This spring, the Buffett Center and its Center for Global Engagement bring eight scholars and practitioners as part of two newly expanded speaker series on international development and on human rights.

Esther Duflo is professor of poverty alleviation and development economics at MIT and a founder and director of the Jameel Poverty Action Lab (J-PAL), a research network specializing in randomized evaluations of social programs. Duflo has pioneered the use of scientific methods to determine which development projects actually work. Last year, Foreign Policy named her one of the 100 most important public intellectuals in the world. She will speak on April 14.

Shirin Ebadi is the first Iranian and first Muslim woman to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize (2003). She received the prize for her work in democracy and...
New Research Project » Politics of Religious Freedom
by Elizabeth Shakman Hurd, Political Science

A new research project on religious freedom in a global context has been launched at the Buffett Center. Elizabeth Shakman Hurd (Northwestern, co-PI), Saba Mahmood (UC-Berkeley, co-PI), Winnifred Sullivan (SUNY-Buffalo Law), and Peter Danchin (University of Maryland Law) have received funding for the project “Politics of Religious Freedom: Contested Norms and Local Practices” from the Luce Initiative on Religion and International Affairs. The three-year project (2011-2014) will be jointly based at the Buffett Center and the Institute for Integrative Social

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Research » Canadian-US Energy Issues After Copenhagen
by Hendrik Spruyt, Political Science and Buffett Center

With the support of Foreign Affairs Canada and of the Initiative for Sustainability and Energy at Northwestern (ISEN), the Buffett Center organized a workshop in June 2010 to discuss energy issues in the United States and Canada, paying particular attention to the exploitation of Canadian oil sands.

The one-day workshop brought together some of the leading scholars on the topic as well as representatives of the Canadian government, to discuss the importance of oil sands in meeting US and Canadian demands for oil and to discuss the consequences of relying on this particular energy supply. While the Middle East continues to draw the lion’s share of attention of politicians and the media, Canada is in fact the largest supplier of oil to the United States. Indeed, it supplies more than twice as much oil as any other country. Both Canada and the United States have increasingly turned to oil sands exploitation given that other supplies lie in politically volatile areas, such as the Middle East, Nigeria, and Venezuela. Moreover, the proven reserves are vast, second only to the reserves of Saudi Arabia.

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Summer Institute on Forced Migration Studies Launches

by Shalyn Hockey, Center for Forced Migration Studies

The Buffett Center’s Center for Forced Migration Studies (CFMS) is launching its first annual Summer Institute on Forced Migration Studies: from July 10-17, 2011.

The Summer Institute is a one-week, non-degree earning certificate program that offers participants an interdisciplinary and comparative understanding of the causes and consequences of forced migration and refugee situations. Focused each year on a key topic of concern in the field of forced migration, the Summer Institute is structured to provide participants expert knowledge and a team-based forum where participants actively engage to develop new approaches, policy recommendations, and implementation strategies. In commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the UNHCR and the 1951 Refugee Convention, the topic for 2011 is “Unsettling Resettlement.”

Resettlement has long been one of the durable solutions for refugees. Whereas there have been large-scale resettlements to the US and Northern States over the past decade, most refugees in the world are hosted and will remain in the poorest countries of the world, which lack the capacity or will to absorb refugees, do not have an established asylum system, and where refugees lack access to most of the rights and protection mechanisms enshrined in international refugee and human rights laws. Less than .01% will be resettled to countries where these rights are respected. In order to address the concerns of resettlement we need better knowledge and awareness of the situation in local contexts; specifically, on how protracted displacement alters social support networks, essential for human survival, and how differences from hosts—language, skin color, religion, education—create marginality and barriers, especially for vulnerable populations such as unaccompanied minors, the elderly, and physically and mentally disabled, traumatized, and detained refugees. In light of these challenges, the Summer Institute seeks to engage participants in examining the current refugee regime concerning resettlement and become part of designing durable solutions.

The Summer Institute is open to both academics and practitioners seeking to expand their knowledge of the contemporary critical elements of forced migration/refugee issues. Participants range from government officials and NGO personnel to university faculty and graduate students.

Application deadlines are April 15, 2011, for visa applicants and June 1, 2011, for non-visa applicants. To register, or for more information, please visit: www.bcics.northwestern.edu/programs/migration/summer.html. Please don’t hesitate to contact the CFMS if you have any questions: cfms@northwestern.edu.
Despite guarantees provided by human rights conventions and articles, religious liberty has emerged as a highly contentious and charged issue in the international human rights community. Unlike binding international treaties that exist on a range of issues (genocide, torture, racial discrimination, children’s and women’s rights), no such treaty exists on the issue of religious freedom. The 1981 Declaration of the U.N. General Assembly on religious intolerance and discrimination is non-binding. Differences in conceptions of religious freedom across national contexts are also striking. In India, for example, religious freedom consists in the state giving various religious groups juridical autonomy over family affairs in the form of Family or Personal Status laws. In contrast, Egypt does not have a developed political or legal tradition of recognizing and granting minority rights.

Departing from the assumption that there is a single and stable conception of religious liberty enshrined in international law, the United Nations protocols, and national constitutions, “Politics of Religious Freedom” undertakes a comparative study of the multiple historical trajectories, concepts, and practices now organized under the rubric of religious freedom. The project brings together academics and key human rights and civil society organizations, along with jurists and policy-makers who have helped to reshape the debate on religious freedom in the United States, the European Union, India, Egypt, and South Africa. Contributors are developing an analytical framework for understanding the multiplicity at play in current struggles over religious freedom and generating a body of research and writing on the global history and politics of religious freedom to serve policy debates, international human rights circles, and local civil society organizations.

