International human rights scholar and former US ambassador named Buffett Distinguished Visitors for the spring quarter

The Buffett Institute will welcome two new Distinguished Visitors for the 2018 spring quarter. Human rights expert and author Leila Sadat, and former ambassador to Israel Dan Shapiro will both visit campus in the spring to engage with the Northwestern community during a series of public and private events.

Buffett’s Distinguished Visitors Program establishes new partnerships between Northwestern and international organizations, strengthens existing partnerships, and provides Northwestern students and faculty opportunities to interact with and learn from prominent global leaders. Sadat and Shapiro will be the second and third visitors of the program after Strobe Talbott.

“Our first three Distinguished Visitors bring with them a wealth of experience and expertise in a wide range of international affairs fields, from journalism and justice to foreign diplomacy and public policy,” says Ariel Schwartz, who manages the Distinguished Visitor Program at Buffett. “Through public lectures, classroom conversations, and over coffee, these accomplished practitioners will foster new points of connection and exchange in global studies at Northwestern.”

About Leila Sadat

Sadat is a professor of law at Washington University and director of its Whitney R. Harris World Law Institute. She is a human rights expert specializing in international criminal law and foreign
MISSION

The Buffett Institute addresses critical global issues through collaborative research, public dialogue, and engaged scholarship.

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ABOUT THIS NEWSLETTER

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This publication is available online at buffett.northwestern.edu/research/newsletter.html

Cover photo: A field of poppies near the village of Kubachi, Republic of Dagestan, Russian Federation. Elena Rodina, PhD student in Media, Technology, and Society, took this photo during her Buffett-funded dissertation research trip in 2017.
Winter quarter at the Buffett Institute in photos

Highlights of Buffett’s winter quarter activities (*photo credit: Mike Bacos*).

Buffett Distinguished Visitor **Strobe Talbott** was on campus from February 28 to March 2 to meet with undergraduates, faculty, and engage with the Northwestern community. Above left: Talbott speaks with students in Peter Slevin’s (Medill) course “Dilemmas of American Power” where they discussed US foreign policy, US-Russia relations, and Talbott’s journalism career. Above right: Talbott speaking with IPR Director Diane Schanzenbach during his discussion “Academe’s Role in Government Policy.” At right: Talbott meets for “Civics and Snacks” with Northwestern’s Political Union and Politics & Policy student groups.

Above: On March 20, the Buffett Institute partnered with the **Brookings Institution** to present a panel of Brookings and Northwestern experts to discuss “Japan, the United States, and the Future of Asia.”

Above: Buffett’s new **Reframing Research Workshop** aims to help translate scholarly research for non-expert audiences with a focus on op-ed writing. The group hosted E.J. Graff of the **Washington Post** for a workshop session on February 20.

Left: Global Engagement and the GESI team were at **Summerfest** in January to promote the Buffett Institute’s summer programs for undergraduates. GESI added three new study abroad locations for 2018: Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Vietnam.
Buffett Institute faculty and scholars in the news

Stay up to date with all the latest news on Buffett faculty affiliate awards, honors, and media mentions by following the Buffett Institute Twitter account @BuffettInst

Honors & Awards

Clare Cavanagh (Slavic languages and literatures) received the Arts and Letters Award in Literature from the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

Elizabeth Shakman Hurd (political science) is a 2018 recipient of a Daniel I. Linzer Grant for Innovation in Diversity and Equity to support the development of an interdisciplinary undergraduate seminar based on a set of legal case studies on law and religion. This course will teach students to think critically and comparatively about law and the politics of religious diversity by drawing on local communities and their concerns. Through this course, students will examine cross-national, cross-cultural, and global considerations.

News Publications & Mentions

Keyman Modern Turkish Studies associate director Ayça Alemdaroglu (sociology) published a piece on the LGBTQ crackdown in Egypt in the Georgetown Journal of International Affairs: “The politics of sexuality and the LGBTQ crackdown in Egypt.”

Ian Hurd’s (political science) new book How to do Things with International Law was reviewed by Harper's in the article “War No More: The surprising legacy of a ninety-year-old peace pact.”

Dean Karlan’s (management, economics) research in the Philippines was mentioned in the New York Times op-ed “The Power of Religion.”

Faculty affiliate Viorica Marian (communication) contributed an op-ed to The Hill on why multilingual education is important: “The US needs to embrace multilingual education — our children will benefit from it.” She also wrote “Why Culture Clashes at the Olympics Matter” for Scientific American.


Seema Jayachandran (economics) wrote an op-ed for the New York Times on December 29: “Using the Airbnb Model to Protect the Environment”

Arryman Scholar and graduate affiliate Yoes Kenawas contributed an op-ed to the Jakarta Post about using a quota system to increase women’s representation in Indonesian politics: “Urgency of quota system for women in regional elections.”

