Ford Family Gift Endows New Program

PAGE 3

Sir John Bond on China

PAGE 3

Visiting Fellows

PAGE 14

Comparative Social Science Research
In our last newsletter, Scott Mainwaring wrote that “the only thing that could be better than serving as Kellogg director is having the privilege of being on leave to do research.” As I write, Scott is enjoying a much deserved leave from his long and superb record of administrative and visionary service to the Institute and the University. For me, it is a great honor to serve this year as interim director of Kellogg.

If at any time this past summer I was under the impression that serving on an “interim” basis would mean a relatively tranquil year, focused on maintaining the status quo, I was mistaken. New opportunities seem to appear at least weekly—if not daily. The initiatives and energy of our affiliated faculty have been tremendous, and I feel extremely fortunate to be part of an Institute and University that have fantastic reputations, high ambitions, and the resources necessary to pursue them.

Latin America has long been the great strength of comparative social science research at Kellogg. But the Institute has also been interested in pursuing its thematic interests—in democracy, in economic development, in religion and politics, and in social justice—within comparative and other international contexts. We support, for instance, many Notre Dame faculty who work on Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and Asia, and we have had visiting fellows over the years who specialize in these regions.

Currently, Kellogg’s interest in Africa and Asia is deepening in several ways. Thanks to a very generous gift by the Doug and Kathy Ford family, Kellogg will house the new Ford Family Program in Human Development Studies and Solidarity, which has a special focus on Uganda and sub-Saharan Africa. For Kellogg, this represents a great opportunity to extend research on a number of our themes and to institutionalize our interest in Africa. We are also shining a new light on Asia. Since hosting Sir John Bond’s visit to Notre Dame in October, we have been working closely with Jonathan Noble, the provost’s special advisor on Asia, to support Asian studies at Notre Dame.

These new initiatives in Africa and Asia will allow Kellogg to support superb social science research in new regions. (More on these two initiatives can be found on page 3.)

Several events and opportunities in 2008 deserve special mention.

First, we look forward to two major conferences organized by faculty fellows in the coming year: one hosted by Assistant Professor of Portuguese and Brazilian Studies Isabela Ferreira-Gould on “Africa in Portuguese, The Portuguese in Africa” (April 18–19) and another hosted by Professor of Sociology Samuel Valenzuela on “The Origins of Democracy in the Americas, 1770s–1870s” (September 19–20).

Second, we have just completed arrangements for Luis Cosenza to spend some time at Kellogg over the coming years. He is joining the Institute as a visiting professor and will be involved in public policy research and outreach. Luis, who was a visiting fellow at Kellogg during 2006–07, has worked for the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank and served in the cabinet of Honduran President Ricardo Maduro Joest. (See the special feature on Cosenza in our Fall 2007 newsletter, available at kellogg.nd.edu.) Luis will play an important role in organizing a series of high-level roundtables on issues related to governance, economic development, and social justice.

Finally, we look forward to supporting the fourth annual Notre Dame Forum, to be held on campus in the fall of 2008 on the theme of the environment.

As Scott mentioned in the previous newsletter, our student programs continue to experience rapid growth and are widely recognized across the University (and beyond) as a model of their kind. Recent generous gifts have made possible an expansion of Kellogg’s “supplemental” fellowships for graduate students. These fellowships play a major role in the efforts of academic departments to attract the very best students in their applicant pools.

Much of the pleasure of serving as interim director this year comes from the privilege of working with a truly wonderful staff at the Institute. This begins with the vision, talent, and hard work of our “leadership team”: Sharon Schierling, Luis Canales, Holly Rivers, and Peg Hartman. It continues through the rest of the staff: Judy Bartlett, Dawn Dinovo (who, sadly, has just announced her imminent departure from Kellogg and South Bend), Dean Hartke, Elizabeth Rankin, Juliana de Sousa Solis, Hannah Kim, Wendy Hurley, Jean Anne Vaughn, and Elizabeth DiBlase. Wendy, Jean Anne, and the two Elizabeths have all just joined the Institute this fall, and we are grateful for their work and presence.

Best wishes for 2008,

TED BEATTY
Interim Director, The Kellogg Institute,
Associate Professor, History
Ford Family Gift Endows New Program at Kellogg

Thanks to the generous $6 million gift of the family of DOUG and KATHY FORD, the University of Notre Dame is creating the Ford Family Program in Human Development Studies and Solidarity within the Kellogg Institute.

“We are very excited to announce the founding of the Ford Program,” said Kellogg Institute Interim Director TED BEATTY. “The great generosity of the Ford family has made possible a program that will institutionalize Notre Dame’s effort to promote high-quality research and teaching related to poverty and social welfare.”

“We are expanding the Notre Dame Millennium Development Initiative (NDMDI), which began as a project in the President’s office, into a program housed at Kellogg. The new program is much more comprehensive,” explains Kellogg Faculty Fellow and Assistant Professor of Political Science REV. ROBERT DOWD, CSC, who will direct the new effort. TIM LYDEN ’02, who according to Dowd has been instrumental in the program’s creation, will serve as associate director.

“Locating the program within the Kellogg Institute means that it is integrated into the academic life of the University,” says Dowd. “Thanks to the Fords’ gift, we will be able to integrate teaching, research, and outreach, and that’s exciting.”

The Ford Program will address the challenges to development confronted by the poorest on our planet, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. The field of human development studies encompasses scholarly efforts to understand conditions that affect human welfare, including economic growth and development, the political and social determinants of the distribution of wealth and opportunity, politics and public policy, human rights, and human dignity.

Informed by the principles of Catholic social teaching, the program will focus on “the human person in community and address the causes as well as the consequences of extreme poverty,” says Dowd, an Africanist.

He sees as the core of the Ford Program “a strong focus on undergraduate and graduate education—bringing out the best in our students, channeling them toward a life of service—and encouraging rigorous research, bringing the head and the heart together.” The program’s first event is a student symposium to be held in February (see page 23 for details).

The Ford family’s connections to Notre Dame are strong: Doug Ford ’66, a retired oil industry executive, serves as University trustee. His wife, Kathy, son MATT FORD ’01, and daughter-in-law EOWYN FORD ’01 are equally devoted to the University’s mission.

A family discussion of the next steps to take in their involvement with Notre Dame put several members of the family on a plane to Uganda.

Expects Matt, a member of the Kellogg Advisory Board, “We wanted to advance the University’s social justice calling and harness its intellectual power, and we wanted to find a way to help students supplement their education outside the classroom.”

Through Kellogg Faculty Fellow REV. TIMOTHY SCULLY, CSC, the Ford family learned about NDMDI and Doug, Kathy, Matt and Eowyn were soon visiting the village of Nindye, the focus of Notre Dame’s work in Uganda, with Dean of the College of Arts and Letters MARK ROCHE, Father Scully, and Father Dowd.

“Father Bob has an incredible vision for the program,” says Matt. “Sometimes development is only focused on economics. Father Bob’s vision is that the whole person has to be considered, starting with the idea of human dignity.”

The Ford family was changed by that experience on the ground in Africa. Together, the whole family—including Matt’s three older brothers—made the decision to support the program in Uganda and Dowd’s vision with their very significant gift.

The Ford Program will continue to receive additional funding from University Trustee Ray Chambers, whose support made possible the launch of Notre’s Dame’s work in Uganda.

Asia Newsletter Launched

In the fall, the Kellogg Institute launched a new electronic newsletter: Notre Dame and Asia. The brainchild of JONATHAN NOBLE, advisor for Asia initiatives in the office of the provost, the newsletter is intended to pull together and disseminate information on the wide variety of campus activities, relationships, and connections to Asia.

“I believe the newsletter reflects the University’s ongoing development of its capabilities in Asian Studies, while striving to enhance its institutional, educational, and religious connections to Asia,” says Noble. The first issue of Notre Dame and Asia can be viewed at asianews.nd.edu.

Bond Bully on China

SIR JOHN BOND has a unique perspective on China’s past, present, and future. After working his way to Hong Kong as a deckhand, at age 21 he took a job as a trainee at the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Forty-five years later, he retired from the bank—now known as HSBC Holdings—as group chairman, having spent most of his career in Asia.

Under his leadership, HSBC expanded from being a predominantly Asian bank with branches in 20 countries to a global bank with 10,000 offices in 78 countries around the world. Knighted for his service to banking, he is now chairman of the Vodafone Group, the world’s largest mobile telecommunications company.

In his September 13 lecture, “China: A New Perspective,” Bond focused on China’s place in the world economy. He urged his audience of undergraduates, MBA students, faculty members, and local business people to remember that China has been the world’s preeminent economy for most of recorded history.

After a century of revolution and oppression, China is now recovering, Bond contends. However, the transition from a state-planned to a free-market economy is a difficult one, compounded by unemployment and internal migration to the cities. On the plus side, in addition to the nation’s huge workforce, is a high rate of technological innovation.

Bond says that China is emerging as a formidable economic competitor after a steady period of growth. “Either you believe China will overcome challenges and become a superpower, or you think China will find it impossible to hold it together and implode.”

“Personally,” Bond affirmed, “I believe China wants peacefully to return to a state of noble. The first issue of Notre Dame and Asia can be viewed at asianews.nd.edu.

Asia Newsletter Launched

In the fall, the Kellogg Institute launched a new electronic newsletter: Notre Dame and Asia. The brainchild of JONATHAN NOBLE, advisor for Asia initiatives in the office of the provost, the newsletter is intended to pull together and disseminate information on the wide variety of campus activities, relationships, and connections to Asia.

