I have promised the Kellogg staff that I would only mention the Institute’s 25th anniversary in the past tense. Looking back, however, I have been repeatedly struck by the synergies between publicly celebrating that anniversary and, at the same time, celebrating the award of the 2008 Notre Dame Prize for Distinguished Public Service in Latin America to President César Gaviria and convening a major research conference on “The Origins of Democracy in Latin America.” Each event highlighted the issue on which the Institute has built its reputation over the past quarter century (see page 3).

Twenty-five years also marks, perhaps, a generational moment. In 2008, Helen Kellogg Professor of Government and International Studies Guillermo O’Donnell announced his retirement from the University, effective December 31st. Scott Mainwaring’s tribute to O’Donnell’s life work and his contribution to Kellogg and Notre Dame appears on page 5 and captures well his profound impact on a generation of scholars and students. We are grateful that Guillermo will continue to spend time each year at the Institute as senior fellow.

Across the country universities are facing some uncertainty regarding the financial outlook over the next year and beyond. The world’s current economic troubles are already reshaping politics, economies, and the lives of people throughout the world we study. The situation will also have some impact on budgetary resources at the Institute and the University generally, though much will of course depend on the duration of the current situation. Nevertheless, we continue to look forward to thinking about program development and Kellogg’s future in ambitious ways.

We are now in the middle of a cycle of faculty hiring which will bring tremendous new possibilities to the Institute and the University. Kellogg is helping make possible new positions in Latin American politics, international economics, African history and anthropology, and development studies. I believe Kellogg’s work to build faculty expertise and thereby create a community of scholars around particular themes here at Notre Dame is the most effective way to advance our mission.

Looking forward to my last semester as interim director of Kellogg, I am exceedingly grateful for the opportunity of the past two years. It has been a privilege to work here with the wonderful administrative staff at the Institute, with our affiliated faculty fellows, and with the College of Arts and Letters and University administration. I have been repeatedly inspired by the widespread interest and goodwill in collaboratively working to enhance opportunities for research and teaching here at Notre Dame.

Spring 2009 will bring our usual exciting calendar of public lectures and events. Please subscribe to our mailing list and check our website frequently for updates on Kellogg events and programs. In the meantime, I wish everyone a happy, healthy, and productive 2009.

Sincerely,

Ted Beatty
Associate Professor, History
Interim Director, Kellogg Institute
The Kellogg Institute’s extended celebration of its 25th anniversary culminated in September with a weekend of events focusing on the themes that have brought the Institute renown. Over two days, the Institute hosted an international gathering of distinguished scholars to discuss the origins of democracy in the Americas and awarded the Notre Dame Prize for Distinguished Public Service in Latin America to one of the region’s foremost advocates for democracy.

In festivities held September 19 under the University’s golden dome, conference participants, honorees, and University staff and friends came together to celebrate the Institute’s quarter-century journey. The occasion was graced by the presence of FR. TED HESBURGH, CSC, whose creative energy and passion for value-driven research led to Kellogg’s founding 25 years ago.

“The Kellogg Institute was born at the cusp of Latin America’s great transitions from authoritarian to democratic governance,” said Interim Director TED BEATTY. “Over 25 years the Institute has built a preeminent, international reputation in the study of transitions to democracy, the quality of democratic rule, and the survival of democracy, especially in Latin America.”

Gaviria Accepts Notre Dame Prize

In accepting the 2008 Notre Dame Prize, former President of Colombia (1990–94) CÉSAR GAVIRIA TRUJILLO returned to the theme of democracy, tracing its evolution in Latin America and its growing significance to the Organization of American States (OAS), where he served as secretary general (1994–2004).

Political globalization has “changed the concept of what democracy is,” said Gaviria. The narrow notion of democracy as just elections was “left totally behind” as new ideas of social justice and citizenship extended around the world.

The Inter-American Democratic Charter (IADC), which the OAS adopted under Gaviria’s leadership, made explicit the region’s unequivocal commitment to a broader vision of democracy.

“The IADC came,” said Gaviria, “when countries started to realize that democracy was at risk…that social and political problems were as important as economic policy.” Ideas fundamental to the IADC—separation of powers, transparency, government accountability, elimination of all forms of discrimination, among others—grew out of political globalization.

The charter will help Latin Americans “do many more things well,” concluded Gaviria, pointing out that the region continues to suffer from the worst income inequality in the world and gravely flawed government institutions.

Scholars Explore Origins of Democracy in the Americas

Participants in the conference that bookended the 25th anniversary festivities showed that Latin America’s recent democratic accomplishments—as well as its continuing challenges—have deep roots.

Organized by Faculty Fellow J. SAMUEL VALENZUELA and Visiting Fellow EDUARDO POSADA-CARBÓ, a researcher at St. Antony’s College, University of Oxford, the cross-disciplinary conference—“Origins of Democracy in the Americas, 1770s–1880s”—convened 27 scholars from Latin America, the United States, and Europe to present and discuss research on political institutions and practices in the region. New work on British and US electoral institutions and politics in the early 19th century provided comparative context.

The range of new research by historians and social scientists, and the vibrant discussion and debate after each paper, made two things clear. First, Latin America did not lag far behind the supposed leaders in legislating new political institutions, and in some cases led in pushing towards elections with mass, nearly universal male suffrage. Second, while there was a gap between a liberal vision of citizenship and full political participation, on one hand, and political practice that favored negotiated elite rule on the other, both the institutions and practice of participatory politics in 19th-century Latin America were more vibrant, engaged, and extensive than most scholars have assumed.

As César Gaviria noted in his Notre Dame Prize acceptance speech, the academic world can play a central role in studying the record of democratic governance in the region. The Kellogg Institute’s 25th anniversary provided an opportunity to celebrate its role in this endeavor and to look forward to the next generation of democracy scholars.
Roundtables Focus on Central America, Public Policy in Global Economy

A series of three roundtables held at the Kellogg Institute in the fall brought policymakers from Central America and Washington, DC, to discuss a range of public policy issues with a special focus on Central America and the global economy.

Organized and moderated by Luis Cosenza, the Institute’s Hewlett Visiting Fellow of Public Policy and former Minister to the Presidency in Honduras, the roundtables attracted students and professors from Notre Dame and other area colleges and members of the wider community.

“State of Relations between the US and Central America”

Held on October 2, the first roundtable focused on current relations between Central America and the US.


“Central Americans should be treated as allies,” Brizuela responded, listing security, the economy, and development issues as vital to the region. Describing the political challenge, she emphasized that “Central Americans must assume responsibility for their own problems.”

White focused on the region’s interdependence with the US, calling for comprehensive immigration reform to address the large percentage of Central American migrants and the related issue of remittances. There is “brain drain but also brain waste,” she observed, with educated immigrants to the US seldom using the skills for which they were trained.

“Migration is caused by lack of opportunities,” said Hernández, pointing out that both the US and Central America benefit from the flow of people. He added trade, the rising cost of staple foods and energy, and organized crime to the issues on the table.

Noting the commonality of themes listed by the Central American policymakers, Shannon said, “We want to help with catalytic change.”

“Immigration and Remittances: Global Trends and Challenges”

On November 6, three experts from Washington, DC joined Cosenza to address a key Central American issue—the impact of migrants’ remittances on the economies of developing countries—from a global perspective.

Organized by Faculty Fellow and Professor of Finance Jeffrey Bergstrand, the roundtable included Ralph Chami, division chief for the IMF Institute at the International Monetary Fund, B. Lindsay Lowell, director of policy studies for the Institute for the Study of International Migration at Georgetown University, and Donald Terry, former manager of the Multilateral Investment Fund of the Inter-American Development Bank.

Remittances are accelerating because of technology and the rising flows of migration around the world, said Terry, calling the private income transfers sent home by immigrants “the world’s largest and most effective poverty reduction program.”