Wendy Pearlman (political science) co-authored the cover story for the March 12 international edition of TIME magazine: “Life Under Assad’s Bombs in a Damascus Suburb.”

Noelle Sullivan (anthropology) wrote an opinion piece for the Huffington Post: “When Volunteering Abroad Does More Harm Than Good.”

Jeffrey Winters (political science, EDGS) was on the January 24 episode of WBEZ Worldview “In 2017, 82 Percent Of World’s Wealth Went To Richest 1 Percent” to discuss the Davos meeting for the World Economic Forum.

Undergraduate Publications

Lawrence Venuti wins Global Humanities Translation Prize

Venuti will translate the work of Catalan nationalist poet J.V. Foix.

In partnership with Northwestern University Press, the Global Humanities Initiative has selected Lawrence Venuti (left) as the winner of its second annual Global Humanities Translation Prize. The goal of the prize is to encourage new translations of important literary, scholarly, and other humanistic books from around the world. Venuti will translate *Daybook 1918: Early Fragments* by Catalan poet J.V. Foix.

Venuti is a prolific and award-winning translation theorist and historian, as well as a translator from Italian, French, and Catalan, and his work has been recognized by the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, PEN America, the Guggenheim Foundation, and the government of Italy. *Daybook 1918* will be his second translation from Catalan.

Foix was a major figure in 20th century Catalan literature and a supporter of Catalan nationalism. He was also instrumental in introducing the European avant-garde movement to Catalonia and saw avant-garde experimentalism as a means of developing Catalan culture. In writing *Daybook 1918*, Foix emerged as one of Europe’s most influential avant-garde poets and intellectuals.

Venuti’s fluid and accessible translations of poems, prose poems, letters, diary entries, and essays from Catalan are bound together with a careful scholarly apparatus of contextualization and annotation. And given Catalonia’s controversial independence referendum in 2017, his work is timelier than ever.

We asked Venuti why he chose *Daybook 1918* for his translation work:

**Why did you choose Foix for your translation?**

Although he is a major literary figure translated into many languages, Foix has been neglected by Anglophone translators and publishers. My translation is designed to perform a work of cultural restoration, to call attention to a canonical writer who was important for the development of a modern Catalan literature.

I have always been sensitive to the nationalist investment in the Catalan language, and so the recent moves toward secession from Spain have not surprised me. The Foix project was partly a way to write the cultural history of the present in Catalonia, to understand the origins of the current political turmoil and to recognize how a nationalistic writer like Foix avoided notions of cultural purity and chauvinism by advocating international cultural exchange.

The book creates a context in which to understand not only Foix’s writing in that early period, but also the sources of Catalan nationalism in the present.

**What is the significance of translating a work of Catalan literature into English?**

In relation to major languages like English and French, Catalan is a minor language with relatively less prestige and resources. Unfortunately, minority means marginality, defined by narrow circulation and restricted knowledge, which can in turn prevent a translation of a minor literary work from being published.

My translation is designed to break this vicious circle by anticipating what an Anglophone reader might need to know to appreciate Foix’s achievement. I juxtapose his literary works to his nonfiction, essays that show him connecting literature to politics.

Major languages limit their contact with the foreign: they translate less, they study foreign languages less, and their insularity risks stagnation and worse, ethnocentrism and self-congratulation. I am interested in what the minority of Catalan tells us about how literatures develop through contact with foreign cultures. Foix’s writing emerged out of his engagement with various literatures, French, English, and Italian, which he translated and imitated.

**About the Translation Prize**

The Global Humanities Initiative is jointly supported by the Buffett Institute and the Kaplan Institute.
Announcing the Buffett Graduate Student Fellows Program to support PhD students in global studies

In partnership with The Graduate School (TGS), the Buffett Institute has launched a fellowship program for Northwestern PhD students pursuing research in global studies. The first cohort of four Buffett Graduate Student Fellows officially begin their fellowships in the fall quarter of 2018.

The program honors the agreement made in 2015 for Roberta Buffett's historic $100 million gift, which promises to create fellowships for graduate students “who will participate in the intellectual life of the Institute while pursuing a degree in a field relevant to the Institute’s mission.”

Modeled after TGS and the Office of the President’s prestigious Presidential Fellows program, Buffett fellowships are awarded to outstanding graduate students whose research relates to areas of study within the Institute. Like the Presidential Fellowship, the Buffett Fellowship will provide two years of enhanced stipend and two years of tuition coverage, as well as two years of research funding of up to $5,000 per year to help offset the higher costs of undertaking field work outside of the United States.

