The growing number of active Catholics in Cuba these days and a lack of churches has given rise to a unique and lively new phenomenon: people coming together to worship in prayer houses. “This can lead in a discreet way to the gradual formation of small Christian communities, as has happened in other parts of Latin America,” notes Kellogg Institute (KI) Fellow Rev. Robert Pelton, CSC.

In a week-long visit to Havana in October, Pelton and ND colleagues met with scholars and individuals active in the Church to begin to explore the past, present and future of Cuban Catholicism.

The Cuban Church’s long-standing strategy of negotiating space with the government, being “present with dignity,” while pushing forward in certain key areas—then getting the regime’s approval afterwards—has paid off, they found. The Church is now able to publish and circulate non-confrontational materials widely; offer public religious celebrations; and provide social services in parishes. Following Pope John Paul’s visit in 1999, it has been easier to be openly Catholic and celebrate Catholic rituals.

Cuba workshop

(continued on page 12)
Since the awful world-changing events of September 11, Notre Dame has been a special community. The campus pulled together, to learn, to discuss, to listen, to pray. September 11 also affected who we are as an institute for international studies and what our activities were for the fall 2001 semester. The University community has struggled to make sense of what September 11 meant for the world, how the US should respond, and what had brought about these awful events. To help us make sense of what has transpired, we interviewed Kellogg Faculty Fellow Kathleen Collins, who works on Islam and politics in Central Asia, and a Visiting Fellow, Ed Schatz, who specializes in clans and politics in Central Asia. They offer reflections on p. 7.

In December, The Coca-Cola Foundation provided Notre Dame a very generous ($1,000,000) grant in support of Kellogg Institute programs. We are delighted to carry on an association that began with a grant from The Coca-Cola Company to the Kellogg Institute in the early 1990s. Since then, we have run many excellent conferences, produced scholarship on major themes of importance to Latin America, recruited top graduate students, and created the Notre Dame Prize for Distinguished Public Service, all with the support of the initial grant. With the new grant, we will continue to honor Latin Americans who have made extraordinary public contributions to their country or region, to host conferences on issues of major importance in Latin America, and to recruit outstanding graduate students. We are also introducing a new program to enable Notre Dame undergraduates to undertake internships in international studies. We are very grateful for the continuing support.

Also in December, the Brazilian Ministry of Culture renewed its support for a Chair in Brazilian Cultural Studies at Notre Dame. We are delighted to continue working with the Brazilian Ministry of Culture to support visiting scholars and other Brazilian cultural programs.

This newsletter chronicles our most important activities of the past months, including the campus response to September 11 (p. 15); a new research initiative on the Cuban Catholic Church (cover); a new group of Visiting Fellows (p. 3); and a new grant to promote student exchange in collaboration with Harvard, the Universidade de São Paulo, and the Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro (p. 17).
Look who’s come to Kellogg this spring

**VISITING FELLOWS**

Iván Orozco  
Institute for the Study of Politics and International Relations (IEPRI)  
Universidad Nacional de Colombia  
Bogotá, Colombia  
El Nuevo Intervencionismo (Globalización e Intervención Coactiva)

Alejandro Reyes  
Bogotá, Colombia  
Democracy, Human Rights, and Peace in Colombia

Aseema Sinha  
Department of Political Science  
University of Wisconsin-Madison  
Madison, Wisconsin  
Divided Leviathan: Federalism and Developmental States in India

Angelina Snodgrass Godoy  
Department of Sociology  
University of California, Berkeley  
Berkeley, California  
'Justicia a Mano Propia' and the Privatization of Violence in Latin America

Francisco Zapata  
Center for Sociological Studies  
El Colegio de México  
México, D.F., México  
Title VI Visiting Professor of Sociology

**GUEST SCHOLARS**

David Altman  
Department of Government and International Studies  
University of Notre Dame  
Notre Dame, Indiana  
The Politics of Coalition Formation and Survival under Multiparty Presidential Regimes

Rev. Robert Dowd, CSC  
Department of Political Science  
University of California, Los Angeles  
Los Angeles, California  
Religious Institutions, Political Attitudes and the Prospects for Democracy in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Case of Kenya in Comparative Perspective

Rev. William Lies, CSC  
Department of Political Science  
University of Pittsburgh  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania  
Evangelical Protestantism, the Catholic Church and the State in Latin America

**FALL 2001 VISITORS**

Bill Cavanaugh participated in a university-wide panel discussion in the aftermath of September 11, as well as in several Theology Department seminars, and spoke on the Title VI Regional Colleges Speakers Circuit at Northwestern University. While at Kellogg, he also received contracts for two books.

In addition to working on his research on Bolivia’s democracy, René Mayorga lectured to a graduate seminar on contemporary theories of democracy, which he described as a “very good opportunity to get in touch with students and discuss theoretical issues.” He also took advantage of his stay in the US to give two invited talks at Washington University in St. Louis and to visit colleagues at Yale and Columbia.

Colombian Fellows Iván Orozco and Alejandro Reyes participated in the project “Democracy, Peace, and Human Rights in Colombia,” funded by the Ford Foundation, as well as in Kellogg’s Colombia Working Group, which is co-chaired by Reyes.

Catalina Romero taught two sociology courses as a Title VI Visiting Professor, developed a project on religion and civil society in Latin America with Notre Dame’s Erasmus Institute, and began organizing an international conference that will look at religion in Latin America in the new millennium with a focus on the Andes.

Of his Kellogg experience, Ed Schatz said, “I deepened my research on the sources of conflict in Central Asia, which took quite a turn after September 11.” He participated in a colloquium for undergraduates related to the events of 9/11, brought his book manuscript on clan politics in Central Asia to near completion, and wrote two articles that are currently under review.

Guest Scholar Javier Iguíñiz produced a paper for the World Bank on the multidimensionality of poverty and advanced his work on internal migration and poverty in Peru.

Guest Scholar Luis Pásara received grants from the United States Institute of Peace and the Soros Foundation for his work on the Guatemalan Peace Process.

“I have greatly benefited from the unusual and remarkable concentration of top-level social science scholars...at KI...[It] provides the much-needed peace and tranquility indispensable for a sustained writing effort, away from the preoccupations of one’s home institution.”

—Pierre Ostiguy

(front row, l-r): Iván Orozco, Catalina Romero, Alejandro Reyes; (back row, l-r): Bill Cavanaugh, Ed Schatz, Pierre Ostiguy, René Mayorga
NEW KELLOGG FACULTY FELLOWS

Kellogg welcomes six new Faculty Fellows to our scholarly community at Notre Dame.

Kathleen Collins (BA, Notre Dame; MA, PhD, Stanford, 2000), was a Kellogg Visiting Fellow in fall 2000. After teaching one semester at Dartmouth, she returned to ND to join the Government department faculty in fall 2001. Collins specializes in the politics of the former Soviet Union, especially of Central Asia and the Caucasus. She is finishing a book manuscript entitled, “Clans, Pacts and Politics: Regime Transformation in Central Asia.” Her book is based on her doctoral dissertation, which was awarded the S. M. Lipset Prize for the Best Comparative Politics Dissertation in a national competition in 2000. She also studies the politics of ethnic and Islamic identities, nationalism and civil conflict, and regime transition.