“I believe the newsletter reflects the University’s ongoing development of its capabilities in Asian Studies, while striving to enhance its institutional, educational, and religious connections to Asia,” says Noble. The first issue of Notre Dame and Asia can be viewed at asianews.nd.edu.
**Notre Dame Prize Winner Accepts Award, Explains Microfinance**

In a November 19 ceremony on campus, REV. JOHN I. JENKINS, CSC, presented MARÍA OTERO, president and CEO of ACCIÓN International, with the Notre Dame Prize for Distinguished Public Service in Latin America.

In accepting the award, Otero spoke movingly of her “spiritual imperative” to serve others, and her “intellectual imperative for doing things that work.” Celebrated for her life journey to bring justice to the poor of Latin America through the practical strategy of microfinance, Otero said that her clients, the many in the region to whom “poverty is a constant companion,” were the true recipients. “It is an honor to work with them, who have undergone adversity and built themselves up.”

At a well-attended panel the next day, Otero and Kellogg Advisory Board member TARA KENNEY, also a member of the ACCIÓN board and managing director, Deutsche Asset Management, discussed the history and evolution of microfinance in Latin America. The first breakthrough was the creation of a credit product that was based on the assumption of creditor payback, rather than on collateral. This “turned traditional banking on its head,” said Otero. “ACCIÓN was able to do away with the myth” that poor people wouldn’t pay back their loans.

The second breakthrough was the “crazy idea” that nonprofit lending institutions could become viable commercial banks. Otero explained that the first commercial microfinance bank in the world, Bancosol, was named for the sol or sun of the Andes, but also for solidaridad—solidarity with the poor. These so-called “banks for the poor” took off and have grown exponentially. As they reach many thousands of new clients, they have also proved profitable.

What has occurred most recently, said Otero, is a “marriage” between microfinance as a development strategy and the world of finance. This is illustrated in the recent successful public offering by the Mexican bank Compartamos, which has offered loans to street vendors and other tiny businesses for the past 15 years.

“I wouldn’t have believed it even a year ago,” said Otero. “This means that the bottleneck that kept us from growing has been broken.” The future of microfinance—and its potential to provide the poor with opportunity—appears as bright as the Prize medal she received.

Continuing the family tradition of service exemplified by her father, who studied law at Notre Dame in the 1940s, Otero requested that the matching cash award that accompanies the Notre Dame prize be given to a Honduran nonprofit cofounded by her son, Justin Eldridge-Otero. The Organization of Youth Empowerment (OYE) empowers orphans and other poor children through education, health programs, economic development, and art and culture.

**Larry Diamond on Iraq**

Renowned democratization expert LARRY DIAMOND spoke to packed audiences of students and faculty members at two presentations in the Hesburgh Center on November 27.

In “The Globalization of Democracy,” he assessed the state of democratic progress in the world, calling it “a difficult and challenging global moment” for democracy. Good governance is the key to consolidating fragile democracies, he affirmed, and unstable democracies present a critical challenge.

“If we don’t hold on to what we have, how can we go on to build democracy in much more difficult places like Iraq?”

His second talk, “Can Iraq Be Stabilized?” focused on the current political stalemate in that country, where he had firsthand experience as a senior advisor on governance to the Coalition Provisional Authority in Baghdad in 2004.

A self-avowed critic of US intervention whose book based on his Iraq experience, Squandered Victory, “was not well received by the Bush administration,” Diamond pointed out that the recent surge in US troops has been successful, at least in the short term, in bringing some measure of stability to the country.

But he warned that the situation is still precarious and in danger of slipping back into chaos. “Only if we capitalize on the military gains of the past few months with a political strategy to settle big political differences...can we stand a decent chance of avoiding that fate.”

Diamond is senior fellow at the Hoover Institution, Stanford University, and founding coeditor of the Journal of Democracy. At Stanford, he is professor by courtesy of political science and sociology, and he coordinates the democracy program of the Center on Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law (CDDRL). He is also codirector of the National Endowment for Democracy’s International Forum for Democratic Studies, as well as a member of USAID’s Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid.
Peacemaking Diplomat Calls Women to Action


“Women make a real difference in building peace,” she said. “That’s not to say they can’t be as tough as men. They can, if they choose. But many women have a perspective and experience that gives them a special ability as peace makers and peace builders.”

Sorensen’s own career is a case in point. For over 12 years she was New York City commissioner to the United Nations and Consular Corps, heading the city’s liaison with the world’s largest diplomatic community. The New York Times called her “the diplomat’s diplomat,” a title she took with her when she became special advisor for public policy for the UN in 1993.

Four years later, from 1997–2003, she served as the assistant secretary-general for external relations, an appointment which made her responsible for outreach to non-governmental organizations and a contact point for the secretary-general with parliamentarians, the academic world, religious leaders, and other groups committed to peace, justice, development, and human rights.

Following her lecture, Sorensen shared an extended dinner and conversation with a dozen students.

Conference Gathers Scholars from Around the World

Scholars from three continents, three major religious traditions, and a broad spectrum of disciplines convened at Notre Dame October 4–5 to consider the rich history of the relationship between religion and scholarship.

Entitled “The Advancement of Knowledge and Religious Identity: Institutions of Higher Learning in Judaism, Christianity, Islam, and Beyond,” the conference drew on the best of comparative scholarship to explore deep, old traditions of learning that can inform universities of the modern day.

“There has been discussion of Catholic ideas at Notre Dame in the context of a worldwide debate about whether religious identity tends to restrict and diminish the expansion of knowledge,” says conference organizer and Faculty Fellow SABINE G. MacCORMACK, the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, CSC, Professor of Arts and Letters and Professor of History and Classics. “This conference was designed to broaden the discussion.”

She points out that the struggle to reconcile claims of religion with those of unrestricted scholarly debate and enquiry is not a uniquely contemporary challenge.

“Western universities have a religious origin in the Christianity of the Middle Ages; what tends to be overlooked is the parallel growth of such institutions in Judaism and Islam.”

In all three religions, scholarly institutions have at times welcomed and supported and at other times excluded those whose ideas were felt to compromise the integrity of faith and practice.

“The conference schedule was very deliberately formatted,” says MacCormack, “to include three presentations each on Christianity, Islam, and Judaism, and three on broader issues. Presentations ranged in chronological focus from antiquity to contemporary times.”

Scholars explored how knowledge was institutionalized in a variety of contexts. Among others, paper topics included: rabbinic protections of dissident scholars in late antiquity, the Judeo-Christian “marriage” of skepticism and religion, the grounding of a US university in Protestantism, and modern study-abroad programs. A number of presentations examined the importance of teachers/scholars in building the Islamic tradition and one charted various models of organizing the life of the mind in all three religions, scholarly institutions have at times welcomed and supported and at other times excluded those whose ideas were felt to compromise the integrity of faith and practice.

“The conference schedule was very deliberately formatted,” says MacCormack, “to include three presentations each on Christianity, Islam, and Judaism, and three on broader issues. Presentations ranged in chronological focus from antiquity to contemporary times.”

As those who love ideas have done for centuries, the gathered scholars and students continued the discussion long into the evening over dinner at MacCormack’s home. Participants will no doubt continue to meet in cyberspace.

Advisory Board Meets

The Institute’s external Advisory Board met from October 11 to 12, 2007. Director SCOTT MAINWARING, who is on leave this academic year, reported on a range of new developments that have emerged over the past year and the ways in which the Institute’s programs have continued to expand.

Several new initiatives drew special attention and discussion, including the Ford Family Program in Human Development Studies and Solidarity, expanded funding for graduate studies, and Kellogg’s support for continued growth in the new Economics and Econometrics Department.

The Board also discussed its interest in supporting the Institute’s ability to work with and speak to issues of public policy and international business. Recognizing that the policy world has long been cognizant of the Institute’s expertise in comparative social science research, and that Kellogg has a track record of close relations with policy makers, especially in Latin America, the Board would support ways to continue and deepen this strength.

The Advisory Board will meet next in November, 2008.
New Visiting Fellows Spring 2008

NOOR O’NEILL BORBIEVA (PhD, Harvard University) is an anthropologist specializing in the anthropology of religion, post-socialist studies, and Islamic studies. Her research focuses on the conflict that arises when foreigners bring new ideologies into local communities in the Kyrgyz Republic. She is spending the spring and fall semesters of 2008 as a visiting fellow at Kellogg expanding upon this interest.

Borbieva’s project, “Development in the Kyrgyz Republic: Exchange, Communal Networks, and the Foreign Presence,” is based on fieldwork she did in the Kyrgyz Republic (2003-05). In a series of articles, she will examine the impact of nation building on women’s roles and religious practice, competing interpretations of the secular/religious binary, and encounters between the international development sector and Central Asian communities. In the fall, she will teach an undergraduate anthropology course.

Borbieva is the recipient of a Harvard University Graduate Society Dissertation Completion Fellowship, a Fulbright Student Fellowship, and two Foreign Language and Area Studies Fellowships to study Uzbek.

LUIS E. GONZÁLEZ (PhD, Yale University) is in residence as a Kellogg visiting fellow for three months of the 2008 spring semester. A professor of political science at the Universidad Católica and at the Universidad de la República in Uruguay, he is also founding member and director of CIFRA/González, Raga y Asociados, an applied social science consulting firm.

González has published widely, including his recent book, Política y desarrollo en Honduras, 2006–2009 (PNUD-ASDI-AECI-DFID, 2006). While at Kellogg, he plans to continue this research through his project “The Nature and Causes of Main Political Crises in Latin America since the End of the Cold War.” González will also investigate marginalization and the implications for political outsiders in Latin America.

