Conference » A Half-Decade of Crisis: Governing the Global Economy in the New Hard Times

by Stephen Nelson, Political Science

Since August 2007 financial markets have been rocked by crises emerging from the rich democracies of North America and Western Europe. The conference brings together scholars to reflect on how global economic governance has—and has not—changed during a half-decade of crisis. Have states and intergovernmental institutions clawed back some of the authority they surrendered to private actors in the years before the crisis of 2008? How have key actors in world politics—powerful states, inter- and nongovernmental organizations, sectoral interest groups and other policy entrepreneurs—shaped the post-crisis regulatory agenda? Are financial systems safer now than they were before the crisis? Are global financial markets ungovernable?

The conference takes place on May 24, 2013 on the Evanston campus. The first session focuses on the role of global governance institutions: the IMF, the G20, the mélange of ‘soft law’ committees and organizations dealing with financial regulation, and the credit rating agencies. The second session focuses on the shifting roles of the United States and the Eurozone countries in this half decade of crisis.

Participants include, from Northwestern, Bruce Carruthers, Brian Hanson, Michael Loriaux, Stephen Nelson, and Hendrik Spruyt, as well as William Grimes (Boston University), Eric Helleiner (University of Waterloo), Nicolas Jabko (Johns Hopkins University), Kathleen McNamara (Georgetown University), Soli Özel (Kadir Has University, Istanbul), and Ömer Taşpınar (Brookings Institution). Janice Eberly (Kellogg), the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, is the keynote speaker.

Keynote speaker Janice Eberly

Research » Selling Women: Prostitution, Markets, and the Household in Early Modern Japan

by Amy Stanley, History

Prostitutes (yūjo) are ubiquitous in the art and literature of early modern Japan (1600-1868). Usually, the yūjo—her bare feet wedged into high-heeled clogs, her head bristling with gold hair ornaments—is depicted as an object of both desire and sympathy. She is elegant and accomplished, but she is not free. The terms of her indenture contract have trapped her in service to a brothel, where she is obligated to work for a set number of years, unless she dies first. Tokugawa-era audiences would have assumed that she was waiting for a wealthy man to buy out her contract and offer her a stable life as a married woman. Contemporary audiences might see her as awaiting a different kind of liberation: modernity.

Selling Women investigates the history of the women who inspired these images, the hundreds of thousands of prostitutes who worked in big cities and castle towns, in the lively neighborhoods surrounding pilgrimage sites, at post stations strung along rural highways, and in ports dotting the coastline. It examines how they contributed their labor to a vast business that shaped the relationship between the household, the state, and the emerging market economy in early modern Japan. And it insists that an examination of women who seem to be trapped in an exotic, distant

continued on page 7
New Interdisciplinary Graduate Certificate in “Religion & Global Politics” Launches

by Elizabeth Shakman Hurd, Political Science

The study of religion and politics, nationally and internationally, is a topic of growing interest among scholars at Northwestern and beyond. The Departments of Political Science and Religious Studies are pleased to announce a new cross-disciplinary graduate certificate program in “Religion & Global Politics” designed to respond to interest in this emergent field of study. The certificate offers a coordinated program of study for students interested in the complex interrelations between religion and politics in different parts of the world, and in global and transnational perspectives.

Building on existing strengths across fields at Northwestern, the program provides students with the theoretical grounding in the necessary disciplines to support their research and prepare them for academic work in this field of inquiry. It is also intended to strengthen coordination and cross-fertilization across departments among faculty and graduate students working at the intersection of the study of religion and politics in global and cross-cultural perspective. The program positions Northwestern as a robust participant in an emerging global conversation that transcends long-standing disciplinary divides, and demands new thinking at the boundary between the study of religion and global and transnational politics, law and history.

Students in the program complete five graduate courses, including two core methods courses: one in Religious Studies and one in Political Science; and three electives from among a list of approved elective course offerings compiled by the certificate administrator.

Visit http://goo.gl/RbFzR for more information, or contact Beth Hurd at eshurd@northwestern.edu or Robert Orsi at r-orsi@northwestern.edu.
In late January, several news sources reported that Islamist militants fleeing the French invasion of northern Mali had set fire to the largest manuscript library in Timbuktu, the Ahmad Baba Center. The news sent shock-waves through the African Studies and cultural heritage communities and prompted comparisons with the Taliban’s destruction of the sixth century Buddha statues in Afghanistan. Fortunately, some reassuring correctives soon surfaced. The center had not been burned, according to Shamil Jeppie of the Cape Town-based Tombouctou Manuscript Project, whose website (www.tombouctoumanuscripts.org) regularly posts reliable information. Moreover, the custodians of public and private libraries had “worked quietly throughout the rebel occupation of Timbuktu to ensure the safety of their materials” by hiding them or secretly transporting them to Bamako, Mali’s capital. While it appears that a limited number of manuscripts from the Ahmad Baba Center were damaged or stolen, no large-scale destruction occurred.

