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DIRECTOR’S COLUMN

Notre Dame, like any organization with both national and global aspirations, must find new and effective ways to increasingly engage the challenges of internationalization.

The University has a long history of scholarship, teaching, and outreach with an international focus, from work in countries like Chile and Uganda, to the mentoring of students from around the world at Notre Dame, to the more recent expansion of undergraduate study abroad programs, internships, and centers of internationally focused scholarship.

However, the potential for further expansion of internationalization at Notre Dame—of placing the University more aggressively in a global context and bringing parts of that context to this campus—remains large. The challenge begins as simply as highlighting what is already happening, through an international link on the Notre Dame home page; it extends to aggressive faculty hiring and program development, inspiring student learning and research, and building meaningful connections with partners abroad. I believe the Kellogg Institute can serve as a key force in promoting and implementing such ambitions.

Kellogg has, for 25 years, been at the forefront of Notre Dame’s international presence. The Institute’s faculty have provided a model of superb scholarship and teaching on international themes with a particular strength in Latin America. In addition to its support for hiring faculty with international expertise and providing significant research support, Kellogg has developed student programs that send roughly 60 students abroad each summer for research and internships.

More recently, the Institute has taken significant steps to extend our reach into Africa through the Ford Family Program in Human Development Studies and Solidarity and into Asia through the Asian film festival and other initiatives. Kellogg will remain at the forefront of internationalization at Notre Dame and looks forward to working with the University leadership to further this broader mission.

This fall we have an especially full and exciting array of events—each connected intimately with long-standing Kellogg themes and each advancing internationalization at Notre Dame and beyond.

We will start big with a celebration of Kellogg’s 25th anniversary in conjunction with a major academic conference hosted by Faculty Fellow Samuel Valenzuela on “The Origins of Democracy in the Americas, 1770s–1870s.” The synchronicity of themes seems perfect: to celebrate Kellogg’s accomplishments in the study of democratization and democracy in the context of discussion and debate over the deeper historical roots of democracy in the western hemisphere. To extend this theme, the keynote speaker for the event will be César Gaviria, former president of Colombia and secretary general of the Organization of American States. President Gaviria will be awarded the 2008 Notre Dame Prize for Distinguished Public Service in Latin America.

Kellogg’s new Ford Program will host two major events this fall, an inaugural lecture by Paul Collier, professor of economics at Oxford University and author of the award-winning The Bottom Billion, as well as the program’s second student conference.

Finally, Kellogg joins with Luis Cosenza, our Hewlett Visiting Fellow for Public Policy this semester, to host two exciting roundtables focused on Central America. The first includes foreign ministers from Central America while the second features former Central American presidents. We also look forward to a full house of 18 visiting fellows and guest scholars this fall and spring, including six from Latin America, two from Europe, and one each from Asia and the Middle East.

Finally, I’d like to offer two special words of deep appreciation. First, to Professor Sabine MacCormack for her generosity and dedication in making possible the endowment of a Latin American Indigenous Language Learning Program that will institutionalize our nascent Quechua courses and summer opportunities (see page 5).

Second, the Institute’s Holly Rivers has received the 2008 Dockweiler Award for Student Advising. The reward reflects the ways in which Holly’s work has contributed directly to the intellectual growth of Notre Dame students. She insists, for instance, on prioritizing intellectual content over experience for experience’s sake; she holds our programs to the highest standards of quality and our students to the highest standards of engagement. Holly’s contributions to Kellogg go well beyond building a vital set of student programs that have won respect across campus. As a result, she has recently been promoted to the position of assistant director.

With many best wishes for an exciting and productive fall semester,
TED BEATTY
Associate Professor, History
Interim Director, Kellogg Institute
Scott Mainwaring Appointed as Kellogg Director

Provost of the University of Notre Dame THOMAS G. BURISH has appointed SCOTT MAINWARING to a three-year term as Kellogg Institute director beginning July 1, 2009. Mainwaring previously served two terms as the Institute's director.

In his announcement of the appointment Burish said, “This is a critical time in Kellogg’s history, with the opportunity for it to truly take a major leap forward and to accelerate its remarkable history of accomplishment. Scott’s world-class stature as a scholar and teacher, unsurpassed familiarity with Kellogg, enormous talent, high standards, and strong commitment to the mission of Notre Dame make him the ideal person to provide the leadership needed in the years ahead.”

During the 2008–09 academic year Mainwaring will be on leave, finishing a book project on cycles of authoritarianism and democracy in Latin American politics with coauthor ANÍBAL PÉREZ-LIÑÁN, former Kellogg visiting fellow and associate professor of political science at the University of Pittsburgh. The volume is tentatively titled “From Authoritarianism to Competitive Politics: The Great Transformation in Latin America.” During his 2007–08 leave, Mainwaring completed a book with Faculty Fellow REV. TIMOTHY SCULLY, CSC: Democratic Governance in Latin America (Stanford University Press, forthcoming).

“I look forward to serving as Kellogg Institute director again beginning in 2009–10,” Mainwaring says. “I am confident that we can collectively achieve some exciting new advances for Kellogg and Notre Dame.”

Gaviria to Receive Notre Dame Prize

CÉSAR GAVIRIA, former president of Colombia and secretary general of the Organization of American States (OAS), will be awarded the 2008 Notre Dame Prize for Distinguished Public Service in Latin America at a ceremony at the University of Notre Dame on September 19.

Known for a long and distinguished public service career, Gaviria has been a staunch advocate for democracy in Latin America as well as a steadfast proponent of human rights and economic reform. As president of Colombia (1990–94), he promoted constitutional reform, the reintegration of armed rebels into civil society, and significant economic growth. In his decade as secretary general of the OAS (1994–2004), he used his considerable skills as a conflict mediator to ease tensions across Latin America, initiated institutional change to reinvigorate the organization’s inter-American agenda, and fostered regional integration.

With funding from The Coca-Cola Foundation, the Notre Dame Prize for Distinguished Public Service in Latin America recognizes the efforts of visionary leaders to enhance the region’s welfare by strengthening democracy and improving life for its citizens. The award carries a $15,000 cash prize, with a matching amount donated to a charitable organization of the laureate’s choice.

Graubart Named Director of Latin American Studies

Kellogg Faculty Fellow KAREN P. GRAUBART is the new director of the Latin American Studies Program (LASP). An associate professor of history who came to Notre Dame from Cornell University in 2007, Graubart is a specialist in Andean colonial history and the Atlantic world. As LASP director, she will work closely with Kellogg Assistant Director Holly Rivers to direct and manage the undergraduate minor in Latin American studies.

“I’m very much looking forward to working more closely with our undergraduates in Latin American studies,” said Graubart. “I especially hope to be able to put together more programming and courses that will not only deepen their interest in Latin American countries and cultures, but also provoke them to think differently about that part of the world and its connections to the US and to Notre Dame.”

Graubart’s first book, With Our Labor and Sweat: Indigenous Women and the Formation of Colonial Society in Peru 1550–1700 (Stanford University Press, 2007), won the Ligia Parra Jahn prize from the Rocky Mountain Council for Latin American Studies for best work in gender studies. She is currently at work on a second book project that compares the treatment of Muslim, Jewish, and Sub-Saharan Africans under Christian rule in 15th-century Seville, Spain and that of indigenous peoples and Africans in 16th-century Lima, Peru. The project has received support from the National Endowment for the Humanities.
Panel Probes Origins of Romero’s Powerful Legacy

The 2008 commemoration of Archbishop Oscar Romero’s assassination, held March 18, drew a standing-room-only crowd, the largest of any event in the Institute’s 2007–08 lecture series.

“To know a saint is to know his or her story,” quoted Faculty Fellow REV. ROBERT PELTON, CSC, who organized the event to deepen understanding of Romero’s spiritual and political journey.

Speaking were LARRY CUNNINGHAM, John A. O’Brien Professor of Theology at Notre Dame, his colleague MARGARET PFEIL, assistant professor of theology, and MICHAEL E. LEE, assistant professor of theology at Fordham University, in the panel discussion El Caso Romero: “Primero Dios” (The Case for Romero: “First of All, God”).

In effect “making the case” for the man many in El Salvador and around the world consider to be a saint, the panelists explored Romero’s martyrdom, his commitment to the Church, and his conversion from middle-of-the-road cleric to radical advocate for social justice.

“All martyrs are political martyrs,” said Cunningham, who described the “transformative power” of the way Romero had been killed, a power his assassins had not anticipated. According to Cunningham, Romero was killed “precisely as a bishop”—for carrying out his responsibility to preach.

Romero “embraced the Church’s social teaching as a living tradition,” said Pfeil, tracing the archbishop’s commitment to social teaching directly to Catholic liturgy. By initiating dialogue with people from all walks of life, he transformed the process used to develop ecclesial teaching texts, she said.

Romero spoke about his own “evolution” rather than “conversion,” explained Lee, in discussing what it means for a bishop to experience conversion. In the end, the “voice of the voiceless” surrendered his own voice to speak for the poor, said Lee. “His homilies announced the news.”

The proceedings and the lively discussion that followed were filmed as part of the production of “Romero: Seeker of Justice—Martyr for Truth,” a documentary to be released in 2009 to mark the 30th anniversary of Romero’s assassination.

Ford Program Gets Underway

On September 25 the Kellogg Institute will officially inaugurate the Ford Program in Human Development Studies and Solidarity with a public lecture by Paul Collier, professor of economics and the director of the Centre for the Study of African Economies at Oxford University. An eminent scholar in the field of human development studies, Collier will speak on the subject of his award-winning book, The Bottom Billion. The event honors the Doug and Kathy Ford family, whose $6 million gift established the program in February 2008.

Gearing up quickly, the Ford Program has spent its first six months hiring new staff (see page 18), developing student programs, and planning for several faculty hires in Arts and Letters (see back cover for details), as well as building its development partnership with the village of Nnindye, Uganda.

The program’s first student symposium, “Solidarity in Pursuit of Authentic Human Development,” held in February, set a high bar for future activities. Drawing over 200 student participants, it featured presentations on human development–related research in seven countries by 20 graduate and undergraduate students from five universities, including Notre Dame’s partner in Uganda, Uganda Martyrs University. Kellogg Institute Advisory Board member Raymond C. Offenheiser, president of Oxfam America, gave the keynote address.

In November, the program will hold a second student symposium, “Innovation in the Service of Human Dignity.” Keynote speaker for the event will be Peter McPherson, chairman of the board of Dow Jones, Inc., founding cochair of the Partnership to Cut Hunger and Poverty in Africa, former administrator of the Agency for International Development (USAID), and president emeritus of Michigan State University.

The Ford Program awarded two research grants and an internship to Notre Dame students working in the program’s partner village of Nnindye. Research topics included factors affecting the agricultural productivity of small-scale farmers and the access to and safety of Nnindye’s groundwater supply. Additionally, two students who received Kellogg funding for research elsewhere in Uganda did fieldwork in Nnindye.

According to Ford Program Director REV. ROBERT DOWD, CSC, “These research projects not only allow students to make significant scholarly contributions, but also provide us with the kind of information we need if we are truly going to make a positive difference in the lives of the villagers. We encourage our Notre Dame students to develop their projects together with Uganda Martyrs University students with the needs of local people in mind.”

The Ford Program staff hosted over 20 Notre Dame faculty and staff members, graduate and undergraduate students, and other key partners in Uganda this summer. Among the visitors were Kellogg faculty fellows LAWRENCE SULLIVAN, professor of theology and chair of the Provost’s Task Force on Africa, and STEPHEN SILLIMAN, professor of civil engineering and geological sciences, who is a member of the Ford Program’s faculty committee (see page 10).

“In addition, we strengthened our relationships with leaders in Nnindye and other important project facilitators,” said TIMOTHY LYDEN, the program’s assistant director.

This fall, the Ford Program and Uganda Martyrs University, in collaboration with local leaders in Nnindye, will launch a comprehensive baseline assessment in the village. The assessment will systematically identify and prioritize the most pressing challenges to development in the areas of health, education, agricultural productivity, and water and sanitation.

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“All martyrs are political martyrs,” said Cunningham, who described the “transformative power” of the way Romero had been killed, a power his assassins had not anticipated. According to Cunningham, Romero was killed “precisely as a bishop”—for carrying out his responsibility to preach “boldly” about right and wrong as the job required.

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MacCormack Endows Latin American Indigenous Language Learning

Faculty Fellow SABINE G. MACCORMACK, who was instrumental in establishing Quechua language instruction at Notre Dame four years ago, has institutionalized the program at the University with her $500,000 endowment of the Latin American Indigenous Language Learning (LAILL) Program.

The funds originated in the Mellon Foundation’s Award for Distinguished Achievement in the Humanities, which MacCormack received in 2001 and brought with her to Notre Dame when she joined the faculty as the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, CSC, Professor of Arts and Letters in 2003.

MacCormack links the LAILL Program with the History Department’s PhD program in Latin American history, which she also helped to establish.

“For our own students, this is a window into the indigenous world,” she says.

MacCormack believes strongly in the importance of instruction being available for students who wish to study an indigenous language. Currently, LAILL focuses on Quechua, the most widespread indigenous language in Latin America, spoken by 10 million people across the region, but could encompass other indigenous languages in the future.

And the study of Quechua language and culture has value for Quechua speakers as well.

“Years ago, [Faculty Fellow] GUSTAVO GUTIÉRREZ, acting on his conviction that the best way of drawing attention to the rights of indigenous peoples is to let them speak for themselves, founded a program in Cusco that trains Quechua speakers to teach their own language and culture. It is a most practical and effective expression of the theology of liberation,” says MacCormack. “Each in her own way, Notre Dame’s Quechua instructors are implementing this vision by sharing not just their language but their experience of life in the Andes.”

