Announcing the Deportation Research Clinic

by Jacqueline Stevens, Political Science

The Deportation Research Clinic works with a global network of US residents who have been issued deportation orders, as well as with scholars, attorneys, journalists, students, and activists. We conduct research, and analyze and share information in particular about misconduct by federal, state and local law enforcement officials.

In Winter 2013 we are launching a series of talks on deportation research methods as a way of inviting Northwestern faculty and graduate students to join a new Deportation Research Working Group to study these practices in their local and global contexts. Among possibilities for research are studies of institutions, history, discourse, and social movements focused on deportation. We also invite examinations of the rule of law in these areas as well as international law and human rights, civil rights, marriage and legitimacy laws for membership. Additional interests include Foucauldian biopolitics, transnational communities, variations among state and country policies and practices, forensics of personal identification, and research on the theories, art, literature, music, and media on deportation and banishment.

continued on page 6

Mark Lyttle (left), deported US citizen who speaks no Spanish and has no family in Mexico; with activist Anton Flores near the Stewart Detention Center after Mark returned.

New Assistant Director Joins CGE

Patrick Eccles joined the staff of the Center for Global Engagement (CGE) as assistant director in the fall. Prior to joining CGE, Patrick spent seven years working to expand and deepen experiential learning opportunities for undergraduate students while coordinating local, domestic and international immersion experiences at Loyola University Chicago. Patrick received his bachelor’s degree from Northwestern, majoring in political science. He earned his Master’s degree in Latin American Studies from the University of Chicago. He is excited to return to Northwestern and join in efforts to promote responsible, constructive engagement in the world through the transformative international learning experiences offered at the Buffett Center. Read more in the CGE Supplement.

EDGS Announces Research Support for Northwestern Faculty and Graduate Students

by Elizabeth R. Morrissey, EDGS Program Manager

The Equality Development and Globalization Studies (EDGS) program has announced significant new research support for Northwestern faculty and graduate students. One of EDGS’s main goals is to support research, publications, dialogue and innovative ideas with a range of funding opportunities.

continued on page 9
LIBRARY

As it turns out, not everything is online. It is hard to believe, both because it is often claimed to be the case and because our experiences appear to verify that everything is on the web. Many academics say, with a sigh of nostalgia or ecstatic wonder, that everything can be found online and accessed from anywhere. And when I Google something, it really does seem to be true. (That “Google” is a verb might reinforce this illusion.)

As you might suspect, not all books have been digitized in full or in part. This includes millions of old and new titles such as non-English language publications and works with features such as fold-out maps that require special treatment outside of mass digitization. And it is not only books that are missing from the online world. Other items of particular interest to comparative and international studies include innumerable documents of national and international governmental and non-governmental organizations, films and documentaries, underground newspapers, small presses, sound recordings, newsletters, correspondence, broadsides, pamphlets, and thousands of journals received by Northwestern University Library (NUL) from around the world and produced in print only. Examples of these works include historical documents of intergovernmental organizations such as Documentos oficiales de la Organización de los Estados Americanos and a huge collection of printed works on worldwide women’s

continued on page 12

MISSION

The Buffett Center sponsors and facilitates collaborative interdisciplinary scholarship on crucial problems facing the world. Our activities promote dialogue on international affairs thereby enriching educational programming at Northwestern. Working with a variety of organizations and communities, we contribute to preparing exemplary global citizens.

CONTACT

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Recent Publications by Buffett Center Affiliates

BOOKS

Africans to Spanish America: Expanding the Diaspora.
*Sherwin K. Bryant*, African American Studies, Rachel Sarah O’Toole, and Ben Vinson, editors (University of Illinois Press 2012).

In their edited collection, Bryant and his colleagues expand the diaspora framework to include Mexico, Peru, Ecuador, and Cuba, exploring the connections and disjunctures between colonial Latin America and the African diaspora in the Spanish empires.


Foster traces South Africa’s post-apartheid arc, from its celebrated beginnings under “Madiba” to Thabo Mbeki’s tumultuous rule to the ferocious battle between Mbeki and Jacob Zuma. He tells this story not only from the viewpoint of the emerging black elite but also from the perspectives of ordinary citizens, including an HIV-infected teenager living outside Johannesburg and a homeless orphan in Cape Town.

War of Words, War of Stones: Radical Thought and Violence in Colonial Zanzibar.

The Swahili coast of Africa is often described as a paragon of transnational culture and racial fluidity. Yet, during a brief period in the 1960s, Zanzibar became deeply divided along racial lines as intellectuals and activists, engaged in bitter debates about their nation's future, ignited a deadly conflict that spread across the island. Glassman explores how violently enforced racial boundaries arose from Zanzibar’s entangled history.

Racial Experiments in Cuban Literature and Ethnography.
*Emily Maguire*, Spanish and Portuguese (University of Florida Press 2011).

