13th ANNUAL RESEARCH SYMPOSIUM

February 26 – March 2, 2018
MONDAY, FEB. 27
12:30 PM
Guy-Lucien Whembolua, Africana Studies
The Impact of Malaria Control on Maternal and Child Mortality in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
&
Jean-Pierre Bongila, University of St. Thomas

4:30 PM KEYNOTE LECTURE
Timothy Snyder, Richard C. Levin Professor of History, Yale University
On Tyranny: The Rise of Modern Authoritarianism in Europe and America
TUC, 400B

TUESDAY, FEB. 27
12:30 PM
Carolette Norwood, Women’s, Gender, and Sexuality Studies
Jim Crow Cincinnati: Gender, Race, and Violence in Urban Space
&
Nikki Jones, University of California Berkeley

2:30 PM
Stan Corkin, History & English and Comparative Literature
&
Jeff Cowie, Vanderbilt University

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28
12:30 PM
Michal Raucher, Judaic Studies
Birthing Jewish Ethics: Reproduction and Ethics among Haredi Women in Jerusalem
&
Elizabeth Bucar, Northeastern University

THURSDAY, MAR. 1
12:30 PM
Littisha Bates, Sociology
Navigating School Inequality: How Parents Pursue Magnet School Admission
&
Amanda Lewis, University of Illinois at Chicago

FRIDAY, MAR. 2
12:30 PM
Tony Chemero, Philosophy & Psychology
Being With
&
Michael Silberstein, Elizabethtown College
The Impact of Malaria Control on Maternal and Child Mortality in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

This project examines the impact of malaria and malaria control on maternal and child mortality in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). Currently, Sub-Saharan Africa carries a disproportionately high share of the global malaria burden. In 2015, the region was home to 88 percent of malaria cases and 90 percent of malaria deaths. In 2015 an estimated 214 million cases of malaria occurred worldwide and 438,000 people died, mostly children in the African Region. Malaria during pregnancy results in maternal mortality and severe anemia among women and can lead to adverse birth outcomes. Malaria exacerbates poverty in the households, the communities where it holds sway. For the unborn child, maternal malaria increases the risk of spontaneous abortion, stillbirth, premature delivery and low birth weight—a leading cause of child mortality. This project argues that identifying factors associated with malaria control in Sub-Saharan Africa can help decrease infant mortality in the region. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo roughly 400 children die every day and almost half of them from Malaria. Anemia, low birth-weight, epilepsy, and neurological problems are all frequent consequences of malaria and compromise the health and development of children. Malarial deaths can be drastically impacted by interventions for women and children. This work highlights the importance of behavioral factors in understanding the spread of the disease in the DRC as well as its devastating effects on infant mortality.

INTERLOCUTOR / JEAN-PIERRE BONGILA
UNIVERSITY OF ST. THOMAS

Jean-Pierre Bongila is the founding and current director of the University of St. Thomas’ (MN) International Leadership Program (MA, Certificate & Doctorate concentration) within the department of Leadership, Policy and Administration, University of St. Thomas. He is a tenured member of the doctoral faculty with expertise in global leadership. He is the founder and president of GlobalClinics, an NGO that leverages cross-cultural understanding between the Global South and the Global North through the use of health entrepreneurship. Moreover, he has led ‘Global Positioning Leadership’ experiences in Cuba, Brazil, South Africa and Tanzania.
TIMOTHY SNYDER
RICHARD C. LEVIN PROFESSOR OF HISTORY, YALE UNIVERSITY

Keynote: On Tyranny: The Rise of Modern Authoritarianism in Europe and America

Timothy Snyder is one of the leading American historians and public intellectuals, and enjoys perhaps greater prominence in Europe, the subject of most of his work. He is the Richard C. Levin Professor of History at Yale University and a permanent fellow at the Institute for Human Sciences in Vienna.

Snyder received his doctorate from the University of Oxford in 1997, where he was a British Marshall Scholar. Before joining the faculty at Yale in 2001, he held fellowships in Paris, Vienna, and Warsaw, and an Academy Scholarship at Harvard. He speaks five and reads ten European languages. Among his publications are six single-authored award-winning books, all of which have been translated: Nationalism, Marxism, and Modern Central Europe: A Biography of Kazimierz Kelles-Krauz (1998, second edition 2017); The Reconstruction of Nations: Poland, Ukraine, Lithuania, Belarus, 1569-1999 (2003); Sketches from a Secret War: A Polish Artist’s Mission to Liberate Soviet Ukraine (2005); The Red Prince: The Secret Lives of a Habsburg Archduke (2008); Bloodlands: Europe Between Hitler and Stalin (2010); and Black Earth: The Holocaust as History and Warning (2015). Bloodlands won twelve awards including the Emerson Prize in the Humanities, a Literature Award from the American Academy of Arts and Letters, and the Hannah Arendt Prize in Political Thought. It has been translated into thirty-three languages, was named to twelve book-of-the-year lists, and was a bestseller in six countries. Black Earth: The Holocaust as History and Warning (2015) will appear in some thirty foreign editions. It has been a bestseller in four countries and has received multiple distinctions including the award of the Dutch Auschwitz Committee.


