For years, historians have treated low-level African bureaucrats as background figures who exercised little influence or authority during the European occupation of Africa in the era of colonial rule in the late 19th and 20th centuries. However, a new picture of these officials—and of African history—emerging through the work of a new group of social historians, including Emily Lynn Osborn.

Picture, if you will, an historian at work. Chances are you are imagining someone with tiny silver-framed asses, surrounded by piles of books and articles. nor-imagine the scene minus the archival documents and published works. What’s left? An historian who needs a new tool for looking back in time.

This is the challenge of studying Africa, taken on by historian and new Kellogg Fellow Emily Osborn. Because of the paucity of written records, the process of historical research in Africa places a different kind of demand on the scholar from what is required in other areas of study.

This state of academic affairs would be enough to scare off most scholars, yet Emily, undaunted, finds this kind of scholarship to her liking. Indeed, it played a part in her decision to become a historian of Africa. Her mentors also played a role—she is among the many Africanists trained by Richard Roberts at Stanford University; she has also worked with Tabitha Kanogo at UC Berkeley and Mamadou Diouf, now at the University of Michigan.

In this issue...

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- Indifference, ignorance, & idealism in Cuba (page 15)
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FEATURED INTERVIEW

Rubén Zamora speaks on reform in El Salvador
IT WAS PERHAPS FITTING AFTER LOOKING BACK AND celebrating our 20th anniversary as an institute this past spring, that this fall has been a time for strategic thinking at the Kellogg Institute. We asked everyone what sort of Institute they would like to see in 10 years. There was a great deal of consensus around the vision of a social science institute that at its core fostered world-class research on some of the most pressing issues facing humanity around the world—democracy, growth, religion, civil society, and social justice. We will examine these themes in many parts of the globe, but the Latin American region remains our jewel, our signature of excellence, and a pole of attraction for distinguished faculty, students, and visitors to the University. I want to thank all our Fellows and staff who offered their visions for research, educational, and policy-related initiatives for the Institute in the coming decade.

We shared our plan with the Kellogg Institute Advisory Council, whose members as always are a source of straight talk, broad experience and expertise, and genuine wisdom. One suggestion that came out of our meetings with our Advisory Council that I intend to take up this spring is to form task forces to make recommendations on how to sustain the energy in our intellectual activities. To cite one example, I hope to involve our Fellows in an effort to set a research agenda for the study of religion, politics, and society in Latin America and in broader comparative perspective. We have received an award from the US Conference of Catholic Bishops to host a workshop to set such an agenda on religion in Latin America, which I hope will turn into a multi-year project on the role of religious tolerance, pluralism, and culture in contemporary democracies that will involve a wide array of our faculty, visitors, and students.

I also intend to challenge our Working Groups to be aggressive in seeking external funding for projects that we will continue to seed. Our Africa Working Group is being capably led this year by Rev. Paul Kollman, CSC (Theology) and Emily Osborn (History), and we have high hopes for future work on Africa at the Institute. Our political economy group, headed this year by Andy Gould (Political Science), is as active as ever, focusing their discussions on agency problems in politics and economics. I am also pleased that this year we have supported a new Working Group on Transitional Justice, organized by Juan Méndez, the Director of Notre Dame’s Center for Civil and Human Rights, based in the Law School. Another on Islam and Politics, organized by Kathleen Collins (Political Science), is just under way.

I am looking forward to developing this semester some new initiatives for undergraduate education at the University. We are eager to contribute to existing and developing programs at Notre Dame to bring international studies to our undergraduates early in their studies, to entice the best and brightest of them about Latin America, to involve them in faculty research, and to prepare them for careers or further study in international affairs.

We are also developing ways to link our faculty research to various policy constituencies, including the foreign policy arms of the US government, international organizations, multilateral development banks, Latin American governments, and the Catholic Church. Associate Director Christopher Welna and I are currently seeking partnerships with Washington-based institutions that would provide a platform for our Fellows to bring their expertise and insights to bear on informing the public debate.

Meanwhile, strategic plans aside, life goes on at the Institute. In this, our 20th anniversary year, we have invited five distinguished speakers to address each of our five research themes. This past fall, Joan Nelson addressed the question of public policies for social justice, and Philippe Schmitter, the quality of democracy. This spring, we look forward to lectures on civil society, growth and development, and religion. We also cosponsored four conferences—the Midwest Economic Theory and International Economics Meetings with the Mendoza College of Business, the “Option for the Poor in Christian Theology” with the Institute for Latino Studies, “Global Spiritualities for Small Christian Communities” with LANACC, and “The Year of the Euro” with the Nanovic Institute for European Studies. Plans are already underway for an April conference on “Informal Institutions and Politics in Latin America.” Our Brazilian Exchange Program is flourishing.

Finally, in personnel news, I was pleased this past August to welcome four new Faculty Fellows to Kellogg: Isabel Ferreira (Romance Languages), Rev. William Lies, CSC (Director, Center for Social Concerns), Nelson Mark (Economics), and Karen Richman (Anthropology). Also, Holly Rivers has been promoted to Academic Events Coordinator, and in January, we welcomed our new senior staff writer, Bill Schmitt. Our team just keeps getting better!
Robert CURLEY  
Research Professor, Department of Socio–Urban Studies, University of Guadalajara

“Kellogg's concerns with the place of Catholicism in the modern world is closely related to my long-term research.”

Research

- My stay helped me to work through difficulties modeling the problems I am researching. I've been able to have wide-ranging discussions with other scholars and to broaden greatly the bibliographical base from which I work. The excellent feedback I received from Kellogg's faculty during my seminar helped me greatly.

Impressions

- Through the Notre Dame library and inter-library loan collections, I have been able to access a world of information. The academic connections made through the community of scholars here will likely prove to be very helpful in the future as I pursue my intellectual goals. Both academically and administratively, I think Kellogg's operation is first-rate. I am honored to have been included in what I feel is an outstanding program.

@Kellogg

- Finished an article on Catholic unions in Mexico during the 1920s; worked on a book manuscript to be finished in February or March; received a grant for 2003 from the Mexican Dept. of Education for research to be conducted in Ireland and Spain; accepted as a member of Mexico's Sistema Nacional de Investigadores.

Zsolt ENYEDI  
Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Central European University, Budapest

“Colleagues familiar with Latin America helped me develop a new perspective on Eastern Europe.”

Research

- I found a vast amount of information in the libraries that helped me considerably in organizing my research. I could access a much larger pool of literature on religion than at home. I plan to turn the material I gathered at Kellogg into an article. I found some of the lectures particularly stimulating, even if they were not directly related to my research topic.

Impressions

- I greatly appreciated the readiness of the Kellogg staff to help me during my stay. Kellogg allowed me the freedom to concentrate on my research while spending quality time with my family.

@Kellogg

- Completed co-editing a book, Church and State in Europe: The Chimera of Neutrality, to be published by Frank Cass in 2003; lectured at Indiana University, Bloomington and the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign; planned a new graduate course that he will teach in January at Central European University.

Gerardo MUNCK  
Associate Professor, School of International Relations, University of Southern California

“My interaction with other Fellows, ND professors and graduate students was the most rewarding aspect.”

Research

- My research involves the generation and analysis of data on democracy in 18 Latin American countries. I focus on efforts to shift the terms of debate about democracy in Latin America and to pay attention to the understudied aspects of the quality of democracy. The core idea is to push the debate beyond a narrow focus on electoral processes.

Impressions

- The kind of feedback I received on the substantive issues related to democracy and Latin America is something I would not have been able to receive at any other institution. There is no question that Kellogg is exceptional in this regard. I have made contacts with new people and strengthened my relations with old friends.

@Kellogg

- Collaborated on a book slated for publication in May 2003 with ND Press—Report on Democratic Development in Latin America—and worked with Guillermo O'Donnell on its companion, a book on methodology; presented research at several meetings—including one that brought together the Mexican ambassador and all Central American ambassadors to the UN, and one that consisted of all Latin American ambassadors to the UN.
Iván Orozco  
Professor, Institute for the Study of Politics and International Relations, National University of Colombia, Bogotá

“I have acquired the basis for a personal and more productive approach to the problems of my country.”

**Research**
- Access to a broad array of literature at Kellogg gave me new insights on how to understand the tensions between human rights and a peacemaking perspective in the current Colombian crisis. This comparative perspective will inspire my proposal to recover a cognitive and moral balance in the approach to the crisis.

**Impressions**
- Kellogg offered me the opportunity to stabilize my family life, strongly threatened by the contingencies of exile. Kellogg offered me optimal conditions for working without interruption, which was of great help to my research. Never did I have so many bibliographic resources at my disposal. Now I’m able to participate again in the academic debate about Colombia’s breakdown.

**@ Kellogg**
- Drafted a Working Paper on vengeance, justice, and reconciliation; consulted with USAID; wrote an article as part of the Working Group on Peace and Human Rights in Colombia; published an essay in the edition of the magazine *Análisis Político*; awarded a grant from the United States Institute of Peace for a study on transitional justice in Chile and El Salvador.

Shannon Speed  
Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of Texas at Austin

“Because I had the time, space, and resources I needed, I was able to advance substantially on my book manuscript.”

**Research**
- My research focus is on the Chiapas state in Southern Mexico. My work looks specifically at human rights issues in the area. I expect to resume teaching and to do ongoing research in Chiapas for varying lengths of time over the next several years.