In the wake of the narrowly averted disaster, international experts moved quickly to adopt an $11 million action plan, under UNESCO’s direction, designed to rebuild and safeguard Mali’s cultural heritage, including the Timbuktu manuscripts. With the world’s attention now focused on Timbuktu, it is an opportune moment to reflect on Northwestern’s longstanding connection to the city and historic role in advancing understanding of Africa’s Islamic intellectual tradition more broadly. Moving forward, we must also leverage Northwestern’s unique strengths in Islamic Africa to complement renewed efforts to protect and make more accessible these precious sources.

Northwestern is well known in Timbuktu, thanks to the remarkable career of John Hunwick, professor emeritus of history at Northwestern, who first visited the city in the 1970s as part of a UNESCO delegation that established the Ahmad Baba Center. Hunwick remained engaged with Timbuktu’s manuscript libraries over the ensuing decades, cataloging portions of collections and publishing translations of important texts. In 2000, Hunwick and his colleague R.S. O’Fahey (University of Bergen) founded the Institute for the Study of Islamic Thought in Africa (ISITA) at Northwestern with generous support from the Ford Foundation. With this move, Hunwick institutionalized the study of Islam in Africa—a field marginalized within both African and Islamic studies—at a major university.

Northwestern forged another critical connection when Harlan Wallach, Media Architect at Northwestern’s Advanced Media Production Studio (NUAMPS), collaborated with Aluka (an online digital library of resources about Africa) and SAVAMA-DCI (a consortium of private libraries in Timbuktu) on a Mellon Foundation-funded project. Wallach and colleagues established a complete high-resolution digital photography studio and trained local project representatives on the equipment in four visits to Timbuktu between 2006 and 2008. Abdulkader Haidara, head of SAVAMA-DCI and his own family library, organized the participation of several private libraries. The Northwestern-trained Malian team digitized 300 manuscripts, now available for viewing at www.aluka.org. According to Wallach, the project leads are exploring how best to support the work begun with this project—both to continue the digitization and to see if the model established by this project can become part of a broader development effort.

As we consider ongoing and emerging African

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manuscript initiatives, several points are important to bear in mind. First, while Timbuktu holds much symbolic capital—deservedly so—it is only one site in a much larger terrain of Arabic manuscripts on the continent. Significant public and private collections exist in other sites in Mali (e.g., Djenne), Mauritania, Senegal, Ghana, Nigeria, Zanzibar, Kenya, Mozambique, and many other places. The focus on Timbuktu, as important as it is, should not come at the expense of attention to other equally valuable but less-known collections. Second, it is likely that the bulk of new resources will be used for storage, conservation, and digitization. Alongside this vital work, it is essential that we intensify activities (such as translation and analysis) that focus explicitly on the manuscripts’ contents. Without interpretation and contextualization, the manuscripts risk remaining isolated objects of curiosity rather than becoming useable sources, which inform and reshape how we think about African and Islamic history.

ISITA and Northwestern’s engagement with Arabic manuscripts from Africa has always been broader than Timbuktu. Indeed, it was in Kano, Nigeria, that John Hunwick first became intrigued by Arabic writing from Africa and he has worked tirelessly to document various Nigerian collections. He and his students cataloged the important collection of Arabic manuscripts from West Africa (mostly Nigeria) held in Northwestern’s Herskovits Library; a 2005 collaboration between ISITA, the Herskovits Library, Academic Technologies, and NUAMPS made that catalog searchable online and its contents accessible through international data portals.² ISITA produces the *Arabic Literature of Africa (ALA)* series of foundational reference works on African authors writing in Arabic, mapping centuries of intellectual production across large parts of Muslim Africa. Two new volumes in this series—on Mauritania’s voluminous scholarly and literary production (including poetry) and writings by members of the Tijaniyya Sufi order—will be published in 2013 as part of a Ford Foundation grant.

In addition to mapping and cataloging, ISITA provides a cross-disciplinary framework where interpretive activities can take place and broader questions about Islam in Africa engaged. Through conferences, visiting fellowships, and publications, ISITA has broached topics such as gender and Islam, Muslim youth, and Muslim-Christian relations. Translation is another emerging area of ISITA’s work, to make available the contents of the manuscripts and explore their relevance to the debates and challenges within contemporary Muslim societies. Under the Ford grant, faculty associated with ISITA are producing two new anthologies of translated and annotated texts from West Africa—one on Sufi literature from the Senegambia, and the other on Muslim responses to colonial rule—that will be suitable for undergraduate teaching as well as for scholarly work. To provide a platform for scholarly exchange in the burgeoning field of Islam and Africa, ISITA Director M. Sani Umar founded the journal *Islamic Africa* in 2010, in collaboration with Northwestern University Press. Alongside peer reviewed articles, the journal’s “Sources” section publishes texts in Arabic and African languages in English translation and methodological discussions of sources. Under new editor Scott Reese, the journal will make a special effort to address wider issues surrounding knowledge and cultural patrimony that are raised by the crisis in Mali and feature work from the excellent Tombouctou Manuscripts Project and the digital humanities project based at Michigan State on “Diversity and Tolerance in the Islam of West Africa.”

