The third annual Lee F. Anderson Memorial Global Education and Engagement Grant reception took place on Tuesday, May 25th, 2010, at the home of Charlotte Anderson. The program received a number of excellent applications this year for projects in five different countries. Congratulations to this year's winner Alexis Tubb for her project entitled “From Project to Partnership: Energy Self-Sustainability in Peruvian Community Centers and Future Opportunities for Northwestern Students”. The Lee F. Anderson Memorial Global Education and Engagement Grant was created in 2008. Global education and commitment to improving the condition of the world and its peoples were the core themes of Professor Lee Anderson’s intellectual and ideological agendas.

Alexis will use these funds to travel to Peru this summer to conduct her research project. Advised by Nick Seamons, Asst. Director, International Student Services, Tubb’s project will explore various disaster relief community centers in Chincha and evaluate their energy consumption. She will also be exploring the possibility of incorporating energy options that are environmentally sustainable. Alexis Tubb is an Environmental Science major and International Studies adjunct major in the Weinberg College of Arts and Sciences. She hopes that during her time in Peru she will be able to foster a working relationship with the community centers in Peru and their partner, Markham College, and create an ASB trip for Northwestern undergraduates to return to year after year.

Applications for the Lee F. Anderson grant are accepted during Winter quarter each year. For more information about grant guidelines and funds please visit: http://www.internationalstudies.northwestern.edu/research/deptprizes.html or email us at international-studies@northwestern.edu

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International Studies Senior Awards

Each year the International Studies Program awards three prizes to our graduating seniors honoring excellence in research by undergraduates. This year the committee selected two recipients for the Frank Safford Prize for Best Honors Thesis. Congratulations to Laura Ashbaugh for her thesis entitled, “Stranded in Jordan: A Study of Jordan’s Iraqi Refugee Policy,” advisor: Galya Ruffer, Department of Political Science. Congratulations to AJ Rudin for his thesis entitled, “Bridging the Urban Divide: Slum Settlements and Underdevelopment in Latin America,” advisor: Brodwyn Fischer, Department of History. Read more about Laura’s and AJ’s honors projects on page 2. This year’s Guetzkow Prize for best paper written in the Senior Integrating Seminar was awarded to Amber Sasse for her project entitled “Contingencies of Success: An Evaluation of CCT Programs in Mexico, Nicaragua and Honduras,” advisor: Sorin Maruster, Department of Economics.

We are very excited to announce that 12 students qualified for the Certificate of Distinction in Foreign Languages. This certificate is awarded to students who have proven proficiency above the 2-year language requirement or have excelled in more than one foreign language. Our 2010 awardees are: Michelle Abtahi (French), Laura Ashbaugh (Arabic), Katelyn Bell (Spanish), Molly Chen (Chinese), Sijh Diagne (French & Arabic), Jonathan Farr (Hebrew & Spanish), Elizabeth Juarez (Spanish), Sarah Malin (Arabic), Sean Pavlik (Japanese), Madina Sarkulova (Russian & Arabic), Aditi Srinivasan (Spanish & French), Devon Weiss (Chinese), and Kathryn Wendeln (Arabic).
LAURA ASHAUGH

Journalism and International Studies
Adviser: Galya Ruffer, Political Science

Stranded in Jordan: A Study of Jordan’s Iraqi Refugee Policy

*Recipient of the International Studies Frank Safford Award for Best Senior Thesis

The refugee policies of first world countries or the international refugee regime have been popular topics in refugee studies. This research often overlooks that most refugees flee to neighboring countries in the third world and minimizes the impact that these countries’ domestic policies have on the refugees. The literature on host countries’ responses to a refugee influx is based on a different context than is most often found in practice. With one of the highest ratios of refugees to total population in the world, Jordan challenges the standard assumptions and theories in the literature. Jordan has an authoritarian regime, a chronic lack of natural and economic resources, an insular and homogenous society, a complex diplomatic position in the region and vis-à-vis the U.S., and a complicated history of hosting Palestinian refugees. Furthermore, the Iraqi refugee population is not in camps, but dispersed in Jordan’s urban centers, adding another layer of complexity to controlling and servicing the refugees. This thesis draws from a case study that traces the historical trajectory of Jordanian policy on Iraqi refugees, explains causes of the policies, and evaluates the availability of durable solutions. This study employs elements of process tracing, content analysis, and discourse analysis to analyze how Jordan perceives Iraqi refugees as a security/stability threat and how such perceptions affect its refugee policies. Its findings suggest that despite discourse on treating Iraqis as “welcomed guests,” the Jordanian regime’s evolving policies reveal increasing concern that their presence is a threat to the security and stability of the regime and Jordanian society.