Measurement of people and funds involved is difficult, panelists agreed, but it is clear that immigration and remittances—a response to graying populations in the developed world and lack of employment in the developing world—challenge policymakers to channel some of the flow toward economic development rather than poverty reduction.

The benefits to households have been well studied, said Chami, while the macroeconomic issues have not. Remittances may allow governments to invest in infrastructure but they may also negatively affect reform if citizens, insulated from policy shocks, fail to demand good governance.

“Remittances are not a magic bullet,” said Lowell. Roundtable participants were unanimous in emphasizing the high human cost of immigration and the difficulties governments have in attempting to leverage remittances for development.

“The Future of Democracy in Central America”

The roundtable series concluded on November 20 with the lively discussion that followed presentations by three distinguished Central American politicians: Ricardo Maduro Joest, former president of Honduras and a member of the Institute’s Advisory Board, Ottón Solís, the founder and two-time presidential candidate of the Citizens Action Party in Costa Rica, and Arturo Cruz, Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States.

“Will a tide of rising expectations undermine our democracies in Central America?” asked Cosenza, noting that public support for democracy is low, despite the advances that have been made.

“The promise often was development,” responded Solís, explaining how democracy and economic betterment are closely linked in citizens’ minds. With corruption high, the global economy plummeting, inequality at unacceptable levels, and 10 percent of the region’s population living in the US, Central America needs to focus on “social dialogue” as a tool for governance, he said, involving the whole society in change.

Cruz discussed the challenges of governing Nicaragua, “a society overwhelmed by its immediate needs [where] everyone is thinking about what they will eat tonight.” With a limited government budget and a huge number of Nicaraguans living abroad, it is very difficult for liberal democracy to meet citizen expectations.

“You don’t build credible institutions overnight,” said Maduro. Winning elections and even good governing does not guarantee sustainable policies that can move forward in spite of a change in administrations.
Guillermo O’Donnell—An Appreciation

Faculty Fellow GUILLERMO O’DONNELL, the renowned Helen Kellogg Professor of Government and International Studies at Notre Dame since 1983, and first academic director of the Kellogg Institute (1983–97), retired from the University at the end of 2008. He will continue his relationship with the Institute as Kellogg Senior Fellow. We asked Faculty Fellow SCOTT MAINWARING to reflect on O’Donnell’s many contributions to political science and the Kellogg Institute.

I first met Guillermo O’Donnell at the conference at Yale University that led to the pathbreaking volumes by Juan Linz and Alfred Stepan, The Breakdown of Democratic Regimes. Subsequently, to my great fortune, our lives have intertwined in many places and many times. Guillermo generously provided advice when I did research in Argentina as an undergraduate (1975) and undertook fieldwork in Rio de Janeiro as a graduate student (1980–82). Later, when I lived in São Paulo (1985 and 1988), he often provided gracious hospitality. Most significantly, since 1983, I have had the pleasure of working with Guillermo at the Kellogg Institute and in the Department of Political Science at Notre Dame. I have never met a more creative person. Throughout his career, Guillermo has posed great new theoretical questions about important developments in the world. He is a deeply learned person who always draws upon the antecedent scholarship, yet one of his extraordinary gifts is recognizing new questions that had not hitherto been addressed. He stands as one of the most important thinkers about democracy and dictatorships in the history of political science.

Guillermo’s scholarly contributions can be grouped into three phases. Early in his career, he worked primarily on the origins of authoritarianism in the more developed countries of South America. His book first published in 1973, Modernization and Bureaucratic Authoritarianism, was a deeply original work on the origins of modern authoritarianism in Latin America. Unlike his contemporaries, Guillermo recognized that this was a new kind of authoritarian rule. He also understood that this new pattern of authoritarian rule had profound theoretical implications for understanding the relationship between modernization and democracy. He subsequently wrote many important papers about the nature of authoritarianism in Latin America.

In a second phase, Guillermo was the pioneer in anticipating the wave of transitions to democracy that began in Latin America in 1978. With remarkable prescience, when Latin America was at the zenith of authoritarian rule, Guillermo almost uniquely understood that many of the awful dictatorships then in power were likely to be transient. He studied internal contradictions within authoritarian regimes and then analyzed the wave of transitions to democracy. Once again, he opened a new research question, hugely important both theoretically and in the “real” world. His 1986 coedited volume, Transitions From Authoritarian Rule (Johns Hopkins University Press), remains a classic.

Beginning in the late 1980s, Guillermo’s attention turned to the severe deficiencies of most democratic regimes in Latin America. Nobody has matched Guillermo’s acuity in the theoretical analysis of new issues that revolve around these shortcomings. He coined many important concepts that remain at the core of analyses of contemporary democracy, and once again, he opened new fields of inquiry. His forthcoming book on the state and democracy sets an important new research agenda.

As a scholar, Guillermo has always focused on great normative issues that confront humanity—how to build better democracies, how to ensure more effective rule of law and more equitable citizenship. In the last 15 years, he has achieved a judicious balance between criticizing the deficiencies of Latin American democracies while at the same time not indulging in facile criticisms that could fuel anti-democratic sentiment.

Guillermo also did a superb job of establishing and developing the Kellogg Institute for International Studies at Notre Dame. Who would have expected that Notre Dame, which in 1982 was not yet a leading research university, would have a famous institute, well known especially in democratization studies and in social science questions related to Latin America? As Kellogg’s academic director, Guillermo defined an exciting research agenda for the Institute, built an outstanding program of visiting fellows, and attracted many excellent colleagues who helped create a Kellogg brand.

Guillermo is world famous for his contributions on authoritarianism and democracy. He has won wide recognition in the United States and internationally as a seminal thinker. He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and in 2003, he won the Kalman Silvert Award for Lifetime Achievement, given every 18 months by the Latin American Studies Association. He was president of the International Political Science Association from 1988 to 1991, and also served as vice-president of the American Political Science Association from 1999 to 2000. In 2006, he won the inaugural lifetime Achievement Award of the International Political Science Association. Indicative of the nearly global reach of Guillermo’s work, it has been translated into Korean, Japanese, Portuguese, Chinese, and of course, English.

Guillermo is truly a giant in contemporary social science. We honor his unique intellectual creativity, his pathbreaking originality, his passion for democracies that function decently, and his superb work in creating the Kellogg Institute.

Scott Mainwaring
Guillermo O’Donnell and Scott Mainwaring converse.
Korean Studies Program Launched

The Kellogg Institute celebrated the launch of the University’s newest cultural studies program on September 3 by hosting a Korean barbecue and film screening. The Korean Studies Program is a significant addition to Notre Dame’s Asian studies offerings, which already include Chinese and Japanese language and culture.

Korean director Myung-Se Lee was the evening’s guest of honor, answering questions at a Browning Cinema screening of his film “M.”

South African Anti-Apartheid Activist Tells His Story

Eddie Daniels, a South African activist and a founding member of the African Resistance Movement (ARM), made a return visit to the Institute in September. In a series of presentations aimed at undergraduates and community members, he gave an up-close and very personal look at the anti-apartheid struggle.

Daniels spent 15 years in the infamous Robben Island prison, including three years with Nelson Mandela, “one of the greatest persons to walk the face of the earth.”

In recent years, Daniels has concentrated his efforts on inspiring young people to take control of their lives. Now retired as a high school teacher, he is the author of There and Back—Robben Island 1964–1979 (Mayibuye, 2002).

Electoral Pay-off in Mexican Anti-Poverty Programs

Also in September, Beatriz Magaloni, assistant professor of political science at Stanford University, presented recent research on the response of poor voters in Mexico to government anti-poverty programs.