DANIEL CORSTANGE (PhD, University of Michigan) is a visiting fellow at the Kellogg Institute for the spring 2008 semester, pursuing his research on development in divided societies. With particular interests in ethnic politics, the political economy of development, and research methodology, he specializes in the Middle East and has conducted field research in both Lebanon and Yemen, as well as undergoing two years of intensive language training in Egypt.

Corstange’s specific focus of study is the role of ethnic competition and conflict in economic development. While at Kellogg, he plans to identify additional cases for comparative study as well as construct a cross-national dataset of development and institutional data in order to test the generalizability of his findings. His project is titled: “Diversity and Development or Fragmentation and Failure? Government Institutions and the Economic Development of Multiethnic Societies.”

SIMANTI LAHIRI (PhD, University of Wisconsin-Madison) has joined Kellogg as a visiting fellow for the 2008 spring semester to develop her book project “Consumed by Commitment: Suicide Protest in the Contentious Politics of South Asia.” Based on several months of fieldwork in India and Sri Lanka, the project brings together her research interests in comparative politics, the politics of South Asia, political violence, social movements, terrorism, protest, and democratization.

Her manuscript will examine the motivations for and the successful use of suicide protest in South Asia. Lahiri extends her analysis to investigate the effects of suicide protest on democratic institutions, democratic consolidation, and the meaning of democracy. She plans to expand her existing research on the impact of suicide protest on the democratic governments of India and Sri Lanka with a comparative analysis of the authoritarian regimes of Afghanistan and Nepal.

GARY J. MARX (MS, London School of Economics), a reporter for the Chicago Tribune, was the paper’s Havana bureau chief from 2002–07, covering Cuba, Colombia, Venezuela, and Haiti. He previously served as the newspaper’s South America correspondent from 1990 to 1994 and also worked as an investigative and city reporter specializing in criminal justice issues. He is the Hewlett Visiting Fellow at the Kellogg Institute in spring 2008, joining his wife, freelance journalist CECILIA VAISMAN, who was a visiting fellow in the fall and is a guest scholar this spring.

For their Kellogg project, Marx and Vaisman are writing a book about their experience of living in Cuba, covering the social, political, and economic changes in the country during the four-year period and looking ahead to the post-Castro era. They will also teach an undergraduate course on contemporary Cuba.

Marx received the 2007 Maria Moors Cabot Prize from Columbia University for his coverage of Cuba. His other awards include the Inter-American Press Association Human Rights Award, the Associated Press Managing Editor’s Public Service Award, and a Citation of Excellence from the Overseas Press Club. Marx was also a finalist for the Pulitzer Prize in investigative reporting. In 2001, he was a John S. Knight Fellow at Stanford University.

Guest Scholars Spring 2008

ANDRÉS MEJÍA ACOSTA University of Sussex Brighton, United Kingdom

RAMIRO SERRANO GARCÍA Universidad de Alcalá Madrid, Spain

CECILIA V. VAISMAN Freelance Writer and Photographer
Fellows in Policy & Public Service

DIANNE M. PINDERHUGHES was installed as president of the American Political Science Association on September 1, during the association’s annual meeting in Chicago.

GUILLERMO O’DONNELL gave the keynote speech for the international forum “Democracy after the Third Wave,” organized in Taipei in July by Taiwan Thinktank to discuss the problems and challenges faced by new democracies.

MARY ELLEN O’CONNELL testified before Congress in November as part of an expert panel on “Preserving America’s Global Leadership through International Law and Justice.” Later in the month, she gave the invited presentation “Responsibility to Peace” at the international symposium “The Responsibility to Protect: Progress, Empty Promise, or a License for ‘Humanitarian’ Intervention?” in Bonn.


TIN-BOR VICTORIA HUI has been named an external reviewer for the Institute of Political Science, Academia Sinica, in Taipei.


Two New Faculty Fellows Named

KIRK DORAN joined the Department of Economics and Econometrics in the summer of 2007 as an instructor. He expects to receive his PhD from Princeton University in February.

Doran’s research interests include labor economics, development economics, and applied microeconomics. Currently, he is studying the equilibrium effects of labor market changes in developing nations.

In particular, he has found evidence that in local labor markets in rural Mexico, agricultural employers may respond to a decrease in the numbers of children who work in the fields by significantly increasing their demand for adult workers. This increase is potentially large enough to offset the loss of earnings households would face if all working children left the fields for the classroom.

Since previous literature sometimes shows that child labor is a compliment to adult labor, the finding that it is instead a substitute for adult labor has potentially major ramifications: programs that encourage children to go to school rather than to work may actually increase average family income. Doran is seeking to extend this research into concrete programs to reduce dependency on child work and increase access to education in developing nations.

VINEETA YADAV became an assistant professor of political science at Notre Dame in August after spending the 2006–07 academic year as a postdoctoral research fellow at the Niehaus Center for Globalization and Governance, part of Princeton University’s Woodrow Wilson School. Her research focuses on issues of comparative and international political economy, interest-group behavior, and comparative business-government relations in India, China, Southeast Asia, and Brazil.

Yadav is working on an empirical study of the institutional mechanisms of interest-group impact on policy making for trade, taxation, labor, and credit policies in her countries of interest, an outgrowth of her doctoral dissertation. The fieldwork for this project consisted of original surveys administered to business and labor interest groups in India, Hong Kong, China, and Brazil. Her future work will explore the role that institutional incentives and informational asymmetries play in driving the choice of interest groups to engage in legitimate lobbying or corrupt practices.

Particularly interesting in Yadav’s work is her country focus—on Brazil, China, and India. Her intent is not to compare Asia and Latin America, as one might assume.

“I am looking at lobbying at the theoretical level,” she explains, “so I picked cases for their institutional design—I needed these three types. But they tend to be partners at the World Trade Organization, the G9 [Group of Nine], and climate summits as leaders of the developing countries’ coalition.” Understanding the politics of these three countries is particularly useful in understanding what will drive the policy decisions of developing countries in the future.

In the past year, Yadav has made presentations on her work at Harvard, Princeton, and Stanford universities. Her forthcoming article, “Business Lobbies and Policymaking in Developing Countries Today: From Clientalism To…?” was an invited submission for a special issue of the Journal of Public Affairs focusing on interest groups, lobbying, and lobbyists in developing democracies.

In addition to her PhD from Yale University, she holds an MA in applied economics from the Department of Agriculture and Applied Economics at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. She is fluent in Hindi, Urdu, and Bengali as well as English, and has a working knowledge of Mandarin and German.
**GRANTS, HONORS AND AWARDS**


MICHAEL COPPEDGE and DANIEL BRINKS received an “Honorable Mention” for the Best Article prize from the APSA Organized Section on Comparative Democratization for their article “Diffusion Is No Illusion,” *Comparative Political Studies* 39, 4 (2006). Coppedge is also principal investigator for a National Science Foundation grant to CARLOS GERVASONI for dissertation research in Argentina (Political Science Program).

REV. VIRGILIO P. ELIZONDO, Notre Dame Professor of Pastoral and Hispanic Theology, was awarded the 2007 Community of Christ International Peace Award at the 2007 Peace Colloquy in Independence, MO in October for his work in advocating full inclusion and justice for immigrants. Elizondo and his corecipient, Dolores Huerta, both gave keynote addresses. In the same month, Elizondo presented the keynote “The New Mestizaje: Implications for the Ministerial Priesthood” at the 2007 National Conference for Seminarians in Hispanic Ministry, Minneapolis/St. Paul.

REV. DANIEL GROODY, CSC, received the Pax Christi USA 2007 Book Award for his edited volume *The Option for the Poor in Christian Theology* (University of Notre Dame Press, 2007). The award was presented at Pax Christi’s Pursuit of Peace Celebration on September 12 in Washington, DC.

REV. GUSTAVO GUTIÉRREZ, OP, the John Cardinal O’Hara Chair in Theology, received the 2008 Sophia Award, presented on November 17 by the Washington Theological Union, Washington, DC, for his significant contributions to ministry. Gutiérrez also presented two lectures at Yale University in November, speaking on “Archbishop Romero: A Witness of Faith” at the MacMillan Center and on the “Option for the Poor and Aparecida” at the Saint Thomas More Chapel and Center.

GEORGE LOPEZ was named chair of the Leonard M. Rieser National Fellowship Program by the Board of Directors of the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*.

SABINE G. McCORMACK, Theodore M. Hesburgh, CSC, Professor of Arts and Letters, has been awarded two American Historical Association (AHA) book prizes for *On the Wings of Time: Rome, the Incas, Spain and Peru* (Princeton University Press, 2006). She is the recipient of the 2007 James A. Rawley Prize in Atlantic History, which recognizes outstanding historical writing that explores aspects of integration of Atlantic worlds before the 20th century, and the John E. Fagg Prize honoring the best publication on the history of Spain, Portugal, or Latin America.

GUILLERMO O’DONNELL is the John G. Winant Visiting Professor of American Government at Balliol College and a visiting professor in the Department of Politics, Oxford University, for 2007–08. He gave the keynote at an international conference on “Perspectivas de la Democracia en América Latina” in Bariloche, Argentina, in April.

In December, he was named “Ciudadano Ilustre” or “Illustrious Citizen” of the city of Buenos Aires by the unanimous vote of the city’s legislature.

REV. ROBERT PELTON, CSC, and REV. THEODORE HESBURGH, CSC, joined President Jimmy Carter at a ceremony commemorating the 30th anniversary of the United States’ return of the Panama Canal to Panama. Panamanian graduates of Notre Dame honored both men’s commitment to inter-American relations with gifts of *huaca*—pre-Colombian artifacts of gold, which were traditionally buried with their owners to ensure that they escaped the conquistadors’ melting pots.