Two of the four Quechua teachers who take turns teaching at Notre Dame were trained in the program that Gutiérrez founded. “Living in Peru as they all do, they come to us as participants in and ambassadors of their culture and country. Their hospitality to students who continue their studies in Cusco during the summer has been heartwarming—indeed, it is a mainstay of the Quechua Program,” says MacCormack.

On campus, the Quechua Program offers one class that combines language instruction with the study of Quechua culture, in addition to more traditional language classes. (See page 26 for a profile of one Notre Dame Quechua student.)

MARGARITA HUAYHUA, who was the program’s visiting instructor in 2007–08, can list many reasons for students to study Quechua, including the ability to do historical and anthropological research in the Andean region without the mediation of an interpreter. But some of her students also just “want to understand other cultures,” she says, “and the way they choose to understand other cultures is by learning the language.”

A graduate student in anthropology at the University of Michigan, Huayhua has a keen understanding of the connections between language learning and epistemology. “Language is one of the tools that allows you to understand other people’s lives,” she says. “Quechua may allow people to think beyond their own language framework.”

“Every language, regardless of how many people are still speaking it, is important because it gives you a hint of how people have understood the world, how they make sense of their reality.”

MacCormack sees benefits to Kellogg as well. “I see an important future for this,” she says. “We talk about democratization at the Kellogg Institute but democratization means something very different for speakers of indigenous languages such as Quechua.”

Kellogg Interim Director TED BEATTY agrees.

“We cannot understand the contemporary human landscape of Latin America without considering its indigenous past and present,” he says. “The Latin American Indigenous Language Learning Program will provide an institutional home for this within the larger framework of Latin American studies at Notre Dame. We have the great work and generosity of Sabine MacCormack to thank for the inauguration of this program.”

MacCormack herself credits the ongoing partnership with outgoing Dean of the College of Arts and Letters MARK ROCHE, the Department of Romance Languages and Literatures, and many Kellogg staff members and fellows.

“My overall aim has been to institutionalize the program so it is not dependent on me. None of this would be possible without Kellogg support.”

Further advancing the growth of indigenous language study, the Kellogg Institute cosponsored the first biennial Symposium on Teaching Indigenous Languages of Latin America (STILLA), held August 14–16 at Indiana University Bloomington.

IN MEMORIAM

RUTH CARDOSO, the Brazilian anthropologist who became her country’s first lady when her husband, Fernando Henrique Cardoso, assumed the presidency in 1995, has died.

Widely respected as an intellectual and feminist, her academic writing focused on subjects such as social movements, urban violence, immigration, and political mobilization. Highly popular in Brazil, she helped to found Comunidade Solidaria, a social program that fights poverty by providing literacy, health and nutrition, and microfinance assistance to those in need. Cardoso was a guest scholar at the Kellogg Institute in fall 1988.

“It’s difficult to believe that the determined intellectual whom I met many decades ago, with firm convictions, noble gestures, and at the same time sensitivity for the drama of social inequality, has left us,” President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva was quoted as saying shortly after Cardoso’s death.
International Conference Brings Celebrated Lusophone Writers to Notre Dame

Acclaimed Lusophone authors HELDER MACEDO, Emeritus Professor of Portuguese at King's College, University of London, and ONDJAKI, one of Africa's most exciting young writers, set the tone for “Africa in Portuguese, the Portuguese in Africa: An International Research Conference” held April 18–19 at the Kellogg Institute.

Organizers ISABEL FERREIRA GOULD, Kellogg faculty fellow and assistant professor of Portuguese, and Pedro Schacht Pereira, now an Ohio State University assistant professor of Portuguese, had dual goals for the conference: to build crucial scholarly ties nationally and internationally and to make new contributions to postcolonial studies.

Experts from Angola, Brazil, Mozambique, the Netherlands, Portugal, the UK, and around the US joined Notre Dame scholars to debate the complexities of Lusophone Africa–Portugal relations in the colonial and the postcolonial contexts.

Ferreira Gould was more than satisfied with how the conference unfolded. “It was like a think tank in which we discussed various aspects and dimensions of Portugal-Africa relations,” she said, noting the quality of participants’ presentations. “It was very productive to have such a large group do a very focused session.”

In addition, she observed, the event was a valuable opportunity for Notre Dame undergraduate and graduate students to interact with writers and scholars from around the world and for faculty colleagues from across the University to work together on a multidisciplinary project. “I am extremely grateful for their contributions!”

Macedo’s keynote address, “Nation Versus Empire,” considered more than 500 years of Portuguese empire and the effects of colonization and decolonization on Portugal as well as its former colonies. The Portuguese novelist, poet, and essayist was also writer-in-residence at the University during April.

Onjaki, the Angolan novelist, poet, and filmmaker, screened his 2006 documentary film, Hope the Pitanga Cherries Grow, featuring interviews with a cross section of residents of Luanda, Angola’s capital; signed two works newly released in English; and presented a paper on the use of language in literature.

A major objective of the conference still to be realized is publication of the participants’ contributions to postcolonial studies in an edited volume, which will be partially funded by the Luso-American Development Foundation (FLAD). But for the present, Ferreira Gould is focusing on the scholarly bonds formed by the gathering.

“Everyone commented on the friendly, hospitable, and intellectually stimulating environment,” she says. “Kellogg was the right place for the conference.”

External funding for the event was provided by FLAD and the Instituto Camões of Portugal’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Life Lessons from Chile

STEVE REIFENBERG is currently the director of the Santiago regional office of Harvard University’s David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies (DRCLAS); formerly, he was DRCLAS executive director (1996–2002).

In his May presentation at Kellogg, Reifenberg discussed a different time in his life—when, as a recent Notre Dame graduate unclear about his career path, he found himself working at a small orphanage in a poor neighborhood of Santiago. In his two years in the early 1980s at the Hogar Domingo Savio, founded by a determined woman to provide a stable home for about a dozen children who had been abandoned or abused, Reifenberg learned and grew and kept a journal, which formed the basis for his recently published memoir.

Reading from and discussing the new book—Santiago’s Children: Life Lessons Working at an Orphanage in Chile (University of Texas Press, 2008)—Reifenberg equated the challenge facing the children he got to know during the “lost decade” with the challenges facing the country itself under the rule of Augusto Pinochet. “Politics intruded into daily life, whether [people] were interested in politics or not,” he said, recounting how the classmate of a nine-year-old at the orphanage was killed by the police.

Reifenberg’s talk drew an audience from throughout the University community, but he spoke especially to students when he discussed the experience of “parachuting in” to do service in a place where he was only minimally familiar with the language and very much at sea with all other aspects of life. Change is possible, he said, but ideals must be “tempered with reality.” His powerful experience in Chile led him to his life work of building bridges between cultures.
China Experts Discuss Corporate Restructuring and Cultural Revolution

The Kellogg Institute hosted two eminent scholars of China from Stanford University in February.

JEAN OI, the William Haas Professor in Chinese Politics and director of the Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center’s newly established Stanford China Program, discussed “Political Cross Currents in China’s Corporate Restructuring.” Well known for her fieldwork in the study of political economy, Oi’s investigation of the reform of China’s state-owned enterprises (SOEs) is based on surveys carried out in 2000 and 2005.

“What you have in China is a very pragmatic process of restructuring,” she said. SOE reform is “a direct challenge to the socialist system” in that it necessitates breaking the “iron rice bowl” of guaranteed jobs and benefits enjoyed by SOE workers. The Communist Party—alternately criticized for moving too slowly or too quickly—has attempted to sequence reforms to prevent layoffs, in line with its current focus on creating a “harmonious society.”

ANDREW WALDER, the Denise O’Leary and Kent Thiry Professor of Sociology at Stanford, spoke on his current research on China’s Cultural Revolution, a topic he first addressed in 1973. What scholars didn’t have then but do now, he explained, are rich primary source materials, including copies of the period’s original wall posters on which highly organized student groups debated every point of strategy.

The director emeritus of the Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center and a Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies senior fellow who is an expert on the sources of conflict, stability, and change in communist regimes, Walder said the project forced him to unlearn everything he thought he knew about political movements. Focusing on the Beijing Red Guard Movement in 1966–67, he found the relative radicalism of student factions unrelated to class background. “The factional structure was deeply shaped by bureaucracy,” he said, “but constantly going off in directions” leaders did not intend.

Bunce Explores Diffusion of Democratizing Elections

Elections won’t solve the problems of authoritarianism but “they are a good first step,” said VALERIE BUNCE in April. The Aaron Binkenkorb Professor of International Studies and chair of the Government Department at Cornell University, Bunce spoke on the diffusion of electoral change in postcommunist Europe: from 1996 to 2005, eight countries in the region held elections that led to the defeat of dictators and the victory of the liberal opposition.

In accounting for this wave of electoral change, Bunce focused on the electoral model applied first in Bulgaria, Romania, and Slovakia, a model, she said, that teaches “voting is worth it.” Including get-out-the-vote campaigns, sophisticated election monitoring, and nonviolent protest, the model is effective and easily transferable. In addition, it solves the “collective action problems” of fragmented oppositions and discouraged mass publics by bringing together opposition leaders for a common purpose and rallying voters with street theatre and demonstrations.

“Graduates of electoral breakthroughs were the most important players” in spreading the model elsewhere in the region, Bunce said, pointing to the self interest involved—democratic breakthroughs elsewhere make one’s own more secure. A transnational network made up of US and European foundations and government groups and civil society organizations also played a key role.

“It is surprising that the innovations worked because these were subversive attempts,” Bunce said. Her Institute presentation forms part of a new book she is completing with Sharon Wolchik: “Two Cheers for American Democracy Promotion: Democratization and Electoral Change in Postcommunist Europe and Eurasia.” Among other works, Bunce is the author of Subversive Institutions: The Design and the Destruction of Socialism and the State (Cambridge University Press, 1999). One of the country’s leading scholars of post-Soviet regime change, she has served as president of the American Association for the Promotion of Slavic Studies as well as vice president of the American Political Science Association.

Peréz-Stable on New Leadership in Cuba

Students, professors, and community members turned out to hear what MARIFELI PERÉZ-STABLE, professor of sociology at Florida International University and a noted Cuba expert, would say about the new government of Raúl Castro, in place less than two months at the time of her visit in early April.

Vice president for democratic governance at the Inter-American Dialogue and a former Kellogg visiting fellow, Peréz-Stable titled her lecture “Raúl’s Cuba: Domestic and International Challenges.” Raúl’s principal domestic goals are to maintain political control and improve living standards, she observed. His international obstacles include improving relations with the US, and maintaining positive relations with Hugo Chávez, while lessening Cuban dependence on Venezuelan oil.

“It is not an easy landscape for leadership,” Peréz-Stable remarked, noting that job satisfaction is lower than elsewhere in Latin America and Cubans are generally dissatisfied about the freedom they have to make choices about their lives. (See interview with Peréz-Stable, page 20.)
Visiting Fellows Fall 2008

Eight new visiting fellows will join the Kellogg Institute this fall, for terms ranging from a month to the fall semester to the academic year. They will join NOOR O’NEILL BORBIEVA, who is completing her year-long fellowship this fall.

LUIS COSENZA (PhD, University of Notre Dame), who spent the 2006–07 academic year as a Kellogg visiting fellow, will return to the Institute in fall 2008 as the Hewlett Visiting Fellow for public policy. In this capacity, he will help advance Kellogg’s public policy research, organizing and participating in several high-level roundtables on public policy in Central America. He will also return to the classroom, teaching an undergraduate course in the political science department on politics and development in Central America.

Cosenza has had a distinguished career in public service. He served as the campaign manager for Ricardo Maduro when he won the presidency of Honduras in 2001 and as the minister of the presidency in the Maduro administration, responsible for coordinating the day-to-day activities of the government and working with multilateral and bilateral donors. With 16 years of experience with development banks in Latin America and Africa, he has served as executive director for Central America and Belize on the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) and worked with the World Bank.

Cosenza began his career with the Honduran state-owned power utility, where he rose to CEO.

SEAN T. MITCHELL (PhD, University of Chicago), an anthropologist who investigates democracy, public policy, and social mobilization in contemporary Brazil, will spend the 2008–09 academic year as a Kellogg visiting fellow. He is especially interested in the politics of inequality and how projects of development and social mobilization aimed at addressing inequalities within and between countries change over time.

While at Kellogg, Mitchell will write a series of articles and develop his book project, “Relaunching Alcântara: Space, Race, Technology, and Inequality in Brazil.” Based on ethnographic research focused on conflict over the expansion of a satellite-launch base in one of Brazil’s poorest regions, the project explores the changing character of citizenship, social mobilization, development, and the politics of race and inequality in one of the world’s most unequal societies.

A second project will be to coedit the volume “Anthropology and Global Counterinsurgency,” which examines the historical and contemporary relationship between anthropology and war, particularly in light of the US military’s recent recruitment of anthropologists. In addition, he will teach an undergraduate anthropology class.

EDUARDO POSADA-CARBÓ (DPhil, University of Oxford), who is joining the Kellogg Institute in August and September 2008 as a visiting fellow. A research associate at the Latin American Centre at St. Antony’s College, Oxford University, Posada-Carbó studies the history of elections and democracy in Latin America from independence to 1930 as well as the political culture of contemporary Colombia.

While at Kellogg, Posada-Carbó will convene the conference “On the Origins of Democracy in the Americas, 1770s–1880s” with Faculty Fellow J. SAMUEL VALENZUELA, while continuing his research on the history of democracy.

He has been Cogut Visiting Professor of Latin American Studies at the Watson Institute, Brown University, and Tinker Visiting Professor in Latin American History at the University of Chicago, in addition to lecturing and giving seminars at other universities in Europe and the Americas. He was a visiting fellow at the Kellogg Institute in fall 2004 and again in spring 2007.

His publications include Soñar la Nación: Violencia, Liberalismo y Democracia (Norma, 2006) and The Colombian Caribbean: A Regional History, 1870–1950 (Oxford University Press, 1996) as well as many articles and edited volumes. Previously the director of a daily published in Barranquilla, Posada-Carbó writes a regular column for El Tiempo, the leading Colombian newspaper.