Gretchen Helmke (BA, MA, Berkeley; PhD, Chicago, 2000), was also a Visiting Fellow in fall 2000 who returned to ND as an Assistant Professor in Government in fall 2001. She previously taught at the University of Rochester. Helmke specializes in comparative politics, Latin American politics, and comparative law. She is currently working on several articles on democracy and the rule of law and on a book-length manuscript, “Ruling Against the Rulers: Court-Executive Relations in Argentina Under Dictatorship and Democracy.” Her research has been funded by the National Science Foundation and the Social Science Research Council. In 1997–98 she was a Fellow of the Fundación Carlos Nino in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Lionel Jensen (BA, Williams College; MA, Washington University; PhD, Berkeley; photograph not available) is Associate Professor and Chair of East Asian Languages and Literatures and a Concurrent Associate Professor of History. He specializes in Chinese religion and thought, folklore, early Sino-western contact and Chinese nationalism. Jensen is the author of Manufacturing Confucianism: Chinese Traditions and Universal Civilization (1997), recognized in 1998 as the Best First Book in the History of Religions by the American Academy of Religion. He is currently working on a manuscript titled “When Words Move Stones: Archive, Memory, and the Chinese Past,” which examines the figurative and usable properties of “antiquity” as found in certain ancient and medieval texts. Among other honors, Jensen has been named one of the 2000 Outstanding Scholars of the Twentieth Century and is included in Who’s Who Among America’s Teachers.

Richard Jensen (BA, Kansas; PhD, Northwestern, 1980; photograph not available) is Professor and Chair of the Department of Economics. His areas of expertise include microeconomic theory, industrial organization, international trade, and environmental economics. His research focuses on environmental problems with an international dimension, such as global warming, depletion of the ozone layer, deforestation, and transboundary pollution—problems he finds interesting “because their solutions typically require some type of international negotiation or cooperation.” Jensen’s research, which has been funded by the National Science Foundation and the National Bureau of Economic Research, has been published in the American Economic Review, Quarterly Journal of Economics, Journal of Economic Theory, Review of Economic Studies, and International Economic Review, among others. He is Associate Editor and Fellow of the International Journal of Industrial Organization, and Associate Editor of the Southern Economic Journal.

Semion Lyandres (BA, Leningrad State Pedagogical University; MA, PhD, Stanford, 1992; photograph not available), who previously taught at East Carolina University, joined the ND Faculty this fall as an Assistant Professor of History. A specialist in modern Russian history, Lyandres also has research experience in Germany. He is the author of The Bolshevik’s German Gold Revisited (University of Pittsburgh Press, 1995). His research interests include the politics and intellectual origins of revolutions and the relation of democratization in post-Soviet Russia to modern political constitutions and market-based economics. Lyandres’ current project examines the problem of legitimacy in revolutionary Russia, especially as it relates to the origins and politics of the provisional (transitional) government.

Emily Osborn (BA, Berkeley; PhD, Stanford, 2000) joined the faculty in History as an Assistant Professor this fall. In 2000–01 she taught at Johns Hopkins, where she was a Mellon Fellow at the Institute for Global Studies in Culture, Power, and History. Prior to that she held a MacArthur Consortium Fellowship at the Center for International Security and Cooperation at Stanford. Osborn’s areas of interest include West African history and African social history. Her dissertation examined the conflicts and negotiations that took place among African and French elites, colonial bureaucrats, and subject populations in the aftermath of the French conquest. Her current project looks at the intersections of political and gender history in French West Africa.
Recent Academic Work

Jeffrey H. Bergstrand (Finance) gave several lectures based upon his KI Working Paper, “On the Economic Determinants of Free Trade Agreements,” at the German Institute for Economic Research in Berlin, the Austrian Institute for Economic Research in Vienna, and at the inaugural meeting of the Regional Integration Network in Punta del Este, Uruguay.

Fred Dallmayr (Government) was elected to the executive board of the Society for Asian and Comparative Philosophy. He wrote Achieving Our World: Toward a Global and Plural Democracy (Rowman and Littlefield, 2001); and co-edited Beyond Nationalism? Sovereignty and Citizenship (Lexington Books, 2001).

Roberto DaMattia (Anthropology) was granted and admitted to the Order of Rio Branco in September. In November, he was decorated with the Southern Cross (Cruzeiro do Sul) by Brazil’s foreign minister for his contributions to the international understanding of Brazil. He wrote “Back to Tristes Tropiques: Notes on Levi-Strauss and Brazil,” published in Brazil’s foreign minister for his contribution to the regional integration network in Punta del Este, Uruguay.


A. James McAdams (Government) was appointed the William M. Scholl Professor of International Affairs. He also received the Thomas P. Madden Teaching Award for excellence in teaching First-Year Students.

Martha Merritt (Government) spent the academic year 2000-01 as a research scholar at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, DC, where she gave talks on the topic of Russian foreign policy toward the Baltic states.

María Rosa Olivera-Williams (Romance Languages and Literatures) recently published “La poética de Chesed: Juan Gelman” in La página. Juan Gelman: Poesia y Coraje. She will also serve as the program chair for the Latin American Studies Association (LASA) 2003 International Congress.

Rev. Robert Pelton, CSC, recently received a $20,000 planning grant to Latin American/ North American Church Concerns (LANACC) for a March 2003 teleconference on Small Christian Communities. The project, “A Theological Report on the Spirituality of Small Christian Communities Around the Globe,” is sponsored by Holy Cross Family Ministries.

Vibha Pinglé (Sociology) has accepted a Fellowship in Governance by the Institute for Development Studies, University of Sussex and will be on leave from Notre Dame for two years. Pinglé also received a grant to organize a conference on “Hierarchies and Democratic Participation” in India in fall 2002.


Victoria Sanford (Anthropology) published “From I Rigoberta to the Commissioning of Truth: Maya Women and the Reshaping of Guatemalan History” in Cultural Critique 47 (2001): 16-53. She is on leave this semester as a Rockefeller Resident Fellow at the Institute on Violence, Culture and Survival, Virginia Foundation for the Humanities.

Rev. Timothy Scully, CSC (Government) has been appointed to the Wilson Council, a prestigious group of private citizens who advise the trustees and staff of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT:  
An Updated Kellogg Research Theme

Recognizing that the world, research agendas and the Faculty Fellows at the Institute have changed considerably since the Institute first set out its five research themes, a committee of Fellows drafted a new thematic definition. “Growth and Development” replaces what had been labeled “Paths to Development” at the Institute, with approval by the Faculty Committee.

The new theme includes research on government policies, market structures, distribitional issues, international trade and finance, and economic geography in explaining economic growth, development and welfare.

This research theme has garnered new support through two new lecture series: the Hewlett Series in International Economics (contact Tom Gresik at Thomas.A.Gresik.1@nd.edu) and the Sullivan Lecture Series in International Political Economy (contact Layna Mosley at Layna.Mosley.3@nd.edu).

Call for Working Group Applications From Kellogg Fellows

The Institute invites Working Group proposals from Fellows in order to foster intellectual entrepreneurship and encourage Fellows to organize sustained, collective and interdisciplinary study around research themes related to the Kellogg agenda.

Working Groups can form for various ends. They can organize reading groups, invite some speakers as part of the Kellogg series, hold a mini-conference, or write proposals for major conferences or research projects. If the Institute can promote interchange among these small groups and also between them and the Fellows as a whole, the Working Groups can serve to enrich the intellectual ferment and productivity of the Institute (as well as shape the field of comparative international study and even influence policy choices that affect the regions we study).

Applications for the fall semester must be received by 27 August 2002. For consideration before summer, applications should be submitted by 6 May 2002. For more information on requirements and how to apply, please contact Assistant Director Sharon Schierling (schierling.1@nd.edu) or see our website at: www.nd.edu/~kellogg/wpcall.html

smALL PROJECT GRANTS  
FALL 2002

Open to Kellogg Faculty Fellows involved in research overseas, addressing the thematic priorities of the Institute. These grants support research that might be of a limited scope or that supplements projects already in progress. Funding is available for a variety of project costs, including research materials and assistance as well as travel. Proposals will be considered for any amount up to $5,000.

