acad Pop / MM Pop	10 Failed State Index	11 Press Freedom Index	12 Freedom House Index	13 WB Instability Index
	All average		8.39	0.15	0.13	1.39	16.53	0.03	0.02	8,035	1,102	79	103	4.14	0.61
	Top 10 average		12	0.08	0.08	2.10	17.50	0.12	0.12	3,810	1,012	89	145	6.80	0.70
1	AFGHANISTAN	SOAS	8	0.29	4.49	1	12.50	0.04	0.56	1,000	66	102	142	7.00	2.13
2	CUBA	LACA	1	0.09	0.01	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	11,000	10,261	79	165	7.00	-0.03
3	ETHIOPIA	SUSA	25	0.32	2.99	8	32.00	0.10	0.96	700	105	95	150	7.00	1.47
4	LIBERIA	SUSA	13	3.47	16.84	1	7.69	0.27	1.30	500	206	93	85	7.00	1.63
5	MALAWI	SUSA	2	0.14	4.78	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	800	30	92	92	7.00	0.08
6	TURKMENISTAN	EECA	4	0.81		0	0.00	0.00		5,300		88	167	7.00	0.38
7	BELARUS	EECA	8	0.83	0.19	4	50.00	0.41	0.09	10,600	4,351	85	151	6.50	-0.06
8	CHINA	EAAS	46	0.03	0.03	5	11.11	0.00	0.00	5,400	1,005	81	163	6.50	0.28
9	ERITREA	SUSA	12	2.47	27.97	2	16.67	0.41	4.66	800	88	86	169	6.50	0.76
10	LAOS	EAAS	1	0.17	0.39	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,000	432	87	161	6.50	0.36

Normalized based on All Average

Rank	Country	Region	1 Apps	2 Apps / MM Pop	3 Apps / M Acad Pop	4 Grantees	5 Grantees as % Apps	6 Grantees / MM Pop	7 Grantees / M Acad Pop	8 GDP / Person	9 Acad Pop / MM Pop	10 Failed State Index	11 Press Freedom Index	12 Freedom House Index	13 WB Instability Index
	All average		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Top 10 average		143	52	62	152	106	456	576	47	92	112	140	164	115
1	AFGHANISTAN	SOAS	95	192	3,534	72	76	145	2,650	12	6	129	138	169	350
2	CUBA	LACA	12	58	7	0	0	0	0	137	931	99	160	169	-5
3	ETHIOPIA	SUSA	298	206	2,354	577	194	399	4,519	9	10	120	146	169	241
4	LIBERIA	SUSA	155	2,263	13,247	72	47	1,053	6,114	6	19	117	83	169	268
5	MALAWI	SUSA	24	94	3,764	0	0	0	0	10	3	116	89	169	12
6	TURKMENISTAN	EECA	48	526		0	0	0		66		111	162	169	63
7	BELARUS	EECA	95	539	149	289	303	1,630	448	132	395	108	147	157	-10
8	CHINA	EAAS	549	22	27	361	67	15	18	67	91	103	158	157	45
9	ERITREA	SUSA	143	1,615	22,004	144	101	1,628	22,004	10	8	108	164	157	126
10	LAOS	EAAS	12	111	311	0	0	0	0	25	39	110	156	157	60

A.16: Top 10 Countries by World Bank Violence Index

Rank	Country	Region	1 Apps	2 Apps / MM Pop	3 Apps / M Acad Pop	4 Grantees	5 Grantees as % Apps	6 Grantees / MM Pop	7 Grantees / M Acad Pop	8 GDP / Person	9 Acad Pop / MM Pop	10 Failed State Index	11 Press Freedom Index	12 Freedom House Index	13 WB Instability Index
	All average		8.39	0.15	0.13	1.39	16.53	0.03	0.02	8,035	1,102	79	103	4.14	0.61
	Top 10 average		30	0.69	1.65	6.40	21.33	1.14	2.11	2,110	420	104	140	4.28	2.15
1	IRAQ	MENA	111	3.73	5.62	41	37.96	1.41	2.13	3,700	663	111	157	4.50	2.64
2	SOMALIA	SUSA	2	0.23		0	0.00	0.00		600		111	159	3.50	2.60
3	DEM REP OF CONGO	SUSA	47	0.75	52.57	5	10.64	0.08	5.59	300	14	106	133	3.50	2.27
4	AFGHANISTAN	SOAS	8	0.29	4.49	1	12.50	0.04	0.56	1,000	66	102	142	7.00	2.13
5	SUDAN	SUSA	24	0.62	5.35	1	4.17	0.03	0.22	1,900	116	114	140	3.50	2.09
6	IVORY COAST	SUSA	13	0.67		4	30.77	0.21		1,700		107	94	5.00	2.09
7	NEPAL	SOAS	22	0.78	4.78	1	4.55	0.04	0.22	1,000	163	94	137	4.00	2.03
8	COLOMBIA	LACA	24	0.47	0.24	4	19.05	0.09	0.05	7,400	1,963	90	126	3.00	1.90
9	PAKISTAN	SOAS	19	0.12	0.42	2	10.53	0.01	0.04	2,400	273	100	152	4.50	1.86
10	WEST BANK & GAZA	MENA	30	7.98	5.42	5	16.67	1.33	0.90	1,100	1,470		158		1.84

Normalized based on All Average

Rank	Country	Region	1 Apps	2 Apps / MM Pop	3 Apps / M Acad Pop	4 Grantees	5 Grantees as % Apps	6 Grantees / MM Pop	7 Grantees / M Acad Pop	8 GDP / Person	9 Acad Pop / MM Pop	10 Failed State Index	11 Press Freedom Index	12 Freedom House Index	13 WB Instability Index
	All average		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Top 10 average		358	452	1,298	462	129	4,491	9,967	26	38	131	136	103	352
1	IRAQ	MENA	1,324	2,432	4,418	2,958	230	5,585	10,063	46	60	141	152	109	434
2	SOMALIA	SUSA	24	150		0	0	0		7		140	154	85	428
3	DEM REP OF CONGO	SUSA	560	490	41,356	361	64	315	26,398	4	1	133	129	85	372
4	AFGHANISTAN	SOAS	95	192	3,534	72	76	145	2,650	12	6	129	138	169	350
5	SUDAN	SUSA	286	406	4,209	72	25	102	1,052	24	11	144	136	85	344
6	IVORY COAST	SUSA	155	441		289	186	820		21		136	91	121	344
7	NEPAL	SOAS	262	509	3,764	72	28	140	1,027	12	15	118	133	97	334
8	COLOMBIA	LACA	286	308	189	289	115	355	216	92	178	113	122	73	312
9	PAKISTAN	SOAS	227	75	333	144	64	48	210	30	25	126	148	109	305
10	WEST BANK & GAZA	MENA	358	5,206	4,268	361	101	5,249	4,268	14	133		153		303

A.17: Average Normalized Values of Features (1-13) of the Top 10 Countries listed in order of the top rows

The Chart below compares the average score of the Top 10 countries in respect of each feature identified as (1) to (13) in the top row of the chart with that of the average score of all 101 applicant countries on that feature (or, in case of academic population, the 85-country group). Restated, the chart says that the average Top 10 feature score is that percent of the left vertical column score as is shown on the intersection between it and the top row. For example, the Top 10 countries whose scholars apply to SRF for rescue have a GDP per person that is only 25% of the GDP/person that prevails in the average of the whole 101 countries whose scholars have made such an application.