RACHEL BEATTY RIEDEL (PhD, Princeton University) will be in residence at the Kellogg Institute as a visiting fellow in November 2008. Her research agenda focuses on institutional development in new democracies, particularly in Africa. She is especially interested in rule creation in democratic transitions, where the very players who benefit from new multiparty competition are involved in setting the rules and creating barriers to entry.

Riedl will be completing the book manuscript “Institutions in New Democracies: Variations in African Party Systems.” Growing out of her doctoral dissertation, her research explores why democratization in Africa has produced such variation in party system institutionalization. Looking at the critical but volatile role of parties in weak states and the repercussions for democratic consolidation, she hopes to draw on Kellogg’s community of Latin American scholars to expand her democratization theories beyond an Africa-specific context and into a global one.

Riedl has published Bridging Disciplines, Spanning the World: Approaches to Inequalities, Institutions, and Identities (Princeton Institute for International and Regional Studies Monograph Series, 2006), which she coedited with Sada Aksartova and Kristine Mitchell.

LESLIE A. SCHWINDT-BAYER (PhD, University of Arizona), an assistant professor of political science at the University of Missouri, joins the Kellogg Institute for the fall 2008 semester. Her research interests include comparative politics in Latin America, political institutions, and gender and politics.

While in residence at Kellogg, Schwindt-Bayer plans to complete her book manuscript: “Winning, Legislating, and Transforming: A Comparative Study of Women’s Representation.” She will explore the influx of women into electoral politics in the new democracies of Latin America using statistical and interview data from across...
the region. Using an integrated theoretical approach, she will examine four distinct elements of women's representation to paint a comprehensive picture of female representation in the region.

Schwindt-Bayer is the author of numerous articles on gender and politics in Latin America in journals such as The Journal of Politics, American Journal of Political Science, and Electoral Studies, as well as commissioned reports for the Inter-American Dialogue and UNICEF.

NINA WIESEHOMEIER (PhD, University of Konstanz) will join the Kellogg Institute as a visiting fellow for the 2008-09 academic year. A political scientist, her primary research interests are political parties and party systems, political institutions, and issues of peace and conflict with a special focus on the role of ethnic cleavages and economic liberalization. At Kellogg, she plans to complete the project “Political Polarization in Latin America.” In addition, she will teach a spring class on Latin American politics.

Building on an original dataset on partisan and presidential policy positions in 18 Latin American countries, Wiesehomeier will produce a systematic and comparative analysis of economic, social, and political factors that lead to political polarization. She intends as well to synthesize this study of polarization with past research in which she examined the political economy of civil wars. This work will provide significant insight into problems of governability created by political polarization in developing democracies.

She has published articles in the Journal of Peace Research and the European Journal of International Relations, among other publications.

JOSEPH WRIGHT (PhD, University of California, Los Angeles) will spend the 2008-09 academic year as a visiting fellow at the Kellogg Institute after a year as a postdoctoral research associate at the Niehaus Center for Globalization and Governance at Princeton University. His primary research and teaching interests are international and comparative political economy, comparative politics, international development, and quantitative methodology.

In his research project “When Does Economic Crisis Lead to Democratization?” Wright will explore how economic openness and economic crisis interact to influence democratization. Based on empirical data from more than 100 countries, this project explores why economic crisis is more likely to lead to democratization in closed economies than in open ones. Wright's research addresses questions related to globalization, foreign policy, and political transition.

Wright has published articles recently in the American Journal of Political Science, Comparative Political Studies, and the British Journal of Political Science. In the spring, he will teach an undergraduate political science course on the political economics of authoritarian rule.

EDUARDO ZIMMERMANN (DPhil, University of Oxford) comes to the Kellogg Institute from the Universidad de San Andrés, where he served as rector (2003-08) and was previously the director of the Humanities Department. As a visiting fellow for the 2008 fall semester, Zimmermann will study the meaning of professions in modern society, the connections between academic and social knowledge, and the evolution of public policy due to the formation of technical elites. His project is titled “Lawyers, Social Sciences, and State Modernization in 20th-century Argentina.”

His research attempts to trace the links between the training, education, and development of lawyers as a profession, their interaction with the development of Argentine social sciences, and their role in consolidation and modernization of the Argentine state during the 20th century. As a historian, he hopes to shed light on the role of Latin American judicial institutions in addressing social issues during the early part of that century. This project will build upon his earlier book Los Liberales Reformistas: La cuestión social en la Argentina, 1890–1916 (Universidad de San Andrés, 1995).

Zimmermann also edited Judicial Institutions in Nineteenth-Century Latin America (University of London, 1999).
Two New Faculty Fellows Named

STEPHEN E. SILLMAN (PhD, University of Arizona) is a professor of civil engineering and geological sciences who focuses on the movement and chemical quality of groundwater. His recent work emphasizes the availability of safe water resources in developing countries.

“Engineering is applied science in the service of humanity,” says Silliman, who has directed Notre Dame programs addressing water quality in both Haiti and Benin and serves on the faculty committee for Kellogg’s Ford Family Program in Human Development Studies and Solidarity. From 2002 to 2008 he served as associate dean for undergraduate programs in the College of Engineering.


“He is well known throughout the development community as a thoughtful and wise proponent of sustainable development strategies,” says Faculty Fellow REV. TIMOTHY SCULLY, CSC. Although water projects in Haiti are presently on hold, Silliman has applied lessons learned there to the more recent work in Benin, where he has developed water projects in collaboration with the Université d’Abomey-Calavi (UAC), the country’s national university, and with local NGOs. This work has recently been recognized as a United Nations’ International Year of Planet Earth research program.

In projects that team US undergraduates and graduate students from both ND and UAC, the Notre Dame program works with local villages to monitor water quality, drill wells, sample groundwater quality, and model salt-water intrusion along the country’s coastline. The work is designed to leverage results for broader impact in other developing countries, build technical capacity in Benin, and benefit students from both countries.

“While we do not underestimate the impact of our technical services, the impact of our work on students in Benin and the US, as well as our interaction with the local populations, is perhaps the most rewarding focus of our efforts in Benin,” says Silliman, who has taught four graduate-level classes at UAC and garnered multiple National Science Foundation grants for the program. At Notre Dame, research carried out in Benin has formed the basis for undergraduate research projects, as well as master’s and doctoral theses.

JUAN VITULLI (PhD, Vanderbilt University) joined the Department of Romance Languages and Literatures as an assistant professor in the fall of 2007. He specializes in the literature of the Spanish Golden Age, with a particular focus on how Baroque culture affected the development of society, politics, and ideology in the Spanish colonies. Vitulli is currently exploring these themes in a nearly completed book on Juan de Espinosa Medrano, a 17th-century Peruvian priest who was an intellectual, musician, linguist, and theologian.

Vitulli is also interested in the formation of national identities and the notion of ‘criollo’ in colonial Latin America.

“The study of the ‘criollo’ is fertile ground for understanding the relationship between religion and society in Latin America,” he says. “In examining the rise of a criollo subjectivity, I integrate and compare cultures, languages, beliefs, economic structures, ethnographic changes, and political institutions, focusing on the relation between religion and society, and the way the former shapes public life, setting cultural and political patterns throughout Latin American history.”

A Kellogg faculty grant funded a summer research trip to Peru, where he gathered material for a study of the relationship between baroque sacred oratory and the criollo identity in the 17th century. He has been invited to present his findings at an international conference on the connections between religion, politics, and festivities in 17th- and 18th-century Andean culture, to be held at the Pontificia Universidad Catolica del Peru in September. “I explore the links between the concept of ‘representation’ in its political and aesthetic meanings, through the study of a sermon preached during one of the funerals held in the Americas for King Carlos II,” he explains.

JEFFREY H. BERGSTRAND was a visiting scholar at the Ifo Institute in Munich, Germany, in April 2008.

AMITAVA DUTT delivered a series of lectures on “Heterodox Approaches to Development Economics” as a minicourse at FLACSO in Quito, Ecuador, in July 2007.

KAREN GRAUBART won the Ligia Parra Jahn prize from the Rocky Mountain Council for Latin American Studies for best work in gender studies for her book With Our Labor and Sweat: Indigenous Women and the Formation of Colonial Society, Peru 1550–1700 (Stanford University Press, 2007). In addition, she received a grant from Notre Dame’s Institute for Scholarship in the Liberal Arts to travel to the Americas.

THOMAS GRESIK organized a conference on Multinational Taxation held June 5–6, 2008 in Amsterdam. The conference was sponsored by the European Economic Review (Elsevier), the Center for European Integration Studies at the University of Bonn, and the Kellogg Institute.

TIN-BOR VICTORIA HUI was awarded Fulbright funding to conduct research in Beijing and Taipei in spring and summer 2009 for her project “China’s Rise in Comparative-Historical Perspective.”

SEMION LYANDRES is the recipient of an Earhart Foundation fellowship to continue preparation of his book “The Fall of Tsarism: Untold Stories of the February 1917 Revolution,” which is under contract with Oxford University Press. He was appointed coeditor of the Journal of Modern Russian History and Historiography and joined the editorial and advisory board of “Russia beyond Russia,” a multi-year archival and digitizing project based at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and funded by the Mellon Foundation.


REV. ROBERT PELTON, CSC, received a grant from the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops for editorial assistance in preparing his book “Aparecida: Quo Vadis” for the publisher. He was also inducted into Notre Dame’s Monogram Club for having established varsity swimming at the University 50 years ago. The Monogram Club gives varsity letters to athletes.

ANTHONY MESSINA is the winner of Choice magazine’s “Outstanding Academic Title 2007” award for The Logics and Politics of Post-WWII Migration to Western Europe (Cambridge University Press, 2007).

GUILERMO O’DONNELL was named “Ciudadano Ilustre” or “Illustrious Citizen” of the city of Buenos Aires by the unanimous vote of the city’s legislature in December 2007.

REV. TIMOTHY R. SCULLY, CSC, gave keynote addresses at the FADICA (Foundations and Donors Interested in Catholic Activities) Annual Meeting in Naples, FL, in January and at the Christian Brothers Chief Administrator’s Conference in New Orleans and a Fulcrum Foundation meeting in Seattle in February.

Bergstrand Honored

Faculty Fellow JEFFREY H. BERGSTRAND has been recognized by the Research Papers in Economics (RePEc) project as one of the world’s foremost experts in international trade. “My research has focused on improving our understanding of what factors actually explain international trade, foreign direct investment, and migration flows, and how they are related,” Bergstrand says. “With a more precise understanding of these issues, we have developed a clearer understanding of how much international economic policies—such as free trade agreements, bilateral investment treaties, and the like—actually impact these flows, which ultimately foster economic growth and raise standards of living.”

In addition, Bergstrand has written on international finance and exchange rates, macroeconomics, and the US economy. He is the author of Going Global: 25 Keys to International Operations (Lebhar-Friedman, 1999) and has published more than two dozen journal articles as well as multiple working papers and other publications.

RePEc is a public access economics database that ranks 580 researchers worldwide and more than half a million books, articles, and working papers, using criteria that include the number of papers published, the quality of journals, and the quantity and impact of those papers’ citations.
Kellogg Faculty Grants

The Kellogg Institute awarded 17 grants to 16 Notre Dame faculty members this spring.

JEFFREY H. BERGSTRAND, professor of finance, received funds to facilitate his joint research with Peter Egger of the University of Munich and to complete another joint project, with Scott Baier of Clemson University, on the determinants of the growth of regionalism.

DEBRA JAVELINE, assistant professor of political science, was awarded a grant for “The Changing Face of Armed Conflict,” a symposium and film festival that will take place in February 2009.

GABRIEL SAID REYNOLDS, assistant professor of theology, received funds to organize a conference on “The Qur’an in Its Historical Context” in the spring of 2009.

KAREN RICHMAN, director of migration and border studies at the Institute for Latino Studies, received a travel grant to attend a conference on “The Politics of Caribbean Religion and Healing” in England in July. She also was awarded funding to accompany undergraduates on a service-learning trip to the Dominican Republic in October.

REV. TIMOTHY SCULLY, CSC, professor of political science, and J. SAMUEL VALENZUELA, professor of sociology, received a grant to organize the conference “Social Cohesion in Latin America: The State of the Question,” which will take place at the Institute in spring 2009.

NAUNIHAL SINGH, assistant professor of political science, received a research grant for his project on the dynamics and outcomes of military coup attempts around the world.

VANIA SMITH-OKA, assistant professor of anthropology, received funds for her research project “Reproductive Health from Rural to Urban: A Preliminary Look at Women’s Health in Puebla, Mexico.”

J. SAMUEL VALENZUELA, professor of sociology, was awarded a grant for his trip to Chile to research the first national elections conducted in the country between 1811 and 1828.

JUAN VITULLI, assistant professor of romance languages and literatures, received a research grant for “Creole Identity and the Art of Preaching in Seventeenth-Century Peru.”

LUC REYDAMS, assistant professional specialist in the Department of Political Science, was awarded a grant for “The Great Transformation in Latin America,” which he is coediting with former Visiting Fellow ANIBAL PEREZ-LINAN.

ROBERT FISHMAN, professor of sociology, was awarded a FLAD/Luso–American Development Grant for the project “Comparison of Democratic Practice in Portugal and Spain.”

ANDREW GOULD, associate professor of political science, received a FLAD/Luso–American Development Grant to research “Political and Religious Attitudes among Muslim Elites in Portugal.”

THOMAS A. GRESIK, professor of economics and econometrics, was awarded a grant to organize a June conference on multinational taxation at the University of Bonn.

DEBRA JAVELINE, assistant professor of political science, received a research grant for her project “Political Responses to Violence: Citizen Participation after Beslan.”