The Buffett fellows will be fully engaged with Buffett’s community of scholars, and will present their research in a public lecture during their two-year program. They will also have opportunities to participate in events with Presidential Fellows, though the Buffett and Presidential programs are separate.

The 2018 Buffett Fellows

These fellows will be part of the Buffett Institute for the 2018–2019 and 2019–2020 academic years:

**Magda Boutros**  
Sociology  
Dissertation topic: “Experts and Victims: Mobilizing the law against police violence and discrimination in France”

**Gina Giliberti**  
Political Science  
Dissertation topic: “Impassioned Religion in International Politics”

**Rana Khoury**  
Political Science  

**Scott Newman**  
Comparative Literary Studies  

Application and eligibility for future Buffett Graduate Fellowships

In the 2018–2019 academic year, departments will be able to nominate the most promising students pursuing a PhD in global studies to be Buffett fellows. Additional consideration will be given to students whose work aligns with Buffett’s centers, programs, and research groups.

Much of the criteria will be similar to the Presidential Fellowship:

- Ability of the candidate to communicate the significance and impact of their dissertation research to a broad audience.
- Scholarly/research achievement at Northwestern in the form of papers, book chapters, review articles, presentations, recitals, lectures, etc.
- Significant internal and external leadership roles, outreach and interdisciplinary activity.
- Letters of recommendation indicating academic/research performance and future potential.
- High academic achievement.

More details about the 2019 application process will be posted later this year on the Buffett website. Email Krzysztof Kozubski kozubski@northwestern.edu with any questions. ♦
Updates from the Global Politics and Religion research group: new fellows, research, and programming

The Buffett Institute’s Global Politics and Religion (GPR) research group continues to grow and thrive as it enters its third year at the Buffett Institute:

2018 Luce/ACLS Fellow to join GPR

In March 2018, the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) announced that Joyce Dalsheim, assistant professor of global studies at the University of North Carolina Charlotte, will join GPR as a Luce/ACLS Fellow in Religion, Journalism and International Affairs in residence at Northwestern starting in the 2018-2019 academic year.

During her fellowship, Dalsheim will be working on her project “Does Israel Have a Jewish Problem? On the Struggles to Be Jewish in the Modern Nation State” and participate in GPR’s activities, including bringing its work to wider audiences, engaging with journalists, and publishing in venues accessible to a broader public.

Dalsheim’s research examines the processes through which sovereign ethnonational majorities are produced. Using stories from many different communities, her research reveals how different ways of being Jewish challenge the policies and practices of the Jewish state, and how, conversely, the existence of the Jewish state constrains the range of possible ways of being Jewish.

New projects funded by the Henry Luce Foundation

Last summer, GPR received the Luce/ACLS Program in Religion, Journalism & International Affairs (RIJA) Grant for Universities, and now the group is gearing up to launch several projects in 2018 that will be funded by the $60,000 award.

The “Talking Religion: Publics, Politics, and the Media” project launched March 1, 2018. GPR directors Brannon Ingram and Elizabeth Shakman Hurd are preparing to co-teach a 300-level undergraduate course in the fall, “Reporting Islam,” which will combine readings in contemporary Islam and long-form journalism on Muslims with a ‘master class’ from a reporter with a religion beat. Manya Brachear Pashman, the religion reporter for the Chicago Tribune, will be participating in two sessions of the course and will lead the students on two site visits in Chicago.

New research and collaborations

GPR graduate student affiliate Matthew Smith (religious studies) was generously funded by a donation in memory of alum Lucille Wendell (WCAS ’48) to do research last summer, and the results were recently published in the Oxford Encyclopedia of Religion. His article, “Settler Colonialism, Race, and Gender in US Home Missions” examines how Home Missions, a white Protestant missionary movement in the United States, developed and shifted through a long history of US imperial expansion, settlement, and conquest. The article explains how Anglo-Protestants in the United States became invested in the movement to secure Christian supremacy on colonized land. The missionaries not only sought to transform the land into an Anglo-Protestant possession but also racialized people as foreign to maintain Anglo-Protestant sovereignty.

Hurd recently published an article in Intellectual History Review in a special issue on “Narratives of Secularization,” and contributed a chapter “Governing Religion as Right” in the book Human Rights Futures (Cambridge Press). She also published her introduction to a new special issue of the Journal of Religious and Political Practice, which is organized around responses to her 2017 book, Beyond Religious Freedom.

Hurd has written several articles to help public audiences better understand topics in the news that involve the intersection of religion, politics and US foreign policy, such as the series of Muslim travel bans imposed by the Trump administration and the Rohingya crisis in Myanmar and Bangladesh.