Based on workshops held among participants from these regions alongside the core research team, the project plans the following publications: (a) a co-authored handbook to be used by legal practitioners and civil society organizations; (b) translations of, and commentaries on, key legal cases involving religious freedom from India, Egypt, and South Africa; (c) key papers from project workshops (to be held in Venice, Bombay, and Cairo) and proceedings of the capstone conference (to be held at Northwestern) in special issues of journals in the fields of anthropology, international law, religion, and international relations. The project also entails a pedagogical component that includes: (a) developing undergraduate and graduate syllabi on the comparative history and politics of religious freedom globally and (b) supporting four graduate students to serve as interns in two legal aid organizations in Egypt and India with whom the research team will be collaborating.

The first workshop will be held in Venice in July 2011. Given its variegated history of church-state relations, legal traditions, and layered jurisdictions, Europe is a crucial site for re-thinking the history and politics of the right to religious freedom. The workshop will also consider the relation between European debates and the legal governance of religious difference in Egypt, South Africa, the United States, and India. This discussion will serve as a crucial first step in this collaborative international project.

For more information see www.politicsofreligiousfreedom.com or contact Elizabeth Shakman Hurd (eshurd@northwestern.edu)
Consequently, they promise a secure source of supply for decades to come, and plans are under way to double the production of oil sands in the near future.

The reliance on oil sands, however, is not without its critics. The use of fossil fuels is one important contributing factor to global warming. Moreover, the production of oil sands itself requires significant amounts of natural gas and water. In addition, the pollution caused by oil sands production affects indigenous peoples in the region, most notably Alberta.

The workshop analyzed the issue of oil sands exploitation as a question of “multi-level” governance. The presentations by the group of scholars yielded several conclusions.

First, the federal constitution of Canada complicates the ability of the federal government in Ottawa to come up with a fully integrated, comprehensive energy strategy. The Canadian constitution gives the provinces considerable autonomy in managing their natural resources, including the exploitation of oil sands. Since most of the oil sands are located in the Western provinces, particularly Alberta, and to a lesser extent in Saskatchewan, this has led to tension between the federal government and these provinces, particularly on revenue sharing but also on other issues.

Similarly, the provincial-federal divide creates different incentives to live up to Canada’s international commitments under the Kyoto protocol. Canada, although committed to reducing emissions by 6 percent by 2008-12, from the 1990 base line, in fact increased its greenhouse gas emissions by 25%. While there are many reasons why a state’s carbon footprint might increase, some of the explanation might lie in the divergent incentives among provinces. Alberta stands to gain considerable revenue from further exploitation of fossil fuels and their continued use as an important source of energy in the overall economy. Other provinces, by contrast, can more readily transfer to cleaner energy sources, such as hydroelectric power or natural gas, and thus they are stronger proponents of Kyoto.

Second, the reliance on energy-generated rents might be detrimental to the long term development of the oil-producing provinces, even including Alberta. Although the oil revenue generates significant rents in the short run, the danger is that externalities, such as environmental degradation, are ignored. Moreover, energy rents, similar to what has occurred in many independent oil-producing states, tend to exhibit adverse effects on the overall economy.

One solution to prevent squandering these revenues might be to maintain public control over the oil industry and negotiate contracts that ensure that those ultimately paying the long-term bill of environmental degradation garner the majority of the benefits. Governments should also save or invest oil revenues, for example, through trust funds.

Third, the decision making in how oil contracts are negotiated and how oil revenues are allocated remains opaque. In response to criticism the provincial government and the oil-producing companies have opened up and engaged in multi-stakeholder consultations. So far, however, these have remained strategies of selective opening rather than provoking more radical changes in the decision-making rules and venues.

Fourth, the position of aboriginal people is poorly understood and their views are sometimes misrepresented. Indeed, the conventional understanding sees aboriginal peoples as consistent, implacable opponents of oil sands development. No doubt some do indeed challenge the oil sands companies and the state largely due to the damaging ecological and human health consequences they believe their members suffer as unintended consequences of oil sands operations. But the First Nations’ view today is not monolithic. Some are mindful of the economic benefits and jobs that such exploitation brings. Moreover, some aboriginal critics of the oil sands have not always been opponents but only gradually came to that view.

To conclude, the workshop brought attention to the multi-dimensional issues of oil sands exploitation at the federal, provincial, and local levels of governance. Given that oil sands are destined to become an ever larger source of American oil imports, and given the controversy surrounding their impact on the environment and First Nations, the attention of scholars and the general public is only likely to increase over the years to come.

The working papers generated by this conference are available at: www.bcics.northwestern.edu/publications/workingpapers/energy.html.
Refugee Camps  continued from page 1

an Iraqi refugee sifts through her memories as she connects a harmless fireworks celebration in her newly adopted neighborhood with the sound and fury of the sectarian violence back in Iraq that left her and other women “bereaved of their husbands and homelands, and left to raise families in a new nation.”