The publication by a university press of a journal devoted solely to Islam and Africa is a testament to how far the field of Islam and Africa has come since Hunwick began his career; Islamic Africa is arguably the fastest growing subfield within African Studies. More young Africanists are acquiring Arabic language skills and using Arabic sources. Northwestern has been a key participant in nurturing this growth. Significant work remains to be done, however, and the next few years are critical if Northwestern is to build on the momentum it now has and remain ahead of the curve in promoting the study of Islam in Africa.

² See http://digital.library.northwestern.edu/arbms.
Recent Publications by Buffett Center Affiliates

**BOOKS**


Dana offers views on how new legal institutions should be formed to address the uncertain risks of nanotechnology. The book presents a synthesis of the science regarding health risks and a range of proposals for creative approaches to regulating nanotechnology.


Davies presents the complete known works of Santiago Billoni (ca. 1700–ca. 1763), a Roman composer and violinist active in New Spain (viceregal Mexico) between the 1730s and 1750s and one of the most significant composers to work in the Americas during the viceregal period.


Mahoney and Goertz demonstrate how the two paradigms of social science methods constitute different cultures, each internally coherent but marked by contrasting norms and practices. They discuss the two traditions while promoting exchange and toleration of the alternative methodologies.


New German Dance Studies offers fresh histories and theoretical inquiries that resonate across fields of the humanities. Sixteen essays range from eighteenth-century theater dance to popular contemporary dances in global circulation.


Meyer and McDermott recount the US government’s pursuit of Khalid Sheikh Mohammed through false leads and narrow escapes via investigative journalism and previously unseen sources.


Rivera-Servera highlights the critical role that performance played in the development of Latina/o queer public culture in the United States during the 1990s and early 2000s, a period when the size and influence of the Latina/o population was increasing alongside a growing scrutiny of the public spaces where latinidad could circulate.


In this edited volume, scholars debate the role of public opinion in countries’ decisions to participate—or not—in an international conflict.

**ARTICLES**


Bouzaglo examines the narrative of adultery...
by placing two apparently unrelated texts into dialogue: the North American legal case Emile C. Berckmans v. Sara E. Berckmans (1865), and the Venezuelan novel Mimi (1898) by the writer, lawyer, and politician Rafael Cabrera Malo. Although the legal case and novel function in different contexts and are governed by different codes, each tells the true story of a woman who suffers a mysterious illness and commits adultery. Bouzaglo proposes that melodrama, despite its apparent focus on the personal sphere, highlights the necessity of socio-political change.

“The Penalties for Piracy: An Empirical Study of National Prosecution for International Crime,” Eugene Kontorovich, Law. Northwestern Public Law Research Papers 2012. Kontorovich examines the sentences imposed by courts around the world in prosecutions of Somali pirates captured on the high seas. International law is silent on the subject of penalties. He finds that the global average sentence for piracy is just over fourteen years, but few pirates receive the average sentence: they vary from four years to life in prison. These findings suggest how there can be international consensus about a crime’s illegality without a corresponding consensus on the severity of the crime.

Pearlman and McLauchlin argue that repression amplifies trends in cooperation or conflict existent in a movement before the onset of repression. They illustrate this through comparative analysis of four repression shocks from two nationalist movements: the Kurdish movement in Iraq and the Palestinian national movement.

“Political Parties and Uncertainty in Developing Democracies,” Rachel Riedl, Political Science, and Noam Lupu. Comparative Political Studies 2012.
Riedl and Lupu offer a theoretical framework for understanding the effects of political uncertainty on party development and strategies of mobilization and competition. They argue that political uncertainty is particularly high among developing democracies, contributing to puzzling empirical patterns of party development and competition in these contexts. Their theoretical framework can be applied broadly since uncertainty informs the strategic choices of a much wider range of political actors.
past is directly relevant to contemporary debates about sex work, stigma, and agency.

The question of why prostitutes are stigmatized seems to have a straightforward answer. Female promiscuity has been reviled in so many times and places that it seems obvious that the moral “problem” with prostitution is always a problem with sex. But this was not the case in Tokugawa Japan. Female promiscuity was not universally condemned, and prostitutes were rarely criticized for their sexual behavior. In fact, in early Tokugawa cities, they were more likely to be praised for being filial daughters, since their labor benefitted the destitute parents who indentured them to brothels. Women who complained to city magistrates about abusive brothel keepers (or, even better, had their parents complain on their behalf) were likely to receive a sympathetic hearing on the grounds that they embodied the feminine ideals of obedience and submission.

But in the late Tokugawa period, as the sex trade expanded into new areas, and women began to work farther away from home, work in prostitution acquired a different set of meanings. Village headman who lived near post station brothels complained that prostitutes were noisy, disruptive, and overly expensive. They tempted young men to squander their wages, abandon the fields, and leave their families in ruin. They were also a bad influence on village women, who coveted their gold hair ornaments and imitated their songs and fashions. Headmen even blamed prostitutes for declining village populations, insisting that their example inspired peasant women to limit their fertility. These complaints revealed village elites’ fear that they were losing control of their wives and sons, that they no longer monopolized access to the cultural forms—such as songs and hairstyles—that filtered into the countryside from the cities. Prostitutes were criticized not because they were promiscuous, but because they were greedy, because they wore gold hair ornaments, and because they knew how to control their fertility; in essence, because they advertised the compensations and freedoms of life and work outside the household, the possibility of disobeying parents or refusing to have children.