A small grants competition will be held once per semester. Proposals to be initiated within the next 12-month period are eligible.

For the fall semester, applications must be received by Monday, 28 October 2002. For additional information and application procedures, please visit our website at: www.nd.edu/~kellogg/small.html

Democracy, Development, Social Justice

MISSION STATEMENT

The Helen Kellogg Institute for International Studies promotes comparative international research on themes relevant to contemporary society. Building on a core interest in Latin America, the Institute fosters research on many regions of the world. It supports the research and educational mission of the University of Notre Dame by providing faculty, students, and visiting scholars with a supportive intellectual community.

It attempts to project the University onto the global stage and to expand understanding of democracy, development, social justice and other important international goals challenging humankind. The Institute forms an integral part of Notre Dame’s Catholic mission by addressing normative and scholarly concerns that embody the values reflected in Catholic social thought.

Approved by the Faculty Committee  
October 9, 2001
Babick: Is radical fundamentalist Islam with an affinity for Al Qaeda found elsewhere in Central Asia?

Collins: In my opinion, radical fundamentalism isn't very widespread in Central Asia. There have been two "Islamic" movements gaining momentum in the past five years in Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan: the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU) and Hizb-ut-Tahrir. The IMU emerged from a political opposition group within Uzbekistan; members were driven out of the country to northern Tajikistan. Our intelligence sources indicate that they have direct links with Al Qaeda, but their agenda is not necessarily an Islamic fundamentalist agenda. They are more likely receiving financing and training from Al Qaeda. Hizb-ut-Tahrir, allegedly a political party, is really an underground Islamic organization that has no affiliations with Al Qaeda. These two groups are not fundamentalist per se, but advocate a stronger Islamic presence in Central Asia and more Islamic elements within the current regimes. They don't, however, advocate for an Islamic "fundamentalist" government itself, as did the Taliban.

Schatz: The short answer to your question is 'No.' The longer answer is, of course, more complicated. In certain pockets there are certain groups with sympathies for Al Qaeda's message. There is relatively little appeal at the moment for these groups in former Soviet Republics because Central Asians come from a very different historical and cultural background. In nomadic Central Asian states like Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan, the relationship to orthodox Islam is quite weak. Even in the sedentary parts of the region, where we do see a certain sympathy for the fundamentalist agenda, it's still limited. There is a long-standing tradition of religious syncretism between local, traditional practices and text-oriented, fundamentalist Islam.

Babick: How do the events of September 11 and the aftermath, especially the US war against Al Qaeda, affect political regimes in Central Asia? How did these regimes perceive the Taliban?

Schatz: The central effect of 9/11 for Central Asian regimes is that it serves as a ready excuse for many of them to justify authoritarian rule—domestically conducted war against those they label as fundamentalist Islamic terrorists. In some cases there is justification, but in many cases this is simply an excuse for hard-nosed authoritarianism. Before 9/11 there was some hope for political liberalization in these contexts. In the near and medium term, it's hard to imagine that there is any chance for such liberalization to occur. In response to the second part of your question, Central Asian regimes saw the Taliban as a threat well before 9/11—even as far away as Kazakhstan, where any immediate security concerns over the aspirations of the Taliban were unfounded. There are a couple of exceptions. The President of Turkmenistan, thinking that the Taliban might bring the civil conflict in Afghanistan to a close, saw an opportunity to build natural gas pipelines through the territory to bring some of Turkmenistan's natural gas to market.

Collins: The Uzbek regime initially saw an economic opportunity as well. They considered recognizing the Taliban because the Uzbeks were also interested in getting gas and oil pipelines through Afghanistan to markets in Pakistan and potentially India. But they soon realized that negotiations weren't going far and that the Taliban wasn't a regime they could easily deal with. Especially since they were trying to suppress Islamic opposition elements within their own country. Central Asian states are unique because they are Muslim regimes that want to have an Islamic identity as well as a secular, Western-oriented identity. This brought them into conflict in dealing with the Taliban regime.

In response to the first part of the question, Central Asian states, to date, have used the events of 9/11 and the international recognition of Islamic terrorism as a way of justifying and legitimizing suppression of opposition groups within their own countries. This is particularly true of Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan. These countries have had the most serious Islamic opposition problems. On the other hand, these countries have already been suppressing Islamic opposition groups for 5-6 years. In Uzbekistan, estimates are that nearly 30,000 people have been arrested and detained or put in jail on charges of being Islamic fundamentalists. Most human rights activists say that only a very small percentage of Uzbekistan's population is actually involved with Islamic fundamentalism. There certainly isn't mass support for it. Suppression has always existed, only now the Uzbek regime thinks that they have international legitimacy for it. For example, President Bush's speech to the nation a week after 9/11 named the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan as an international terrorist orga-
nization, together with Al Qaeda (to the great satisfaction of the Uzbek government).

BABICK: It's interesting how governments use opportunities like this, legitimately or not, to further their agenda. Some people have said this of the Bush Administration—that it has used the terrorist attacks as a way to galvanize the country.

SCHATZ: What we see in the US right now is a slight rollback of civil liberties. Reasonable groups within Afghanistan will cross their porous borders and end up hiding in their countries. You have an extremely unstable political situation to begin with in Tajikistan and if elements of the Taliban and Al Qaeda cross over and are harbored in Tajik territory, then they really do have something to worry about.

BABICK: How do the peoples and political regimes of Central Asia perceive the US and the West?

SCHATZ: In the 1990s, there was, on a mass level, a pro-American sentiment. The Soviet Union collapsed and there was a short, but very deep romance with everything American. Expectations generated by this romance were quickly dashed, as economic success and political liberalization were not realized. Turkmenistan, for example, still looks very much like it did during the Soviet period. Many people feel let down by the US. In Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, pro-Americanism is the general sentiment, but there is an undercurrent of anti-Americanism at the mass level. It manifests itself in a variety of ways. In some very limited cases, it presents itself as radical Islam.

BABICK: How does the radical element that you describe cut across different socio-economic levels?

SCHATZ: These people are typically men from lower socio-economic levels who have been disadvantaged by changes and economic dislocation. Radical Islam is fueled by economic dislocation in other countries as well, it's not exclusive to Central Asia. But the broader question of attitudes toward the United States and toward the West is also important to consider. An average Central Asian who is not interested in any radical group may still harbor a negative opinion of the West in general and America in particular, although they would stop far short of participating in any kind of violent movement.

COLLINS: On the whole I agree with Ed. When I first went to Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan in 1994, being an American meant that everyone wanted to talk to you because you were such a novelty. There was a fascination with the United States—both within the government and the mass population. There has been a decline, not drastic, but certainly a decline in that fascination on the part of both the masses and the government. The government, in particular, believes that it hasn't received what it expected from the West. Some of the loans made to Central Asian countries through the IMF and World Bank weren't necessarily good for the economic development. Central Asian governments also don't like being badgered about human rights problems all the time. So, a lot of the initial euphoria is gone.

BABICK: Are Central Asian governments fostering this negative sentiment toward the West and the United States?

COLLINS: No. It's individual disillusionment and frustration. The United States tried to force through shock-therapy economic reforms, and those programs had a lot of problems.
think it could necessarily operate independently of it. The Islamic fundamentalist groups emerged completely independently of anti-Americanism.