	1 Apps	2 Apps / MM Pop	3 Apps / M Acad Pop	4 Grantees	5 Grantees as % Apps	6 Grantees / MM Pop	7 Grantees / M Acad Pop	8 GDP / Person	8(a) Lowest GDP / Person	9 Acad Pop / MM Pop	9(a) Lowest AcPop / Person	10 Failed State Index	11 Press Freedom Index	12 Freedom House Index	13 WB Instability Index
1 Apps	473	274	157	445	192	231	281	20	182	43	97	340	160	143	358
2 Apps / MMPop	90	2,081	710	143	455	1,878	1,089	37	481	65	255	441	54	52	452
3 Apps / M Acad Pop	157	6,193	11,403	176	340	2,063	6,416	15	8,087	17	5,986	2,687	62	62	1,298
4 Grantees	541	447	137	664	476	447	447	7	173	51	51	440	152	152	462
5 Grantees as % Apps	114	163	87	149	248	193	159	36	95	118	52	129	95	106	129
6 Grantees / MMPop	1,492	12,652	4,763	1,501	1,741	10,303	8,573	86	2,499	601	2,486	3,984	444	456	4,491
7 Grantees / MAcad Pop	2,211	31,167	55,655	1,717	1,201	9,190	30,017	32	33,292	162	81,057	20,513	476	576	9,967
8 GDP / Person	25	41	28	54	108	66	41	446	7	219	27	19	54	47	26
9 Acad Pop / MM Pop	62	37	7	89	147	100	19	266	7	408	5	18	94	92	38
10 Failed State Index	120	116	112	107	107	108	114	54	123	81	116	135	111	112	131
11 Press Freedom Index	139	121	102	142	124	119	122	55	123	88	92	136	159	140	136
12 Freedom House Index	121	128	122	115	120	124	126	56	122	96	119	111	143	164	103
13 WB Instability Index	236	154	134	220	113	100	142	18	223	63	147	325	129	115	352

APPENDIX B
IIE'S HISTORY OF RESCUING SCHOLARS

While the Scholar Rescue Fund is a young organization, the Institute of International Education's involvement in saving persecuted academics has a long history. From IIE's inception in 1919, the Institute was involved in saving scholars from government and other forces of oppression.

The Institute's earliest experience with rescuing academics came during the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia. With funding from the Rockefeller Foundation, the Institute established The Russian Student Fund in 1921, which helped more than 600 students and scholars who fled Russia for safe haven in Europe or the United States. This fund continued until 1949 and, at one point, published a directory of more than 200 scholars under threat in Russia. By identifying these scholars and their fields of study, the Institute of International Education was able to find host institutions for them in other countries where they could pursue their academic work without persecution.

During the same time that IIE was rescuing scholars from Russia, the Institute was also active in Italy. From 1922 to 1924, IIE helped rescue Italian academics suffering under Mussolini's fascist rule.

It was during the 1930s that IIE's most famous episode of scholar rescue took place. During this time, the Nazis specifically targeted scholars and intellectuals, forcing them to leave their academic posts and threatening them with imprisonment or death. IIE responded to this threat by forming The Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced German (later Foreign) Scholars in 1933, which lasted until 1941. Edward R. Murrow, the Institute's assistant director at the time, headed the program, which rescued more than 400 scholars.

Financial support for the Emergency Committee came from a wide array of donors, starting with the Rosenwald Family Foundation, the New York Foundation, the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, the Nathan Hofheimer Foundation, and later the Rockefeller Foundation and the Oberlin Trust. Individual donors also supported the Emergency Committee.

The Committee's work reached out to threatened scholars not only in Germany but also in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, France, and Italy. The rescued scholars included experts from numerous disciplines and many were among the top academics of the time. One of them, Thomas Mann, was already a Nobel laureate; another, Felix Bloch, went on to become a laureate after his rescue. Had these scholars been killed, humanity would have been deprived of their writings, inventions, ideas, scientific breakthroughs, and teachings.

From 1936 to 1939, the Institute also assisted scholars caught in the Spanish Civil War. Working with academic institutions in Latin America, IIE was able to save many of these scholars from severe threats.

At the outbreak of World War II, the Institute played a unique role in assisting both scholars and students who were trapped in the United States, unable to return to their home countries. More than 400 Chinese students were provided with financial support to continue their studies in the U.S. Academics and students from Turkey and Iran also received assistance from IIE.

In 1956, the Institute once again came to the aid of students during the Hungarian uprising, when many were forced to flee. With the financial support of the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, along with other institutions, IIE partnered with the World University Service to help 1,000 Hungarian students study at U.S. colleges and universities. In cooperation with Bard College and St. Michael's College, the Institute established intensive English-language programs, enabling these refugee students to develop a command of English while developing their academic skills.

Apartheid in South Africa was yet another context for IIE outreach. In an effort to allow black South Africans access to higher education, the Institute, with support from host universities, the Ford Foundation, Carnegie Corporation, and 85 other foundations and corporations, along with the

U.S. Agency for International Development, established full or partial scholarships at more than 200 universities. Student selections inside South Africa were made by Bishop Desmond Tutu's Educational Opportunity Committee. By the time that Nelson Mandela was elected president, some 1,700 IIE Fellows had completed their studies in the U.S., and 95 percent returned home to help rebuild South Africa.

From 1990 to 1992, the Institute of International Education ran a program for Burmese refugees in exile. Many of these Burmese were living in Thailand and were eventually placed in U.S. universities by the Institute. During this period, IIE reached out to help Chinese students in the United States continue their studies when support from home was not possible.

From 1998 to 2000, the Institute worked with students and scholars from Asia in the ASIA-HELP program (Asian Students in America-Higher Education Loan Program). A grant of $7.5 million from the Freeman Foundation enabled students affected by the Asian Financial Crisis to complete their U.S. studies with interest-free loans. Almost 1,400 such loans were made. The steady flow of loan repayments allowed IIE to then assist Southeast Asian students and scholars on U.S. campuses whose families were hard-hit by the 2005 tsunami.

The Balkan-Help program was established in 1999 with a grant from the Open Society Institute. The program helped students from Albania, Macedonia, and the former Yugoslavia studying in the U.S. to continue their academic pursuits. Having either no country to return to or no further access to financial resources, these students would not have been able to continue their studies without this program.

These wide-ranging programs illustrate the Institute of International Education's long-standing commitment to rescuing scholars and students from around the world who are facing persecution or situations that prohibit them from continuing their academic pursuits. Recognizing the central role that rescuing academics has had in IIE's history, in 2002 the Institute's Board of Trustees established a permanent program dedicated to rescuing scholars, naming it the Scholar Rescue Fund.

The Scholar Rescue Fund exists to rescue academics in any country who face severe threats that prevent their continued academic research and teaching. As this report illustrates, these scholars face a wide array of threats for differing reasons and represent a diverse array of academic disciplines. Applications for assistance from the Fund come from around the globe. But while the Fund was established to assist scholars anywhere who are denied academic freedom, it was also established to lay the groundwork for rapid assistance during a major world crisis. This next crisis turned out to be the war in Iraq.

"The most dangerous place in Iraq is not the mosque, the marketplace, or the military checkpoint, but the classroom," according to Iraqi scholar and SRF grantee Abdul Sattar Jawad writing in The Washington Post in November 2006.[1] The Brussels Tribunal lists 339 academics who have been killed since the war began,[2] and the American Association for the Advancement of Science reports that Dr. Issam al-Rawi, a geography professor and member of the Association of Muslim Scholars and chair of the Iraqi Association of University Lecturers, claimed as early as 2005 that more than 250 academics had been killed since the war began.[3]

The war in Iraq has created a devastating situation for that country's academics, with many harassed or killed and countless others forced to flee. In response to this and with support from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and the U.S. Department of State Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs, the Institute has established within the Scholar Rescue Fund the Iraq Scholar Rescue Project. It aims to save the lives and work of at least 200 of Iraq's most senior, most threatened academics.