Snyder was the recipient of an inaugural Andrew Carnegie Fellowship in 2015 and received the Havel Foundation prize the same year. He is a 2017 recipient of the Guggenheim Memorial Foundation Fellowship. He has received state orders from Estonia, Lithuania, and Poland. He is a member of the Committee on Conscience of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, is the faculty advisor for the Fortunoff Collection of Holocaust Testimonies at Yale, and sits on the advisory councils of the Yivo Institute for Jewish Research and other organizations.
Borders not only confine mobility, narrow social networks and isolate poverty, they also fundamentally shape life chances and life quality. Cincinnati is the 8th most segregated city in the US. The spatial confinement of Blacks across the city reflects a legacy of structural and state violence. The purpose of this book is to take into account the ways boarders and belonging within and across Queen City Jim Crow geographies regulate hierarchies along gender, race, sexuality, and class informs Black women’s wellbeing. On the urban rez, housing insecurity, the constant threat of dislocation, and violence shape the lives of Cincinnati Black women in profound ways. And yet, it is imperative to acknowledge that violence is a heterogeneous phenomenon that affects women in different ways (Price 2012). This study, undertaken between 2012 and 2017, examines the day-to-day lives of 30 Black women residing in the confines of Cincinnati City. In-depth interviews reveal that experiences are largely shaped by complicated intersections of violence - structural, spatial and direct violence - that not only re-occur, but often co-occur and are multidimensional. The impact of daily exposure to these “intersecting violence” has profound implications on women’s mental health and their coping styles, but also on their sexual and reproductive health.
Stan Corkin
History and English and Comparative Literature


Corkin’s study delves into the meanings of “Boston” from 1970 to the present. More precisely, the inquiry into the definitional qualities and resonance of a city’s brand: what it conveys, how and why it communicates that information. The project is substantially an inquiry into the realm of mass culture, exploring intentional associations of expressions with a city, such as those devised by press release, through official auspices, or by advertising. Corkin also looks at the ways a city is situated by popular expressions in the mass media, exploring and explaining the resonant cultural assertions and images that occur and recur through popular films, television, music, sports, and news stories. These expressions all constitute an aspect of Boston’s past, present, and future, as they reach back to previous conceptual incarnations of the city, in effect, its residual history. Further, particular expressions are located as elements of a particular moment, connected to that temporality and materiality. The significance of those meanings is considered as expressions of a particular moment that become involved in subsequent definitions, seeing how meanings evolve in relation to shifting historical contexts.

Interlocutor / Jeff Cowie
Vanderbilt University

Jeff Cowie is the James G. Stahlman Professor of History, Vanderbilt University. A social and political historian, Cowie’s research and teaching focus on how class, inequality, and work shape American capitalism, politics, and culture. His most recent book, The Great Exception: The New Deal and the Limits of American Politics, is a broad stroke reinterpretation of twentieth century American politics that was just published in January 2016. Cowie’s Stayin’ Alive: The 1970s and the Last Days of the Working Class, draws together a unique combination of labor, politics, and popular culture into a vibrant narrative about the decline of class in American political culture. It received a number of “best book” awards and citations, including two of the profession’s most prestigious: the 2011 Francis Parkman Prize for the Best Book in American History, and the 2011 Merle Curti Award for the Best Book in Social and Intellectual History. Cowie has also written numerous articles and edited volumes, including, with Joseph Heathcott, Beyond the Ruins: The Meanings of Deindustrialization.
MICHAL RAUCHER
JUDAIC STUDIES

Birthing Jewish Ethics: Reproduction and Ethics among Haredi Women in Jerusalem

Who determines religious ethics? Religious leaders or religious practitioners? And how do we know what is ethical? Moreover, when religiously-affiliated individuals make ethical decisions, how are they deciding the ethical course of action? My book analyzes how Haredi (ultra-Orthodox) Jewish women in Jerusalem exert agency over their reproductive decisions. Although Haredi women must interact with patriarchal religious authorities and doctors who follow rabbis’ instructions instead of listening to female patients, Haredi women find space for—and insist upon—their autonomy regarding the use of contraceptives, prenatal testing, fetal ultrasounds, and other reproductive practices. This autonomy reflects a religious ethic distinct from normative Jewish ethics, and this distinction between religious ethics and the strategies of religious adherents encourages scholars to rethink religious ethics.