SCHATZ: Their sources are separate. The disillusionment with the West in general, and frustration with America in particular, has extremely little to do with the emergence of these fundamentalist groups. But, one can feed the other and so that might be part of the story we see unfold in the near future.

COLLINS: Today the tendency for aggrieved groups has been to go to the West and ask for help and get human rights groups on their side. But, you could imagine a situation where 10 years from now, they decide if they can’t get support from the West then they are going to turn to a group like Al Qaeda and align with Osama Bin Laden for money.

SCHATZ: Absolutely. 9/11 really flip-flopped certain things. IMU is the perfect example. As Kathleen mentioned, it went from being seen as the victim of state-led discrimination and human rights abuses to being a high profile member of the official list of terrorist organizations. So, we’ll have to see what happens when a group that has been a human rights darling becomes a terrorist organization.

BABICK: What explains the sharp decline in living standards in much of Central Asia after the collapse of the Soviet Union? Do poverty and declining living standards threaten to breed the kind of radical fundamentalist movement that governed Afghanistan from 1996 to 2001?

COLLINS: I think it varies somewhat by country. In Tajikistan, the most basic explanation is that the country dissolved into a civil war within six months of independence. War ravaged the economy and destroyed the infrastructure. In 1991, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, and the region in general were cut off from Soviet subsidies that comprised anywhere from 25%-40% of their state budget. The collapse of the Soviet Union also dissolved all of their economic ties with other union republics, and trading relations with the eastern European countries. Russia and the East Europeans turned to the West and abandoned Central Asia. So, you have all of this internal upheaval as a result of the Soviet collapse.

SCHATZ: There is incredible variation of economies across the region and the types of things that they could potentially sell, but what is uniform is corruption. There are a lot of “sweetheart deals” that have disproportionately enriched former enterprise managers and, in the case of Kazakhstan, it’s pretty clear that it enriched high level members of the government, as well. So, policies that might have been economically sound were not necessarily adopted.

COLLINS: The common perception in the West is that Central Asian states are oil and natural gas endowed countries and therefore ought to be prospering. But, like Ed said, there is enormous disparity in the source of the GDP across the different countries. Turkmenistan has lots of natural gas, but still lacks significant foreign direct investment because the government refuses to reform the legal and economic system. Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan are primarily agricultural and rely heavily on cotton as their source of foreign capital. Four years of drought, combined with falling international prices of cotton, have practically bankrupted the state budgets of all three of these countries. They are enormously dependent now on World Bank and IMF credits just to sustain themselves. But the overarching picture is that 3/4 of the economy is being stolen by state elites and placed into Swiss bank accounts rather than reinvested in the economy.

SCHATZ: In the case of Kazakhstan, there actually has been significant economic growth in the past three years, at least in terms of raw numbers. Part of the reason is that they bottomed out in the mid-90s and there was nowhere to go but up. Part is oil. Unfortunately, extremely little oil money trickles down to ordinary people and there is not much that the West can do to pressure elites to create programs that distribute the wealth.

COLLINS: If you just look at the numbers, GDP per capita in Kazakhstan is about $3,000. Tajikistan is less than $700. Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan are about $1,000-$1,400.

In those countries, more than 50% of the population is living in what the World Bank calls “absolute poverty.” They have less than $1 a day to live on. These are conservative estimates. Some say it’s closer to 80% of the population.

BABICK: Isn’t this terribly depressing? Is there any way things could get better?

SCHATZ: There is a Russian expression, “The pessimist says, ‘It can’t get any worse.’ The optimist says, ‘Oh yes, it can.’”

COLLINS: It could get worse, as Central Asians say, “it could be Afghanistan.” “At least we have stability.” That is the worst case scenario. But to address the second part of your question, despite all of this poverty, the vast bulk of the population supports a secular government and does not support Islamic fundamentalist movements. They’ve seen firsthand, just south of their borders, what it does to a country. Also, the Taliban has so abominably failed that most Central Asians don’t support anything like it. They are much more afraid of the Taliban than we are. Even the more conservative Islamic elements of the population, in the Ferghana Valley, may support a woman being veiled in public, prefer to have their wives stay at home, and observe traditional Islamic practices, but they wouldn’t support a fundamentalist movement or civil war on the basis of Islam.

BABICK: That’s interesting because news organizations keep reporting that the one thing the Taliban was able to provide was some sort of structure and stability. Is that a false perception?
SCHATZ: I agree with Kathleen, but I would just add that what happens in Afghanistan—whether or not a viable state is built—is an open question. If there is a return to civil conflict or simmering tension, some of these movements could be romanticized. The people could remember a Taliban that never existed. If the perception is that the West in general, and the US in particular, came in and simply pursued its narrow interest and then left the country in the lurch, there could be problems. There is real memory of what the US did after the Soviets withdrew their troops from Afghanistan. When the Soviets withdrew, the US also withdrew its support for groups in the country that opposed the Soviets. Ordinary Afghanistan people remember that very clearly and felt abandoned by the US. If the anti-terrorism campaign ends with an unstable government in Afghanistan, then people might change their attitude toward the West and toward radical Islam. Most people are incredibly hopeful that a stable and productive government—one that does not appear to be a puppet of the West—will be created in Afghanistan. Then they will view the West positively.

COLLINS: It’s interesting to compare what has been going on in Pakistan for the past ten years. They used to be extremely pro-American, pro-Western. But they felt used and abandoned by the United States and the way that we used Pakistan in the 80s to support the Afghan mujahedin, and then basically pulled out of the region when the Soviet troops withdrew. We left Pakistan in an economic lurch. People on the local level feel a lot of resentment—you see these people out in the streets burning American flags. Certainly nothing like that exists within Central Asian countries now, but it is conceivable in the medium to long-term if the economic situation there worsens and discontent grows.

BABICK: What should US policy be toward the region in the aftermath of September 11? SCHATZ: For the short term the US needs to provide support. Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan are both allowing European forces to use their airbases and should be compensated. The US military presence in the region will be significant for a while. We can’t assume, however, that the US presence is welcome. We have to go into this knowing how sensitive an issue it may be for people on the ground. Right now there is tremendous support for the operation among ordinary people. That could change. So much depends on how quickly the efforts to rebuild a state in Afghanistan occurs, how effective it is, and how permanent it is. The same kind of creative thinking and financial commitment that went into the Marshall Plan will have to be considered to make this a successful state-building campaign. That’s the key to keeping ordinary people oriented positively toward the US.

BABICK: Will we be distracted by our own domestic rebuilding following the terrorist attacks?

SCHATZ: We might, but we shouldn’t. We obviously have to take care of our own issues at home; they are very serious issues. If the memory of the war fades as quickly as the war itself seems to be, then we are in real trouble because civil war in far-flung parts of the globe affects us all. Instability in any part of the world is a breeding ground for groups that—we now tragically know—can affect us in direct ways.

COLLINS: I largely agree with Ed on these issues. We certainly can’t stop with the military campaign. I increasingly have faith in this administration’s policy there, although it started off naively with President Bush saying the United States is not in the business of nation-building. So far, the Bush administration has done a reasonably good job. But the military campaign has to be followed by state-building. The administration has now realized that. Further, state-building in Afghanistan has to be followed by a more phased regional policy that treats Central Asia as a region. That’s not something we have done in the past. We have to implement a regional policy involving military and security guarantees for countries made vulnerable by aiding us in the military campaign. By letting us use their air space and bases, these countries have created resentment within their own populations and within Afghanistan’s militant groups, who may well go into hiding in the Afghan, Tajik, or Pakistani mountains.