REV. TIMOTHY SCULLY, CSC, was recognized as an outstanding teacher with a Crystal Apple Award from Michigan State University’s College of Education. He received the award and delivered the keynote address at a dinner reception held in October in East Lansing, MI.
Kellogg Faculty Grants

The Kellogg Institute awarded grants to three Notre Dame faculty members in the fall.

**SEMIAN LUYANDRES**, associate professor of history, received a research grant for the project “The Fall of Tsarism: Untold Stories of the February 1917 Revolution.”

**REV. KEVIN P. SPICER, CSC**, visiting professor in the Department of History, was awarded funds for a travel program to complement the department’s existing class on the Holocaust.

**VINEETA YADAV**, assistant professor of political science, received a travel grant to attend the Arizona State University Institute on Qualitative and Multi-Method Research in January.

Students and professors will travel as a “learning community” to Europe during spring break to engage in field study of sites central to Holocaust history.

In addition, funding was renewed for the multidisciplinary activities of the Africa Working Group, which has been supported by Kellogg since spring 2000, and is led by **REV. PAUL KOLLMAN, CSC**, **REV. ROBERT DOWD, CSC**, and **NAUNHAL SINGH**.

**Working Groups**

**Africa**

Under the leadership of faculty fellows **REV. ROBERT DOWD, CSC**, and **NAUNHAL SINGH** while **REV. PAUL KOLLMAN, CSC**, is on leave, the Africa Working Group hosted an academic presentation and a student event in the fall.

**CLARK GIBSON**, professor of political science at the University of California, San Diego, discussed his research in his October lecture “Ethnic Identities and Political Parties in Southern Africa.” Gibson told his audience of Notre Dame faculty members and undergraduates that South Africa was an ideal site for the study of the impact of electoral institutions and ethnic and racial diversity on the number of political parties active in elections.

South Africa’s unique electoral system, redesigned in 2000, stipulates simultaneous municipal and county elections in every district—one election determined by single-member plurality rules, the other by proportionate representation. This system allowed Gibson and his colleagues to test long-held theories comparing the two types of electoral rules.

At the student event, four Notre Dame undergraduates talked about the challenges of their summer fieldwork in Africa. “Strategies for Successful Research and Service” stressed the importance of preparation, trust, flexibility, and open-mindedness.

The students—three of them funded by the Kellogg Institute—worked in East and West Africa. One interned with a grassroots organization in Ghana. Two others, with the help of Uganda Martyrs University, conducted surveys on infrastructure improvements to help local people. A fourth student studied clandestine charcoal production in Uganda and Tanzania.

**Haiti**

The visit of members of the Haiti Program staff to Notre Dame was the highlight of the Haiti Working Group’s fall calendar. Haitian nationals **CLAUDY BERTRAND, PRECENE LOUIS**, and **ALIX BLAISE** toured the campus, interacting one-on-one with student members of the working group.

The three talked about life in Haiti and explained how the program works to change the hopes, dreams, and opportunities of Haitians. Notre Dame’s Haiti Program, directed by Faculty Fellow **REV. THOMAS G. STREIT, CSC**, and funded by the Gates Foundation since 1999, works to eliminate lymphatic filariasis (LF) in Haiti.

The visitors also made a presentation to the more than 200 students in Father Streit’s biology classes, discussing HIV and other infectious diseases, the impact of aspects of Haitian culture such as the Voodoo religion in coping with disease and poverty in Haiti, and microenterprise opportunities for the future.

Later in the semester, working group members began an ongoing effort to aid the Haiti Program staff following the ravages of Hurricane Noel at the end of October. A Haitian arts and craft sale raised funds to benefit staff members who lost their homes in the storm.

**Transnational Civic Engagement and Political Participation in the Americas**

Members of the Institute’s newest working group—Transnational Civic Engagement and Political Participation in the Americas, chaired by **KAREN RICHMAN**—were involved in organizing and taking part in Notre Dame’s Forum on Immigration, which took place on October 8. They served on the forum’s faculty committee, helped to organize an online course, participated in informal conversations in dormitories, gave interviews to the media, and participated in the formal events of the forum. Ten days later, members presented a mini-forum for the trustees’ spouses.

In November, the working group discussed two articles by Robert C. Smith: “Migrant Membership as an Instituted Process: Transnationalization, the State and The Extra-Territorial Conduct of Mexican Politics,” *International Migration Review* 37, 2 (2003), and “Diasporic Memberships in Historical Perspective: Comparative Insights from the Mexican, Italian and Polish Cases,” *International Migration Review* 37, 3 (2003).

The following month, the topic of discussion was the film *The Sixth Section*. Directed by Alex Rivera, this documentary depicts the transnational organizing of a community of Mexican immigrants in New York state. The men profiled in the film form an organization devoted to raising money in the United States to rebuild the Mexican town that they have left behind.
**BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS**

**SAMUEL AMAGO** wrote “Narratives, Bodies and the Self in Rosa Montero’s ‘La hija del caníbal’” for the *Bulletin of Spanish Studies* 84, 8 (2007).


**MICHAEL COPPEJDE** wrote “Case Studies Are for Intensive Testing and Theory Development, Not Extensive Testing” for APSA’s Qualitative Methods newsletter (Fall 2007).


**FRANCES HAGOPIAN** contributed “Parties and Voters in Emerging Democracies” to *The Oxford Handbook of Comparative Politics*, edited by Carles Boix and Susan Stokes (Oxford University Press, 2007).


**SABINE MCCORMACK** serves as editor of the series “Histories, Languages and Cultures of the Spanish and Portuguese Worlds.” The first volume in this series published at Notre Dame, *Pastoral Quechua: The History of Christian Translation in Colonial Peru*, by Alan Durston, was published in October (Notre Dame University Press, 2007).


**DIANNE PINDERHUGHES**, with Carol Hardy-Fanta, Pei-te Lien, and Christine Marie Sierra, authored “Gender, Race, and Descriptive Representation in the United States: Findings from the Gender and Multicultural Leadership Project” in *Journal of Women, Politics and Policy* 28, 3 (2006).

**KAREN RICHMAN** wrote “Simplemente Maria: Naming Workers, Placing People and the Production of Hospitality” for the “Special Volume on The Significance of Modernity in the Americas” of the *Review of International American Studies* 2, 2 (2007). She also contributed “Peasants, Migrants and the Discovery of the Authentic Africa” to the *Journal of Religion in Africa* 37, 3 (2007).


**CHRISTOPHER J. WALLER**, with G. Camera Berentsen, contributed “Money, Credit and Banking” to the *Journal of Economic Theory* 135 (July 2007). With S. Lotz and A. Shevchenko, Waller also wrote “Heterogeneity and Lotteries in Monetary Search Models” for the *Journal of Money, Credit and Banking* 39 (March/April 2007).
New in the Kellogg Institute Series


Faculty Fellow Anthony Messina serves as the series editor of the Contemporary European Politics and Society Series, which showcases outstanding research on Kellogg themes related to European unification and integration.

“The definitive analysis of elections to the European Parliament, by a first-rate line-up of scholars, this study provides a master class on understanding the way that European elections, national politics, and the process of EU integration interact in complex and unexpected ways. An invaluable study for those interested in elections and voting behavior, European democracy, comparative politics, political communications, and political parties.”

—Pippa Norris, the McGuire Lecturer in Comparative Politics at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University
NEWS FROM FORMER VISITING FELLOWS

**Diego Abente Brun** (Fall ’06) is the new deputy director of the International Forum for International Studies at the National Endowment for Democracy.

**Manuel ALCántara** (Fall ’07), professor in the Department of General Public Law at the University of Salamanca, edited *Politicians and Politics in Latin America* (Lynne Rienner, 2007). In October, he gave three presentations at an international Congress in Quito celebrating the 50th anniversary of FLACSO.


**David Collier** (Fall ’87), with Fernando Daniel Hidalgo and Andra Olivia Maciuceanu, wrote “Essentially Contested Concepts: Debates and Applications” for the *Journal of Political Ideologies* 11, 3 (October, 2006).

**Carmen Diana Deere** (Fall ’84) is now director of the Center for Latin American Studies and professor of food and resource economics and Latin American studies at the University of Florida. She received the 2007 James A. Robertson Prize from the Conference on Latin American History for “Liberalism and Married Women’s Property Rights in Nineteenth-Century Latin America,” *Hispanic American Historical Review* 85, 4 (2005).

**Venelin Ganev** (Spring ’00) published *Preying on the State: The Transformation of Bulgaria After 1989* (Cornell University Press, 2007). He was recently promoted to associate professor of political science at Miami University of Ohio.

**Ilene Grabel** (Fall ’98) reports that her book *Reclaiming Development: An Alternative Economic Policy Manual* (with Ha-Joon Chang, Zed Press, 2004) was translated into Korean, Spanish, and Portuguese in 2007. She is professor of international economics and director of the Program in Global Finance, Trade, and Economic Integration at the University of Denver.

**Kenneth F. Greene** (Fall ’05), assistant professor of government at the University of Texas at Austin, published *Why Dominant Parties Lose: Mexico’s Democratization in Comparative Perspective* (Cambridge University Press, 2007). He also won the 2006 Best Paper Award for the Comparative Democratization section of the American Political Science Association for “A Resource Theory of Single-Party Dominance.”

**Jan Hoffman French** (Fall ’05) is now assistant professor of anthropology at the University of Richmond.


**Carlos Huneus** (Summer ’99, Spring ’00) published *The Pinochet Regime* (Lynne Rienner, 2007), the English version of his 2000 book (Sudamericana). Huneus is a professor at the Institute for International Studies at the Universidad de Chile.