**Impressions**
- Being able to dedicate myself full-time to writing has been very valuable to me, as have my interactions with other fellows at Kellogg. The fellowship was an excellent opportunity to get some writing done in a supportive and intellectually engaging environment.

**@ Kellogg**

Eugenio Tironi  
Professor, Institute of Sociology, Catholic University, Chile  
Professor and Director, Department of Strategic Communication, Alberto Hurtado University, Chile

“Kellogg was organized to support my work on the cultural factors of entrepreneurship and its relation to economic growth…”

**Research**
- At the Institute, my research involved the effects of violent modernization processes on families and strategic communication. The challenge for the future is to finish the manuscripts I began on those subjects while at Kellogg. In addition, the talks I had with Fellows have been very helpful for my research.

**Impressions**
- During my time here, I’ve had the opportunity to learn about other fields and to experience what it’s like to be at an American university. I valued the time I was able to spend with my family. I felt at home, and I enjoyed the “communitarian” atmosphere of Kellogg.

**@ Kellogg**
- Taught two courses; worked on three manuscripts in his research area; lectured at Purdue University (West Lafayette)—“Transition, Consolidation, Change: Strategic Communication in Chile’s New Democracy”; lectured at Enade (Encuentro Nacional de la Empresa) in Chile on the psycho-sociological conditions of economic growth; and continued to write his regular op-ed piece in Santiago’s newspaper, *El Mercurio*. 
Russian Economist Visits Kellogg

Victor Supyan, Deputy Director, The Institute for the USA and Canada Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, spent September 2002 as a KI Visiting Fellow. Victor is an internationally recognized expert on transitional economics in the Russian Federation and is an active advocate of market reforms in Russia.

At Kellogg, Victor gave a lecture, “Social and Economic Consequences of Privatization in Russia.” His research project, “Transformation of Ownership in Transitional Society of Russia: Social-Economic Consequences and Role of Government,” is of vital importance for Russia with regard to outcomes of economic reforms.

Grants for Working Groups

ELIGIBILITY: Kellogg Faculty Fellows organizing a group of Notre Dame faculty and graduate students.

DESCRIPTION: For Fellows to organize sustained, collective and interdisciplinary study around research themes related to the Kellogg agenda. Working Groups may organize reading groups, invite speakers as part of the Kellogg series, hold a mini-conference, or write proposals for major conferences or research projects.

DEADLINE: May 6, 2003

INFO: www.nd.edu/~kellogg/wpcall.html

Small Project Grants

ELIGIBILITY: Kellogg Faculty Fellows involved in research abroad, addressing the thematic priorities of the Institute.

DESCRIPTION: For research limited in scope or projects already in progress. Covers a variety of project costs: research assistance, materials, travel. Projects must be initiated within 12 months of award.

AMOUNT: Up to $5000

DEADLINE: February 24, 2003

INFO: www.nd.edu/~kellogg/small.html

You may also contact Sharon Schierling (574/631-8524 or schierling.1@nd.edu) for answers to specific questions.

Seed Money Fund

ELIGIBILITY: Notre Dame faculty; doctoral students. (Student proposals judged separately.)

DESCRIPTION: For initial, short-term, exploratory research addressing Kellogg thematic priorities; to seed promising pilot projects or the research necessary to prepare competitive proposals for major external funding.

AMOUNT: Up to $5000

DEADLINE: February 24, 2003

INFO: www.nd.edu/~kellogg/seed.html
Recent Academic Work and Achievements

Ted Beatty (History) received a two-year research grant from the National Science Foundation for a project tentatively titled “The Origins and Determinants of Technological Change in Late Nineteenth Century Mexico.”

Jeffrey Bergstrand (Finance) coauthored “Government Expenditure and Equilibrium Real Exchange Rates” in The Journal of International Money and Finance 21, 5 (2002). Bergstrand has been cited by the Global Trade Negotiations Home Page at Harvard as one of the world’s “prominent researchers in international trade.”

Michael Coppedge (Political Science) lectured on “Explaining Venezuela’s Regime Crisis” at the David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies, Harvard, in November.

Roberto DaMatta (Anthropology) presented “Some Difficulties in Defining Ethics Behavior in Brazil” at an international seminar on “Ethics as a Public Service Instrument” in Brasilia in September.

Rev. Virgilio Elizondo (Theology) received the 2002 Hispanic Heritage Award for Education in September in Washington, DC. He edited The Way of the Cross: The Passion of Christ in the Americas (Rowman and Littlefield, 2002).

Robert Fishman (Sociology) convened with Anthony Messina (Political Science), the “Year of the Euro” conference at ND in December. (see p. 18)

Teresa Ghilarducci (Economics) published “Forget Retirement, Get to Work!” in American Prospect 13, 17 (Sept. 6).


Thomas Gresik (Finance) co-hosted the Midwest Economic Theory and International Economics meetings in October. (see p. 18)

Frances Hagopian (Political Science) was elected to a two-year term on the Council of the American Political Science Association. She has been invited to join the editorial board of Latin American Politics and Society. She has also been made a Kroc Fellow.

Richard Jensen (Economics) presented “Basic Research and Education in the U.S.” at the European Association for Research in Industrial Economics meetings, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid, in September and also at the National and Kypadistrian Univ. of Athens in November. In October, he co-hosted the Midwest Economic Theory and International Economics meetings, and in November, he organized the Seng Symposium on Research in Economic Policy at ND, as well as the Presidential Session “Environmental Economics” at the Southern Economic Association Meetings in New Orleans.


Rev. Paul Kollman, CSC (Theology) was elected president of the Midwest Fellowship of Professors of Mission and helped to organize the panel “Translations and Conversions” at the November AAR in Toronto, where he also presented “Converting Slaves: The Place of Work in Catholic and Quaker Evangelization in 19th-century East Africa.”

George Lopez (Political Science) published “Iraq and Just-War Thinking” in Commonweal (Sept. 27); he coauthored “Disarming Iraq: Nonmilitary Strategies and Options” in Arms Control Today 32, 7 and Sanctions and the Search for Security: Challenges to UN Action (Lynne Reiner, 2002).


Layna Mosley (Political Science) received a research grant from the German Marshall Fund for the 2002–03 year, which she is spending on leave at the Center for International Studies at Duke University.

Guillermo O’Donnell (Political Science) is spending the 2002–03 year as Simon Bolivar Visiting Professor at the University of Cambridge. He received an award from the American Political Science Association for the best paper in Comparative Politics published in 2001–02 and was appointed a member of the advisory board of the International Political Science Review. He published “In Partial Defense of an Evanescent ‘Paradigm,’” Journal of Democracy 13, 3 (2002).

María Rosa Olivera-Williams (Romance Languages) published the article “La imaginación salvaje: Marosa Di Giorgio” in Hispanic Poetry Review 3, 2 (2002).

Rev. Robert Pelton, CSC. (Theology) wrote “Liberation Theology: Still at the Crossroads” in Doctrine and Life (Nov. 2002) and convened “Global Spirituality,” (see p. 16)

Lee Tavis (Finance) published Modern Contract Theory and the Purpose of the Firm” in Rethinking the Purpose of Business: Interdisciplinary Essays from the Catholic Social Tradition (Univ. of Notre Dame Press, 2002).

J. Samuel Valenzuela (Sociology) wrote an article titled “Al fin la democracia” for the July special anniversary issue of the Colombian newsmweekly Semana.

Christopher Welna (Political Science) coauthored, with Elizabeth Station, “From Public Administration to Democratic Participation” in The Ford Foundation’s 40 Years in Brazil: A Partnership for Social Change, Nigel Brooke and Mary Witoshinsky, eds. (Univ. of São Paulo Press, 2002).
Kellogg Welcomes Four New Faculty Fellows

Isabel Ferreira (Assistant Professor, Romance Languages), the new Portuguese Language Program Director at ND, is completing her dissertation at Brown University on family, memory and empire in the fiction of three Portuguese authors. Isabel’s next research project will focus on the role of minorities in weaving the rich national identity of Brazil.

Research interests: recent autobiographies from Brazil and Portugal; post-revolutionary Portuguese fiction; women’s literature; post-colonial literature; Lusophone African literature and culture

Nelson C. Mark (Professor, Economics) comes from Ohio State University, where his career includes more than 20 published articles and a book, International Macroeconomics and Finance: Theory and Empirical Methods. Nelson has also completed numerous book reviews. A member of the American Economic Association, Nelson was editor of the Journal of Money, Credit and Banking 1997–99; he serves on the editorial boards of three other economics publications, including the Journal of International Economics. He has been a five-time visiting scholar to the International Monetary Fund and a visiting scholar to the Federal Reserve System.

Research interests: international finance and open economy macroeconomics; aggregate asset pricing

Karen Richman (Assistant Professor, Anthropology) focuses on Latin America, the US and the Caribbean (her doctoral thesis concerned Haitian transnational migration). A busy author, Karen has several books in progress; she has written 15 articles and reviews across a range of anthropological topics, including Creole proverbs and their effects on Haiti’s presidential elections. Karen has also lent her talents to more than 40 conferences over the course of her career. Before coming to ND, she taught at the University of Chicago and the University of Virginia.

Research interests: rituals; religion; political economy; gender; race; performance; discourse; migration; transnationalism
Understanding the Muslim World

In December 2002, the KI Grants Committee awarded support to Kathleen Collins (Political Science) for a new Working Group on Islam and Politics. “Islam has historically been central to the understanding of politics, social, and economic relations in a large and growing ‘Muslim world’” (for lack of a better term) said Collins.