These descriptions are among the nuggets twenty students and six faculty and researchers crafted in simultaneous visits over winter break to three different refugee settings, as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) commemorated its 60th year attempting to address the world’s intractable refugee phenomenon. The trips, underwritten by the Buffett Center, Medill, and AT&T, provided students who had taken the cross-disciplinary Immigrant Connect course during fall quarter with a palpable opportunity to dig deeper into the vagaries of refugee life that they had been reporting on during the quarter. What emerged were more than 60 stories published on Refugee Lives (www.refugeelives.org), an inspirational interview with three of the participants on Chicago Public Radio’s Worldview (www.wbez.org/episode-segments/northwestern-students-report-abroad-refugees-three-very-different-settings), a half-hour documentary scheduled to air on the Big Ten Network later in the spring, and a commitment to continue to focus both journalistically and through civic engagement on the lives of refugees.

What also emerged were some illuminating realizations about refugee life and policy that have been shared with UNHCR and with resettlement agencies. For years, UNHCR has attempted to find the right balance from among three durable solutions to the plight of refugees: repatriation (to their country of origin), resettlement (in developed countries, with the US accepting more refugees than all other nations combined), and local integration (near where the refugee camps are located). For millions of refugees, none of the durable solutions is attainable for them or for their children in the foreseeable future. The UNHCR and the world community know it but can do little about it.

As we documented the frustrations in stories, video, photos, and slideshows, we also captured the enduring resilience of the human spirit. That vivid interplay was out of our reach in the classroom on campus or in the communities of resettled refugees we reported on in Chicago. No longer for the students who went on the trips and for those who are exposed to our stories. We heard the call to prayer beckoning in the Hashmi Shamali neighborhood in Amman as we reported on forty Iraqi men taking the field for a soccer game, wearing jerseys that declared on the back: “PFMP” (Play Football Make Peace). There were games between Iraqi sects and between the Iraqi refugees and the Jordanians, who are being asked to host them for an indeterminate period. We interviewed Congolese Pastor Basilwango Celestin who found his wife after she had disappeared from the refugee camp in Malawi by seeing her on television accompanying a powerful local politician. We showcased a dance troupe at the camp that calls itself Super Crew. They had organized to provide hope and entertainment for the beleaguered residents but they now want to see how far they can take their talents. From a Congolese improv comedy duo in Namibia’s camp, we uncovered a back story that prevents one of the young men from being Congolese Kalala Jirece Lee (right) doing his comedy routine, “There are only two things involved,” with Angolan Pedro Sachissokele (left) at the Osire refugee camp youth center in Namibia. [photo by Kaitlyn Jakola, Medill]
resettled. Because of the interview his father had years earlier, his family was denied refugee status. His current status is in limbo, and as the youth counselor told us, his future is “blank.”

We arrived at the Osire camp in Namibia as the settlement itself faced potential changes. Conditions in neighboring Angola have improved sufficiently such that Namibia is considering invoking a cessation clause from the 1951 Refugee Convention, which would relieve them of the obligation to host Angolan refugees. Because 70 percent of the camp residents are Angolan, it is not clear what the camp will become. This development comes at a time when UNHCR is exploring other durable solutions to the entrenched refugee phenomenon worldwide. They are looking at a range of public-private partnerships that seek financial and institutional support beyond that of the nation-states that agree to resettle or host refugees. Corporations, foundations, and universities are in a position to provide sustaining support by adopting camps or individual refugees or families. Officials at UNHCR recognize that forced migrations are likely to become more salient if a human face animates the issue.

In the Worldview segment that aired in early January, two students articulated lyrically what the project is about, what having exposure like this as young journalists can mean personally, and most importantly what refugee life is like. As they put it, it was about the indelible surprises of seeing the human condition; of having interviews turn into conversations; of observing a family express the concern for their children in the beaming pride they expose when they greet them at the door; and of the juxtaposition of hope in one family, which didn’t want to jinx their resettlement prospects by talking about them, with the despair of another family, which like so many others we met could envision no future to invest in.

What has stayed with me most from the trips is the dilemma of reconciling the journalistic value of giving forgotten people a voice with the humanistic impulse to not abandon them and others like them. In our discussions in class before we went, we were reminded to not promise too much or even appear to promise too much. As one of the students noted toward the end of the Worldview interview, hope, even if it’s false hope, is something so many of the refugees don’t have available to them. Yet, we at Northwestern can do more.

As I was leaving the refugee camp in Namibia, I paused for a little boy who approached. His look was vacant; his face was caked in sand. He was carrying a plastic jar. He handed it to me. It was heavy and filled with sand. I showed him how impressed I was. I asked him what it was. I tried to make eye contact. I didn’t get through.

One of the UNHCR staffers told me he doesn’t speak. She wasn’t sure he understands what people say or in which language. As the boy mumbled something to us, she told me he’s one of the refugees Osire is trying hard to resettle in the US or elsewhere. He’s suffering terribly, she said, and resettlement in the West could help him. The priority cases for resettlement are those who are most vulnerable and endangered.

I didn’t respond. I didn’t know what to say or what to think. My immediate thoughts—that it would be admirably humane to do whatever can be done for this boy—got brushed aside. In their place, I thought of three other young refugees with whom I’d just said goodbye. They have so much to offer. They would turn the against-all-odds opportunity into something tangible, limitless for them and for the US or other host country, if they were resettled.

As hard as UNHCR and Osire try, those three young men are stuck with no discernible way out into a future. My thoughts returned to the little boy whom I saw wandering away aimlessly. He might have a life underneath that sand.

Together, the four of them are among millions of refugees who live in camps and are, to much of the world, little more than sand in a jar. Not so for Northwestern students who are given the opportunity to illuminate their faces and report so much more. And not so potentially for future Northwestern students, as we begin discussions to pass on the contribution of journalism students to others at the university who are in a position to invest sustained time, energy, and resources in a civically engaged partnership.