As the recent lesson of Iraq shows, the creation of the Scholar Rescue Fund within IIE provides some measure of assurance that scholars facing persecution anywhere in the world will be able to find a safe haven to continue their research, writing, and teaching – to the benefit of us all.

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1 Jawad, Abdul Sattar. *The Washington Post*. "Iraq's Deadliest Zone: Schools." Nov. 27, 2006.
2 http://www.brusselstribunal.org/academicsList.htm Accessed December 7, 2007.
3 http://shr.aaas.org/emerging_issues/iraq.htm Accessed December 7, 2007.

APPENDIX C
DEFINITIONS OF SCHOLAR LEVELS

SENIOR Typically older than 55, at least 20 years of teaching experience (including international experience), full professor*, often has held dean or other high position within university administration, supervised master's and Ph.D. theses, typically fluent or advanced command of second and third languages, has 20 or more peer-reviewed publications and/or books. (The Scholar Rescue Fund analyzes the number of peer-reviewed publications that applicants to the Fund have published. This data was also analyzed in preparing this report.) .

ADVANCED Associate or assistant professor with more than 10 years teaching experience combined with clear publication record, often held department chair, graduate student supervision, typically fluent or advanced command of second and third languages, 10 or more peer-reviewed publications and/or books.

JUNIOR Typically under 35 years old (older scholars may also be junior due to late entrance into field/academe), holds title of lecturer or that of less advanced position, few if any publications, less than five years teaching experience, received advanced degree in last five years** (often no Ph.D.), academic level in home country likely does not meet the standards of equivalent position in U.S. or Europe, may have only limited command of second language.

NONTRADITIONAL Artists, poets, musicians, writers, and public intellectuals who may not have official affiliation with an academic institution but who may be internationally recognized experts in their fields. May have extensive publications, art exhibits, performances, etc.

PROFESSIONAL Practicing professional (e.g., lawyer, physician, journalist, activist, social worker). Some professionals may qualify for SRF if their professional work includes or is most recently focused on scholarly activities (teaching, extensive academic journal publications, books, etc.)

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*Some senior scholars may be assistant professors overlooked for promotion

**Some senior scholars may have received their Ph.D. only in the last five years, but they may also have clearly established themselves after 20+ years of teaching/advising, extensive publishing, senior administrative positions (dean, vice chancellor, etc.)

APPENDIX D SELECTION CRITERIA

The Scholar Rescue Fund awards temporary (one-year) fellowships to scholars of any discipline from anywhere in the world. Fellowships are intended to assist scholars who are threatened or persecuted in some way in their home countries by supporting short-term stays at universities in safe locations. Most awards are for scholars experiencing severe risk of physical injury, loss of liberty, or loss of life. Preference is given to established scholars with a Ph.D. or other advanced degree who have been employed at institutions of higher learning for an extended period. Research experience, peer-reviewed publications, or other advanced academic work are also considered. In exceptional cases, the Fund may also consider junior, independent, and nontraditional scholars, writers, and artists.

Scholar Rescue Fund staff undertake a comprehensive review of the materials required of each Scholar Rescue Fund candidate. They include:

- CV including degrees, dates obtained, any academic positions, and publications;
- Personal statement from the candidate explaining the situation of threat/risk from which s/he seeks relief; the research, writing, teaching or other work the candidate would like to complete during the proposed time at a safe location; the amount of financial support requested; and
- Two or more references, ideally including at least one professional reference and one from a person familiar with the candidate's situation of threat or risk.

In addition to scholars' personal statements in which they explain their personal situations, the Fund requires letters of reference/testimony from the scholars' colleagues and other personal contacts who are in a position to comment on and/or verify the scholars' claims of threat and persecution. Where possible, this includes individuals both in and outside of the home country. On a case-by-case basis, the Fund may consult outside partners such as human rights organizations and other advocacy groups to confirm particular events and, when possible, to confirm the scholar's particular claims. The Fund may also refer to government and NGO reports as well as international media reports for background information and details on specific events relevant to the scholar's past experience or current situation in the scholar's home country.

Scholar Rescue Fund staff also follow standard procedures, as described above, focusing on reports on the current political climate in the applicant's country or region of threat, as well as personal accounts from colleagues and other contacts who claim to be aware of or witness to the threats and risks affecting the applicant.

The Scholar Rescue Fund Selection Committee – comprised of legal and regional experts, academics, and trustees of the Institute of International Education – undertakes a full review of the materials listed above, including particular consideration of the following:

primary considerations:

- academic qualifications;
- quality of scholarship;
- academic potential; and
- urgency of risks faced.

additional considerations:

- benefit to scholarly communities in home and host country or region;
- strength of the hosting institution's commitment;
- likelihood of the candidate's continuing scholarship after the fellowship ends; and
- likelihood of the candidate's return to home country or region when conditions permit.

After considered discussion of each case and claims, the Selection Committee either declines a request or awards a fellowship for up to one year. When scholars are not able to return safely to their home country or arrange long-term employment elsewhere, Scholar Rescue Fund fellowship awards may be renewed for a second and final year.

APPENDIX E
APPLICANT AND GRANTEE DATA BY ACADEMIC FIELD

Academic Field	Grouped by SRF Applicants		Grouped by SRF Grantees		
Discipline	Number of Applicants	As % of Applicants	Number of Grantees	As % of Grantees	Grants as a % of Applicants
Medical Sciences					
Biomedical Optics	3	0.4%	1	0.7%	33%
Clinical Immunology	1	0.1%	1	0.7%	100%
Dentistry	5	0.6%	0	0.0%	0%
Medical Physics	2	0.2%	1	0.7%	50%
Medicine	31	3.7%	4	2.9%	13%
Pharmaceutical Sciences	3	0.4%	1	0.7%	33%
Psychiatry	3	0.4%	3	2.1%	100%
Quantitative Genetics	1	0.1%	1	0.7%	100%
Total	**49**	**6%**	**12**	**9%**	**24%**
Natural Sciences					
Agricultural Sciences	25	3.0%	7	5.0%	28%
Biology	5	0.6%	0	0.0%	0%
Environmental Studies	10	1.2%	0	0.0%	0%
Food Science	5	0.6%	1	0.7%	20%
Geography	5	0.6%	2	1.4%	40%
Marine Biology	4	0.5%	2	1.4%	50%
Microbiology	4	0.5%	1	0.7%	25%
Molecular Sciences	5	0.6%	1	0.7%	25%
Parasitology	2	0.2%	0	0.0%	0%
Soil Administration	6	0.7%	0	0.0%	0%
Veterinary Sciences	4	0.5%	1	0.7%	25%
Zoology	3	0.4%	0	0.0%	0%
Fisheries	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	0%
Total	**79**	**9%**	**15**	**11%**	**19%**
Physical Sciences					
Biochemistry	12	1.4%	2	1.4%	17%
Chemistry	21	2.5%	3	2.1%	14%
Geology	12	1.4%	2	1.4%	17%
Nuclear Physics	2	0.2%	2	1.4%	100%
Physics	16	1.9%	0	0.0%	0%
Science	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	0%
Engineering	48	5.7%	9	6.4%	19%
Total	**112**	**13%**	**18**	**13%**	**16%**
Mathematics/Computer Science					
Mathematics	19	2.2%	2	1.4%	11%
Computer Science	22	2.6%	2	1.4%	9%
Total	**41**	**5%**	**4**	**3%**	**10%**
Business Administration					
Business Administration	29	3.4%	0	0.0%	0%
Finance	4	0.5%	0	0.0%	0%
Total	**33**	**4%**	**0**	**0%**	**0%**