**Wendy Hunter** (2004–05), associate professor of government at the University of Texas at Austin, contributed “The Normalization of an Anomaly: The Workers’ Party in Brazil” to *World Politics* 59, 3 (April 2007).


**Yung C. Lee** (Fall ’07), associate professor of public administration at Jeonnam National University, was reappointed as a member of the Expert Advisory Committee to the Korean Presidential Commission on Government Innovation and Decentralization.

**Guillermo Palacios** (Fall ’00) has been named the general coordinator for the XIII Meeting of Mexican, United States, and Canadian Historians, which will take place in October 2010 in Mexico. The conference will gather historians from around the world to reflect on the bicentennial of the beginning of Mexican independence and the centennial of the Mexican Revolution. Palacios, who has been chair of the Center for Historical Studies at El Colegio de México, edited *Ensayos sobre la nueva historia política de América Latina, Siglo XIX* (El Colegio de México, 2006).

**Luis Pášara** (Fall ’85, Fall ’05), a Ramón y Cajal Researcher at the Instituto Interuniversitario de Iberoamérica, Universidad de Salamanca since 2004, edited *Los Actores de la Justicia Latinoamericana* (Ediciones de la Universidad de Salamanca, 2007).


**Prabirjit Sarkar** (Fall ’97) is now professor of economics at Jadavpur University in Calcutta.

**Kenneth P. Serbin** (Spring ’92) reports that *Needs of the Heart: A Social and Cultural History of Brazil’s Clergy and Seminaries* (University of Notre Dame Press, 2006) won the 2007 Book Prize of the Brazil section of the Latin American Studies Association. Serbin is professor of history at the University of San Diego and president of the Brazilian Studies Association.
Elizabeth DiBiasi has replaced Martha Sue Abbott as the Institute’s administrative assistant. Elizabeth holds an MS in health service administration from the University of Central Florida.

Dean Hartke has been promoted to program manager for publications. A Kellogg staff member since October 2006, Dean will manage the Institute’s communications and desktop publishing processes. Dean replaces Kelly Roberts, who left Kellogg last fall.

Retirements

Staff members thought it couldn’t be done, but they pulled off successful surprise parties twice at Kellogg last fall, genuinely surprising the modest women who had arranged similar celebrations for others so many times in the past.

After 17 and 20 years of service to the University, respectively, administrative assistants Bettye Bielejewski (pictured, left) and Martha Sue Abbott (pictured, right) retired from the Institute within a month of each other. As they made plans to travel, spend time with family, and otherwise enjoy their hard-earned free time, Kellogg faculty, staff, and friends joined to wish them well in their new adventures.

Since the early days of the Institute under former directors and current faculty fellows Guillermo O’Donnell and Rev. Ernest Bartell, CSC, Martha Sue and Bettye were the friendly face of the Institute to its many visitors, faculty members, and students. Staff members could count on them to bring warmth, professionalism, and extensive institutional memory to bear on whatever issues might arise in the Kellogg main office. In fact, Martha Sue was responding to a plea for assistance from a Kroc colleague on her last afternoon of work when she was greeted by “Surprise!” in the Hesburgh Center conference room.

“It has been a privilege to work with them these many years,” said Scott Mainwaring, director on leave, who has known the two since he was a junior faculty member. “We will miss them a great deal.”

Wendy Hurley is the new administrative assistant for student programs and outreach, including the Latin American Studies Program. Wendy holds a BA in anthropology with a minor in women’s studies from McGill University in Canada.

Elizabeth Rankin is the Institute’s new writer/editor. In addition to editing and writing for print and electronic publications, she will manage the editorial process of the Working Paper Series and the Institute’s public and press relations. Elizabeth holds an AB in history from Princeton University.

Jean Anne Vaughn is the new part-time administrative assistant for events. She will assist in the planning and execution of the Institute’s events and conferences. Jean Anne holds a BS in human resources management from Auburn University.


Francisco Zapata (Spring ’02), who teaches history and sociology at El Colegio de México, has had three books published by that university’s press: Tiempos neoliberales en México (2005); Cuestiones de teoría sociológica (2005); and (as editor) Frágiles suturas. Chile a treinta años del gobierno de Salvador Allende (2006).
Democratization and the behavior of democratic political institutions are themes that preoccupy many political scientists these days, including a trio of fall 2007 visiting fellows.

Aníbal Pérez-Liñán

ANÍBAL PÉREZ-LIÑÁN, associate professor of political science and core faculty member at the Center for Latin American Studies at the University of Pittsburgh, focuses on questions at the intersection of the two themes.

“One of these topics is the new pattern of instability in Latin America, which usually takes the form of elected presidents being ousted from power but without the military taking over—it is specific governments that collapse, not the democratic regime itself.”

This problem was the focus of Pérez-Liñán’s research as a graduate student at Notre Dame, culminating in his dissertation, published as Presidential Impeachment and the New Political Instability in Latin America (Cambridge University Press, 2007), and continues to engage him.

“Rather than disappearing, this trend has increased in recent years. Unfortunately, the work was timely.”

Currently, Pérez-Liñán, a native of Argentina, is juggling three works-in-progress. One is a comparative study of judicial independence in Latin America. Another analyzes the impact of US funds targeted for democracy promotion and funneled by USAID to 165 countries around the world, partially reported with Steven Finkel and Mitchell Seligson earlier this year in World Politics.

Initially pessimistic, Pérez-Liñán was surprised to find that the funding did have measurable impact. Analysis showed that “funding for democracy is more effective in less developed countries, and, paradoxically, in countries in which there is state failure or civil war. It seems to be more effective in countries that...”
need it the most—and less effective in countries that receive a very high share of total US military assistance in a given year.”

His return to Kellogg allowed Pérez-Liñán to devote himself to his third project with a frequent coauthor, Faculty Fellow SCOTT MAINWARING. Together, they are writing a new manuscript that explores democratization from a different perspective.

“If you look at the history of Latin America, or any other region for that matter, democracies do not usually emerge in isolation. When a democracy emerges in one country, it is very likely you will see transitions to democracy in other countries.

“We want to know why it is that democratization happens in waves and why the wave in the 80s was much more stable and durable than previous waves. Also, we want to understand why some of the democracies now in place are eroding.”

Several findings stand out as the coauthors near the conclusion of their first draft.

“International conditions have a lot of impact on the process of democratization, which goes against traditional work that mainly emphasized domestic conditions. Clearly, the fact that multiple countries move into democracy at the same time indicates this is not just something happening in an individual country.”

“We have also found that different regions of the world have different causal dynamics. Even if you do statistical work, creating a model for the whole world may not be useful.”

Gabriel Negretto

Argentinean GABRIEL NEGRETTI earned his PhD at Columbia University and is currently a research professor in political science at the Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económica (CID) in Mexico City.

Preliminary results of his current work on the origins of institutional variation, particularly in regard to constitutional rules, are forthcoming in the British Journal of Political Science. Also just completing a book on constitutional change in Latin America, Negretto is delving into a new, connected project.

“I'm looking at the broader issue of what makes constitutions stable because my work on the origins of constitutions led me to question what drives politicians to revise constitutional arrangements, particularly in a region such as Latin America where constitutions are periodically replaced and amended. The median survival time of constitutions in Latin America is about 20 years, a very high rate of change, comparatively speaking.”

But Latin America is not unique. “Constitutional instability is actually the norm in the world, except for in a few consolidated or advanced democracies where, in general, constitutions have been more stable.”

The study of constitutional stability presents theoretical challenges. Since constitutions touch upon nearly every aspect of politics, “it is difficult to select a set of relevant variables that will explain the phenomenon and set aside other variables that are not as crucial or as significant.”

Negretto's work so far inclines him to believe that combining an emphasis on constitutional design with an approach that emphasizes the importance of exogenous shocks may be most productive. “My initial intuition is that the second is more important than the first. But you need to consider both.”

What brings about constitutional reform?

“Politicians initiate constitutional reforms either to redistribute power or to respond to the performance failure of the existing constitutional regime. They attempt to select the institutions that best satisfy those goals but that doesn't mean that institutions are going to work as politicians expected—which to me is not surprising because politicians, and we humans in general, cannot really evaluate the long term.”

Yung Lee

An associate professor of public administration at Jeonnam National University in Kwangju, Korea, YUNG LEE looks deeper into the “black box” of bureaucracy than is customary in political science, in which he holds a PhD from the University of Notre Dame.

His current research focuses on democratization, exploring how previously radical Korean labor unions have become more conservative during 20 years of democratic rule.

“I explain this conservative shift by looking at Korean state structure and political institutions and then at the effect of globalization and neoliberal reforms on the attitudes of labor unions and workers.”

“Democratization lifted constraints on labor unions' political activities and collective bargaining, but it had a different impact on workers in the primary and secondary labor markets, who had previously worked together for democratization.”

Unionized workers in big companies have been relatively successful as Korea became a world leader in the semiconductor and auto industries. Workers in small companies do not benefit from collective bargaining in the same way—and compete in the global market with workers in China and India.

“Unionized workers make little effort to build solidarity with other workers to change a rapidly polarizing society,” Lee explains.
Anthropologists have been an integral part of Kellogg since the Institute’s early days. Brazil’s leading anthropologist and public intellectual, ROBERTO DaMatta, was one of the Institute’s first faculty fellows. “DaMatta’s work forever changed the way Brazilians look at themselves and the way the world looks at Brazilians. His characterizations of *carnaval*, *malandros* (rogues), and others continue to serve as a reference point for any study of Brazilian society,” says Faculty Fellow FRANCES HAGOPIAN, the Michael Grace II Associate Professor of Latin American Studies. DaMatta, the Rev. Edmund P. Joyce, CSC, Professor of Anthropology, is now retired, but his colleagues in the department continue to bring the field’s emphasis on the human experience to their exploration of Kellogg themes.