The authors consider how the Andean region, an area not known for its strong institutions, nonetheless created a stable rule of law in the area of intellectual property (IP). They find that the existence of IP compliance constituencies within each country helps to ensure that rulings on IP law, as put forth by the Andean Tribunal of Justice, are respected.


Arewa uses a court case involving the private equity fund, Donegal, and the Republic of Zambia to highlight the ongoing debate on the operation of vulture funds in developing countries. In studying this case, the author finds that the role of these kinds of commercial activities in exacerbating economic and political instability must be better understood.


Boczkowski examines the effect that the
By preparing students to work abroad for social change, CGE’s Global Engagement Summer Institute (GESI) also prepares students to uniquely contribute to the Northwestern community. Returning students are ready to take advantage of on- and off-campus opportunities.

One such opportunity is “Innovate for Impact” (I4I), an experiential-learning course for Kellogg graduate students and select, well-qualified undergraduates. The course places students into interdisciplinary teams and trains them in design for low-resource contexts, social entrepreneurship (bringing these designs to market), and “innovation for humanity”. Each team develops a prototype and/or business plan addressing a social challenge, and then spends two weeks at the end of winter quarter testing and refining their project abroad.

All of the four undergraduates accepted into this inaugural program are GESI alumni (Ioana Chivu, Joan DeGennaro, Sumeeth Jonathan, and Jane Merrill). The GESI students, who have experience in project development, interdisciplinary teamwork, and creative problem-solving in low-resource contexts, were attracted to I4I because of the ways in which it is different from GESI, which uses a community-based approach.

“I wanted to broaden my thinking about development by utilizing a business and management framework, which I4I offered,” explains Jane. “I was taken aback by just how different I4I’s framework for understanding development was. This made me realize how important it is to consider different approaches.”

For their part, the Kellogg students involved in I4I also see real value in what the GESI students are able to offer the program. “GESI alumni bring a fresh perspective, passion for innovative social impact, and insight from their time in the field,” remarks Josh Engel (Kellogg 11), one of the course organizers.

The I4I team that consists of Josh, Joan, Jane, and Laura Markee (a graduate student in the Engineering Design and Innovation program) is working on maternal health issues. They are addressing the problem of postpartum hemorrhaging, which is a cause of the high mortality rate among mothers in Malawi. Their project centers around a prototype—designed by a group of biomedical engineering students at Northwestern—meant to train community midwives on how to properly remove the placenta after childbirth. Joan explains that their goal during their two weeks in Malawi is to “learn whether the prototype is an effective teaching tool, how it is best incorporated into a training curriculum, and what potential it has to lower postpartum mortality rates.”

Josh Engel (left), Jane Merrill (center), and Joan DeGennaro (right), meet before the weekly I4I class begins. The prototype they are handling will assist community midwives in Malawi to learn about safe postpartum placenta removal, which reduces postpartum hemorrhaging.
The fifth annual GlobeMed Global Health Summit will bring together more than 300 passionate undergraduate students from GlobeMed chapters across the country for four days of lectures, workshops, and discussions with leading professionals in the field of global health and social justice, at Northwestern University.

This year’s theme, A Call to Action: Leveraging History to Build a Movement, will explore the rich history of past social movements, and challenge students to envision their role in shaping a world with justice in health.

Dr. Joia Mukherjee, Chief Medical Officer at Partners In Health, will give the keynote address on Friday, April 8 at 7 pm in the Alice Millar Chapel at Northwestern University.

Other sessions and panels include: Global Health at the Grassroots, Historical Lessons, Advocating for Justice, Leaders in Business and Global Health, Leadership on Campus, and Career and Post-Graduate Opportunities.

More information about tickets for Summit events that are free and open to the public can be found at www.globemedsummit.org.
At Food for Thought, American and International Students Chew on Tough Questions

By Rebecca Cook (SESP 11)

Are foreign volunteers doing more harm than good through short-term service abroad? Should governments enforce or prohibit hijab? How can foreign aid be used in a way that does not promote dependency?

Students explore and debate these topics at Food for Thought (FFT), a monthly dinner and discussion series held by the International Student Association and supported by the Center for Global Engagement. Created in order to integrate international students’ opinions and knowledge into the discussions on international development and global engagement at Northwestern, FFT engages both international and American students in meaningful conversations about foreign affairs.

Students come together to enjoy a meal, listen to short presentations or documentary clips relevant to the night’s topic and—to learn, ask questions, and discuss. As a student-led discussion, FFT provides a comfortable atmosphere for students to discuss pertinent international issues, even if they know little about the discussion topic beforehand. Packets of relevant articles are also available to allow students to further explore the topic. All students are welcome to attend and thus far over 40 students have attended each gathering.

Food for Thought provokes discussions that last long after the FFT dinner. “Three of my friends and I conversed about the issues that were raised in the discussion for three hours. FFT provides us an open and dynamic discussion platform and sparked a larger conversation,” comments Yalin Büyükdora, a Turkish student.

Marie Giacometti, a French student who spoke at the first Food for Thought echoes Yalin’s sentiments: “After dinner was over, my friends and I could not stop thinking about what we had heard, so we stayed outside for an hour or two—in Chicago weather!—having an impassioned conversation about religion and politics and spirituality... I feel it is rare to have such profound conversations with friends.”

By involving international students in conversations on global engagement, FFT seeks to break down the “west knows best” mentality still evident in development work. The growing popularity and ongoing dialogues among participants suggests the plan is working.

