Prizing Democracy

Brazil’s Smooth Transition Honored by ND, Kellogg

The scene in Brazil’s capital city Brasilia on January 1, 2003 was emotional and full of meaning for that country, for Latin America and for the hope and ideal of democracy—a topic closely identified with the Kellogg Institute research agenda. On that day, outgoing Brazilian president Fernando H enrique Cardoso, in peace and with ceremonial pomp, transferred national leadership to Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva (known by all as Lula) by conferring upon him a presidential sash with the green, blue and yellow colors of Brazil’s flag. It was the country’s first transition between two democratically elected presidents since the early 1960s.

The excitement of that event was recalled and celebrated on January 5, 2004 as Rev. Edward A. M all oy, csc, president of the University of Notre Dame, presented to Lula and Cardoso the 2003 Notre Dame Prize for Distinguished Public Service in Latin America. The prize, organized every year by the Kellogg Institute and supported with funding from The Coca-Cola Foundation, conveys a $10,000 cash award to each recipient plus matching donations to charities of the recipients’ choice.

This year, the Notre Dame Prize honored Lula and Cardoso as representatives of opposing political parties who cooperated as statesmen to produce elections that were clean, fair and widely praised for avoiding political divisiveness or demagoguery. Lula’s “high road” campaign and landslide victory, together with Cardoso’s even-handed management of the electoral process, yielded Brazil’s historic democratic transition.

Rev. M alloy, who has personally awarded the Notre Dame Prize in every year of its four-year existence, has noted that the 2003 prize’s significance goes beyond the two leaders who accepted the award in a rare joint appearance. “This year, the prize is a timely tribute to democracy,” Malloy said. As Presidents Lula and Cardoso have demonstrated, sustaining democracy—especially with the economic and security problems that challenge many countries today—requires leadership committed to democratic principles.”

The Notre Dame Prize winners selected by the Kellogg Institute since 2000 are: Inter-American Development Bank President Enrique Iglesias; former Chilean President Patricio Aylwin Azócar; and Cardinal Oscar Rodrigo M aradiaga, SBD, of Honduras. Visitors to the Hesburgh Center for International Studies can see plaques commemorating past winners of the Notre Dame Prize displayed outside Kellogg’s offices.

Kellogg’s various forms of partnership with Brazil’s governmental and educational institutions include a Visiting Chair in the Study of Brazilian Culture and participation in a four-university consortium that conducts undergraduate student exchanges between Brazil and the U.S.
From the Director

Dear Friends of the Kellogg Institute:

Since its inception in 1982, the Kellogg Institute has been one of the jewels in Notre Dame’s crown and one of the world’s most important comparative social science research centers with a primary focus on Latin America. We have built on the visionary inspiration of Father Hesburgh; the outstanding leadership of Ernest Bartell, CSC, Guillermo O’Donnell, and Fran Hagopian; a $10,000,000 initial endowment from Helen Kellogg; and support from the University administration. As we look back over twenty-one years, the Institute has succeeded beyond our wildest dreams in the early 1980s.

When I joined the Institute in 1983, the main intellectual agenda that Kellogg faced was how to understand transitions to democracy and the construction of new democratic regimes in Latin America—especially Brazil and the southern cone. Kellogg’s research agenda became more expansive and more broadly focused as the Institute grew. We now cover more countries within Latin America than was once the case and more regions of the world, especially when the research questions in those regions have echoes in Latin America.

Kellogg’s next phase of growth poses daunting intellectual challenges. In 1983, nobody dreamed that democratic regimes would last in Latin America as long as they have, or that these competitive regimes would spread to the rest of the world as extensively as has occurred. But on the flip side, nobody imagined that democracy in most of Latin America would perform so poorly. The poor performance of most regimes in Latin America and many democratic and semi-democratic regimes elsewhere poses new questions about how to effectively combine democracy, economic growth, job creation, environmental protection, human rights, citizen security, and poverty reduction in a new world period marked by smaller and often weaker states, and by globalization. The Kellogg Institute aspires to contribute to thinking about these issues that vitally affect the future of humanity.

As we search for a new director, we are well aware that academic greatness can never be constructed on complacency. Fortunately, we reach this crossroad with many terrific assets—an outstanding record of accomplishment, excellent faculty, ongoing support from the University administration, a sizable endowment, and a superb staff.

IN MEMORIAM: ALBERT H. LEMAY

Albert H. LeMay, a Faculty Fellow Emeritus whom his colleagues affectionately dubbed “Mr. Kellogg,” died on December 10. LeMay served from 1983 to 1999 as the Kellogg Institute’s Program Coordinator, becoming one of the cornerstones of the Kellogg community as it grew during its first two decades. His profound concern for the Institute’s people and programs became an integral part of Kellogg’s identity on campus and around the world. “Albert was an extraordinary human being, loved by students, colleagues, and visiting fellows,” said Institute Director Scott Mainwaring. “He was a great ambassador for the Institute, with a remarkable spirit of generosity.”

LeMay was a concurrent associate professor of comparative literature in the Department of English, specializing in 20th-century literature of Latin America as well as Canadian literature and Spanish and French theater. After earning his PhD at Indiana University in 1971, he held teaching positions at Notre Dame, St. Mary’s College, Colgate University and other institutions. He retired from his Kellogg position in 1999 but directed Notre Dame’s Puebla, Mexico undergraduate program until May 2003. He also continued teaching through the fall 2003 semester.

Upon his retirement from the Institute, his colleagues presented him with a certificate proclaiming him “Mr. Kellogg.” The Institute last October established the Albert H. LeMay Undergraduate Summer Research Grant in his honor.

As this newsletter went to press, there were tentative plans for a memorial service to be held at Notre Dame in late January. Check the Kellogg Web site for updated information. The Web site also contains extended remarks about LeMay by Guillermo O’Donnell, Kellogg’s former co-director.

Contributions in LeMay’s honor may be made to: Catholic Worker House, P.O. Box 971, Notre Dame, IN 46556.

http://kellogg.nd.edu

Scott Mainwaring
Director
Kellogg Institute

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http://kellogg.nd.edu
Spring Semester Brings New Visiting Fellows

Mexico, Brazil, Peru and Ecuador under study

MARICLAIRE ACOSTA | Acosta's research, exploring how the human rights movement has affected the process of democratization in Mexico and other Latin American countries, goes to the heart of her own distinguished involvement in human rights activism in her native Mexico. From 2000 to 2003, she served as Under-Secretary for Human Rights and Democracy in the country's Foreign Affairs Ministry.