Looking at a number of large social programs, from PRONASOL, which focused on social infrastructure, to Opportunidades, a more recent targeting of cash transfers to poor women, she found that poor voters do respond to policy when voting. “Well-designed entitlement programs also produce high electoral pay-offs for incumbents,” she said.

Interestingly, this means that right-wing parties can attract the poor through anti-poverty policies and induce them to become partisan.

Dyer on Iraq and its Aftermath

“Terrorists are people with political goals using terror as an instrument,” said journalist and military historian Gwynne Dyer on October 6. In “a kind of political jujitsu,” they use terror to invite a crackdown by the opposition that if severe enough can recruit many more followers to their cause.

The US war in Iraq has had this kind of radicalizing effect, he said, but he does not expect revolutionary changes in the Middle East after an allied withdrawal from Iraq and Afghanistan. Iran’s power in the region has increased and “Israel has lost a great deal,” he said. But Dyer predicts a time when the Middle East, with only 8 percent of the world’s population, “takes up less space in our media.”

Dyer, whose twice-weekly column on international affairs runs in more than 175 newspapers around the world, is the author of After Iraq: Anarchy and Renewal in the Middle East (Thomas Dunne, 2008).

DuVall Heralds Power of Nonviolent Action

In two presentations on November 11, Jack DuVall, the president and founding director of the International Center on Nonviolent Conflict, a Washington DC-based educational foundation, discussed the power of nonviolent resistance to challenge.

Organized, mass civic resistance has, for the past half century, “been the leading force” for ensuring human rights and overcoming oppression, he asserted. The success of nonviolent action depends on “planning and sequencing,” he said, giving examples from struggles around the world.

DuVall was the executive producer of the Emmy-nominated PBS television series, A Force More Powerful, and coauthor of the book of the same name (Palgrave/St. Martin’s Press, 2001).

Judge Juan Guzmán Speaks on Human Rights in Chile

Juan Guzmán Tapia, the Chilean judge best known for indicting Augusto Pinochet, spoke November 13 on the human rights situation in Chile during and after the dictatorship.

Currently director of the Center for the Study of Human Rights at the Universidad Central de Chile, Guzmán described his pursuit of the truth after he was appointed in 1998 to investigate charges against the former dictator.

A former supporter of the coup, Guzmán undertook a serious and painstaking investigation. He oversaw the exhumation and autopsy of victims’ bodies and spoke to hundreds of witnesses around the country. They wept as they told their stories and he wept with them, he said.

Guzmán remains pessimistic about human rights in Chile. “Human rights were despised and violated during Pinochet’s dictatorship and now some continue to be violated today under governments we call democratic.” He is critical of the Chilean constitution, promulgated by Pinochet, for its lack of protection of collective, social rights.
Collier Lecture Inaugurates Ford Program

The Kellogg Institute formally inaugurated the Ford Family Program in Human Development Studies and Solidarity on September 25 with a lecture by Paul Collier, one of the world’s leading experts on African economies and the challenges of international development.

Professor of economics and director of the Centre for the Study of African Economies at Oxford University and former director of development research at the World Bank, Collier is the author of *The Bottom Billion: Why the Poorest Countries are Failing and What Can Be Done About It* (Oxford University Press, 2007).

Kellogg Interim Director TED BEATTY reminded the standing-room-only crowd of more than 160 that, at the Institute’s inception 25 years ago, it had been charged by FR. TED HESBURGH “to seek to understand critical problems facing humanity”—exactly the focus of the Ford Program. Fr. Ted was in attendance for the festivities, along with members of the family of DOUG and KATHY FORD, the new program’s benefactors.

The Ford Family Program in Human Development Studies and Solidarity, Collier said, “offers an alliance between philanthropy and youth, and that is the alliance that is going to change the world.”

The fight against extreme poverty “is not fundamentally our struggle,” he continued. “It’s the struggle by the people in the societies of these countries. . . . our role—a modest one—is to help.” He suggested a Marshall Plan–like model of assistance to include aid, trade, security, and governance, underlining the value of smart policy choices by the US and other nations.

“Values matter!” Collier concluded, pointing out that values are a cutting-edge focus for research in modern economics. “There is a potential marriage between the frontier techniques of social science and the core ethical values that you stand for. Let me not just celebrate your new program but suggest that you have a ready-made subject that matters enormously for Africa.”

At a dinner following the lecture, University Provost THOMAS BURISH paid tribute to the Ford family’s generosity in endowing the program, and a short video showcased student work in Uganda, where the Ford Program is partnering with local communities to promote human development.

Ford Program Director and Kellogg Faculty Fellow REV. ROBERT DOWD, CSC, summed up the celebration’s theme when he said, “Since Notre Dame’s founding, its faculty and students have devoted themselves to making a positive difference in the world through their teaching, research, and service. Now, thanks to the international partnerships being forged through the Ford Program, Notre Dame is poised to make an even greater contribution to human well-being.”
Undergraduate Research Draws a Crowd

Judging by the numbers, Ford’s first annual undergraduate research conference, “Innovation in the Service of Human Dignity,” held Nov. 7 and 8, 2008, was a success even before it started: registration had to be closed three days beforehand when it exceeded 250.

With 58 students from 34 colleges presenting original research performed in 25 countries spanning 5 continents, participants were able to explore development successes and challenges across many disciplines and from many perspectives. Clearly, student attendees were eager to hear about their peers’ research and work in the field.

Presentations were divided between 13 panels, each focusing on a major theme in human development studies. Topics included public health, gender, religion, governance and public policy, education, post-conflict restoration, the environment, culture, and economics.

According to student organizer Michael Roscitt ’09, “conference presenters succeeded in connecting these topics to the conference’s overarching themes: that all human development efforts should respect and reflect the inherent dignity of each and every person, and that overcoming poverty’s toughest challenges requires innovation by policymakers, academicians, practitioners, and activists.”

Peter McPherson, the president of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges (NASULGC), a consortium of 218 institutions enrolling 4.7 million students, gave the keynote address. The founding cochair of the Partnership to Cut Hunger and Poverty in Africa, McPherson challenged students to appreciate the complexities of macroeconomic conditions that lead to and perpetuate poverty.

Faculty discussants included Amitava Dutt, a Kellogg faculty fellow and professor of economics and policy studies, and Eileen Hunt Bottig, the Thomas J. and Robert T. Rolfs Associate Professor of Political Science and director of the University’s Gender Studies Program. Representatives of the Africa Faith and Justice Network, an educational and advocacy NGO, spoke on the importance of advocacy to development work. Five program directors from SIT Study Abroad, which cosponsored the event, served as panel discussants (see “Partnerships,” right). The conference was also cosponsored by Notre Dame’s Center for Social Concerns.

What stands out above all after the conference was the enthusiastic involvement of the students who presented papers and took part in discussion. The future of development looked bright as the next generation of practitioners and researchers proved they are off to an impressive start.

Partnerships

In collaboration with Uganda Martyrs University (UMU), the Ford Program is building an exciting partnership focused on research and community engagement in Uganda with Purdue University.

Involved in the effort are Professor of Agricultural Economics Jess Lowenberg-DeBoer and Professor of Chemical Engineering Joseph Pekny, Lowenberg-DeBoer, associate dean of the Purdue School of Agriculture, also directs Purdue’s International Programs in Agriculture (IPIA), which facilitates collaborative research and agricultural extension projects with colleagues in 50 countries, many in Africa. Pekny is the director of the e-Enterprise Center, one of 11 leading research centers that make up Purdue’s cutting-edge interdisciplinary research effort, Discovery Park. In July, the two visited UMU and spent three days assessing agriculture and infrastructure in Ford’s partner village of Nnindye.

Since their exploratory trip, Lowenberg-DeBoer and Pekny have brought together more than 15 Purdue faculty members from multiple disciplines who are interested in developing research and community engagement projects in Uganda.