Maguire examines how a cadre of writers reimagined the nation and re-valorized Afro-Cuban culture through a textual production that incorporated elements of the ethnographic with the literary. Singling out the work of Lydia Cabrera as emblematic of the experimentation with genre that characterized the age, Maguire constructs a series of counterpoints that place Cabrera’s work in dialogue with that of her Cuban contemporaries—including Fernando Ortiz, Nicolás Guillén, and Alejo Carpentier.


Stanley traces the social history of early modern Japan’s sex trade from the seventeenth-century city to the nineteenth-century countryside. She describes how the work of “selling women” transformed communities across Japan.


Tropical Africa was one of the last regions of the world to experience formal European colonialism, a process that coincided with the advent of a range of new scientific specialties and research methods. Tilley shows the thorny relationship between imperialism and the role of scientific expertise—environmental, medical, racial, and anthropological—in the colonization of British Africa.

*continued on page 4*
ARTICLES


Alter explores how Europe’s embedded international courts, especially the European Court of Justice (ECJ), have spread around the world, and how other regions have used the ECJ model as well as how they have differed from it.


Using Polity data and game theoretical models, Baliga and his colleagues classify countries as full democracies, limited democracies, and dictatorships. For the period 1816–2000, data suggest that limited democracies are more aggressive than other regime types, including dictatorships, and not only during periods when the political regime is changing.


Bledsoe and Sow examine the phenomenon of West African parents living in Europe and North America who send their older children back home. They conclude that West African immigrants fearing the consequences of their children’s indiscipline in the West, where racism and hostility can endanger the entire family, may send unruly children back to the home country.


Carroll analyzes the social, political, and economic struggles around prostitution in early twentieth-century Suzhou. He shows how the actions of prostitutes and the prerogatives of male desire shaped Suzhou’s spatial and economic transformation.


Dana and Barsa develop accounts of why the risks of technological failure at the root of the Deepwater Horizon disaster were ignored. They argue, then, for a reformulation of environmental reviews where the industry is held more accountable through certain contractual obligations.


Gans-Morse explores a fundamental shift in threats to property rights in Russia, where state actors (instead of extortion rackets or physical intimidation) are now the primary aggressors. Key threats now include seizing firms’ assets, illegal corporate raiding, extortion, and unlawful arrests of businesspeople.


Hurd provides a history of the success of the International Whaling Commission (IWC) from the 1960s, but he also shows how the organization’s current crisis may put the IWC in danger.


International law, many think, is not really law at all because it is not enforced. Kleinfeld asks two philosophical questions about that claim. What do we mean by enforcement when we channel the intuition that enforcement is part of law’s nature? And what is the place of enforcement in our concept of law?


Winegar challenges assumptions about political transformation by contrasting women’s experiences at home during the Egyptian revolution with the image of the iconic male revolutionary in Tahrir Square. She calls attention to the way that revolution is experienced and undertaken in domestic spaces in ways deeply inflected by gender and class.
WORKING PAPERS


Many domains of international law have become judicialized. The judicialization of international relations occurs when courts gain authority to define what the law means and where litigation becomes a useful way to reopen political agreements. Alter uses her work to then study the universe of international courts, examining them as a category of actors.


Drawing on sociological and socio-legal research on rule-change, Carruthers discusses how formal and informal differences affect institutional change, and illustrates these with examples drawn from finance, development, and law.


Chen and his colleagues closely examine the initial advent and early development of race-based affirmative action at Cornell and the University of Michigan, two of the largest and earliest adopters of such programs.


Forrat explores the link between the public policy and the survival strategies of a hybrid political regime. Using the case of higher education in Russia, she shows how the Russian state elites use the policy tools widespread in Western democracies to achieve domestic political goals.


Harrell-Bond’s keynote speech at the 2011 Northwestern University Conference on Human Rights described the effects of the Cessation Clause in Uganda as it pertains to Rwandan refugees.


Kernell examines the relationship between a party’s descriptive representation of women and its ideological proximity to female and male voters. Controlling for subjective ideological distance, both women and men are less likely to vote for parties with equal male and female representation.


People with disabilities have been historically neglected within humanitarian programs targeted at displaced populations, and addressing the needs of persons with disabilities is imperative for humanitarian interventions. It is important that this agenda be driven by systematic research and assessment. Mizra investigates the health—related needs of displaced persons with disabilities and how these needs can be better addressed in the context of displacement camps.


Tam traces the relationship between the development of Ahmedabad’s sewerage system and the caste structure, examining how sanitation technology threatened caste politics, as well as how the caste system modified the way sewers were used and maintained. It looks at how sewers came to be understood as markers of legitimacy, sophistication, and moral citizenship.