In her nearly 30-year career before the election of an opposition party made her government involvement possible, she founded the Mexican Commission for the Defense and Promotion of Human Rights, co-founded the Mexican Academy of Human Rights, and was active in Amnesty International while a professor at the National University of Mexico. She earned an Amnesty International while a professor at the National University of Mexico. From 2000 to 2003, she served as a Fellow at three units of Harvard University—the Center for Public Leadership at the Kennedy School of Government, the Institute of Politics, and the Law School.

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KATHLEEN BRUHN | Bruhn plans to study labor unions and other popular social movements allied with particular political parties. Do such alliances significantly and systematically constrain protest by these popular movements? Her research, "Partisanship and the Dynamics of Protest in Brazil and Mexico," could shed new light on the argument that parties with deep roots in civil society help to stabilize political systems. The answers should also foster a re-examination of the more basic argument, as she describes it, that protest is a symptom of disease and political parties are the cure.

Bruhn's latest book, published in 2001, is Mexico: The Struggle for Democratic Development. She has a PhD in political science from Stanford University. She teaches at University of California, Santa Barbara.

LECTURE: FEBRUARY 10

JUDELETT LEVY | Levy wants to build upon her PhD studies in Latin American history at the University of California, Los Angeles, by further exploring the economic history of Mexico's Yucatán region. Her post-doctoral project, "The Rights to Credit: Land, Wealth and Institutions in a Developing Economy, Yucatán, 1850-1900," examines how informal institutions contributed to a region's economic growth and allocation of wealth. It involves analysis of credit records to trace the size of the credit market and the numbers and types of people who obtained access to credit. Such research reflects Levy's interest in the relationship between a lack of economic growth and persistent social inequality.

Levy teaches history at James Madison University.

LECTURE: APRIL 13 (tentative)

JAMIL MAHUAD | Mahuad served as President of Ecuador from August 1998 to January 2001, capping a career of nearly 20 years in Ecuadorian politics. His experiences, including the coup that ended his government, have led him to a second career of scholarship and teaching on how political leaders manage economic challenges. He has served as a Fellow at three units of Harvard University—the Center for Public Leadership at the Kennedy School of Government, the Institute of Politics, and the Law School.

Mahuad holds a Masters in Public Administration from Harvard, as well as a law degree from the Catholic University of Ecuador. He will serve as a Visiting Professor in Political Science and a Visiting Fellow at Kellogg, where he addressed faculty and students as a guest lecturer in spring 2003. Mahuad will teach a course in the Department of Political Science on the challenges of governing in the age of globalization.

LECTURE: FEBRUARY 17

CARLOS MÉLENDEZ | Méndez's, who is based at the Instituto de Estudios Peruanos, plans to spend his time at Kellogg completing a case study of political representation in Peru. He has studied models of grassroots political participation among the urban poor in the neighborhoods of Lima. His research on political conditions in the Andean region also extends to political parties and clientelism. He has published an analysis of the "new political class" in Peru, as well as an "ultimate political map" analyzing Peru's 2002 regional elections.

Méndez was trained as a sociologist at the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú. He has received scholarship support from the Latin American Council for the Social Sciences (CLACSO). He is a former visiting scholar at the Latin American Studies Center at Duke University. His visit is part of a new partnership supported by a US State Department grant.

A View of the Amazon From Brazilian Visitor

Kellogg's partnership with the Brazilian Ministry of Culture continues to allow distinguished visitors from Brazil to share their artistic talents and unique social insights with the Notre Dame community. A leading cultural figure occupied the "Visiting Chair in the Study of Brazilian Culture" this fall.

MÁRCIO SOUZA is a well-known novelist and playwright. His first novel, The Emperor of the Amazon, set at the time of the rubber boom, was immensely successful when published in 1976. More than 30 novels have followed, plus short stories and plays. During a visit to the Institute in November, he lectured on "Amazon and Modernity: Rewriting Gone with the Wind." He met widely with students and faculty.
Four scholars have joined the Institute’s community of Faculty Fellows: a renowned native of Peru who is considered the father of liberation theology; a poet whose research focuses on Cuban literature and culture; an accounting professor who has worked in Latin America and researched extensively about international finance; and a macroeconomist who holds an endowed chair in Notre Dame’s recently established Department of Economics and Econometrics.

| REV. GUSTAVO GUTIÉRREZ, OP | is John Cardinal O’Hara Chair of Theology at Notre Dame, a position he has held since 2000. He is best known for his foundational book on Latin American liberation theology, A Theology of Liberation: History, Politics, Salvation (1971). He has authored other internationally known books, including From Our Own Wells: The Spiritual Journey of a People, On Job: God-Talk and the Suffering of the Innocent and The Truth Shall Make You Free. Gutiérrez is currently working on a book exploring the historical background and continuing theological relevance of the Catholic Church’s preferential option for the poor.

Spain last year awarded him the Prince of Asturias Award for Communications and the Humanities, which honors scientific, cultural and social work conducted internationally by individuals, groups and institutions who set a global standard of achievement. The American Academy of Arts and Sciences also inducted Gutiérrez as a member last year.

Prior to joining the Notre Dame faculty, Gutiérrez was a professor at the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú for 40 years. He was a visiting professor at many major universities in North America and Europe. Having received his PhD from the Université Catholique de Lyon, France in 1985, he was awarded the Legion of Honor by the French government in 1993 for his “tireless work for human dignity and life, and against oppression, in Latin America and the Third World.”

| BEN HELLER | is associate professor and coordinator for graduate study in Spanish in Notre Dame’s Department of Romance Languages and Literatures. He focuses on modern Latin American and Caribbean literature, particularly poetry, representations of nature and environmental criticism. He is a poet who teaches courses in 19th- and 20th-century Spanish American and Caribbean literatures; literary theory and translation; and representations of Latin American nature. He holds a PhD from Washington University, St. Louis. Heller’s publications include Assimilation, Generation, Resurrection: Contrapuntal Readings in the Poetry of José Lezama Lima (1997). This book about the Cuban poet and essayist was awarded the 1998 Stessin Award for Outstanding Scholarship from Hofstra University.

Contemporary Cuban poetry occupies the center stage of Heller’s current research, which sets out poetry’s ability to influence Cubans’ sense of place and their relation to their locales. Heller is also researching literature’s representations of Latin American nature—how dominant images of nature help to reveal underlying attitudes toward nature, which in turn determine environmental policy.

| JUAN M. RIVERA | is associate professor of accounting at the Mendoza College of Business. Rivera was selected as a 2001-02 Fulbright-Garcia Robles grantee by the US-Mexico Commission for Educational and Cultural Exchange. The prestigious grant allowed him to spend a semester teaching at the Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Mónterrey. Riveros research explores how open markets and NAFTA have decreased the quality of life of Mexico’s rural poor. He received a Kellogg Institute travel grant in 2001, allowing him to complete field research in Mexico on economic, financial and social implications of agricultural developmental projects.