APPLICANT AND GRANTEE DATA BY ACADEMIC FIELD

Academic Field	Grouped by SRF Applicants		Grouped by SRF Grantees		
Discipline	Number of Applicants	As % of Applicants	Number of Grantees	As % of Grantees	Grants as a % of Applicants
Arts					
Film	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	0%
Fine Arts	4	0.5%	1	0.7%	25%
Theater	2	0.2%	0	0.0%	0
Visual Arts	5	0.6%	1	0.7%	20%
Total	**12**	**1%**	**2**	**1%**	**17%**
Humanities					
Bioethics	2	0.2%	1	0.7%	50%
English	18	2.1%	3	2.1%	17%
French	2	0.2%	1	0.7%	50%
History	24	2.8%	6	4.3%	25%
Islamic Studies	7	0.8%	4	2.9%	57%
Literature	23	2.7%	5	3.6%	22%
Philosophy	22	2.6%	0	0.0%	0%
Poetry	6	0.7%	3	2.1%	50%
Religion	11	1.3%	3	2.1%	27%
Total	**115**	**14%**	**26**	**19%**	**23%**
Social Sciences					
Anthropology	11	1.3%	2	1.4%	18%
Archaeology	4	0.5%	3	2.1%	75%
Communications	11	1.3%	1	0.7%	9%
Development	18	2.1%	2	1.4%	11%
Economics	30	3.5%	6	4.3%	20%
Education	23	2.7%	2	1.4%	9%
Gender Studies	7	0.8%	0	0.0%	0%
International Relations	22	2.6%	3	2.1%	14%
Journalism	28	3.3%	3	2.1%	11%
Library Science	3	0.4%	1	0.7%	33%
Linguistics	13	1.5%	1	0.7%	8%
Political Science	44	5.2%	14	10.0%	32%
Psychology	11	1.3%	1	0.7%	9%
Public Health	8	0.9%	2	1.4%	25%
Sociology	32	3.8%	6	4.3%	19%
Urban Planning	7	0.8%	0	0.0%	0%
Social Work	3	0.4%	0	0.0%	0%
Public Policy	5	0.6%	1	0.7%	20%
Total	**280**	**33%**	**48**	**34%**	**17%**
Law/Human Rights					
Human Rights	38	4.5%	3	2.1%	8%
Law	53	6.3%	11	7.9%	21%
Criminology	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	0%
Total	**92**	**11%**	**14**	**10%**	**15%**
Other	34	4%	1	1%	3%
Grand Total	**847**	**100%**	**140**	**100.0%**	**17%**

APPENDIX F UNIVERSITY HOSTS

The Scholar Rescue Fund collaborates internationally with universities from more than 20 nations, placing threatened academics in safe environments so that their contributions to the world's intellectual wealth may continue. From 2002 through 2007, host countries and their institutions include:

Australia	University of Adelaide
Austria	International Helsinki Foundation, Vienna
Belgium	Katholieke Universiteit Leuven
Canada	Laurentian University ■ University of Victoria ■ University of Toronto
China (Hong Kong)	City University of Hong Kong
Egypt	American University in Cairo ■ National Council of Childhood and Motherhood University of Sinai
France	Fondation Maison des Sciences de L'homme ■ Université Paris ■ Université de Rennes 2
Germany	Hamburg University ■ Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology
Hungary	Central European University
Italy	Mediterranean Institute of Haematology (IME)
Jordan	The American Academic Research Institute in Iraq (TAARII) ■ Amman Center for Peace and Development ■ Isra'a University ■ Jordan University of Science and Technology Royal Scientific Society ■ University of Jordan
Kenya	Kenyatta University
Lebanon	American University of Beirut ■ Centre for Arab Unity Studies
Lithuania	European Humanities University – International
Malaysia	Kebangsaan University
Mexico	Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social
Nepal	Tribhuvan University
Netherlands	Stichting IDEA
Nigeria	Obafemi Awolowo University
Norway	Geological Survey of Norway ■ University of Oslo
South Africa	University of Cape Town ■ University of KwaZulu-Natal Đ University of South Africa
Sweden	Linköping University ■ The Nordic Africa Institute
Switzerland	Bern University
Tanzania	Open University of Tanzania
United Arab Emirates	Arab Science and Technology Foundation
United Kingdom	School of Oriental and African Studies, London ■ University of Birmingham ■ University of Plymouth ■ University of Wales – Bangor
U.S.A.	Alabama A&M University ■ Bard College ■ Brown University ■ California State University–Dominguez Hills; Los Angeles ■ CUNY – Staten Island ■ Columbia University ■ Cornell University ■ Duke University ■ Harvard University – Carr Center for Human Rights; University Committee on Human Rights Studies ■ Hebrew Union College ■ Howard University ■ Illinois Institute of Technology ■ Illinois Wesleyan University ■ Kent State University ■ Lone Star-Cy-Fair College ■ Maryland Institute College of Art ■ Massachusetts Institute of Technology ■ M.D. Anderson Cancer Center ■ Michigan State University ■ Montclair State University ■ New York University ■ Norfolk State University ■ North Carolina State University ■ Northern Illinois University ■ Ohio University ■ Oregon State University ■ Pennsylvania State University ■ Pomona College ■ SUNY – Purchase; Stony Brook ■ Rice University ■ Roger Williams University ■ Smithsonian Institution, Anacostia Museum ■ St. Mary's College ■ Stanford University ■ Suffolk University ■ Syracuse University ■ Texas A&M University ■ University of Arizona ■ University of California – Davis; Berkeley ■ University of Chicago ■ University of Florida – Gainesville ■ University of Iowa ■ University of Mary Washington ■ University of Maryland ■ University of Minnesota ■ University of Nevada ■ University of New Mexico ■ University of Notre Dame ■ University of Oklahoma ■ University of Southern California ■ University of Tennessee ■ University of Texas – Austin ■ Villanova University ■ Virginia Commonwealth University ■ University of Wisconsin – Madison ■ Yale University

APPENDIX G SCHOLAR RESCUE FUND INFORMATION SHEET AND QUICK FACTS

Around the world, scholars have long suffered harassment, torture, and persecution as a result of their work. In the worst cases, scholars pay with their lives for their dedication to scholarship and freedom of thought. In the post-Cold War era, the need to protect scholars has only increased.

In response to this ongoing international dilemma, the Institute of International Education, under the leadership of trustees Dr. Henry Jarecki and Thomas Russo, along with George Soros' Open Society Institute, launched the Scholar Rescue Fund. The Fund provides fellowships to support temporary visits by threatened scholars to institutions in any safe country, anywhere in the world.

IIE's commitment to this initiative includes building a $50 million endowment for the Fund – an endowment that will provide a secure source of support, readily available in times of persecuted scholars' urgent need. Major gifts to the Fund include an unprecedented gift of $10 million from Dr. Henry Kaufman, distinguished economist/philanthropist and chairman emeritus of IIE, as well as an inaugural $1.2 million grant from the Ford Foundation. Named fellowships or chairs are being established to honor notable individuals, ensuring that threatened scholars will be rescued in their name in perpetuity. The first such chair is in the name of IIE alumna, photojournalist and humanitarian Ruth Gruber. Through such steady support, the Institute is well on its way to building a comprehensive endowment to foster academic freedom worldwide.