Moreover, the events since September 11, 2001, have brought recognition that both scholars and policymakers need a fuller political understanding of Islam, which is intricately related to the politics of a vast and growing region of the world. Yet, citing a forthcoming article in the Comparative Politics APSA newsletter, Collins points to academia’s “widespread failure to systematically study this religion and this region using the tools of social science.”

Collins hopes that the new Working Group will help address this embarrassing gap in social science by providing an interdisciplinary forum in which faculty can discuss methodologies (political, sociological, anthropological, historical; quantitative and qualitative) for studying these issues. She also hopes it will fill a gap at Notre Dame.

The Working Group will include readings, discussions and speakers on a range of scholarly perspectives related to the theme of Islamic politics:

- political, philosophical, and theological understandings of Islam as a political and social identity
- normative theories that define the relationship between Islam, the political order, and the state
- empirical research on the role of Islam in economics and politics (e.g., the role of Islamic parties and Islamic social movements)
- empirical research on the relationship between Islam and conflict (not just on “Islamic fundamentalism,” but on a range of ways that Islam becomes an element of violent conflict
- theoretical and empirical research on religion and politics more generally, and discussion of its usefulness in explaining politics in Islamic states

The plan is to integrate various disciplines and approaches, especially since research on Islam has been less prevalent in the social sciences than in the humanities. Although the group will focus primarily on the political issues related to Islam, one goal of the new group is creating a synergy between faculty and students with an interest in religion and politics—both graduate students and undergrads working on senior theses in these regions.

The group will meet monthly during the spring and fall semesters.

Who has been invited to speak?

In February, Tolekan Ismailova, Leader of the Coalition of Democratic NGOs and NED New Democracy Fellow, along with Alisher Khamidov, a journalist from Kyrgyzstan who is currently a Fellow at ND’s Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies, will give a talk on democratization and Islam in Kyrgyzstan.
**States and Societies in Africa**

**Getting Lessons from Africa**

KI Fellows Rev. Paul Kollman, CSC, (Theology) and Emily Osborn (History) reorganized the Africa Working Group to focus on states and societies in Africa and investigate the complex dynamics at work on the continent. Says Kollman, “Since interest in Africa is spread across various disciplines and departments here at Notre Dame, the Africa Working Group serves as a point of gathering and forum for discussion for a diverse group of scholars, helping us focus on Africa’s peoples, problems, and promise.”

The Working Group gives resident faculty, graduate students and visiting scholars the opportunity to present original work.

Members are conducting a series of roundtables to highlight the connections Notre Dame already has with the continent. The presentations aim to encourage interdisciplinary discussion, help to foster an Africafan community at Notre Dame, and ultimately enhance the research and teaching skills of its participants. Scholars from other universities have been invited to lead discussions on politics, civil society, and the delicate process of promoting social, economic and political reform in Africa.

Religious who have served in Holy Cross missions in Africa have been invited to speak about Catholicism’s complex legacies there, the perils of pursuing agendas of social justice in the region and the future of the Church on the continent.

KI Guest Scholar Rev. Robert Dowd, CSC, will present a work-in-progress this spring in which he explores the church–state relations of Kenya.

The group hopes to make resources available on campus for interested students as well as for professors who teach courses on Africa.

This year, the Africa Working Group aims to be a “big tent, undeniably broad and all-encompassing.”

**Who has been invited to speak?**

John Barton of Rochester College, Siba Grovugui of Johns Hopkins, Margarita Rose of King’s College and Leslye Obiora of the University of Arizona.

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**Transitional Justice**

**Questioning Transcendent Ideals**

The idea of transitional justice forces us to question truth and justice as well as complex socio-psychological issues such as identity and memory. To examine these topics, the Center for Civil and Human Rights (CCHR) organized a Kellogg-sponsored Working Group on the subject as part of its ambitious Transitional Justice Project (TJP).

The Transitional Justice Working Group, co-chaired by KI Fellows Juan Méndez (Law, CCHR) and Garth Meintjes (Law, CCHR) convened nine meetings during the fall semester. At each gathering, members of the group discussed common readings and presented their own original research. Scholars from both Kellogg and the CCHR used the group to work with Visiting Fellows, other ND faculty, and students, fostering the already collaborative relationship between the Institute and the Center in the area of human rights.

The group will promote faculty scholarship by serving as a forum for jointly sponsored public events. It will also play a central role in the publications enterprise of the Transitional Justice Project, which plans to publish a series of books and articles aimed at providing a comprehensive analysis of the issues underlying accountability and transitional justice.

**What did they do?**

The group screened a documentary about the TRC in South Africa, Long Night’s Journey into Day. Guest Scholars Mark Osiel and Priscilla Hayner gave public lectures concerning transitional justice.

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(Above, center) KI Fellow Dinah Shelton (Law) speaks to the Transitional Justice Working Group.
Real World, Real Problems:
Advisors Take Up Kellogg Agenda

Friends of Kellogg know that the Institute enjoys and depends on the advice of a talented and experienced Advisory Council, drawing on people from the private sector, academia and non-governmental organizations. The Council held its annual meeting on November 4, taking up Director Frances Hagopian’s initiatives for the coming years. Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, CSC, Chair Emeritus of the Council, set the tone for the meeting the previous evening, challenging the Council to ensure that Kellogg will continue to contribute rigorous scholarship on real problems affecting the world—to continue, he said, “to do what we can to make the world a better place.”

The meeting discussion covered three areas, all intimately related to Rev. Hesburgh’s call: Setting a research agenda that can produce scholarly contributions to current debates; providing an excellent environment and opportunities for new scholars at three levels—undergraduates, graduate students and Visiting Fellows; and linking Kellogg to the policy-making world. Rev. Timothy Scully, CSC, Executive Vice President of the University and Council Chair, and Hagopian opened the meeting.

Capitalize on strengths

The Council immediately took up the challenges of broadening and deepening Kellogg’s research agenda. Among the new areas of study, Hagopian has proposed the development of a Mexican studies initiative, a religion initiative and expansion in the area of African studies. These proposals include adding new faculty, bringing in Visiting Fellows who work in the area, and sponsoring conferences on central topics in these areas.

Several Council members exhorted the Institute to make key contributions in new areas, building on the Institute’s existing strengths. In this spirit, Alfred Stepan noted that the Institute could continue to be relevant in other areas of the world without risking over-extension by carrying its core expertise to regions that are wrestling with the problems that afflicted Latin America over the last two decades.

“How might Kellogg contribute to reviving the debate on the role of religion in democracy and development? Council members Alexander Wilde, Msgr. Cristián Precht, and others argued that Kellogg is uniquely situated to take up the question of the relationship between religion and tolerance, pluralism, and democracy. David Collier, Stephen Cox, Jeremy Adelman and others advised Kellogg to reach undergraduate students early in their college careers through courses and research; to continue supporting graduate student research that matches the Institute’s agenda; and to make the Visiting Fellows program more flexible.

What better place?

Council members recommended connecting the Institute more closely with policymakers by getting the Institute out to the policy community and by bringing that community to campus. They suggested taking panels on timely topics to Washington, DC, in association with the Notre Dame Washington program and other Washington-based centers. The Council will also look into bringing journalists and government officials to Notre Dame for intensive sessions that draw on Kellogg’s expertise. What better place than Kellogg to gain a full understanding of the history behind Lula da Silva’s astounding victory in Brazil, the threats to Venezuelan democracy or the ways Mali and Senegal look to Mexico’s experience in the transition to multiparty government?

In short, the Council suggested and debated different ways in which Kellogg can continue to—in Father Hesburgh’s words—“make the world a better place.”

Chair Emeritus
Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, CSC
President Emeritus
University of Notre Dame

Chair
Rev. Timothy R. Scully, CSC
Executive Vice President
University of Notre Dame

Jeremy Adelman
Princeton University

Eliana Cardoso
ECES–World Trade Center

John H. Coatsworth
Harvard University

David Collier
University of California, Berkeley

Stephen B. Cox
The Nature Conservancy

Tara C. Kenney
Zurich Scudder Investments

R. Christopher Lund
Grupo Lund de Editoras Associadas, Brazil

Nora Lustig
Universidad de las Américas, Mexico

Raymond C. Offenheiser
Oxfam

Msgr. Cristián Precht Bañados
Santiago, Chile Archdiocese

Alfred Stepan
Columbia University

Ignacio Walker
Chilean National Congress

Francisco Weffort
Former Minister of Culture, Brazil

Alexander Wilde
The Ford Foundation
Strides and Strike-outs in El Salvador

Pelton, CSC, describes as the finest example of someone dedicated to the welfare of his country and its citizens, Zamora was instrumental in the early 1990s in bringing Faribundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN), the Movimiento Nacional Revolucionario, and the Convergencia Democrática into a leftist coalition, serving as its nominee in the 1994 presidential elections. In 1999, Zamora was the presidential candidate of the Centro Democrático Unido coalition, founded the year before when four center-rightist and leftist parties banded together.

Eleven years after the institution of the Peace Accords, Zamora assessed El Salvador's progress. “We have been able to achieve an acceptable measure of public freedoms,” Zamora said, pointing to a fairly robust media that is free to criticize the government.