His corporate experience includes directing the investment banking division of Banco del Atlántico in M exico City and serving as financial director of the Venezuelan affiliate of Eli Lilly and Co. He holds a PhD in accountancy from the University of Illinois. He has written extensively on Latin American and international financial subjects.

| CHRISTOPHER WALLER | is Gilbert F. Schaefer Chair of Economics. He came to Notre Dame last year from a chaired position at the University of Kentucky to join the newly created Department of Economics and Econometrics. He previously taught at Indiana University. Waller has been a Visiting Scholar at the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis and at the University of Mannheim in Germany, among other institutions. He has a PhD from Washington State University. Waller’s major fields of interest include monetary theory, political economy and macroeconomic theory. He has co-edited, along with Jürgen von Hagen, Regional Aspects of Monetary Unions, in which he also co-wrote an article with Sandra Hanson McPherson, “International Financial Integration: Evidence from the Canadian Banking Industry.” He has written numerous book chapters, book reviews, articles and working papers.

Waller is associate editor of two journals—Journal of Money, Credit and Banking and European Economic Review— and he is on the editorial board of the journal of Macroeconomics. Notre Dame Faculty Fellows are nominated to the Faculty Steering Committee by current Fellows and are appointed by the Provost on recommendation by the Director of the Institute.
Fulbright Grant Supports Exchanges with Peru, Venezuela

In September, the US Department of State awarded a $100,000 Fulbright Educational Partnerships grant to the Kellogg Institute, the Instituto de Estudios Peruanos (IEP) in Lima and the Institute of Advanced Studies in Administration (IESA) in Caracas. The three institutes will undertake a three-year project to build international linkages and support collaborative research on civic, administrative and economic reform in the Andean region. Faculty Fellow FRANCES HAGopian is the project director.

This grant will enable Kellogg to host several Visiting Fellows from Venezuela and Peru in the coming three academic years. The first, CARLOS MELÉNDEZ, a junior researcher from IEP, will spend the spring 2004 semester at Notre Dame (see p. 3 for profile). Meanwhile, Faculty Fellow MICHAEL COPPEDGE will travel to Venezuela this spring to help foster the interaction.

The project also provides field research experience in the Andean region for Notre Dame graduate students. As part of its cost-sharing contribution, Kellogg is funding four research trips by two PhD candidates to Peru and Venezuela. The V Ndian students will be affiliated with IEP and IESA during their fieldwork, receiving academic support and logistical assistance from the host institutions. Political science graduate students Saika Uno and Edurne Zoco began their Andean-based research in fall 2003 in this project.

Bergstrand Honored By Leading Journal

JEFFREY BERGSTRAND, a Kellogg Faculty Fellow and associate professor of finance and business economics, has been selected as a co-recipient of the prestigious Bhagwati Award for the best paper in the Journal of International Economics (JIE) in the past two years.

The paper, “The Growth of World Trade: Tariffs, Transport Costs and Income Similarity,” demonstrated that trade liberalization policies, such as tariff cuts, were responsible for 75% of the growth of trade worldwide since World War II. The study was published in the February 2001 issue of JIE, the leading journal in the field of international economics.

Bergstrand shares the award with co-author Scott Baier, an assistant professor of economics at the University of British Columbia, and co-director of Brazilian blockbuster The Lost Grants, Honors and Awards

New projects and achievements for Faculty Fellows

REV. VIRGILIO ELIZONDO received an honorary Doctor of Humanities degree from DePaul University and a Hispanic Heritage Award for Education. Elizondo also received a grant from the national Catholic newspaper Our Sunday Visitor for the translation of the International Historical Commission’s Proceedings on Our Lady of Guadalupe and San Juan Diego.

KRISTINE IBSEN was raised to the rank of full professor in the Department of Romance Languages and Literatures at Notre Dame.

SEMION LYANDRES was raised to the rank of associate professor with tenure in the Department of History at Notre Dame.

ANTHONY M. MESSINA received a Kellogg Small Project Grant to execute an opinion survey of members of the European Parliament in January 2004.

CAROLYN NORDSTROM received a Kenneth Teaching Award from Notre Dame, as well as a grant from Notre Dame allowing her to work on the draft of a feature film script. The film would be based on her work in war zones and would be co-written with Kati Lund, co-director of Brazilian blockbuster City of God and Kellogg’s former Visiting Chair in the Study of Brazilian Culture.

M ARIA ROSA OLIVERA-WILLIAMS received a 2003 Title VI International Faculty Travel Grant in order to deliver a keynote lecture at the 51st International Congress of Americanists at the Universidad de Chile, Santiago.

REV. ROBERT PELTON, CSC will teach a theology course this semester that integrates his dual interests in the Latin American Catholic Church and Cuba with the vocational-awareness theme of a Lilly Faculty Fellowship he received from Notre Dame. The fellowship allowed him to develop a course that will challenge students to explore their own roles—and the role of lay and clerical ministry—in the issues faced by the Church.

Visit the website for up-to-the-minute information about fellow colleagues, publications and events at the Institute.

www.nd.edu/~kellogg

Faculty fellows in policy and public service

ROBERT C. JOHANSEN, a political scientist specializing in normative international relations, is participating in the American Primacy Task Force assembled by the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations. The Council invited prominent leaders and policy experts from the Middle East to evaluate the US role in the world at a time of radically changing US policies.

GUILLERMO O’DONNELL, a leading expert on democratization, gave the keynote speech on “The State and Democracy” at the World Meeting of the Ford Foundation’s governance and civil society section in October in Hanoi, Vietnam.

GEORGE LOPEZ is studying how to improve the effectiveness of the United Nations Counterterrorism Committee in a project that recently received a $100,000 grant from the Danish Foreign Ministry. The Ministry recognized the Sanctions and Security Project, in which Lopez is a partner with Kroc Institute Visiting Fellow David Cortright, for its expertise on so-called smart sanctions.

JUAN MÉNDEZ moderated the inaugural panel of the University of Chicago Human Rights Program’s “Activists and Scholars Roundtable on Immigration Policy.”

REV. TIMOTHY R. SCULLY, CSC was elected to the New York Council on Foreign Relations, the Inter-American Dialogue and the Pacific Council for International Affairs.
Kellogg Launches New Book Series About Europe

The Kellogg Institute, with the University of Notre Dame Press, is launching a new book series this semester. The series, “Contemporary European Politics and Society,” will focus on presenting the Kellogg’s comparative social science themes upon Europe by showcasing outstanding research related to the continent as it pursues further unification and integration.

The first title in the new series is The Uniting of Europe by Ernst B. Haas, a reprinting of the seminal work on European integration, with a new author’s introduction.