SCOTT MAINWARING, the Eugene P. and Helen Conley Professor of Political Science, received funding to host a workshop centered around the nearly completed book “From Authoritarianism to Competitive Politics: The Great Transformation in Latin America,” which he is coediting with former Visiting Fellow ANIBAL PEREZ-LINAN.

MARÍA ROSA OLIVERA-WILLIAMS, associate professor of romance languages and literatures, received a grant to participate in the XXXVIII International Congress of the Instituto Internacional de Literatura Iberoamericana in Puebla, Mexico in June 2008.

Fellows in Policy and Public Service

PAOLO CAROZZA was elected chairman of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), which is charged with promoting the observance and defense of human rights in the 35 nations that comprise the Organization of American States (OAS). Carozza, who is serving a four-year term on the commission, will serve as chair for 2008 (see article page 24).

TIN-BOR VICTORIA HUI was appointed academic advisor to the International Center on Nonviolent Conflict, an educational foundation based in Washington, DC.

KWAN S. KIM will serve on the advisory board of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

REV. TIMOTHY R. SCULLY, CSC, gave an address at the April “White House Summit on Inner-City Children and Faith-Based Schools,” where the president lauded Notre Dame’s Alliance for Catholic Education (ACE). In Scull’s speech, “Higher Education: Signs of Hope,” the ACE founder discussed the role of higher education in supporting inner-city schools.

New Kellogg Award Established for Faculty Fellows

Kellogg faculty fellows, who do so much to mentor undergraduates participating in Kellogg student programs, will soon receive more public recognition of their efforts.

The Kellogg Institute has established an Undergraduate Mentoring Award, which will be presented for the first time in May 2009. The honor, carrying a cash prize of $750, will recognize one faculty fellow each year for excellence in mentoring undergraduate student research. It will be awarded annually at Kellogg’s commencement award ceremony.

The exceptional mentoring of the Institute’s faculty fellows is a vital component of several of Kellogg’s programs, including the International Scholars and Research Grants programs.
Kollman Leads “Pilgrimage” to East Africa

“You are most welcome.” Twelve faculty members and administrators from Holy Cross-affiliated colleges heard this customary greeting from Holy Cross–affiliated residents in Uganda and Kenya. The May 21–June 9 trip included visits to a variety of Holy Cross–run institutions: schools, churches, hospitals, HIV/AIDS clinics, youth organizations, and outreach programs. The group also met with faculty and administrators at Catholic universities and visited Holy Cross ministry sites, such as Nairobi’s Kibera, the largest slum in Africa. More than one participant likened the trip to a pilgrimage.

REV. EDWARD A. “MONK” MALLOY noted in his journal, “I end the trip with great admiration for the work of Holy Cross men and women in East Africa. Despite the volatility of the region and the struggles and setbacks that the people here have had to endure, hope is in the air.”

Taking part were six participants from the University of Notre Dame as well as representatives from Saint Mary’s College, King’s College (Pennsylvania), Stonehill College (Massachusetts), and the University of Portland (Oregon).

Organized by the Holy Cross Mission Center at Moreau Seminary in collaboration with the Holy Cross community in East Africa, the trip was modeled on three previous ones led by Kollman, who has extensive experience in East Africa.

“The goal of the trips has been to acquaint faculty and staff with our Holy Cross work there, thus broadening their sense of our congregation, and to build bridges with CSC work as well as with higher education in those countries,” said Kollman.

Serving as coleader was Rev. Russ McDougall, CSC, who has served as a priest in Kenya and Uganda and has known Kollman since his student days.

“Paul and Russ were like a perfect tag-team,” said trip participant DON WYCLIFF, associate vice president for news and information at Notre Dame.

“Paul’s deep knowledge of East Africa was indispensable. Just as important was his good humor and his eagerness to share that knowledge. A trip as long and physically grueling as this one could have become an endurance test. But Paul kept our spirits up—and our minds focused.”

Kollman’s connection to East Africa began in 1987–88, when as a seminarian he attended classes at Jesuit Hekima College and lived in Dandora, a Nairobi slum where Holy Cross has a parish and once had a formation house. He returned to East Africa to do doctoral research in Tanzania on the origins of the Catholic church in the region—later published as The Evangelization of Slaves and Catholic Origins in Eastern Africa (Orbis 2005).

From 1996 to 1998 Kollman taught at Queen of Apostles Philosophy Centre in Jinja, Uganda, where Africans preparing to be CSC brothers and priests pursue the equivalent of an undergraduate education.

A member of the Notre Dame faculty since 2001, he continues active research in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania.

“I never cease to be amazed at the way eastern Africa can engage visitors—and usually charm them,” said Kollman. “The land, the hospitality of the people, and the resilience of so many before great hardships like poverty, disease, refugee status, and political violence can’t help but inspire. Both in Kenya and Uganda we met people whose circumstances were very trying, yet they were persevering with courage and formidable faith.”

Staying mainly in CSC residences, the group shared meals and attended mass with the African priests and brothers who are both the heart and the backbone of Holy Cross mission work in East Africa.

“I was happy that all of the faculty and staff with whom we traveled appreciated the religious nature of so much of what we did,” said Kollman. “Not all were Catholics or even believers, yet people were very open to different sorts of experiences that drew upon faith quite directly. As someone who studies Christianity in eastern Africa closely, and a priest to boot, it’s second nature for me. But I’m always surprised at internationally minded academics for whom the study of religion seems exotic—and even irrelevant.”

“My sense is that a trip like ours shows the power of religious convictions and practices in peoples’ lives. Knowing more about how religion plays itself out in certain places in Kenya and Uganda opens up awareness to its permeating quality in the lives of so many.”

Representing Kellogg on the trip was Associate Director SHARON SCHIERLING.

“We were told that as a community of learners, we would become acquainted with East Africa and some of its people, grow in understanding the myriad ways of ‘being church,’ come to know the challenges that believers face in that part of the world, and reflect on our global community and how we relate to it,” she said. “It was all that and more!”

“It was an inspiring crosscultural experience of the people and church in East Africa, and deepened our understanding of Holy Cross commitment in the region and its connection to what we do at Notre Dame,” said Schierling. “In addition, there were ample opportunities to build relationships that can enhance Notre Dame’s international reach.”

“To do all we can to connect Notre Dame staff and faculty to international realities and institutions certainly fulfills Kellogg’s goal of fostering international education at every level,” added Kollman.
NEWS FROM FORMER VISITING FELLOWS

CARLOS HUGO ACUÑA (1994–95), professor of political science at the Universidad de San Andrés in Buenos Aires, contributed “Repensando los claroscuros de la incidencia política de la sociedad civil: obstáculos y debilidades” to La incidencia política de la sociedad civil (Siglo XXI, 2007), which he coedited with Ariana Vacchieri. He coauthored “Understanding the Political Economy of Structural Reform: The Case of Argentina” in Understanding Market Reform in Latin America, edited by José M. Fanelli (Palgrave McMillan, 2007).

LESLEY ANDERSON (Spring ’90), recently named University of Florida Research Foundation Professor of Political Science, is currently researching a new book as a Fulbright Scholar at the University of Buenos Aires (UBA).

ANA MARIA BEJARANO (2001) has been awarded tenure and promoted to associate professor of political science at the University of Toronto.

ARCHIE BROWN (Fall ’98), emeritus professor of politics at Oxford University, published Seven Years that Changed the World: Perestroika in Perspective (Oxford University Press, 2007).

KATHLEEN BRUHN (Spring ’04) was promoted to professor of political science at the University of California at Santa Barbara. Her book Urban Protest in Mexico and Brazil, which she began writing at Kellogg, has been published by Cambridge University Press (2008). With KENNETH GREENE (Fall ’05), she contributed “Optimismo Moderado” to Foreign Affairs en Español 7, 1 (2007).


KATHLEEN COLLINS (Fall ’00) has been promoted to associate professor of political science with tenure at the University of Minnesota.


LUÍZ ALBERTO GÓMEZ DE SOUSA (Fall ’04), director of the Program in Advanced Studies at the Universidade Candido Mendes, Rio de Janeiro, published Relativismo e Transcendência (Educam, 2007), Desafios do século XX: Biociências, reprodução e sexualidade, fundamentalismos e ética (Educam, 2008), and with Maria Clara Bingemer and Alino Lorenzon, Testemunhos do século XX (Mounier, Weil e Silone) (PUC-Rio, 2007).

KENNETH GREENE (Fall ’05), assistant professor of government, University of Texas at Austin, published “Dominant Party Strategy and Democratization” in the American Journal of Political Science 52, 1 (2008).

MARGARET KECK (1985–86), chair of the Department of Political Science at Johns Hopkins University, coauthored, with Kathryn Hochstetler, Greening Brazil: Environmental Activism in State and Society (Duke University Press, 2007).

SOLEDAD LOAEZA (Spring ’05), professor of political science at El Colegio de México, published Las consecuencias políticas de la expropiación bancaria (El Colegio de México, 2008) and Entre lo posible y lo probable. La experiencia mexicana de la transición (ediciones temas De Hoy, 2008). Previously, she contributed “Mexico’s Disappointment” to Constellations 14, 3 (2007).

GARY MARX (Spring ’08), a reporter for the Chicago Tribune, and CECILIA VAISMAN (Fall ’07), a producer for Homeland Productions, wrote “Cuba No Libre” for Americas Quarterly 2, 2 (2008).

GERARDO MUNCK (Fall ’95, Fall ’02), professor of international relations at the University of Southern California, edited Regimes and Democracy in Latin America: Theories and Methods (oxford University Press, 2007). With RICHARD SNYDER (Fall ’03), professor of political science at Brown University, he coauthored Passion, Craft, and Method in Comparative Politics (Johns Hopkins University Press, 2007), which includes an interview with Faculty Fellow GUILLERMO O’DONNELL.
SiMon PaChAno (Fall ‘03) published La Trama de Penélope. Procesos Políticos e Instituciones en el Ecuador (FLACSO, 2007). Pachano, a research professor at FLACSO Ecuador, wrote the first chapter of the book at Kellogg.

FrAnCiSCo roDrÍGuEz (Spring ’05), assistant professor of economics and Latin American studies at Wesleyan University, published “An Empty Revolution: The Unfulfilled Promises of Hugo Chávez” in Foreign Affairs 87, 2 (2008).

HeLEN SAFA (Fall ‘89) received the Latin American Studies Association’s Kalman Silvert award for lifetime achievement in Latin American studies in September 2007. She published “Globalization, Inequality and the Growth of Female-Headed Households in the Caribbean” in Women on their Own, edited by Rudolph Bell and Virginia Yans (Rutgers University Press, 2008), and “Women and Household Change in the Special Period” in Cuba: Counterpoints on Culture, History and Society, edited by Francisco Scarano and Margarita Zamora (Ediciones Callejón 2008). Safa retired from the University of Florida in 1997 as professor emerita of anthropology and Latin American studies.

JOHN STEPhEn (Fall ’87) is the Gerhard E. Lenski, Jr., Distinguished Professor of Political Science and Sociology at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. His recent publications include “Politics and Social Spending in Latin America” (with Evelyne Huber and Thomas Mustillo) in the Journal of Politics 70, 2 (2006); “Partisan Politics, the Welfare State, and Three Worlds of Human Capital Formation” (with Torben Iversen) in Comparative Political Studies 41, 4/5 (2008); “Employment Performance in OECD Countries: A Test of Neo-Liberal and Institutionalist Hypotheses” (with David H. Bradley) in Comparative Political Studies 40, 12 (2007); and “Democratization and Social Policy Development in Advanced Capitalist Societies” in Democracy and Social Policy, edited by Yusuf Bangura (Palgrave Macmillan, 2007).

EuGENio TiRoNi (Spring ’89, Fall ’02), who has been president of CIEPLAN since 2007, served as a member of Chile’s Presidential Advisory Council on Labor and Equality (2007–08). He edited Redes, Estado y Mercados. Soportes de la cohesión social latinoamericana (UQBAR- CIEPLAN, 2008).

GÁBOR TÓKA (Fall ’98) published “Citizen Information, Election Outcomes and Good Governance” in Electoral Studies 27, 1 (2008), and with Marina Popescu, “Inequalities of Political Influence in New Democracies” in the International Journal of Sociology 37, 4 (2007). Tóka, associate professor of political science at Central European University in Budapest, was a Marie Curie Research Fellow in the Department of Politics and International Relations at the University of Oxford (2006–08).

DONNA lEE vAN CoTT (Fall ’05), associate professor of political science at the University of Connecticut, has published Radical Democracy in the Andes (Cambridge University Press, 2008).


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NEW WORKING PAPERS PUBLISHED

Six new titles have been added to the Kellogg Institute Working Paper Series. The series promotes the wide dissemination, free of charge, of the latest research by current and past faculty fellows, visiting fellows, and guest scholars. Faculty fellow ROBERT FiSHMAN serves as the series editor. The papers are available at: kellogg.nd.edu/publications/workingpapers.

Papers published since the last newsletter include:

# 346 “Democracy, Parties and Political Finance in Latin America”
EDUARDO POsADA-CArBÓ (St. Antony’s College, Oxford University)

# 347 “Democracy and Populism in Latin America”
IGNACIO WALKEr (Princeton University)

# 348 “Institutions and Politicians: An Analysis of the Factors that Determine Presidential Legislative Success”
MANUEL ALCÁNtARA (University of Salamanca) and MERCEDES GARCÍA MONTERO (University of Salamanca)

# 349 “Political Catholicism in Revolutionary Mexico, 1900–1926”
ROBERT CURLEY (Universidad de Guadalajara)

# 350 “The Durability of Constitutions in Changing Environments: Explaining Constitutional Replacements in Latin America”
GABRIEl L. NEGrETTo (Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económica–CIDE)

# 351 “Inequality, Institutions, and the Rule of Law: The Social and Institutional Bases of Rights”
DANIEL M. BrINKS (University of Texas at Austin)
WORKING GROUPS

Africa

The spring lecture series of the Africa Working Group, led by faculty fellows REV. ROBERT DOWD, CSC, and NAUNIHAL SINGH while REV. PAUL KOLLMAN, CSC, was on leave, brought to campus a variety of speakers to spark debate among Africanists from around the University community.