For the month of April, ISA brings you “Brain Drain or Brain Gain?” Join us Wednesday, April 6, at the Buffett Center from 6-8 pm for dinner and discussion on the benefits and consequences of the emigration of skilled and educated professionals in the context of international development.

Have a FFT topic idea? Contact Jane Merrill at janeMerrill2007@u.northwestern.edu.

GES Fosters Ongoing Relationship with Young Social Entrepreneurs

Kyle McCollom, a senior at Vanderbilt University, is not your average college student. He is the founder of Triple Thread Apparel, a screen-printing company that employs former offenders, helping them transition from jail to life outside the prison system.

However, for five days last April at the Northwestern University 2010 Global Engagement Summit (GES), Kyle was just one among over 100 young social entrepreneurs. All came with grassroots projects designed for social change; Kyle’s peers were working to build a soup kitchen for Tibetan refugees in Dharamsala, to engage and mobilize youth in Uganda, to build household wind turbines in Nicaragua, and more.

Founded in 2005 by a small group of Northwestern undergraduates, GES provides delegates an environment for critical and constructive discussion in a community of like-minded people, coupled with resources intended to move their projects closer to success. The 2011 Summit will take place April 20-24. Approximately 83 young social entrepreneurs from across the U.S. and 19 countries around the world will gather to develop the skills to responsibly and effectively implement change-based projects.

The keynote speaker is David Bornstein, author of How to Change the World: Social Entrepreneurs and the Power of New Ideas, whose talk will be open to the public. This year, Kyle will attend the Summit as a workshop facilitator and representative of a new project called Innovideo.tv. Innovideo.tv is a curated online gallery of videos about innovative ideas. It is a platform for inspiring project ideas for education, health, technology, and enterprise, and a library of ideas to improve the world.

GES delegates will compete to be featured on the Innovideo website in order to bring their projects more attention.

Visit www.theges.org to learn more.
In the summer of 2006, I traveled to the small town of Mcleod Ganj in northern India to teach English to Tibetan refugees through an NGO called Lha Charitable Trust. Mcleod Ganj is home to His Holiness the Dalai Lama and the exiled Tibetan government. After teaching that summer, I knew that I would return one day and give back in a bigger capacity. I graduated in 2009 with a degree in environmental engineering and started working for an engineering company. Though I had a steady paycheck and health insurance, my heart was never in it. At Northwestern, I had been extremely interested in public radio; I was a DJ at WNUR for three years. Looking for a way to combine my skills and desire to give back to the people in Mcleod Ganj, I emailed the director of Lha to see if I could help the community build a low-powered radio station.

The director seemed extremely excited, but indicated that a more pressing need was for a health and nutrition program. I have always maintained a view that service is a response to an expressed need, so I quickly squashed any personal rumblings about a radio station and asked what needed to be done to effectively implement a health and nutrition program. The director mentioned that the community had been discussing the idea of a community soup kitchen for a long time. It was going to cost $25,000 to build and fully furnish this new facility. The director told me that any amount I raised would help; I started fundraising right away.

Because I wanted to gain more expertise in social entrepreneurship, I applied to the GES conference, which I’d heard about only after graduating, but wished I’d known about while in McCormick. The GES conference surrounded me with like-minded students from all around the world who challenged my thinking about my own project. I was incredibly inspired by many of the speakers who were not much older than me and had quit their jobs to pursue some form of social entrepreneurship.

The GES Outcomes Team assists delegates with fundraising, advertising, and project development, and has a partnership with Global Giving, an online donation tool. Before the conference I had already raised $16,000 for the soup kitchen, and through the GES Global Giving Challenge, I was able to raise the last $10,000 that I needed.

Construction of the soup kitchen is well underway and we hope to open its doors by the end of March 2011. This kitchen will be key to improving the overall health of the Tibetan refugee population. Furthermore, we plan to turn the facility into a restaurant each evening to serve the tourists who come to see the Dalai Lama, a decision that will generate income to sustain the project. Additionally, many of the refugees want to move to Europe, Canada, the U.S., and Australia in hopes of pursuing careers as chefs. We will use the facility as a job training center so that refugees will have the skill sets necessary to find jobs in India or elsewhere.

As the kitchen nears completion, I have started my next venture. Inspired by my new passion, public health, I traveled to the Indian state of Bihar last summer. In Bihar, the poorest state in India, I am working in a very small village towards the goal of providing 250 families with toilets. Over 625 million Indians defecate outdoors, and this is a public health catastrophe. Our hope is to drastically lower incidences of diarrhea, measles, and intestinal worms by providing very basic sanitation infrastructure.

I hope other students will see the success of these projects and be inspired to make a positive change in communities they encounter. I firmly believe that with some hard work we can all make meaningful contributions to places in the world that need them the most.

To learn more or become involved in either of these projects, contact Anoop Jain at: anoopjain2007@u.northwestern.edu.
increase in the frequency and volume of the dissemination of online news has on the conceptual distinction between hard and soft news. He carries out an ethnographic study of the online news production of an Argentine newspaper to show that the increase in online news dissemination appears to emphasize rather than blur the distinctions between the two.


  Carrillo studies the use of asylum as a strategy for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) individuals to immigrate to the United States. While this has been a successful way to legally enter into the country, the author argues that there are practical and conceptual limitations to requesting asylum for immigration purposes.