The editorial board is soliciting authors who can fill gaps in the rapidly advancing body of scholarly work on European integration and contemporary Europe.

The editorial board of the new series is under the general editorship of Kellogg Faculty Fellow and political scientist Anthony M. Messina. The series will combine scholarship from the past (through reprints of seminal texts) and leading-edge research from young scholars.

Kellogg Fellows’ Research Now Available…in China


Georges Enderle, a professor of business ethics at the Mendoza College of Business, has co-edited Developing Business Ethics in China (Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences), now in Chinese translation. Separately, Enderle wrote the “Business Ethics” section of The Blackwell Companion to Philosophy (Blackwell Publishers, 2003).

Mainwaring, Hagopian Examine ‘Third Wave’

Kellogg Director Scott Mainwaring and Faculty Fellow Frances Hagopian are the co-editors of a forthcoming book, The Third Wave of Democratization in Latin America: Advances and Setbacks (Cambridge University Press).

The book includes an article—“Latin American Democratization Since 1978: Democratic Transitions, Breakdowns and Erosions”—that Mainwaring co-authored with Aníbal Pérez-Liñán. They have also co-authored a November 2003 article in Comparative Political Studies. Pérez-Liñán is a former Notre Dame graduate student, now an assistant professor at the University of Pittsburgh.

Mainwaring, Hagopian Examine ‘Third Wave’

Kellogg Fellowship for Social Rights in Latin America: Advances and Setbacks (Cambridge University Press).

In Spanish and English

Faculty Fellow and former Kellogg Institute co-director Guillermo O’Donnell has co-edited a book recently published in Argentina, Desarrollo Humano y Ciudadanía: Reflexiones sobre la Calidad de la Democracia en América Latina (Homo Sapiens, 2003). Osvaldo Izaguirre and Jorge Vergas Culeel were co-editors.

Juan Méndez, a Kellogg Fellow and director of Notre Dame’s Center for Civil and Human Rights, is the author of one of the book’s articles, “Los Derechos Fundamentales como Límite al Principio Democrático de la Voluntad Mayoritaria.” The book will be published later this year in an English version, The Quality of Democracy: Theory and Applications, by the University of Notre Dame Press.

Another Kellogg Series: Brazilian Books Translated

The Kellogg Institute’s partnership with the Brazilian Ministry of Culture will support the publication this year of two important Brazilian books in English translations. Translations of Raízes do Brasil, by Sérgio Buarque, and Formação das Almas by José Murilo de Carvalho, are the first volumes in a series, “Classic Brazilian Books in Translation,” to be published in cooperation with the University of Notre Dame Press.

Fishman: Analyzing Democracy’s Quality

Faculty Fellow Robert Fishman has authored a book, Democracy’s Voices: Social Ties and the Quality of Public Life in Spain (Cornell University Press), whose publication is expected early this year.

Separately, his essay, “Shaping, Not Making, Democracy: The European Union and the Post-Authoritarian Political Transformation of Spain and Portugal,” was published in From Isolation to Integration: Fifteen Years of Spanish and Portuguese Membership in Europe.

Ros and Dutt Co-Edit Economics


Coppedge: Assessing Venezuela’s Democracy

New Books Among Kellogg’s Monographs

The Kellogg Institute and the University of Notre Dame Press will publish three books this semester as the latest additions to Kellogg’s Monograph Series.

Authoritarian Legacies and Democracy in Latin America and Southern Europe
by Katherine Hite and Paola Cesari

Decentralization and Democracy in Latin America
by Alfred Monteverde and David Samuels

Fujimori’s Coup and the Breakdown of Democracy in Latin America
by Charles Kenney

Two books were published last semester as additions to the series, which was initiated in 1985:

Electoral Competition and Institutional Change in Mexico
by Caroline Beer

From Martyrdom to Power: The Partido Acción Nacional in Mexico
by Yemile Mizrahi

To order any of the more than 40 titles in the Kellogg series, visit www.undpress.nd.edu

Downloads Available In Working Paper Series

One of the most popular features at Kellogg’s website is the Institute’s series of working papers, written by Visiting Fellows and Faculty Fellows and available for downloading free of charge. These articles represent current, peer-reviewed and often cutting-edge research, made accessible before the usual journal and book publishing timelines would permit.

The latest additions to the selection at www.nd.edu/~kellogg/public.html are:

#307 “Informed Institutions and Comparative Politics: A Research Agenda,” by Gretchen Helmke (University of Rochester) and Steven Levitsky (Harvard University).

#308 “Political Disaffection and Democratization History in New Democracies,” by Mariano Torcal (Pompeu Fabra University, Barcelona, Spain).

Check the site during the semester for even more recent additions, as well as information about grants.

Kellogg Publishes Annual Report

A new compendium of the Institute’s people, partners and programs is now available in an annual report covering the 2002–03 academic year.

Many members of the Kellogg community and others who help to achieve the Institute’s mission will be interested to see how the Institute’s many activities add up. The report includes a “who’s who” of Faculty Fellows arranged by academic departments and schools.

Copies of the Annual Report can be requested through Bill Schmitt, manager of publications and communications, at wschmitt@nd.edu or by calling the Kellogg office, 574-631-6580.

Addressing a Need For Web Information

Updated information about Kellogg events and programs can be found at kellogg.nd.edu.

The website features resources for the Kellogg community, both locally and internationally. These include a faculty directory with email hotlinks, archived stories about Kellogg people and activities, an updated calendar of events, downloadable working papers and other publications, as well as information about grants.

Connect with colleagues. Meet students. Make contacts.

Subscribe to Notre Dame’s Latin Americanists Directory.
Call: 574/631-8523 or Email: Cockrum.2@nd.edu
When an economic historian receives a $90,000 grant from the National Science Foundation to look back at social and cultural implications of technological change in Mexico, one can rightly call the project “interdisciplinary.” The grant recipient, Edward (Ted) Beatty, is an assistant professor in Notre Dame’s History Department, but he says his instincts for researching subjects from multiple perspectives confirm that he and his project fit well with the interdisciplinary character of the Kellogg Institute, where he is a Faculty Fellow.

Beatty, who joined the Notre Dame faculty in 2000 with a PhD in history from Stanford University, says he has a historian’s love for the stories behind distinct case studies, but also “a profound appreciation for the analytical power of social science approaches and methods” that can generate robust explanations across case studies.

In his current research, he is probing the phenomenon of technology transfer into Mexico during the several decades preceding the Mexican Revolution of 1911. It’s an economic phenomenon “tightly tied to issues of consumer culture and social and cultural practice,” Beatty says. For example, when new manufacturing technologies were imported into Mexico, were they diffused or monopolized by particular groups? How were these groups defined and how did the use of the resultant new products shape, or get shaped by, existing social norms?