INTERLOCUTOR / ELIZABETH BUCAR
NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY

Elizabeth (Liz) Bucar is associate professor of Religious Studies at Northeastern University. An expert in comparative religious ethics, she teaches courses on sexual ethics, Islam, and the politics of the veil. Bucar’s research revolves around ethical questions of gender and politics in everyday religious practices. Over the years she has conducted fieldwork in Iran, Indonesia, Spain, Turkey, and Italy. Bucar’s written several books, including Creative Conformity: The Feminist Politics of U.S. Catholic and Iranian Shi‘i Women (Georgetown University Press, 2011), The Islamic Veil: A Beginner’s Guide (Oneworld Publications, 2012), and most recently, Pious Fashion: How Muslim Women Dress (Harvard University Press, 2017). Bucar is currently working on a new book project—Stealing My Religion—which uses topics ranging from pilgrim tourism to male circumcision to explore the ethical implications behind the practice and diagnosis of cultural appropriation.
Navigating School Inequality: How Parents Pursue Magnet School Admission

This project examines the change in the magnet school enrollment process within the Cincinnati Public School District. Magnet schools have historically been a school choice option used to desegregate the nation’s schools. “Magnets help disrupt patterns of residential segregation that give way to school segregation under neighborhood school policies.” (Frankenberg et al. 2008:8). The push to desegregate schools were anchored in creating more access to high quality schools for all children. This resulted in a number of these schools being oversubscribed and having to come up with a way to assign students to schools. While we know parents aim to send their children to high quality magnet schools we know much less about how they navigate the enrollment process. How parents differentially navigate the enrollment process based on race or class could undo magnet schools' potential to mitigate inequality. Therefore, understanding parents’ strategies is of the upmost importance. This project examines two central research questions: What strategies do parents use to navigate the magnet school enrollment process and how do they adapt their strategies in the face of changing policies.

INTERLOCUTOR / AMANDA LEWIS
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT CHICAGO
Amanda Lewis is Professor of African American Studies, University of Illinois at Chicago. Dr. Lewis’ research focuses on how race shapes educational opportunities and how our ideas about race get negotiated in everyday life. She is the author of Race in the Schoolyard: Negotiating the Color-line in Classrooms and Communities (2003). She is also the co-editor (with Maria Krysan) of The Changing Terrain of Race and Ethnicity (2004), and co-author (with Mark Chesler and Jim Crowfoot) of Challenging Racism in Higher Education: Promoting Justice (2005). Her research has appeared in a number of academic venues including Sociological Theory, American Educational Research Journal, American Behavioral Scientist, Race and Society, DuBois Review and Anthropology and Education Quarterly. She also published (with John Diamond) Despite the Best Intentions: Why racial inequality persists in good schools (Oxford, 2015).
Being With

Generally in the cognitive sciences, thinking (and perceiving, and experiencing, and...) are taken to be things that happen to our brains. What I call radical embodied cognitive science rejects this and assumes that thinking is something that humans do, typically by skillfully moving their bodies. This project uses the philosophical and scientific ideas developed in radical embodied cognitive science to illuminate a key concept from phenomenological philosophy, what Heidegger called Mitsein. Most of our experience, Heidegger argued, is unreflective, skillful engagement with the world. Mitsein, or being with, is his name for unreflective, skillful engagement with other humans. The understanding of the mind developed in radical embodied cognitive science is designed specifically to account for unreflective, skillful engagement with the world and other humans. The early parts of the book will focus on making these connections. The later parts will be devoted to philosophical, moral, and political implications. In particular, the last parts of the book will connect radical embodied cognitive science and Mitsein to feminist political theory and feminist ethics.

INTERLOCUTOR / MICHAEL SILBERSTEIN

Michael David Silberstein is professor of philosophy at Elizabethtown College and permanent adjunct in the philosophy department at the University of Maryland, College Park, where he is also a faculty member in the Foundations of Physics Program and a Fellow on the Committee for Philosophy and the Sciences. He is an NEH Fellow. His primary research interests are foundations of physics and foundations of cognitive science, respectively. He is also interested in how these branches of philosophy and science bear on more general questions of reduction, emergence and explanation. He also loves film and writing about film whenever possible and hopes someday to finish his book on film and interpretation.