Dr. Charles Olweny, vice chancellor of Uganda Martyrs University, recently participated in planning meetings at both Notre Dame and Purdue during a seven-day trip to the Midwest. His presence served to deepen institutional ties with both universities and helped the group move forward several projects to build capacity at UMU. One will boost Internet bandwidth to create a virtual development “bridge” between universities. Another will explore reorganizing the UMU farm so that it can profitably support the university as well as serve as a demonstration farm for the surrounding community.

Another new Ford Program partner is SIT Study Abroad, a pioneer of experiential field-based study abroad. The two programs are joining forces in a long-term partnership to promote undergraduate research that examines critical development challenges. As they did in November, Ford and SIT will jointly sponsor a student research conference each year, to be held at Notre Dame and feature students and faculty from both institutions.

SIT Study Abroad provides academically rich programs in nearly 50 countries for more than 2,000 undergraduates from over 200 colleges and universities each year. It is an initiative of World Learning, which also encompasses the Experiment in International Living and the SIT Graduate Institute, formerly known as the School for International Training.
Undergraduates often use their Kellogg experiences as jumping-off points for further exploration of international themes. In this new section of the newsletter, we highlight news of student accomplishments.

CRISTINA CRESPO ’09 spent eight weeks in Peru in summer 2008 on a Kellogg internship with Pro World Service Corps, working alongside healthcare professionals to provide medical and dental care to indigenous villagers. She took part in a national hepatitis B vaccination campaign and learned to extract teeth with community dentists, but spent the majority of her time on her true passion, obstetrics. Her Spanish fluency made her useful in the rural clinic where she worked, and her hard work earned her a precious experience: delivering a baby herself.

In November, Crespo, a science preprofessional studies and anthropology major, presented a paper based on her internship experience, “Birthing and Women’s Empowerment in Cusco, Peru,” at the American Anthropological Association Conference in San Francisco. Faculty Fellow DANIEL LENDE served as her advisor.

KATHERINE SCHILLING ’10, traveled to Argentina in summer 2007 on an Experiencing the World (ETW) fellowship. A political science and peace studies major, she used surveys and personal interviews with more than 25 Argentine citizens to investigate how globalization affected relatively well-educated members of the workforce.

On her return to campus, Schilling continued her focus on research as an International Scholar, working with faculty fellows GEORGE LOPEZ and ALEXANDRA GUISSINGER.

In fall 2008, she was selected to serve as the Notre Dame delegate to the annual, four-day Student Conference on US Affairs (SCUSA) hosted by the United States Military Academy at West Point in November. She presented the policy proposal paper “Global Social Concerns: Foreign Aid, Healthcare, and Human Rights.”

PETER DEVINE ’10, an economics major who is a member of the International Scholars Program (ISP), has worked as a research assistant to Faculty Fellow THOMAS GRESIK. Devine’s research interests include international tax codes and just war theory, as evidenced by a recent article published in the Student Economic Review of Trinity College Dublin (2008): “War Games: Economic Models Based on Game Theory and Guided by Just War Principles Can Help Guide Military Policies Intended to Reduce Civilian Casualties in a Counterinsurgency such as the Current War in Iraq.” Devine is a member of ROTC.

Tighe, who had begun research related to Ghana on campus before being awarded the internship, presented his paper “Matrilineal and Christian Traditions: Moral Resources Against Ghanaian Female Subjugation” at three academic conferences in 2008. He received a grant from Notre Dame’s Undergraduate Research Opportunity Program (UROP) to attend the Association for Research on Mothering (ARM) Conference in Toronto in October.
PROGRAM NEWS

Internship Program

New sites open to students applying for the popular Kellogg Internship Program for summer 2009 will include China, South Korea, Thailand, and India. The Asia component of the program, which previously consisted of a small project in India, has grown in conjunction with Kellogg and University support of Asian initiatives on campus and in response to growing student interest in Asia.

In summer 2009, the Internship Program will support approximately 40 undergraduate student interns in developing countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America as well as in internationally oriented programs in the United States.

International Scholars Program

With growing emphasis on undergraduate research university-wide, applications to the International Scholars Program (ISP) doubled for the 2008–09 academic year. Out of a pool of more than 50 strong applicants, 15 rising sophomores were selected to join the program. Currently, 33 undergraduate “international scholars” and 19 faculty fellows work together in this program. (See page 30 for one example of an ISP student-faculty match.)

Reentry Open House

Known as a trailblazer in undergraduate international studies on campus, the Institute proved its mettle once more this fall. Responding to a growing need to help students integrate their summer and semester international experiences into their academic work, the Institute gathered colleagues from around the University to develop Notre Dame’s first annual Reentry Open House. Hosted by Kellogg in September, the event drew representatives from 17 centers, institutes, and departments and over 125 undergraduate attendees.

“The Reentry Open House provided undergraduates with a unique opportunity to gather information about language programs, funding for research, and postgraduate fellowships after they study abroad,” said Associate Dean for Undergraduate Studies STUART GREENE. “Access to this kind of information is indispensable for students who want to build on their experiences and take what they learned to a new level.”
Notre Dame Enters Graduate Studies Partnership with Chile

Chilean Minister of Education Mónica Jiménez was on campus in early October for the formal signing of an agreement between the University of Notre Dame and the government of Chile that will help Chilean students earn graduate degrees at Notre Dame as well as promote exchanges of doctoral students and faculty. Kellogg Faculty Fellow REV. TIMOTHY SCULLY, CSC, helped facilitate the arrangement, one of only three in the US. Chile also entered into agreements with the University of California and the University of Chicago.

Under the five-year, renewable program, the Chilean government will provide full tuition at Notre Dame for up to two years for master’s students and four years for doctoral students, as well as support for up to a year for postdoctoral fellows and faculty, for as many as 50 Chilean visitors annually. The program also will help to facilitate research in Chile for Notre Dame doctoral students and faculty.

The partnership is part of an initiative announced last year by Chilean President Michelle Bachelet to invest $6 billion to educate Chilean graduate students and foster research exchanges in the leading universities of the world. The program aims to award 35,000 scholarships over a 10-year period.

Increased Funding for Graduate Students

The Institute has made several notable changes in the funding we offer graduate students working on Kellogg themes.

In recognition of the importance of academic conferences, the Institute will now fund conference travel to assist graduate students who will present papers or are otherwise involved in scholarly activities related to their research. Students from the departments of Economics, History, Philosophy, Political Science, Sociology, or Theology, or the JSD Program in International Human Rights may apply on a rolling basis for these grants, which usually do not exceed $1,250.

Kellogg’s Graduate Research Grants (formerly Seed Money Grants) will now fund research at all stages as opposed to simply exploratory research and will be awarded for up to $7,000. Beginning in the 2009–10 academic year, there will be a fall competition for these grants as well as the traditional spring competition.

Supplemental Awards for PhD Students, formerly only offered to students from Latin America, Asia, and Africa, are now open to all students who intend to devote their major doctoral field to the study of one or more of these regions. Students from any of these regions continue to be eligible regardless of field of study or discipline.
News from the Field

CARLOS GERVASONI (political science) spent much of 2008 in Argentina, designing, executing, and analyzing a survey of experts on provincial politics. A National Science Foundation Doctoral Dissertation Improvement Grant supported the survey, which measures aspects of subnational democracy in 24 Argentine provinces. With his travel funded by the American Political Science Association (APSA), Gervasoni presented his preliminary results, “Conceptualizing and Measuring Subnational Regimes: An Expert Survey Approach,” at the August meeting of the APSA in Boston. He holds a Kellogg Supplemental PhD Fellowship.