Overcoming an internal state of war is among the changes that Zamora views as unquestionably positive. The military has moved from being the central, dominant player to a more professional role in society, and there has been an end to the systematic violation of human rights such as torture, extralegal killing and disappearances as standard practices for dealing with opposition.

While he finds much to be proud of, an area that Zamora considers a persistent challenge has been his focus during his time at Kellogg: political reform, especially the behavior of political parties and the FMLN in particular, has been the subject of his analysis. In his presentation, “The Salvadoran Left: Transition from Armed Struggle to Party Politics,” delivered as part of the fall 2002 Kellogg Lecture Series, Zamora explained some of the difficulties the FMLN has confronted in its transition from a military hierarchy to El Salvador's second largest political party.

“Renouncing armed struggle was a necessary condition for the FMLN to move from being a front to a political party,” Zamora said. Its success as a party has aided its rejection of violence as a modus operandi, but it still confronts reconciling the difference in leadership style of a political party as opposed to a military hierarchy. Annual changes in the party's by-laws over the past 10 years reflect its ongoing attempt to create an entity that can reconcile the party's internal confrontation, which Zamora described as a terminal life-and-death discourse, with its actual confrontations occurring in the political sphere, where the clashes are much less extreme.

As a result of the peace agreement, the power previously held by the armed forces flowed not only to political parties but also to the private sector. However, the behavior of these two important players has not changed at the pace needed, according to Zamora, causing a gap between the political system and Salvadoran society and resulting in a serious crisis of political representation.

Another provision of the peace agreement whose outcome disappoints Zamora is the reform of the state, which he characterizes as uneven. While the security apparatus, protection of human rights and electoral mechanisms have made great strides, changes to the backbone of the administrative structure of the country have been minimal, particularly in the area of administration of justice.

The third, and most troubling aspect of Salvadoran society for Zamora, is economic reform and development. A staunch believer in Central American integration, Zamora said that until policymakers overcome the belief that Central America's functioning as an economic unit is an obstacle to global integration, economic problems will continue to plague El Salvador. As political reforms have moved to include people in the system by removing restrictions to political participation, economic reforms have been geared toward concentration of wealth, increasing economic inequality. The contradiction between these two reform paths is, according to Zamora, the most serious challenge facing El Salvador. He believes the solution lies in regional integration and perhaps in casting an eye to the Pacific and Asian markets.

How El Salvador works through these issues is a subject for further study. However, in the immediate future, Zamora will have to leave that pursuit to others in the academic world. His return to El Salvador coincides with legislative elections, in which he will be deeply involved—as a citizen, as an advisor and perhaps as a candidate.
continued from front cover

EMILY LYNN OSBORN:
A New History of Africa

With this background, Emily embraces history where many Western scholars might think it inaccessible—where necessity calls out for invention rather than convention; she has had to rely on and refine tools for examining Africa’s rich oral history tradition.

Not an easy task. In using her approach, Emily faces scholarly resistance from those who question the validity of oral sources. In researching West African history, she has certainly relied on techniques typically used by historians—she has plied through archives in Senegal, Mali, and Guinea (Conakry), as well as in France and the US. But her research also draws heavily from oral interviews.

Emily explains why her method works. “In western societies, people often have only a vague sense of the past. In Upper Guinea, by contrast, people tend to be more intimately familiar with their heritage and ancestry. It is part of who they are, part of their social location and identity, to know—and talk about—their lineage and family history and to know—and tell detailed stories about—the history of the villages, towns and cities in which they live.”

Access to Africa Locally

Scholarship is demanding enough as it is, so why would taking on a newly forged methodology be an attractive idea? Despite the challenges, Emily feels she's opening the door to exciting possibilities that historians of other parts of the world often miss. In order to access this culture, historians of Africa must interview men and women who keep and pass down oral traditions of their families, clans, villages and towns. In doing so, the historian builds personal ties with the communities she is studying. The time spent living and working among the populations being studied provides clues to the past.

Emily says, “The insights that I gained while living for over a year in the small city of Kankan form the heart of my research.” Emily’s method also immerses the scholar in the most current culture and politics of the region studied. These perspectives cannot easily be obtained from a reliance on written material.

“African Tradition” Is a Stereotype

In dedicating herself to chronicling Africa’s past, Emily is focused on breaking down the stereotypes that dominate people’s understanding of that dramatically diverse continent. Despite, or perhaps because of, its great variety of cultures, languages, religions, and ethnicities, Africa has remained an understudied and misunderstood part of the world. Its history has too often been reduced to crude stereotypes or written off as an inaccessible component of a time- and all-encompassing “African tradition.”

Writing the Unwritten Story

Emily is passionately committed to writing an African history that is focused on the people who lived and worked in Africa, a history that exposes the dynamic interplay between individuals, communities, and states.

Emily’s current research focuses on those actors who have been overlooked in most of the research on colonialism and its legacies: the African colonial employees. Since the end of colonialism, these men have often been labeled “collaborators” and have been generally ignored by historians, who have dismissed them as background figures and tools of European colonizers. Emily believes that the time has come to demolish this problematic stereotype by exploring the myriad roles played by low-level African bureaucrats in French West Africa.

“My work combines cultural, social and political history to produce a fresh interpretation of colonialism and colonial rule. Focusing on the men who filled the lowest ranks of the colonial state highlights the importance of including personnel and daily practice into assessments of the capacities and hegemony of colonial states.”

Colonial Cloaks of Power

Because of the tremendous linguistic diversity of West Africa, French colonial officials relied almost exclusively on African translators to communicate with the populations they were charged with administering. These translators quickly became the most public face of the French regime and the main, sometimes exclusive, conduit for communication between the colonial regime and its mostly rural African subjects.

By investigating dynamics of colonial rule in French Guinée and the French Soudan, (present-day Mali and Guinea-Conakry), Emily’s research shows that these bureaucrats played a critical mediating role between the colonial government and the African societies of which they themselves were part. Though low on the bureaucratic hierarchy of the colonial government, these intermediaries could be enormously influential in the day-to-day operation of the colonial state because they controlled access between officials and Africans, as well as monitor informational flows.

Through the colonial bureaucracy, Africans, especially young men, could attain levels of influence and power that many could not have achieved within the hierarchical societies prevalent in much of West Africa. Particularly in the early stage of French colonization at the end of the 19th century, these male colonial employees were often of low social standing in their own societies. Working in the colonial government gave them an alternate route to positions of influence that were unattainable through traditional means. How these men exercised their power, manipulated their roles as intermediaries, and contributed to the process of colonial rule are all issues that are relevant and important to understanding Africa past, and its impact on Africa’s present.

Photos this page:
(top) WW II veteran Saman Karamo Keita
(for left) Rachel Kourouma, daughter of one of Upper Guinée’s first Protestant converts
(left) I. & M. Fofana, artisans

Photos page 13:
(top left) M. Fofana and family
(top right) Aminata Sidibe
(lower right) Mali Fatoumata
Plus Ça Change, Plus C'est la Même Chose*

Exploring the role of these bureaucrats, and the ways in which these positions were captured and defended by particular families or ethnic groups, is useful to understanding governance in many countries in Africa today. The 1960s ushered in a new phase in the history of Africa, as Africans fought for and won their independence from the colonial masters. Decolonization dramatically changed the leaders and ideologies of rule in African nations, but African states inherited relatively intact the structures and institutions of governance put into place by the colonizers. As a result, low-level bureaucrats can still exercise considerable influence in shaping the interaction of average citizens with the state apparatus.

Removal of the colonial governors changed who was running the state, but it did not erase the diversity of peoples, languages and interests in Africa, nor did it erase the conflicts or inroads to power that had evolved during the era of colonization. The conflicts and patterns that complicated the bureaucracies of colonial states have often remained prominent features of post-colonial landscapes of power.

Implications for African Democracy

At a time when many African states are struggling to sustain or restore stable and representative governments, Emily’s research suggests that the process through which authority and state power is reappropriated and misappropriated is not unique to the post-colonial era.

Any successful democratization drive must take into account the histories and legacies of the structures and institutions of rule, whether that means recognizing the historic links of certain groups to particular government branches, or the role the state has often played as a resource for creating wealth and status.

Globalization: Nothing New Under the African Sun

Turning to the economies of Africa, Emily’s work shows that the globalization of African trade is nothing new. Emily’s research has shown that during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, trade in several African products, especially wild rubber, was internationalized. When the demand for wild rubber increased at the end of the 19th century, regions around the world where rubber grew wild were drawn into the global market. In the early 1900s, Guinée Française joined Brazil and the Congo Free State as the world’s top rubber exporters. But unlike these other regions, Guinée Française never shared space on the world scandal stage. The concession companies of the Congo Free State became notorious for the way that they brutalized local populations into collecting rubber; the coercion of the rubber trade in the Amazonian River Basin also came under considerable scrutiny and criticism in the early 1900s.

Quite a different picture emerged in Guinée. There, European efforts were frustrated in their attempts to ‘capture’ and control the rubber trade. Rubber collecting remained in the hand of rural communities while local traders incorporated rubber into trading diasporas that stretched into British and French port cities. Emily’s work on the ‘rubber fever’ in Guinée Française at the turn of the century shows that the response of African communities and commercial interests to global economic forces relied on pre-existing commercial structures that remained out of the reach of the French colonial state.