While IIE launched the Fund in 2002, the idea of rescuing threatened scholars has long been part of IIE's vision. From the Bolshevik Revolution to the Hungarian Uprising, IIE has demonstrated a commitment to protecting academic freedom. In the 1930s, IIE was instrumental in founding the Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars, which rescued more than 330 scholars fleeing persecution in Europe. With the Scholar Rescue Fund, IIE renews its commitment to this vital work. By seeking to endow the Fund, IIE looks to guarantee that this essential activity remains a permanent part of the Institute's mission.

How the Scholar Rescue Fund Works

- Academics, scholars, and intellectuals from any country and any discipline may apply for fellowships to support temporary relocation to institutions in any safe country, in any part of the world. Applications are accepted at any time.
- A selection committee reviews applications and awards 20 to 40 fellowships annually to scholars whose lives or careers are threatened. The committee considers the quality of scholarship, severity of the threats faced, and other significant factors.
- Fellowships are awarded to host institutions for support of specific scholars and generally must be matched by the institution.
- Grantee-scholars may continue their work in safety at the host institution – teaching, lecturing, completing research, publishing their work – throughout the fellowship.
- After conditions improve, scholars usually return home to continue their work and to help rebuild universities and societies ravaged by conflict, repression, and fear.

QUICK FACTS (AS OF MARCH 2009)

Number of SRF awards	357 (including renewal grants)
Scholars' countries of origin	Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bhutan, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo-Brazzaville, Côte d'Ivoire, D.R. Congo, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel/Palestine, Kenya, Liberia, Macedonia, Morocco, Myanmar (Burma), Nepal, Pakistan, Russia, Rwanda, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Zimbabwe
Host university countries	Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Canada, China (Hong Kong), Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lithuania, Malaysia, Malawi, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Senegal, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States
Application deadlines:	January 15, March 15, July 15, September 15
Awards issued:	Winter, Spring, Summer, Fall

For more information visit: www.scholarrescuefund.org or contact our office at 212 205 6486 or SRF@iie.org.

SRF FACTS AT A GLANCE (August 2002 – March 2009)

Grants to Scholars

357 awards (including renewals)
287 scholars (233 male, 54 female)
2 institutional grants
$7,717,622 grants approved ■ $4,052,405 grants issued
$3,300,000 in matching grants from host institutions

SCHOLAR-GRANTEES

287 scholar-grantees from 40 countries:

Afghanistan	China (5)	Iran (13)	Nepal (2)	Turkey
Azerbaijan (2)	Colombia (4)	Iraq (159)	Pakistan (4)	Uganda (2)
Bangladesh	Congo-Brazzaville (2)	Palestinian Territories (8)	Russia (2)	Ukraine
Belarus (6)	Côte d'Ivoire (4)	Kenya (2)	Rwanda (4)	Uzbekistan (4)
Bhutan	D.R. Congo (7)	Liberia	Spain	Zimbabwe (11)
Botswana	Egypt (2)	Macedonia	Sri Lanka (6)	
Burundi	Eritrea (3)	Morocco	Sudan	
Cameroon - 5	Ethiopia (9)	Myanmar (Burma) (2)	Swaziland	
Chad	Indonesia (3)		Syria (2)	

SCHOLAR HOST PARTNERS

134 academic institutions receiving scholars in 33 countries:

Australia	France	Kenya Lebanon	Netherlands	Syria
Austria	Germany	Lithuania	Nigeria	Tanzania
Bahrain	Greece	Malaysia	Norway	U.A.E.
Belgium	Hungary	Malawi	Senegal	U.K.
Canada	Israel	Mexico	South Africa	U.S.A.
China (Hong Kong)	Italy	Nepal	Sweden	
Egypt	Jordan		Switzerland	

APPENDIX H
IRAQ SCHOLAR RESCUE PROJECT

Information Sheet and Quick Facts

Baghdad once reigned as an intellectual center of the world. Today, it is the center of an academic emergency.

It is estimated that more than 3,250 professors have fled Iraq since February 2006. Thousands more have been threatened but are trapped in the country – unable to teach, conduct research, or carry out their academic responsibilities.

The idea of rescuing threatened scholars has long been part of the vision of the Institute of International Education. From the Bolshevik Revolution to the Hungarian Uprising, IIE has demonstrated a commitment to protecting academic freedom. In the 1930s, IIE was instrumental in founding the Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars, which rescued more than 330 scholars fleeing persecution in Europe. In 2002, IIE launched the Scholar Rescue Fund under the leadership of trustees Dr. Henry Jarecki and Thomas Russo, along with George Soros' Open Society Institute. The Fund provides fellowships to support temporary placement for threatened scholars at institutions in any safe country, anywhere in the world. While the Scholar Rescue Fund is committed to finding and assisting senior scholars who are threatened anywhere in the world, it is clear that the scope and scale of the Iraqi crisis requires special attention.

In response to an urgent appeal in 2007 from Iraq's Ministry of Higher Education, IIE's Scholar Rescue Fund launched the Iraq Scholar Rescue Project. The project's goal is to rescue more than 200 of Iraq's most senior academics – in any academic discipline – by placing them at institutions of higher learning in countries within the Middle East and North Africa region. (Some exceptions may be considered for university positions in other regions.) Scholars receive fellowship funding for living expenses to help them resume their teaching and research activities in safety. Through a distance learning component, scholars are also expected to feed their ongoing work back to Iraqi students and colleagues who have lost access to critical academic resources. In so doing, the Iraq Scholar Rescue Project hopes to contribute to the preservation of Iraq's vital intellectual capital and ensure that, when conditions permit, these scholars will be able to return home to rebuild their once flourishing academic communities.

How the Iraq Scholar Rescue Project Works

- Established researchers and professors in any field or discipline may apply. Preference is given to senior scholars.
- Applications for candidates who meet the program's criteria are submitted to the Scholar Rescue Fund's Selection Committee. The committee considers the candidates' academic qualifications, the quality and potential of the candidate's work, and the risks faced.
- Scholars receive funding from the Iraq Scholar Rescue Project to cover their relocation costs to the host institution as well as a living stipend for a one-year period. Fellowships may be renewed for a second and final year.
- Scholars are expected to teach, research, or publish at host academic institutions. While pursuing their academic work, scholars will also be asked to continue to educate Iraqi students within and outside of Iraq.
- When conditions allow, scholars are expected to return home to help rebuild universities and societies destroyed by conflict.

QUICK FACTS (AS OF MARCH 2009)

Fields of Discipline	Physical Sciences Food and Medical Sciences Social Sciences Humanities
Host university countries to date	Australia, Bahrain, Egypt, Greece, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Syria, United States, United Kingdom, United Arab Emirates

For more information visit: www.scholarrescuefund.org or contact our office at 212 205 6486 or SRF@iie.org.

Iraq Scholar Rescue Project Quick Facts (as of March 19, 2009)

Grantee Overview

Status	Total	Notes
On fellowship	61	Jordan (31), U.S. (8), Syria (5), U.K. (5), Egypt (4), Australia (2), Bahrain (2), Greece (1), Lebanon (1), Malaysia (1), U.A.E. (1)
Host offer confirmed†	31	Jordan (14), Bahrain (3), Egypt (3), Morocco (3), U.S. (3), Germany (2), Algeria (1), Canada (1), Lebanon (1)
Potential host identified‡	11	Jordan (5), Bahrain (2), U.S. (2), Canada (1), U.K. (1)
Seeking host	30	12 scholar dossiers under consideration by multiple host institutions in Bahrain, Canada, Egypt, Jordan, Sweden, Qatar, U.A.E. U.S.
Post-fellowship	14	In U.K. (4), U.S. (6), Italy (1), Jordan (1), Kurdistan (1), U.A.E. (1)
Withdrawal	12	Scholar accepted alternative arrangements
Total Grantees	**159**	

†Scholar's arrival at host institution may be delayed due to visa and security clearances, government and ministry approvals, and other logistical concerns.
‡Awaiting offer letter from host institution.