CORA FERNANDEZ-ANDERSON (political science), who is also the recipient of a Supplemental PhD Fellowship, is finishing a year of dissertation research in Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay. Based in Santiago de Chile, she is exploring under what conditions social movements have an impact on government policies, with particular focus on the demands of the women’s movement for the decriminalization of abortion and of the human rights movement for justice in the crimes of past dictatorships. She has conducted close to 60 interviews with movement members, academics, and government officials, and has examined movement and government archives in all three countries.

SUSY SANCHEZ (history), the recipient of a Kellogg Dissertation Year Fellowship, is exploring dictatorship, revolution, and democracy in her study of Nicaraguan political regimes, national representations, and uses of the past (1936–1996). After finishing her first chapter, “Writing History, Legitimizing the Dictator: The Role of Intellectuals in Making Somoza’s Foundational Commemoration of the Nicaraguan National War (1856–1956),” she is writing about Nicaragua’s most famous poet, Ruben Dario, whom she calls “a capital figure in understanding Nicaraguan national identity.” Dario, Sanchez explains, was a “unique Nicaraguan national icon” who was “recognized and paid homage by the Somoza dictatorship, the Sandinista revolutionaries, and the democratic governments that follow.”

Milestones

NINA BALMACEDA (political science, PhD ’08) was elected the global coordinator for the Advocates International Global Task Force on Human Rights and Justice for the Poor, which links Christian lawyers around the world in support of people who are denied justice because of their poverty.

ANDRÉS MEJÍA ACOSTA (political science, PhD ’04) was granted the equivalent of tenure with his promotion to full research fellow at the Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, UK.

A. FARUCK MORCOS GONZÁLEZ (computer science and engineering) presented research at the International Conference on Systems Biology in Gothenburg, Sweden in August 2008. Last year, he supervised an undergraduate research project. “We developed an open-source software tool for prediction and visualization of protein interactions,” he reports. A native of Mexico, Morcos holds a Kellogg Supplemental PhD Fellowship.

NICOLÁS M. SOMMA (sociology) won the 2008 John J. Kane Award, given annually by the Sociology Department to the most outstanding student in the graduate program. A recipient of a Supplemental PhD Fellowship, Somma is investigating armed insurgencies in five Latin American countries between 1830 and 1920.
Visiting Fellows Spring 2009

Four new visiting fellows are in residence at the Kellogg Institute for the spring semester, joining anthropologist SEAN MITCHELL and political scientists NINA WIESEHOMEIER and JOSEPH WRIGHT, who hold academic year appointments.

REV. MATTHEW CARNES, SJ (PhD, Stanford University), a political scientist, is studying the political determinants of labor market regulation in Latin America. Carnes’s research interests include comparative political economy, social policy, and the effects of democratization on social spending and public welfare.

In the project “The Politics of Labor Regulation in Latin America,” he will use new field data from Chile to add to his previous work on Argentina and Peru. Testing hypotheses regarding the effect of skill level differences and the organizational capacity of labor unions on labor law design, he seeks to provide a political explanation for how labor regulation resisted the liberal economic reforms of the 1980s and 1990s in Latin America.

A Jesuit priest, Carnes coordinated rural reconstruction and political organization efforts in Honduras following Hurricane Mitch in 1999–2000 and has served on the boards of the Jesuit Volunteer Corps (Southwest) and Protagonizar, a Jesuit-initiated microcredit agency in Argentina. He was the Jesuit-Scholar-in-Residence in the Unity Residential Learning Community at Santa Clara University for five years. He will join the Department of Government at Georgetown University in fall 2009.

SANJAY RUPARELIA (PhD, University of Cambridge), an assistant professor of political science at the New School for Social Research, plans to use his semester at the Institute to finish the book “Divided We Govern: Federal Coalition Politics in India,” which examines the rise of traditional opposition parties—communist, regional, and lower-caste—to explain the evolution, impact, and relative political instability of federal coalition governments in India since the late 1990s.

With interests in coalition theory, comparative politics, and democratic theory, Ruparelia analyzes the dynamics of power sharing in India’s national multiparty governments and examines their achievements. He also assesses the governments’ consequences for the quality of democracy in India, and their implications for comparative democratic theory more widely.

Ruparelia has published articles in Comparative Politics and Economic and Political Weekly, and served as a consultant to the Asia Foundation and the United Nations Development Programme. He is coediting “A Great Transformation? Understanding India’s New Political Economy,” which seeks to explain and assess the consequences of economic liberalization, popular democratization, and cultural nationalism in India today.

MARTÍN TANAKA (PhD, Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales) has returned to Kellogg to focus on the project “The Paths of Democracy in the Andean Region: Evolution or Collapse of the Party Systems, and its Political Implications.”

A senior researcher at the Instituto de Estudios Peruanos (IEP), his previous stint as a Kellogg visiting fellow was in spring 2003.

Tanaka plans to draw together seven years of research on the evolution of party systems in the Andean region, taking into account contemporary political developments in Bolivia and Ecuador. He is exploring what kinds of governments emerge from the collapse of party systems as well as reforms that could encourage democratic consolidation and empower excluded sectors.

In addition to his work at IEP, Tanaka is a professor of social sciences at Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú and has been a visiting professor at Universidad de los Andes. Among his many publications are chapters in The Third Wave of Democratization in Latin America: Advances and Setbacks (Cambridge University Press, 2005), edited by FRANCES HAGOPIAN and SCOTT MAINWARING, and The Crisis of Democratic Representation in the Andes (Stanford University Press, 2006), edited by Mainwaring and former Kellogg visiting fellows ANA MARÍA BEJARANO and EDUARDO PIZARRO. He is a weekly columnist for the newspaper Perú 21.

MIKAEL WOLFE (PhD, University of Chicago) is pursuing his work as a historian of modern Mexico and Latin America while in residence at Kellogg. His research interests include the intersection of political and environmental history in the region, the history of technocrats, and the history of inter-American relations within a global setting. His current research uses water management as a case study through which to look at political, economic, social, and environmental factors that drove the social and technological transformation in Mexican agriculture in the 20th century.

At the Institute, Wolfe is investigating the educational and ideological formation of Mexican civil engineers as social reformers as well as career professionals during the 20th century. With this project, “Engineerist Ideology between State and Nature in Mexico,” he hopes to place in historical perspective recent popular mobilizations against the ecological costs of large-scale development projects and the corresponding paradigm shift away from neoliberal reforms in Latin America.

Guest Scholars Spring 2009

DONATO AMADO GONZALES
Instituto Nacional de Cultura
Cusco, Peru

SHIMAA HATAB
Cairo University
Cairo, Egypt

GABRIELA IPPOLITO-O’DONNELL
Universidad Nacional de San Martín
Buenos Aires, Argentina
JEFFREY BERGSTRAND is one of four members of an Academic Advisory Board to the European Commission for a study evaluating the effects of non-tariff barriers on international trade and investment between the United States and the European Union. Bergstrand is preparing a paper on the theoretical and econometric methodology for the study and overseeing its empirical implementation.

GILBERTO CÁRDENAS was appointed by President Bush to a seven-member commission that will study the potential creation of a National Museum of the American Latino.


DIANNE PINDERHUGHES was named to the National Advisory Committee of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation’s Scholars in Health Policy Research Program, which fosters the development of creative thinkers in health policy research within the disciplines of economics, political science, and sociology. The committee is composed of 13 nationally recognized experts in social science and health policy.

REV. TIMOTHY SCULLY, CSC, was appointed to the Catholic School Board of Advisors of the Archdiocese of Chicago (2008–11).

CHRISTOPHER J. WALLER has been named senior vice president and director of research for the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. With research interests that include monetary theory, political economy, and macroeconomic theory, he was a visiting scholar at the St. Louis Fed in 1994–95.

Waller, who will begin his appointment in July 2009, has picked a challenging time for public service. Among other responsibilities, the Federal Reserve system is charged with managing the nation’s supply of money and credit and regulating certain banking institutions to ensure their safety and soundness.