Emily argues that the era of the rubber boom holds important lessons about the sometimes unpredictable outcomes produced by the interactions of global and local economic forces. “The peoples of Guinée responded to the lucrative prices being paid for wild rubber and, despite efforts made by the French and expatriate commercial interests, they maintained their stake in the market throughout the era of the rubber boom.” The adeptness with which Guinéens responded to the global demand for rubber at the turn of the century challenges the notion of “traditional Africa” and its relation to the rest of the world.

Contribution to Understanding African Society

Emily’s research contributes to our understanding of the forces that shape social, economic and political interactions in Africa and points the way towards a study of African societies that sees them as a resilient, diverse, and often unstable coalition of groups.

As Kellogg expands its research focus on its core themes beyond Latin America, Emily’s experience substantially broadens the Institute’s ability to compare democratization efforts and the implementation of social or economic growth policies across regions.

Emily’s interest in history and West Africa led her to UC Berkeley, then to Stanford for her PhD. While at Stanford, Emily won a variety of fellowships, including Mellon Foundation and Fulbright Fellowships. Following the completion of her PhD in 2001, Emily went on to Johns Hopkins as a Mellon Scholar at the Institute for Global Studies in Culture, Power, and History. She joined the History Dept. at Notre Dame last year. She teaches African history, a writing seminar on African life histories, and—this semester—a course on protesters, politicians, and prophets in African history. She specializes in gender and colonialism, with a special emphasis on Guinea-Conakry and Francophone Africa. Emily just published “‘Circle of Iron’ African Colonial Employees and the Interpretation of Colonial Rule in French West Africa” in The Journal of African History 44, 1 (2003).
There are powerful unwritten norms that govern much political activity in Latin America: informal institutions. Formal institutions—such as the presidency and political parties—gain extensive scholarly interest and an impressive range of theories about how formal rules affect the quality and stability of democracy in Latin America. Yet this work paints only a partial picture of what motivates and constrains political actors.

Focusing on the need to analyze informal institutions, former KI Fellow Gretchen Helmke (Assistant Professor of Political Science, University of Rochester/Academy Scholar, Harvard University) and former KI Visiting Fellow Steven Levitsky (Assistant Professor of Government and Social Studies, Harvard University) are organizing a conference to provide a forum for discussion about how these routinized patterns of interaction affect political behavior and the functioning of formal institutions.

The two-day April conference will include five panels, with papers addressing conceptual, theoretical, and methodological issues. In terms of methodology, the project seeks to bridge two approaches that are often viewed as competing: rational choice institutionalism and historical institutionalism. This conference will advance the discussion of “what’s really going on” with political activity in Latin America that takes place at the margins of formal rules and procedures. These well-established but unwritten norms govern the functioning of bureaucracies, legislatures and judiciaries, and in some cases, undermine formal institutions.

QUESTIONS

■ How does one go about identifying and measuring an informal institution?
■ How do informal institutions emerge, how are they sustained and under what conditions are they likely to change?
■ Must all informal institutions be unwritten?
■ To what extent should informal institutions be understood as aspects of political culture?

LOOK FOR

A paper from APSA, “Informal Institutions in Comparative Politics,” by Gretchen Helmke and Steven Levitsky, available in a revised version at the conference. All of the conference papers will be posted to the Kelloq website.

ORGANIZERS

Gretchen Helmke (Political Science, University of Rochester) and Steven Levitsky (Government, Harvard University)

PARTIAL LIST OF PRESENTERS

John Carey (Political Science, Washington University at St. Louis)
Douglas C. North (Economics and History, Washington University in St. Louis)
Barry R. Weingast (Political Science, Stanford University)
William Summerhill (History, UCLA)
Todd A. Eisenstadt (Political Science, University of New Hampshire)
Robert Gay (Sociology, Connecticut College)
Susan Stokes (Political Science, University of Chicago)
Victoria Murillo (Political Science, Yale University)
Richard Snyder (Political Science, University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana)
Luis Medina (Political Science, University of Chicago)
Joy Langston (FLACSO)
Andreas Schedler (FLACSO)
Peter Siavelis (Political Science, Wake Forest University)
Beatriz Magaloni (Political Science, Stanford University)

COSPONSOR

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RECOMMENDED READING

INDIFFERENCE, IGNORANCE, AND IDEALISM
Views of the Cuban Church – Island and Diaspora

While the Catholic Church has always been a smaller presence in Cuba than in other Latin American societies, its size and importance are growing. This expansion coincides with an emerging civil society on the island and accelerated exchanges between Cubans on the island and in the diaspora.

On the island, the Church faces challenges, including indifference, religious syncretism, and ignorance about what it means to be Catholic. In the diaspora, many Catholics struggle to reconcile idealized notions of pre-revolutionary Cuba with the current reality.

To explore the state of research on these developments and their history, the Institute sponsored a workshop on Cuban Catholicism, together with the Institute for Latino Studies (ILS) at Notre Dame and with support from the Ford Foundation and a US Dept. of Education Title VI award. Scholars, intellectuals, clergy and lay persons gathered at the University to focus on several questions.

**How are contemporary historical studies changing our understanding of the Cuban Church?**

Panelists argued that new historical work should aim to increase understanding of the Church’s role in both communities. As Joaquín Estrada noted, “The youth of the exile community know Cuba’s past and not its present; the youth on the island know Cuba’s present and not its past.” In addition, they pointed out, the Cuban Church has evolved quite differently from the Catholic Church elsewhere in Latin America, making the Cuban story an even more important one to tell.

**What pastoral forms has Catholic social teaching taken on the island and in the diaspora?**

Cuban Catholics have focused on human rights and the dignity of the individual – fundamental tenets of the Church’s social doctrine. Of course, giving life to the Church’s social ideals varies significantly in capitalist and socialist settings. On the island, Catholics have managed to fashion a distinctive stance on social issues, through parishes and casas de oración (prayer houses) as well as publications, cultural activities and social services for the very old and the very young. The discussion showed that these activities are being documented, but that the distinctive experiences of Cuban Catholicism on the island and abroad are ripe for comparative study.

**How are the role and the organization of the Cuban Church evolving?**

The Church has gradually re-emerged as a public actor in Cuba, receiving the Pope and conducting religious processions as well as providing some social services. Transnational connections between island and diaspora Catholics have attracted the attention of scholars. The participants recommended that new research should examine how the evolving public role affects the Church’s relationships with government and civil society. Comparison with cases elsewhere in Latin America or Eastern Europe would also provide insight and perspective on the Cuban experience.

**Does common ground exist between island and diaspora views of their church?**

Scholars from both communities pointed to the theme of communication—with God, within the Church, with the poor, and with those on either side of the Florida straits—as an increasingly important theme for theological study.

**Dates:**
June 20–21, 2002

**Panelists/Commentators and Chairs/Organizers:**
- Allert Brown-Gort (ILS/KI)
- Mons. Carlos Manuel de Céspedes (Conferencia Episcopal de Cuba)
- Thayne Cockrum (KI)
- Cristina Equizabal (The Ford Foundation)
- Joaquín Estrada (Conferencia Episcopal de Cuba)
- Sixto García (St. Vincent de Paul Regional Seminary)
- Katrin Hansing (Florida International University)
- Rodney Hero (Political Science/Notre Dame)
- Alicia Marill (Barry University)
- Scott Mainwaring (Political Science/KI)
- Timothy Matovina (Cushwa Center, Notre Dame)
- Silvia Pedraza (University of Michigan)
- Rev. Robert Pelton, CSC (Theology/KI)
- Marifel Pérez-Stable (Florida International University)
- Gerald E. Poyo (ILS Visiting Fellow)
- Rolando Suárez (Conferencia Episcopal de Cuba)
- Rev. John Swope, SJ (The Secretariat for the Church in Latin America of the US Conference of Catholic Bishops)
- Amber Seligson (Indiana University)
- Elizabeth Station (ILS)
- Christopher Welna (KI)

**Website:**
www.nd.edu/~kellogg/cubacath.html
SINCE THE EARLY 1980s, scholars at Notre Dame have been researching small Christian communities throughout the world. Christian base communities were a major focus of debate at the Institute’s first conference, held in 1983, on “The New Catholic Church in Latin America.”

On November 14 and 15, Notre Dame sponsored the latest meeting on the topic, a theological consultation on “Global Spirituality for Small Christian Communities.”

Two dozen theologians and social scientists from here and abroad explored various aspects of small Christian communities— history, leadership, Church links, composition and future potential. Christian communities have common threads but vary in significant ways, building their own networks and context of church. To examine the issues that cut across country and continent, panelists looked at questions of gender and age participation in these communities, as well as the relationship between the community and the larger Church and broader society.

Herman Pottmeyer began the consultation through a presentation on “The Theology of Communion.” Sr. Cathy Nerney, SSJ, responded with “In the Light of Communion Theology: The Spirituality of Small Communities.”

Bishop Patrick Kalilombe discussed the communities of East Africa and Sr. Kathleen Dolphin, PBVM, led the process of connecting the historical roots of small Christian communities with contemporary experience.

The participants worked with a background study that was based on data from 14 area coordinators and small Christian community leaders throughout the world. Jerome McElroy summarized this 2002 research project in his presentation, “The Theological Reality of Small Christian Communities.” His draft also served as a resource paper for a panel at the National Conference on Small Christian Communities in the US, which took place in San Antonio, Texas, August 1–4, 2002.