A January visit from Stephen Ndegwa, a public sector governance specialist at the World Bank who spoke on the post-election crisis in Kenya, kicked off the lecture series. Speaking to more than 65 people from across the University, Ndegwa argued that issues such as patronage, corruption, economic inequality, and problems of representation have played a much larger role than ethnic conflict in hindering Kenya's recent attempts at democratic reform.

In February, the group hosted Lahra Smith, assistant professor of political science at Georgetown University, who discussed her research on federalism, ethnic conflict, and civic education in Ethiopia. Looking at an education system created to inform Ethiopians about their new constitution and institutions, she pointed to the failure of political elites to come to consensus about what civic education should entail as a cause of the program’s incomplete implementation.

Another February visitor was Lacey Haussamen ’03, a Notre Dame alumna now pursuing a master’s in public health at Emory University, who shared findings from her work with the United Nations on health care in camps for internally displaced persons in northern Uganda. The talk inspired a lively debate about how to reconcile policy goals with immediate health and welfare needs.

To close out the semester in April, the working group sponsored a presentation on the influence of African immigrant churches in the US by Akintunde Akinade, associate professor of religion at High Point University, and cosponsored the annual Rwandan Genocide Commemoration.

Haiti

Led by Faculty Fellow REV. TOM STREIT, CSC, the Haiti Working Group gathered faculty members, students, and members of the community for the screening of two compelling short films in February in honor of the Third Annual International Day in Solidarity with the Haitian People.

Legacy of the Spirits portrays Haitian immigrants’ religious practices in New York; Haitian Song examines life in a small Haitian village. After the screening, Faculty Fellow KAREN RICHTMAN led a discussion that contextualized the films historically and culturally and shed light on the transnational implications of Haitian migration.

Student interest in the working group’s activities remains strong. Undergraduate members of the group with aspirations in the medical field traveled to Haiti in January for a medical mission trip. Accompanied by alumni health care professionals, the students volunteered with Notre Dame’s Haiti Program, which works to eradicate lymphatic filariasis (LF), an infectious disease that afflicts a quarter of the Haitian population. The trip leader was Fr. Streit, research assistant professor of biological science, who heads the Haiti Program as well as the working group.

Inspired by the trip, Brennan Bollman ’09 returned to Haiti for six weeks in summer 2008 to carry out research on the use of fortified salt to treat LF in the general population. Addressing both public health and biological components of the issue, Bollman’s research will form the basis for her honors thesis in biology.

To build working group membership among students and recruit participants for future medical mission trips, the group hosted a presentation for students in January at which Bollman and classmate Megan Rybarczyk spoke. A student group has formed in support of the medical mission program and will seek club status in fall 2008.

Student involvement has staying power, as a follow-up to a May 2007 trip by 28 divinity students indicates. Participants, many of whom belong to the working group, gathered in March 2008 to reflect on their nine-day experience in Haiti, presenting on health, spiritual practices and beliefs, and economic, political, and environmental aspects of the situation in Haiti.

Transnational Civic Engagement and Political Participation in the Americas

The Transnational Civic Engagement and Political Participation in the Americas Working Group, led by Faculty Fellow KAREN RICHTMAN, hosted two guest lecturers in the spring: George Borjas, Robert W. Scriver Professor of Economics and Social Policy at Harvard University, and Jesse Hoffnung-Garskof, associate professor of history at the University of Michigan.

In March, Borjas joined members of the working group to discuss his article “The New Economics of Immigration: Affluent Americans Gain, Poor Americans Lose” from The Migration Reader, coedited by Faculty Fellow ANTHONY M. MESSINA (Lynne Rienner, 2006).

Hoffnung-Garskof’s new book, A Tale of Two Cities: New York and Santo Domingo after 1950 (Princeton University Press, 2008) was the focus of his well-attended April lecture. During his campus visit, he also discussed issues related to the Dominican Republic, international migration, and transnationalism with groups of undergraduate and graduate students and working group members.

In addition, the working group met independently to discuss a much-cited article by Nina Glick Schiller, Linda Basch, and Cristina Szanton Blanc, “From Immigrant to Transmigrant,” Anthropological Quarterly 8, 1 (1995), which explores the evolving nature of migration in the globalized economy, with migrants establishing themselves firmly in a new country while maintaining strong connections to their homeland.
**BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS**


**MICHAEL COPPEDGE**, with ANGEL ALVAREZ and CLAUDIA MALDONADO, wrote “Two Persistent Dimensions of Democracy: Contestation and Inclusiveness” for the *Journal of Politics* 70, 3 (July 2008).


**REV. DANIEL G. GROODY, CSC**, has released a new documentary, *One Border, One Body* (2008). The film highlights an annual Mass held at the US-Mexico border to commemorate undocumented immigrants who have died attempting to cross the border.


With **NICOLÁS SOMMA**, they contributed two chapters on religious identities and the social and political consequences of religiosity in Latin America. The volume’s other coauthors are Eduardo Valenzuela, Simón Schwartzman, and Andrés Biehl.
NEW IN THE KELLOGG INSTITUTE SERIES
With Notre Dame Press

In Judicial Reform as Political Insurance: Argentina, Peru, and Mexico in the 1990s, Jodi S. Finkel, associate professor of political science at Loyola Marymount University, explores why some judicial reforms in Latin America have resulted in powerful judiciaries while others have not. She shows that ruling parties, often unwilling to implement such reforms, may change course when it seems clear they are unlikely to win reelection. Reform is seen as an insurance policy, since an empowered judiciary reduces the risks faced by the new opposition.

"Finkel convincingly explains [politicians’] seemingly paradoxical decision to enact judicial reforms that limit their own power. Her book constitutes a particularly interesting, thoughtful and theoretically significant contribution to the burgeoning literature on judicial politics in Latin America."
—Kurt Weyland, Lozano Long Professor of Latin American Politics, University of Texas at Austin and former Kellogg Visiting Fellow

Governance in the Americas: Decentralization, Democracy, and Subnational Government in Brazil, Mexico, and the USA is a multidisciplinary volume based on a major field research project exploring the effectiveness and public accountability of policymaking processes in the three largest federal nations in the Americas.

Written by Robert H. Wilson, Peter M. Ward, Peter K. Spink, and Victoria E. Rodríguez, in collaboration with Marta Ferreira Santos Farah, Lawrence S. Graham, Pedro Jacobi, and Allison M. Rowland, the study investigates how representative and participatory democracy is being constructed at state and local levels in the recently emerged democracies of Brazil and Mexico, and is being recast and sustained in the United States.

"This important volume...is a well-crafted ‘must’ for students of decentralization and governance."
—Merilee S. Grindle, Director, David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies, Harvard University

Brian S. McBeth presents the first major study of General Juan Vicente Gómez’s regime in Dictatorship and Politics: Intrigue, Betrayal, and Survival in Venezuela, 1908–1935. He demonstrates that Gómez’s success in withstanding opponents’ attacks over his long rule was not only the result of political acumen and ruthless oppression but of the political disagreements, personal rivalries, financial difficulties, and at times plain bad luck of his opponents. A senior common room member of St. Antony’s College, Oxford, McBeth removes the politics of oil from center stage and focuses on treatment by foreign governments of the opposition in exile.

"The massive research underlying this work is without parallel in the existing scholarly literature for this period of Venezuelan history. It will be the standard work on its subject for years to come."
—Douglas Yarrington, Associate Professor of History, Colorado State University

JOINING THE STAFF

THERESE HANLON is the Institute’s new events coordinator. Formerly on staff at the Notre Dame Law School’s Office of External Relations, Therese has a BS in business from Indiana University South Bend.

ESTHER HORSWELL has joined Kellogg as assistant coordinator for events. She provides support in the planning and implementation of Kellogg’s academic, cultural, and student events. Esther holds a BA in English and Spanish from Hillsdale College.

TIMOTHY LYDEN is assistant director of the Institute’s new Ford Family Program in Human Development Studies and Solidarity. Previously assistant director for the Notre Dame Millennium Development Initiative, he manages the administrative and operational aspects of the program. Tim holds a BA in government and international affairs from Notre Dame.

DAVID NNYANZI, the Ford Program’s assistant director for research and outreach, will spearhead the program’s partnerships with the Ugandan communities of Nnindye and Ruhiira, Uganda Martyrs University (UMU), and other institutional partners. Additionally, he will coordinate internships and research activities in Uganda. David studies at Boston College and currently works at UMU.

ANTHONY POHLEN has joined Kellogg as assistant program manager for the Ford Program. Tony has a BA in sociology from Notre Dame and an MS in violence, conflict, and development studies from the School of Oriental and African Studies at the University of London. Previously, he taught at a secondary school in Uganda operated by the Congregation of Holy Cross.

DENISE WRIGHT, the Institute’s new administrative assistant, comes to Kellogg from Notre Dame’s Gigot Center for Entrepreneurial Studies. Fluent in Spanish, Denise holds a BA in communications from Loyola University New Orleans.
**PROMOTED**

**JULIANA DE SOUSA SOLIS**, who has been a member of the Kellogg staff since 2004, has been promoted to program manager for grants, faculty, and graduate student programs, taking on new responsibility in the areas of grants and graduate student programs.

Juliana will now take the lead in identifying and pursuing external funding opportunities and serve as principal proposal writer. In addition, she will manage the Institute’s fellowships, grants, and awards for graduate students, working with faculty in the selection process and with department chairs and directors of graduate studies in the administration of the awards. She will continue working with K-12 outreach and the Visiting Fellows Program.

In August, Juliana—who holds an undergraduate degree from Notre Dame—became a “double Domer” when she was awarded a master’s in nonprofit administration from the Mendoza College of Business.

**HOLLY RIVERS**, academic coordinator for the Institute, has been promoted to assistant director.

Holly became a member of the Institute staff in 2002 as assistant events coordinator and was quickly promoted to academic coordinator, taking on responsibility for Kellogg’s nascent student programs. Under her leadership, undergraduate student programs have grown faster than any other part of the Institute, with an emphasis on academic quality and program depth as well as numbers of students.

Holly created the Experience the World (ETW) summer fellowships, which fund undergraduate internships, research, and travel in Latin America, Africa, and Asia, and with then Director Frances Hagopian, instituted the International Scholars Program, which matches especially promising student scholars with faculty mentors and results in significant research projects. In 2006 she was named assistant director of the Latin American Studies Program (LASP) in recognition of her central role in developing and administrating that program.

A former high school teacher who served in the Peace Corps in Gabon and holds an MA in international affairs with specialization in Latin American studies from Ohio University, Holly has also demonstrated a keen awareness of how young people become interested in international studies. On her watch Kellogg undergraduate internships in the developing world have expanded dramatically, as has an outreach program to local K-12 teachers.

In the spring, Holly received accolades from the university community when she was named one of three winners of the 2008 Dockweiler Award for Excellence in Undergraduate Advising, offered annually by the Provost’s Office. The award, which carries a cash prize of $1500, recognizes the extraordinary contributions of Notre Dame faculty and staff who have demonstrated a sustained commitment to undergraduates through outstanding mentoring, academic advising, or career counseling services.

With her promotion, Holly joins Assistant Director Luis Canales and Associate Director Sharon Schierling as administrative directors of the Institute.

**DINOVO MOVES ON**

After more than eight years at the Institute, **DAWN DINONO** said goodbye to coworkers and the wider Kellogg community as she prepared for an April move to Boulder, Colorado.

Perhaps best known across campus and among visitors to Kellogg for the exceptional posters she created as the Institute’s graphic artist from 2001 to 2006, Dawn originally began working at Kellogg as a part-time administrative assistant in the fall of 1999. Her artistic talents were recognized when she won a campus-wide contest to create a new Kellogg logo—the one we still use—and she was recruited to do a major redesign of the Kellogg newsletter.

In 2006, Dawn was promoted to events coordinator, a role in which she demonstrated both superb organization and grace under pressure as she oversaw the planning and implementation of a busy schedule of lectures, conferences, and cultural events.

“Dawn kept us on our toes,” says Associate Director Sharon Schierling. The winner of the Notre Dame Spirit Award in 2003, Dawn epitomized the qualities the honor recognizes: commitment, team spirit, and extraordinary work ethic. A perfectionist in her own sphere, she was always available to lend a hand to a colleague—or wash the stray dishes left in the lunchroom sink. Her many friends at Kellogg will miss her generosity, her warm smile and quick laugh, and her wicked sense of humor. Colorado is lucky to get her!
Four years ago in these pages, two visiting fellows working on Cuba—Marifeli Peréz-Stable, professor of sociology at Florida International University and vice president for democratic governance at the Inter-American Dialogue, and Anthony DePalma of the New York Times—discussed the potential for change in Cuba after the Castro regime.

When Peréz-Stable returned to Notre Dame last spring to take part in the Kellogg Lecture Series (see page 7), we had the opportunity to revisit the topic with her and 2007–08 visiting fellows Gary Marx, a reporter for the Chicago Tribune, and Cecilia Vaisman, a freelance radio journalist, whose current work also focuses on Cuba.

Marx and Vaisman’s opinions on the situation were informed by the five years they lived on the island after Marx was named the paper’s Havana bureau chief in 2002, an experience that ended when he was expelled by the Cuban government in 2007.

At the Institute—Marx for one semester, Vaisman for two—they wrote about their time in Cuba and team taught a well-received undergraduate course on contemporary Cuba. In addition, Vaisman worked on a documentary featuring a young woman who makes the difficult decision to leave Cuba for the US.