  Caverley explains why democracies can enter into incredibly risky small wars. He finds that the development of a capital-intensive military doctrine has shifted the costs of these small wars onto the rich, making them a rational policy for the relatively less wealthy average voter.


  Coronado examines the work of adherents to the Cuzco School of Photography. He finds that the school documents how ordinary Andeans preserved and negotiated their sense of self during the turbulent period of modernization.


  Garraway examines two philosophical dialogues written at key moments in the history of French colonial expansion. She argues that each work represents a subversion of discourses by the colonial object and thus anticipates some of the most influential critiques of colonial discourse in late twentieth-century postcolonial theory.


  Glassman reconstructs the connections between abolitionism and twentieth-century popular political thought. Using the case of Zanzibar, he uncovers how abolitionist historicism comes to be prominent in the country by the end of the colonial era and how echoes of it are used to provoke violence among Zanzibari islanders.


  The authors study two cohorts of adolescents across two generations in Toronto to develop a process model in which measures of bonds to parents and schools, commitment to education, and risk adversity mediate youth involvement in illegal activities. In so doing, the authors help to explain why some immigrant youth refrain from illegalities.


  Hein examines the role of economics professor Wakimura Yoshitarō in establishing and sustaining art museums in post-war Japan. Through a consideration of Wakimura’s motivations, the author finds that his efforts help us to understand the growth of public and private art museums in the country and the nature of postwar Japanese political culture more generally.


  Hoffman examines the French administration of Berber customary law in Morocco. Viewing law as a social process, she finds that the kind continued on page 10
of customary law forged within the Moroccan courtroom was distinct from both the pre-Protectorate indigenous legal codes and Islamic law.


Hurd considers the Iranian opposition movement led by Mir Hussein Moussavi in 2009. She finds it may represent a third path for the future of the country, which departs from the rigid dichotomy between secularism and political Islam.


The authors offer new insights on the relationship between climate and income. They incorporate subnational data into the cross-country dataset, finding that the positive correlation between climate and income still holds, although to a weaker degree. They also argue that adaptation can offset almost half of the negative effects of higher temperatures.


Kontorovich examines the effects of different international legal rules by studying the treatment of Somali pirates in the Gulf of Aden. Despite the existence of powerful legal tools available to bring pirates to trial, countervailing international norms protecting individuals and limiting state authority have ultimately made it difficult to combat piracy.


Lauzière calls for an examination of the production of knowledge on the origins and meaning of Salafism, in an effort to relieve some of the confusion surrounding the religious orientation. He finds that recent scholarship is beleaguered by two epistemological problems that make resolving the conflicting narratives on Salafism difficult.


Macauley examines different efforts at state-building through regulation. By comparing the Ottoman Land Law of 1858 with the Qing empire’s efforts to regulate land tenure on the southeast coast, she finds that, while the Ottoman law was part of an effort at European-style state-building, the Chinese effort was more an instance of legal simplification without state-building.


This article reviews and discusses recent research on income inequality. It considers the role that incentive pay, corporate governance, income pooling and family formation, social and economic policy, and political institutions play as potential causes of the recent surge in income inequality.

“Hindu Victimhood and India’s Muslim Minority.” John McLane, History. The Fundamentalist Mindset (Oxford Scholarship Online Monographs, 2010).

McLane examines the gains made by the Hindutya (Hinduness) movement in India by scapegoating Muslims as a grave danger to the country. He studies the spread of Hindu militancy and violence to new groups of the population, concluding that violence between these groups is likely in the future.


Nelson tests the assumption that noncompliance by countries who sign binding international monetary agreements is costly. He examines the effect of noncompliance with an International Monetary Fund (IMF) article on sovereign risk
ratings and finds that noncompliance tempers any benefits that would accrue to the article’s signatories.


Nzelibe argues that humanitarian interventions may have unintended consequences within the context of civil war. Because they tend to increase the chance that rebel leaders will achieve their political objectives, those leaders may feel incentivized to commit the kind of human atrocities that would lead to intervention in the first place.


The authors examine the political alliance between Ukrainian and Jewish national activists in the 1907 Austrian elections. They find that, rather than treating each other as staunch enemies, the two sets of activists were able to overcome profound differences in order to form an electoral alliance that would forge a new paradigm in Ukrainian-Jewish relations.


Reno argues that the survival of wartime associations of combatants is not entirely negative in terms of its effects on society and the economy. These associations can sometimes develop into business operations, which can and should be integrated into the formal economy.


Challenging conventional wisdom on the causes and consequences of constitutional amendments in Eastern Europe, Roberts finds that political and social context, and not institutions, cause constitutional amendments. Moreover, the amendments tend to reduce rather than increase the power of executives and strengthen rather than limit human rights guarantees.


The authors put forth a new perspective on marabouts under French colonial rule. They examine the work of three Tijani leaders to demonstrate that, rather than simply reacting to colonialism, marabouts engaged with it in an effort to spread Islam and advance other specific religious objectives.


Seligman studies Candomblé mediums in northeastern Brazil to understand how discontinuities in the experience of self are suffered and eventually repaired. She finds that healing practices, such as that of Candomble, can recohere disrupted selves through mutually reinforcing embodied and discursive processes.


Using the cases of Singapore and China, Shih examines the extent to which sovereign wealth funds (SWF) serve the geopolitical ends of owner countries. He finds that unified autocratic regimes are more successful at orienting SWFs to maximize long-term profits. In fragmented regimes, the SWF is more likely to serve as an arena for domestic infighting.