Supporting the 2018 Buffett graduate student organized conference

Hurd also serves as the faculty advisor of the 2017 Buffett graduate student conference grant recipients

continued on page 9
The Scholars in Israel Collaboration Fund: supporting global, interdisciplinary collaboration to promote innovation

The Scholars in Israel Collaboration Fund provides support for new or existing project collaborations between Northwestern faculty, scholars, and artists and their counterparts at any of the nine accredited research universities in Israel. It was created through the generosity of a Northwestern alum and parent in 2016, and these collaborations are now producing results. Here are three projects made possible by the Fund:

“Earthquake Modeling and Hazard Mitigation in Israel and the Surrounding Region”

Seth Stein (earth and planetary sciences) and Bruce Spencer (statistics) received funding to work with Israeli faculty at the Institute of Earth Sciences at Hebrew University as well as the Geological Survey of Israel. Their research compares the earthquake history of Israel’s Dead Sea Transform (DST) fault line with analogous faults like the San Andreas fault (SAF) in California and the North Anatolian fault (NAF) in Turkey. They are investigating why behavior is dissimilar across these three fault lines, using historical data to improve understanding of how, where, and when earthquakes will occur.

“The collaboration gives us access to data from ongoing and yet unpublished results of field geologic studies of paleoearthquake histories in Israel,” says Stein. “It also lets us compare and contrast the approaches we take to investigate the space-time history of earthquakes to those that our Israeli collaborators use.”

The paper, “Earthquake bursts and fault branching: lessons from the Carmel fault branch (CFB) of the Dead Sea Transform (DST),” a result of the collaboration, was accepted for the American Geophysical Union annual meeting in December 2017.

“Predicting and Treating Schizophrenia in Vulnerable Populations”

This multidisciplinary partnership between US and Israeli researchers is developing a non-invasive technique to evaluate speech patterns to determine who is at risk for schizophrenia. Northwestern scholars Matthew Goldrick (linguistics), Jennifer Cole (linguistics), Vijay Mittal (psychology), and Emily Cibelli (linguistics) are working with computer science faculty at Bar Ilan University (pictured below).

“The premise of our research is that speech might provide an indicator (‘biomarker’) of risk for developing psychosis,” says Goldrick. “We’ve learned that adolescents at high risk for developing psychosis have subtle difficulties making complex movements. Our research aims to see if speech—an acrobatic feat of coordinating your lips, jaw, and tongue to make sound—might provide a new window on these movement difficulties.

“Our Israeli colleagues’ contribution to this work is truly foundational. They are world-renowned experts in speech technology. The software tools they’ve developed in collaboration with us allow rapid, objective, replicable measurement of human speech. For example, one tool will tell us how many thousandths of a second it took a person to say the /b/ sound at the start of the word "big." We can
use these very precise measures to help us tell if a person if having subtle problems articulating speech. None of that would be possible without our Israeli colleagues!

“If our research shows that subtle aspects of speech can indeed be a ‘biomarker’ for psychosis risk, we can work towards building tools that everyday clinicians could use. If we could detect risk for psychosis earlier, this would allow earlier treatment and perhaps prevention of this devastating illness that afflicts millions in the US and Israel.”

“The Political and Cultural Effects of Consuming News through Social Media”

Pablo J. Boczkowski (communication) is working with two communication and journalism faculty from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem to study the determinants, dynamics, and sociopolitical consequences of the changing global media landscape, where people are now eschewing traditional news sources in favor of social media platforms like Facebook and Twitter.

The group is conducting an in-depth cross-cultural study in Israel and the US. The project will provide a rich dataset about current practices of news and entertainment consumption. This dataset will help them to further understand social phenomena such as learning about current events primarily on social media.

“This project will achieve a deeper understanding of news consumption habits in the digital media environment in Israel and in the US,” says Boczkowski. “To the best of our knowledge, there is no current qualitative research examining this question comparatively. Given the centrality of news consumption for democratic participation, the project’s findings have important potential implications for policy, education and news media.”

“In comparing the impact in the USA versus Israel, the Israel data so far shows a stronger prevalence of a sense of news overload or news fatigue. Israelis often feel burdened with the barrage of political events, and also feel a ‘national obligation’ to follow the news, even if their personal preference may be to disconnect. Partly due to that, we find that Israelis, in comparison to people in the USA, have a different affective relationship to their devices, that is less positive and more ambivalent.”

The group is still in the data collection stage, but they have started to notice diverse consumption habits for different demographics specifically within Israel.

“Among our Arabic-speaking populations, we find concern about speaking out about news consumption, which is perceived as a controversial political activity. Among our ultra-orthodox interviewees, we find reticence about using mainstream media, and use of a variety of alternative media channels, including phone call-in lines for news updates. The significant cross-demographic differences and their patterns point to important emerging findings,” Boczkowski says.