Anthropology may be a paradox in the field of social science: its scholars devote themselves to the particular in their research, but are at the same time comparativists in the very widest sense. Conversations with the five Kellogg faculty fellows from the Anthropology Department about their work and what is distinctive about an anthropological approach show that it is not unusual for a scholar of the Middle East to take up Russia mid-career or for a sinologist to write a book about US higher education.

“The science of the concrete”

“Anthropologists by disciplinary tradition are comparativists,” says Associate Professor of Anthropology REV. PATRICK GAFFNEY, CSC. “Anthropologists study more than one society and know enough about a few others so that they’re able to make meaningful, crosscultural comparisons.”

Gaffney likes the expression Claude Levi-Strauss originated—“the science of the concrete.”

“Anthropology is tangible but it’s also microcosmic. It studies something in the particular,” says Gaffney. “The tool of analysis for a social anthropologist is the anthropologist’s own intellectual engagement. You, the anthropologist, are the tool of analysis. The fundamental insights that anthropologists gain are elicited and then the categories in which you describe what you saw—like what a family is—are elicited too.”

“This becomes vital when you cross cultural boundaries. For instance, what’s a school? Or what’s a leader? What’s a war? These terms can mean quite different things and involve different systems of right and wrong and good and bad.”

Bringing a Heartbeat to Science——
The Holistic Discipline of Anthropology
A Middle East specialist who focuses on the anthropology of religion, Gaffney immersed himself in a small city in Egypt to write *The Prophet’s Pulpit, Islamic Preaching in Contemporary Egypt* (University of California Press, 1994).

With renewed interest in Islam and the region in recent years, Gaffney is in demand as a speaker. He lectures on “Lost in Translation: Bringing American Values to the Middle East” across the country as part of the Notre Dame Alumni Association’s Hesburgh Lecture Series. The short version of his talk encompasses “what democracy means to us, what freedom means to us, and Larry Diamond’s point that no Arab state is a democracy.” With more time, he says, “I go into what Islam understands as the idealized way of governing, what authority means in Islam, the nation state system as applied to the Arab world.”

However, the current focus of Gaffney’s research is not the Middle East but Russia, an old interest that he took up again after stepping down as department chair several years ago.

“When I was in grad school, it was impossible to do Russia because the Soviet state was not allowing the kind of work anthropologists really do,” he explains. Now, with citizens able to talk to interviewers, ethnographic research is possible. Gaffney studied—and continues to study—Russian, and after spending a summer in the provincial city of Vladimir, settled on his new work, which concerns funeral and mortuary traditions.

Pre-Soviet Russia had a rich, Orthodox tradition of public funerals and memorials but today, says Gaffney, “funerals [for ordinary citizens] are dismal—gray, brief, and socially invisible.” In contrast, the funerals of government officials are huge, public, and excessive.

As a symbolic anthropologist, Gaffney sees in these contradictions “a little microcosm of the greater duplicity that brought the Soviet Union down… I’m not just dealing with a curious little episode in history. I’ve focused on something that tells a lot about the whole picture.” He is also investigating the “cult of the body of Lenin” in Red Square, which he compares to the preservation of saints’ bodies in Orthodox churches, and the Soviet emphasis on war memorials, which extends to the present day.

“In the Soviet system the demarcation of public and private was much more difficult because the state intruded everywhere,” he says. People—and the state—created rituals “to demarcate their conceptual boundaries between different functions, different roles.”

Research to influence policy change

Gaffney’s colleague, Assistant Professor DANIEL LENDE, is drawn to the Kellogg theme of public policies for social justice, although he touches on issues of religion and development as well.

“What I want to get to is how you figure out how to help change things. I think to do that you need to understand the problems and understand how change happens.”

A medical anthropologist, Lende uses ethnographic description, biology, and culture to zero in on problems, then focuses on outcomes. At Notre Dame, he has been “a big proponent” of community-based research, “where your research problem is defined in conjunction with community members and you think explicitly about not just research outcomes but applied or practical or policy outcomes from the start of your research.”

Lende joined the Institute on the basis of his work on adolescent drug use in Colombia, where he lived and worked with adolescent substance abusers for three years before beginning graduate school.

“Because of the ease of access and the low prices of drugs there and the number of risk factors, you’d expect Colombia to have an equal or greater drug problem than the US. What you find among the adolescent population is that their illegal drug use is about a third or a quarter of what you see in the United States. Thus, Colombia presents a direct challenge to US policy that emphasizes restriction of access and the

(Continued on page 18)
reduction of epidemiological risk factors as the two most important ways to deal with the problem."

“A series of sociocultural factors helps mediate drug use there. Instead of ‘just say no,’ there are reasons to say no.” Lende’s research shows that these reasons, coupled with preventive interactions with family and neighborhood friends, and high social costs to drug use—rather than legal costs, as in the US—help explain the lower rates of illegal drug use in Colombia. His findings have appeared in several articles, including “Colombia y la prevención sociocultural del uso de droga” (Colombia and the sociocultural prevention of drug use), Humanidades 8, 11–12 (2005), and “Wanting and Drug Use: A Biocultural Analysis of Addiction,” Ethos 33, 1 (2005).

With his research in Colombia completed, Lende is seeking to “understand health problems directly.” He is interested in looking at how everyday experiences shape behavior in order to “think about how you can create effective health programs or health policy.”

“I’m looking for problems where anthropology can add something and problems that we haven’t quite figured out how to tackle well from a policy or biomedical standpoint—obesity, anorexia, HIV prevention, arsenicosis in Bangladesh (arsenic poisoning through wells).” He has done community-based research in South Bend with groups such as Memorial Hospital’s “African American Women in Touch” program, and piggybacked on colleagues’ work in Benin.

He is also considering a Nepal-Colombia-US comparison—an “odd combination,” he admits. However, he says, “I’m problem-driven rather than area-driven. I’m quite interested in understanding how basic social and behavioral processes are similar and different around the world.”

Lende sees a number of strengths in the anthropological approach. In addition to the comparative perspective, he cites the “emphasis on human variation—there are no universal solutions to policy programs and you need to pay attention to local context and local people.” And he believes strongly in the importance of ethnographic research, “understanding your problems through the words and experiences of people in the country that you’re interested in. Quantitative data is great, but ethnography will give you insight into why people do things that quantitative or macroeconomic or even policy data don’t tell you about.”

Finally, he says, “traditionally we have a concern for disadvantaged groups that often get left out of a focus on powerful institutions, so in that way we’re an important complement to other disciplines.”

Globalization and its constraints

Assistant Professor VANIA SMITH-OKA shares Lende’s interest in equitable social policy and in the value of anthropology’s holistic approach.

“We really do draw from a variety of different methodologies and different disciplines and look at problems and issues using a variety of different approaches. We tend to draw from history, from evolutionary biology, from economics, from politics, from gender or area studies.”

Like Lende a medical anthropologist, Smith-Oka leans toward the cultural rather than the biological side of that specialization. She is interested in the impact of globalization and development policy on marginalized peoples. “I’m looking at how economic, political, and social factors affect women’s choices regarding their health,” she says.

In her second year at Notre Dame, the Mexico City native is writing a book that is an outgrowth of her doctoral dissertation: “National Policies, Local Knowledge: Women’s Health and Political Ecology in an Indigenous Mexican Village.”

Seeking a region that would allow her to explore her interest in medical issues among the indigenous in Mexico, she focused in on the culture area called the Huasteca. She has been conducting ethnographic research in a Nahua community in northern Veracruz for four years.

The area is experiencing rapid economic change. “It’s a cattle-ranching and a citrus-growing area, so there’s a lot of drive to develop the area, of course has spillover effects into the indigenous communities.”

As they convert from maize farming to citrus growing, the population is losing its indigenous language. At the same time, there has been a rapid expansion of Pentecostal and evangelical churches into the region over the past 25 years. “From an anthropological perspective, it makes it an interesting area to study because several centuries seem to exist at once—the old forms of beliefs and religion coexisting with the contemporary ideas.”

In her research, Smith-Oka is exploring the effects of Oportunidades, the Mexican government’s principal anti-poverty initiative, on the health decisions of indigenous women. The program, which covers about 20% of the Mexican population and has received international attention, aims to help families improve the health, education, and nutrition of their children. It is a conditional cash transfer program: women receive money—sometimes amounting to almost 80% of their income—but must regularly visit clinics to receive biomedical health care in order to continue to obtain the funds. That has “a cascading effect on women’s health, positive and negative,” says Smith-Oka.

Families’ dependence upon these stipends “gives the biomedical staff a tremendous amount of power, even though their intention is not malicious.” Under these conditions, women end up agreeing to certain medical procedures, such as contraceptive use or sterilization, that they might not agree to normally. “The main issue is that their choices are increasingly constrained by their participation in the cash transfer program,” explains Smith-Oka.

In the summer, she plans to begin a similar project in the Mexican city of Puebla. “I will work with women who’ve immigrated from rural communities, whether they’re indigenous or not,” she says. She will explore both the health networks women create to continue traditional healing practices and their relationships with clinics and hospitals.

In the longer term, Smith-Oka intends to extend her research to compare the experience of women in cities in India and Mexico that have similar demographics.

Plagiarism and the ownership of words

Such a broadly comparative approach resonates with Associate Professor SUSAN BLUM, who contends it is one of her field’s great strengths. Training in anthropology includes knowledge of cultures all over the world, and teaching in the discipline necessitates wide crosscultural comparison.