Wachtel examines the evolution of and influences on Russian modernism. In particular he examines the rise and eventual fall of the artistic creativity of modernism, highlighting, at the era’s height, the experimental nature of its literature, art, music, and film. ♦
New Faculty and Visiting Scholars

Several new faculty and visiting scholars joining Northwestern specialize in international and comparative issues. We encourage our affiliates to introduce themselves to these new colleagues. See our schedule of Faculty & Fellows Colloquium events for opportunities to learn more about their research.

Stéphane Baele, FIG pre-doctoral visiting scholar, is a teaching and research assistant at the Tocqueville Chair for Security Studies, University of Namur (Belgium), and member of the Centre d’Étude des Crises et Conflits Internationaux (CECRI), University of Louvain (Belgium). After studying in philosophy and international relations at University of Louvain and University College London, he is now working on his PhD project, which examines the processes of political categorization and their ethical consequences. He is also interested in EU immigration policies, as well as various other issues ranging from Foucault’s and Wittgenstein’s thoughts to theories of justice and security. While at Northwestern, he will examine the ethical problems caused by categorization processes in the political sphere.

Cem Behar, Keyman Visiting Scholar, is a professor of economics and vice-president in charge of academic affairs at Boğaziçi University, Istanbul, Turkey. He has a double scholarly identity: his publications on late Ottoman social and family history include Istanbul Households, Marriage, Family and Fertility 1880–1940 (Cambridge, 1991). As a musicologist and historian of Ottoman music, he has authored many scholarly publications: Ali Ufki ve Mezmurlar (Istanbul, 1990); Zaman, Mekân, Müzik – Klasik Türk Musikisinde Editim (Meşk), Yıra ve Aktarıım (Istanbul, 1993); and Aşk olmayanca meşk olmaz (Istanbul, 2003). He will teach two courses in spring 2011: “Cities and Societies in the Middle East” (WCAS) and a seminar on non-Western musical traditions (Bienen School of Music), with a focus on Turkey and the Middle East.

Philippe Coulangeon, FIG visiting scholar and associate research professor (CNRS), works on social classes and social inequalities from the perspectives of culture, education and lifestyles. Up to now, most of his research has been devoted to cultural participation and the job market of cultural and artistic professions. His last book deals with an examination of the Bourdieus’ book Distinction in Contemporary France (Les Métamorphoses de la Distinction, Paris, Grasset, 2011). He is now exploring another aspect of the sociology of lifestyles: the carbon footprint of French habits in transport and housing. He has also developed an interest in quantitative methodology in the social sciences, trying to combine the regression analysis tradition with the geometric data analysis tradition.

Marc Crépon, FIG visiting scholar, is the director of research at the Husserls Archives at the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique and a professor of philosophy at the Ecole Normale Supérieure. He is the director of the master in contemporary philosophy (ENS-EHESS). Crépon recently published the second volume of La Culture de la Peur: La Guerre des Civilisations and Vivre Avec, la Pensée de la Mort et la Mémoire de la Guerre. Next September he is going to publish Le Consentement Meurtrier. His larger body of work includes Les Promesses du Langage, Altérités de l’Europe, and Nietzsche: L’art et la Politique de l’Avenir.
Shirin Fozi is a Mellon Postdoctoral Fellow in Medieval Art History (2010-12). Her dissertation (Harvard University, 2010) addressed the rise of the Romanesque tomb effigy in the Holy Roman Empire during the decades around 1100. In addition to her ongoing work on funerary sculpture, Fozi has published articles on the modern reception of medieval art in America and is working as co-editor of a volume of essays on large wooden crucifixes, *Striking Images: Christ on the Cross and the Rise of Monumental Sculpture* (Brepols / Harvey Miller, expected fall 2011).

Delphine Kolesnik, FIG visiting scholar, is assistant professor of philosophy at the ENS-Lyon, where she is also responsible for the section of philosophy and assistant headmistress of the humanity sciences department. As a member of CERPHI (Centre d’Études en Rhétorique, Philosophie et Histoire des Idées), she will lead presentations for students who hope to start a joint management dissertation between Northwestern and ENS-Lyon. She specializes in cartesianism, with a particular interest in its materialistic forms in the history of ideas, from Descartes to the present day. Kolesnik will present a talk titled, “Humeurs Gouvernées et Humeurs Gouvernantes,” which is a part of her book, *Descartes, la Politique des Passions*, to be published in April.

Brigitte Le Roux, FIG visiting scholar, is a researcher at the Laboratoire de Mathématiques Appliquées, Université Paris Descartes, and at the political research center of Sciences-Po Paris. She is an assistant director for the journal, *Mathématiques & Sciences Humaines*, and she serves on the editorial board of the journal, *Actes de la Recherche en Sciences Sociales*. She completed her doctoral dissertation with Jean-Paul Benzécri in 1970 at the Faculté des Sciences de Paris. She has contributed to numerous theoretical research works and full-scale empirical studies involving geometric data analysis. She recently published a monograph on *Multiple Correspondence Analysis*, QASS n° 163, Sage publications.

Marco Oberti, FIG visiting scholar, is a professor of sociology at Sciences Po. His current research focuses on urban segregation and models of social cohabitation by taking close look at social divisions in the city, their effects on public utilities, and especially on relations between social groups in Paris. He is also looking at academic renewal in working-class suburbs. His publications include *L’école dans la ville: Sérégation - mixité - carte scolaire*, and numerous other works.

