

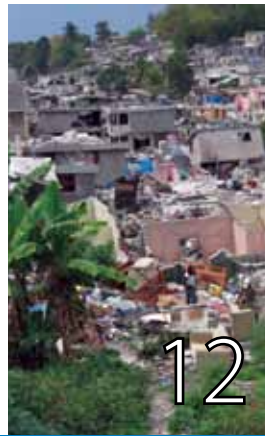


Beyond tragedy

SPEA professor Abdul-Akeem Sadiq looks for a way to bring closure to families and friends devastated by the catastrophic events in Haiti

spea

MAGAZINE
Spring 2011



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SPEA Magazine is produced by the Office of Marketing and Communications The School of Public and Environmental Affairs Indiana University

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This magazine is printed on recycled paper with soy-based ink.

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From Dean John D. Graham

The past year has seen measurable progress toward the goals espoused in *SPEA 2015*, which outlines key changes the School must take to become “the best of its class.” Significant strides have been made in several key areas, including scholarship and globalization.

In terms of scholarship, one of the most exciting developments has been the addition of **21 new faculty members on the Bloomington and Indianapolis campuses**. This record-breaking recruitment should enhance SPEA’s overall scholarly productivity as well as ensuring that the net size of the SPEA faculty (accounting for retirements) will grow to serve the School’s growing numbers of students. Moreover, the number of promising junior, tenure-track faculty hires brings new strengths – in fields such as energy policy, health policy, sustainable development, and the prevention of poverty – to an already formidable core in environmental science, management, and policy. You can read more about our latest faculty members at: http://www.indiana.edu/~spea/about_spea/new_hire_brochure.pdf. Additional recruiting efforts are underway, as we hope to bring four more on board for this fall.

Another cause for celebration has been **the proliferation of more, and larger, grant awards to SPEA faculty members**. Led by Joe Shaw’s \$2.27 million (2010–2015) grant from the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (see page 18 for more information on this and other significant awards), we have increased our research proposal efforts and are winning more awards.

The “**globalization**” of SPEA, a major goal of *2015*, has also made strides, going from 10 percent to 20 percent of undergraduates who benefit from overseas experiences. We expect this number to grow rapidly, possibly exceeding the goal of 25 percent set in *SPEA 2015*.



As a reference point, in 2008 programs were offered in Oxford, England; Paris, France; and Seoul, Korea. Gradually, the Oxford program was expanded, and Korea was replaced by Hanoi, Vietnam. Most recently, King’s College, Central London, joined Oxford in the UK; Moi University, in Eldoret, Kenya has been added, as well as collaborations with the University of Navarra (Pamplona) in Spain. DHV Speyer (Speyer) and the Hertie School in Berlin have been added in Germany, as well as programs in Moscow, and Tyumen, Siberia, in Russia, and Peking University in Beijing, China.

Alongside these opportunities, **SPEA has expanded other international partnerships**, including its unique Vietnamese Leadership Program (see this issue, page 6) and there has been a marked increase in international research and scholarship in terms of both senior faculty and recent hires. This issue of *SPEA Magazine* highlights several of our most recent international endeavors. I trust you will be impressed and pleased with the direction of the School as you read about recent research and scholarship on the global front.



ON THE WEB

For more information about SPEA faculty, see <http://www.indiana.edu/~spea/faculty/index.shtml>

For more information about SPEA’s Vietnam Programs, see http://www.indiana.edu/~spea/spea_abroad/SGCP.shtml and http://www.indiana.edu/~spea/news/perspectives_on_policy_august.shtml

For more information about SPEA Abroad, see http://www.indiana.edu/~spea/spea_abroad/index.shtml

SPEA professors Anh Tran and Matthew Auer
on one of the world's fastest-growing economies

*complex combinations,
dynamic partnerships:*
Vietnam

BY JEREMY SHERE

Anh Tran (left) and Matt Auer

For many Americans who know Vietnam only from movies, the southeast Asian country is a place of war where tens of thousands of American soldiers lost their lives. But during the past several decades Vietnam has moved on, rapidly developing to become one of the world's fastest-growing economies and attracting a surge of foreign investment.

SPEA has been at the forefront of an effort to study the fast-growing nation. Specifically, SPEA professors Anh Tran and Matthew Auer have found complex combinations of corruption and institutional reform. Corrupt officials and honest managers co-exist; bad natural resource management is accompanied by caring stewardship. Tran and Auer's research has not only shed light on these trends but also, through their work on developing

student exchange programs, helped establish a valuable partnership between SPEA and one of the world's most dynamic and fascinating regions.

GREASING THE WHEEL

For SPEA assistant professor Anh Tran, the central questions concerning corruption in Vietnam are how and why unscrupulous business dealings there have failed to completely derail the economy. Unlike in many African countries, where widespread corruption has led to economic collapse, extreme poverty, and civil war, Vietnam has thrived despite corruption.

The types of corruption at play in Vietnam, Tran says, are not remarkable – mainly bribes and kickbacks paid by domestic and foreign companies to government officials

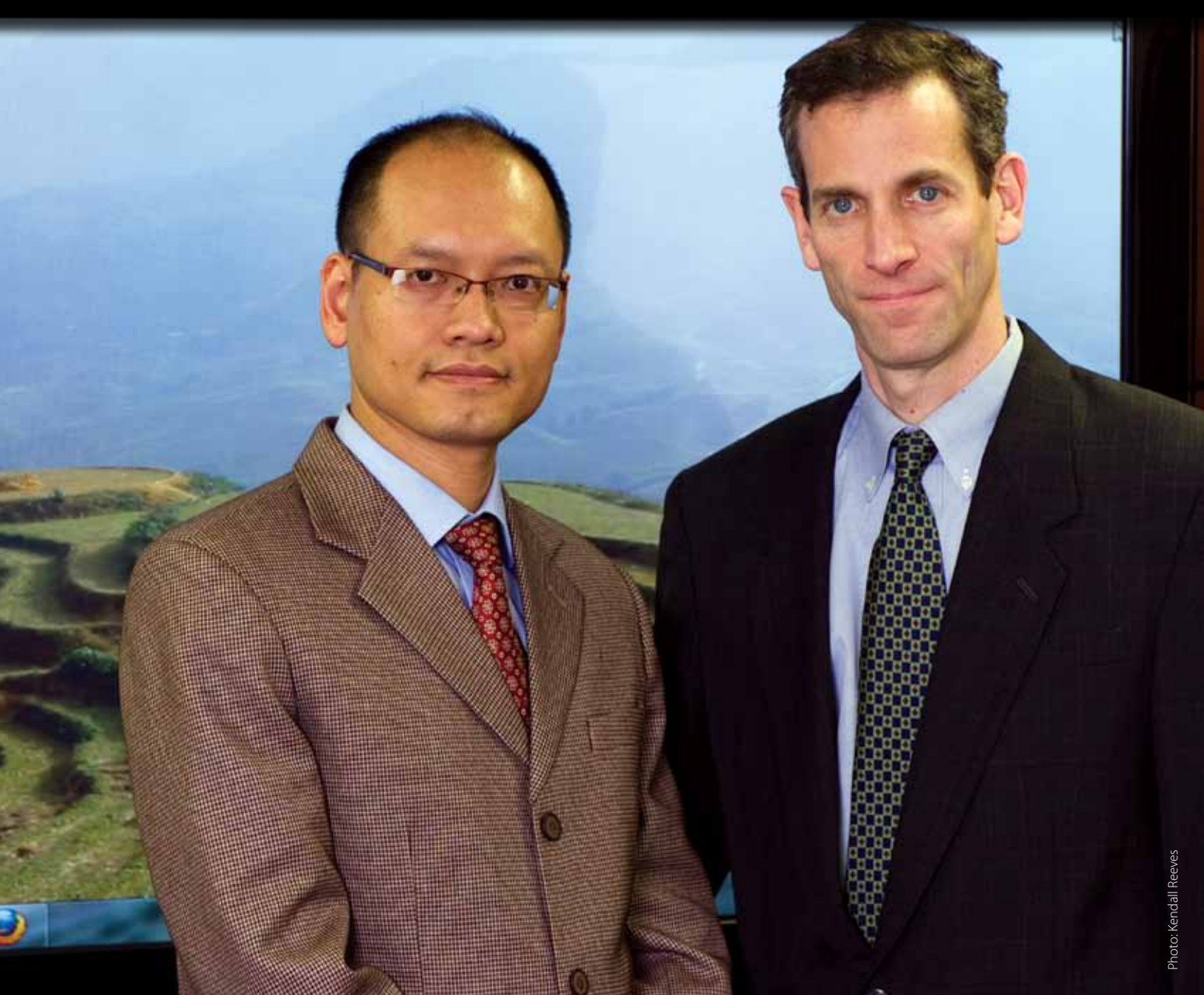


Photo: Kendall Reeves

to secure contracts for projects including building bridges, roads, and other infrastructure development. What *is* unusual is the extent to which Tran has persuaded his sources to talk freely about corruption.

Most researchers, Tran says, have relied heavily on self-reported survey data that tends to misrepresent the scope of corruption. Tran, a native-born Vietnamese, has overcome this limitation by developing a network with dozens of business owners and government officials in Vietnam who, in his experience, have been more than willing to own up to their role in corrupt dealings. “People often ask me why firms provide their kickback data to me, and I sometimes joke that I ‘bribe’ them for it, but that’s not true,” Tran says. “Firm owners and workers share information with me as a favor and don’t fear reprisal. In a highly corrupt

environment the probability of getting caught for bribery is very low since almost everyone is doing it. It’s not really a closely guarded secret if you know how and who to ask.”

So just how corrupt *is* the Vietnamese government? Although Tran describes corruption as “prevalent,” he also notes that, according to his research, only around 10 percent of government officials have taken bribes. But, Tran says, that’s enough to designate corruption as a problem that should at the very least be monitored. Tran has focused on three groups: private domestic firms, private foreign firms, and state-owned firms. And he’s found that after government-controlled businesses and agencies, foreign-owned private firms are by far the most corrupt in terms of how much they shell out in bribes.