The report provided an apt illustration of what co-organizer Rev. Robert Pelton, CSC, called “the leavening of this grassroots Christian communion across the globe” in its data showing that one in four of the small Christian communities in the total sample who reported a favorite and/or self-descriptive scriptural text, chose the second and fourth chapter of Acts. As paraphrased by “Beatiudes” (the name of one community in Mexico): “The crowd of the faithful had one single heart and soul. No one considered as theirs what they had; they had everything in common. God confirmed with His might the testimony of the apostles as to Jesus Christ’s resurrection, and they all lived something wonderful.”

Organizers:
Rev. Robert Pelton, CSC, (Theology/KI)
Anne Reissner (Center for Research and Study, Maryknoll)
Sr. Kathleen Dolphin, PBVM (Center for Spirituality, Saint Mary’s College)
Barbara Darling

Presenters:
Herman Pottmeyer (Germany)
Sr. Cathy Nerney, SSJ (Philadelphia, USA)
Bishop Patrick Kalilombe (Malawi, Africa)
Jerome McElroy (Saint Mary’s College)
Sr. Kathleen Dolphin, PBVM (Saint Mary’s College)

Discussants:
Latin American Cultural Context:
Rev. Gustavo Gutiérrez, OP (Theology)
East African Cultural Context:
Rev. Thomas McDermott, CSC (Visiting Scholar/Kroc)

Cosponsors:
Latin American/North American Church Concerns (LANACC) of the Kellogg Institute; the Center of Research and Study, Maryknoll, NY; and the Center for Spirituality, Saint Mary’s College.

Recommended Reading:
Small Christian Communities: Imagining Future Church
Robert Pelton, CSC, ed.
(University of Notre Dame Press, 1997)
Reimagining Life Together in America: A New Gospel of Community
Cathy Nerney, SSJ
(Sheed and Ward, 2002)

The Catholic Church and Politics in Brazil, 1916–1985
Scott Mainwaring
(Stanford University Press, 1986)
UNDERSTANDING POVERTY

The Option for the Poor in Christian Theology

The obligation to address poverty and its causes has been a driving force of the Church’s activism in the last few decades. But in US theological circles, the theme has often receded into the background. This conference marked the first time the theme has been discussed at a university of Notre Dame’s stature.

The conference brought together some 700 theologians and other scholars from the US, Latin America and Europe. Among them was keynote speaker Rev. Gustavo Gutiérrez, OP (John A. O’Brien Chair in Catholic Theology at the University of Notre Dame), who has been the defining figure in the field of liberation theology and the preferential option for the poor for the last 35 years.

Reflecting upon the Church’s role in addressing poverty, discussants revitalized the central element in liberation theology: What and where is the preferential option for the poor in Christian theology today?

This question is one of those “big” questions. It brings to the fore what is at the very heart of the Church’s mission—its commitment to the poor and what it means to carry out this mission. Organizer Rev. Daniel Groody, CSC (Theology) explained that the question relates to “…our understanding of how God works in the world and what our motivations are, challenging our notions of what we understand God to be. God loves everybody, especially the poor.”

Focus on Fundamentals

The ideas the question raises are not new, but they’ve been reconceptualized since the 1960s and 70s. Theologians have felt an imperative to address the “state of the question” in the Church’s teaching on poverty.

Panels examined past and present theological contributions: the evolution of the Church’s efforts to alleviate poverty in Latin America (and elsewhere) over the last several decades; and how Christian churches as cultural institutions can promote economic growth and development in a way that diminishes social and economic inequality.

Torch-Passing

Senior scholars spoke about foundational theological sources while young theologians discussed emerging work on poverty.

Groody pointed out, “It was not only an opportunity to honor a senior generation of scholars but to identify a new, younger generation of promising thinkers. These 15 young theologians came from 10 countries and are breaking new ground in scholarship…”

Conference organizers hope that those who pioneered this thinking will pass the torch to a new generation that can build on it and take it to a new level.

The Church As Advocate

The conference brought out that the Church has played a key role in strengthening Latin American civil society. Moreover, it has great potential to improve the quality of democracy in the region by taking on the theological and pastoral challenges of poverty and by advocating for the elimination of poverty as a basic human right.

In the end, the conference directed its efforts towards transformation of society. Groody is hopeful: “We must keep working at it as part of an ongoing commitment to make the world a better place.”

Dates:
November 10–13, 2002

Organizer:
Rev. Daniel Groody, CSC (Theology)

Partial List of Presenters:
José Ignacio Echeverría (Former KI Guest Scholar; Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú)
Elsa Tamez (Universidad Bíblica Latinoamericana, Costa Rica)
Johann Baptist Metz (Münster, Germany)
David Tracy (University of Chicago Divinity School)
Shawn Copeland (Marquette University)
Aloysius Pieris, SJ (Centre for Research and Encounter, Sri Lanka)
María Pilar Aquino (University of San Diego)
Rev. José Oscar Beozzo (CESEP, Brazil)

Sponsor:
Dept. of Theology

Cosponsors:
The Kellogg Institute, Institute for Latino Studies, the Center for Social Concerns, the Institute for Scholarship and the Liberal Arts and the Mendoza College of Business.

Look For:
Three edited volumes (in several different languages) from the conference along with a video.
The Year of the Euro
Thumbs Up or Thumbs Down on the New Currency?

They say money changes everything. But what is its significance for social identities, social policy, domestic politics and public opinion? An international distinguished group of 35 scholars gathered at Notre Dame to find out. In December, “The Year of the Euro,” organized by the Nanovic Institute for European Studies with co-sponsorship from Kellogg, explored the implications of the European Union’s new single currency, the euro, within the 12 participating countries. In focusing on its noneconomic dimensions, the interdisciplinary program and papers engaged both euro-enthusiasts and euro-skeptics.

Guest speaker Philippe Schmitter (European University Institute, Florence) stimulated discussion during his keynote address by posing the question of whether monetary union would influence the dynamics leading toward—or away from—the democratization of the European Union. Hervé Carré, (left) Director General of Monetary Affairs, European Commission, served as a special guest speaker and offered an insider’s view of the challenges and the successes of monetary union.

In contextualizing the euro’s debut, Bruce Carruthers (left, Northwestern University) outlined the historical antecedents and lessons from the 19th century US.

Panelists raised issues about the euro’s impact on political life in the member states and in supranational European institutions, on social solidarity and social rights, on economic affairs and on cultural phenomena such as identities. KI Fellow Layna Mosley (Political Science) discussed financial market-government relations and examined the euro as a catalyst of economic change. Many of the papers emphasized the significance of the euro—and of the broader project in monetary union—for the social and political development of the participating member states. George Ross (right, Brandeis) spoke about the politics of the euro—threats to the European model of society from EMU and institutional change.

A clear theme in the discussions concerned how much ordinary Europeans have taken in stride the large practical and symbolic change that currency union represents. Among the issues scholars discussed was the degree to which the territorially based identities of Europeans have shaped—or have been reshaped by—the project of currency union.

To conclude the event, a roundtable including George Ross, KI Visiting Fellow Zsolt Enyedi (Central European University, Budapest) and Mabel Berezin (Cornell) summarized the effects of the euro.

**Dates:**
December 6–8, 2002

**Organizers:**
Robert Fishman (Sociology/KI)
Anthony Messina (Political Science/KI)

**Partial List of Panelists:**
Jacques Hymans (Ohio State University)
John Merriman (Yale University)
Mitchell P. Smith (University of Oklahoma)
Raimo Väyrynen (University of Notre Dame)
James Hollifield (Southern Methodist University)

**Partial List of Presenters:**
Jacques Hymans (Ohio State University)
John Merriman (Yale University)
Mitchell P. Smith (University of Oklahoma)
Raimo Väyrynen (University of Notre Dame)

**Website:**
www.nd.edu/~nanovic

Midwest Economic Theory and International Economics Meeting
ND Becomes Fertile Ground for Economics

More than 100 economists from across the country and abroad made their way to Notre Dame this fall to attend a meeting held for the first time at the University. Why ND and why now? KI Fellow Thomas Gresik says, “Recent hires of microeconomists and international economists at ND have made the University a credible site for the meetings.”

The usual host institutions include almost all of the Big Ten schools.

Rotating among major Midwest universities, the meeting brings together two types of economists who often collaborate— theorists and international economics scholars—and provides more opportunities for cross-fertilization of ideas.

The joint meetings started in 1981 when the international economics meetings began as a tag-along to the economic theory ones, which have a 30-year tradition. The two meetings have been held simultaneously ever since. These meetings have developed a reputation for attracting many of the most active economic theorists and international economists from the US and abroad.

**Dates:**
October 18–20, 2002

**Organizers:**
Thomas Gresik (Finance/KI)
Richard Jensen (Chair, Economics/KI)
Raymond Riezman (University of Iowa)

**Key Notre Dame Faculty:**
Jeffrey Bergstrand (Finance/KI)
Thomas Cosimano (Finance)
Szilvia Papai (Finance)
Kali Rath (Economics)
Mika Saito (Finance/KI)
Eduardo Zambrano (Finance)

**Partial List of Presenters:**
Giovanni Facchini (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)
Christine A. McDaniel (US International Trade Commission) and Laurie-Ann Agama
Holger Gorg (University of Kentucky) and Eric Strobl
Ben Zissimos (University of Warwick)
Hideo Konishi (Boston College) and Taiji Furusawa
Christopher Chambers (University of Rochester)
Siddhartha Bandyopadhyay (Pennsylvania State University)
Luis Sánchez-Mier (University of Minnesota)

**Website:**
www.business.nd.edu/conferences/finance/economic_theory
Although democracy has been consolidated in Brazil, there is still a lingering “civil rights deficit” according to Professor Lucio Kowarick (above, right) from University of São Paulo (USP)—especially regarding equality before the law, physical integrity of individuals, access to housing, health care, and social assistance—that needs to be addressed.