The prostitutes wearing glittering hair ornaments and calling out to customers on the streets of rural post stations were almost all indentured servants who never saw the proceeds from their labor. But it was their visibility, not the reality of their situation, that made them useful symbols of moral decay. As women who survived, very conspicuously, outside the household, they portended a future in which all women might become autonomous economic actors concerned more for their own well-being than the interests of their parents, husbands, or children.

Selling Women suggests that we might look at the relation between sex work, choice, and stigma from a different angle. By framing the debate about sex work as a question of whether women are empowered by choosing to sell sex in spite of the stigma associated with promiscuity, we might be overlooking another dynamic. In Tokugawa Japan, anxiety about women as economic agents actually created the stigma attached to prostitution. It was only when prostitutes were suspected of choosing and economically benefitting from their profession that they became targets of opprobrium. When we think about the “problem” with prostitution, then, we should consider that the prospect of women engaging with the market is sometimes even more unsettling than the idea that they might have promiscuous sex.

Selling Women: Prostitution, Markets, and the Household in Early Modern Japan
by Amy Stanley
(University of California Press 2012)
 Buffett Center Affiliates in the News

**Geraldo Cadava**, History, argues in *The New York Times*¹ that in the post-election discussions over immigration reform the US would do well to remember that Mexicans are not only immigrants, but also our neighbors. Immigration reform, Cadava argues, should be seen as a cross-border negotiation between the US and Mexico.

**Jonathan Caverley**, Political Science, and Ethan Kapstein’s article in *Foreign Affairs*² examines the decline in US global advantage in the manufacture and distribution of weapons. The US’s growing lack of competitive edge has allowed for greater opportunities for other countries to manage weapons production.

**The Financial Times**³ praises the insightful historical analysis of *Family Secrets: Shame and Privacy in Modern Britain* by **Deborah Cohen**, History. *Family Secrets* provides a history of shame from Victorian England to the present.

**Douglas Foster**, Medill, writes for *cnn.com*⁴ about the police shootings at the South African mine protest in August 2012. He examines Jacob Zuma’s struggle for power in the face of the shootings, especially in the light of critiques that the government serves the interests of the wealthy and white. His most recent book, *After Mandela*, is reviewed in *The Wall Street Journal*.⁵

**Brent Huffman**, Medill, for his documentary work at Mes Aynak, the 2600-year-old Buddhist city in current-day Afghanistan. The 100-acre archeological site contains more than 200 statues; it also sits on a copper mine worth more than $100 billion. Huffman is documenting archeologists’ attempts to save the site from destruction. The news outlets emphasize his innovative use of Kickstarter to help fund the documentary project.

**Elizabeth Shakman Hurd**, Political Science, critiques Canada’s proposed Office of Religious Freedom in *The Globe and Mail*¹⁰ and Centre for International Policy Studies blog.¹¹ Top-down promotion of religious freedom, she argues, creates a world in which religious difference becomes more real and politicized. In an essay for the *Boston Review*¹² on the religious discrimination lawsuit against the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom, she argues that the Commission should be shut down, as its employees have repeatedly demonstrated an anti-Muslim stance.

**Ian Hurd**, Political Science, discusses the Libya Embassy attack on Fox News.¹³ His account of the historical and societal forces at work in contemporary Libya provided a better context in which to understand the bombing.

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Richard Joseph, Political Science, writes about discordant development’s fundamental role in political insecurity in Africa for the Brookings Institute’s “Foresight Africa” report. In a guest blog for the Council on Foreign Relations, he reviews President Obama’s strategy toward Sub-Saharan Africa and offers ways for Obama to take a better role in US-Sub-Saharan Africa relations. Joseph was also interviewed for WBEZ’s Worldview on the missing Cameroonian athletes following the Summer Olympics in London.

Forbes Magazine selects Peter Luckow (WCAS ’10) as one of 30 Under 30: Social Entrepreneurs for his work as executive director for Tiyatien Health, a Liberian social justice organization that partners with rural communities to advance health care and the rights of the poor. While a Northwestern undergraduate, Luckow co-founded GlobeMed, a network of university students working toward global health equity that now has 50 chapters across the country. The Buffett Center was critical to the GlobeMed launch and continues to support this program.

Stephen Nelson, Political Science, discusses the future of the Euro on WBEZ’s Worldview. He analyzes plans in the European Union to save the Euro-Zone against forces pulling it apart.

Elie Rekhess, Jewish Studies, argues in The Jerusalem Post that the drop in Arab voter turnout in the latest Knesset elections represents fundamental political problems for the future of Israeli politics.

William Reno, Political Science, is quoted in a New York Times article examining political and economic shifts in Africa and their impact on aid programs in various countries on the continent.

Juliet Sorensen, Law, writes in the Huffington Post that the US should learn from the Cuban Missile Crisis and enact the Arms Trade Treaty, under discussion at the Disarmament and International Security Committee at the United Nations in October 2012.