Beatty wants to ask wide ranging questions, but the project’s fundamental nature as economic history anchors his work in two disciplines embraced by Kellogg—and in the Institute’s research agenda, especially the theme of economic growth and development, Beatty says. Indeed, he appreciates Kellogg’s support for economic history as a social science ripe for comparative international study and for normative analysis. Economic history, like other social science endeavors, sheds a light on growth and human welfare that “gets pretty close to the center of human experience across societies.”

Trends in the academic discipline of history have tended to move away from that center, with many economic historians shifting toward the more theoretical realms of economics departments and much of history scholarship shifting away from research about economies and toward research about cultures, Beatty says. Neither shift is bad, but Beatty’s work follows a different drum-
mer—the relatively new wave of international, comparative history scholarship that explores economic patterns in developing nations. "What I'm doing is very much part of that process—taking some of the questions, insights and approaches of economists to look at the experiences of other parts of the world," he says.

The Kellogg Institute was a significant reason why Beatty made his move to Notre Dame from Duquesne University, where he had taught since 1997. He appreciated "Kellogg's interest in supporting a historian who does social science history," he says. Beatty's own inclusive view of the social sciences, and his Mexican focus, can be traced back to his graduate studies at the University of New Mexico, where he earned an MA in Latin American Studies in 1992. His studies embraced economics, political science and sociology, although history "was where I was most at home." When he moved on to Stanford to earn a PhD, an economic history professor prompted him to research the history of Mexican patent law.

That evolved into a dissertation on industrial policy in 19th-century Mexico, including a year of on-site research during which Beatty, his wife and two children were residents of Mexico City. The dissertation was published as a book, Institutions and Investment: The Political Basis of Industrialization in Mexico before 1911, in 2001. John Coatsworth, director of the David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies at Harvard University, praised the book for its "wealth of data" and "analytical rigor." He noted in a review that Beatty's book sheds new light on import-substituting industrialization policies that were imposed by Mexican President Porfirio Díaz during the 1890s and were early examples of an economic strategy tried by other Latin American countries decades later.

Technological change in Mexico proved to be an important, and largely unstudied, phenomenon "lurking around the edges" of Beatty's research on industrial policy, so he decided to dig more deeply into this story for his current research project. The NSF grant has allowed him to pursue additional on-site work in Mexico, as well as time in his office to pull together material he has collected on the history of Mexican manufacturing industries tied to consumer issues, including cigarettes, beer and apparel.

Beatty plans to assemble case studies that may reveal patterns in how and why the technology for these industries was brought into 19th-century Mexico, as well as how this technology transfer interacted with a variety of factors—government actions, including import substitution policies; foreign ownership and control of labor and capital; barriers to or incentives for native knowhow and innovation; motivations of investors on both sides of the border; consumer tastes; and distinctions based on social classes, geographical regions and sectors of the economy. "Technology issues are tightly tied to issues of consumer culture and social and cultural practice," he says. For example, was the building of certain industries a response to consumer demand for those products, or vice versa? Did technology transferred into Mexico get disseminated widely, multiplying the opportunities for entrepreneurship and wealth, or did it remain isolated in what have been called "islands of modernity," generating wealth only for a small elite?

The ongoing research, including more field work in Mexico, will generate tentative findings and preliminary papers in 2004, followed by publication of a book, says Beatty. Social science scholars from various disciplines at the Kellogg Institute will provide valuable input and feedback as Beatty formulates his arguments, he says. "I find this a very congenial and professionally interested environment."

Beatty's eventual conclusions will not be intended to steer policy decisions on how to foster growth and development in Mexico or anywhere else, he says, noting that unique circumstances of a particular time and place generally make it unlikely for economic history to yield policy prescriptions. But the understandings that accrue from such research should help to broaden future researchers' perspectives and enlighten policy practitioners' insights into such complex subjects as technology transfer.

Once this round of research is completed, Beatty says he will expand his own perspectives still further. He wants to go beyond technology transfer to explore the genesis of domestically driven inventiveness, and he wants to follow the saga of technological development beyond 1911, which he acknowledges is a politically important date that may be less crucial for social and economic trends. His current path of research continues to yield both interesting stories and powerful analysis, he says. "There are all sorts of possibilities here."
The Visiting Fellow Interview

Before and After Castro’s Regime

Kellogg turned its attention toward Cuba in a number of ways in 2003, including a faculty-student trip to Cuba during the spring semester and a workshop on “Cubá’s Future Democratic Transition” during the fall semester. Two of last semester’s Visiting Fellows focused on Cuba in their research projects. Marifeli Pérez-Stable played a major role in conceptualizing and organizing the workshop, and her research also explores history in a project called “Cubá’s Long 20th Century.” New York Times correspondent Anthony DePalma, serving as a Hewlett Visiting Journalism Fellow, is researching “The Man Who Invented Fidel”—a Times reporter, Herbert Matthews, whose reporting on the Cuban revolution in the 1950s reflects a complex interplay between journalism and international politics.

Christopher Welna, associate director of Kellogg and a Latin Americanist who has visited and studied Cuba, interviewed Pérez-Stable and DePalma together in November to explore the complementarity of their different perspectives. Here are excerpts:

CW: Each of you is best known for your work on contemporary issues. Yet both of you are working not only on Cuba, but also on historical projects. What led each of you to set aside your usual mode of attack and take up historical projects?

MP-S: Well, actually, in The Cuban Revolution, I have two chapters on the 20th century prior to the revolution, which I did precisely because of the great divide—before and after 1959—in Cuban studies. I first started thinking about a follow up book on the Cuban republic but the more research I did, the farther back in time I went. How to explain Cuban exceptionalism, or what I prefer to call Cuban variance. That’s how “Cubá’s Long 20th Century (1868-2002)” was conceived.

CW: Anthony, your story also begins in the late nineteenth century.

AD: I don’t stay that far back that long. It’s just a toe-touch back there. As journalists, we’re historians—what we write really is the very first draft of history, and often it turns out not to be complete as time goes on. So, the way I got into the project was being asked to do the obituary, in advance, for Fidel Castro. That was two years ago. As we prepared that obit, I was already moving away from analyzing what was happening today to what had happened in the past.

CW: I know your wife is Cuban-born and that you have been to the island several times. Does the historical work contribute to your view as a reporter looking at Cuba today?

AD: Yes, the basic project I’m working on is [an analysis of] how we in the United States got to know about the revolution, and how misinformation, and the lack of information we had at the time, led to misunderstandings that brought us to where we are today. I don’t know how close we are to that point, but soon there will be a new leader emerging, or being selected, or being designated in Cuba. We’ll be involved in that same process again, of trying to determine what the personality, the character and the policies of this person are. Hopefully, we will have learned from our mistakes, so the project could end up being very contemporary.