Disciplines	
Physical Sciences (including Mathematics) biochemistry, biology, chemistry, engineering (civil, electrical, environmental; industrial, materials, structural), geology, information science, mathematical analysis, microbiology, molecular genetics, nuclear/thermal hydraulics, physics (nuclear, material)	**83** Placed: 51* Seeking: 26** Withdrawn: 6
Food and Medical Sciences agriculture, aquaculture, entomology, food science, hematology, immunology, medicine, pharmaceutical science, psychiatry, veterinary sciences	**31** Placed: 23 Seeking: 6 Withdrawn: 2
Social Sciences archaeology, criminal law, economics, education, geography/urban planning, history, linguistics, political science, psychology	**30** Placed: 20 Seeking: 7 Withdrawn: 3
Humanities Arabic and Islamic studies, biblical Hebrew and Semitic languages, English language, English literature, philosophy, visual arts	**15** Placed: 12 Seeking: 2 Withdrawn: 1

*Placed: On fellowship + host offer confirmed + post fellowship
**Seeking: Seeking host + potential host identified.

Inquiries and Applications (since 2003)	
General inquiries and referrals	1,065+
Inquires considered for further vetting and/or as potential applicants	371+
Applications closed for lack of qualifying risk and/or scholarship	102+
Candidates presented to the Selection Committee	183
Candidates approved for awards by the Selection Committee	159

APPENDIX I
THE FIELD OF RESCUING SCHOLARS

The field of rescuing academics is a small one, with only several organizations having this goal as their primary mission. Refugee agencies also play a role in this field, as do an array of human rights organizations. Listed below are some of the key organizations involved in scholar rescue, in addition to IIE's Scholar Rescue Fund.

Institutions Offering Financial Assistance to Scholars in Need

Scholars at Risk Network
New York University
194 Mercer St., Room 410
New York, NY 10012
Phone: 212 998 2179
Fax: 212 995 4402,
E-mail: scholarsatrisknyu.edu
Website: www.scholarsatrisk.nyu.edu

CARA (Council for Assisting Refugee Academics)
Formerly known as Academic Assistance Council (AAC) and later renamed the Society for the Protection of Science and Learning
London South Bank University Technopark, 90 London Road
SE1 6LN, London, U.K.
Phone: +44 (0)207 021 0880
Fax: +44 (0)207 021 0881
E-mail: info.cara@lsbu.ac.uk
Website: www.academic-refugees.org

C.R.A.C. (CYMRU REFUGEE & ASYLUM SEEKER ACADEMICS COUNCIL)
Wales, U.K.
Website: www.refugeeacademicswales.org.uk/index.htm

Committee of Concerned Scientists
145 West 79th St., Suite 4D
New York, NY 10024
Phone: 212 362 4441
E-mail: mnk.ccs@verizon.net
Website: www.libertynet.org/ccs/grants.htm

IFEX (International Freedom of Expression Exchange)
555 Richmond St.W., Suite 1101
Post Office Box 407
Toronto, Ontario
Canada M5V 3B1
Phone: 416 515 9622
Fax: 416 515 7879
E-mail: ifex@ifex.org
Website: www.ifex.org/en

Education Action
3 Dufferin Street
London EC1Y 8NA
Phone: +44 (0)20 7426 5800
E-mail: info@education-action.org
Website: www.education-action.org/default.asp

Other Agencies Dealing With Violations of Academic Freedom

American Association for the Advancement of Science (Science and Human Rights Program): http://shr.aaas.org

American Association of University Professors (AAUP): www.aaup.org

Amnesty International: http://www.amnesty.org

College Freedom: http://collegefreedom.org/faculty.htm

Committee to Protect Journalists: www.cpj.org

Foundation for Individual Rights in Education (FIRE): www.thefire.org

Freedom Forum: www.freedomforum.org

Human Rights Watch: www.hrw.org/advocacy/academic

International Crisis Group: www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm

International PEN: www.internationalpen.org.uk/internationalpen

Middle East Studies Association (MESA):

www.mesa.arizona.edu/aff/academic_freedom.htm

Refugees International: www.refugeesinternational.org/

APPENDIX J
DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY
AND KEYS TO DATA

Below are definitions, explanations, and keys to the data collected for this report. Data for the report were collected from January through August 2007. Analysis and report production took place from September 2007 through March 2009.

Applicant Information

Biographical information was collected for all applicants to the Scholar Rescue Fund from its inception in 2002 to July 20, 2007. These applications were broken down into three categories:

Grantee, Declined, and Ineligible. Definitions of these categories are:

- Grantee: Was presented to the Selection Committee (SC) and awarded a grant.
- Declined: Was presented to SC but declined offer of fellowship.
- Ineligible: Met basic application requirements but was not presented to SC, did not complete the application process, or did not meet requirement (e.g., not a scholar).

SRF Procedures

Verifying allegations and credentials: Fund staff begin with materials provided in the application package, including the candidate's CV, a personal statement, letters of reference, examples of the candidate's work, newspaper or other reports about the situation and any other available materials. Fund staff contact references and other sources, including when appropriate independent experts on the country of origin or the particulars of the alleged situation of risk. With well-known candidates or crises, verification can be relatively straight forward. Other cases require extensive investigation and investment of staff resources. For certain types of risk, including anonymous threats or situations involving physical violence, verification must be undertaken with great sensitivity to the security concerns of the candidate.

Security measures in place during the vetting process: Prior to committee presentation, SRF staff conduct background and security checks for each candidate. Candidate names are verified using IIE's regular compliance and risk management database, Bridger Insight, a suite of USA PATRIOT Act and OFAC compliance software, which checks names against over 25 standard watch lists in use world wide. In addition to lists maintained by the UN pursuant to Security Council Resolutions 1267 and 1390, and the list maintained by the EU pursuant to EU Regulation 2580, other lists in use by the system include: Bank of England Consolidated List, Bureau of Industry and Security, Politically Exposed Persons List, EU Consolidated List, Federal Bureau of Investigation Lists, Interpol Most Wanted, Major Money Laundering Countries, Nonproliferation Sanctions, OFAC Specially Designated Nationals & Blocked Persons List, Terrorist Exclusion List and the World Bank Listing of Ineligible Firms.

Staff perform internet-based searches for all candidate names and related institutions. Due diligence is carried out on any items requiring further investigation and all relevant findings are included in the candidate's application for Selection Committee review.

Publications and Work

Publications listed in applicant's CV and in case summaries were collected and tabulated. Work experience based on the CV was put into the SRF database for analysis.

Personal Risk

In addition to general biographical information, details regarding the nature of the risk faced by applicants were compiled. Information collected, the source, and some definitions are listed below.

1. Nature of Risk

Source: Application letter, case summary

2. Type of Persecution

Source: Application letter, case summary
Targeted/General/Both general and targeted

- **Targeted only:** Threat/risk is directly associated with the scholar
- **General only:** Overall situation in country, widespread violence/security concerns affect scholar without being specifically targeted
- **Both general and targeted:** Both of the above apply

3. Source of Persecution

Source: Application letter, case summary, background information in file

- **Government:** All government officials, including military, secret service
- **Non-Government Actor:** Militant groups, opposition parties, all groups not connected to the government
- **Unclear/Unknown:** If source cannot be identified or is result of speculations
- **No Specific Source:** If danger results from general security situation/war/etc.