Peréz-Stable, who is Cuban-born, left the island in 1960 and went back frequently until denied an entry permit by the Cuban government in 1991 for her criticism of the regime. A former defender of the Revolution, she says, “I evolved, as many of my friends in Cuba did.”

In fall 2003, Peréz-Stable organized an interdisciplinary workshop at Kellogg to envisage the democratic transition that might take place after Fidel. The resulting volume, Looking Forward: Comparative Perspectives on Cuba’s Transition (University of Notre Dame Press, 2007), has been hailed as “the most important book about Cuba to appear in a generation.”

In April, Peréz-Stable sat down with Marx and Vaisman to talk about the present situation in Cuba and once again imagine Cuba’s future during and after the present Castro regime. With Fidel’s brother Raúl at the helm since February, the Cuban government had announced unprecedented reforms to the Cuban economy in the weeks prior to our conversation. More changes have followed since then; clearly this is a conversation worth revisiting.

Gary, you have said it was the most difficult job you’ve ever had as a journalist.

M—Absolutely! It’s tougher than covering the war in Iraq or the US invasion of Panama and Somalia, which I’ve done, because you’re constantly under scrutiny. I knew, based on the past experience of reporters in Cuba, that if you stepped over a line, you could get booted out of the country. I wasn’t going to pull my punches but it was always in the back of my mind. It was an incredibly difficult place to work, but eventually unbelievably rewarding. All the media is state run so in many ways this entire period in Cuba would be wiped away if there were not at least some foreign journalists there.
V – Gary had spoken to the people at the Centro de Prensa about my getting credentials as well but once we got there, we realized that it wasn’t going to happen. I committed myself to figuring out Cuba in a way that Gary really didn’t have access to with his giant carnet (press credential)—the scarlet letter of a journalist. People ran away when they saw him! I could spend time on the street, going to the “agros” (farmers’ markets established by free-market reforms of the 1990s) and meeting people and making friends. It was good teamwork. Had I actually gotten the credentials, it would have worked against us.

M – Marifeli, what is your take on Raúl?

P – Raúl Castro has been in power formally as the president of Cuba since February 24 and in the last six weeks, there have been more economic openings in Cuba than any time since the mid-1990s.

Most of the openings are symbolic or not of great consequence: the computers haven’t yet shown up, and you have to buy the imported DVDs, electric bikes, and other consumer durables with the “convertible peso” (Cuban pesos based on hard currency) which most Cubans don’t have or, if they do, would rather use to buy more immediate necessities like food or medicine. The actual consumers of most of these items are limited but the psychological aspect is not. People are going into the stores and saying, “I can’t afford this but I want to look at the items.”

Raúl Castro is taking steps. The area where the steps need to be much more consequential is agriculture, where the state is now leasing land and selling tools, herbicides, fertilizers, etc. They are especially focusing on coffee and tobacco. We don’t know yet whether they will say, ‘no, you can’t grow this, you have to grow that’ but certainly it is important because it is for the ‘breakfast, lunch, and dinner.’ The other part of the agricultural reform is that they are decentralizing, giving local authorities the power to decide on a host of issues that used to be decided, slowly and badly, in Havana.

This government has to deliver and deliver quickly; what we know of agricultural reforms elsewhere is that once they start and peasants have incentives to produce, things start turning around pretty quickly. Cubans are saying this should have happened a long time ago. But Cuba has its own pace. And it is painfully slow.

If Raúl Castro starts taking Cuba out of this deep hole that Cuba has been in for a long time, then I say I’m a Raulista—for the time being. I don’t want a Castro to be leading Cuba forever. I want Cubans to be able to access 100% but even if they access 50%, that’s a huge change.

V – I would be shocked if Raúl allows that. I think free access to the Internet would be key to the unraveling of the current system.

I had a poignant experience. I taught journalism 101 to a group of super-smart art students from the ISA (Instituto Superior de Arte, a world-famous art school). I taught the basics of journalism—balance, objectivity, accuracy, fairness. I told them, ‘fairness means listening to the other point of view, the side that most opposes your own view; you have to listen and accurately record what they have to say.’ I held up the Granma (Cuba’s state-run newspaper) and said, ‘this is not journalism.’ It was like a light bulb went off! They took off and did fascinating, critical art pieces using the tools of journalism. And this comes from just opening the curtain a little bit.

P – My sense is that maybe they will open more because it’s embarrassing for people within the regime, when they travel, not to be up-to-date on things.

Every time there was an opening in the Cuban economy, Fidel closed it down. Right now, the leadership could try and pull back but my guess is that it would be incredibly costly for them, even the symbolic and the not-so-symbolic measures that have been passed in the past five or six weeks. They’re going so slowly because they have to do a very delicate balancing act so that they don’t lose control. Even these steps that they have taken in slow motion represent threats to their stability.

Will the current government be in power five years from now? I would say that is the most likely scenario. It doesn’t mean that Cuba will be the same. The unexpected can happen, but it is likely that another iteration of this government will be in power and if it is, it is because ‘breakfast, lunch and dinner’ will be better taken care of.

I want Cuba to be open and free and Cubans to decide who governs them but that’s not where they’re going to start. If you want to set them up for failure, then you define free expression and free elections and free media and all that. Unfortunately, political freedoms are not the regime’s starting point for change.

M – Raúl and the most powerful guys running this country are old-line Communists, not closet reformers. The system is sustainable for many years in the future if they can improve agricultural production, lower

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Latin Americanists might expect Kellogg visiting fellows, NOOR O’NEILL BORBIEVA (PhD, Harvard ’07), an anthropologist, and SIMANTI LAHIRI (PhD, University of Wisconsin-Madison ’08), a political scientist, to have much in common as Asianists. After all, the capitals of India, where Lahiri has recently done fieldwork, and the Kyrgyz Republic, Borbieva’s research focus, are less than a thousand miles apart as the crow flies.

But while the two scholars, who spent spring 2008 at Kellogg, speak a combined total of eight Asian languages, they have but one language in common—English. Central Asia, which Borbieva studies, has had little attention from scholars, while South Asia, Lahiri’s area of specialization, is relatively well-studied. Moreover, they work in a region defined by multiple languages and cultures and very different experiences with economic and political development.

Lahiri’s research focuses on the politics of suicide protest in the long-established democracies of Sri Lanka and India. Borbieva, meanwhile, studies the conflict that arises when foreigners bring new ideologies, particularly religious ones, into local communities in the Kyrgyz Republic, a nation formed in 1991.

That is not to say that the two had little to talk about at Kellogg. What Borbieva and Lahiri have in common is a commitment to field research and a passion for the issues affecting their area of study, which they discussed in a May interview.

Why do you place great importance on fieldwork?

B—Many different methods have value, of course, the detailed statistical and survey work that all social scientists draw on, for example. But standardized questions have a very different reception in different places. An ethnographer can look at a survey and say, people in my community will have a different way of interacting with this researcher and research method than the researcher expects.

I remember helping with a survey on bride kidnapping, a common practice in Kyrgyzstan. People dealt with the survey very differently than the researchers anticipated. People said, “Oh, this is fun, should we put this or should we put that? Oh, let’s put C, that’s kind of a fun answer!” They weren’t so concerned with this exercise of creating knowledge and contributing to scholarship. It was more of a game. That was a wakeup call for me.

L—I completely agree. I think that qualitative methods are important because they give you the nuance that you don’t get from some large-scale comparisons. And I find some things very difficult to quantify, such as how violence, emotion, and political expression work together.

What does it mean to do work on these more controversial topics in politically tense places?

L—Working with suicide actors was very challenging—one of the most harrowing things I’ve ever done. I spoke with one family of a suicide and by the time I finished everyone present was in tears. Afterwards it was really hard to even record my field notes, let alone write about the interview. Though I used some of that material, I decided not to continue interviewing families. It wasn’t worth it to me to make people relive such a horrible experience for something I might put in my dissertation.

L—It is certainly. But it is also a question of how much to put myself through. I do study violence, but I don’t know if I have the personality to study something like communal riots—where I would need to objectively record the statements of people who think it’s ok to kill their neighbors—on a long-term basis.

B—I think there’s always a dilemma about how much you give up of yourself when you go into another culture. There’s this danger of wanting
to become like them. How you negotiate that dilemma is really important to the success of a field project; it's possible to distance yourself too much but there's also the danger of surrendering yourself too much, which can be self-destructive.

L—In the end you can always leave, which is the definition of not being a native.

Is there a similar dilemma in terms of gaining people's trust?

B—All the Kyrgyz people I met were very open and inviting. They had no sense that my intentions could be other than just wanting to get to know them and to share feelings about faith and culture. Many of them did not understand that as a researcher, I was a political presence.

For me, that was one of the most difficult things about doing fieldwork. I was pursuing an interest in Christian missionaries, for example, and people I met would seem eager to deepen the relationship, but there was a point at which I couldn't. I felt I couldn't go any farther into their space knowing that I'm a researcher.

The west often sees Islam as a monolithic force. Does it appear that way from your perspectives of your different parts of Asia?

L—In South Asia, the sheer amount of interaction that Islam has had with different religions, different cultures, different geographies, different climates, has adapted it—it certainly isn't monolithic. That makes it very different from Islam in the Middle East or Indonesia or the west.

B—There's an incredible variety of Islam even in Central Asia. Take the issue of veiling—different populations have different ideas about what is okay, and it varies over time. When I was first there in '97, even the most pious women I knew just wore something on their head that covered their hair and ears a little. By 2005, things had shifted—many women were now covering their neck and hair completely. Others said you have to cover your face and wear hijab. Graduates of the Turkish schools were now covering their neck and hair completely. Others said you have to cover your face and wear hijab. Graduates of the Turkish schools were now covering their neck and hair completely. Others said you have to cover your face and wear hijab. Graduates of the Turkish schools were now covering their neck and hair completely. Others said you have to cover your face and wear hijab. Graduates of the Turkish schools were now covering their neck and hair completely. Others said you have to cover your face and wear hijab.

People say, 'Now that the formerly Soviet regions are "open," there is going to be more diversity of religious practice,' and that's partly true, because of the missionizing faiths that have come in. On the other hand, the Muftiyat, the official head of Muslims in Kyrgyzstan, is trying to prevent the spread of politicized Islam. Ironically, they support a much more scriptural kind of Islam than the religious practices of much of the populace—domestic practices such as reading Qur'an over a special meal or visiting a holy site. This amounts to a normalizing pressure on Islam, reducing the richness of religious life.

Islam has a certain body of text, the Qur'an and the Hadith, but the idea that you can have a literal interpretation of these things and have one resulting repertoire of practice, that's just not how it works.

L—In India secularism has been a question. It was interesting for me, as an American, to see what secularism meant there—how in India there shouldn't be religion in the state but that also the state will actively foster all different types of religion. In some cases there are different laws for Muslims and Hindus. And religion is an extraordinarily important motivator for a political action.

It was fascinating to see in your work, Noor, how a young country tries to contend with such disparate religious forces, especially since there is such international pressure to constrain religion in politics. I do think that these questions are relevant to the study of Asia and since coming to Kellogg, I have been making connections between these issues in Latin America and what is going on in South Asia.

What lessons can be drawn from your study of Asia that might be useful in a broader context? As Asianists, how does work in other parts of the world inform your work?

L—There are many interesting parallels with Latin America in terms of dealing with nonpolitical forces in political life, religion, secularism, violence. How do you contend with state violence and deal with its aftermath? At a lecture this spring, I was interested in how the level of violence worked in Colombia: How do you stop violence from happening? How do you stop recruitment? Those questions are really relevant for what Noor is describing in Kyrgyzstan as well as in South Asia.

In addition, India's been a consolidating democracy for 50 years and has done pretty well; Latin America has had its ups and downs. There are quite a number of different areas for comparison between the two regions—I think they can learn from one another.

B—It's important to remember the hierarchy of values that emerges in international legislation and organizations. The values of people at the local level are misunderstood or discounted in the face of international human rights legislation and the interests of largely western-led international bodies and financial organizations. Even in attempts to help lift these communities out of poverty and develop—and in the case of Central Asia to adapt to free markets and develop democracy—there's still a top-down pressure on communities to conform to certain hierarchies of values.

L—that's why India and Indonesia started the non-aligned movement in the 50s and 60s. It was an interesting moment after independence—you had highly educated people going back to their homelands, liberal democrats who wanted to have life, liberty, and the pursuit of property. But they also needed to access a more indigenous understanding of some of these concepts. The struggle in much of the developing world since then has been to reconcile these different forces.

B—One other important lesson that can be drawn from Kyrgyzstan and many Central Asian countries is the imperfect nature of the state system and how deeply problematic it is that many development efforts try to strengthen the state by cooperating with security and police forces. But the state, in many underdeveloped countries, is where violence comes from, so these efforts are essentially supporting state violence against the citizenry.

L—Kellogg seminars over the course of the semester have driven home that in Latin America, the state is not always working in the best interest of its citizens. And not just the state, but also the looming presence of the United States in Latin America. That can translate into real and very upsetting levels of violence which I've seen replicated in different areas in South Asia. That's what's going on in Pakistan right now, as it tries to restart the democratic process but faces intense pressure from the international community to remain stable. Unfortunately, sometimes we forget that democratization can be an incredibly unstable process.

This fall, Borbiieva is completing her one-year fellowship at Kellogg, teaching an undergraduate anthropology class. Lahiri moves to the University of Alabama, where she will be an assistant professor of political science.
What are the major challenges to human rights in Latin America and around the world today? The three Kellogg faculty fellows who hail from Notre Dame’s Law School—all, to a greater or lesser degree scholar-practitioners of the law—have unique perspectives on this question.
Almost every single case or problem that we face [in Latin America], whether the narrower problem has to do with indigenous peoples or the rights of women or torture cases or whatever else, is almost always also linked to very widespread failures in the administration of justice,” he says. “The incapacity of domestic institutions to ensure the rule of law and access to justice is very pervasive in the region. So many problems would be capable of being resolved through a proper application of domestic law and remedies if there were, in fact, independent and well-functioning courts and prosecutors who had the power to apply the law effectively.”