CW: Marifeli, you are Cuban-born so there also are personal as well as professional reasons for your work on Cuba. As you conduct this historical project, do you find it reshaping your thinking about the contemporary issues that you are working on?

MP-S: Well, not directly. My ideas about the present and the future of Cuba, democratic or Vietnam-like, are pretty much worked out. Whatever Cuba’s future, we do need a better understanding of the past. The past always holds much more than what one or another school digs out and interprets. The revolution so overwhelmed Cuban historiography that a future Cuba that closes it means a reexamination of the past with other lenses to find the roots of that future Cuba in the Cuban past.

This is especially important for Cubans everywhere, in the first place those who live on the island. I am particularly motivated by reaching these Cubans, something that I’ve managed by publishing in the Madrid-based journal, Encuentro, and other publications that circulate in Cuba and have an impact. Recently, I met in Miami with a group of Catholics from the island. They had read the report, “Cuban National Reconciliation,” [whose preparation] I chaired, and they wanted to meet me. And so I did, and it was just immensely gratifying for me. I want more meetings like that!

AD: I want to go back to the point about Vietnam. In terms of Cuba’s future, the idea of Cuba becoming a kind of Caribbean Vietnam that keeps the political system with adjustments but becomes a full trading partner and an economic partner... I’m not so sure it’s going to work. In Miami today they are having meetings on the Free Trade Area of the Americas—
Vietnam has its own United States in neighboring China, and the economic restructuring the Vietnamese have carried out is within the realm of Cuban possibilities. There is, however, a democratic clause in the Americas [OAS], none in Asia. But it is not inconceivable that the United States would declare a post-Castro Cuba to be making progress toward democracy, even if it isn't. There is such a premium on Cubans staying on the island and Cuba not becoming a freeway for drugs that such a scenario is conceivable. Vietnam offers an alternative to what exists in Cuba while allowing the Communist party to stay in power and, probably, a less strident relationship with the United States. Nearly two million Vietnamese died in the U.S. war, but Vietnam is not talking obsessively about the Yankees. And I don't mean your team, Tony! (laughter)

CW: History can be a powerful political currency, particularly so in revolutionary societies, as Cuba is. Are there risks for non-historians, or are there special advantages that you have?

MP-S: I think it used to be that no one who wasn't a historian dared to step into the past. When they did, as Jorge Domínguez did in his study of the breakdown of the Spanish American empire, they were brusquely and unfairly shoed away. That's not the case anymore. Social scientists don't do “real” history, but the social sciences were born out of the industrial and democratic revolutions beginning, so our initial template was deeply marked by history. Today, sociology and political science both have a historical bent, even though mainstreamers don't consider historical analysis sufficiently “scientific.” Social science history is, in a sense, a risky proposition, but it doesn't really deter me.

AD: In the journalistic framework, you run into different currents when you decide to go back and re-examine history. You often find that things have changed, or your understanding has changed. What that comes down to, again from a journalistic sense, is credibility, which for a news organization like the New York Times is absolutely essential. Just in this past year, The Times has been through the Jason Blair scandal, which chipped away at credibility. The ripple effects of that go deeper, and as they go deeper it goes past journalism and into history.

The Ukrainian nationalists have been complaining about Walter Duranty's work in the 1930s, covering Stalin's Soviet Union, and the way he—seemed deliberately—ignored the famine as they tried to collectivize the farms, in order to maintain his access to Stalin. [The Times] hired a historian who looked into Duranty's work. He came up with the initial conclusion that he had deliberately misled readers by ignoring things that were un-ignoreable. That was the official part of his work. The unofficial part was that, when asked if the [Pulitzer] Prize should be given back, the historian said yes. So that raised another issue for the paper.

Part of my work, in looking at Herbert Matthews, touches on similar questions. There is no prize to be given back on the Pulitzer level, but there are other prizes. Was Ruby Phillips—the other [New York Times] correspondent down there in Cuba, who was basically presenting a more “of the moment” view—correct? Or was Herbert Matthews, who often would file a story that was just the opposite of Ruby Phillips’, but who gave a broader view that Batista couldn't last, more accurate? And then after Fidel took over, was Matthews correct? Or was he duped?

AD: I would like to reiterate my thanks to the Kellogg Institute for being willing to take the step of bringing a journalist into an academic setting like this. It has been tremendously helpful for me to be here, to have access to the library, to be able to go upstairs to talk to someone like Marifeli—who otherwise I would be trying to get on the phone—to be able to talk over things in the hallway and to have the opportunity to lay out the ideas that came out for the book, to be able to bounce them off [others], to just be in a thoughtful setting where the work was always respected, even though I might have asked some out-of-the-ordinary questions. For me, it seemed to be a great step of courage on the part of the institution to bring in a journalist. Oftentimes, there is a certain, iron or otherwise, in-between.

MP-S: I second what Tony said in a different way. It's wonderful being in an academic environment where people care about the real world. I loved it when yesterday I argued for my strategy in “Cuba's Long 20th Century” being one informed by comparisons but not by the comparative method, and Fran Hopfian asked me about it, saying “I don't mean formal data sets and all that.” That's very healthy because, ultimately, it is how we understand the real world that matters, not the world of our minds I've loved being here!

CW: We're accomplishing our mission then. Thank you so much.

AD: Mission accomplished. (laughter)
‘Global Challenges’ Program Under Way

How does international service volunteering shape a student’s education?

A pilot project sponsored by the Kellogg Institute and Notre Dame’s Center for Social Concerns promoted an exchange of ideas and experiences among undergraduate students who want to address social issues around the world. The project garnered significant student interest, especially among those who have served as interns or volunteers with private agencies around the world.

The project, “Global Challenges: From Experience to Action,” could lead to similar collaboration between Kellogg and the CSC in the future. Those who attended the projects and forums during the South Bend last semester got a meaningful look at local and international approaches for fighting poverty and other social problems.

Kellogg capped the program with a student forum—featuring presentations by students with a variety of firsthand social service and other international experiences. Presenters included participants in service-learning projects around the world, students in study-abroad programs and international students attending Notre Dame who volunteer with local organizations. About 90 students, faculty and administrators attended.

The forum, open to the public and moderated by economics professor Mary Beckman and anthropology professor Greg Dwayne, provided a supportive environment for discussion of global socio-economic conditions and types of service work aimed at alleviating the problems. The project received funding from the U.S. Department of State through NAISA: Association of International Educators.