AJ RUDIN

Spanish, International Studies and BIP
Adviser: Brodwyn Fischer, History

Bridging the Urban Divide: Slum Settlements and Underdevelopment in Latin America

*Recipient of the International Studies Frank Safford Award for Best Senior Thesis

The question that I explore in my thesis is: how can the negative conditions of slums be improved? Many strategies and programs have been implemented in the past, with few positive or meaningful results. My own experiences, as well as the theoretical literature focusing on land tenure, suggest that land tenure provision, while controversial, could be a viable solution to slum conditions. In my paper, I explore the extent to which land tenure regularization can be used to address the negative conditions within slums. Specifically, I ask, can land tenure work effectively to improve the problems that exist within slums. And then further, should land tenure be implemented to improve these conditions. In response to these questions, I argue that land tenure is both an appropriate and necessary response to the current problems in slums. I choose Brazil as the location for a case study on the abilities and possibilities of land tenure regularization. While my paper focuses on squatter settlements in countries typically considered less developed, the issue of informality and housing is one that is not specific to any historical period or geographic location; informal settlements and the need for legal entities to address the problems they create are not isolated to less developed countries, but are truly global. The policy implications and the findings of my paper are thus not just important for studying the slums of Latin America, but can be applied to slums and squatter settlements around the world.
InA JanI
Biological Studies and International Studies
Adviser: Mark Sheldon, Philosophy

To tell the truth or not: factors affecting truth-telling to terminally ill patients

Doctors everywhere face the dilemma of deciding whether to inform their terminally ill patients of the true diagnosis and prognosis. In most countries, the “premium non nocere” doctrine prevailed until the late 1950’s, before which both doctors and the public believed that a doctor’s primary responsibility was to provide medical treatment to the patient rather than respect their autonomy and right to self-determination. It was not until the 1970’s and 80’s that, in the spirit of the civil rights movement in the United States, patient autonomy was identified as a crucial value. As malpractice law suits became common in the American judicial system, greater importance was given to informed consent, further catalyzing changes in medical practice and society’s expectations from doctors. Today, many countries – like the United States – have adopted laws that legally require doctors to reveal the truth to their patients. There is an assumption in Western medical practice that truth-telling to patients is the best practice. However, differences in social factors, cultural backgrounds, philosophical ideas, religious beliefs, political aspects and mentalities between developing countries and the Western world indicate this assumption might not always be the case. Albania is one such developing country in which truth-telling is a topic of debate among physicians and the public alike. The aim of the present study was to assess Albanian physicians’ attitudes towards the disclosure of cancer diagnoses to patients, identify factors considered by Albanian physicians as barriers to open communication with patients, and understand how medical and cultural considerations may be perceived as making truth-telling a more complex ethical issue than the autonomy principle allows.

continued on page 5

EunJin Park
Political Science and International Studies
Adviser: Jonathan Caverley, Political Science

Persistence of Conflict in Asymmetric Alliance and the case of U.S.-South Korea Alliance

The U.S.-South Korea alliance is a classic example of asymmetric alliance where the major power provides security protection as an exchange to the minor state’s autonomy. The case of the U.S.-South Korea alliance confirms Morrow’s autonomy-security trade-off model and Lake’s theory of relational contracting. Despite South Korea’s exclusive dependence on the United States, however, the alliance was not without conflicts. As a matter of fact, it has been characterized by the pattern of enduring conflict expressed through South Korean public’s ongoing debate over CFC. What conceptual tools exist to make sense of the seemingly irrational conflicts in the U.S.-South Korea alliance? Instead of looking at national norms, bureaucratic politics as causes of these intractable conflicts, I look at a source of conflict as being endogenous to the interactions themselves. Employing Alexander Wendt’s social theory of international relations, I define my independent variable as forms of identity and interests and my dependent variable as the state’s attachment to the conflict. I point to the minor state’s need for identity security and autonomy assertion as sources of conflict. In particular, the cultures of insecurity and identity as a subordinate state in asymmetric alliance produce two conflicting interests in South Korea: desire to assert its national autonomy and desire to be perceived as an appropriate ally.

continued on page 5

SIJH Diagne
Political Science and International Studies
Adviser: William Reno, Political Science

Development or Dependence? The China Factor in Senegal’s Tertiary Sector in the 21st Century