“People assume that because Western firms have high standards, high salaries, and good management skills, their employees are less prone to corruption,” Tran says. “But I’ve found the opposite. Unlike Vietnamese-owned businesses, the leaders of foreign firms usually know very little about the local economy and so are more easily pushed around by their Vietnamese employees. Local bosses are not above bribing politicians to get work, but they’re better at preventing their workers from taking kickbacks.”

Although Tran acknowledges the dangers of corruption that if left unchecked can ultimately rot a country from the inside, his research does not focus on solving the problem in Vietnam. Over the next few decades, he suspects, as the Vietnamese economy continues to grow and stabilize, the government will recognize the value in managing and eventually phasing out corruption.

In a more roundabout way, though, Tran *has* encouraged his native country take a step in that direction, by helping to establish the Vietnam Young Leader Award (VYLA) program, a partnership between Indiana University and the Vietnam Ministry of Education and Training that involves sending several outstanding Vietnamese civil servants to SPEA for a two-year Master of Public Affairs degree. The program, which began in the 2010 fall semester, includes classroom training and a summer experience in Washington, D.C., New York, and Boston involving institutions including the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the United Nations.

The idea, Tran says, is for the Vietnamese students to learn as much as they can about modern public affairs and bring that experience back to their home country – an objective that suits program participant May Nguyen perfectly. “Pursuing a master’s degree at SPEA has been helping me deepen my understanding about public policy,” says Nguyen, who had worked as an official at Vietnam’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs and is now studying comparative and international affairs and nonprofit management at SPEA. “Studying public policy and analysis here is allowing me to learn how other governments function and compare it with practices in Vietnam to find solutions.”

Although VYLA students may not choose to study anti-corruption policy per se, Tran says being exposed to new ideas about public policy will help them educate their Vietnamese colleagues about the prudence of non-corrupt governance. “Corruption is somewhat like a disease,” Tran says. “If you grow up and live in a corrupt society, you tend to take corruption for granted and don’t necessarily see anything wrong. But if you’re away from it and see a

The Vietnam Young Leader Award Program (VYLA) marks the first time that Vietnam has taken part in a specific program to send young people to the United States for training in public policy.



better way to do things, you may want to go back home and change the system.”

SUSTAINING THE FORESTS

The Vietnam Young Leader Award program is “only one among a suite of collaborative bridges SPEA is building with Vietnam,” says SPEA professor and dean of the Hutton Honors College Matthew Auer. Beginning in the summer of 2011, Auer will help build another bridge by taking several SPEA and other IU students to Vietnam as part of the Scholars in Global Citizenship Program to explore how the forces of globalization have shaped the country’s economy and society.

“I’m expecting students to feel some culture shock at the outset,” says Auer, who hopes to pair IU students with Vietnamese students from Hanoi University of Science. “Hanoi is crowded, very busy, and some creature comforts that American students are accustomed to are not widely available. I hope that they’ll return to the U.S. with a clear sense of the opportunities and challenges Vietnam faces as it rapidly develops.”

One of those challenges is illegal logging in Vietnam’s degraded forests. This past year, Auer, an international environmental policy expert, was asked by the Swiss government to evaluate a multi-year, donor-funded project aimed at reducing illegal logging and promoting sustainable forest management in Vietnam and Laos. A key objective of the project was to encourage sustainable practices that could be certified by a third party, such as the non-profit Forest Stewardship Council. Auer found many unmet goals but also signs of progress.

“In movies Vietnam is often depicted as a land of vast, undisturbed rainforests, but many of the forests I visited were very degraded,” Auer says. “Most of the big trees were cut down, leaving secondary growth mixed with farmland, abandoned fields, and timberland of poor quality.”

The problem, Auer says, has largely to do with state-run forest companies whose leaders lack the knowledge and incentives to practice sustainable forestry. A significant part of the challenge, Auer discovered, is that Vietnamese state forest companies are in the process of being “equitized” (the Vietnamese term for privatization) and the transition is not going entirely smoothly. “In order for a forest management company to be certified by the Forest Stewardship Council, the entity must have clear title to the land and to its own assets and liabilities,” Auer says. “But one legacy of communism is that it’s been difficult for the state to smoothly transfer ownership of resources like forests to private companies. And so forest companies don’t have clear ownership or incentives to take care of the land.”



Vietnam, with its sharp contrasts between the old and the new, offers both opportunities and challenges for natives and visitors alike.

Meanwhile, as a kind of social welfare program, the Vietnamese government allows poor farmers to occupy state forest land where they clear forests and till crops. Like the forest companies, the farmers’ rights to the land are tenuous. Pressure on the land is also exacerbated by illegal logging, the products of which frequently end up in Vietnam’s strategically important wood patio furniture and floorboard industries. The result has been haphazard deforestation and little in the way of organized plans



Skid trail through an intensely cut-over state forest in the Central Highlands of Vietnam. Photo: Auer

to regulate logging and replenish harvested trees. Beyond harm done to forest ecosystems, illegal logging has forced Vietnam's patio furniture industry to source an increasing amount of its wood from other countries.

Regulating logging and forest product manufacturing is worthwhile for Vietnam, Auer says, because stores including IKEA, Home Depot, Lowes, and others import (or plan to) an increasing amount of wood from certified, sustainably managed sources. If Vietnam wants to bolster its wood-products industry, it will need to find ways to better manage its forests.

Auer did see some encouraging signs that Vietnam is getting the message and at the same time helping to address poverty. In 2010, with the aid of the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), a group of Vietnamese farmers in Quang Tri Province agreed to improve their forest management practices to achieve Forest Stewardship Council certification. The farmers had already secured private rights to the land, and the WWF trained them to improve land management, including soil preparation, pruning, and record-keeping. In 2010, the farmers achieved FSC group certification for 317 hectares of fast-growing acacia. A Vietnamese forest company bought harvested wood from the farmers,



allowing the company to make and sell products bearing the official FSC stamp. Each of the stakeholders has had to make sacrifices: the loggers had to wait longer before harvesting timber; the manufacturers and exporters had to agree to buy timber at higher prices than they would have from non-certified loggers. But they have also been able to demand higher prices from foreign buyers, and so they can expect to see a decent return on their investment.

“It’s a good start, and I spoke with forestry officials in the region who want to spread the gospel of FSC certification to smallholder farmers in other areas,” Auer says. “I’m hopeful that this pilot project will grow and thrive, although it’s going to take continued support from the WWF to help farmers stay committed to the plan and develop other revenue streams while they wait for forests to reach the point of harvest,” a process that takes about 12 years. Vietnamese farmers and loggers also need money to pay for certification, for tools to grow trees sustainably, and for training to learn how to prune and manage forest plots. So far the Swiss government has covered those costs, Auer says, but in order to sustain the effort, more farmers must join the group to reduce the overall costs of certification.

“That’s the true test,” Auer says, “and I’m optimistic they’ll pass it.”

Auer is also optimistic that the IU students he’s taking to Vietnam and the Vietnamese students now studying at SPEA (with more to follow in the coming years) mark the beginning of a long and fruitful collaboration between SPEA and Vietnam. “[These programs] are a strong testament to SPEA’s commitment to growing its international presence and a great opportunity for students to gain the educational experience of a lifetime.”

Tropical fruits – “non-timber forest products” – are sold on every street in Hanoi. At this “café,” a thirsty pedestrian can pull up a chair, have a coconut split with a machete, stick a straw in the center, and enjoy a sweet treat.

The wood patio furniture industry is one of Vietnam’s main exports. Here, tropical hardwoods are manufactured into chairs.

Photos: Auer



ON THE WEB

To read more about Matt Auer:
www.indiana.edu/~spea/faculty/auer-matthewr.shtml

To read more about Anh Tran:
www.indiana.edu/~spea/faculty/tran-anh.shtml

For more about the VYLA, see:
www.indiana.edu/~spea/news/perspectives_on_policy_august.shtml

For more about the Scholars in Global Citizenship: Hanoi, Vietnam program, see:
www.indiana.edu/~spea/spea_abroad/SGCP.shtml

Deciphering the post-conflict economy and the question of

“destructive entrepreneurship”

BY ELISABETH ANDREWS

The end of an authoritarian regime is often the beginning of a new set of economic struggles for the country, says SPEA Assistant Professor Sameeksha (Samee) Desai. She studies how entrepreneurs and businesses operate in regions of instability, and says the arrival of democracy is rarely smooth, and the conditions surrounding transition – before, during, and after – can create tremendous challenges for productive business activities.

“I think most people assume, ‘Now there’s freedom and democracy and everybody is going to be happy,’” she says. “But the transition brings its own difficulties.”

Desai explains that even in a dictatorial regime, predictability allows people to design businesses within existing constraints. “If the certainty of flogging or high taxes exist, then you can plan,” she says. In an area that’s destabilized by governmental transition, however, there may be little incentive to risk a business investment. “You might want to open a food cart on the side of the road, but you could get robbed, shot, or rebel groups could force you to feed them,” she says.

Part of the challenge of post-conflict economic recovery stems from reliance on outdated strategies, Desai says. “All our current economic development tools follow a formula developed in the postcolonial period or the post-Cold War period,” she says, explaining that the cleanup after many 20th-century conflicts was a simpler process of transitioning from a wartime economy back to a civilian one. Now, conflicts tend to occur within an area, rather than between large groups of countries, and center on competing claims to resources made by various factions.

Conflicts also tend to occur in places that are already struggling economically, “marked by high unemployment, structural poverty, and inequitable access to resources,” she points out. “We don’t know how to deal with conflicts where there’s no obvious enemy, no clear winner or loser, and lots of factions, compounded by poverty and

unemployment. Our knowledge hasn’t evolved as quickly as the world has.”