To learn more about the Buffett Institute’s faculty funding for global research, visit buffett.northwestern.edu/funding-grants/faculty.html.

GLOBAL POLITICS AND RELIGION continued from page 7

James Howard Hill, Jr. (religious studies), Hafsa Oubou (anthropology), and Matt Smith (religious studies). They have organized a conference whose subject matter both reflects and is influenced by the research activities of GPR.

“I am honored to advise this exceptional trio of graduate students. They have organized a conference at the cutting-edge of interdisciplinary research. We are grateful to the Buffett Institute for facilitating and funding this event, and for contributing to forming the next generation of top scholars working on these timely, indeed urgent, global challenges.”

“Politics of Movement: Racialization, Religion and Migration” takes place at Northwestern on April 5 and 6. Learn more on the conference website: buffett.northwestern.edu/programs/grad-conference.
Sadat’s areas of focus include international crimes and amnesties, gender crimes and sexual violence, legal questions surrounding America’s drone wars, and the war in Syria. She recently directed the documentary “Never Again: Forging a Convention for Crimes Against Humanity,” which will be screened on April 24 during her visit. Following the screening, there will be a panel discussion with Sadat and Northwestern law faculty members Juliet Sorensen and David Scheffer. She will also be meeting with student groups such as the Northwestern University Community on Human Rights (NUCHR).

About Ambassador Daniel Shapiro

Daniel Shapiro was the US ambassador to Israel from July 2011 to January 2017. Before that, he was the senior director for the Middle East and North Africa on the US National Security Council, where he served as President Obama’s senior adviser on US policy on Israel, Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, and Palestine. He advised the president through US responses to the Arab uprisings of 2011, including assembling the first post-revolution assistance package to Tunisia. He conducted missions to Syria in 2009 and 2010 to attempt to advance the president’s re-engagement plan.

On April 26, Ambassador Shapiro will give a public lecture focusing on foreign policy during presidential campaigns. He will also meet with undergraduates and attend Buffett events.

More details on Sadat and Shapiro’s public events will be announced soon. To learn more about the Distinguished Visitor program, visit buffett.northwestern.edu/about/people/scholars/distinguished-visitors.html ♦

for the Humanities and is co-led by Weinberg faculty and Buffett affiliates Laura Brueck (Asian languages and cultures) and Rajeev Kinra (history).

“Our goal is to bring much-needed attention not only to the rich humanistic traditions of underrepresented world cultures, but also to the relevance of those traditions for discussions and debates surrounding global development, public policy, and politics generally,” Brueck and Kinra said in a statement.

The selection committee for this year’s prize included Brueck and Kinra, as well as César Braga-Pinto (Spanish and Portuguese), Andrew Way Leong (English); and Francesca Tataranni (classics).

The committee also awarded honorable mentions to Emily Drumsta, who translated and edited select-ed poetry and prose from Nazik al-Malaika’s Revolt Against the Sun, and Eliana Vagalau, who translated and edited Manhattan Blues by Jean Claude Charles.

The winners of the 2017 translation prize will be published by Northwestern University Press. The Tale of the Missing Man by Manzoor Ahtesham, translated from Hindi by Jason Grunebaum and Ulrike Stark, will be out in August 2018. Carl Ernst’s translation of Hallaj: Poems of a Sufi Martyr will be published in July. Visit nupress.northwestern.edu for more information on their release.

The Global Humanities Translation Prize will begin accepting submissions for the next round of competition in August 2018. For details and submission instructions, visit the Global Humanities Initiative website or email ghi@northwestern.edu. ♦
The Global Poverty Research Lab launches working paper series on SSRN

In February, Buffett’s Global Poverty Research Lab launched a working paper series to showcase early-stage research in a free, globally accessible format. The series provides insight into the mechanisms behind economic development, and leverages the expertise of the Lab’s interdisciplinary faculty to deliver research and related policy implications. The series is a great way to get acquainted with the Lab’s work and to learn about its emerging projects and areas of focus. You can access the series on SSRN at www.ssrn.com/link/Global-Poverty-Research-Lab-RES.html. Here are a few examples of papers:

Do Credit Constraints Limit Entrepreneurship?
Heterogeneity in the Returns to Microfinance
Abhijit V. Banerjee (MIT), Emily Breza (Harvard), Esther Duflo (MIT), and Cynthia Kinnan (Northwestern)