Read Working Papers: www.bcics.northwestern.edu/publications/workingpapers
Background
The public debates and legislative battles over the country’s immigration laws are easily apparent, but these often have little to do with the nitty gritty details of the unlawful violence and Kafkaesque rituals occurring daily in this country’s deportation courts and jails. When I began to delve into these matters after I read a 2007 newspaper article about Peter Guzman, a United States citizen born in Los Angeles who had been deported to Mexico, I had no idea what I would discover. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) has no legal authority to detain or deport U.S. citizens. I figured that if it happened to Guzman, it could be happening to others, and if ICE were unlawfully deporting US citizens, then it might be breaking other laws as well.

In 2008, I started making telephone calls to attorneys in Southern California whose names were on list published by the Department of Justice (DOJ). Seven of the fifteen I called told me they had represented one to four US citizens who were held by ICE in the last three years. I wrote an article for The Nation magazine about ICE unlawfully detaining and deporting US citizens, “Thin ICE.” Further research I conducted in Arizona and published in a 2011 law review article indicated one out of a hundred, or over 4,000 people locked up in immigration jails were US citizens and an additional half a percent were being deported. These numbers coincide with recently released data from DOJ itself, even though in 2008 and 2009 ICE officials repeatedly asserted this “never” occurred.

As I continued with my research and interviews, I began to notice how attorneys frequently used the phrase “in theory” when what they meant was “according to the law.” For instance, I asked a New York immigration law professor how long a prison or jail maintain could have custody of someone “for ICE” if ICE had not issued a detainer. The answer would begin, “In theory, not at all.” Or, if an attorney thought the regulation on this matter were Constitutional, “In theory, up to 48 hours.” But in practice (and against the law) people, including US citizens, are routinely detained much longer.

In other cases, people might be picked up by ICE, which then fails to bring them to their immigration court hearings, and so are held by ICE indefinitely. Getting free depends on the immigration judges, all attorneys employed by the DOJ and not Article 3 federal judges, and many of them are former ICE prosecutors who routinely rubber stamp the motions of their colleagues. Unlike criminal proceedings, if you cannot afford an attorney in deportation proceedings, the government will not appoint one for you.

As I began to spend more time in immigration courts I realized this is the place to go if you want to have a quick overview of how the deportation system works. Or at least it’s a place to try to go. The law says immigration hearings are generally open to the public. In some places the guards let you in the federal building and the immigration judges seem as though they are genuinely happy to participate in that day’s experiment in democratic self-rule. But in many other places—Georgia and Louisiana to New York (outside Manhattan), Washington, and back to Texas—public immigration hearings are, well, only a theory.

The typical scene when you do gain access to the hearing is rows of mostly men clothed in demeaning colored jump suits used in criminal proceedings, even though people held by ICE are merely waiting for an immigration hearing. Immigration judges routinely ignore their specific, articulate, and legal requests for bond hearings, for example. The immigration judges speak over the people appearing before them. Or they ignore them altogether on the small monitors in televideo hearings. Desperation over the absence of justice is palpable in these settings, and so is the bullying with which it is met, which is episodically overtly racist, but mostly smugly bureaucratic, complacent in their demonstrably accurate belief that the court
supervisors in headquarters will bury complaints and that no one will ever know or care.

Deportation Research Clinic Focus

The experiences described above are of course cause for civic concern, but they also provide rich and important sites for scholarly research, which at present lags significantly behind changes in our country’s deportation practices. In particular these events provide opportunities to study from a range of methods the uses and disadvantages of the the state and its laws and myths.

The United States has seen a dramatic spike in the numbers of people locked up for alleged violations of the country’s immigration laws:

- From zero in 1980 to 429,000 in 2011 alone;³
- Since 2005 over two million people have been locked up inside the United States⁴ awaiting an administrative determination of their immigration status. Not included in this figure are the additional millions of apprehensions of people who are turned around at the borders.
- About 85% of those locked up appear before immigration judges, many of whom are former ICE prosecutors, without an attorney.
- Federal convictions for immigration-related offenses have climbed from 8,604 in 1994 to 84,313 in 2011,⁵ surpassing the number of federal convictions for drug-related offenses, which in 2011 were only 31,106.⁶
- Federal criminal bookings for immigration-related offenses account for 68% of the increase in all bookings.⁷

Why Exactly a Deportation Research “Clinic”?

The Deportation Research Clinic is an experiment in pursuing theoretical and empirical research connected to a pressing public concern. It has no attorneys (an advantage insofar as it exempts us from the frivolous, retaliatory complaints filed by immigration court officials with state law associations against lawyers who buck the system).

Also, the model of inquiry and interventions relies more on paradigms of medical clinics pursuing public health goals than that of the typical legal aid clinic. Our focus is on systemic harms, and we use individual-level interventions to remedy these, and not solely on behalf of the individual whose rights have been violated.