Desai’s recent work has centered on Iraq in an attempt to understand the economic forces at work in the region. She traveled there in 2008 and 2009 to assist the U.S.

Army in studying the business environment.

The first step, she says, is simply getting a grasp on what sort of economic activities are actually taking place. In Iraq and other areas of instability, even this basic information is unknown. “In many countries, the majority of the workforce is informal, meaning they are not paying taxes and are not registered anywhere,” she says. “We need to figure out what they are doing.”

Even in the most uncertain conditions, it’s clear that people are working, but they are doing so under enormous constraints, Desai says. Unstable environments do not prevent people from attempting to run businesses so much as severely limit their profits.

“I see it as an ‘instability-uncertainty tax,’ that exists in an area of political instability,” she explains. “People aren’t failing to operate their businesses, but the situation requires them to hire security, maybe to buy a generator, maybe to pay off someone who periodically comes and empties their cash register.” As a result of all these expenses, imports may be far cheaper than what local business owners can produce, further dampening the economy.





Source: U.S. Army

Al Quibla market helps bring a “sense of normalcy” to its Basrah neighborhood and helps to insure the economic development of Basra city. The market provides a venue for up to 22 Iraqi entrepreneurs to sell their goods and services in a safe and aesthetically pleasing environment and was planned to meet an abundance of needs in a one-stop location.

Moreover, the brightest and most capable people will gravitate toward the most profitable opportunities – which in an unstable political environment could mean running arms, seizing assets, and other conflict-fueling activities. “Many of these are noncombatants, these are regular people,” she emphasizes. “No matter where you are, if you have a wife and three kids to support, it’s not an ideological choice, it’s primarily a matter of necessity. The smart, talented people who can mobilize resources and access capital often wind up doing the most destructive things.”

Desai is working on developing a theoretical framework to understand how this “destructive entrepreneurship” affects the economy over time. Little is known, at present, about how such activities impact a region’s efforts toward economic recovery. Her model suggests that people resort to destructive entrepreneurship when instability prevents profitable employment or self-employment. Moreover, in doing so, they become part of the system that is constraining economic growth, further limiting opportunities. “The relationship between instability and structural economic underdevelopment is mutually reinforcing: People fight when they are poor, and fighting also makes them poor,” she says.

Shifting out of that spiral will require an approach that she hopes to assist in outlining through her research. Though she can’t say what that plan will look like, she knows it will include large-scale business development efforts and the utilization of local and regional labor and expertise with a focus on local entrepreneurship.

“Microfinance may turn out to be helpful, but it’s not the only answer. Your businesses need to be growing and diversifying and exporting in order to participate in the global economy,” she says. “Meanwhile, people have to build roads, dig ditches, start schools. Why not have local communities and local partners do that? There are also huge diaspora communities that have fled the conflict, people who know the culture and language and want to come home.”

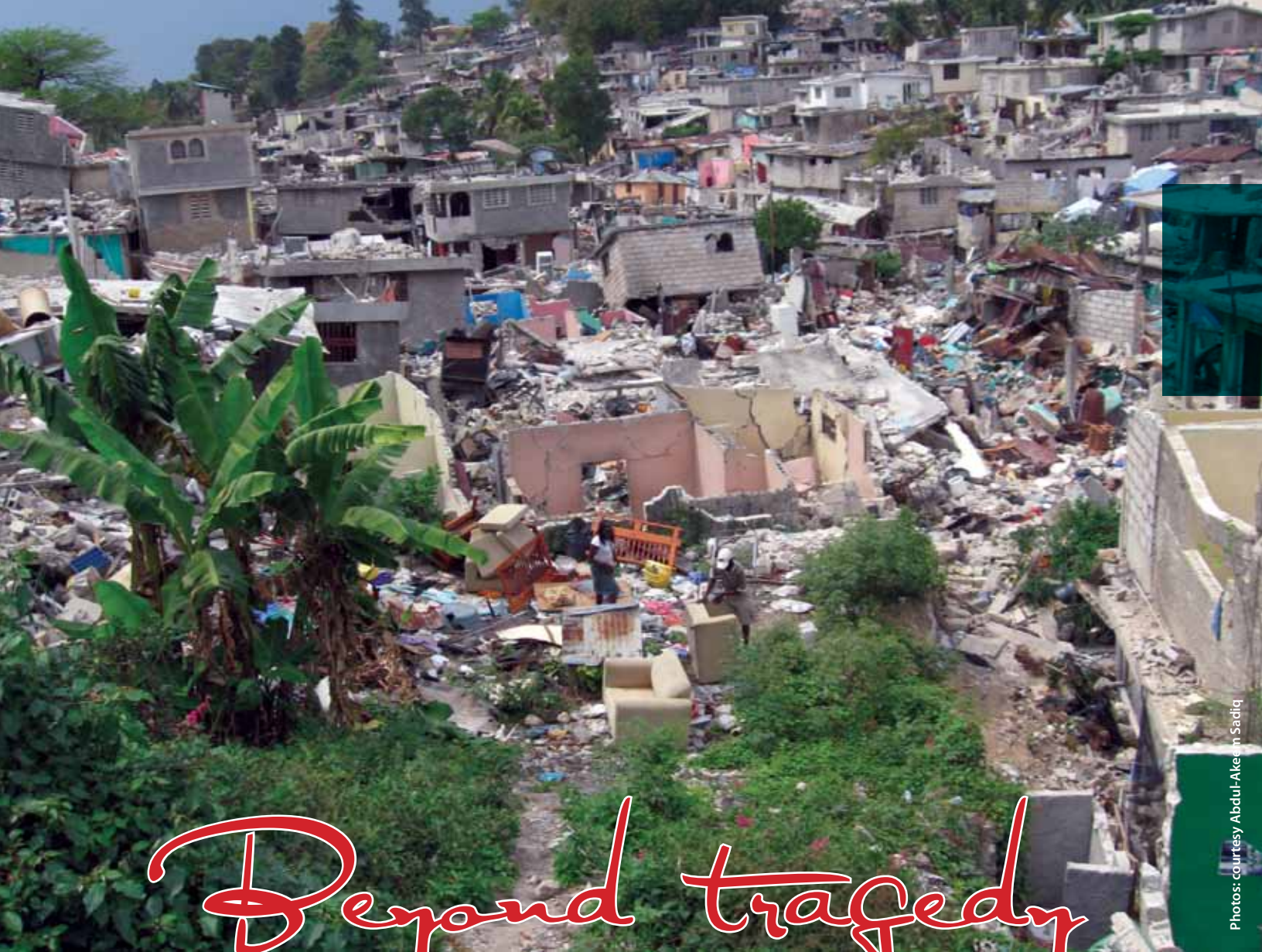
Part of the task will be simply managing expectations in both the conflict zone and the international community. “We should at this point know enough to see that post-conflict recovery is a very slow, sticky process,” she says.



ON THE WEB

Learn more about Samee Desai at:

www.indiana.edu/~spea/faculty/desai-sameeksha.shtml



Photos: courtesy Abdul-Akeem Sadiq

Beyond tragedy

BY ELISABETH ANDREWS

In a small Haitian settlement called Titanyen, about an hour's drive from Port-au-Prince, stands a giant white cross strung with strips of dark cloth that hang mournfully down from its crossbeam. It guards the bodies of tens of thousands of people who died in the earthquake last year. No one knows how many are buried there, let alone their names. It's a mass grave, jammed with bodies and pieces of bodies, mixed in with rubble.

“There was no effort to identify the victims. The government just took them to the outskirts of the city and buried the corpses there,” says Abdul-Akeem Sadiq, an assistant professor for SPEA at IUPUI and an expert in mass fatality management. He traveled to Haiti a few weeks after the earthquake on a Rapid Response Research grant that his student Kailash Gupta received from the National Hazard Center at the University of Colorado. The pair returned on a second, National Science Foundation, grant that June, along with University of North Texas Emergency Management Professor David McEntire.

What concerns Sadiq is not only the unprecedented devastation in Haiti – an estimated 300,000 dead, another

SPEA professor Abdul-Akeem Sadiq looks for a way to bring closure to families and friends devastated by tragedy . . . and to somehow provide the comfort of saying goodbye.

300,000 injured, and more than a million made homeless as most of the capital city crumbled to the ground – but also the hasty removal of victims, which left their loved ones without the closure of a burial ceremony.

“Haiti is a country that is ordinarily very flamboyant in its celebration of a person’s passing. They celebrate the departure to a huge extent and in a grandiose manner. So you have to ask, what is the impact of these mass burials on the Haitians? I think there may be a great deal of psychological stress caused by lack of proper burial arrangements for those bodies,” he says.

What makes this omission especially tragic is that it never served the rescue or recovery effort. The government directive that called for mass burials stemmed from a popular myth about dead bodies: a misperception that they pose a public health risk.

“People were afraid of epidemics,” explains Sadiq. He posits that people associate mass fatalities with historical episodes of cholera, Spanish Flu, and other infectious outbreaks, and assume that corpses are somehow toxic. In reality, however, when a person is killed by bodily trauma rather than infectious disease, their remains do not present a health risk to the survivors. Bodies will begin decomposing after 24 to 48 hours, however, especially in hot climates, making cold storage necessary for identification and general hygiene.

In cases where sufficient cold storage is unavailable, temporary and inexpensive solutions are needed. Sadiq’s recommendations for response teams, developed in conjunction with Gupta and McEntire, outlined a protocol in which victim’s bodies would first be photographed and then buried individually in shallow graves a meter or two below the ground. By cataloguing the photographs and connecting them to the gravesites via a numbering system, families could locate and recover the bodies in order to “have their closure,” he says.





“... collaboration with industry could be a good way to solve the problem ...”