Kristen Stilt, Law, participates in The New York Times “Room for Debate” on “Can the Muslim Brotherhood Unite Egypt.” Stilt argues that Morsi should appoint a diverse group of people to high-ranking positions and focus on economic growth.

Jacqueline Stevens, Political Science, argues in The New York Times against common conceptions that political scientists should be able to predict future political outcomes. In contrast to this view, Stevens suggests the importance of knowledge and data analysis instead of forecasting and probability models.

In an op-ed on cnn.com, Cristina Traina, Religious Studies, urges President Obama to strengthen rules on child farm labor in the US. She writes that the laws, already weak, are often under-enforced. Human Rights Watch studies show that children often work on farms more than ten hours a day.

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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.

**Salvatore Caserta**, Buffett Center Visiting Scholar, is a PhD fellow at iCourts at the University of Copenhagen. He studies how the creation of international economic courts can enhance regional integration in the Central American and Caribbean areas. He graduated from the Faculty of Law of the University of Roma Tre (Rome, Italy) with a dissertation in Philosophy of Law entitled “Political Spaces and the Constitution.” He has been Visiting Scholar at the Yale Law School and he holds an L.L.M. from UC-Berkeley.

**Jean-Marc Coicaud**, Roberta Buffett Visiting Professor of International Studies, is a professor of law and global affairs and director of the Division of Global Affairs at Rutgers University. He holds a PhD in political science-law from the University of Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne and a Doctorat d’État in political theory from the Institut d’Études Politiques de Paris. He has published fourteen books and more than sixty essays in the fields of comparative politics, political and legal theory, and international law. Prior to joining Rutgers he served as the Director of the United Nations University (2003-2011), the speechwriter for Dr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali (1996-2003), and a fellow at Harvard University Law School (1986-1992).

**Markus Lang**, Buffett Center Visiting Scholar, is pursuing a PhD on the division of expert labor in transnational patent systems at the Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies (Cologne, Germany). His research interests include the sociology of professions, the sociology of law, and historical-comparative sociology. He holds a Diploma in political science and economic history from the University of Bamberg.

**Guido Lorenzoni**, Department of Economics, focuses on the role of expectations in economic fluctuations and on the interaction between financial markets and aggregate economic activity. He holds a bachelor degree from the University of Rome and a PhD from MIT. He has held academic positions at Princeton University and MIT and has been a consultant at the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. He received the Alfred P. Sloan Research Fellowship in 2009. Lorenzoni is a member of the Economic Fluctuations and Growth Group and of the Monetary Economics Group at the National Bureau of Economic Research. He is a foreign editor of the *Review of Economic Studies*.

**Soli Özel**, Keyman Visiting Scholar, is a professor of international relations and political science at Istanbul Kadir Has University (Istanbul, Turkey). He holds a BA in economics from Bennington College, an MA from Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies, and a PhD in political science from the University of California, Berkeley. He has taught at UC Santa Cruz, John Hopkins, University of Washington, and Hebrew University and held fellowships at Oxford University and the EU Institute of Strategic Studies. A former editor of the Turkish edition of *Foreign Policy*, he is currently a columnist for *Habertürk Daily* and a frequent contributor to *The Washington Post*’s “Post Global.”

**Carolina Alvarez Utoft**, Buffett Center Visiting Scholar, is currently on a PhD fellowship at iCourts at the University of Copenhagen. She has studied at the University of Santiago de Compostela (La Coruña, Spain) and the Federal University of Ceará (Fortaleza, Brazil). As a legal scholar and lawyer, she has worked closely with a variety of private firms and public interests groups in Spain, Brazil, and Denmark since 2002.
# SPRING 2013 EVENTS CALENDAR

Events are free & open to the public, and take place at the Buffett Center, 1902 Sheridan Rd., Evanston, unless noted.

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<tr>
<th>Center for Global Engagement International Development Series</th>
<th>Keyman Modern Turkish Studies</th>
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<td>Faculty &amp; Fellows Colloquium</td>
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**Ephesus: Ancient Metropolis, Modern Excavation Enterprise, Tourist Attraction**
Sabine Ladstätter, Austrian Archaeological Institute
Wednesday, April 10 at 5pm | Harris 108

**GlobeMed Summit » The Student Momentum: The Unique Position of Students as Agents of Change**
with [Leymah Gbowee](https://www.globeimed.org/summit), 2011 Nobel Peace laureate
April 11-13 | Evanston | schedule: globemed.org/summit

**Political Power & Economic Power in Foreign Policy**
Henry Bienen, president emeritus, Northwestern
Friday, April 12 at 12pm | Buffett Center

**Global Engagement Summit**
April 17-21 | Evanston | schedule: theges.org

**Legal Education in Ethiopia: Expansion; Challenges; Potential for Collaboration**
Thomas Geraghty, Law
Friday, April 19 at 12pm | Buffett Center

**Migration Policy as if Development Mattered: What’s Right, What’s Possible?**
Michael Clemens, Center for Global Development
Tuesday, April 23 at 6pm | Buffett Center