Graduate Students Receive Tinker Support

CORA FERNÁNDEZ ANDERSON, DANIEL COLÓN and KATE NICHOLLS are pursuing graduate research with Kellogg Institute/Tinker Foundation Pre-Dissertation Travel Awards. The jointly funded awards are intended to assist travel for research in Latin America, Spain or Portugal on topics relevant to Tinker’s priority themes, including economic policy and governance, environmental policy and social sciences related to public policy. Anderson, a graduate student in the Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies, conducted research in Argentina for her master’s thesis on the contentious politics in that country. Colón, a graduate student in the Department of Romance Languages and Literatures, traveled to Chile in December to conduct research for his project, “Vigencia de la vida y obra de Pablo Neruda.” Nicholls, a graduate student in the Political Science Department, will travel to Portugal this summer to work on her project, “State and Contemporary Development Projects on the European Periphery: Greece, Ireland and Portugal.”

Students Will Present Research on Latin America

Seniors in Notre Dame’s undergraduate Latin American Studies minor will present their capstone research for the degree at a mini-conference April 2. Faculty members will provide feedback on the research presentations at the meeting. The faculty advice will assist students as they complete the final version of the research essays required by the minor. Students in the program will be invited to gather ideas for their own research projects.

The mini-conference is one of a series of innovations that have stimulated growing student involvement in the Latin American Studies Program (LASP). Student enrollments in LASP, which is administered by the Kellogg Institute, have doubled from previous years. Thirty-three students are currently enrolled in the program, including 13 seniors.

Exchange Gives Domers Spring Semester in Brazil

Four undergraduate students will spend their spring semester at universities in Brazil this year. With Notre Dame’s International Studies Programs, Kellogg has organized an exchange consortium called, “Building Capacity for Social Progress: A Partnership for Leadership Development.”

Victor Wong, a junior, is attending the Universidade de São Paulo (USP), while three other students—juniors Luke Boughen and Erin Cumbersome and St. Mary’s College sophomore Jane McGroarty—are attending the Pontificia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro (PUC-Rio).

The two Brazilian universities, along with Notre Dame and Haverford, belong to the consortium. The exchanges add an international dimension to students’ preparation for addressing social problems in entrepreneurial ways in their home countries.

Four undergraduates from Brazil attended classes and did social service internships at Notre Dame during the fall semester.

The partnership is funded by the U.S. Department of Education’s Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE) and its Brazilian counterpart Fundação Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nivel Superior (CAPES). The FIPSE-CAPES program, now in its third academic year, aims to improve U.S.-Brazilian cooperation on education but also to create an innovative curriculum to prepare students for careers in social entrepreneurship, combining concern for the poor and disadvantaged with the organizational skills to help them improve their socio-economic conditions.

Student Deadlines For Grants, Awards

**GRADUATE STUDENTS**

Feb. 24  Dissertation Year Fellowships for advanced Notre Dame graduate students to do field research or to complete their dissertations.

Feb. 27  Foreign Language and Area Studies (FLAS) Fellowships cover tuition plus a stipend for students adding foreign language and area studies to their graduate curricula (academic year or summer fellowships).

Feb. 27  Supplemental Award for Latin American Doctoral Students (funded by The Coca-Cola Foundation) to attract outstanding doctoral students from Latin America who already have been offered departmental fellowships.

Mar. 1  Graduate Research Seed Money for graduate students doing initial, exploratory research abroad (or, if demonstrably appropriate, in the US), addressing the thematic priorities of the Kellogg Institute and helping to define a subsequent project of larger scope.

**UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS**

Feb. 27  Summer Internships for juniors for internships in Washington, DC; Minneapolis; Chicago, and Miami, as well as several locations abroad.

Mar. 19  Undergraduate Summer Research Grants for juniors whose interests include a clear international dimension related to the thematic priorities of the Kellogg Institute, for research abroad or, if demonstrably appropriate, in the US.

Mar. 26  The Rev. John Considine, MM Award for Outstanding Contributions to the Study of or Service to the Catholic Church in Latin America consists of a certificate and a check for $500. The award is funded by the Secretariat for the Church in Latin America of the US Conference of Catholic Bishops.

Mar. 29  The John J. Kennedy Prize This prize, which includes a certificate and a check for $300, goes annually to the best senior essay on Latin America.

For more information on these awards, contact Holly Rivers (hrivers@nd.edu) or see Kellogg.nd.edu/notice.html
Advisory Council Meets To Discuss Institute Issues

Members of the external Advisory Council of the Institute met at the Hesburgh Center on Nov. 6. Institute director Scott Mainwaring sought the group’s advice on three key subjects: the search for a new director, maximizing the Institute’s use of financial resources in a period of constraints, and faculty recruitment in fields related to Kellogg’s research themes.

Rev. Edward Malloy, csc., president of the University of Notre Dame, attended the meeting’s first session in order to formally install Rev. Ernest Bartell, csc., as the Advisory Council’s new chair. Bartell, who was a co-director of the Institute during its first 15 years of existence, succeeds Rev. Timothy R. Scully, csc., who chaired the Council from 1998 to 2003.

Members of the Council also met with University Provost Nathan Hatch, who is chairing the search committee for the Institute’s new director.

The Council includes leaders from the scholarly, business, political and non-profit worlds. Members at the November meeting included: John Coatsworth, director of the David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies at Harvard; Tara Kenney, senior vice president at Zurich Scudder Investments; R. Christopher Lund, president of the Brazilian-based publishing firm, Grupo Lund de Editoras Associadas; Raymond Offenheiser, president of Oxfam America; Ignacio Walker, former Chilean legislator and now on the faculty of Santiago’s Universidad Andrés Bello; and Francisco Welfort, former Brazilian Minister of Culture and now on the faculty of Rio de Janeiro’s Instituto de Estudios Políticos e Sociais (IUPERJ).

Council members argued—with agreement from Mainwaring—that Kellogg is at a crossroads. They emphasized that the Institute must address the issues of leadership, resources and research entrepreneurship even as it remains one of Notre Dame’s flagship units and aspires to build upon its reputation as one of the nation’s leading centers of comparative social science research.

Joyce Matos, a native of Brazil, has joined the Kellogg Institute’s communications staff as assistant manager of publications and communications. Matos will update and disseminate information through Kellogg’s website and other Internet-based tools, including emailed alerts about Institute events and initiatives.

Before entering Notre Dame, she worked for the Gannett newspaper division, first in Melbourne, FL and then in White Plains, NY. Her areas of experience include public relations and law.

William Schmitt is the new manager of publications and communications. He succeeds Christine Babick Saqui, who took a position last semester with the Notre Dame Magid Group. Schmitt, who previously served Kellogg as writer/editor, is a former journalist who covered international business, government regulation, science and technology for publications based in New York and Washington, DC.