Kowarick and Maria Aparecida Marques (above, left) from the Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro (PUC-Rio) are partners with ND and Harvard in an innovative two-way undergraduate exchange program. The four universities are developing curriculum and internships to share new ideas in social action between a middle-income country (Brazil) and an OECD country (US).

Kowarick and Marques spoke about research and organizational efforts to alleviate poverty in Brazil in a panel chaired by KI Fellow Roberto DaMatta.

More Opportunities for the Poor

Marques discussed how her university, PUC-Rio, has worked to improve the opportunities for the poor to attend college. Besides a general scholarship fund, the university now offers an annual course for 500 members of the poor and black communities of Rio de Janeiro to prepare for the required entrance examinations. Marques showed encouraging figures of the increase in enrollment of less affluent students and their integration in the job market.

Brazilians at ND

The first exchange students at Notre Dame—Mariana Silva of the PUC and Maria Monteiro of the USP—attended the panel and commented on the discussion and their experiences at ND. For Monteiro, “While poverty in Brazil is interpreted as the result of wider social problems, poverty in the US is seen as a combination of a social disequilibrium and individual characteristics.”

For Silva, “after the initial cultural shock of living abroad, the volunteer work at the Center for the Homeless served as the most valuable experience in the US, because of the opportunity to have direct contact with those in need.” Both of them look forward to going home after a semester to try out some of the ideas they found in their coursework at ND and their internships at the award-winning Center for the Homeless in downtown South Bend.

Americans Going to Brazil

The first ND students traveled to Brazil for a semester in January: Amanda Lyons and Jake Weiler. Jake, a sophomore majoring in anthropology and minoring in music, is thrilled with the prospect of studying at the PUC in Rio de Janeiro: “I am looking forward to the internship aspect of the program, which will allow me to get involved in social service with some of the poorer communities. I am really excited…I am a percussionist, so I also hope to work on my drumming skills while I am there….”

Brazilians Going to Harvard

Meantime, Marcelo Tyszler of the USP and Miguel Burnier da Silveira of the PUC spent the fall semester at Harvard. Harvard undergraduates Leah Tucker and Alexandra “Sasha” Clifton are joining the ND students in the program at the PUC and USP this spring semester.

Exchange Organizers:
MARY BECKMAN (Economics/CSC)
CARMEN NANNI NANNI (International Study Programs)
CHRISTOPHER WELNA (KI)

For more information about the Brazilian Exchange Program, visit our website at www.nd.edu/~kellogg/Brazil/mainpage.htm
Welcome to My Social World

HOW AMERICANS AND BRAZILIANS SEE PERFORMANCE

THE NEXT TIME YOU TALK ABOUT the “self-made man,” “self-made woman,” or other combining forms that contain the term self, think about the reliance on the self in all these expressions. What surfaces is an American perspective: everything I need to achieve in life lies within myself.

What about the conditions under which one performs? If you’re an American, chances are you don’t ask this question. If you are a Brazilian, chances are it is the first thing you want to know, according to Lívia Barbosa, who lectured at Kellogg last semester.

Performance:
“me and my circumstances” vs. “I take ownership”

Barbosa argues that Brazilians generally don’t see themselves as entirely responsible for the results of their actions; responsibility is shifted toward society. In this case, performance is often excused, not evaluated. What results is an environment of conformity, with no incentive for social advancement. Since Brazilians are all substantively equal, arguments for social justice based on collective identities, like affirmative action policies have difficulty finding public support.

In the US, individualism tends to decrease social solidarity. Individuals see themselves less as heirs of past generations and are less likely to develop a feeling of responsibility to future generations.

Merit needs interpretation

Questions about performance—its meaning and emphasis—hinge on the complex relationship between individualism and equality. Barbosa’s research shows that societies vary in the way they perceive equality, so questions of individual responsibility and merit need to be evaluated in a cultural context.

In a cross-cultural comparison between the US and Brazil, Barbosa examined the different meanings given to merit and its links with individualism and equality. These two notions can be related to each other in ways that create different social dilemmas for their societies. What about equal opportunity and natural inequalities?

Behind the Brazilian notion of equality lies a moral equivalence superior to legal equivalence: we are all equal, but not because a legal system says so. Americans generally believe we are all born different but with equal rights. Talent and achievement are the operative words for Americans, whereas social and historical variables weigh heavily on achievement in Brazilian society.

In Brazil
Merit is not the criterion, but a criterion for the social hierarchy.

In US
Position should not be based on wealth and privilege.

LÍVIA BARBOSA

In October and November Lívia Barbosa, a social anthropologist from the Fluminense Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, held the Visiting Chair in the Study of Brazilian Culture. While at Notre Dame, Barbosa took the opportunity to meet with faculty and students and talk about her research on Brazilian political culture, consumer societies and business anthropology. She gave a lecture on “Ethnographies of Modernity” for the KI Lecture Series. She also presented at the Latin American History Workshop at the University of Chicago. Barbosa spoke in several classrooms and held an informal discussion with Brazilian students studying at Notre Dame.
"Choro novo" group appears for the first time in the US

There once was a musical sound—earthy yet elegant—that was born in Rio during the late 19th century, even older than bossa nova or samba. This sound was *choro*, or *chorinho*, a traditional and beautiful instrumental music that is enjoying a revived popularity in Brazil today and is being discovered just now by world music lovers everywhere. Although it was music “of the people,” from its very beginning it attracted the interest of well-schooled musicians.

A new generation of polished instrumentalists has moved this art form forward, while still preserving the essence of the choro tradition. *Rabo de Lagartixa* (The Tail of the Gecko), a group renowned for its ability to mix jazz, Afro-Brazilian and European music, making it one of Brazil’s top *choro novo* bands, performed at Notre Dame in late September. This group of award-winning musicians has received wide acclaim for its music.

“Choro novo” group appears for the first time in the US

“Our choro arrangements are structured on some elements of samba, bossa nova, North-eastern musical forms, and Brazilian popular music,” says Daniela Spielmann, “but always respecting tradition.” Of course, respecting tradition and obeying it are two different things, as one quickly hears from the very first notes.

Composed of five musicians—Daniela Spielmann, saxophone; Alexandre Brasil, bass; Beto Cazes, percussion; Jayme Vignoli, cavaquinho; and Marcello Gonçalves, guitar; together with guest flautist Estevão Teixeira—Rabo de Lagartixa brought the true spirit of Rio to the US. Their name is apt because like the tail of a gecko, they are swift and sharp, their music whipping and snapping. Yet they are harmonious.

Most important, like the Gecko’s tail, which regenerates itself whenever it is snipped off, choro music has revived itself repeatedly during the last century. Rabo and the “new choro” are the latest regeneration of this musical tale.

Several hundred students and faculty enjoyed Rabo de Lagartixa’s Friday evening concert on campus. They also filled the South Bend Regional Museum of Art for a Thursday evening concert organized in partnership with the local NPR affiliate, WVPE. Earlier in the day they enticed some 400 youngsters out of their seats to dance at St. Joseph’s Elementary School where the percussionists also returned to conduct a percussion master-class.

Cantaloupe Productions of New York City and the Chicago World Music Fest helped to arrange additional concerts in the US. The group opened with a Saturday evening performance at the Kennedy Center in Washington and played at both the Jazz Standard club in New York and the Budlner Center of the City University of New York (CUNY). The tour ended with an afternoon show on the steps of Chicago’s Museum of Science and Industry and a late evening gig at The Hideout in Chicago’s Bucktown neighborhood.

This was the second year that Kellogg, with support from the Brazilian Ministry of Culture, brought choro music to the Midwest. Last year, *Choro na Feira*, another Rio-based group that plays every Saturday at the street market in Rio’s Laranjeiras neighborhood, played at Notre Dame and at the South Bend Farmer’s Market, as well as at local schools and a Chicago blues club.

For information and sound clips about Rabo de Lagartixa and choro, see www.cantaloupeproductions.com/index.html and www.nd.edu/~kellogg/event.html.
Honduran Media Covers Award for Public Service

University of Notre Dame President Rev. Edward Malloy, CSC visited Honduras in early January to present the Notre Dame Prize for Distinguished Public Service in Latin America to the 2002 recipient, Cardinal Oscar Andrés Rodríguez Maradiaga, SDB. The Cardinal is the archbishop of Tegucigalpa, Honduras, and the president of the Comision Nacional Anticorrupcion (CNA). Four major Honduran newspapers—including La Tribuna, La Prensa and El Heraldo—covered the Notre Dame Prize ceremony that took place in Tegucigalpa on Tuesday, January 7, 2003.

In addition to recognition, the award includes a cash prize of $10,000 and a matching gift given to a Latin American charitable organization designated by the recipient. The Cardinal chose to donate the gift to a housing project called La Ciudad de Divina Providencia, which is located in the village of Aramateca, 27 kilometers northwest of Tegucigalpa. The project—which includes some 850 homes, as well as roads, sewers, electricity, potable water, schools, and a community center—was started after Hurricane Mitch to provide housing for the many people who lost their homes.