**Brokers of Deceit: How the U.S. Has Undermined Peace in the Middle East**
Rashid Khalidi, Columbia University
Thursday, April 25 at 5pm | Scott #212

**Judiciary Rising: Multi-level Governance and Constitutional Change in the United Kingdom**
Erin Delaney, Law
Friday, April 26 at 12pm | Buffett Center

**Early Modern Slavery and the Assembling of Race Governance in Colonial Quito**
Sherwin Bryant, African American Studies & History
Friday, May 3 at 12pm | Buffett Center

**Technology for Conflict Prevention: Cyprus, Iraq, Libya, and Sudan**
Helena Puig Larrauri, Standby Task Force
Tuesday, May 7 at 6pm | Harris 108

**Why Vietnam? Explaining the War**
Fred Logevall, Cornell University
Thursday, May 9 at 4pm | University Hall #201

**Global Media: A Vast Wasteland**
James Schwoch, Communication
Friday, May 10 at 12pm | Buffett Center

**Buffett Lecture » Internationalization of the Mind, Geopolitics of Knowledge and the Future of Higher Education**
Jean-Marc Coicaud, Rutgers University
Monday, May 13 at 4pm | Guild Lounge

**Livelihood Renewal: The Challenge of Rural Central America**
Jose Trinidad Sanchez, Red Comal
Thursday, May 16 at 6pm | Buffett Center

**“The Wisdom of the Peoples” - African Decolonization, Global Governance, and Cold War Constructions of Traditional Medicine**
Helen Tilley, History
Friday, May 17 at 12pm | Buffett Center

**Keyman Lecture » From Brussels to Shanghai: Turkey’s Changing Global Ambitions**
Soli Özel, Kadir Has University, Istanbul
Tuesday, May 21 at 5pm | Harris 108

**Conference » A Half-Decade of Crisis: Governing the Global Economy in the New Hard Times**
keynote by Janice Eberly, Kellogg, Assistant Secretary for Economic Policy, US Department of the Treasury
Friday, May 24 | Harris 108

**Buffett Center Year-End Celebration & Open House**
Tuesday, May 28, 4pm-6pm | Buffett Center

**No Place But Home: Karen Burmese Refugees and the Early Warming Signs of Repatriation**
Jack Doppelt, Medill
Friday, May 31 at 12pm | Buffett Center

Additional events to come. For updates, visit: [www.bcics.northwestern.edu](http://www.bcics.northwestern.edu)
EDGS Awards More Than $100,000 in Research Funding

The Equality Development and Globalization Studies (EDGS) program honored the recipients of the December 2012 round of EDGS Faculty Research Grants with a reception on Tuesday, February 12, at the Buffett Center. Each awardee spoke briefly about what their research entails and how the support from EDGS will contribute to its success. Those awarded funding were:

Ana Arjona, Political Science, “Civilian Agency in Contexts of Non-State Governance”

William Hurst, Political Science, “The Institutional Politics of Courts and the Legal System in China and Indonesia”

Cynthia Kinnan, Economics, “The Effects of Mobile Money on Adopters’ Social Networks”

Monica Prasad, Sociology, “Building a Sustainable Market”

Rachel Riedl, Political Science, “Religion and Contemporary Africa”

“We received very impressive research proposals and the EDGS Advisory Board selected those that were particularly strong and fit with EDGS’s core themes,” stated Jeffrey Winters, Director, EDGS. To date, EDGS has awarded more than $110,000 in grants supporting faculty research and will soon award an additional $25,000 in graduate summer research grants.

Brian Hanson, Director of Programs, Research and Operations at the Buffett Center, said, “Each of these projects focuses on understanding an important global issue with significant consequences for people’s lives. In addition, EDGS makes an important contribution by building a valuable dialog that bridges across these projects and disciplines.”

For more information and to apply in the future, please visit: www.EDGS.northwestern.edu/research-support

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Ready to Spring Forward at CGE

By Patrick Eccles, Assistant Director for the Center for Global Engagement

At CGE, we look forward to spring quarter for several reasons (and not just because the weather is preferred over winter for most of us). The beauty of the crocuses is soon to emerge on the Northwestern quads. The opportunity to see things with fresh eyes is always a gift of our changing seasons. Two of our affiliated student groups, the Global Engagement Summit (GES) and GlobeMed will host their annual conferences in April. We’ll begin planning in earnest with development partners around the world for the start of the Global Engagement Studies Institute (GESI) this summer.

The programming we offer at CGE is partly rooted in a methodology that prepares and develops leaders for social change, allowing students to grow in and apply these commitments through experience, understanding, imagination, and action. This cyclical process is closely aligned with praxis-based approaches that move the learner from conceptual to applied settings and encourage reflection and action in response to knowledge gained from experiences that put them in touch with reality. We outlined this cycle through a discussion of the affective, intellectual, and practical components of a commitment to social justice with the CGE Fellows in February.