Valenzuela Research Informs Public Policy

Faculty Fellow J. SAMUEL VALENZUELA saw his research inform a Chilean presidential commission on pension reform, resulting in a proposal for a universal pension system that was enacted into law by the Chilean Congress in early 2008.

In a chapter in El eslabón perdido: familia, modernización y bienestar en Chile (Taurus, 2006), which he coedited with Faculty Fellow REV. TIMOTHY SCULLY, CSC, and former Visiting Fellow EUGENIO TIRONI, Valenzuela showed that a universal pension system would aid, rather than hinder, economic development in Chile.

Mario Marcel, appointed by President Bachelet of Chile to lead a presidential commission on pension reform in 2006, used Valenzuela’s arguments, as laid out in the book, to convince commission members to support universal coverage.

Valenzuela showed that given the “moral economy” of families, in which family members spread their resources throughout the family, old-age pensions amount to an investment in the education of poor children, helping to build a better-educated and more productive workforce. Thus, rather than being a drag on the economy, pensions for all senior citizens can contribute significantly to economic development.

Fellow Honored for Community Service

Faculty Fellow MÁRÍA ROSA OLIVERA WILLIAMS received the Las Estrellas del Año 2008 Award for education at South Bend’s first annual Latino Community Service Awards Ceremony on September 20. Olivera Williams, who describes herself as a builder of bridges between cultures, was honored for her long-standing work with the South Bend schools as well as with Latino students at the University of Notre Dame. The seven Estrellas (stars)—for achievement in categories such as health, business, and art and culture—were presented by the Learning Generation Initiative to highlight the outstanding community service of Latinos in northern Indiana. Among the 34 leaders nominated for the awards were Kellogg faculty fellows ALLEERT BROWN-GORT and GILBERTO CÁRDENAS.

Scully Awarded Presidential Citizens Medal

Faculty Fellow REV. TIMOTHY SCULLY, CSC, received a 2008 Presidential Citizens Medal, one of the highest honors the president can confer upon a civilian, in an Oval Office ceremony on December 10.

The award recognizes US citizens who have performed exemplary deeds of service for the nation. Fr. Scully was honored for “committing his life to strengthening communities through faith-based education that prepares individuals for a lifetime of achievement, service and compassion.”

He also received the Voyager Award in October 2008 from the Diocese of Dallas, TX, for contributions to Catholic education.
New Faculty Fellow Named

JAIME PENSADO (PhD, University of Chicago) joined the Department of History in 2008 as an assistant professor. Specializing in contemporary Mexican history, he has a particular interest in 20th-century Mexican youth culture and student movements. He is currently completing a book examining political violence and student culture in Mexico during the 1950s and 1960s.

Another project explores the emergence of youth as a “new category” in Mexico, looking at the lives and expectations of students of the National Preparatory School (ENP), from its founding in 1867 until 1910, when Porfirio Diaz was ousted from power and the Mexican Revolution broke out. "I will explore youth rebellion and generational tension at the end of the 19th century, as manifested in early student revolts as well as in contemporary descriptions of the so-called pollos (young bloods)," explains Pensado.

"His work is especially exciting because it pushes outside the conventional historiographic boxes and, by looking at the intersection of culture and politics through the 20th century, will help us to substantially better understand the PRI-ista regime," said Kellogg Interim Director and Associate Professor of History TED BEATTY of his new colleague.

In 2007–08, Pensado was a visiting predoctoral research scholar at Lehigh University. His research has been supported by the Mellon Foundation and the Lilly Endowment. His publications include “The (Forgotten) Sixties in Mexico,” in The Sixties: A Journal of History, Politics and Culture 1, 1 (2008) and the forthcoming “Student Politics in Mexico at the Wake of the Cuban Revolution” in Robert Clarke et al., eds., New World Coming: The Sixties and the Shaping of Global Consciousness (Between the Lines/Palgrave Macmillan).

With Pensado’s arrival, the Department of History has four Latin American historians, creating the foundation for a strong PhD program in Latin American history, a joint goal of both the department and the Institute. Kellogg made the achievement of this goal possible by funding the department’s fourth position.

Gaffney to Relaunch Tantur Program

Faculty Fellow REV. PATRICK GAFFNEY, CSC, will direct the relaunching of Notre Dame’s undergraduate program in Jerusalem, which has been on hiatus for the last eight years. With violence in the city diminished, students will return to the hilltop campus of the Ecumenical Institute for Theological Studies at Tantur, between Bethlehem and Jerusalem, for the six-week summer program. Gaffney, an associate professor of anthropology, will serve as the program’s academic director as well as the students’ intellectual guide and pastoral mentor.

A scholarly specialist in the religion and politics of the Middle East, Gaffney has been a frequent visitor to the region since the 1970s, when he first did fieldwork in Egypt. His findings were later published in the well-regarded The Prophet’s Pulpit: Islamic Preaching in Contemporary Egypt (University of California Press, 1994).
JEFFREY BERGSTRAND was a visiting scholar at the Bologna (Italy) Center of the Johns Hopkins University School for Advanced International Studies and at the Economics Department at the University of Munich in October 2008. He gave invited presentations at Erasmus University in Rotterdam in April, Hebrew University in Jerusalem in June, and the University of Bayreuth in Germany in October.

ANDREW GOULD and ANTHONY MESSINA organized the conference “European Identities? Regionalism, Nationalism, and Religion” at the University of Notre Dame London Centre, United Kingdom, in October. American and European scholars gathered to address how the persistence of robust regional and nationalist identities and the emergence of newer religious and ethnic identities within the member states of the European Union might affect European integration. The conference received Kellogg funding.

REV. GUSTAVO GUTIÉRREZ, OP, presented the keynote address “Maria, hija de un pueblo” at the Congreso Internacional de Mariología, held September 25–28, 2008, in Chiquinquira, Colombia.

VICTORIA TIN-BOR HUI was awarded a $50,000 research grant by the United States Institute of Peace for her project “China’s Rise in Comparative-Historical Perspective: Rethinking Unification and War.” In addition, she is the recipient of a Junior Scholar Grant from the Chiang Ching-Kuo Foundation for International Scholarly Exchange.

KRISTINE IBSEN was named to the Michael P. Grace II Chair in Latin American Studies. This endowed position is a prestigious, rotating appointment that comes with annual financial support for teaching and research.

DEBRA JAVELINE is the recipient of a $50,000 research award from the National Council for Eurasian and East European Research for “After Violence: Participation over Retaliation in Beslan,” a book project with Vanessa A. Baird. Javeline received a 2008–09 Faculty Associate Fellowship from the Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies for the same project.

Kwan S. Kim delivered the keynote address “Building a Knowledge Economy—The Case of South Korean Technology and Education Policies and Lessons” at the X Congress of Latin American and Caribbean Economists in Bogota on September 4, 2008.

George A. Lopez gave the second annual Gandhi Lecture at the University of Toledo in October 2008: “A Gandhian Perspective on US Policy in Iraq and Iran.” The same month, he delivered two lectures—“Assessing the Negative Impacts of the Global War on Terror” and “The Place of UN Sanctions in the Future International Order”—at a conference sponsored by the Peace Research Institute and hosted by Goethe University in Frankfurt, Germany. With David Cortright, he received a research grant (January 2008–June 2009) for the project “Counter-terrorism and Development: Avoiding Adverse Consequences” from CORDAID, the Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid in The Hague, Netherlands.

Scott Mainwarung was appointed to the Editorial Board of Party Politics, the International Editorial Board of the Journal of Politics in Latin America (Hamburg, Germany), the Advisory Board of Historia Revista at Brazil’s Universidade Federal de Goias (2008–10), and the International Advisory Board of the Revista Latinoamericana de Política Comparada (Quito, Ecuador).