The IACHR is grappling with how its role is changing as the region becomes increasingly democratic. “Many of the cases that we’re dealing with are still cases from the days when there were systematic policies of repression and there continues to be impunity for those,” says Carozza. “But, increasingly, we’re also receiving cases that have a more ambiguous constitutional character, involving the kinds of social, moral, and political issues that are highly contested in democratic constitutional systems. The proper role of international institutions in those questions is much more clear.”

Today international supervision of human rights in Latin America is moving toward strengthening domestic institutions, rather than addressing systemic repression.

“No one, 30 years ago, would have said the role of human rights is to help the Argentine junta govern better. It just would have been absurd, because obviously the whole regime was illegitimate and what we needed to do was intervene.

“Now it becomes a question of how to assist national and local institutions, not how to replace or do away with them. That’s the challenge for human rights today.”

What is needed, Carozza says, are “mechanisms of political participation and integration that help to generate a politics that is inclusive, that addresses in a serious way the major economic, political, and social challenges of those societies.”

How does this very intense work as a practitioner connect to Carozza’s scholarship?

Trained as a comparativist, he has studied the intersection between domestic legal institutions and international or regional ones—“the interplay between the effort to construct a global system of law and justice and universal norms, or at least transnational ones, on the one hand, and the very distinctive peculiarities of different national histories and constitutions and ways of organizing society and government, on the other.”

“For me,” Carozza says, “the practical experience is, at the end of the day, in service of the scholarship. I don’t have any doubt that, come the end of 2009 when my term is up on the commission, I’m very happily going to come back to the academy and regard the four years there as a very intensive empirical research project that then will better inform what I’m writing and thinking. The concrete experience has made me much more appreciative of both the strengths and the limitations of international institutions, and of their capacity to have an impact on the lives of individual people and communities and their claims of justice.”

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Carozza on the IACHR

Paolo Carozza’s scholarly work caught the eye of US State Department lawyers identifying US candidates for the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) in 2005. Soon afterwards, the diplomatic mission to the Organization of American States (OAS) submitted his name to the White House—“and the White House signed off on it,” he says.

Carozza was subsequently elected by a vote of the OAS General Assembly to one of three open seats on the seven-member commission, where he serves as an independent expert rather than a representative of the US government. Recently elected chairman of the commission, his four-year term ends in 2009.

“The mandate of the commission is really broad because it has both a political character and a juridical one,” he explains.

“On the one hand, we do many things to supervise, promote, and protect human rights, involving country visits, reports, political and diplomatic engagements with governments, holding public hearings. But separate from that, we receive and decide contentious cases where individuals come to us alleging that their governments have violated their human rights. There’s a basic tension—sometimes fruitful and sometimes problematic—between the commission’s technical, legal mandate and its more political, diplomatic job.”

“Internally, we organize the work of the commission along two axes. We divide up the region geographically and each of us takes primary responsibility for following what’s going on in a group of countries. And then there are transversal themes that tend to be of interest to the commission on a consistent basis—such as the rights of detainees or migrants, for example—and we follow those across the whole region.”

Before taking on the duties of chairman earlier this year, Carozza served as rapporteur for the rights of indigenous peoples, one of the themes singled out for particular attention.

“What’s at issue is no less than the cultural survival for indigenous peoples,” he explains. “So they argue for their right to have collective title over their ancestral lands as a mechanism to preserve the integrity of their culture.”

Of the IACHR as a whole, Carozza says, “It is not just a formal exercise.”

“I very quickly came to appreciate the credibility and influence the commission has in the individual countries of the region. It was very striking as an academic to take my first trip to Peru as a commissioner and to have protests outside of my hotel because I’m there, and to be taken to the presidential palace for a one-on-one meeting with the president to talk about what I’m concerned about in Peru.

“One strength of our institution and the processes that we put in motion is that they are the focal point for a lot of the organization and activity of groups throughout the hemisphere, civil society groups in particular. It really does help generate a network of interaction and activism.

“One of the structural problems of human rights is that most states are not interested in each other’s domestic conditions, except in cases of really massive violations. This forum, where the whole range of human rights issues is brought before all of the states of the region, acting in dialogue with one another, brings attention to questions that I think otherwise simply would not be raised internationally.

“The limitation is that no matter how well we do our work, we are necessarily a subsidiary body, and human rights are protected and promoted principally by local and domestic institutions. We can’t go directly to the people and address their human rights problems. And that’s a massive limitation.”
Little did JUSTIN PEREZ know, when he traveled to Peru in high school, that he was taking the first step on a journey in which Quechua, a native language of the region, would play a major role. “I thought [Peru] was amazing,” the junior said. “So when I got to Notre Dame I wanted to keep doing things like that.”

And indeed he has. Today Perez, an anthropology major and Latin American studies minor, is on his third trip to Peru. His is an exceptional story of how Kellogg Institute student programs can make a profound impact on young people eager to learn about the world and themselves.

As he considers his future, Perez envisions an academic career in anthropology connecting speakers of Quechua to the global world of business, government, and development.

“My experiences will help me understand what my study can do to help everyone else,” said Perez. “I would want people to read my work so that when business people and others go to Latin America, they will have a better understanding of the people.”

Perez said that working in Peru was more than just a one-summer experience—it is a formative experience that will always be a part of him.

“Although I didn’t drastically change the lives of Peruvian families,” he said, “I learned from, worked alongside, and befriended people who do.”

“It was in that summer that I saw real poverty,” he remembered. “A lot of the kids had parents who were Quechua speakers who had migrated to the city. [The language] is not isolated to the highlands. So I thought I would learn Quechua.”

Unlike most American universities, Notre Dame offers Quechua courses, and when he returned to campus, Perez enrolled as a sophomore in instructor Margarita Huayhua’s class. Perez, like others interested in the language of the Incas, understands that Quechua is key for students wishing to deepen their understanding of the region.

Huayhua, a native of Cusco, is an anthropologist, and Perez remembers a point that really hit home for him from her class: Spanish knowledge is not a prerequisite for Quechua study, and indeed, speaking Spanish does not make learning Quechua any easier.

“We may conceive of Quechua as an Incan relic found in Spanish-speaking countries. But it is not, it is a language in its own right, and learning Quechua from Professor Huayhua led me to see that,” he remembered. “This class will definitely help me as I continue with my academic journey.”

In the spring, Perez was awarded Kellogg’s Quechua Language Fellowship and headed back to Peru for summer language study.

Settling in with his Quechua-speaking homestay family, Justin wrote, “I love the challenge of learning, speaking and living in three different languages—it really keeps my mind sharp!” He attended classes at the Centro Tinku in Cusco, participating in seven weeks of language and culture study. After finishing the summer program,
Perez didn’t return home to Notre Dame as he did last fall. Instead, he is back in Lima, studying at La Pontifícia Universidad Católica del Perú (PUCP) on a prestigious Boren Undergraduate Scholarship, presented by the National Security Education Program.

The Boren grant is a highly competitive program: only 20 percent of applicants receive scholarships, and of those less than 5% go to Latin America—just seven students this year. The scholarships support students pursuing the study of languages and cultures underrepresented in study abroad programs and critical to national security. While at PUCP, Perez is continuing to study Latin America and anthropology.

“I chose that school through Kellogg contacts there,” he says. “They were so helpful. I was able to connect with people and get to know their program.”

A Boren scholarship comes with a one-year service requirement, which Perez plans to fulfill after graduation. He hopes to join the Department of State, which will no doubt benefit considerably from his unique skills.

“So many people in government speak Spanish, but I’ll be including so many others with my Quechua,” he says. “I’m excited to include more people. I think it’s important that people representing the US government be familiar with the ten million people who speak Quechua. Someone needs to know that, and that someone will be me.”

Perez said he intends to draw on the many connections he has made in Peru through Kellogg as he continues his Peruvian journey. In fact, he already has. Soon after his arrival in Peru in June, he revisited a school where he had worked last summer.

“There were a lot of children who remembered him,” wrote another student on a Coprodeli internship. “Some of them literally kidnapped him into their classrooms to talk with him.”

Perez sees his passion for anthropology going hand in hand with government service, he intends to enroll in a graduate program in anthropology.

“I’m so driven to be an anthropologist. I read it for fun; I love learning and talking about these topics that aren’t talked about all the time. I hope these experiences will make me a dynamic candidate for graduate school.”

In Justin’s case, the availability of student programs at Kellogg has clearly played a major role in his career direction.

“Obviously I could not have done what I have done without Kellogg,” he says. “I’m so lucky. There’s so much to get out of it. I wouldn’t have these experiences to draw upon without them.

“My experiences this far make me think I’m going to spend the rest of my life learning. I’m so much more aware. If I have learned this much now, how much more can I discover? I can’t wait for what’s in store.”

Kellogg Students—Award Winners

MICHAEL MCKENNA, a 2008 graduate in anthropology, received the Thomas R. Pickering Fellowship for Foreign Affairs, which provides funding for undergraduate students seeking careers in the Foreign Service of the U.S. Department of State. The fellowship program recruits talented students in academic programs relevant to international affairs, political and economic analysis, administration, management, and science policy.

Among McKenna’s honors are the John W. Gardner Student Leadership Award from the University of Notre Dame, a McGrath Research Fellowship from the College of Arts and Letters, and the Yarrow Award from the Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies.

In addition to his national and university awards, McKenna won the Kellogg Institute’s Considine Award, which recognizes a student whose work best reflects that of Rev. John Considine, a Maryknoll Missioner who built strong ties between the US Catholic Church and the Catholic Church of Latin America, and the Monteiro Prize for best essay written in Portuguese by an undergraduate student. McKenna was also the recipient of a 2007 Kellogg Summer Research Grant, which he used to study the integration of Colombian refugees into Ecuadorian society.

CAILIN SHANNON, who was the 2008 valedictorian of the Notre Dame School of Architecture, received a Fulbright grant to undertake research and study in India after graduation. Shannon, whose Fulbright project is titled “Cultural Conservation in Traditional Hindu Housing Design,” was a recipient of a 2007 Kellogg Institute Summer Internship in Ecuador, where she designed village houses for community tourism.

JUSTIN PEREZ, a junior anthropology major, received a Boren Undergraduate Scholarship from the National Security Educational Program. The scholarship supports undergraduates pursuing the study of languages and cultures currently underrepresented in study abroad programs and critical to national security. Perez will take a leave of absence for the 2008–09 school year to study Quechua in Lima, Peru.

KRISTINA LESZCZAK, a 2007 graduate in political science and Spanish, also was honored by the National Security Educational Program, receiving the Boren Graduate Fellowship for area and language study critical to national security. In addition, she was the recipient of a Pickering Graduate Foreign Affairs Fellowship, given to outstanding master’s students who have an interest in pursuing a career in the US Foreign Service.

A Kellogg International Scholar and Latin American studies minor, Leszczak traveled to rural El Salvador in 2005 on a Kellogg-funded internship to research youth violence. Awarded a Kellogg research grant in 2006, she explored the topic further in Argentina and used her research as the foundation for a political science senior thesis that won the Institute’s Kennedy Prize for best senior essay on Latin America. Having earned a master’s degree in Latin American studies from Cambridge University in 2008, Leszczak is attending the School of International Public Policy at Columbia University.
**ETW Fellowships**

**Gaining a taste for international research in Latin America**

By Paige Risser

“Dr. Mullins is a Kellogg faculty fellow.”

"An opportunity in the field—especially in an unfamiliar culture—often makes students much more aware of the exact issues that we have discussed in class. They are now witnesses and participants in these processes.”

Smith-Oka is describing exactly how the Institute’s Experience the World (ETW) Fellowships help undergraduate students take their classroom knowledge into the world and expand it exponentially through fieldwork.

Judging from the experiences of Smith-Oka’s student, junior KERRY Pecho, who accompanied her to Mexico in June, and two other students who were awarded ETW fellowships, BRIDGET MULLINS and CRISTINA VELEZ, the students agree completely.

“The ETW grant allowed me to get my first taste of what it’s like to do a research project: the traveling, the modifications to my original proposal, the observing and interviewing, and the writing,” Pecho said.

Experiencing the World Fellowships enable freshmen and sophomores to receive funding for exploratory projects in Asia, Africa, or Latin America. The students can engage in study, research, or nonprofit work and begin developing research and thesis ideas. This year, seven of the eight students who received ETW Fellowships worked in Latin America and the Caribbean, illustrating the continuation of Kellogg’s long-standing connection with that region of the world.

**Assessing a social program—Mexico**

Kerry Pecho, an anthropology and Spanish major, worked with Fundación JUCONI in Puebla, Mexico. JUCONI serves children who live or work on the streets and their parents, and Pecho is interested in exploring the role that JUCONI plays in the lives of the children and their families.

She interviewed 20 women whose children participate in JUCONI’s program, which is similar to a day-care center and places great emphasis on dealing with and understanding one’s emotions.

"Overall, I found that JUCONI has made great changes in the majority of the women’s lives,” she said. “Most said that communication within the household and their children’s behavior improved. For many, having the children attend the center makes [the mothers] feel more certain, because they know they are at the center being taken care of instead of on the streets.

“I really enjoyed working on each aspect of it and my time in Mexico has really made me want to carry out more projects.”

**Studying women and globalization—El Salvador**

Sophomore Bridget Mullins spent her summer in Zaragoza, El Salvador where she did both service work and a research project. The peace studies and Spanish major is focusing on women and globalization.

“My experience, made possible by the ETW grant, has truly been a wonderful time of growth and fellowship,” said Mullins.

At the COAR Peace Mission, a Catholic organization named after Archbishop Romero that works with underserved children, she helped teach English and improve the English curriculum.