The Research Clinic paradigm draws on studies in the 1990s that began to theorize gun violence as a public health problem, research that then led these same public health scholars to examine civil wars along similar lines, and to explore these events by identifying systemic, institutional, including legal, problems at the root of the individual-level afflictions of people needing assistance from medical personnel.

The Deportation Research Clinic promotes the study of misconduct on the part of law enforcement officials in the spirit of this same paradigm, so that local hotspots of unlawful violence pursued under the color of law are seen as analogous to neighborhoods that foster gang violence. Clinic research seeks to understand how rights discourses and legal strategies have been mobilized to preempt and thwart unlawful violence and degradation perpetrated by state actors.

How to Learn More and Participate

To learn more about collaborating programs at Northwestern and our current projects, please visit our website: www.bcics.northwestern.edu/programs/deportationresearch

To participate in a planning meeting for the Deportation Research Working Group or to receive announcements about the research methods talks, please send an email to jacqueline-stevens@northwestern.edu. ♦
Buffett Center Grants

For all Buffett Center Research Grants:
Applicants’ proposals must contain a concise description of the research, scholarship, or creative activity and an itemized budget (see online application for all requirements). Graduate students and undergraduates must submit a letter of recommendation from a faculty member (sent to Buffett Center, 1902 Sheridan Road or emailed by the recommender to Frances Lowe at f-lowe@northwestern.edu).

Additionally, graduate students must be Affiliates of the Buffett Center (for more information see: www.bcics.northwestern.edu/people/grads).

Award information: The number and distribution of funded projects will be determined by the number of proposals received and the funding requested by applicants. All awards will be made as scholarship awards and will be paid out through the University’s payroll system.

Selection process and notification: Awards will be decided by a committee organized by the Buffett Center. Award notification is expected 4-6 weeks after each deadline.

Questions should be directed to Rita Koryan (r-koryan@northwestern.edu).

Keyman Modern Turkish Studies Research Grants

The Buffett Center, with generous support from the Keyman Modern Turkish Studies Program, announces a competition for research grants in modern Turkish studies for Northwestern faculty, undergraduates, and graduate students. Research proposals for individual and group projects are invited in all disciplines of the humanities and social sciences. Applicants may place the proposed work in an interdisciplinary context by explaining its relevance to modern Turkey. Projects may build on the work of existing research or they may be an entirely new initiative, as long as they are on modern Turkey. Proposals indicating collaboration with Turkish institutions and colleagues will be given priority.

Online application form: www.bcics.northwestern.edu/grants/research.html


Buffett Center Graduate Student Dissertation Research Awards

Regular participants in the Buffett Center Graduate Student Colloquium series with strong proposals will receive preference (for more information about the Colloquium see: www.bcics.northwestern.edu/groups/graduatecolloquium).

Graduate Student Dissertation Research Awards provide funding for fieldwork outside the United States for Northwestern doctoral students writing dissertations on comparative and international topics relevant to important contemporary political, economic, and social issues. The maximum award is $2500.

All Northwestern University PhD students at any stage in their dissertation research are eligible to apply. Applications from students conducting exploratory thesis research are particularly encouraged. These awards may not be used for language study programs, expenses in the United States, special equipment such as tape recorders, or fees for
transcription or translation. Awards are normally granted for work during the summer, but exceptions can be made if warranted.

All applicants are expected to concurrently seek research support from other sources. Applicants who have previously received a Graduate Student Dissertation Research Award must also demonstrate that they have applied for funding from a source outside of Northwestern.

**Online application form:**
www.bcics.northwestern.edu/grants/research.html

**Deadlines:**
February 15, 2013 (primary deadline) and October 14, 2013 (a limited number of awards will be reserved for this deadline).

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**EDGS Grants continued from page 1**

for the Northwestern community.

Jeffrey Winters, EDGS Director, said, “We are excited to start off EDGS’s inaugural year by making these important research resources available to scholars at Northwestern.”

EDGS supports research related to the program’s core themes:

- Institutional Transformation
- Rule of Law
- Boundaries and Property
- Democracy, Participation, and Equality
- Conflict, Tolerance, and Rights
- Oligarchs and Elites
- Historical Influences and Legacies
- Global, National, and Subnational Dimensions of Development
- Growth and Sustainability

Hendrik Spruyt, Director of the Buffett Center, said, “We are thrilled as this is a major injection of support for Northwestern faculty.”

Faculty grants are available at various monetary amounts and for various purposes: **Faculty Research Grants** ($5,000-$25,000); **Faculty Small Research Grants** (up to $1,000); **Book Conference Grants** (up to $5,000); **Conference or Symposium Grants** (up to $25,000); **EDGS Speaker Series** (up to $5,000). All research should be closely related to core EDGS themes and lead to publication.

**Graduate Student Summer Funding** (up to $2,500) will also be awarded. The Graduate Student Funding deadline is March 15, 2013 and award notification is expected 2-3 weeks after the deadline.