Carolyn Nordstrom presented the keynote at the conference “Social Configurations of Violence and War Beyond the State,” held in Halle, Germany, at the Max Plank Institute in February 2008. She gave the Franke Lecture in the Humanities at Yale University in December 2008 with an address titled “Emergent(cies).”

Rev. Robert S. Pelton, CSC, received the Santos Award in September from the Notre Dame tennis alumni for his “lifelong mission changing the hearts of those who oppress the poor.”

Vania Smith-Oka was named the Nancy O’Neill Assistant Professor of Anthropology.

Kellogg Faculty Grants

This fall, the Kellogg Institute awarded funding to two Notre Dame faculty members for a joint project, renewed funding for two ongoing Kellogg working groups, and approved the creation of a new one.

Karen Graubart, associate professor of history and director of the Latin American Studies Program, and Patricio Boyer, assistant professor of romance languages and literatures, received funding for a workshop by the Chicago-based Midwest Working Group on Colonial Latin America, to be held at the University of Notre Dame in May 2009.

The session will be organized around three major themes in colonial Latin American history and literature: legal and social systems growing out of indigenous, African, and European practices; the use of court records to uncover the lives of colonial-era people; and the role of the Catholic Church in negotiating between and disseminating knowledge about various groups in society.

The Institute’s working groups allow Kellogg fellows to organize sustained, collective, and often interdisciplinary study around specific questions and themes, taking advantage of expertise among faculty fellows, visiting fellows, guest scholars, other faculty members, graduate students, and invited guests.

The Africa Working Group, which provides a forum for discussion of cutting-edge research on Africa, received renewed funding this fall. The group is led by Rev. Paul Kollman, CSC, and Rev. Robert Dowd, CSC.

Also receiving renewed funding was the Haiti Working Group, led by Rev. Tom Streit, CSC. With a focus on student involvement as well as research, this group educates the Notre Dame community about Haiti and its public health issues.

Finally, a new interdisciplinary working group to assess the status of human rights education at the undergraduate level at Notre Dame has been formed. The group will be chaired by DOUGLASS CASSEL and SEAN O’BRIEN of the Center for Civil and Human Rights.
WORKING GROUPS

Africa
In fall 2008, the Africa Working Group, chaired by REV. PAUL KOLLMAN, CSC, and REV. ROBERT DOWD, CSC, hosted four guest speakers with a range of African research experiences. Kicking off the series, Rev. Joseph Healey, MM, who has taught at a number of colleges in East Africa, explored how tribalism pervades religion and politics in Kenya, including the role the Catholic church played in the 2007 presidential elections.

Two previous lecturers returned to Notre Dame for further exchange with the working group. Clark Gibson, chair of the political science department at the University of California, San Diego, gave listeners a first-hand perspective on how controversial academic research can be with his lecture “Explaining the African Vote: The Role of Government Performance and Ethnicity in the 2007 Kenyan Elections.” Lacey Haussamen, a Notre Dame alumna and public health specialist, spoke on maternal health in war-affected northern Uganda, looking at poverty through the eyes of pregnant women and mothers.

The final lecture of the semester featured Diane Stinton, who directs the theology department at Daystar University in Nairobi, Kenya, and was in residence at Yale University during the fall. Stinton’s work looks at the role of Christianity in reconciliation among refugee communities.

Haiti
In the fall of 2008, the Haiti Working Group, led by Faculty Fellow REV. TOM STREIT, CSC, focused on the “Hands and Hope for Haiti” project proposed by Notre Dame alumnus Dr. Paul Wright ’72 and Erin Wash ’09. Leading up to a campus-wide clothing drive for the people of Haiti and the Dominican Republic that ran October 27–November 9, the project included presentations and films designed to educate the Notre Dame community about Haiti.

Three discussions—“Why Haiti?” “Haitian Health and Education,” and “Dispelling Myths About Haiti: Haitian Culture”—led by Fr. Streit and Faculty Fellow KAREN RICHMAN, among others, engaged participants on topics ranging from history, politics, and culture to Haiti’s economy, educational system, and current state of health. The films Big Sugar and The Road to Fondwa supplemented the discussions by providing visual illustrations of the past and present challenges faced by the people of Haiti. Students sold Haitian crafts to benefit the Haiti Program and participants in the Haitian culture discussion had the opportunity to sample Haitian cuisine.

Culminating the effort, 6000 pounds of clothing worth approximately US$42,000 were collected on campus during the drive and sent to the Dominican Republic in two US Air Force cargo planes in early December. Representatives of 65 Rotary Clubs distributed the clothing to individuals in Haiti and in the Dominican Republic.

Migrants’ Transnational Civic Engagement and Political Participation in the Americas
The working group on Migrants’ Transnational Civic Engagement and Political Participation in the Americas, chaired by KAREN RICHMAN, hosted two working sessions featuring outside experts and one public lecture.

Members of the group held a meeting with Acting Director of the US Citizen and Immigration Services (USCIS) Jonathan Scharfen and two of his assistants. Their discussion concentrated on the interrelationship of immigration policy, citizenship, and politics.

Subsequently, presentations by two Kellogg guest scholars from Mexico served to focus working group discussion. ROGELIO ZAPATA spoke on HIV/AIDS among migrants in the Mexican border town of Tijuana, presenting information on social and cultural reasons for the area’s high infection rates and on the barriers migrants face in obtaining adequate treatment. J. EDUARDO GONZÁLEZ, who studies transnational migrants in Chicago, discussed the effect of remittance transmission on those who remit funds, a neglected area in the study of migrants’ repatriated wages.

In addition to academic events, the Africa Working Group collaborated with the Ford Program to cosponsor the Notre Dame visit of African Underground, which examines how hip-hop and youth culture influences politics in Africa. The New York-based hip-hop group screened its documentary, “Democracy in Dakar,” held a panel discussion with the filmmakers, and performed a live hip-hop show with several West African emcees.

In a successful effort to introduce undergraduates to working group themes, members hosted a public lecture by Sam Quiñones, award-winning journalist with the Los Angeles Times and author, most recently, of Antonio’s Gun and Delfino’s Dream.
NEWS FROM FORMER VISITING FELLOWS

DAVID BENAVENTE (Spring ’86), director of the Centro EAC (Estudios y Artes de la Comunicación) at the Universidad Alberto Hurtado in Chile, published A medio morir cantando: Rastros de la memoria chilena 1978–1998 (Editorial Catalonia, 2007).


MAXWELL A. CAMERON (Fall ’96), professor of political science at the University of British Columbia, has received a grant from the Glyn Berry Program for Peace and Security, in Canada’s Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, to create an international network of researchers to report on the state of democracy in the Andean region. The network includes a number of scholars associated with the Kellogg Institute, including DAVID ALTMAN, MARTÍN TANAKA, and ANA MARÍA BEJARANO.

KENNETH F. GREENE (Fall ’05), assistant professor of government at the University of Texas at Austin, won the 2008 Best Book Award from the Comparative Democratization Section of the American Political Science Association for Why Dominant Parties Lose: Mexico’s Democratization in Comparative Perspective (Cambridge University Press, 2007).

ANGELINA SNODGRASS GODOY (Spring ’02) was appointed the inaugural holder of the Helen H. Jackson Endowed Chair in Human Rights at the University of Washington in Seattle. She teaches in two interdisciplinary programs: Law, Societies, and Justice, and International Studies.

LUIZ ALBERTO GÓMEZ DE SOUZA (Fall ’04), director of the Program in Advanced Studies in Science and Religion at the Universidade Candido Mendes, Rio do Janeiro, published Uma Fé exigente, uma Política realista (Educum, 2008).


TIMOTHY POWER (Fall 2005) is the new director of the Latin American Centre at the University of Oxford. With Peter R. Kingstone, he published an edited volume entitled Democratic Brazil Revisited (University of Pittsburgh Press, 2008).