We should also seize on this as an opportunity to reorient Central Asian countries to the West. We should provide economic assistance and loans, and incentives for foreign investment. There has to be long-term economic involvement in the region. If we’re strategic and savvy about this, we have a real opportunity to use carrots and sticks to get all of these countries back in the Western camp. They’re desperate for economic aid and loans. They know that they need help. We’ve already seen positive effects—they have turned to the US for military aid with their borders instead of Russia. There are clearly opportunities for inroads. Finally, we have to avoid the kind of short-term political democratization that we have done in the past. We have to avoid inconsistent, and hence, politically harmful engagement. We need to attach serious, verifiable, long-term political conditionalities to aid—indicating that the US has made a long-term commitment to the stability and democratization of the region. The quick-fix exit strategy hasn’t worked in the past, and we can’t do that again.

RECOMMENDED READING:

The New Central Asia
Olivier Roy

Islam and Resistance in Afghanistan
Olivier Roy

Taliban
Ahmed Rashid
Kellogg to Host Two Conferences

The Andes Face the Challenge of Reform

As problems in the Andean region have widened, solutions increasingly elusive. Problems persist in the region: economies are stagnating; inequality, political instability, violence and drug trafficking are increasing; democracy is eroding.

This conference will focus on political representation both “from above”—formal political institutions—and “from below”—the mobilization of citizens on the margins of parties and electoral mechanisms.

Andean societies are grasping for new forms of political expression. In the context of inequalities exacerbated by the economic reforms implemented since the mid-1980’s and compounded by ethnic and internal divisions, the task of representation is especially problematic. The haphazardly connected organizations and social movements that have arisen in recent years represent the increasingly narrow interests of marginalized citizens in fragmented societies.

Questions: How is the relationship of representation produced and reproduced? What kind of changes should be promoted? How can the complexity and diversity of Andean societies be taken into account in decision making that affects their citizens? The panels will consider the institutional and cultural challenges of reforming the mechanisms of political representation in the Andes.

Organizers:
Scott Mainwaring (Government) Director of the Kellogg Institute; Ana Maria Bejarano, Visiting Fellow at the Center of International Studies, Princeton University (Assistant Professor at the Political Science Dept. at the Universidad de Los Andes in Bogotá); and Eduardo Pizarro (Associate Professor at the Instituto de Estudios Políticos y Relaciones Internacionales at the National University in Bogotá). Bejarano and Pizarro are Visiting Fellows at the Program in Latin American Studies at Princeton.

Partial list of presenters:
Martín Tanaka (Instituto de Estudios Peruanos, Lima, Peru)—collapse of party systems in Venezuela and Peru
Eduardo Pizarro (Princeton University) and Simón Pachano (CLACSO, Ecuador)—crisis of parties in Colombia and Ecuador
René Mayorga (CEBEM/FLACSO, Bolivia)—antisystemic leaderships
Daniel Levine (University of Michigan) and Catalina Romero (Catholic University, Lima, Peru)—urban movements and their representation
Deborah Yashar (Princeton University)—indigenous representation
Carlos Ivan de Gregori (Instituto de Estudios Peruanos, Lima, Peru)—rural representation in the Andes (to be confirmed)
Brian Crisp (University of Arizona)—congresses in the Andean region
Kathleen O’Neill (Cornell University)—decentralization and representation
Miriam Kornblith (Instituto de Estudios Superiores de Administración, Venezuela)—transformations of political representation in the Andes

Supported by: The Coca-Cola Company

Understanding the Gold Standard: New Lessons from an Old Rule

After almost two years of joint research, “Money and Finance in Historical Perspective” will analyze the political consequences of the pre-World War I gold standard and how they affect current global monetary and fiscal policy choices.

The transformation of 19th century monetary policies into a “technical matter”—the gold standard—imposed strains on domestic and international politics and institutions. It offered political actors no escape from politics, but re-directed conflict into other arenas, where outcomes may have undermined the workings of the liberal economy and its associated institutions. This experience poses a stark challenge for contemporary policymakers: how to design modern institutions that reconcile the two goals of monetary stability and political legitimacy.

Dates: May 3-4, 2002

Organizers:
Layna Mosley of the Kellogg Institute (mosley@nd.edu), Thomas Oatley of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and Roland Stephen of North Carolina State University.

Paper presenters:
Caroline Fohlin (Economics, Cal Tech), “National Financial Institutions in the Pre-WW1 Era”
Jonathon Moses (Sociology and Political Science, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim), “Golden Wings: Migration as Adjustment under the Gold Standard”
Layna Mosley (Government, Notre Dame), “Golden Straightjacket or Golden Opportunity? Sovereign Borrowing in the Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries”
Thomas Oatley (Political Science, UNC Chapel Hill), “Understanding the Gold Standard: Economic Commitments and Political Consequences”

Discussants:
Kathleen McNamara, Princeton University
Barry Eichengreen, University of California at Berkeley
Jeffry Frieden, Harvard University
Andrew Sobel, Washington University, St. Louis
Cuban Catholicism

The Notre Dame group, which included KI Associate Director Christopher Welna, Institute for Latino Studies Fellow and Visiting History Professor Gerald E. Poyo, and Institute for Latino Studies Associate Director and KI Fellow Allert Brown-Gort, found Catholics on the island eager to tell their story “with their own voice,” and eager to continue the dialogue begun in recent years with the US Cuban community, facilitated by the Cuban Conference of Bishops. “Certainly, the Cuban Church has the potential to be a healer among groups divided by politics, both now and when the regime changes,” Pelton observed.

The trip to Havana, and a similar trip to the Miami Cuban community, are the first steps in a joint project created by the Kellogg Institute and the Institute for Latino Studies. Titled Cuban Catholicism: Island and Diaspora, it will explore the history of the Catholic Church in Cuba before the Revolution, the separate religious communities made by Catholics who stayed in Cuba and those who chose exile after 1959, and more recent efforts to build connections between Cuban Catholics on and off the island.

The project aims to provide a more nuanced perspective on the history and present reality of the Cuban Church than currently exists in the opposing narratives provided by the revolutionary government and the exile community. Investigators will focus on exploring the changing institutional role of the Catholic Church in Cuba and its diaspora, as well as how Catholic social teaching has played out differently in the two settings. With an eye to the future, the project will also look at the recent phenomenon of contact between clergy and laity from Cuba and the Cuban community in exile. What would a theology of reconciliation in this context be? How might ongoing processes of reconciliation around the world inform the Cuban process?

Initially, with funding from the Ford Foundation, the project has put together an advisory group and built contacts with Cuban Catholics on the island and in exile. Next on the agenda are two round tables to be held in the spring semester to introduce the project to the Notre Dame community. An early summer workshop will bring participants together from both island and diaspora to design a multi-year project that planners hope will grow out of this initial exploratory year.

Events Round Tables at Notre Dame:

February 5, 2002:
CUBAN CATHOLICISM IN THE DIASPORA.
Guest speakers:
Lisandro Pérez
(Director of the Cuban Research Institute, TIU) and
Fr. Mario Vizcaíno
(Director of Southeastern Pastoral Institute, Miami)

February 28–March 1, 2002:
CATHOLICISM IN CUBA.
Guest speakers:
Margaret Crahan, John Kirk, and
Msgr. Carlos Manuel de Céspedes

June 21–22, 2002:
International Workshop on Cuban Catholicism: Island and Diaspora.
What Do Traveling Faculty and Traveling Trunks Have in Common?