Jacqueline Stevens, professor in the Department of Political Science, teaches political theory and writes about intergenerational groups for which membership is based on ideas of birth. From the modern state to families, Stevens examines how formal rules of membership based on birth narratives result in group affinities underlying inequality and violence, and impervious to utilitarian interventions. She is the author of *Reproducing the State* (Princeton, 1999), and *States Without Nations: Citizenship for Mortals* (Columbia University Press, 2009), and writes for *The Nation* magazine about immigration law enforcement.

Tom Waidzunas is a postdoctoral fellow in the Science in Human Culture Program and teaches in the Department of Sociology. His research is situated at the intersection of science studies, sexuality studies, and sociology of social movements, including topics such as the development and effects of gay teen suicide statistics, and the experiences of lesbian, gay, and bisexual engineering students. He is currently studying “ex-gay” organizations and gay rights groups as opposing transnational social movements, emphasizing relationships across the United States and Uganda. He will teach “Global Health and Transnational Social Movements” in the sociology department this spring.
SPRING 2011 EVENTS CALENDAR

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Photo Exhibit » Invisible in the City: The Lives of Urban Refugees
April 4 - April 20
Buffett Center, 1902 Sheridan Rd., Evanston

A Generation of Terrorists? Pakistan’s Educational Sector’s Contributions to Terrorism
Sharmeen Obaid-Chinoy, journalist and filmmaker
co-sponsored by NU STANDS with Pakistan and the International Student Association
Monday, April 4 at 7pm - Harris 108, 1881 Sheridan Rd., Evanston

GlobeMed Global Health Summit » A Call to Action: Leveraging History to Build a Movement
April 7-10
with keynote by Dr. Joia Mukherjee, chief medical officer at Partners In Health
for schedule visit: www.globemedsummit.org

Violent Development and Displacement in Guatemala
Catherine Nolin, University of Northern British Columbia
co-sponsored by NUCHR and the Center for Forced Migration Studies (CFMS)
Thursday, April 7 at 4pm - Buffett Center, 1902 Sheridan Rd., Evanston

Doing Justice in the Congo (DRC): A Study of Local Practices and Responses to International Rule of Law Strategies to Combat Sexual Violence
Galya Ruffer, International Studies
Friday, April 8 at 12pm - Buffett Center, 1902 Sheridan Rd., Evanston

Reviving Corporate Liability for Pillaging Natural Resources
James Stewart, University of British Columbia and former counsel, UN International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia and Rwanda
co-sponsored by NUCHR
Wednesday, April 13 at 4pm - Buffett Center, 1902 Sheridan Rd., Evanston

Esther Duflo on International Development
Esther Duflo, professor of poverty alleviation and development economics at MIT
Thursday, April 14 at 7pm - Harris L07, 1881 Sheridan Rd., Evanston

Conference » Between Friction and Collaboration: Imperial Elites and Local Powerbrokers
April 15-16, 2011 - Scott Hall, Guild Lounge, 601 University Pl., Evanston
www.turkishstudies.northwestern.edu/2011-conference.html

“I Want to, I Can”: Human Development Programs to Break the Poverty Cycle in a Sustainable Way
Susan Pick, National University of Mexico, and founder and president of the Mexican Institute of Family and Population Research
Monday, April 18 at 12pm - Buffett Center, 1902 Sheridan Rd., Evanston

Global Engagement Summit (GES)
April 20-24
with keynote by David Bornstein, author of How to Change the World: Social Entrepreneurs and the Power of New Ideas
for schedule visit: http://theges.org
human rights, especially women’s, children’s, and refugee rights. Ebadi is a lawyer who became Iran’s first female judge when she was only 23. She founded the Centre for the Defence of Human Rights in Iran and is a worldwide advocate for human rights. Her book, *Iran Awakening*, has been translated into forty languages. Ebadi will speak on April 25 about her latest book, *The Golden Cage*, the story of three brothers she has known since childhood, each of whom subscribed to a different political ideology in a conflict that has torn Iran and their lives apart. The title comes from their sister’s observation that the three men live deluded lives in golden cages of ideology. The book illuminates the multifaceted, oppressive Iran of today and years past.

See the events calendar for details about all eight talks in the two exciting series.
NUGO: More than an Electronic Resource

Meghan Beltmann, NUGO and Buffett Center

The Northwestern University Global Opportunities (NUGO) Website has been designed to give you the power to search the University’s many international program offerings, and to search for faculty and administrators with international interests. However, there is more to NUGO than just a website. The NUGO administrator, Meghan Beltmann, is available to help you effectively navigate NUGO, and to offer additional information that may not specifically be listed on the site. For example:

• When the IRS modified their requirements for reporting international activities, Northwestern’s Accounting Services office reached out to the NUGO administrator to create a list of programs operated outside the US and run by Northwestern. Working together, they were able to sort the programs on NUGO, determining which ones fit the IRS criteria for tax reporting and which did not.

• When a University administrator wanted to put together a list of non-credit bearing international opportunities for undergraduates, the NUGO administrator was able to quickly submit a list of dozens of programs that fit this description, using the information on NUGO and her own knowledge from collecting it.

• When a department assistant was creating a list of relevant international opportunities for students in their department, they wrote to the NUGO administrator. Using the information on NUGO, they cooperated to generate a sizable list, which is now posted on the department’s website as a resource for students.

If you need to gather information about the international programming at Northwestern, please visit the NUGO website at global.northwestern.edu, and contact Meghan Beltmann, NUGO administrator at: global@northwestern.edu.