More information on the categories of research support and all online applications can be found at www.edgs.northwestern.edu/research-support. Applicants’ proposals must contain supporting documentation such as a CV, a statement of how their research is related to EDGS core themes, and an itemized budget. Deadline dates vary.

**Award information:** The number and distribution of funded projects will be determined by the number of proposals received and the funding requested by the applicants. The EDGS Advisory Board will review all proposals. Award notification is expected 2-3 weeks after each deadline.

Faculty grants have several different deadlines for application, some are on a rolling basis, so interested applicants should refer to the EDGS website: www.edgs.northwestern.edu.

For more information, contact Beth Morrissey at EDGS@northwestern.edu or 847-467-6609.

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**Buffett Center Graduate Student Conference Travel Awards**

Conference Travel Awards fund Northwestern PhD students working on international and comparative topics relevant to important contemporary political, economic, and/or social issues. The maximum award is $300, and students are limited to one conference travel award per academic year.

Applications are reviewed on a rolling basis. Funds are limited, so early application is strongly encouraged. Applicants are typically notified within two weeks of submission.

Questions should be directed to Krzysztof Kozubski (kozubski@northwestern.edu).

**Online application form:**
www.bcics.northwestern.edu/grants/conference.html

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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.

Richard Asante is the third visiting scholar brought to campus on the Global Encounters Mellon grant. Asante received his PhD in political science from the University of Ghana in 2010 and is currently a Research Fellow and Lecturer at the University of Ghana’s Institute of African Studies. Asante’s research interests include the political economy of African development, state-society relations, ethnicity and public sector governance, and the local dynamics of conflicts and their resolution.

Erin Delaney, assistant professor at the Law School with a courtesy appointment in Political Science, researches constitutional design and comparative constitutional law, with particular attention to the role of courts in multi-level governance systems. Prior to coming to Northwestern, she was an Academic Fellow at Columbia Law School and served as a law clerk to Associate Justice David H. Souter of the United States Supreme Court. She earned a PhD from Cambridge University.

Andrew Leong (AB, Dartmouth College; PhD, University of California, Berkeley), WCAS College Fellow in English, is a comparativist who works in English, Japanese, Spanish and Portuguese. He is interested in democratic art, immigrant literature, vernacular visual culture, and studies of gender and sexuality. Leong has taught courses on film noir and crime fiction, vagabondage, and modern Japanese literature and film. He has also translated two novels by Nagahara Shōson, a Japanese writer active in the Los Angeles area during the 1920s.

Elemine Moustapha is the Executive Advisor at the National Archives of Mauritania. Educated at the University of Nouakchott (BA, English), University of Dakar (MA, History), and University of Provence, Aix-Marseille I (PhD, History), Moustapha’s research interests range from socio-linguistics to the 11th century Almoravid movement. While at Northwestern Moustapha will continue his latest research on “Aspects of Religious Expression in Public Space” in Nouakchott. With this study he aims to contribute a fresh perspective to the Mauritanian studies literature.

Sibel Oktay is a visiting predoctoral fellow from Syracuse University, where she is completing her dissertation “Unpacking Coalitions: Explaining Extreme Foreign Policy Behavior in European Governments, 1994-2004.” Her research interests include coalition theory, comparative foreign policy and events data analysis, as well as political psychology with a focus on political leadership. Sibel also collaborates with Seth Jolly on explaining mass and elite Euroskepticism in Turkey since 2002. She holds an MA degree in Political Science from Sabanci University (Turkey).

Noelle Sullivan, a medical anthropologist (PhD, University of Florida), explores the impacts of development aid and state health sector reform on provision of healthcare within resource-deficient government-run health facilities in Tanzania. Her dissertation research used ethnography to interrogate how global, state, and local processes interacted in order to shape how healthcare was understood and delivered on the ground within a semi-urban area. Her current research focuses on how resources are allocated to pregnancy, birth and postnatal services in Tanzania.
WINTER 2013 EVENTS CALENDAR

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

Center for Global Engagement
International Development Series

Keyman Modern Turkish Studies

Human Rights Talks

Faculty & Fellows Colloquium

Insincere Commitments: Human Rights Treaties, Abusive States and Citizen Activism
Heather Smith-Cannoy, Lewis & Clark College
Tuesday, January 15 at 5pm | Buffett Center

Northwestern University Conference on Human Rights (NUCHR) on Peacekeeping
January 17-20 | Evanston campus
for schedule see: http://nuchr.net

Catherine II the Empress/ario: Winning a Historical Battle on the Operatic Stage
Inna Naroditskaya, Music
Friday, January 18 at 12pm | Buffett Center

The Buddhas of Mes Aynak
Brent Huffman, Medill
Friday, January 25 at 12pm | Buffett Center