**The Title VI National Resource Center**

With resources from the US Dept. of Education, traveling faculty and curriculum materials have helped reach new audiences in Latin America as well as teachers and students around the state. Well into our second year of the Title VI grant, Kellogg and the Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies (CLACS) at Indiana University-Bloomington continue to involve faculty, students, and community alike in outreach, fellowships, and exchanges.

**Traveling Trunks**

A new project, “Traveling Trunks from Latin America,” will provide K-12 teachers with teaching materials, artifacts, and instruments from Latin America through KI’s Latin American Resource Center. The trunks will be available mid-spring for loan to teachers in the Indiana/Michigan area. A workshop will be held in February; another presentation will be made at the Great Lakes Regional Conference for social studies teachers in Indianapolis in April.

**ND Faculty Visit Secondary Schools**

In November, Title VI sponsored an ND faculty trip to the Culver Academies in Indiana to participate in the Global Studies Institute Fall Seminar “The United States and Latin America: A Partnership for the 21st Century.” KI Associate Director Christopher Welna; Kroc Director of Policy Studies George Lopez; KI Colombian Visiting Fellow Alejandro Reyes; Associate Director of the Institute for Latino Studies Allert Brown-Gort; and ND grad student David Ortiz (Sociology) delivered lectures on Mexico-US relations, NAFTA, the US and the Andean Nations, and Colombia’s Drug War.

**Faculty Funding**

Title VI provides funding to faculty through International Faculty Travel grants, which allow ND faculty to conduct research or attend a conference in Latin America. This fall, Denis Goulet, professor of economics, was awarded this grant for his project, “Participation as Instrument of Global Governance: Lessons from Dam Sites in Northeast Brazil.” A second recipient will be selected this spring.

**Visitors’ and Community Outreach**

KI visitors participated in outreach through the Regional College Speaker’s Circuit. René Mayorga, a Bolivian political scientist, delivered two lectures at Washington University in St. Louis in October. His lectures addressed democratization in Bolivia and antipolitical tendencies and neopopulism in the Andean countries. At Northwestern, William Cavanaugh, a theologian, presented a lecture from his book, Torture and Eucharist. Pierre Ostiguy, a political scientist, discussed “Argentina’s Double Political Spectrum: Populism, Anti-Populism, and Electoral Strategies” at IU as part of the faculty exchange.

K-12 and community outreach activities occurred this fall as well. Carole Sullivan, a St. Joseph High School instructor, attended the Latin American Studies Association Conference in Washington, DC, in September. She shared information about “Incorporating Latin America into the High School Curriculum” with other faculty.

**Fellowships**

Maria Alevras, grad student in Romance Languages, and Mark Farrell, a Law School student, received academic-year Foreign Language and Area Studies (FLAS) Fellowships; both study Portuguese as a requirement. Two fellowships will be awarded this summer to students studying a Latin American language at a US or Latin American institution.

The three-year Title VI grant, which began in August 2000, aims to improve the knowledge of Latin American culture and its languages throughout the University, primary and secondary schools, and the surrounding community.

For more information, visit our new site: www.nd.edu/~kellogg/VINRC/.

What Do Traveling Faculty and Traveling Trunks Have in Common? ...The Title VI National Resource Center

Reaching both the community and local schools, Texas-based bilingual storyteller, Elida Guardia Bonet (above, right) visited ND and the community in October. Born in Puerto Rico and raised in Panama, Bonet shared childhood stories, folktales, and legends from Latin America. She performed at the public library, the Early Childhood Development Center on campus, and local schools. Bonet appeared on the NPR program “Latino USA” with performance artist Antonio Sacre, who visited ND in November as part of a cosponsored event by the Institute for Latino Studies, Title VI, and several other organizations at ND.
THE CHANGING FACE OF EL SALVADOR

There’s something different about the home page of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of El Salvador. In addition to items frequently found on web sites for embassies and ministries, such as “Recent News” and “Updates on the Treaty of (fill-in-the-blank),” headings such as “A Roof for a Brother,” “Attacks on New York and Washington” and “Art Gallery” alert the Internet surfer to a less common approach to diplomacy.

A conversation with El Salvador’s minister for Foreign Affairs confirms that something is indeed different. María Eugenia Brizuela de Ávila, appointed by President Francisco Flores in 1999, is working to redefine how her country is viewed, both by outsiders and by Salvadorans themselves.

Brizuela de Ávila visited the Kellogg Institute in early October, preceding her stay at Notre Dame with stops in New York City and Washington, DC, where she sought out Salvadorans whose existence had been altered by the attacks on the World Trade towers and met with stops in New York City and Flores in 1999, is working to visited the-blank),” headings such as “A Roof for a Brother,” “Attacks on New York and Washington,” and “Art Gallery” alert the Internet surfer to a less common approach to diplomacy.

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“An essential part of my job is to make sure that the citizens of my country living abroad are treated well and fairly,” Brizuela de Ávila told a group of Notre Dame undergraduates studying Latin American politics. From setting up locator services for Salvadorans missing after the 9/11 attacks to establishing innovative programs designed to keep Salvadorans abroad involved with their home towns, the Minister brings compassion and humaneness to the often formalistic and bureaucratic world of diplomacy.

Events in El Salvador since Brizuela de Ávila’s assumption of duties as minister have provided overwhelming challenges and opportunities for her compassion.

Natural disasters in her country left physical scars that may take centuries to heal. The scars left by El Salvador’s other recent disaster — more than a decade of civil war — are also the focus of Brizuela de Ávila’s energy.

“Even today, 10 years after the peace accords were signed, mention El Salvador abroad and people start talking about the war,” she said. “My job is to tell the world that we’ve had a successful transition from civil war to strong democracy.”

Much of Brizuela de Ávila’s understanding of the issues raised by that transition came from her experience working on then-candidate Flores’ campaign platform. She led a team that produced “La Nueva Alianza,” which now serves as the blueprint for the Flores presidency.

The Minister’s lecture at Kellogg, The Foreign Policy of El Salvador: Toward A New International Alliance, highlighted her work to make the Ministry of Foreign Relations relevant to the Salvadoran citizenry, while also playing a significant role in the international community.

“A small country like El Salvador cannot occupy center stage,” Brizuela de Ávila said. “But we can support our allies on problems that are important to all of us. We will be a strong friend to the United States in the war against terrorism and other issues that reflect our shared values.”

The Institute’s peer-reviewed series includes papers by Fellows of the Institute.

#285 – July 2001
Carlos Huneueus
La Derecha en el Chile Después de Pinochet: El Caso de la Unión Democrata Independiente

#286 - July 2001
Andreas Feldmann & Maiju Perälä
Nongovernmental Terrorism in Latin America: Re-examining Old Assumptions

#287 - July 2001
Margarita López-Maya
Venezuela después del Caracazo: Formas de la protesta en un contexto desinstitucionalizado

#288 - July 2001
Steven Levitsky
Transforming Labor-Based Parties in Latin America: The Argentine Justicialista Party in Comparative Perspective

#289 - November 2001
Venelin I. Ganev
Postcommunism as a Historical Episode of State-Building: A Reversed Tillyan Perspective

To download recent papers, visit our website: www.nd.edu/~kellogg. A complete list of titles and abstracts (in English and Spanish or Portuguese), indexed by country and by research theme, can also be viewed. Individual Working Papers cost $5. Please send a check made payable to the University of Notre Dame to: Christine Babick, Kellogg Institute, 201 Hesburgh Center, Notre Dame, IN 46556-5677.