The purpose of this research is to determine, on one side, whether or not China’s economic presence in Senegal’s tertiary sector has had developmental impacts, which I define in terms of promoting an autonomous Senegalese capacity to produce and compete in the global economy (a neo-liberal expectation). On the other side, my research attempts to explain whether this presence has created a strong dependency on Chinese goods, either at the expense of Senegalese economic capacity or the dependency approach expectation). The tertiary sector in this case represents the service sector where merchants sell autonomy of its commercial class to protect its own interests (a finished goods and services to the local population).
MEGHANN PEREZ

History and International Studies
Adviser: Ruediger Seesemann, Religion

International Politics within the “War on Terror” and its Local Implications in Africa: Assessing Muslim Marginalization in Coast Province, Kenya

The purpose of this study is to examine complicated web of relationships that arise on local, state, and international levels in combating transnational terrorism that has lead to the reduction of human rights among Muslims of the Coast province of Kenya and assess the barriers to human rights for Muslims in the Coast province. Since the attacks on the US embassy in Nairobi in 1998, international human rights organizations and local civil society in Kenya have accused the government of Kenya (GoK) of harassing the Muslim population and violating human rights law under the pretext of fighting terrorism. Through a local population survey, 794 questionnaires were collected in six districts of the Coast province, Kenya to determine local perceptions of counter-terrorism, and the subsequent human rights abuse spawning from the counter-terrorism activities of the GoK. The findings demonstrated that local perceptions overemphasized the threat of terrorism, yet understood terrorism as a lower priority to a number of development issues; terrorism was assessed as international in context and was identified as an international problem separate from Kenyan politics; public opinion overwhelmingly disagreed with suspension of civil liberties under counter-terrorism, in direct contradiction to the GoK’s actions; and lastly, Muslim perceptions represented a minority divergent from general perceptions and a greater majority had demonstrated to be affected by counter-terrorism activities and had a stronger disagreement to the reduction of civil liberties from counter-terrorism.

Analysis of the results identified four key variables involved in counter-terrorism in Kenya that caused human rights abuse among Muslims of the Coast province, Kenya, which included the (1) emotional phenomenon attached to terrorism, (2) international agenda involved in the global war on terror, (3) state authority of the GoK and (4) minority status of Muslims in Kenya.

The conclusion of this study is that the variables involved in counter-terrorism listed above have acted as direct barriers to the appropriation of human rights among Muslims in the Coast province, and although Muslims represent one minority of many in Kenya, a clear understanding of the barriers to human rights in this specific minority can provide accurate evidence to implement measures for policy change.

JESSICA ROBINSON

Political Science, International Studies and History
Adviser: Brodwyn Fischer, History

¿Leyes Malditas o Leyes Benditas? An Examination of the 1990s Legal Reforms in Bolivia

In the 1990s, the Bolivian government formally recognized its indigenous majority for the first time in its history. The government declared Bolivia a “multiethnic, pluricultural” nation, which broke with the historical tendency of the state to attempt to assimilate and homogenize its highly diverse population. This affirmation of indigenous identity was accompanied by a multitude of legislative changes, including educational reform, administrative decentralization, the recognition of traditional forms of indigenous organization as political units, a change in the forestry laws, agrarian reform, and social security reform. The new laws were all part of the “Plan de Todos” (Plan for All), a series of comprehensive reforms that sought to drastically restructure the Bolivian state. Many of these reforms have been touted as substantial gains for Bolivia’s indigenous majority. Others argue, including many organizations of indigenous people, that the reforms were constructions of the elite institutions to maintain their power and dominance. This paper seeks to explore the intentions of the reforms and the relationship between the reforms and contemporary social and political movements and indigenous organizations. It asks, how did the legal reforms of 1994 come about, and precisely what relationship did it have to the indigenous social and political movements? What motivated the state to enact these reforms at that particular moment in history? What was the intent of the reforms intend, and how were they received by indigenous groups and peoples?

International Studies Listserv:

Anyone can join the international studies listserv. All Northwestern students are welcome to sign up. Alumni who are interested in remaining in the loop about public events at Northwestern can also join our listserv. We send out announcements once a week with events both on campus and the greater Chicago community, about job/internship/fellowship and research opportunities and upcoming deadlines. To sign up please send an e-mail to international-studies@northwestern.edu and request to be added to the list.
We Need Your Help!

The International Studies staff welcomes you to become a supporting member of our program by donating to our gift funds.

Every year International Studies alumni make donations to support IS students pursuing international endeavors.