Can improved access to credit jump-start microenterprise growth? We examine subjects in urban Hyderabad, India, six years after microfinance—an intervention commonly believed to lower the cost of credit and spark business creation—was randomly introduced to a subset of neighborhoods. We find large benefits both in business scale and performance from giving “gung-ho entrepreneurs” (GEs)—those who started a business before microfinance entered—more access to microfinance. Notably, these effects persist two years after microfinance was withdrawn from Hyderabad. However, any persistent benefits to “reluctant entrepreneurs” (REs), those without prior businesses, are much more meager and generally indistinguishable from zero. A model of technology choice in which REs can only access a diminishing-returns technology, while GEs can also access a technology with high fixed costs but high returns, can generate dynamics matching those observed in the data. These results suggest that heterogeneity in entrepreneurial ability is important and persistent; and that lenders entering a new market may be better off by focusing on borrowers at the intensive rather than extensive margin. We also provide some of the first evidence on the relationship between formal and informal credit from an individual’s social network. While microfinance crowds out informal finance for the novices, the informal financial relationships of seasoned entrepreneurs exhibit complementarities with access to formal credit.

Dangers of a Double-Bottom Line: A Poverty Targeting Experiment Misses Both Targets
Dean Karlan (Northwestern), Adam Osman (Yale), Jonathan Zinman (Dartmouth)

Two for-profit Philippine social enterprises, aiming to demonstrate corporate social responsibility by increasing microlending to the poor, incorporated a widely-used poverty measurement tool into their loan applications and tested the tool using randomized training content. Treated loan officers were instructed why and how to use the tool for targeting; control group training merely labeled the tool “additional household information.” The targeting training backfired, leading to no additional poor applicants and lower-performing loans. Descriptive evidence suggests the targeting training exacerbated loan officer misperceptions and multitasking problems. Our results help explain why corporate social responsibility efforts are often siloed from core operations.

Environmental Externalities and Free-Riding in the Household
B. Kelsey Jack (Tufts), Seema Jayachandran (Northwestern), Sarojini Rao (University of Chicago)

Water use and electricity use, which generate negative environmental externalities, are susceptible to a second externality problem: with household-level billing, each person enjoys private benefits of consumption but shares the cost with other household members. If individual usage is imperfectly observed (as is typical for water and electricity) and family members are imperfectly altruistic toward one another, households overconsume even from their own perspective. We develop this argument and test its prediction that intrahousehold free-riding dampens price sensitivity. We do so in the context of water use in urban Zambia by combining billing records, randomized price variation, and a lab-experimental measure of intrahousehold altruism. We find that more altruistic households are considerably more price sensitive than are less altruistic households. Our results imply that the socially optimal price needs to be set to correct both the environmental externality and also the intrahousehold externality.
New publications from Buffett Institute faculty affiliates

**BOOKS**

Jorge Coronado (Spanish & Portuguese)  

*Portraits in the Andes* examines indigenous and mestizo self-representation through the medium of photography from the early to mid 20th century. As Jorge Coronado reveals, these images offer a powerful counterpoint to the often-slanted, predominant view of indigenismo produced by the intellectual elite. Photography offered an inexpensive and readily available technology for producing portraits and other images that allowed lower- and middle-class racialized subjects to create their own distinct rhetoric and vision of their culture. The powerful identity-marking vehicle that photography provided to the masses has been overlooked in much of Latin American cultural studies—which have focused primarily on the elite’s visual arts. Coronado’s study offers close readings of Andean photographic archives from the early to mid 20th century, to show the development of a consumer culture and the agency of marginalized groups in creating a visual document of their personal interpretations of modernity.

Laura Hein (History) and Christopher Gerteis  
*Post-Fascist Japan: Political Culture in Kamakura after the Second World War* (Bloomsbury Academic, 2018).

In late 1945, local Japanese turned their energies toward creating new behaviors and institutions that would give young people better skills to combat repression at home and coercion abroad. They rapidly transformed their political culture-policies, institutions, and public opinion-to create a more equitable, democratic and peaceful society. Post-fascist Japan explores this phenomenon, focusing on a group of highly educated Japanese based in the city of Kamakura, where the new political culture was particularly visible. The book argues that these leftist elites, many of whom had been seen as “the enemy” during the war, saw the problem as one of fascism, an ideology that had succeeded because it had addressed real problems. They turned their efforts to overtly political-legal systems but also to ostensibly non-political and community institutions such as universities, art museums, local tourism, and environmental policies, aiming not only for reconciliation over the past but also to reduce the anxieties that had drawn so many towards fascism. By focusing on people who had an outsized influence on Japan’s political culture, Hein’s study is local, national, and transnational. She grounds her discussion using specific personalities, showing their ideas about “post-fascism,” how they implemented them and how they interacted with the American occupiers.