~ SPEA Professor Abdul-Akeem Sadiq

Unfortunately, the tragedy is still ongoing in Haiti. Very little changed in the six months between Sadiq's two visits. “There was little to no debris removal, and very little recovery of trapped dead bodies,” he says. The number of people living in tent cities was approximately equivalent to the population of Indianapolis. Even now, Port-au-Prince remains in ruins. The resources for rebuilding, Sadiq says, are generally lacking.

“They don't have the machinery to remove big boulders that fell on top of people,” he says. “The international community is trying to help, but some of the roads may not be accessible. It's pretty complicated – it is quite difficult to airlift in the machinery.”

Sadiq draws comparisons between last year's earthquake in Haiti and this year's earthquake in Japan to help explain why Haiti is experiencing such devastation. To begin with, although the Japanese quake was of a higher magnitude on the Richter Scale – 9.0 rather than 7.0, which is 100 times the size – the Haitian quake was closer to the surface at 8.1 miles below the earth's crust compared to a 19.9-mile depth in Japan. “The shallower the earthquake, the more likely there will be more damage, because there is more intense shaking,” Sadiq says.

Moreover, whereas Japan has one of the world's most comprehensive earthquake preparedness policies, Haiti had no national building codes to offset the impact of an earthquake. Noting that Haiti is the poorest nation in the Western Hemisphere, Sadiq explains that most of its

buildings are constructed of a concrete mixture in which the ratio of sand to cement is very high. In addition, the reinforcing bars used to support the structure “were as thin as my pinky. In the U.S., they would be the size of my wrist,” he says. The homes and businesses of Port-au-Prince were almost literally sand castles, toppling with one swift blow.

The recent quake in Japan did not have the same leveling effect on its buildings. While the deaths in Haiti were caused primarily from falling objects, few people were killed in this manner in Japan, Sadiq says. Although he expects the Japanese death toll to reach the tens of thousands, most of those casualties would be from the impact of the tsunami that followed the quake.

Preparedness policies also impacted the responses of the respective residents. When the Haiti earthquake occurred, most people ran inside, an instinct likely born of the hurricanes that had previously battered the island. Had the Haitians known to seek open spaces, the death toll might have been dramatically lessened. Instead, nine- and ten-story buildings flattened like stacks of pancakes, crushing inhabitants beneath their layers.

Both the people and the government of Japan were more prepared to act swiftly to evacuate the areas affected by the disaster, Sadiq says. Though he has not traveled to Japan to observe the situation, he notes that the country also appears to be “well equipped to deal with body recovery.”

Sadiq's work in Haiti continues as his team attempts to sort out the most effective means of getting Port-au-Prince back on its feet. Meanwhile, he's trying to apply the lessons learned in Haiti to the broader field of disaster response and mass fatality management. He points out that even in major American cities, a mass fatality incident could cause a cold storage crisis due to the relatively small amount of space in morgues. Thinking outside the box, he's coming up with solutions that could prevent the sort of panic that led to the mass burials at Titanyen.

“Collaboration with industry could be a good way to solve the problem,” he says. “Why do you need to build a place for storage when there are so many private entities that use cold trucks?” They could serve as a fleet, he says, preserving and transporting victims so that families could at least have the comfort of saying goodbye.



ON THE WEB

Learn more about Prof. Sadiq at www.spea.iupui.edu/faculty/abdulakeemsadiq/
See related story at <http://newsinfo.iu.edu/news/page/normal/17782.html>



Jennifer Brass (left) and Betty Nyagoha, founder and manager of the Gatoto Integrated Development Program.

Photos: courtesy Jennifer Brass

P ractical idealism

BY JEREMY SHERE

Jennifer Brass's working hypothesis was that the Kenyan government saw the proliferation of NGOs as a threat. But that turned out to be wrong.

In 2001, while living abroad in Ireland, Jennifer Brass made a decision that changed her life. An Irish friend of hers was heading to Kenya to help a community organization he'd worked with in the mid-'90s transform into a formal, registered non-governmental organization. The organization, "Gatoto," provided primary schooling for over 1,000 students as well as HIV/AIDS support services, but lost funding from foreign donors and faced closure. Brass, who'd spent a year in Senegal (in West Africa) as a university student and intern at the local Peace Corps office, decided to join the effort to keep Gatoto alive.

What Brass could not know at the time is that the eight months she spent in Kenya in 2002 would spark a major research project on the relationship between non-governmental organizations, or NGOs, and the Kenyan government.

"At the school in Kenya I had conversations with teachers about why they didn't teach civics, and they answered that they were afraid of getting shut down by the state," recalls Brass, now an assistant professor at SPEA. "I was struck by the fact that here's this non-governmental organization doing wonderful work supplying the sort of basic educational



Kids in Mukuru Kwa Rueben slum, Nairobi, Kenya.

opportunities that government *should* provide, yet the government was threatening to clamp down.”

What, Brass wondered, did this situation reveal about the relationship between the Kenyan government and NGOs? Do NGOs help or hinder the state’s ability to provide services? Do NGOs make the government look bad, or do they bolster its status, even if inadvertently? And what do regular Kenyans think about NGOs?

To find answers, during graduate school at the University of California, Berkeley, Brass spent nearly a year in Kenya, doing interviews with NGO workers and leaders, with civil servants in the Kenyan government, and with regular Kenyans. She also conducted two wide-ranging surveys, one querying several hundred Kenyan adults about their use of and relationship to NGOs, and another targeting secondary school students along similar lines.

What Brass found surprised her.

“My working hypothesis was that the Kenyan government saw the proliferation of NGOs as a threat,” she says. “But that turned out to be wrong.”

Brass found that NGOs in Kenya have generally strengthened the state because they help provide needed services without undermining the government’s standing.

A central reason for the relatively healthy nature of the relationship between service-providing NGOs and the Kenyan government, Brass says, is that there’s simply so much to do that the government can’t afford to let NGOs bear the burden alone or to reject their help. Instead, to her surprise, Brass found that NGOs often work hand in hand with the government. “In one district I found that the Ministry of Health had a plentiful supply of de-worming drugs but didn’t have enough vehicles or fuel to deliver them to kids,” Brass says. “The drugs were going to expire, so a local NGO stepped up and offered to provide cars and trucks and act as drivers.”

That sort of cooperation, Brass says, was typical. In another instance, an NGO shared its bandwidth with offices in the Ministry of Livestock lacking Internet access. NGOs involved with drinking water projects often worked closely with Kenyan government engineers, in some cases sharing office space.

As for why NGOs and the Kenyan government appear to get along so well, Brass has a theory. “What you hear from the outside about strife between African-based NGOs and government stems mainly from democracy-focused organizations working to foment political change



Permanent buildings at Gatoto Community Primary School, Mukuru Kwa Rueben, Nairobi (built 2008).

in the capital,” she says. “But at the local level, in ministries tasked with providing basic services, most civil servants want to be able to do their jobs and do them well, so they not only welcome help from NGOs but are also not afraid to work with them and learn from them.”

Beyond Africa, Brass says that the lesson for policy makers in developing countries is that on the whole NGOs should not be seen as threats. Due to often-alarming economic, political, and social crises, in many developing countries NGOs now do many of the things we think of as government work. Recognizing that reality and nurturing the collaborative nature of the relationship between NGOs and government is an important step for governments toward improving conditions for many of the world’s poorest people.

 ON THE WEB

For more on Assistant Professor Jennifer Brass:
<http://www.indiana.edu/~spea/faculty/brass-jennifer.shtml>

For more on Gatoto:
<http://www.gatoto.org/>

Briefly: NGOs

NGOs collectively constitute the world’s eighth-largest economy, with assets worth more than \$1 billion and employing more than 19 million paid workers and many more volunteers.

NGOs in Kenya alone have increased from around 400 in 1990 to more than 8,000 today.

Kenya-based NGOs provide a wide range of services in AIDS/HIV education, prevention and treatment; general education; agriculture; environmental protection and conservation; women’s rights; and economic development, to name only a few.

RESEARCH NEWS

A SAMPLING OF CURRENT RESEARCH, THE SPEA FACULTY WHO ARE DOING IT, AND THE GRANTS THAT HELP MAKE IT POSSIBLE

David Audretsch (IUB), \$100,000 from the Alliantgroup. The award will be used to investigate the *economic impact of R&D tax credits on small- and medium-sized businesses*. A special emphasis will be on how the impact of the R&D tax credit on economic performance varies according to firm size. In particular, the differential impact of the R&D tax credit will be contrasted among small, medium, and large enterprises. The study will provide at least some original insights about why some firms chose to adopt the R&D tax credits while others do not, and what are the main impediments to adopting the R&D tax credit.

Sébastien Dusanter (IUB), \$164,025 from the National Science Foundation, as part of a three-year grant (\$434,503 in total) *to develop a new laser-based instrument to measure trace concentrations of nitrous acid in the atmosphere*. These new measurements will help improve our understanding of the chemistry of ozone and fine particulates in the atmosphere, leading to more effective strategies for controlling the production of these harmful pollutants.

Crystal Garcia and Roger Jarjoura (IUPUI), \$200,000 (2010-2011) from the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute. The co-investigators are documenting decisions by juvenile court personnel at

various points in the juvenile court process over a five-year period (2005-2009) in Indiana's 91 county courts, *to determine how those courts treat juveniles of different races*. "We want to answer the question: Are kids of color dealt with differently? In other words, are court actors treating kids fairly?" said Garcia. What they learn will affect federal and state funding for Indiana's criminal and juvenile justice systems.

David Good (IUB), \$1,199,337 from the National Academies of Science, U.S. Department of Transportation. SHRP2 Program – Bloomington Naturalistic Driving Study. This project is part of the Strategic Highway Research Program. The study examines *how driver behavior both initiates crash and near crash sequences and how they cope with them once begun*. It differs from crash reconstruction, the mainstay of current safety research, which only examines the cases where drivers and their vehicles were unsuccessful. This research will show how vehicles and roadways can be redesigned to minimize crashes.