“These people inspire me to be a better teacher, a better student. I feel charged to use what I am learning here to make something meaningful in the future.”

For her research, she interviewed about 25 women, including teachers and women in local cooperatives and in well-known women’s organizations.

“I am finding that although globalization can negatively affect and further marginalize women, it also has proved to be liberating as it encourages women to mobilize and find creative ways to meet pressing challenges,” she wrote in an e-mail.

“Despite some advances, one thing that is clear as I talk to these women is that the struggle for women’s rights and equality in all sectors of life continues to carry on.

“I hope to continue to research women and globalization throughout my years at Notre Dame. Diving into this topic has only increased my thirst to continue to study the work of women in El Salvador and other Latin American countries.”

Mullins was recently selected to be a Kellogg International Scholar, which will allow her to continue research work with a Kellogg faculty fellow.

**Learning to give back—Bolivia**

Cristina Velez, a junior finance major and poverty studies minor, was born in Bolivia and lived there until her sophomore year in high school. For her, returning to her country on the ETW fellowship had a different meaning.

“To be able to immerse myself in areas where there is extreme poverty really changed me and the way I see this country,” wrote Velez in an e-mail from Bolivia. “This experience has made me realize that in some way, shape, or form I have to contribute something back to the country.”

Velez taught at a school and an after-school program run by Opus Dei in the community of Los Sauces, Bolivia. Serving as a liaison between the two, she sat in on school lessons during the week in order to better organize Saturday help sessions.

“It really helped me see how the young children are the ones who are affected the most by the country’s economic situation,” she reflected. “I hope to one day be able to return to Bolivia and contribute to the development of public schools and their educational system.”

For the students, experiences like these are irreplaceable. For faculty members like Smith-Oka, engaging freshmen and sophomores in research abroad simply makes sense.

“Kerry is thinking of pursuing graduate school later on, and I thought that a research opportunity would help her to crystallize some of her ideas,” she commented.

“The more students who are able to carry out research, the better they are served in their studies,” she said.
prices, and allow Cubans to buy more basic goods. We don’t know what’s going to happen: Is Hugo Chávez going to remain in power? Is Venezuela going to continue providing economic assistance to Cuba? Cubans want to live better but they’ve lived through far worse. They have an incredible ability to sustain hardship. I don’t see an uprising coming from below unless there was some major, major shock.

P – Intellectually and politically, it’s a wonderful moment in that you’re beginning to see something happening that the regime will not be able to stop. They will have to rule differently than they have. It’s the difference between where China and Vietnam were in the 1980s and where they are now, materially but also politically and ideologically. In China and in Vietnam, if you don’t overtly criticize the government or partake in activities that the government dislikes, you can live your life. We have a sense of how communist societies change. They change by collapsing or by transforming the way they rule.

Up to this point, have you seen signs of resistance in Cuban society? Is there an opposition?

P – There is a latent opposition in Cuba within the ranks of the regime, people who know that things that have been done don’t work. An opposition doesn’t mean people in the streets. It means that the government feels enough pressure to change from within. And I do also think that there is resistance in ways that don’t challenge the government directly, in the way people live their lives. Ordinary people’s lives have become divorced from politics. There was a moment in Cuba when people always spoke about the revolution in first-person plural—nosotros. And then sometime in the late 80s, people started to say ‘they.’ Psychologically it is a turning point that more and more people in Cuba are saying ‘they.’

How do ordinary people have access to food beyond their ration cards?

V – You bring in whatever supplemental pesos you can to make ends meet. Everybody has to do something in the black market. Remittances, babysitting, making popsicles to sell to the neighborhood kids, stealing from your workplace. Things are skimmed—state enterprises are cannibalized by the Cubans themselves.

P – That’s a form of resistance, the price that the leadership has to pay for their control.

V – There’s a constant mentality that you have to hustle, hustle, hustle to make ends meet.

M – How do you acquire goods? Through friends, through contacts, through connections. The joke is it’s not socialism, it’s socialismo—who you know.

We’ve talked about food—what about other parts of the social contract?

V – Universal health care, universal education—even the most critical Cubans who live there say, ‘those are fundamental human rights.’ One big area that we haven’t touched on is education. The education system for doctors and scientists is very rigorous. What’s falling apart now is the foundation. In the 90s and 2000s, teachers fled en masse from the primary education system and began doing other things to make money. Fidel devised an emergency program to educate young teachers to fill the schools, produced tens of thousands of video tapes, and put video monitors in each classroom. This was launched in 2002 when we first arrived. People were sending their kids to school being taught by 17-year-olds. Those who could were giving their kids tutoring outside of school.

The health care system is on the verge of collapse. It’s completely stratified. If you have connections, you have access to still decent medical services but if you’re an average Cuban, it’s frightening. That’s another big issue that Raúl Castro is going to have to address.

Those are the burning issues on people’s minds when you go into their houses—food, school, and medicine.
LINKING HUMAN RIGHTS, DEMOCRACY, RULE OF LAW

“Human rights in the international sense include economic, social, and cultural rights,” says DOUGLASS CASSEL, professor of law and director of the Notre Dame Center for Civil and Human Rights (CCHR). “There is a right to a decent standard of living. There’s a right to housing. There’s a right to health and education.

“The major challenges [to human rights around the world] are the use of counter-terrorism programs, whether in El Salvador or Northern Ireland or Guantánamo, as a government excuse that often can count on public support as a way of eroding fundamental liberties and due process of law,” he asserts.

“Economic globalization,” he adds, “with its heavy emphasis on market approaches and its outright criticism of government programs that support the poor, has resulted in deepening and aggravating both poverty and inequality in many countries. We need to pay much greater attention to making sure that the benefits of economic growth are distributed fairly.”

As CCHR director, Cassel combines scholarship with practice. “Practice is best if it’s informed by scholarship and vice versa,” he says, noting that he seldom spends long stretches in his campus office.

Responding to requests from individuals and organizations around the world—or initiating investigations himself when he sees the need—Cassel is involved in a dizzying range of projects to advance international human rights. Filing an amicus brief with the US Supreme Court, recording a weekly commentary for Chicago’s NPR station, or pulling together an American Bar Association working group on the American Convention on Human Rights are as much a part of his work as a recent scholarly article on the responsibility of multinational corporations for human rights violations.

Often, the court of public opinion is the one that matters most. Simply put, Cassel and his many collaborators investigate human rights issues, inform the governments involved, and induce public pressure to be brought to bear to rectify the situation. The process works best, he admits, when “the parties involved have some regard for rule of law or are susceptible in some way to international pressure.”

Recently, he traveled to Ireland to follow up on an earlier investigation of British military and police involvement in more than 75 sectarian killings in Northern Ireland and to Peru to observe the trial of former President Alberto Fujimori.

“The trial is at risk because the current government of Alan García is, in many ways, allied with the Fujimorista political forces that remain in the country,” he explains. “The presence of international jurors at the trial is a way of signaling to the judges who are trying to do their job that there’s international support for what they’re doing and, to those who are trying to sabotage the case, that if they do so, it’s not going to be done without the world noticing and objecting.”

“At the same time,” Cassel goes on, “the [Peruvian] human rights movement is under attack by reactionary forces.” Leaders of many human rights organizations “are being investigated on various bogus or exaggerated charges.”

A long-time student of the Inter-American human rights system, Cassel represents clients before the IACHR and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights. Currently, he is representing “the leading constitutional lawyer of Venezuela, falsely accused by Hugo Chávez of having provided legal support to the 2002 coup attempt.” Cassel has also been involved in litigation pertaining to the rights of prisoners held at Guantánamo Bay since the US opened the detention center six years ago.

In the early 1990s, Cassel served as legal advisor to the United Nations Commission on the Truth for El Salvador. He calls the present-day human rights situation in that country “horrendous” but “quite different from the ones that we investigated, which involved massive disappearances, massacres, and the assassination of Archbishop Romero.”

Today, “violent crime coupled with anti-gang and anti-terrorist legislation, increasing inequalities of wealth, corruption throughout the judiciary and in both political parties, [and] systemic institutional violations continue to make El Salvador a place where human dignity is deeply under assault.”

As some international human rights judgments have shown, Cassel says, “democracy, human rights, and the rule of law are necessarily linked. You pull out any one of those three legs of the stool and the stool falls.”

“One of the issues we’ve been dealing with in Latin America for the last 15 years or so is the assertion that democracy is some sort of a cure-all, that once you have democracy the human rights groups should go away because there are no more human rights violations. That, I think history demonstrates, is a myth. You have to work for all three—democracy, human rights, and rule of law together—or you’ll get none of them.”

IN PURSUIT OF PEACE

From the perspective of Robert and Marion Short Professor of Law MARY ELLEN O’CONNELL, “the major challenge to human rights around the world is war.”

Countries dealing with armed conflict—Congo, Sudan, Iraq, Afghanistan—are cases in point, she says, places where human rights are almost nonexistent.

“Where there is war, you find the greatest violations of human rights. Promoting change through nonviolence will do an enormous amount of good for human rights.”

“That’s the story in Central and South America,” O’Connell says. Only when the violence associated with civil wars in that region—“torture, atrocities of all kinds, mass rapes, extermination of minority groups”—ended and there was greater stability could governments and courts begin to foster human rights.

Comparing the present situation in the region to that of 20 years ago, she says, “there’s so much possibility for expanding human rights but only because you got past that terrible period of violence.” For countries such as Somalia that are currently mired in armed conflict, O’Connell sees the Latin American experience as a model to be emulated.

A scholar of public international law, O’Connell focuses on the use of force and the peaceful settlement of disputes, viewing human rights as a subset of international law. She is passionate about the potential of international law to help solve some of the world’s most thorny problems, a topic she explores in the most recent of her many books, The Power and Purpose of International Law (Oxford University Press, 2008).

In a globalized world, she says, international law is vital to efforts to preserve the environment, foster human rights, and prevent war. “The whole world is interconnected. You don’t get health, prosperity, and a [clean] environment in the United States if you don’t have that in Mexico, Central America, Africa, and Asia. It’s truly what we Catholics have always suspected—it’s one world. And international law is the law of that world.”

“I believe in the importance of ideas to create change for good,” says O’Connell. “I am first and foremost a scholar.”
While she made a conscious decision to no longer practice law when she entered the academy, she remains more active than many scholars. She has testified before Congress about US noncompliance with international laws such as the Geneva Conventions and the Convention against Torture; publicly debated Canadian advocates of the “responsibility to protect” (the use of military force to respond to human rights crises); and written op-eds as well as many academic articles and book chapters. She chairs the Use of Force Committee of the International Law Association.

For years, the enforcement of World Court judgments has been a special focus of her work. She is one of the country’s leading experts on the Nicaragua Case (1986), in which Nicaragua challenged the legality of US aid to the contras in the World Court and won.

Most recently, she fought the Texas execution of Mexican nationals that was deemed illegal by the World Court by urging Mexico to freeze US assets or withhold debt payments, “to bring whatever pressure it can to ensure that these human beings are not executed in violation of their human rights.”

This fight was unsuccessful. “José Medellín was executed on August 5, without the review of his conviction and sentence required by international law,” O’Connell reports.

O’Connell is beginning a new project on the protection of cultural heritage under international law, a “big topic in Central and South America,” as well as in Iraq, where the US ignored its obligations to prevent looting: “one of our most egregious failures to obey the law there,” she says.

But her just-published book, in which she makes the case for renewed American leadership in international law, is still on her mind. Intended for a general audience, the book explains what international law is and what it can do for the world.

“I wrote it,” she says, “because we’re at a point in our history where the failure to comply with international law has hurt our country.”

Early readers have called it “a page-turner,” and O’Connell hopes it will be read by a wide audience that includes policymakers and the general public.

“It starts out quite dramatically with the torture scandal and shows how international law developed, why countries have been committed to it, and how we got ourselves to this point—where this country was using torture, we were engaged in unlawful wars, we were not doing anything to protect the international environment,” she says.

“Then it explains how international law can help us get back on track and be the country that we want to be again.”

That can only be a step forward for international human rights.

Celebrating the launch of the Korean Studies program.

Upcoming Events…

September 3
Asian Film Festival Kickoff
Celebrating the launch of the Korean Studies program.

September 17
Reentry Open House
For all Notre Dame students returning from internships, research, or study abroad.

September 19
Kellogg 25th Anniversary Celebration & Notre Dame Prize Award Ceremony
Public address by Prize recipient César Gaviria, former president of Colombia.

September 19–20
Conference: The Origins of Democracy in the Americas, 1770s–1870s

September 25
Inauguration of the Ford Family Program in Human Development Studies and Solidarity
Keynote address by Paul Collier, Oxford University.

October 2
Roundtable: State of Relations between the US and Central America
With US Assistant Secretary for Western Hemisphere Affairs Thomas Shannon and several Central American foreign ministers.

November 7–8
Ford Program Student Symposium: Innovation in the Service of Human Dignity

November 20
Roundtable: The Future of Democracy in Central America
With former presidents from Central America.
Faculty Searches

Newly endowed and housed at the Kellogg Institute, the Ford Program promotes and supports research, teaching, and outreach aimed at understanding the conditions that affect human welfare, especially those pertaining to the dynamics of extreme poverty, with a special focus on Africa.

The program will address interdisciplinary themes such as economic growth and development, the political and social determinants of the distribution of wealth and opportunity, health, politics and public policy, human rights, and human dignity.

The University of Notre Dame seeks dynamic scholars in the following fields to help launch this innovative and exciting program:

- **Development Studies**: Full or associate professor working on development-related issues, preferably with an African focus, in political science, sociology, economics, theology, or anthropology.
- **Anthropology**: Assistant professor working on Africa.
- **History**: Assistant or associate professor working on Africa, with the possibility of two hires.

For more information on these searches and the Ford Program: [http://kellogg.nd.edu/fordprogram](http://kellogg.nd.edu/fordprogram).