4. Probability of Return

Low/medium/high/unknown
Source: SRF database, Case Report Summary Table

5. Reasons for Persecution

Source: Application letter, case summary

Checked boxes: Ethnicity/ Religion/ Gender/ Anti-intellectualism/ Political activities/ Research/Writing on a sensitive topic/ Engagement with international agencies/ Other reason / Unclear/ Unknown

Definitions:

- Anti-intellectualism: Sentiment of hostility towards, or mistrust of, intellectuals and intellectual pursuits. This may be expressed in various ways, such as an attack on the merits of science, education, or literature. Source: Wikipedia article on Anti-Intellectualism http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anti-intellectualism
- Research/writing on a sensitive topic: Research activities related to a topic to which either the government or another group in the country/region is sensitive.
- Engagement with international agencies: Participation in/work with international organizations, NGOs, governments, or other agencies of foreign countries.

Country Information

To identify correlations between data gathered by SRF and that generated by others that describes the political situation in countries from which scholars come, SRF collected country data from multiple sources. A list of sources appears at the end of this section.

Whenever possible, this report used the data of the "year of application" defining the particular year as follows: For all applications, for example, made from July 2002 through June 2003, we used country data for 2002; from July 2003 through June 2004 we used data for 2003.

1. World Regions

For our methodology, the world is divided into nine regions, seen in the list below, based on the World Bank's categorization. For the purposes of this report, the Middle East and North Africa are combined into one region, and Western Europe and North America are combined into one region, for a total of seven world regions.

Source: The World Bank

http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/0,,pagePK:180619~theSite PK:136917,00.html

Sub-Saharan Africa

Angola
Benin
Botswana
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Rep
Chad
Comoros
Congo, Dem Rep
Congo, Republic
Côte d'Ivoire
Djibouti
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gabon
Gambia, The
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mozambique
Namibia
Niger
Nigeria
Rwanda
Sao Tome & Principe
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Africa
SudanSwaziland
Tanzania
Togo
Uganda
Zambia
Zimbabwe

North Africa

Algeria
Djibouti
Egypt
Libya
Malta
Morocco
Tunisia

Middle East

Bahrain
Iran
Iraq
Israel
Jordan
Kuwait
Lebanon
Oman
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
United Arab Emirates
West Bank and Gaza
Yemen
Syria

LatinAmerica/Caribbean

Argentina
Bahamas
Barbados
Belize
Bolivia
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Trinidad &Tobago
Uruguay
Venezuela

Eastern Europe/Central Asia

Albania
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Bosnia & Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Croatia
Czech Republic
Estonia
Macedonia
Georgia
Hungary
Kazakhstan
Kosovo

Kyrgyzstan
Latvia
Lithuania
Moldova
Montenegro
Poland
Romania
Russian Federation
Serbia
Slovak Republic
Slovenia
Tajikistan
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Ukraine
Uzbekistan

East Asia and Pacific

Cambodia
China
Fiji
Indonesia
Kiribati
Korea
Laos
Malaysia
Marshall Islands
FS Micronesia
Mongolia
Palau
Papua New Guinea
Philippines
Samoa
Solomon Islands
Thailand
Timor-Leste
Tonga
Vanuatu
Vietnam

South Asia

Afghanistan
Bangladesh
Bhutan
India
Maldives
Nepal
Pakistan
Sri Lanka

North America

Canada
Mexico
United States

Western Europe

Andorra
Austria
Belgium
Denmark
Germany
Greece
Finland
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Norway
Liechtenstein
Luxembourg
Malta
Monaco
Netherlands
Portugal
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
United Kingdom

2. Country Population

Source: 2005 World Development Indicators database
www.nationmaster.com/graph/peo_pop-people-population#source

3. Academic Population

Source: UNESCO's Institute for Statistics 2001-2006
http://www.uis.unesco.org/ev.php?ID=2867_201&ID2=DO_TOPIC

4. GDP per Person

Source: Central Intelligence Agency: The World Factbook
https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/ World Fact Book

Political Situation

1. Ongoing Conflict

Defines the conflict situation and the climate of the conflict at the time of the applicant's application.

Definitions:

None: No overarching conflict

Interstate: Ongoing conflict between two or more states
              Hot: Includes ongoing combat
              Warm: Intermittent combat
              Cold: No ongoing combat

Intrastate: Ongoing conflict within the state's borders
              Hot: Includes ongoing combat
              Warm: Intermittent combat
              Cold: No ongoing combat

Sources: International Crisis Group www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm
GlobalSecurity.org www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/war/index.html
PeaceReporter.net www.peacereporter.net/default_canali.php?idc=48&template=19

Instability and Political Violence Index: Calculated using an average from 2002-2007 of World Bank
data on political instability and violence, part of the aggregate governance indicators that the World Bank
publishes each year.
www.worldbank.org/governance

2. Failed States Index

Figures cited are from the 2007 Index.
Source: Fund for Peace, Failed States Index
www.fundforpeace.org/web/index

Country and Press Freedom

1. Freedom House Report

Figures cited are for the year the applicant filed (data available 2002-2006).
Source: Freedom House
http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=1

2. Press Freedom Rank

Figures cited are from the 2006 Press Freedom Report.
Source: Reporters Without Borders Third Annual Worldwide Press Freedom Index
 www.rsf.org/rubrique.php3?id_rubrique=639

Key Sites Used in Developing the Report

1. Amnesty International, Annual Country Reports
    www.amnesty.org/ailib/aireport/index.html

2. Freedom House
    http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=1

3. Global Security list of current conflicts in the world
    www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/war/index.html

4. Human Rights Watch
    www.hrw.org

5. Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre website section on "Statistics" (2003-2005 data)
    www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004CE90B/(httpPages)/22FB1D4E2B196DAA802570BB00
    5E787C?OpenDocument&count=1000)

6. International Association of Universities
    www.unesco.org/iau

7. International Crisis Group
    www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm

10. Network for Educational and Academic Rights (NEAR)
    www.nearinternational.org

12. Relief Web (2002 data)
    www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWB.NSF/db900LargeMaps/SKAR-64GDRW?OpenDocument

13. Reporters Without Borders Third Annual Worldwide Press Freedom Index
    www.rsf.org/rubrique.php3?id_rubrique=639

14 State Department Country Reports
    www.state.gov/g/drl/hr/c1470.htm

15. Statesman's Yearbook, 2007 (online) edition
    www.statesmansyearbook.com/public

16. The World Bank
    www.worldbank.org

17. Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index
    www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi

18. Ulrich's Periodicals Directory www.ulrichsweb.com/ulrichsweb

19. UNESCO International Association of Universities List of Universities Database
    www.unesco.org/iau/onlinedatabases/list.html

20. UNHCR 2005 Global Refugee Trends, pp.16-19
    www.unhcr.org/statistics/STATISTICS/4486ceb12.pdf

21. UNHCR Statistical Yearbook 2004, p. 13, table "Refugee Population by Origin"
    www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/home/opendoc.pdf?id=44eb1e012&tbl=STATISTICS

22. Wikipedia article on Anti-Intellectualism
    http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anti-intellectualism

23. Wikipedia list of ongoing conflicts
    http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ongoing_wars

Additional Information

1. Refugees as a Result of Conflict

Number of people who have had to flee their country due to persecution, war.
Sources: UNHCR Statistical Yearbook 2004, p.13, table
"Refugee Population by Origin." Figures cited are for the year the applicant filed (data available 1995-2004)
www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/home/opendoc.pdf?id=44eb1e012&tbl=STATISTICS

When specific data are not available through the above source, refer to the following:

UNHCR 2005 Global Refugee Trends, pp.16-19. Figures cited reflect conditions as of June 2, 2006.
www.unhcr.org/statistics/STATISTICS/4486ceb12.pdf

2. Internally Displaced People

People who have had to flee their homes but remain inside the country. Numbers listed are
estimated minimums.