Eric Mitter (IUB), \$314,207 from the U.S. Department of Transportation. Eric and **Don Brice (IUB)** are examining *data on specific types of injuries collected from emergency rooms around the U.S. as well as the vehicles and types of crashes that cause*

them. As the crashworthiness of vehicles improves over time, this study focuses attention on the commonly occurring major injuries and helps auto manufacturers better design vehicles to prevent them. This most recent award is part of a \$1.7 million National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) grant for this study.

Ashlyn Aiko Nelson (IUB), \$800,000 from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation. Nelson will work with colleagues from New York University, Northwestern University, and the University of Connecticut to study *the impact of home foreclosure on student performance in school*. The project was one of nine chosen from a highly competitive pool of over 150 applicants as part of the foundation's \$25 million initiative on *How Housing Matters to Families and Communities*. Nelson's team will examine the relationships between foreclosure and student outcomes such as attendance, test scores, graduation rates, and disciplinary measures.

Sam Nunn (IUPUI), \$350,000 (2010-2011) from the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute *to analyze vehicle crash data and provide policy-makers with the facts they need to address traffic safety issues* including teen drivers, alcohol-related crashes, light and large trucks, dangerous driving,

children, motorcycles, and other collision-related issues. Findings are presented in a series of annual fact sheets and the annual *Indiana Crash Fact Book*. This is the fifth year the IU Center for Criminal Justice Research and the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute have partnered on this project.

Seth Payton (IUPUI), \$130,000 from the City of Indianapolis for the Center for Urban Policy and the Environment to *inventory the city's parks and facilities and study how residents use parks*. The collected data will be combined with Census reports and Environmental Systems Research Institute geographical data to determine whether the existing parks meet the needs and wants of Indianapolis residents.

Joe Shaw (IUB), \$2.27 million (2010-2015) from the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) Outstanding New Environmental Scientist (ONES) program *to study how the environment alters genetic information through mutation and natural selection*. Shaw will lead studies that examine gene copy number variation (CNV) in the lake and pond dwelling crustacean *Daphnia*, commonly called the water flea, one of a handful of model organisms approved by the National Institutes of Health for biomedical research.

CLASSNOTES



WHAT YOU MAY HAVE MISSED ...

Wondering what your classmates and former professors are up to? Check out Classnotes.

February 7, 2011 marked the “official” opening of the new Business/SPEA Information Commons facility. The 23,500-square foot space is ideal for both individual study and group collaboration and includes an adjoining café. Additional renovations to the SPEA building included the construction of two 100-seat state-of-the-art classrooms, supplemental study areas, and new furniture, paint, and art throughout.

1970s

In January 2009, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio named **Robert A. Behlen Jr.**, MPA '77, as Executive Assistant U.S. Attorney. The executive assistant is primarily responsible for personnel and facilities issues, Department of Justice reporting requirements, special projects, and other responsibilities. Behlen also serves as head of the National Security Section, a new section created to focus on anti-terrorism matters. He has served with the United States Attorney's office since 1980, having held the positions of Assistant U.S. Attorney, Cincinnati Criminal Division, for counter-terrorism and cybercrime, the district computer and telecommunications coordinator, and senior litigation counsel. Behlen

teaches national security law and international criminal law as a member of the adjunct faculty at the University of Cincinnati College of Law.

Steven C. Bjelich, BS '76, MS '78, is president and CEO of St. Francis Medical Center in Cape Girardeau, Mo. He was recently featured in an in-depth article in the *Southeast Missourian* newspaper. An I-Man in track, Bjelich was an All-American in 1975 and a Big Ten champion in 1976 as a member of the mile relay team. He lives in Cape Girardeau.

James D. Boswell, MPA '76, is the author of *Crush Depth Alert: Solutions for Supplying Power to America's Distressed Financial Systems*, published by Fourth Lloyd Productions. Boswell is a business

analyst whose specialties include housing and real estate, financial management and accounting, risk management, budgeting, and executive information systems. He lives in Culver, Ind.

Bain J. Farris, MS '75, has been appointed president and CEO of St. Joseph Hospital in Denver. He lives in Denver.

Richard L. Finch, ASCJ '79, and his wife, Ingrid, a retired pediatric nurse, have moved from Indianapolis to Jeffersonville, Ind., to be closer to their grandchildren.

Ann Schmieman Fumarolo, BS '75, MPA '86, president and CEO of Sci-Port: Louisiana's Science Center, was honored with the Roy L. Shafer Leading Edge Award for

Experienced Leadership in the Field at the Association of Science-Technology Centers' 2010 annual conference in Honolulu. The award is the highest given to an individual in the field and is given in recognition of extraordinary accomplishments in business practices, visitor experience, leadership, and for advancing the mission of science-technology centers and museums. Fumarolo lives in Shreveport, La.

James Greene, BSPA '79, is head of the Transportation Security Administration at Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport. Greene, who lives in Chandler, Ariz., is also vice president of the Phoenix Chapter of the IU Alumni Association.

Paul E. McIntosh, BS '78, MPA '80, is executive director of the

California State Association of Counties in Sacramento. He has more than 25 years of local government experience, serving as chief administrative officer of Butte County and El Dorado County, Calif. He held the position of president of the County Administrative Officers Association of California in 1994, and was appointed to the Supreme Court of California Judicial Advisory Committee on trial court funding. McIntosh has also served as county administrator for Hernando County, Fla., and county manager of Mohave County, Ariz. He lives in Paradise, Calif.

Lawrence "Rick" Phillips Jr., BSPA '79, MPA '89, of Noblesville, Ind., has been awarded a 2010 UCB Rheumatoid Arthritis Family Scholarship. The \$10,000 award will assist Phillips as he pursues a doctoral degree in education at NOVA Southeastern University. UCB Inc. is a global biopharmaceutical company focused on the discovery and development of innovative medicines and solutions for people living with severe diseases of the immune system and central nervous system.

Immediate past chairwoman of the IU Alumni Association, **Donna Berry Spears**, BSPH '79, MPA '81, made her first television appearance on the Learning Channel's national series, *My First Home*, in May. Spears, a Richmond, Ind., real-estate agent, and her client, Courtney Brietenbach, visited three homes in the Richmond area for the program, which focuses on the trials and tribulations of first-time homebuyers. Spears lives in Richmond.

Nelson W. Watson, BSCJ '77, is an administrative assistant at the New Albany, Ind., law firm Lorch and Naville. He and his wife, Anne Taggart Terwilliger, MS '99, have two grown children, Lauren and Andrew. They live in Jeffersonville, Ind.

1980s

Daniel W. Bortner, BSPA '87, is director of Indiana State Parks and Reservoirs in the Indiana Department

of Natural Resources. He works in Indianapolis and lives in Bedford, Ind.

Indiana is one of the country's leading producers of top CEOs, according to a new survey by business news service Bloomberg. The organization, which publishes *Bloomberg Businessweek*, ranked CEOs by their undergraduate alma maters and found that 23 business leaders at Standard & Poor's 500 companies earned their undergraduate degrees from one of Indiana's three major research institutions – eight from IU, eight from Purdue, and seven from Notre Dame. IU was ranked ninth overall in the survey. Only undergraduate degrees were taken into account in the survey. One of the CEOs listed is **Robert J. Gillette**, BSPA '82, CEO of First Solar Inc. Gillette was appointed CEO of First Solar Inc. in 2009.

Nancy J. Gloman, MSES '85, joined Defenders of Wildlife as vice president of field conservation at the organization's Washington, D.C. office in May. She lives in Arlington, Va.

Christopher A. Johlle, BSPA '83, has joined the Chicago law firm Franczek Radelet as a partner. His practice includes advice, counseling, and related litigation regarding union matters and collective bargaining, employment discrimination, workplace harassment, wage and hour, child labor, and personnel policy development. Johlle has worked with employers in a wide variety of industries, including health care, manufacturing, transportation, food service, construction, and recreation. He was formerly a partner with the law firm Ford & Harrison.

Stephen W. Miller, BSPA '85, was recently elected to the board of trustees of Thurber House, a not-for-profit literary center for readers and writers located in the historic former home of author, humorist, and *New Yorker* cartoonist James Thurber. Miller has also been elected assistant vice president at State Auto Insurance, where he is director of specialty claims. He lives in Hilliard, Ohio.

Jerry B. Paul, ASCJ '89, BSCJ '92, is president of the Howard County (Ind.) Veterans Memorial Corp. and founder of "Veterans for a Better Community." He started the "One Veteran, One Child, One Million Tabs" program, which collects aluminum pop tabs to benefit Ronald McDonald House. Now in its fifth year, the program has collected a total of 7.5 million tabs. Paul is currently trying to raise \$200,000 to erect a statue in Kokomo dedicated to the families of veterans. He hopes to begin groundwork for the statue, which he designed, in the spring. Paul's daughter, Summer, BA '07, represents the fifth generation of the family to attend IU. The first member — Jerry Paul's great uncle, Newton Broadus Smith — graduated from IU in 1876. Paul, who retired as a United Auto Workers union steward in 2009, lives in Kokomo, Ind.

"After graduating from IU," writes **R. Scott Puckett**, BSPH '85, "I went to work in one of the best retirement communities in the U.S. – Greencroft in Goshen, Ind. From there I went on to spend 14 years as an executive or CEO in numerous faith-based senior-living communities in the Midwest. My training at Indiana University prepared me for the world. My oldest son [enrolled at] IU in the fall of 2010. I know he will love it!" Puckett lives in Goshen, Ind.

Teresa Farrington Rhodes, BSPA '84, is the president of Lacy Leadership Association. The Indianapolis-based leadership network provides a platform for members to address and advance community issues; hosts networking, educational, and service events; and conducts two annual leadership development programs for community members. Rhodes is responsible for the management of LLA, including directing, organizing, and promoting the activities of the organization. Rhodes and her husband, Lance, have one daughter and live in Fortville, Ind.