About the ND Prize

Funded by the Coca-Cola Company, the prize honors Latin Americans whose work and commitment to public service has substantially furthered the interests and well-being of people in one or more countries in Latin America. The award may be granted for accomplishments in any of a number of different fields in which an individual may further the public good. It aims to draw hemisphere-wide recognition to visionary leaders, civic activists, intellectuals, and public servants who have greatly enhanced the region’s welfare.

With the exception of the Cabot Prize for journalists, there is no other major prize honoring a Latin American for distinguished public service.

Staff Notes

Jean Olson, Academic Events and Student Programs Coordinator, has left Kellogg and accepted a position as Program Dean, Latin America and Japan, at the Institute for the International Exchange of Students in Chicago. Jean will be sorely missed but we wish her well in her new position!

Holly Rivers, Assistant Program Manager, has been promoted to Academic Events Coordinator. Holly joined the Institute in August. She coordinates speakers for the lecture series, and plans and publicizes cultural activities. She recently finished her MA in international affairs with a focus on Latin America at Ohio University. Holly brings with her five years of high school teaching experience, including two years with the Peace Corps in Gabon, Central Africa. She has also worked in an administrative capacity with Indiana University Kokomo. Congratulations, Holly!

William Schmitt started in January as Kellogg’s new writer/editor in Communications. With more than 20 years’ experience in journalism as a writer, reporter, and editor, Bill was also adjunct faculty at Fordham and at Long Island University. Having a master’s degree in public affairs from the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs of Princeton University, Bill specializes in urban and environmental policy, but also has a background in theology. His professional experience encompasses media outlets such as The Kiplinger Washington Letter, McGraw-Hill, Gannett Co., Cahners, and most recently, Chemical Week. Welcome, Bill!
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RUTH BERINS COLLIER is professor of political science at the University of California, Berkeley. She is the author of Paths Toward Democracy: The Working Class and Elites in Western Europe and South America.

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Student Researchers & Interns Return

Kellogg’s LASP summer interns and undergraduate research grant recipients experience work and life from San Jose to São Paulo, learning about government activities, human rights, sustained development, colonialism, Parisian libraries, and Indian weavers.

Seven interns were supported by a new grant from the Coca-Cola Foundation.

Mario Braz
summer intern
FUSADES, San Salvador, El Salvador

“I worked on a presentation about the indicators used by the UNDP (the organization that does the World Human Development Report). Besides staying at the office, I watched inaugurations and negotiations with local alcaldes about social projects.”

Jacquee Aragon
summer intern
Panama Medical School

“Everything that I experienced has given me insight about the duties, responsibilities and roles of a doctor, regardless of where he/she works and the financial status of the patients. This internship has broadened my perspective on medicine, which ultimately will allow me to form my own value system when I become a doctor.”

Mary Anne Lewis
research grant recipient
Paris

“I lived in Southern Paris at the Cité Universitaire. This was like a whole new world for me, but I’ve discovered that the libraries in Paris have more to offer as far as information is concerned than I had ever imagined.”

Nassif John Cannon
research grant recipient
Kampala, Uganda

“I learned an incredible amount about how things work here and tried to get at the source of the problem that my thesis addresses—something I could never pick up from sitting in a library somewhere!”

Maria Cristina Vazquez-Mathew
summer intern
Mexican Consulate, Chicago

“I have really enjoyed my internship here and will miss all the new friends that I have made over the summer. I learned a great deal about the Mexican government and consular activities, but more importantly, about the immigrant plight.”

Here are a few Guatemalan Indians doing their weaving. It’s interesting that all these Indians are bilingual—to foreigners they speak Spanish, but among themselves they have their own idioms.
The Institute received $5,000 from the Secretariat for the Church in Latin America of the US Conference of Catholic Bishops to establish the Rev. John Considine, MM, Award for Outstanding Student Contributions to the Study of or Service to the Catholic Church in Latin America.

The award is for a graduating senior at ND in any discipline in order to recognize outstanding contributions to the study of or service to the mission of the Church in Latin America. The student receives the prize ($500) and certificate during commencement.

The competition begins in 2003 and takes place early in the spring semester annually; the recipient is notified by May 1.

Check out our website for future competition deadlines

www.nd.edu/~kellogg/intlundergrads.html
Lectures, Seminars and Cultural Events

What are the prospects for new democracies and how do “old” democracies compare?

Clark Gibson (UCSD), “Patrons with Empty Pockets: A Political Concessions Model of Africa’s Political Liberalization” (10/3)

Gerardo Munck (Univ. of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign/KI Visiting Fellow), “Conceptualizing and Measuring Democracy and the Rule of Law” (10/15)

Jon Pevehouse (Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison), “Democracy from Above? International Organizations and Democratization” (10/31)

Michael Bratton (Michigan State Univ.), “How Much Democracy in Africa? Demand, Supply and Regime Consolidation” (11/14)

Rubén Zamora (Salvadoran Institute for Democracy/KI Visiting Fellow), “The Salvadoran Left: Transition from Armed Struggle to Party Politics” (11/21)

20th Anniversary Lecture Series: Philippe Schmitter (European University Institute, Florence), “Critical Thoughts on the ( Allegedly) Poor Quality of Democracy in Latin America” (12/5)

What are the opportunities for economic growth in developing countries?


Victor Supyan (Russian Academy of Sciences/KI Visiting Fellow), “Social and Economic Consequences of Privatization in Russia” (9/10)

Eugenio Tironi (Catholic University, Chile/KI Title VI Visiting Professor of Sociology)

“What fosters a vigorous civil society?”

20th Anniversary Lecture Series: Joan Nelson (Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars of the Smithsonian Institution), “Morass, Maneuvers, Momentum: Health and Education Reform in Developing Countries.” (11/7)

Lucio Kowarick (University of São Paulo) and Maria Amarelda Marques (Pontifical University of Rio de Janeiro), “Poverty and Justice in Brazil” (11/14)

Jorge Bustamante (Sociology/KI), “What’s Left of a Bilateral Agreement on Mexican Immigration One Year After September 11?” (11/19)

Robert Curley (University of Guadalajara/KI Visiting Fellow), “Plowshares into Swords: Mexican Catholicism in the Revolutionary Period” (10/8)

How does religion shape public life?

Work-In-Progress Seminar Series: Zsolt Enyedi (Central European University, Hungary/KI Visiting Fellow), Church–State Relations in East-Central Europe: Post-Communist Democracy-Building via Regulation, Establishment and Discrimination” (9/17)

Conference: “Option for the Poor in Christian Theology”—see page 17 for a brief conference report (11/10–13)

Films and Music

Kellogg/Institute for Latino Studies Film Series cosponsored with La Alianza

Looking Out, Looking In: Latino and Latin American Perspectives

Novia que te vea (Like a Bride) (Mexico, 1993) (9/3)

El Norte (UK/USA, 1983) with discussion led by Jorge Bustamante (Sociology/KI) (9/17)

El Mariachi (Mexico/USA, 1992) (10/1)

Profundo carmes (Deep Crimson) (France/Spain/Mexico, 1996) (10/15)

Milagro en Roma (Miracle in Rome) (Colombia, 1988) (11/5)

Romero (USA, 1989) with discussion led by Rev. Robert Pelton, GSC, (Theology/KI) (11/19)

Performances by Rio de Janeiro choro band Rabo de Lagartixa

“Meet Me at the Gallery,” cosponsored with WVPE-FM and the South Bend Regional Art Museum (9/26)

Concert in the Jordan Auditorium (9/27)

Kids & Kites Festival at the Chicago Science Industry Museum and at The Hideout as part of the Chicago World Music Festival (9/28)

Hispanic Heritage Month Celebration Concert: Maraca and Otra Vision, Cuban music cosponsored with La Alianza (9/30)
Looking forward in international studies…

In our 20th Anniversary Lecture Series, prominent scholars will address the Institute and University community on research frontiers in each of our five research themes:

Sidney Tarrow (Cornell University) will speak on social movements and organized civil society on March 19 at 4:15 pm.

John Williamson (Institute for International Economics) will speak on growth and development on April 15 at 12:30 pm.

Daniel Levine (University of Michigan) will speak on religion and society on April 29 at 12:30 pm.

Previous Lectures

Joan Nelson (Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars of the Smithsonian Institution) addressed the theme of public policies for social justice: “Morass, Maneuvers, Momentum: Health and Education Reform in Developing Countries.” Her focus was primarily on the obstacles to education and health reform, and she suggested that the true key to reform is domestic politics.

Philippe Schmitter (European University Institute) spoke on the theme of democratization and the quality of democracy in his lecture “Critical Thoughts on the (Allegedly) Poor Quality of Democracy in Latin America.”

Mark these upcoming events on your calendar

ANNUAL ROMERO LECTURE
Archbishop Samuel Ruiz
Tuesday, March 18 at 7 pm
Hesburgh Center Auditorium

Please visit our latest webpage on
Archbishop Oscar Romero at
www.nd.edu/~kellogg/romero.html

KELLOGG RECEPTION AT LASA
Friday, March 28
Adam’s Mark Hotel
Dallas, Texas

CONFERENCE
Informal Institutions & Politics in Latin America
April 24–25
Hesburgh Center Auditorium

Check our website for a complete listing of events planned for the spring 2003 semester