Source: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre website section on "Statistics" (2003-2005 data)
www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004CE90B/(httpPages)/22FB1D4E2B196DAA802570BB005E787C
?OpenDocument&count=1000)

3. Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index

Fill in both the rank and the CPI score for the country. (Figures cited are from the 2007 CPI.)
Source: Transparency International, Corruption Perceptions Index
www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi

APPENDIX K
SELECTED SRF SCHOLAR BIBLIOGRAPHY

Selected SRF Scholar Publications:
A Sample of Academic Journals and Publishing Houses

Scholar Rescue Fund grantees have published extensively while on SRF fellowships and into their ongoing post-fellowship academic careers. The regional and international academic journals, publishing houses, and institutions sponsoring scholarly research listed below illustrate the diversity of research and writings undertaken by SRF grantees from more than 30 countries.

Please note: The country headings indicate the grantees' countries of origin, followed by the academic journals and/or publishing houses and/or academic institutions. Out of concern for the security and confidentiality of all SRF grantees, we have not included authors' names or publication titles. Journals that are peer-reviewed on an international basis and/or peer-edited within their country are marked with an asterisk (*).

Azerbaijan

- The Fiscal Decentralization Initiative for Central and Eastern Europe. Joint initiative of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the World Bank, the Council of Europe, the Open Society Institute (Budapest), the UNDP, USAID and some OECD member countries.
- *Transition Studies Review. Journal of the Central and Eastern European University Network (CEEUN).**

Bangladesh

- Carolina Academic Press. Durham, N.C.

Belarus

- *Journal of Democracy*. Quarterly based in Washington, D.C., focused on democracies around the world.*
- *Democracy at Large*. Quarterly magazine published by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES).
- *Center on Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law (CDDRL)*. Stanford University.
- *Strategic Studies Institute*. U.S. Army War College.
- *Nanomedicine*. International peer-reviewed journal.*
- *Nanotechnology*. Journal of science and technology.*
- *Peace Review: A Journal of Social Justice*. Quarterly research and analysis journal based at University of San Francisco.

Bhutan

- Adroit Publishers. New Delhi, India.

Burundi

- *Biology and Fertility of Soils* – Journal of Science.*
- *Advances in Integrated Soil Fertility Management in Sub-Saharan Africa*. Book devoted to agricultural research and development.
- *African Journal of Biotechnology*. Bimonthly peer-reviewed journal of science.*

Cameroon

- African Association for Public Administration and Management. Nonprofit organization.
- *Science & Technology Libraries*. Peer-reviewed library science journal.*
- *The International Information & Library Review*. International journal.*
- Ashgate Publishing. United Kingdom.
- *Journal of Business and Public Policy*. Peer-reviewed journal.*
  Chapter in book published by CRC Press.

Chad

- *Witness Magazine*.

China

- *Journal of Democracy*. Quarterly based in Washington, D.C., focused on democracies around the world.*
- *China Rights Forum*. English language quarterly journal.
- *Academe*. Publication supported by the American Association of University Professors (AAUP).

Congo-Brazaville

- *Journal of Animal and Veterinary Advances*. Monthly journal of science.*
- *Tropical Animal Health and Production*. Journal.*
- *British Journal of Nutrition*. Bimonthly peer-reviewed journal.*
- *Plant and Soil*. International journal of plant-soil relationships.*

Colombia

- *Berkeley Review of Latin American Studies*. University of California, Berkeley.

Côte d'Ivoire

- *Genetics*. Journal published by the Genetics Society of America.*

Democratic Republic of Congo

- *African Affairs*. Journal published by Royal African Society.*

Egypt

- *Journal of Democracy*. Quarterly based in Washington, D.C., focused on democracies around the world.*
- *The Wilson Quarterly*. International review based in Washington, D.C.*
- *New Perspective Quarterly*. Journal of social and political thought published by the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Santa Barbara, Calif.*
- *Foreign Policy*. Magazine of global politics, economics, and ideas*.

Ethiopia

- *Japanese Journal of Infectious Diseases.* Bimonthly journal published in English.*
- *Pharmacology Online*
- *South African Journal of Economics.* Quarterly of the Economic Society of South Africa.*

Iran

- *Brown Journal of World Affairs.* Brown University.*
- *Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research.* Journal.*
- *Electronic Transactions on Numerical Analysis –* Electronic Journal of Science.*
- *International Journal of Middle East Studies.* International journal of research.*
- *Journal of Democracy.* Quarterly journal based in Washington, D.C., focused on democracies around the world.*
- *New Perspective Quarterly.* Journal published by the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Santa Barbara, Calif.*
- *Open Democracy.* Quarterly journal, United Kingdom.
- *Alert Net.* Humanitarian News Network.
- *Foreign Affairs.* Published by the Council on Foreign Relations*.

Iraq

- *Chemical Physics.* Journal.*
- *Peace Review: A Journal of Social Justice.* Quarterly research and analysis journal based at University of San Francisco.
- *International Journal of Thermal Sciences.**
- *Industrial & Engineering Chemical Research.* Journal.*
- *Journal of Heat Transfer.**
- *Physics Letters A. Journal.**
- *Proceedings of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Part C: Journal of Mechanical Engineering Science.* Journal published by Professional Engineering Publishing.*
- *The Journal of Chemical Thermodynamics.**
- *Journal of Chemical and Engineering Data.**
- *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine.**
- *Journal of the Canadian Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry.**
- *International Journal of Electronics, Communications and Computer Engineering.**
- *International Journal of Biological and Medical Sciences.**

Morocco

- *Social Compassion.* Journal of sociology of religion.*

Pakistan

- *The Muslim World.* Journal devoted to the study of Islam and Christian-Muslim relations.*
- *Journal of the International Institute.* University of Michigan.*
- *The Detroit News.*

Rwanda

- *Journal of Genocide Research*. Quarterly.*
  Indiana University Press. Bloomington, Ind.

Sri Lanka

- *Studies in Learning, Evaluation, Innovation and Development*. A scholarly, peer-reviewed, international journal.*
- *Psychopathology* – International Journal of Descriptive and Experimental Psychopathology, Phenomenology, and Psychiatric Diagnosis.*
- *International Journal of Mental Health Systems*.*
- *Critical Half*. Biannual academic journal of Women for Women International.*

Sudan

- *Infection and Immunity*. Monthly publication of the American Society for Microbiology.*

Uganda

- *AIDS and Behavior*. International journal.*

Ukraine

- *Fisheries Oceanography*. International journal of the Japanese Society for Fisheries Oceanography.*
  Global Biogeochemical Cycles – Journal of Science.*
  Journal of Plankton Research.*

Uzbekistan

- The Kennan Institute for Advanced International Studies of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.

Zimbabwe

- *Atherosclerosis – International Journal for Research and Investigation on Atherosclerosis and Related Diseases*. Official journal of the European Atherosclerosis Society.*
- *Circulation*. Journal of the American Heart Association.*
- *PLoS Medicine*. Open-access, peer-reviewed medical journal published monthly online by the Public Library of Science (PLoS).*

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"We will not walk in fear, one of another, we will not be driven by fear into an age of unreason. If we dig deep into our history and our doctrine, we will remember we are not descended from fearful men. Not from men who dared to write, to speak, to associate, and to defend causes that were for the moment unpopular."

Edward R. Murrow
IIE Assistant Director (1932-37)