"I am currently serving as vice president of the IT Project Management Office at First Niagara Bank," writes **Karen A. Rybak**, MAAA '84. She adds, "I am responsible for

building the project-management competency in a newly created department." Rybak lives in Tonawanda, N.Y.

Lt. Col. **Kirk R. White**, BSPA '84, recently returned from a second one-year tour of duty in Afghanistan, where he served as commander of Task Force Avenger, 38th Infantry Division, Indiana Army National Guard. He previously spent 2004-05 as a trainer with the Afghan National Army. White is assistant vice president for university relations and engagement in the IU Bloomington Office of the Vice President for Public Affairs and Government Relations. He joined the professional staff of IU in 1984 after his SPEA degree. White has served IU in several external, alumni, and government relations roles and has worked in community relations since 2000. He also serves as a key member of the university's emergency preparedness team and in 2006 he became associate director of IU's Center on American and Global Security, coordinating homeland security and national defense partnerships with state and federal government agencies. A former elected official, White served eight years as a member of the Bloomington City Council (1988-95), and one term as Monroe County Commissioner (1997-2000). He and his wife Janice have two daughters and live in Bloomington.

1990s

In April, **Jacqueline M. Bauer**, MS/MPA '99, was named Sustainability Coordinator for the city of Bloomington, Ind. The post is part of Bloomington's Economic and Sustainable Development Department. Bauer's responsibilities include planning, leading, and coordinating sustainability initiatives for the city, and promoting the interdependent goals of economic vitality, environmental health, and social equity. She will also develop a program of interdepartmental and community-wide collaborative strategies, and participate in policy development and administrative and long-range planning designed to move the community toward

5 Ways the IU Alumni Association Makes Indiana University Stronger



- **Creates a global alumni network**

More than 100 chapters worldwide offer alumni opportunities to network with fellow alumni and to serve Indiana University.

- **Keeps alumni informed about IU**

The *Indiana Alumni Magazine*; the IUAA e-newsletter and Web site; and school, campus, and chapter communications keep alumni informed.

- **Provides scholarships for students**

The IU Alumni Association has awarded \$4.5 million in scholarships to more than 4,000 students on all IU campuses.

- **Connects alumni through programs and services**

The IUAA's enrichment programs, alumni directory, career services, and events connect alumni and friends to IU and each other.

- **Supports international outreach**

The IUAA assists the university in furthering the international scope of IU and works with IU to assist students with opportunities to travel and study abroad.



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greater sustainability. Bauer currently serves as co-chair of the Indiana University Resource Use and Recycling Workgroup and as a commissioner on the Bloomington Environmental Commission. She lives in Bloomington.

In December 2009, **Cynthia L. Bauerly**, JD/MPA '98, was elected vice chairwoman of the Federal Election Commission for 2010. She was nominated to the Commission by President George W. Bush and confirmed by the U.S. Senate in June 2008. Prior to her appointment, Bauerly served as legislative director and counsel on the Senate Judiciary and Rules Commission in the office of U.S. Sen. Charles E. Schumer of New York. She has also worked in private practice in Minnesota and Washington specializing in complex litigation and appellate law, with a focus on intellectual property. Bauerly lives in Washington, D.C.

Eduardo S. Brondizio, PhD '96, is co-editor of *Teaching Environmental Literacy: Across Campus and Across the Curriculum*, published by Indiana University Press. The book is designed to prepare college

students to meet growing global environmental challenges and to help them think critically about human-environment interactions and sustainability. Brondizio is an associate professor of anthropology at IU Bloomington.

"After finishing up a year working throughout Afghanistan on educational development activities," writes **Rachel Isaacson Cooke**, MS/MPA '98, "I'm now in Tajikistan as the public affairs officer at the U.S. Embassy. I'll be in this position through summer 2011." Cooke lives in Dulles, Va.

Becka Moir Davidson, Cert/BA '91, is a senior environmental technician with Professional Service Industries in Indianapolis. She writes, "I am working in environmental science with an English degree! I do lots of research and writing and I love it!" Davidson lives in Brownsburg, Ind.

Brian S. DeMoss, BSPA '91, is the IT facility director for Banner Baywood Medical Center and Banner Heart Hospital in Mesa, Ariz. He completed his executive certificate in leadership and management from the University

of Notre Dame in 2009. DeMoss is also enrolled in the master of science in clinical practice management program at Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center School of Allied Health Services. He lives in Chandler, Ariz.

Liza Marczak Dimitri, BSPA '96, and her husband, Brian, BA '97, welcomed their third son, David C. Dimitri, in October 2008. Liza has been a stay-at-home mother since the birth of the couple's son, Paul, in 2004. She previously taught at Oxford Hills Comprehensive High School in South Paris, Maine. Brian is in his 13th year as a teacher at Edward Little High School in Auburn Heights, Maine. The Dimitris live in Auburn, Maine.

William R. Eadie III, Cert '90, Cert/ BSPA '91, writes, "I will be supporting the Department of Defense for six months in the Middle East this year as a counter-terrorism analyst. The past five years have been spent focused on the social aspects of IED [improvised explosive device] construction. This tour represents a recent shift toward more technical aspects of these improvised weapons. Serving our nation as

a counter-terrorism analyst has provided many opportunities to engage in complex problem solving. While the problems have been great, the professional rewards have been far greater." Eadie lives in Charlottesville, Va.

Scott E. Fetters, BSPA '90, writes, "I took a new fish and wildlife biologist position with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at the Northeast Indiana Habitat Restoration Office in Fort Wayne, Ind. I am responsible for administering the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program in Northeast Indiana. I started my new position in January 2010." Fetters lives in Fort Wayne.

In May, Indiana University President Michael A. McRobbie named **J Thomas Forbes**, BA '90, MPA '96, as executive director of the IU Alumni Association. A native of Terre Haute, Ind., Forbes returned to his alma mater after serving for two years as director of state government relations at Cummins Inc. of Columbus, Ind. A former vice president of Indiana University, he helped IU establish a comprehensive public affairs and

government-relations program and helped lead the legislative strategy for the university's life sciences initiatives. Maintaining close ties with IU that began as a student, Forbes has served the university in many capacities. He was president of the student body at IU Bloomington, founded the All University Student Assembly (and served as its first president), served as the gubernatorial-appointed student trustee of the university, and filled several IU administrative posts in state relations, public affairs, and government relations. In addition to his government-relations post at Cummins, Forbes has also worked in university relations at Michigan State University. He lives in Bloomington.

Ryan D. Gobert, BSPA '99, recently accepted a new position as director of sales for Bailey Tools & Supply in Louisville, Ky., where he lives.

Beth Boekemeier Hardy, Cert/BA '90, who is a collaborative classroom teacher for Madison County Schools in Huntsville, Ala., began her 12th year of teaching in the fall. She lives in Madison, Ala., with husband, James, and daughter, Emma. "I still cheer on my Hoosiers during basketball season," Hardy adds.

Ryan A. Hoff, BSPA '99, a governmental affairs associate with Tabbert Hahn Ping Global Strategies since July 2009, graduated from the Indiana Leadership Forum in September. He advocates for his clients at all levels of government along with legislative monitoring and also assists his clients in procurement issues. Prior to joining Tabbert Hahn Ping, Hoff was director of governmental affairs for a construction association. He also served in the state government as legislative affairs director for two agencies and as a legislative aide in the Indiana House of Representatives. Hoff lives and works in Indianapolis.

Gabriele Stein Hysong, BSPH '92, MLS '06, is a senior librarian for Rolls-Royce Corp. in Indianapolis, where she lives.

Ruth Wise Johnson, AS '92, BFA '95, is a self-employed artist and designer living in Cutler, Ind.

Sue A. Lafferty, MAAA '96, is an adjunct faculty member in the Division of Liberal Arts at the College of DuPage in Glen Ellyn, Ill. She also serves as an adjunct faculty member for Walden University's EdD program, Savannah College of Art and Design's Master of Arts Administration program, and Strayer University's Department of Humanities. Lafferty lives with her daughter in the greater Chicago area.

David J. Lazerwitz, JD/MPA '95, a partner in the San Francisco law firm Farella Braun & Martel, was honored with one of *California Lawyer* magazine's Attorneys of the Year awards. He received the award in the environmental category for his court victory in *Center for Biological Diversity, et al. v. U.S. Bureau of Land Management, et al.*, which helped protect California's desert from off-highway vehicle impacts. The 2010 CLAY awards recognize 44 attorneys across the state of California whose achievements have made a profound impact on the law – by changing the law, substantially influencing public policy or the profession, or achieving a remarkable result. The recipients of the CLAY award are featured in the March 2010 issue of *California Lawyer*. Lazerwitz lives in San Francisco.

Katherine Baird Luther, MS/MPA '95, is director of environmental management at the Northwestern Indiana Regional Planning Commission in Portage, Ind. She lives in Valparaiso, Ind.

David P. Mockert, MS '95, has joined GeoDecisions, a Harrisburg, Pa.-based information technology company specializing in geospatial solutions. He works out of the firm's Madison, Wisconsin, office. Mockert is senior business development manager responsible for leading business development efforts and account management in the municipal, state government, and commercial sectors. Previously, he was director of local and state practice for GeoAnalytics, and has served as the

geographic information officer and deputy chief information officer for the state of Wisconsin, as well as CIO for Indianapolis/Marion County, Ind. Mockert, who lives in Madison, serves on the board of directors of the Wisconsin Land Information Association.

David M. Peterson II, BSPA '96, has joined Wolverine Mutual Insurance Co. in Dowagiac, Mich., as general counsel and claims manager. He is responsible for handling the company's legal matters as well as managing the staff and proceedings of its claims department. Peterson previously worked in private practice in St. Joseph, Mich., and served in the U.S. Navy from 2000 to 2003 reaching the rank of lieutenant. He lives in St. Joseph.