**Experience:** We most often become committed to an issue as a result of our experience or contact with injustice. Our experiences of either being wronged ourselves, or with those who feel the effects of structural injustice, ground us in our desire to do justice—it’s where we find firm footing, our passions develop and our commitments to mobilize change take hold. By breaking out of our own little worlds, we begin to appreciate that justice is about people and relationships.

**Understanding:** While new experiences are necessary, if we remain only at the level of experience we risk becoming sentimental, encouraging a tendency to romanticize situations where we only see or know what’s going on at the surface. Experiences that raise our awareness of social injustice should motivate us to examine causes, to analyze the structures that perpetuate injustice, to pursue intellectual inquiry, and to figure out what’s going on behind the scenes.

**Imagination:** Social analysis sometimes reveals far more complexity than we think we can handle and leads us to realize there is no “just add justice” instant mix available for most of the problems our world is facing. Yet, we can’t get stuck intellectualizing, lamenting, continued on page 2
What is the unique position of students as agents of meaningful change in the world? On April 11-13, GlobeMed’s seventh annual Global Health Summit will ignite a dialogue around this question.

GlobeMed, headquartered in Evanston, is a network of university students who partner with grassroots organizations to improve health around the world. Since its founding at Northwestern in 2007, GlobeMed has grown to 50 university campuses nationwide, mobilizing more than 1,500 students to support 180 health projects in 19 countries around the world. Through GlobeMed, students collaborate with community-based organizations on health projects, implement a year-long global health curriculum on campus and intern on-site with their partner organizations.

Each year, the GlobeMed Summit brings together more than 300 students from across the country for a weekend of discussions and lectures with thought leaders in global health, social policy, and political advocacy. Over the course of the weekend, delegates are equipped to become more effective leaders, partners, and change-makers.

The 2013 Summit theme, “The Student Momentum”, will focus on the unique position of young people as agents of change because of, and not despite, their role as students. Through a variety of speakers, panels, small group discussions, and film viewings, delegates will discover the possibilities and explore the challenges that lie ahead. Together, Summit attendees will challenge one another to share their boldest visions for a healthier and more just world.

This year, GlobeMed is thrilled to welcome 2011 Nobel Peace Laureate and Liberian Peace Activist, Leymah Gbowee, as its honorary keynote. Ms. Gbowee will share her story and remind us why young people have the power, and the responsibility, to make change in today’s world. Her keynote address will take place in Alice Millar Chapel at 1:15 PM on Saturday, April 13.

In addition to Ms. Gbowee, GlobeMed is honored to feature keynote addresses by Morton Schapiro, Northwestern University President, and Zeenat Rahman, the Secretary of State’s Special Adviser on Global Youth Issues and Director of the Office of Global Youth Issues.

Ready to Spring Forward at CGE (continued from page 1)

or overanalyzing a social problem with the back and forth of qualifying academic concerns or numerous statistical considerations. Instead, we must move forward, work on what arises, and engage the social imagination by discovering new opportunities with and through others. By embracing a mindset of abundance over one of scarcity, we enable ourselves to move creatively from theory to practice.

Action: Create. Put your ideas to work. Organize a response. Bring others with you. Build communities. Recognize the models around you who have taken action in ways and with attitudes you hope to emulate. Let your action become a new experience that deepens your commitments, informs your understanding and cultivates your imagination.

CGE provides a unique set of multidisciplinary, integrative learning opportunities that prepare students with the knowledge, skills, and experiences to collaborate for social change. In this way, students’ experiences don’t just take place in a bottle, but are poured out to promote innovative, responsible, and sustained engagement in today’s world.
GES Students Prepare for Summit

By Maryam Adamu (WCAS ’13) and Joan DeGennaro (SESP ’13)

The 2013 Global Engagement Summit will take place from April 17-21 on Northwestern’s Evanston campus. The Summit will bring together approximately 80 domestic and international participants (“delegates”) for five days of workshops, small group discussions, “short talks”, and keynotes designed to help them launch their individual change-based projects. One of the new workshops added to this year’s curriculum includes "Power of the Press: How to Effectively Talk to Journalists," which will discuss ways students can gain media coverage for their social change projects and best practices for effectively relaying their project’s story and mission to journalists. Another new workshop will be entitled "Intel for Social Enterprises: Innovative Strategies for Utilizing Technology," which will arm students with strategies to successfully incorporate different forms of technology into their work. Topics for this year’s short talks, which are TED-style talks on various aspects of social change, include how to campaign for a cause, how art can be used as a vehicle of social change, and how one can lead an engaging life both personally and professionally.

GES is also incredibly excited to announce its 2013 keynote speakers, Chris Balme (opening) and Will Byrne (closing). Chris Balme is the Co-Founder and CEO of Spark, a program that matches middle school students in areas of the United States with low high school graduation rates with local professionals for apprenticeships in various fields. These apprenticeships allow students to see the value and applicability of their education. Spark has had an incredible success rate, with 98 percent of its participants going on to graduate from high school. Will Byrne is the Founder and CEO of Groundswell, an organization that pools the shared purchasing power of community organizations in order to lower the cost of green energy practices. The money saved by these organizations goes back into their communities through job creation and various community programs. Groundswell’s mission is to unlock communities’ shared economic power to grow sustainability and expand prosperity on the local level.