But fieldwork is key as well. "Anthropology doesn't assume that people everywhere are the same and it sets about to investigate on the ground what people's lives are really like. We use that term 'on the ground' a lot. Our work is very grounded in real people's experience—we tend to stay for a long time to get to know people and to see them in their real life setting. It's not just what they say but what they do that we incorporate into our work."

Blum is the author of the acclaimed book Lies that Bind: Chinese Truth, Other Truths (Rowman & Littlefield, 2007), in which she examines
Chinese society’s rules, expectations, and beliefs regarding truth and deception, and makes comparisons to American, Japanese, and Jewish traditions.

Now, she says, “I’ve been doing work on China for 30 years and I’m taking a break.”

That doesn’t mean Blum has stopped working. Her textbook Making Sense of Language: Readings in Culture and Communication will be published in fall 2008 by Oxford University Press.

Her current research explores a topic close to home: cheating and plagiarism on US college campuses. “I had a small section in Lies that Bind about plagiarism and cheating in Chinese institutions, which made me realize I didn’t really know that much about western institutions.”

She sees other parallels with her earlier work on China. “The rhetorical topic of speakers and ownership of words, which is the issue when you talk about truth and lying, is also the issue when you talk about plagiarism.”

“Our ideas of authorship come from the 18th-century idea of the genius: the idea that an individual was struck by inspiration and produced his or her own words and owned those words as a reflection of his or her person or self. And that’s why we have to trace credit.”

“But I believe that there’s a change happening that’s connected with technology—not necessarily caused by it, but easy to see because of it—that makes students feel less bound to trace who owns what. The best example is Wikipedia, where nobody cares who wrote it and nobody wants credit. It’s a collective effort and it’s generous.”

She points out that many students are skeptical of the idea of originality. They quote lines from movies and TV shows a great deal in their everyday lives but don’t provide citations. “There’s a difference between what you might call the genre of student quotation and academic citation.”

Blum explains that changing ideas of ownership and the lack of consistency in teachers’ expectations for attribution make the process genuinely confusing to students.

“There’s a difference between the kind of writing we’re expecting from them and everything else in their lives, which allows for some teaching to happen if we’re conscious of that, but it’s really a very difficult task. And almost no students actually master it.”

Her manuscript on the topic, “My Word! Plagiarism and College Culture,” is under press review and should appear next year.

Looking ahead, she is thinking about returning to a topic akin to her earliest work in China, which explored ethnicity and nationalism. “I may be doing a small project on censorship and nationalism in China,” she says.

Blum, in her fifth and final year as the Director of the Center for Asian Studies, is heartened by a shift she sees at the University.

“I think this campus is changing. This is my eighth year here and I’ve noticed a huge difference in people’s consciousness of Asia and the fact that a lot of other parts of the world are now becoming familiar to people here—Africa for instance.” For a scholar of many other parts of the world who is deeply concerned about the process of education, that is good news indeed.

On the front lines of war

Professor CAROLYN NORDSTROM, who has been a Kellogg faculty fellow since 1999, knows Asia and Africa in a very different way than most academics.

“My research takes me right out on the front lines. I’ve probably clocked over a decade on the front lines of the world’s wars,” she says. Early works focused on daily life in warzones, on Sri Lanka’s and Mozambique’s wars of terror, and on international war profiteering. Nordstrom seeks to understand the core nature of violence and suffering and the creativity people employ in achieving peace.

Her most recent book, Global Outlaws (University of California Press, 2007), draws together her 20 years of research in war zones to illuminate the complex extra-state economies that underlie wars and affect both peace and security. It begins with a war orphan in Angola selling Marlboros on the street and ends with an explanation of the vast range of extralegal goods and activities that circle the earth, shaping political and economic realities.

Renowned as a fieldworker, she spent “three of the last six years walking smuggling routes, following them from Africa to Europe and the US, sitting at ports, interviewing smugglers and police.”

“I am looking at the massive legal and illegal flows that move through war zones and then quite literally move around the world as arms circle the globe, as people using those arms circle the globe, as people make resources available to pay for those arms circling the globe,” she explains.

In addition to arms, she has found “a huge and highly invisible series of exchanges going on for things people almost never talk about but that bring in even more invisible money—pharmaceuticals, food, fuel, technology.”

There are massive legal and illegal markets for all of these commodities internationally, necessitating the laundering of trillions of dollars. “There are absolutely no controls for the impact of this money on global economic structures,” Nordstrom says. “A serious crisis is emerging around this but we can’t track it because we have no economic means available today to track both legal and extralegal financial flows.”

Nordstrom looks at estimates of arms flows by international organizations, such as the UN or Scotland Yard, and then sets them against information gained in her fieldwork. Almost uniformly, she finds the higher estimates the most accurate.

Her study leads her to investigate topics that others might not notice—and ask students to undertake some unusual research.

“I tell students to keep their eyes open for under-the-counter cigarette sales when they are overseas,” she reports. “I track cigarettes because Scotland Yard (among others) says that the most dangerous commodity on earth to smuggle is cigarettes—they are so innocent nobody stops them. They estimate about 50% of all cigarettes sold in the world are smuggled. If you open a smuggling route you can drop anything into it—nuclear weapons, trafficked children, anything, because nobody is looking.”

“One of the things I love to explore are contradictions,” she says. “How do you deal with a person who is smuggling pharmaceuticals to the frontlines to save lives because hospitals are burned out?”

Nordstrom believes that anthropology brings something sorely needed to science—“a heartbeat. Science is supposed to be alive and vital and dynamic,” she explains. Fieldwork brings in that dimension.

“I bring to light stories of people that usually don’t get heard. I spend a lot of time in the thick of the firefight, interviewing ground soldiers, the general who got shot, the mom, dad, and kids whose house was burned down, the torture victim, the rogue profiteer, the little girl taken by traffickers and sold into slavery.”
Over his summer vacation, DANIEL ROSAS ALVAREZ helped the managers of a small agricultural firm in Mexico gather data to help them decide whether adding tomatoes to their product line was a smart business move. The junior served as his team’s finance expert, and applied his marketing and business skills to a real world situation.

“I felt a little bit of pressure, because they were all relying on me,” he remembers. “But it worked out very well.”

Like Rosas Alvarez, more and more students are looking to gain greater global understanding and firsthand experience in the field with international business. Several had the opportunity to do just that with Kellogg Institute student internships this past summer. From Ghana to India to Latin America, each came away with a greater understanding of the achievements and challenges involved with small enterprise development.

Students Look to Stay on Top of Global Trends

History major STUArT MOrA said he knows microfinance is the hot topic right now.

“If this is the thing,” he told himself, “then I should at least go find out about it. I really wanted to see it firsthand.”

After contacting several organizations, Mora, who previously spent time in Peru and Mexico, signed on with Fundación Paraguaya. The organization, which aims to promote entrepreneurship through microfinance and business education, posted him in Villa Ygatimi, a rural village in northern Paraguay. There he worked with groups of farmers trying to increase yield and diversify their crops and livestock.

“They wanted to make themselves less susceptible to risks of market fluctuations and unfavorable weather,” he said.

To GAVIN PAYNE, an economics major, the ten weeks he spent last summer in the small town of Cape Coast, Ghana, were some of the most challenging and interesting of his life. While there he worked with Women in Progress (WIP), a nonprofit that helps mostly women-owned sewing and batik businesses. The women produce traditional African attire aimed at Western markets, and WIP supports them with funds for raw materials, grants, investment loans, access to global markets, and hands-on technical support.

When political science and economics major BEN CLARKE began looking for a summer experience, he also felt drawn to understanding microfinance better. He arrived in the northwest Indian city of Udaipur to work with a local organization called Hanuman Van Vikas Samiti (HVVS), a small, rural microfinance operation.

Around the world in Mexico, DANIEL ROSAS ALVAREZ, a finance and French major, worked on a team with several other students from the University of Guadalajara (UG) through Kellogg’s US-Mexico Training, Internships, Exchanges, and Scholarships Program (TIES). A USAID-funded partnership between Kellogg, UG, and Notre Dame’s Mendoza College of Business, the program gave him and his teammates an opportunity to test drive their business-class knowledge in an actual situation. They analyzed profitability for different tomato varieties, researched greenhouse specifications, and put together a five-year plan that included data on marketing, payroll, income and other expenses.
Challenges Reveal Opportunities for Growth

In India, Clarke helped HVVS organize their systems to highlight where programs could be strengthened or extended, and to illustrate the number of loans paid out, the recipients, and their needs.

"Mainly people used loans for dowries, housing repairs, or health care," he said. "Very few were income generation. Defaults were higher than they should have been."

He and his Indian counterparts set goals to increase the number of income-generation loans. But there were barriers to helping community members understand the potential of such loans.

"Often people were hesitant to take out income-generating loans because they felt they could only do animal husbandry or agriculture. They felt unconfident in their abilities in capital enterprise."

Mora worked with three established agricultural committees in Paraguay, and before his two and a half months were finished, he helped form three more.

"I felt like we really made progress," he said. "But I was concerned that Fundación Paraguaya was too focused on urban microfinancing."

Of the several interns in Paraguay with Mora, he was the only one in a rural setting while the others worked in the capital city, Asunción, or the surrounding area.

In Mexico, the findings Rosas Alvarez and his team presented to their client, Agricultura Confiable, impressed the firm, but the investment needed to add a new product seemed daunting.

"They're still deciding what to do," he said. "They were surprised at how much risk would be involved, although there would be a good rate of return on investment."

"Absolutely Worth It"

In the end, the students appreciated the ups and downs of the experience for what they learned and how they grew.