Faculty & Fellows Colloquium
Friday, February 1 at 12pm | Buffett Center

Rich Farm Subsidies and the Poor
Daniel Sumner, UC-Davis
Tuesday, February 5 at 6pm | Buffett Center

Faculty & Fellows Colloquium
Friday, February 8 at 12pm | Buffett Center

How to Hide an Empire: The United States and its Overseas Territories, 1867-1946
Daniel Immerwahr, History
Friday, March 1 at 12pm | Buffett Center

The Great Convergence: Asia, the West, and the Logic of One World
Kishore Mahbubani, National University of Singapore
Wednesday, March 6 at 12pm | Buffett Center

Forty Rules of Love
Turkish musicians Sertab Erener and Demir Demirkan
Thursday, March 7 at 7 pm | McCormick Tribune Forum, 1870 Campus Dr., Evanston
co-sponsored by American Music Theater Project

Using Financial Incentives to Promote Forest Conservation in Uganda
Seema Jayachandran, Economics
Friday, March 8 at 12pm | Buffett Center

A Rightful Share: The Politics of Distribution Beyond Gift and Market
James Ferguson, Stanford University
Monday, March 18 at 3pm | Harris 108

Additional events to come. For updates, visit:
www.bcics.northwestern.edu

Subscribe to our Event email list:
www.bcics.northwestern.edu/join

Follow us: twitter.com/buffettcenter

Join 2000+ fans: facebook.com/buffettcenter
human rights and liberation movements from 1960 to the present. All of these can be found in NUL.

There is more to this story. As you may have discovered, it is possible to access millions of articles online by typing a partial title and author’s name into Google, e.g., Buffett affiliate “R. Seligman” and “Speaking through.” Like magic, the full article pops up for the entire world to see, or so it seems. In reality, not everyone will see it. Access to this article is dependent on your membership in the NU community and on the Library’s subscription to Medical Anthropology Quarterly. This “seamless access” is a goal of the Library; it is another reason why many people believe that everything is available (mostly for free) on the Internet.

Due to all of those works that are not on the Web and those that are accessible only through subscriptions, it seems fair (to this author, anyway) to claim that the Library’s collections are indeed more inclusive than the Web.

There are also several ways in which the collections or, more accurately, access to collections can be said to be more exact than Google. NUcat, the Library’s catalog, features standardized subject headings and guided searches that maximize the chances that you retrieve works relevant to your search. (And there is no commercial advertising attached to the results.)

NUL also offers “Subject Guides” (http://libguides.northwestern.edu/subjects) covering all fields of research and teaching. These are premium starting sites for research, because the listed resources have been vetted and are of high quality.

Finally, NUL has a liaison program that assigns one librarian as the point person for each academic unit. The Buffett Center community can contact me (l-lyons@northwestern.edu) for all matters related to the Library.

Therefore, between NUcat, Subject Guides and Library Liaisons, it seems fair to claim that your research results through the Library will definitely be more exact than Google.
Greetings from the Center for Global Engagement (CGE)! As I write this, I’m about two months into my time as CGE’s new Assistant Director. I’m grateful to be part of the important work taking place at the Center that seeks to prepare students to immerse themselves in the world with a well-educated, hands-on awareness that readies them to engage communities constructively with focused, practical skills that are harnessed with humility, sensitivity, and compassion. I’ve been impressed in meeting many of the students involved in GESI last summer by their keen desire to integrate their experiences abroad into their everyday lives, current studies, and future plans. I’m inspired by the work, sophistication, and organizational prowess of the student groups I’m getting to know like NUCHR, GES, GlobeMed, and others. My purple pride is rushing back and I can tell it won’t be long until I buy myself a new purple dress shirt.

We’ve had a busy fall quarter gearing up for next summer with our partners in the Global Engagement Studies Institute (GESI), writing case studies about last summer, planning events, advising student groups with their inspiring and impressive plans for international education and outreach, and kicking off the second year of our CGE Fellows Program, among other efforts.

Our programming this winter will feature two important talks that examine issues of structural justice in development, from farm subsidies and trade policies in the U.S. to new social assistance programs in countries like South Africa. Daniel Sumner, of University of California-Davis, will speak in the CGE Global Development Series on Tuesday, February 5 about farm subsidies and agricultural trade policies in the U.S. and their impact on farmers in developing countries. His talk is titled, “Rich Farm Subsidies and the Poor.”

Later in the winter quarter, on March 18, we are co-sponsors on a talk with Anthropology and PAS that will be given by Jim Ferguson, chair of Anthropology at Stanford. Ferguson is recognized for his critiques of development, most notable in his book *The Anti-Politics Machine*. Ferguson will speak about his current work, exploring the expansion of welfare programs and recent campaigns for “Basic Income Grants” in certain countries in Africa. His talk is titled, “A Rightful Share: The Politics of Distribution Beyond Gift and Market.”