Brizuela de Ávila presents gift to Institute Director Scott Mainwaring
REPAIRING A BROKEN WORLD

Current Affairs Panels Rethink a Tragedy

For the past 20 years, the Kellogg Institute has empowered world-renowned scholars to discuss, reflect, and research today’s most pressing international concerns. When the tragedy of September 11 struck, Kellogg called upon its local resources to bring critical thinking to bear on this troubling issue. The Kellogg Institute partnered with the Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies in organizing the post-September 11 panels. Scott Appleby, director of the Kroc Institute, has lead numerous public discussions regarding the recent terrorist attacks. Many media outlets, including Newsweek, have called upon him to offer expert commentary on the crisis.

Through a series of highly visible and well-attended panel discussions, the Institute provided up-to-the-minute reflection and insight into the meaning of this seemingly incomprehensible event. Two days after the tragedy, Kellogg assembled the first of three Current Affairs Panels focusing on the topic, “After September 11: Rethinking Terrorism, War, and Security.” Baroness Shirley Williams, a deputy leader and foreign policy spokesperson for the Liberal Democrats in the British House of Lords, was one of the figures to participate in this public discussion. George Lopez (Government), Daniel Lindley (Government), and Layna Mosley (Government) also lent their expertise to this important issue.

Appleby spearheaded the second panel discussion, “After September 11: Christian and Muslim Holy Wars,” which was held on September 20. Michael Baxter, CSC (Theology), KI Visiting Fellow William Cavanaugh, Rev. Patrick Gaffney, CSC (Anthropology), Cynthia Mahmood (Anthropology), and Rashied Omar (Kroc Institute) analyzed the dynamics of religious extremism, cultural and religious stereotyping, appropriation (and misappropriation) of religious symbols, fervor in the service of nationalism, and state-sponsored terrorism. Mahmood and Omar also provided a view of the current crisis from an Islamic perspective.

A third panel focused on “law, rights and remedies.” It looked at the impact of the terrorist attacks on civil liberties and human rights. The discussion addressed conceptions of justice, retribution, and reparation. Robert Johansen (Government) and Patricia Bellia, Garth Meintjes, Juan Méndez, and Dinah Shelton (all from the Law School), discussed the prospects for legal actions against terrorists, reparation for the victims of terrorist acts, and the impact of September 11 on civil liberties in the United States.

above (l–r): R. Scott Appleby, Baroness Shirley Williams, Daniel Lindley, Layna Mosley, George Lopez
STAFF NOTES

Sharon Schierling has been promoted from Program Coordinator to Assistant Director for Development, Finance and Faculty Programs, which are core areas of responsibility in the management of the Kellogg Institute. As part of her duties, Sharon coordinates the activities of the Visiting Fellows Program and facilitates the smooth transition of visitors to Kellogg every semester. Sharon has been with Kellogg since July 1999, overseeing the grants and faculty programs. We congratulate Sharon on her promotion.

Thayne Cockrum has joined the Institute staff as Assistant Program Manager. She will assist in the management of several Kellogg programs: Title VI, FIPSE-CAPES, the Colombia Project, and the Brazilian Ministry of Culture. Thayne recently finished her MA in Latin American Studies from the University of Kansas. While at KU, Thayne worked as a Program Assistant at the Title VI Latin American Resource Center and the International Studies Office. Her positions involved a variety of duties, such as developing and coordinating outreach activities, designing Latin American curriculum units, and assisting the financial coordinator for study abroad programs. We are happy to have Thayne join Kellogg.

A MILLION THANKS

Coca-Cola Enhances Student Opportunities and Spotlights Leaders in Latin America

BUILDING ON ITS LONGSTANDING relationship with the Kellogg Institute, the Coca-Cola Foundation recently granted the University of Notre Dame $1,000,000 for Institute activities.

For Students

The Foundation’s generous gift will fund two new initiatives at Kellogg. Five to ten University of Notre Dame undergraduates will have the unique opportunity to participate in international service in various regions of the world. Funds from Coca-Cola will help cover each student’s travel and medical expenses and provide them with a stipend.

Second, Coca-Cola’s support will also enable Notre Dame to attract outstanding PhD students from Latin America by supplementing department fellowships. With this Coca-Cola supported fellowship, the University of Notre Dame expects to draw larger numbers of the top students from Latin America who study in the US.

ND Prize

Monies will also allow the Institute to carry forward the Notre Dame Prize for Distinguished Public Service in Latin America. Started in 2000 with the support of Coca-Cola, the Notre Dame Prize for Distinguished Public Service in Latin America is awarded annually to a Latin American who has shown distinction in public service and who is widely acknowledged to have served the public in an effective, honest, and dignified manner in one or more countries of the region. This award carries with it a $10,000 cash prize and is presented during a formal ceremony at the University of Notre Dame. The first prize, awarded in 2000, went to Enrique Iglesias, President of the Inter-American Development Bank. In 2001, Patricio Aylwin, President of Chile from 1990–1994, received the prize.

UNIVERSITY & STAFF NEWS

IN MEMORIUM

FORMER VISITING FELLOW VILMAR FARIA (1993) passed away in Brasilia on November 28, 2001. A prominent and respected social scientist, Faria served as special advisor to the president throughout the Cardoso administration. As a member of a group of intellectuals that defied the military dictatorship (1964–85) to advance social science in Brazil, Faria survived physical and professional risks to become one of that country’s leading social scientists.

His academic affiliations included professorships at the University of Brasilia and the University of Campinas. He was a long-time member of CEBRAP, the Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning, and served as that entity’s president in the 1990s. He studied at the Federal University of Minas Gerais (his home state) and the Latin American Institute of Doctrine and Social Studies (ILDES) in Chile. He received his PhD in urban social policy and developmental sociology at Harvard in 1973.
New Internships in 2002

New partners in El Salvador, Brazil and Florida bring to nine the formal internships offered by the Kellogg/LASP summer internship program. FUSADES, a Salvadoran economic development NGO, the Foreign Commercial Service of the US Consulate in São Paulo and Miami-based Inter American Press Association will accept their first Notre Dame interns in summer 2002. The Coca-Cola Foundation is supporting these new internships.

Long-standing partners Center of Concern (Washington, DC), the Minnesota Advocates for Human Rights (Minneapolis) and the Washington Office on Latin America (WOLA), were joined by Acceso (San José, Costa Rica), the Secretariat for Latin America, US Council of Catholic Bishops (Washington, DC), and The Nature Conservancy in the past two years. During the summer of 2000 and 2001, students spent a minimum of eight weeks with these partners.

Other undergraduates received support to perform research on truth and reconciliation in South Africa, liberation theology in El Salvador and culture and alcoholism treatment in Kenya. (A complete list of award recipients is in the summer 2001 newsletter.)

“Doing field research offers a unique portal into the human element of any historical event or present-day situation…By going to Soweto for Youth Day…and conversing with Africans… I gained a richer insight into this world and my place in it…”

Drew Gawrych, summer research grant in South Africa

“I view the world with different eyes in light of my experience in Central America.”

Andrzej Bednarski, summer intern with Acceso, Costa Rica

“This internship made me realize how intrinsic human rights are, and how everyone is entitled to certain very basic rights. It made the asylum experience seem tangible and showed me the importance of human rights advocacy for those who cannot advocate for themselves.”

Jennifer Hamamoto, intern with MN Advocates for Human Rights

“I learned about human nature and how we all have the same dreams and goals. We want to be safe, we want to be secure, and we want a life for our children that is better than ours…”

Nancy Wong, intern with MN Advocates for Human Rights

“It was inspiring to be a part of a group of people who are working to shed light on important issues and change public policy regarding Latin America. Never before have I been surrounded by so many people who are so passionate about what they do.”