"It was absolutely one of the rawest organizing experiences I've ever had," said Mora. "It was essentially walking into a brand new situation with people who were semi-familiar with an idea and building relationships with them. These people could walk into our classes at Notre Dame and give lectures and we would be fascinated. They were going to continue what we started; I believe in organizing so much more since I've seen what it did."

Payne said that he found WIP's holistic approach to be incredibly effective. Instead of targeting one aspect of a business, WIP shapes the individuals into productive, successful entrepreneurs. Some of the Ghanian women's success stories inspired him.

"I witnessed parents become able to send their kids back to school, firms create new jobs, and women open savings accounts for the first time in their lives during my brief stay in Ghana," he said.

Microfinance may have started out as a nonprofit tool, but it is moving into the business mainstream; a number of large financial institutions now offer microcredit programs. And how does microfinance figure in the development puzzle? Mora said that he appreciates the approach, but there's no single response to development challenges.

"Some places have proved that microfinance can really make a difference in people's lives, but there are certainly some flaws with it," agreed Clarke. "Much of my frustration was that it wasn't apparent how it could be done. But I have faith that it could be. It would take more than two months for it to be seen, and it takes a lot more to make it work. Political stability, health, education, human rights all play a part. But the internship was still absolutely worth it."

Thanks to the Kellogg summer internship opportunities, these students have gained on-the-ground business know-how in the developing world, whether their undergraduate focus is business, liberal arts, or the sciences.

"It's great that Notre Dame offers such opportunities," said Rosas Alvarez. "As an undergrad, to get such consulting opportunities that help others and improve their economy is great."
Growing a Russian Scholar

By Paige Risser

Soon after her arrival at Notre Dame, Faculty Fellow DEBRA JAVELINE, assistant professor of political science, received an e-mail from BETSY BROOKS, a participant in Kellogg’s International Scholars Program (ISP).

Undergraduates selected as international scholars receive funding to pursue in-depth study of international affairs under the guidance of Kellogg faculty fellows, and gain research skills by serving as research assistants to Kellogg faculty members.

Brooks, a Russian major, had heard that the new Russian scholar was someone she should get to know. Shortly after that first e-mail, Brooks signed on as Javeline’s research assistant.

“I have been thanking my good fortune ever since,” said Javeline. “I would venture to say that most professors are not nearly so lucky with their graduate research assistants as I have been with Betsy.”

Fortune might not have played a part if Brooks had kept her original choice of major. After twelve years of studying piano, she began her freshman year at Notre Dame as a piano performance major. But Russian history and culture piqued her interest and she enrolled in a language class her first semester at Notre Dame.

“I immediately loved it,” said Brooks. “Both for the challenge it offered and for the many avenues that it might open up for me. There is lots of opportunity to get to know faculty well, and I realized that signing up for a Russian major would complement my political science major.”

By the beginning of her junior year, Brooks was immersed in helping Javeline with her study of political responses to tragedies. With a collaborator at the University of Colorado, Javeline was developing a questionnaire about the 2004 school hostage crisis in Beslan, Russia, in order to do a field survey of families and neighboring communities.

Brooks helped put together a comprehensive timeline of such details as rallies, meetings, and petitions since the hostage crisis began on September 1. She poured over Russian newspapers for necessary facts to frame the questions in a way that would help respondents remember particulars.

“She prepared for us an incredibly thorough report and even kept tabs on events afterwards, alerting us to some more relevant recent activities without our requesting that she do so,” said Javeline.

Though a brief illness prevented Brooks from spending a semester in Russia, it hasn’t stopped her from continuing to explore her interests in that area of the world. She received a research fellowship grant from the Undergraduate Research Opportunity Program (UROP) last summer to look at the relationships between civic engagement and public health in Russia. Her theory is that Russians who participate in civil society through organizations and clubs are healthier than those who do not.

As luck would have it, Brooks’ ideas—which she will continue to pursue in her senior political science thesis—line up with research Javeline had been pursuing independently, but had put aside.

“But given Betsy’s interest and her remarkable talent, I suggested we work on it together,” said Javeline.

Much of Brooks’ data drew from a previous research survey of Javeline’s.

Brooks believes that her ISP experience has pushed her to undertake a more original senior thesis topic than she would have otherwise. She hopes to make a real contribution to a topical issue, given the looming health crisis in Russia and the lack of data on the topic. Depending on the results, the duo may coauthor an article and submit it to a journal. Not bad for an undergraduate student.

“This is a very sophisticated and challenging topic even for senior scholars with degrees in public health and social science,” said Javeline.

With a little more of the good luck that brought the two together, Brooks will soon be a scholar with a degree in public health. After graduation in May she plans to attend graduate school and pursue a joint masters degree in public policy and public health. The West Chester, Pennsylvania native is hoping to enroll in the University of Pennsylvania’s program and be closer to home.

In her limited spare time, Brooks serves as president of the Russian Club, helping organize such activities as trips to Chicago’s Russian Tea Room and conversation nights. She stays connected to her musical background with a minor in piano and by volunteering as a piano teacher at the Robinson Community Learning Center.

As for luck, Javeline admits that part of what makes their partnership work so well is just that. “We truly do have a lot of common interests, and Betsy is just a supremely talented person.”

But luck alone can’t account for Brooks, whom Javeline calls one of Notre Dame’s most promising undergraduates. “She did everything asked and then some. Period.”
Undergraduate Essay Contest on Migration

The Kellogg Institute is sponsoring an undergraduate essay contest on the theme of international migration. Cash prizes will be awarded for winners and honorable mentions.

The contest is part of the University’s year-long focus on immigration, which was kicked off by the October Notre Dame Forum (see forum.nd.edu/). The essay competition aims to continue and deepen student interest in migration-related issues, explains Kellogg Interim Director TED BEATTY.

“We would like to broaden the discussion to the global topic of migration, as opposed to just the politics of immigration to the US. The contest is open to essays on any aspect of migration, anywhere in the world, in any contemporary or historical context,” says Beatty.

The application deadline for the essay contest is April 1, 2008. For more information and contest guidelines, visit the student pages of the Kellogg Web site (kellogg.nd.edu/students/iecomp.shtml).

February 1, 2008

Brazilian Carnaval

Everyone is invited to dance the night away at the Kellogg Institute’s 10th annual celebration of Brazilian Carnaval at the University of Notre Dame. The band Chicago Samba will return to campus to fill the South Dining Hall with traditional Carnaval music. The band’s professional dancers will teach samba and axé steps at this family-friendly event. (For more information, go to nd.edu/~kellogg/events/carnaval.shtml.)

February 6–13, 2008

Peru Days

Organized by Peruvian students on campus, Peru Days combine a celebration of the diverse and vibrant culture of Peru with a serious purpose—raising funds to benefit the victims of the 2007 Peruvian earthquake. A silent auction of the stunning photographs of internationally renowned photographer Guillermo Rivas—whose daughter is one of the student organizers—will be held during Peru Days, closing on the 13th at 9 pm. Rivas’s exhibit, “Mamacha Candelaria: Reflection of a Multicolored Identity,” will be on display in the Hesburgh Center’s Great Hall from January 28 to February 13. In other events, join us on February 6 in the Great Hall to sample Peruvian cuisine, learn traditional dances, and socialize. On February 13, Peruvian filmmaker Josué Méndez will present his award-winning film Dias de Santiago. (For more information, go to kellogg.nd.edu/perudays.shtml.)

February 9, 2008

International Career Workshop

Students will be able to explore a variety of international careers as local professionals and alumni explain the types of jobs available in their fields and offer practical advice to job-hunters. Sessions will focus on Africa, Asia, and Latin America but will be useful for those interested in other regions of the world. Topics will include international human rights, journalism, business, the State Department, and NGOs, as well as postgraduate service opportunities and grants, fellowships, and awards. (For more information, go to kellogg.nd.edu/students/icw/index.shtml.)

February 23, 2008

Solidarity in Pursuit of Authentic Human Development

This symposium charges the next generation of thinkers—students from Notre Dame and other universities—to join the increasingly holistic human development discourse, identifying challenges faced and suggesting possible solutions. Panels will delve into health, rural development, education, the environment, and the human development process itself. Oxfam America President RAYMOND C. OFFENHEISER, JR., who is a member of the Kellogg Advisory Board, will give the keynote address. (To register, go to kellogg.nd.edu/fordprogram/.)
AN INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH CONFERENCE
April 18–19, 2008 – University of Notre Dame

AFRICA in PORTUGUESE, the PORTUGUESE in AFRICA
Organized by Faculty Fellow Isabel Ferreira Gould and Pedro Schacht Pereira (University of Chicago) and cosponsored by the Fundação Luso-Americana para o Desenvolvimento (FLAD) and the Kellogg Institute, this conference will bring together scholars from around the world to offer new perspectives on the relations between Portugal and its former African colonies.

Participants will debate the roles played by Lusophone Africa in the elaboration of a new postcolonial Portuguese culture, as well as the roles played by Portugal in the formation and transformation of the cultures of its former colonies. The conference will also examine how the ongoing critical and theoretical debate in Lusophone African studies can have a positive impact upon the broader discussions of African and postcolonial studies. (For more information, go to kellogg.nd.edu/projects/FLAD/conference.shtml.)

In this issue...
2 Director’s Letter
3 Institute News
3 Ford Family Endowment
5 Knowledge and Religious Identity
6 Faculty News
14 Visiting Fellow Profiles—Scrutinizing Democracy
16 Department Profile—The Holistic Discipline of Anthropology
20 Summer Internships—Student Focus on Business
22 International Scholars Program—Growing a Russian Scholar
23 Upcoming Student Events