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

continued on page 4
Tenth Annual NUCHR Conference:
Human Rights and International Peacekeeping

By Noeli Serna (WCAS ’13) and Ayanna Legros (WCAS ’13)

Northwestern University Conference on Human Rights (NUCHR) is the largest undergraduate student-organized and student-attended conference on human rights in the United States. Through programming events, student-organized seminars, exposure trips, and this culminating conference, NUCHR raises awareness of international human rights issues and fosters social activism at Northwestern and beyond.

The tenth annual NUCHR Conference, Human Rights and International Peacekeeping: From Military Intervention to Local Anti-Violence Efforts, will take place on Northwestern’s Evanston campus January 17-19, 2013. The undergraduate-organized conference unites student delegates from across the country with distinguished academics, activists, and policy-makers from around the globe to address a unique aspect of human rights each year.

Throughout the three-day conference, participants will explore the political, economic, and social forces behind international peacekeeping in order to understand the complexities underlying global and local efforts to build and to sustain peace in areas of conflict. Speakers and delegates will analyze the human rights implications of the current system’s severe inequalities, and they will also explore potential solutions ranging from food aid to environmental action.

The Conference will begin with a panel discussion, Defining Rights in Peacekeeping, examining the meanings of “peacekeeping” and the “right to peace” as two issues that shape contemporary international politics and affairs.

Various controversial facets of peacekeeping will also be explored throughout the Conference. For instance, during the second panel, Beyond Enforcing the Peace: The Role of Troops in Reconstruction, experts in the field of peacekeeping will discuss whether international military efforts (such as UN Peacekeeping forces) should have sovereignty over a country’s peacekeeping needs. The debate will include past and present-day methods, including military versus “local” peacekeeping efforts.

The third panel, Beyond the Blue Helmet: The Human Rights of Peacebuilding, will address the sustainability of peace. This panel will delve into various questions such as: If civilians do not feel protection and security from international peacekeeping efforts, is it impossible to create conditions for sustaining peace? If the conditions for peace are not met, and the legal and military efforts toward peace are unsustainable, must they, therefore, be questioned and remodeled?

Conference delegates will also explore the pros and cons of the peacekeeping efforts of local communities through an experiential learning trip on the southside of Chicago, where participants will learn about a local anti-violence effort, Cure Violence. Cure Violence believes that violence, much like the great infectious diseases throughout human history, has been ‘stuck’ without lasting solutions. Thus, Cure Violence strives to find local community efforts to end violence in Chicago.

In the past, the NUCHR Conference has focused on issues such as human trafficking, torture, human rights and humanitarian aid, globalization and the universality of human rights, American policy towards HIV and AIDS in the developing world, and American interventionist policy abroad. NUCHR has featured distinguished speakers including: Cherif Bassiouni, Romeo Dallaire, Nicolas De Torrente, Dr. Sheri Fink, Mark Hanis, Richard Holbrooke, Bernard Kouschner, Nicholas Kristof, Stephen Lewis, John Miller, and Dirk Salmons.

All conference panels, the opening keynote, and the closing keynote are open to the public. An official schedule will be available online soon; visit http://www.nuchr.net.
In summer 2012, we embarked on a journey to Buenos Aires, Argentina to lead a project funded by a Davis Projects for Peace grant. Our plan was to lay the foundation for the city’s first recycling education program through the building of an earthbench—a bench made completely out of materials that would otherwise end up in a landfill. The core of the bench was to be made of ecoladillos (“earthbricks”), plastic bottles stuffed with non-recyclable trash, using natural building techniques to bind everything as an alternative to cement.

Our project aimed to educate the Buenos Aires community about how “waste” can be transformed into building material and engage them in the construction of community space. We hoped that through the project more people would rethink waste and ultimately become more aware of the dangerous addiction to consumption and plastics so prevalent in the world. The city only recently started recycling in 2001, and there still exists a gap in waste education among citizens of the city. People are currently making the transition to recycling and still learning how and why to separate waste.

Once we arrived in Argentina and started work on the project, a community leader suggested that a space be created on the grounds of the city’s first recycling center, with the intention of holding educational recycling tours for school children. Suddenly the project grew in scope and purpose. No longer were we just building the city’s first earthbrick bench, we were creating a space that would serve as an ongoing educational tool far into the future, bridging a gap in the city’s education around recyclables.

We were amazed by how receptive the Buenos Aires community was to the project. News of our project spread quickly via Facebook and many people began contacting us, asking how they could get involved. We soon realized that everything we needed for the project—earthbricks, a building site, and an interested community—were already there. All that had been missing was something to draw them all together.

In the final days of the project, we saw glimpses of how the space may be used and sustained in the future. The foundation of the bench was made from broken sidewalk tiles, the seat from reused vegetable bags, and the roof columns from old telephone poles. The previously abstract idea of a bench made out of trash and mud suddenly became real to people as they saw the transformation of the city’s trash into a new educational space. Sergio Sanchez, the recycling center’s on-site president, gave the first tour of the space to a group of government officials from Latin America. On the celebration of the Day of the Child, over 300 people visited the space and helped to apply the natural cement to the structure of the bench.