If you would like to support the Anderson Global Education & Engagement Fund, the Guetzkow Prize or other student initiatives please contact us at: international-studies@northwestern.edu

You can also mail checks made out to Northwestern University and include “International Studies Program” in the memo line to: Office of Alumni Relations and Development 2020 Ridge Avenue Evanston, IL 60208

Additionally gifts can be made online at: http://development.northwestern.edu

2010 International Studies External Award Winners

Laura Ashbaugh, Fulbright Fellowship
Ina Jani, Merage Foundation for the American Dream Fellowship
Meixi Ng, Circumnavigators Award
Swati Patel, National Science Foundation Fellowship
Craig Spencer, Princeton in Asia Fellowship
Rebecca Tekolste, Boren Award

Congratulations!

Sijh Diagne, continued from page 3

The academic debate that revolves around my research question concerns the relationship between developed and developing countries, and whether China’s economic presence in Africa today repeats features of Senegal’s experience with Western powers such as France, Britain, and the US. The two conflicting theories in this academic debate are Dependency theory and Neoliberal Globalization economic theory. While there is strong evidence for dependency theory predictions in China’s economic behavior in Senegal, a Neo liberal prevailed in the tertiary sector. To better understand China’s economic impact on this sector, this research draws on local surveys, and interviews, and observations to highlight how China’s involvement has become beneficiary for a nation.

Eunjin Park, continued from page 3

Expanding on Wendt’s social theory of international relations, Jennifer Mitzen argues that the state’s need for ontological security leads the state to be attached to conflictual relationship despite physical insecurity. However, I argue when the state’s physical security conflicts with its ontological security, especially in asymmetric interactions, the identity security needs adjust to the physical security needs and the minor state’s desire to be perceived as an appropriate ally overrides other interests as was the case for South Korea in 2003 when the United States hit back on South Korea’s debate over CFC.

The Newsletter of the International Studies Program

Phone: 847.491.7980
E-mail: international-studies@northwestern.edu
Web: http://www.northwestern.edu/intstudy

Program Director: Galya Ruffer, J.D., Ph.D.
Asst. Director: Bianca Ramirez, M.A.
Program Assistant: Victoria Schiffman

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At Northwestern, students are encouraged to apply their analytical skills in a variety of contexts. Whether they're receiving fellowships or traveling abroad, Northwestern students are constantly striving to learn about the world. While the University has been instrumental in providing international opportunities, many students are looking for options other than the traditional study abroad choices. Enter AIESEC, a global, non-political, non-profit organization that seeks to provide unique learning environments through an international network of internships. The integrated learning experience AIESEC provides is unlike any other.

As the largest student run organization in the world, AIESEC has chapters in over 100 countries and 1700 universities, creating a network of more than 33,000 students who work together to promote leadership and cultural understanding through working abroad. Each year, over 5,500 challenging work opportunities are generated, varying in nature from management, technology, education, and community development. AIESEC provides the resources, training, and support needed to prepare its members to live and work in another country. Once abroad, the hosting AIESEC chapter will assist in the transition into the new environment, including housing, logistics, and cultural activities. In addition to matching companies and organizations with top talent from around the world, AIESEC opens up domestic leadership opportunities before, during, and after the internship.

The world is always in need of leaders, and AIESEC provides the skills necessary to become one of them. Leadership training in the various functional areas of the organization is provided in every one of the 470 conferences held each year. Opportunities for leadership roles are available to those interested in marketing, strategic planning, human resources, project management, and finance, to name a few. Whether the role occurs through a local chapter or at the national level, those involved have a chance to improve their soft skills of team building, public speaking, and diversity awareness, skills highly prized in the workplace.

AIESEC Northwestern chapter is one of the leading chapters in the region in terms of sending students abroad. All of our members are passionate and committed to the mission of fostering a global exchange of talent, ideas, and culture. The experience that AIESEC offers, although different from study abroad, is one that is truly beneficial for anyone, especially those who want to broaden the scope of their international studies. Those who have returned from their internships can testify that it is truly an eye opening experience that builds the leaders of tomorrow.

For more information: http://aiesec.northwestern.edu
Fellowships and Grants deadlines early Fall 2010

Summer is a great time to work on fellowships...don’t forget about the early internal deadlines for the following fellowships:


DAAD art/music-early October | DAAD other apps -early October | Luce-early October | Gates/Cambridge-early October

For more information please contact the Office of Fellowships
http://www.northwestern.edu/fellowships/