Jonathan D. Purvis, BA '98, MPA '07, has been named senior director of capital projects at Washington University in St. Louis. He will lead the staff responsible for coordinating and reporting on capital projects across the university, including the "Opening Doors to the Future" scholarship initiative, the campaign to raise funds for student housing, and future capital project endeavors. Purvis, a former Little 500 rider, previously served as executive director of special gifts and annual giving programs at the IU Foundation in Bloomington.

Peter T. Richason, BSPA '98, and his wife, Dawn (Bainbridge), BS '98, live in Carmel, Ind. The couple writes, "[We welcomed] our second son, Thomas Jordan (named after Jordan Avenue in Bloomington, Ind.) on Sept. 28. He joins older brother, Jack Edward, who is now 3 years old."

Jennifer G. Ruby, MPA '96, JD '99, is the principal of the Indianapolis firm Ruby Law. She focuses on estate planning, small business advising, and probate. Ruby lives in Indianapolis.

Matthew D. Weber, BSPA '99, MPA '06, works with the District of Columbia Department of Environment on a project that will administer more than \$14

million in American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funds. Having relocated from San Jose, Calif., where he administered municipal stormwater programs, Weber is now involved in the implementation of public policy that supports green jobs and projects such as the development of green roofs, green streets, and tree canopy renovation. He lives in Beltsville, Md.

Reginald D. Williams Jr., Cert '94, AS '96, BS '98, MPA '09, is a correctional officer at the Westville Correctional Facility in Merrillville, Ind. He works with gang interdiction networks at the local, state, and federal levels. Williams lives in Merrillville.

Jamie L. Wittenberg, Cert '95, BSPA '96, is a district court judge in Berkley, Mich. When he took office in January 2009 he became the youngest elected judge in the metropolitan Detroit area and the second youngest in the state of Michigan. Prior to becoming a judge, Wittenberg worked as an assistant prosecutor in Wayne and Macomb counties, two of the three largest counties in Michigan. During his senior year at IU he opened Howie's Bagel Bakery on Third Street in Bloomington. Wittenberg is married with four daughters and lives in Berkley.

2000s

Aigul Amankeldi, MPH '10, writes, "My professional areas of interest are infectious disease epidemiology and bioterrorism preparedness. I am currently working as a full-time clinical study technician at the IUPUI Department of Psychology." Amankeldi lives in Indianapolis.

Michael L. Baker, MAAA/MPA '02, was recently hired as director of the Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky Social Innovation Fund, one of 11 inaugural grantees of the Social Innovation Fund from the Corporation for National and Community Service. The program identifies and supports innovative and effective community solutions for children of all ages in Cincinnati and Covington and Newport, Ky.

After serving as economic officer at the U.S. Embassy in Georgetown, Guyana, from 2008-10, **Richard A. Bakewell**, MA/MPA '06, will serve as a political officer at the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo, Japan, from 2011-13. "For eight months between these tours," writes Bakewell, "I will be learning as much Japanese as humanly possible at the Foreign Service Institute in Arlington, Va." He adds, "I promise to put my IU master's degree in Russian and East European studies to use in future assignments after Tokyo." Bakewell lives in Dulles, Va.

Joel Bruckman, Cert/BSPA '06, was presented with the Elmer C. Kissane Public Service Award during the May 2010 commencement ceremony at John Marshall Law School in Chicago. The award is given to a John Marshall Law School graduate after he or she completes a one-year term with the Cook County State's Attorney's Office. Elmer Kissane graduated from the John Marshall Law School in 1950 and worked for the state's attorney's office for 43 years. Bruckman lives in Northbrook, Ill.

Julie Thompson Carlson, MAAA '07, writes, "I am back in my hometown of Sioux Falls, S.D., after a year in Nashville, Tenn., working in the country-music publishing industry. When I returned to Sioux Falls, I worked with the South Dakota Symphony, serving as operations and touring manager for a mid-size orchestra with 13 full-time players. After working with the SDSO for a year and a half, I took a break from the not-for-profit/arts scene, but I am now back in action working as the marketing coordinator for Augustana College in Sioux Falls. We manage all advertising, online, and social-networking initiatives from our office as well as events campus-wide. It's a great place to be, and I'm proud to represent SPEA and IU in the higher-education world! On a personal note, I am married to a wonderful husband, Dan, who is a band director at one of the local high schools. The arts are in our home for sure. I also enjoy my nine-year-old stepdaughter and all the fun that an elementary-aged child brings to a home!"

Kristin N. Centanni, Cert/MIS/MPA '08, is a consulting associate with Diamond Management & Technology Consultants, a Chicago-based management and technology-consulting firm. She lives in Austin, Texas.


Kelly A. Cook, BSPA '09, is a donor-relations assistant at Lincoln Park Zoo in Chicago. She lives in Chicago.

M. Thomas Dattilo, Cert/BSPA '05, of Chicago, has been appointed to the associate boards of Rush University Medical Center and Christ the King Jesuit Preparatory School. A former intern for the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Ways and Means, Dattilo presently serves as vice president and general counsel to MAC One Midway Premier Restaurant Group in Chicago.

Brent R. DeJulio, BSPH '07, is a contract analyst for Roche Diagnostics Corp., an Indianapolis biotech company that specializes in pharmaceuticals and medical devices. His wife, Ashley (Stewart), BA '06, MA '08, is a speech-language pathologist at Franklin (Ind.) Meadows, a senior housing and health community specializing in therapy programs for individuals recovering from strokes, cardiovascular problems, and orthopedic surgery. The couple lives in Indianapolis.

Nicholas L. Dus, BSPH '05, MHA '07, writes that he and his wife, Kassandra, welcomed their first child (and "future IU student"), William, on April 27. Dus is a management engineer at Deaconess Health System in Evansville, Ind., where the family lives.

J. Clinton Fransen, BSPA '02, is a crisis and emergency manager at Sears Holdings in Hoffman Estates, Ill. His wife, Cassandra (Stelk), BS '02, is a cytotechnologist at Central DuPage Hospital in Winfield, Ill. Fransen writes, "Our three-year-old should get her first visit to IU this fall!" The family lives in Naperville, Ill.



Are you a dedicated alum who wants to step up as a leader for SPEA? If so, consider becoming a member of the **SPEA Alumni Association Board**. The Board's mission is to inspire and cultivate dynamic interactions among alumni, SPEA, and students for the betterment of the School and the professions it serves. We need alumni who want to be involved in event planning, fundraising, and outreach. If that's you, nominate yourself at www.indiana.edu/~spea in the alumni section.

Heather Mooney Frey, MPA '04, is director of annual giving at St. Mary's College in Notre Dame. Her husband, Erick, BA '96, is an investment manager for Notre Dame Federal Credit Union in Notre Dame, Ind. The couple welcomed their first child, Annaliese Quinn, in December 2009. The family lives in South Bend, Ind.

Paul J. Hertweck, BSPA '02, has been promoted to senior manager of pharmacy network analytics for Prime Therapeutics in Eagan, Minn., a suburb of St. Paul. The company provides pharmacy services for multiple Blue Cross and Blue Shield health plans across the U.S. Hertweck lives in Apple Valley, Minn.

"In addition to getting married in 2009," writes, **Elizabeth Blair Kowalewski**, MPA '08, "I started working as an analyst at the Government Accountability Office in Washington, D.C. During my first year working [there], I made significant contributions to two GAO reports on efforts in the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and I am currently looking into DOD's efforts to address domestic violence in military families." Kowalewski lives in Sterling, Va.

Heather N. Ludwig, BA/BSPA '07, of Cleveland, is pursuing a master of laws degree at Case Western Reserve University School of Law. She writes that in the fall she will be interning for the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, a United Nations body established to prosecute serious crimes committed during wars in the country formerly known as Yugoslavia. Her fiancé, Daniel T. Kovatch, BA '07, is a U.S. Marine artillery officer deployed in Afghanistan. The couple planned to marry in March.

Navy seaman recruit **Christopher J. Mallaber**, BSPA '09, has completed U.S. Navy basic training at Recruit Training Command, Great Lakes, Illinois. During the eight-week program, Mallaber completed classroom study and practical instruction on naval customs, first aid, firefighting, water safety and survival, and shipboard and aircraft safety.

Tarah Acevedo Maners, BS '00, MPA '05, was recently appointed as state program specialist for the Washington, D.C.-based Corporation for National and Community Service. She works in the organization's Indianapolis office. Maners previously served as director of national service programs for the American Red Cross of Greater Indianapolis. Prior to that appointment, Maners was assistant director of development at the IU Herron School of Art and Design. She is a member of the American Society for Public Administration, the Association for Research on Nonprofit Organizations and Voluntary Action, and the Central Indiana Association of Volunteer Administrators. Maners and her husband, Nathan, have two children.

"Since graduating, I have been working in the corporate services group at MB Real Estate in Chicago," writes **Craig A. McCaw**, BSPA '05. He adds, "I represent Fortune 100 and 500 companies [in] their commercial real estate requirements. I have donated my spare time to the Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation and the Goodman Theater, and I live in downtown Chicago."

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Joshua Mott, MSES '06, is one of 80 2010 Woodrow Wilson Indiana Teaching Fellows – often regarded as the “Rhodes Scholars” of teaching. The fellowships were announced in May by the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation of Princeton, N.J. Each of the fellows receives a \$30,000 stipend and enrolls in a master’s degree program that provides intensive clinical preparation for teaching math and science in urban and rural high schools. In return, the fellows commit to teaching in high-need Indiana high schools for three years. Mott is an environmental scientist with the Indiana Department of Transportation in Indianapolis and has served as an animal keeper at Anderson University and for the Indianapolis Zoological Society. He will be a fellow at IUPUI.