He was also an adjunct professor at Long Island University and an adjunct professor of communications at Fordham University. He holds a Master in Public Affairs degree from Princeton’s Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs.
Envisioning Cuban Democracy, Filling in the Blind Spots

What will happen in Cuba after the end of Fidel Castro’s regime? The possibility that Castro’s decades of authoritarianism might be replaced by democracy is “the great unknown,” along with when and how such a democracy might come about and what form it might take, says MARIFELI PÉREZ-STABLE, a Kellogg Visiting Fellow who helped to organize the workshop on “Cuban Democracy: Transition at the Institute September 3-4. A successor regime could be much like the current one, or it might make a sharp turn toward economic and political liberalization, or it might still restrain liberty while restructuring the economy, perhaps along the lines of China, she said during the workshop’s opening session. “The most likely is a hybrid scenario.” Pérez-Stable is a professor in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Florida International University in Miami.

There is a tendency to talk about a future transition to democracy in Cuba as a “poor moment,” without talking about just how such a transition might occur, said JORGE DOMÍNGUEZ, a workshop attendee who is Director of the Weatherhead Center for International Affairs at Harvard University. But democratization is usually complicated and incremental, Domínguez said. It is also possible that Castro’s brother Raúl could engineer a succession with little transition to democracy even as economic policy evolved toward a China or Vietnam model. Any greater movement toward democracy would depend largely on changes in US policy toward Cuba, including political and economic gestures of support, he said.

Other crucial factors in any transition would include the role of the Communist Party, the military and the judicial system, and the building up of structures for civilian management, participants said. They discussed how past and present constitutions might serve as starting points for a new rule of law and how new laws—such as a bankruptcy code—would have to be created.

The workshop made use of Kellogg’s resources in comparative social science research by assembling a number of distinguished academic experts on Cuba from around North America, plus Kellogg Faculty Fellows who drew lessons and critiques from their study of countries other than Cuba. Participants intended that their draft papers would eventually be compiled in a “reader,” offering the world’s policy makers specialized insights that could be useful whenever Cuba embarked on a transition toward democracy.

Co-sponsored by the Kellogg Institute; Florida International University’s Latin American and Caribbean Center and the Cuban Research Institute; and the Madrid-based Fundación para las Relaciones Internacionales y el Diálogo Exterior (FRIDE). Support provided by the Ford Foundation and FRIDE.

Whither the Catholic Church In its Latin American Heartland?

Social scientists and theologians at a workshop on “Challenges to Catholicism in Latin America,” hosted October 2-3 by the Kellogg Institute, examined evolving circumstances in religion and society, such as pluralism and new political dynamics, raising questions about the Catholic Church’s future role in the region.

“Latin America can no longer be assumed to be a Catholic region in the same way it was 30 years ago,” said FRANCES HAGOPIAN of Notre Dame. Competition from various Protestant denominations has effectively ended the Church’s religious monopoly. Moreover, the old alliances between the Church and the structures of power eroded during the most recent period of authoritarian rule on the continent, and now, the Church must discover new ways of defining its political and social roles in regimes that are more democratic than they have ever been. Hagopian also cited globalization and secularization—along with political realities—as new influences upon the Church’s place in Latin American society.

The situation in Latin America raises issues that are relevant for the Church throughout the world, said former Visiting Fellow CATALINA ROMERO of the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú. She said the questions include, what should constitute the Church’s presence in a modern, secular society that also happens to be rich with poverty?

Co-sponsored by the Kellogg Institute and the Secretariat for the Church in Latin America of the US Conference of Catholic Bishops.
Racializing the Puerto Rican Day Parade: Media Representations of US Puerto Ricans in the Public Space

Frances Aparicio
Latin American and Latino Studies Program, University of Illinois at Chicago

Looking for the Uncommon Common Ground: New Dimensions on Race in America

Angela Glover Blackwell
Founder and President, Policy Link, Oakland, California

Building Anti-Racist Alliances for Human Rights: Women of Color Organizing on Global Terrain in the US South

Faye Harrison
Dept. of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville

All lectures will be held in C103 Hesburgh Center.

Reception will precede every lecture.

Lecture series co-sponsored with
Gender Studies,
College of Arts and Letters,
College of Science,
College of Engineering,
Kellogg Institute for International Studies,
Mendoza College of Business,
Office of the Vice-President for Student Affairs,
and the Office of the Provost.

Please check www.nd.edu/~kellogg/event.html for an up-to-date schedule.
Celebration of Carnaval

February 27

Brazilian Music and Dance at Palais Royale

The Kellogg Institute loves a good party, and every year it joins in the festive celebration of Carnaval by co-sponsoring (along with WVPE-FM Radio) a concert that is open to the students of Notre Dame and the people of the campus community and the adjacent city of South Bend.

Chicago Samba, a talented group of musicians and dancers, will return to repeat last year’s electrifying performance at the beautiful downtown South Bend venue, Palais Royale. Their performance includes dance lessons—a great step in anyone’s education about Latin America.

88.1 WVPE
Your NPR Station

The Archbishop Oscar Romero Lecture
March 23

“Remembering Romero After 9/11/01”

In memory of Archbishop Oscar Romero, the El Salvadorian champion for justice and freedom who was assassinated while saying Mass in March 1980, OTTO MADURO will deliver the annual Romero Lecture. Venezuelan-born sociologist Maduro is Professor of World Christianity at Drew University in New Jersey. He is the author or editor of numerous books, including Religion and Social Conflicts. He is an associate editor of the Journal of Hispanic/Latino Theology.

The Romero Lecture is sponsored by Latin American/North American Church Concerns (LANACC) at Kellogg. For more information about Romero and about programs commemorating him at Notre Dame, visit kellogg.nd.edu/Romero.html.

Black Gazes, White Cameras: A Celebration of African Cinema

All screenings start at 7pm

February 24 Pièces d’identités
with director Mweze Ngangura
and film critic Mbye Cham
Hesburgh Center Auditorium

February 25 Faat-Kine
with director Ousmane Sembene
and film critic Samba Gadjigo
Hesburgh Center Auditorium

February 26 Conversation with critics
(roundtable on African cinema
introduced by Ayo Abiétou Coly):
Mbye Cham, Samba Gadjigo,
Mweze Ngangura, Ousmane Sembene, Francoise Pfaff
3–4:30 pm

March 24 Mama Africa
DeBartolo Auditorium

March 25 Bronx-barbes
with director Eliane de Latour
Hesburgh Library Auditorium

April 12 Madame Brouette
with director Moussa Sène Absa

April 13 Heremakono
with director Abderrahmane Sissako and film critic Olivier Barlet
Hesburgh Center Auditorium

April 14 Conversation with critics
(roundtable introduced by Sébastien Dubrel):
Olivier Barlet, Guido Convents,
Abderrahmane Sissako, Moussa Sène Absa, Claire Andrade
3–4:30 pm

Co-sponsored with support from a Kellogg intramural grant.