Kate Foster, intern with Washington Office on Latin America

Social Progress in the US and Brazil

New Exchange Program Established

Solving problems of unequal distribution of wealth in both middle-income and well-off countries is the basis of a $208,760 Dept. of Education grant to KI and Harvard’s David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies. The University of São Paulo (USP) and the Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro (PUC-Rio) have received 360,000 reais from the Fundação Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior (CAPES) in Brazil to join Notre Dame and Harvard in this consortium project.

Building Capacity for Social Progress: A Partnership for Leaders in Social Progress will encompass an undergraduate and graduate exchange program designed to introduce students to theory and methods for achieving social progress in Brazil and the US. Students will study how global economic change affects economically disadvantaged groups in a high- and middle-income society, concentrating on strategies that successfully reduce poverty. The four universities in the consortium contribute diverse expertise in social analysis and, because of their locations, access to public and private agencies working with disadvantaged groups in diverse settings.

The curriculum for Brazilian students at Notre Dame will include courses on US culture as well as courses that promote social entrepreneurship. The students will also participate in a social service internship. Students from Notre Dame and Harvard will take a similar approach at USP and PUC-Rio, but in the Brazilian context. All students will have language training before participating and they will continue to hone their language skills when abroad.

KI Associate Director Christopher Welna said, “We have excellent partners in this project. I think the exchanges will give future social entrepreneurs broad comparative perspective on innovations in social change.”

Notre Dame will host two Brazilian students in August 2002.
How Nice to See This Brave New Land

Internationally renowned film director Lúcia Murat nervously boarded a Brazilian airliner in Rio de Janeiro in the late evening of October 31. Her first trip to the US in several months, she was excited—but consumed with thoughts of the recent terrorist attacks in New York and Washington. No stranger to the violence that can go with politics, Murat was imprisoned for 3 1/2 years while still a young college student. In jail she had been tortured for her political ideas and activism under Brazil’s military dictatorship in the late 60s and early 70s.

Murat’s filmmaking has been part of a healing process for her and packed in her suitcases were several of her films—Brava gente brasileira/Brave New Land (2000), which recently debuted at the Guggenheim Museum in New York; Doces poderes/Sweet Power (1996); and Que bom te ver viva/How Nice to See You Alive (1989).

After an all-night flight, Murat arrived on the Notre Dame campus to spend 10 days. The films she packed had been screened previously at film festivals in Havana, Sundance, and Berlin. During the week she shared them with Notre Dame faculty and students.

At the campus screenings, Murat discussed each film and her motivation for making it. Until Murat’s visit, few ND students had exposure to Brazilian culture and cinema and they responded with interest. Students noticed that after the tape began, she would leave the room until the end.

When asked why she did not watch her films, she admitted “I am so critical of my work. I have seen them enough, and I always find parts of the films that I wish I had done differently. So it’s hard for me to watch them.” Afterward students explained that Murat’s visit brought them a sense of awareness of Brazil and its people that could only be gained apart from textbooks.

In a formal lecture on “Brazilian Cinema: Survival Through Anthropophagy? A Question of Identity” Murat based her remarks on the anthropophagy movement of Oswald de Andrade. She traced cinematography through the romanticism of the 30s and 40s and the chanchadas, slapstick comedies of the 50s, to films being made by Brazilian filmmakers today.

Her apprehensions about traveling after the terrorist attacks abated, Murat concluded her stay by participating in the Henkels Visiting Scholars Series on Latin American Cinema. Organized by Kellogg Fellow Kristine Ibsen (Romance Languages) with partial support from the Institute, the two-day meeting gathered film scholars and filmmakers from the US, Cuba, and Brazil to discuss the history and the current status of Latin American Cinema. Murat opened the symposium with a screening and discussion of her newest film, Brava gente brasileira.

“Lúcia Murat’s films and subsequent discussions were extremely powerful in that they illuminated aspects of Brazilian culture that are typically minimized in popular American culture.”

Maria Alevras
ND graduate student

CULTURAL EVENTS

The Chorinho musical group from Brazil, Choro na Feira, performed 9/28-29, including an outdoor concert at the South Bend Farmers Market (shown at left) and a special performance with Chicago Samba at the Rooster Blues Club, Chicago.

Latin American Film Symposium, cosponsored with Henkels Lecture Series, featuring films by Director Lúcia Murat:

- Que bom te ver viva (Brazil, 1989) (11/5)
- Doces poderes (Brazil, 1996) (11/7)
- Brava gente brasileira (Brazil) (11/9)
What are the prospects for new democracies and how do old democracies compare?

Frances Hagopian (Government/KI), “Economic Liberalization, Legislatures, and Political Representation in Latin America” (9/4)

Alejandro Reyes (KI Visiting Fellow), “The Political Geography of the Colombian Crisis” (9/20)

René Mayorga (KI Visiting Fellow/CEBEM/FLACSO), “State-building, Democracy, and Decentralization in Bolivia” (9/25)

Maria Eugenia Brizuela de Ávila (Minister of Foreign Affairs, El Salvador), “The Foreign Policy of El Salvador: Toward a New International Alliance” (10/2)

Jeffrey Goodwin (New York University), “No Other Way Out? States, Revolutions and the Case of Colombia” (10/11)

Pierre Ostiguy (KI Visiting Fellow & Concordia University), “Argentina’s Party System: A Double Political Spectrum” (10/30)

Sergio Aguayo (El Colegio de México), “What’s Happening with Vicente Fox’s Government?” (11/1)


What are the opportunities for economic growth and development?


William Bernhard (University of Illinois-Champaign/Urbana), “Polls and Pounds: Public Opinion and Exchange Rate Volatility in Britain” (12/4)

How can government policies promote social well-being?

Felipe Agüero (University of Miami), “Memory and Justice” cosponsored with the Center for Civil and Human Rights and the Kroc Institute (10/12)

René Cortíazar (President, Centre for Economic Research for Latin American Former Minister of Labor [Chile]), “Labor Policies in Latin America: What Have We Learned?” Hewlett Distinguished Lecture on Democracy and Development (11/14)

What fosters a vigorous civil society?

Edward Schatz (KI Visiting Fellow & Southern Illinois University), “Clan Conflict and Meta-Conflict in Kazakhstan” (9/18)

Current Affairs Panel: “After September 11: Civil Liberties, Human Rights, and Legal Remedies,” Patricia Bellia (Law); Robert Johansen (Government/KI); Garth Mintjes (Law/KI); Juan Méndez (Law/KI); Dinah Shelton (Law/KI); cosponsored with the Kroc Institute (9/13)

Current Affairs Panel: “After September 11: Civil Liberties, Human Rights, and Legal Remedies,” Patricia Bellia (Law); Robert Johansen (Government/KI); Garth Mintjes (Law/KI); Juan Méndez (Law/KI); Dinah Shelton (Law/KI); cosponsored with the Kroc Institute (9/13)

How does religion shape public life?

Current Affairs Panel: “Christian and Muslim Holy Wars,” R. Scott Appleby (History/KI); Michael Baxter, CSC, (Theology); William Cavanaugh (KI Visiting Fellow); Rev. Patrick Gaffney, CSC, (Anthropology/KI); Cynthia Mahmood (Anthropology); Rashied Omar (Kroc Institute); cosponsored with the Kroc Institute (9/20)


Photos (l–r): Jack Mintz, Beth Simmons, Sergio Aguayo, Jeffrey Goodwin, Ron Jones, Judith Goldstein, Jorge Dominguez
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