In October, **David A. Northern Sr.**, MPA '03, was part of the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials’ ten-member delegation to South Africa. NAHRO is the leading housing and community-development advocate for the provision of adequate and affordable housing and strong, viable communities. Northern is executive director of the Lake County Housing Authority, based in Grayslake, Ill. He lives in Round Lake, Ill.

Roshaunda D. Ross, MAAA '06, has been named director of the Office of Multicultural Student Affairs at Illinois Wesleyan University. She has worked at Illinois Wesleyan since 2006 and has served as interim director of the office for the past year. Prior to that appointment, she was a residence director on the campus, overseeing two residence halls. She lives and works in Bloomington, Ill.

Andrew N. Rubin, BSPA '10, is a sales account executive at Schneider Logistics, a company that provides transportation management, supply chain management, warehousing, and international logistics services to more than two-thirds of Fortune 500 companies. He lives and works in Chicago.

Bryan J. Sanger, BSPA '04, assistant circuit attorney for the city of St. Louis, has been elected to the Young Lawyers’ Section Council of the Missouri Bar from the 9th District. The Young Lawyers’ Section includes all Missouri Bar members aged 36 and younger, or who have been bar members for less than three years. Sanger handles felony cases ranging from gun and drug crimes to assault and arson for the circuit attorney’s office in St. Louis, where he lives.

Yasmin S. Schnayer, BSPA '04, has joined the law firm Husch Blackwell Sanders as an associate in the intellectual property department. Schnayer earned her law degree from Chicago–Kent College of Law in 2009, receiving two Center for Computer-Assisted Legal Instruction Excellence for the Future Awards. The CALI awards are presented to students at Chicago–Kent College of Law who earn the highest grade in each class each semester. Prior to law school, Schnayer worked as an environmental communications analyst for SRS Technologies, spending part of her time as a defense contractor to the U.S. Office of the Deputy Undersecretary of Defense for Installations and Environment. Schnayer lives and works in Chicago.

In June, **Valerie King Simon**, Cert/ BSPA '01, attained designation as a group benefits associate through the International Foundation of Employee Benefit Plans and the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. She is also pursuing designation as a certified employee benefit specialist. Simon works for Dreyer Medical Clinic in Aurora, Ill., as an employee benefits specialist. She and her husband, Kristofor, live in Oswego, Ill.

Andrea M. Smith, MPA '05, is vice president of community relations for Bank of America in Nashville, Tenn. Previously, she was director of operations and individual gifts officer for Big Brothers Big Sisters of South Central Indiana. Smith continues to volunteer as a Big Sister with the agency in Nashville, serving as sponsorship chair for the

organization’s annual Franklin Wine Festival fundraiser this year. She will be the event chair next year. Smith lives in Goodlettsville, Tenn.

Constance F. Stamatoukos, BSPA '09, is employed by IPC International Corp., a private security company located in Bannockburn, Ill. She lives in Northbrook, Ill.

Baseball I-Man **Robert C. Stastny**, BSPA '01, works in insurance sales for the Nationwide Insurance Stastny Insurance Agency in Baltimore. Since graduating from IU, he has worked as a teacher of business management, history, American government, and computer applications, and he has coached baseball at high school and college levels. Stastny lives in Nottingham, Md.

Jamie L. Wershbale, BSPA '05, graduated *summa cum laude* from Florida Coastal School of Law in May 2009 and was recently admitted to practice law in both Florida and Arizona. She is now an attorney-adviser in the Office of General Counsel at the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, having successfully completed HUD’s legal honors program in August. Wershbale lives in Jacksonville, Fla.

In September, **Jessica R. Wray**, BSPA '09, relocated to Huelva, Spain, to teach English as a second language. She planned to be in Spain around eight months. Wray is originally from Wilmette, Ill.

SPEA acknowledges the IU Alumni Association for assistance in compiling Class Notes.



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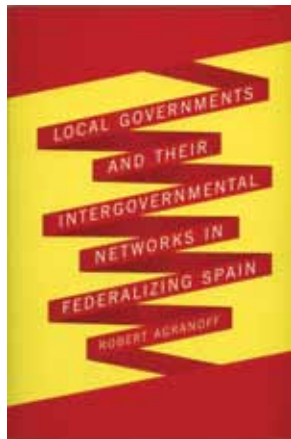
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Local Governments and Their Intergovernmental Networks in Federalizing Spain

Robert Agranoff

McGill-Queen's University Press (2010)

Briefly: Spain has been changing its institutional framework in important ways over the past 30 years. The country has gone from a dictatorship to a democracy, from a unitary state to a decentralized one, from authoritarian politics to a self-conscious, civil society with a developed welfare state within a European context. Federal development in post-Franco Spain reaches far beyond familiar Basque/Catalan nationalistic struggles and includes the creation of an increasing number of intergovernmental networks by local governments, particularly municipalities, as they engage regional, central, and other local entities to operate programs and services in basic and emergent policy areas. By examining the intergovernmental networks in an increasingly federalized Spain, Robert Agranoff shows that local governments, although they occupy a strong position in legal and constitutional terms, are in practice subordinate to both central and regional governments and therefore lack adequate power and resources to deal with both the responsibilities assigned to them and those they'd like to assume. As a result, local governments are forced into a series of intergovernmental arrangements and transactions with governmental and nongovernmental organizations.

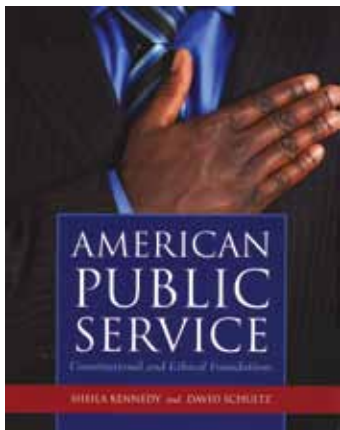


American Public Service: Constitutional and Ethical Foundations

Sheila Kennedy and David Schultz

Jones & Bartlett Publishers (2010)

Briefly: Questions of ethics in public administration are increasingly in the news, where commentators seem too often detached



from the sources of those ethics and their application to current political conflicts. *American Public Service: Constitutional and Ethical Foundations* examines public administration ethics as contextualized by constitutional, legal, and political values within the United States. Through case studies, hypothetical examples, and an easy-to-read discussion format, the authors explore what these values mean for specific duties of government managers and for the resolution of many contemporary issues confronting public sector officials. Key Features: Describes the philosophical underpinnings of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. Identifies the values that anchor and define what government and public administrators should do. Indicates where these values fit into a framework for moral decision-making in the public sector, and how they apply to discussions of current controversies in public administration. Written by authors with rich experience as both lawyers and academics in public administration programs.

Contemporary Issues in Criminological Theory and Research

Richard Rosenfeld, **Kenna Quinet**, and **Crystal A. Garcia** (Eds.)

Wadsworth Publishing (2011)

Briefly: This is an outstanding anthology of social institution-focused essays ideal for stimulating discussions and debates in the classroom.

The collection features all 26 proposals and response essays presented at the American Society of Criminology's 2010 annual meeting on the major social institutions – family, education, religion, the economy, and the political system – and features a lead paper and commentaries on the paper written by subject experts. The book's concise format makes it an invaluable resource for those wanting to incorporate current research and critical thinking into their criminology and criminal justice curricula.

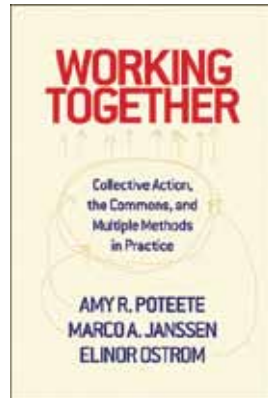


All of these books (and others by these authors and other SPEA faculty) are available through amazon.com.

Working Together: Collective Action, the Commons, and Multiple Methods in Practice

Amy R. Poteete, Marco A. Janssen, and **Elinor Ostrom**
Princeton University Press (2010)

Briefly: Advances in the social sciences have emerged through a variety of research methods: field-based research, laboratory and field experiments, and agent-based models. However, which research method or approach is best suited to a particular inquiry is frequently debated and discussed. *Working Together* examines how different methods have promoted various theoretical developments related to collective action and the commons, and demonstrates the importance of cross-fertilization involving multimethod research across traditional boundaries. The authors look at why cross-fertilization is difficult to achieve, and they show ways to overcome these challenges through collaboration. The authors provide numerous examples of collaborative, multimethod research related to collective action and the commons. They examine the pros and cons of case studies, meta-analyses, large-N field research, experiments and modeling, and empirically grounded agent-based models, and they consider how these methods contribute to research on collective action for the management of natural resources. Using their findings, the authors outline a revised theory of collective action that includes three elements: individual decision making, microsituational conditions, and features of the broader social-ecological context.

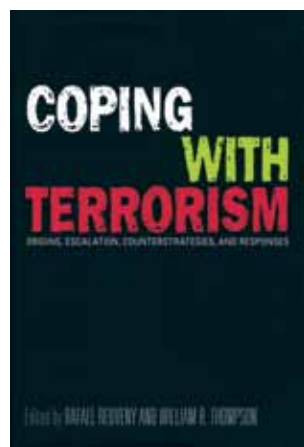


consciousness. Nearly every week a terrorist attack occurs in the world. The academic world, in attempting to understand terrorism, has often been limited to descriptive work rather than analysis, and has produced surprisingly few mainstream collections on the subject. *Coping with Terrorism* offers a collection of essays that ask: Who are terrorists, what are their goals, who supports them, and how can we combat their tactics? The essays are scholarly, rather than journalistic or ideological, in their approach. As such, they scrutinize a much-discussed and prevalent subject and bring it into the mainstream for international relations.

Coping with Terrorism. Origins, Escalation, Counterstrategies, and Responses

Rafael Reuveny and William R. Thompson
SUNY Press (2010)

Briefly: A comprehensive examination of multiple dimensions of terrorism. Terrorism is imprinted on Western society's





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