For more information, please visit http://theges.org.
Times and locations of GES Summit public events will be posted in April.

CGE Partners with Local Elementary School

Recognizing that global engagement means addressing issues at not only international but also local levels, CGE is increasingly working on initiatives that connect NU students to communities and social justice issues close to home.

Starting fall quarter 2012, CGE launched a new partnership with Evanston’s Dewey Elementary School, just a few blocks from Northwestern’s campus. This partnership emerged when an Evanston resident—who is also a proud Dewey parent—recognized the potential for NU students to provide support to the longstanding “Books and Breakfast” program at Dewey. Books and Breakfast offers a nutritious breakfast and homework help to the children at Dewey Elementary. This PTA-sponsored program serves approximately 20 students per day, 35 weeks each year, for almost 5,000 breakfasts. The children start their day not only fortified in body, but also buoyed by the support of an inclusive and caring community.

CGE has hired four NU students per quarter to participate in the program each weekday morning, providing homework help, educational activities, and mentorship each day. NU students also have opportunities to meet with and learn from the school’s principal, as well as Dewey parents and PTA members. At a dinner during fall quarter, for instance, NU students learned about issues of poverty and inequality in Evanston and discussed best methods for classroom management.

Several of the NU students involved in Books and Breakfast previously participated in the Global Engagement Studies Institute (GESI) program and are building upon that community engagement experience in their current work. For instance Michael Scheufele (WCAS ’13) participated in GESI Uganda in 2011. As Michael says, "Books and Breakfast is a great opportunity to get involved with the local Evanston community. Getting to know the kids and watching them develop brings great light to my week." Likewise, Alice Liu (WCAS ’14) participated in GESI last summer at the Dominican Republic site. She notes that, “It is no doubt challenging to help each kid...but you learn to adapt, be flexible, and ask for help.”

We look forward to this continued partnership with Dewey Elementary, which is helping us put CGE’s values into action here in Evanston.
Global Development Speaker Series

On Tuesday, April 23, Michael Clemens of the Center for Global Development will present “Migration Policy as if Development Mattered: What’s Right, What’s Possible?” His talk will highlight the relationship between migration and development and explore his recent work affecting changes to U.S. migration policy for humanitarian reasons, poverty reduction, and development purposes in the case of Haiti, among other regions.

Michael Clemens is a senior fellow at the Center for Global Development where he leads the Migration and Development initiative. His current research focuses on the effects of international migration on people from and in developing countries, and on rigorous impact-evaluation for aid projects. Clemens joined the Center after completing his PhD in Economics at Harvard University, where his fields were economic development and public finance. Clemens has served as an Affiliated Associate Professor of Public Policy at Georgetown University, a visiting scholar at New York University, and as a consultant for the World Bank, Bain & Co., the Environmental Defense Fund, and the United Nations Development Program. He has lived and worked in Colombia, Brazil, and Turkey.

On Thursday, May 16, Jose Trinidad Sanchez (Trinidad) of Honduras will present “Livelihood Renewal: The Challenge of Rural Central America”. His talk will address how emerging concepts of rural wellbeing are challenging the conventional development interventions of recent history, which have largely failed to satisfy basic needs or contribute to community stability in Central America. Despite modest gains for some small-scale producers through Agrarian Reform in Honduras in the 1960s, 70s, and 80s, legislatively mandated “modernization” in the early 1990s paved the way to the privatization of community territory, the conversion of independent farmers into day laborers, skyrocketing emigration to the United States, and the precarious transnationalization of small family economies. Nonetheless, organizations of small-scale farmers are replacing paradigms of accumulation with practices of livelihood renewal. These individuals draw on longstanding concepts of wellbeing, fortified by increasing commitment to the ecosystems they have traditionally preserved. In his talk, Trinidad will share lessons learned by Honduran producers that propose an agricultural policy built on territorial care and livelihood renewal while seeking to uphold their economic, social, political, and cultural rights.

Trinidad has been a leader in development in Central America for the past twenty-five years, including work with organizations like Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), assisting refugee communities from El Salvador and Guatemala and coordinating response to natural disasters in the region. In the mid-1990s, Trinidad founded the Alternative Community Marketing Network (COMAL) in Honduras, a member of the Latin American Community Trade Network (RELACC)—organizations that promote local food production and the development of fair trade market channels.

Summer 2013: GESI Expands to Haiti

Starting this summer, GESI will be expanding into Haiti for ten days during students’ eight week immersion in the Dominican Republic (DR) with our partner organization, Social Entrepreneur Corps (SEC). By comparing and assessing the use of similar development models and micro-enterprise strategies in starkly different regional contexts, GESI students in the DR/Haiti program will see firsthand how differences in culture, history, institutional, and societal structure influence international development. Working as SEC interns in Haiti, students will take part in a development initiative in which SEC is playing a leading role, involving coordination with institutions like the World Bank and regional development corporations, in partnership with global social entrepreneurs, community members, businesses, Haitian organizations, and other NGOs. To learn more visit: www.gesi.northwestern.edu.