**ARTICLES**


The sexualities of men who have same-sex desires yet identify as straight have attracted significant attention in recent years. The authors present findings from interviews with 100 such men, whom they recruited while they were seeking sex with men online, and examine the logics that allow them to maintain an identity as straight. Their sample is somewhat unique in that it included men across a wide age range (from 18 to 70), and also because many of the participants are white adult US men who are married or in stable relationships with women. Based on their patterns of sexual interpretation, the authors discuss how these men make their same-sex desires and behaviours consistent with a primary self-identification as straight. The authors argue that, in the process of maintaining identities as straight men, these men change the definition of heterosexuality, in effect turning it into a considerably elastic category that is perceived as fully compatible with having and enacting same-sex desires.

This article examines the practices of ethnographers carrying out research in and, especially, on organizations. Ethnographers studying organizations, like other ethnographers, emphasize close observation and understanding the meaning of actions, words, and artifacts; they differ from other fieldworkers, though, in focusing on the organization itself, not just what happens inside it. Because fieldwork relationships are the core technology of organizational ethnography, this article argues, the challenges of studying organizations differ from the challenges of doing ethnography in other settings or with other analytic purposes precisely because the character of the organization and its activities shape what the researcher can and will study. This article discusses how fieldwork relationships are constrained and shaped as ethnographers submit their projects for ethics review, gain access to research sites, hang out in the organizations they are studying, interview informants, study organizational documents and paperwork, and handle requests to give back to the site.


This article introduces the main arguments of Beyond Religious Freedom and situates them in the context of this special issue on the politics of religious freedom in the Asia Pacific. It discusses the intensification of state-sponsored global religious interventionism that led me to write the book, and explains how the questions raised by the new global politics of religion came to seem urgent and important. It then presents the book’s central organizing framework of the ‘3 religions’ (expert, lived, and governed) as a set of heuristics for examining these co-productions of religion, law and politics. A final section weaves together insights from other contributors to this special issue with the claims of Chapter 4 of the book to explore the politics of religious freedom in the Asia-Pacific.


This paper tests whether firm growth reduces corruption, using data from over 10,000 Vietnamese firms. The authors employ instrumental variables based on growth in a firm’s industry in other provinces within Vietnam and in China. They find that firm growth reduces bribes as a share of revenues. The article proposes a mechanism for this effect whereby government officials’ decisions about bribes are modulated by inter-jurisdictional competition. This mechanism also implies that growth reduces bribery more for more mobile firms; consistent with this prediction, the authors find a larger effect for firms with transferable rights to their land or operations in multiple provinces.


The normative place of religion in liberal democracies is as contested as ever. Since religious reasons are not generally acceptable to secular citizens and citizens of different faiths, endorsing this criterion entails accepting the claim that, for the purposes of political justification, public reasons should take priority over religious considerations. This claim has been vigorously criticized on two grounds. First, critics resist such a claim on the skeptical grounds that there is simply no such thing as public reasons, that is, a subset of reasons that all citizens can reasonably accept as having priority for justifying coercive policies. Second, critics contest the claim on the normative grounds that an unequal treatment of religious reasons for the purposes of political justification is unfair to religious citizens and is therefore incompatible with the core values of a liberal democracy. Against both lines of criticism, Lafont articulates a defense of the priority of public reasons.


In 2015 and 2016, Germany received more than 1.1 million asylum applications, some 425,000 of them from Syrians. Significant optimism accompanied the peak of this refugee inflow, with many Syr-
ians praising Germany as a haven offering freedom and dignity, and many Germans taking pride in their country’s humanitarian stance and welcoming culture. Since then, various sources of anxiety have emerged, particularly those related to locals’ concerns about threats to their country’s national culture and newcomers’ frustrations stemming from their dealings with state bureaucracy. Building on field research in Germany in 2016 and 2017, this article offers a preliminary exploration of these issues, with a focus on refugees’ experience of bureaucracy in the realms as legal status, housing, and work. The article concludes with reflections on how juxtaposition of locals and newcomers’ respective concerns can highlight unexpected spaces for exchange and mutual understanding.


This article identifies and describes a crucial source of innovation failure—linked not to the market but to the structure of social relations that underlie market transactions—that this article terms social network innovation failures. This source of innovation failure, however, has been obscured by two assumptions in traditional market failure models of innovation. First, market failure models frequently assume that public, non-secret knowledge (or information) will flow freely among communities of innovators and be put to its optimal use. Second, market failure models pay little attention to how good ideas emerge, assuming that good ideas will follow from investment in research and development.


Viewed through the lens of American Political Development, the rise of the Black Lives Matter (BLM) movement raises several questions about the movement’s relationship to earlier movements for social and racial equality in the United States. This essay highlights a mode of politics common to BLM and its predecessors that involves rendering the state’s role in producing racial inequality visible and legible, in order to contest it. This mode of contestation is a product of a “post-racial” era in which the formal colorblindness of government institutions promotes a narrative in which inequalities in outcomes are linked to personal choices rather than political ones. However, a developmental perspective on the politics of visibility also reveals its precursors, for example in early anti-redlining movements.