A small group of volunteers in Buenos Aires is committed to sustaining and growing the project. They have already sent news of planned workdays to finish a living roof for the space. Though we were only able to plant a seed for the project’s future use as an educational tool and communal space, the sprouting of that seed has already begun and we foresee more growth and progress on the horizon.

Project Grants Available Through CGE:

**Davis Projects for Peace:**

*Proposals due January 18*

The Davis Projects for Peace program enables undergraduates from around the country to design grassroots “projects for peace”. The grant provides $10,000 for a summer project with a nonprofit focused on some dimension of enabling peace in a global world. Many student projects will revolve around direct volunteerism, philanthropy, or development work.

**Go Abroad at Home Grant:**

*Proposals due March 8*

CGE and the Buffett Center will offer grants (up to $3,500) to undergrads wishing to explore an international issue from a domestic perspective or setting during the summer. Proposals should seek to engage NU students with the world or vice versa, through a project that involves direct engagement with people anywhere in the US, on a topic of international relevance.

For more information on either of these opportunities, visit:

http://www.cge.northwestern.edu/grant-opportunities/
New Assistant Director Joins CGE (continued from page 1):

A group of 30 students was selected in November to take part in the CGE Fellows Program. As part of CGE’s commitment to helping students pursue meaningful careers, we offer this competitive program that seeks to develop crucial skills for the social change workplace. The CGE Fellows Program will draw professionals from the Chicagoland area working in various mission-driven organizations. These professional mentors will hold discussions and workshops once a month during the winter and spring quarters. Additionally, CGE Fellows will get the chance to explore a wide range of skills employers seek in job applicants as well as general information and capacity building for students interested in launching their own ideas on the Northwestern campus.

We welcomed the Fellows to the program with a dinner on November 27. I was struck by their curiosity, initiative, and enthusiasm to meet, learn from, and collaborate with a community of like-minded peers. Recognizing that the non-profit sector is vast, we brainstormed opportunities to focus the program to fit their particular interests and to better provide useful perspectives and contacts that can offer them concrete career advice. Together, this year’s CGE Fellows identified key issues and questions they hope to explore through the program and with one another, including: the interplay between the for-profit and non-profit worlds (social enterprise); internship, research, and fellowship opportunities; operation and effectiveness in non-profit organizations; concerns over burnout and self-care in non-profit work; learning what employers are looking for in a good job candidate; and discerning whether to go straight to graduate school, do a gap year, or take on the job market. We anticipate some fruitful moments to engage these topics in the months ahead.

Please feel free to stop by and say hello at CGE. Since arriving here, I’m enjoying the chance to meet so many great students, colleagues, and collaborators. I look forward to our work together.

Global Development Speaker Series

On Tuesday, February 5 CGE will host its first Global Development Series talk of the winter quarter exploring the implications of U.S. trade policies and farm subsidies and their impact on developing countries. The event will feature a presentation titled, “Rich Farm Subsidies and the Poor” by Daniel Sumner, Director of the University of California Agricultural Issues Center, and the Frank H. Buck, Jr. Professor in the Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics at the University of California, Davis.

For decades, owners of farm resources in rich countries have received substantial government-mandated income transfers from taxpayers and buyers. Farm subsidy programs have taken many forms and have evolved over time as have the industrial organization of agriculture and commodity markets. According to Sumner, the effects of these programs depend on who and what is being subsidized and the market conditions under which they operate. Farmers and consumers in poor countries are among those affected by rich country farm subsidies; the broad economic consequences are seemingly straightforward—the consumers gain and farm producers who compete with subsidized products lose. Sumner will explore the pattern of impacts these subsidies have across different times, places, and commodity markets, promoting a detailed understanding of policies and markets in both rich and poor countries.

Daniel Sumner’s talk, “Rich Farm Subsidies and the Poor” will take place at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, February 5 in the Buffett Center conference room at 1902 Sheridan Road.

Since 1993, Prof. Sumner has taught and supervised undergraduates and graduate students, directing applied research and outreach programs on public issues related to agriculture at UC Davis, where he is also the faculty director of the Agribusiness Executive Seminar. He has served as Chair of the International Agricultural Trade Research Consortium and as a consultant for farm organizations, government agencies, and firms. In 1998, he was named a fellow of the American Agricultural Economics Association for career achievements. He spent some of his career in government service in Washington, D.C. where he served at the President’s Council of Economic Advisers and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Prior to moving to California, Sumner was the Assistant Secretary for Economics at USDA, where he contributed to policy formulation and analysis on a range of topics facing agriculture and rural America—from food and farm programs to trade, resources, and rural development.