Livestock can promote resilience in low-income communities through a number of pathways. Livestock development programs seek to amplify these benefits but often fail to consider the costs to intended beneficiaries or the effect of prevailing gender norms. This essay explores perceptions of livestock ownership among female smallholder livestock keepers in Nyanza Region, Kenya, and unpacks how the distribution of livestock benefits and investments varies by gender within households. The researchers found that livestock benefited households by providing financial security, food security, social benefits, and human time and labor savings. However, these benefits largely promoted long-term household resilience rather than immediate gains. Livestock ownership also had major costs to household time and labor, which were overwhelmingly borne by women and children. Despite this investment, women had limited livestock ownership rights, decision-making power, control over income, or access to meat.


In his 1893 book *Life and Traditions of the Red Man*, the Penobscot Abenaki man Joseph Nicolar offers an account of Penobscot encounters with colonists in the 17th century. By examining Nicolar’s text as a key history of early North America, this essay relocates some of the archival authority bestowed on colonial literatures, even as the author hopes to avoid simply merging Native literatures into existing US archival, historical, or literary configurations. Instead, the article asks how the boundaries and methodologies of American literary studies might need to shift if scholars take Native historical representations and archival practices as critical frameworks for the literary history of North America.
Visitng scholars at the Buffett Institute: Spring 2018

Please welcome the following scholars to the Buffett Institute, who will be collaborating with Buffett’s many programs and research groups during the spring quarter

NEW VISITING SCHOLARS

Sevda Alanıkuş, Keyman visiting scholar, is a graduate of Ankara University and holds degrees in political science and communication studies. Her recent research cover issues of feminist media criticism, alternative media, and news reporting. She published the Peace Journalism Handbook (2017) and was the editor of a journalism handbook series that included Human, Women, Children’s Right-based Journalism (2007, 2012). Her recent article “Rethinking Peace Journalism Theory with Feminist Criticism and Ethics” is forthcoming in a book by Brill Publications. Her co-authored works focus on Turkish serials in the global media market, discourse analysis of Turkish Cypriot media from a peace journalism point of view, and textual analysis of nationalist Turkish Cypriot narrations. Alanıkuş is currently teaching at the Department of New Media, Kadir Has University, Istanbul.

Mar Gallego, visiting scholar at the Center for Forced Migration Studies, is a professor of gender and migration, American and African American literatures at the University of Huelva, Spain, and the director of its Research Center for Migration Studies. She has been a visiting scholar at the Universities of Cornell, Northwestern, and Harvard, and a lecturer in Ireland, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Poland, and Colombia. Her major research interests are gender and migration and the African diaspora, with a special focus on contemporary women writers, and migrant and refugees’ rights. Her publications include Passing Novels in the Harlem Renaissance (2003), and On Both Sides of the Atlantic: Geographies of Home and Diaspora in Women Authors of African Descent (2016). She has also co-edited nine essay collections, among them The Dialectics of Diasporic Identification, and Gender and Sexuality in the Migration Trajectories. Currently, she is completing a monograph on Toni Morrison’s fiction soon to be published.

Sophie Lemercier-Goddard, French Interdisciplinary Group (FIG) visiting scholar, is an associate professor of English at École Normale Supérieure Lyon, where she teaches Renaissance literature, Shakespeare, critical theory, and translation. She has published articles on Shakespeare and English narratives of exploration. In her more recent articles, she examines English voyages in search of the Northwest passage (Gilbert, Frobisher, Hudson), focusing on rhetoric, identity, knowledge exchange, nationalist discourse, the forming of self and nation in the English Atlantic World, showing how voyages to the Arctic initiated the grand narrative of the British empire and also created an imagined community. She has recently co-edited New Perspectives on Shakespeare’s “As you like it” with S. Chiari (2017) and is currently exploring the cultural and political aspects of translation and the general economy of travel (“Speaking in Tongues in Virginia: Translation in Early Modern English Travel Writing”, Traduire à la Renaissance, 2018).
With a focus on ethical and effective practice in university-community partnerships, the Buffett Institute’s Global Engagement team will host a forum with international partners that help facilitate programs like GESI and the Community-Based Research Fellowship. On April 11–13, partners from Uganda, Bolivia, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Ghana, and Vietnam will visit Northwestern to share best practices, build relationships, and improve communication in a continued commitment to equalizing attention to student learning and community outcomes.

On April 12 from 6 to 8 p.m. at 2122 Sheridan Road, there will be a public reception for attendees, campus partners, students, and donors. It will include a panel of students and partners discussing their experiences and relationships working together in an international context. ♦