HELEN SAFA (Fall ’89), professor emerita of anthropology and Latin American studies at the University of Florida, published “Afro-Cubans in the Special Period” in Transforming Anthropology 16, 1 (April 2008).

KENNETH SERBIN (Spring ’92), professor of history at the University of San Diego, did a book tour in Brazil in August 2008 to launch Padres, celibato e conflito social: uma história da Igreja católica no Brasil (Companhia das Letras, 2008), the Portuguese translation of his award-winning book in the Kellogg Institute book series, Needs of the Heart: A Social and Cultural History of Brazil’s Clergy and Seminaries (University of Notre Dame Press, 2006).

MARTÍN TANAKA (Spring ’03, ’09) wrote “The Left in Peru: Plenty of Wagons and No Locomotion” in Jorge Castañeda and Marco Morales, eds., Leftovers: Tales of the Latin American Left (Routledge, 2008). He contributed “La crisis de representatividad en los países andinos y el ‘viraje a la izquierda’: ¿hacia una renovación de la representación política?” to Arturo Fontaine, Cristián Larroulet, Jorge Navarrete, and IGNACIO WALKER, eds., Reforma de los partidos políticos en Chile (PNUD, 2008).

JORGE VARGAS CULLELL (Spring ’98), deputy director of the Programa Estado de la Nación, a Costa Rica-based research program, announced the publication of the third Central America State of the Region Report: Estado de la Región en Desarrollo Humano Sostenible (2008). The report is available on the publications page of the Kellogg website.

STAFF NEWS

Congratulations, Dr. Canales!

The University of Louisville granted Assistant Director LUIS CANALES a PhD in educational leadership and organizational development on December 18. Canales, who has worked at the Institute since 2006, wrote his dissertation on the individual differences in job satisfaction of US postsecondary faculty.
The Rise and Fall of Repression in Chile

Pablo Policzer, assistant professor of political science at the University of Calgary and Canada Research Chair in Latin American Politics, analyzes how authoritarian regimes utilize coercion in The Rise and Fall of Repression in Chile. The book sheds new light on the early Chilean dictatorship, especially the period in the late 70s when the junta quietly replaced its infamous secret police organization (DINA).

Drawing on organization theory to develop a comparative typology of coercive regimes, Policzer provides the first systematic account of why the DINA was created in the first place, how it became the most powerful repressive institution in the country, and why it was suddenly replaced with a different organization, one that carried out repression in a more restrained manner. Policzer shows how the dictatorship’s reorganization of its security forces intersected in surprising ways with efforts by human rights groups to monitor and resist the regime’s coercive practices and compares these struggles with how dictatorships in Argentina, East Germany, and South Africa organized coercion.

“Policzer admirably succeeds in offering an original argument about the nature of authoritarian coercion while also changing our perception of the dynamics of the Pinochet regime.” —Anthony W. Pereira, Professor of Political Science, Tulane University

SUSAN BLUM edited Making Sense of Language: Readings on Culture and Communication (Oxford University Press, 2009).


ROBERT FISHMAN published Voces de la Democracia (CIS–Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas, 2008), a Spanish translation of Democracy’s Voices (Cornell University Press, 2004).

ANDY GOULD contributed “Muslim Elites and Ideologies in Portugal and Spain” to West European Politics 32, 1 (January 2009).


SCOTT MAINWARING published La crisis de la representación democrática en los países andinos (Editorial Norma, 2008), the Spanish translation of a book coedited with former visiting fellows.

NEW WORKING PAPERS

Four 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:

# 352 “The Evolution of Authoritarian Organization in Russia under Yeltsin and Putin”
LUCAN A. WAY (University of Toronto)

# 353 “Political Crises and Democracy in Latin America Since the End of the Cold War”
LUIS E. GONZÁLEZ (CIFRA, Uruguay)

SCOTT MAINWARING (University of Notre Dame) and ANÍBAL PÉREZ-LIÑÁN (University of Pittsburgh)

# 355 “Understanding the Politics of Latin America’s Plural Lefts (Chávez/Lula): Social Democracy, Populism, and Convergence on the Path to a Post-Neoliberal World”
JOHN D. FRENCH (Duke University)
Faculty Fellow and Assistant Professor of Political Science  
NAUNIHAL SINGH (PhD, Harvard University) is an Africa expert deeply grounded in his discipline.

“I see myself as a political scientist first and an Africanist second,” he says. “I tend to see Africa not as unique but as an area that can teach us about the rest of the world.”

In contrast to his Harvard advisor Robert Bates, who first went to Africa at age 16, Singh took a roundabout path to his specialization. His interest in the region grew incrementally and “almost accidentally,” he explains.

As a Yale University undergraduate, he played African music on his world music radio show and took a few classes in African politics and history. “I did so out of a desire to be intellectually well rounded, to be knowledgeable about the world, not because I had a strong interest in Africa at that point.”

When the time came for graduate school, it was the core issues that drew him—democratization and the performance of new democracies, development, human rights, conflict—rather than the region itself. Africa seemed an apt stage on which to watch the contemporary issues in which he was interested play out, and once he did his fieldwork, he concedes, “I had been bitten by the Africa bug.”

Focusing on the military

Singh also arrived at the study of civil-military relations indirectly. In fact, a sophomore seminar on the subject left him cold. “I liked the teacher, I liked the class, I disliked the material intensely,” he remembers.

But a year at Human Rights Watch, where he worked on the Iraqi genocide of the Kurds before entering graduate school, drew him back to the subject. “It made me aware that if you’re talking about human rights, you have to pay attention to the military,” he says. As he delved into development and democratization issues, the military showed up again as a key player.

“I knew I should look at the military even though I was not predominantly interested in it,” he says. What struck him as he searched for little-studied topics on which to focus his dissertation was that scholars studying military coups had looked largely at successful coups.

“They’d ignored the fact that half the coups in the world failed,” said Singh. “No one had bothered to ask the question, ‘when and why is it that some coups fail and others succeed?’”

Taking this question as his starting point, Singh crafted a dissertation that seemed an apt stage on which to watch the contemporary issues in which he was interested play out, and once he did his fieldwork, he concedes, “I had been bitten by the Africa bug.”

Generalizing from the Ghana case

With military coups accounting for the majority of democratic failures in the developing world, Singh’s work fits squarely into Kellogg work on democratization, complementing the more typical investigation of democratic stability. The recipient of two Kellogg research grants and a Kellogg Residential Fellowship, he is on leave in 2008–09, completing his book on global coup attempts, which attempts to generalize his Ghana findings.

Building on the ten case histories of coup attempts in Ghana that formed the base for his dissertation, Singh is taking the same question—why some coups succeed while others fail—to the world with the help of a massive original dataset. Compiled over more than three years with the research assistance of seven Kellogg International Scholars Program (ISP) participants, it includes all coup attempts and their outcomes between 1945 and 2005.

Researching, coding, and “cleaning” the information was a painstaking process—“quite the job!” in the words of one ISP research assistant. Meticulously reviewing the definitions that form the basis of the dataset as well as the data at each stage of construction, Singh has been adamant about consistency and transparency. At the end of the project, he expects to make the dataset—the only one of its kind in the world—public for other scholars.

“I think that his drive for excellence will make this project as close to perfection as one can come in the social sciences,” says International Scholar JOHN BUSCH ’09, a political science and Arabic major who worked with Singh for several years on the project.

Chest-thumping and playing chicken

In Ghana, Singh found that who was involved in a coup—enlisted men, middle officers, or generals—created very different dynamics that affected outcomes.

“The further down the chain of command you go, the slower the coup’s likely to be, the more confused, bloody, and less likely to succeed. If a coup from the top doesn’t succeed quickly, it’s pretty much going to fail. If a coup from the bottom isn’t suppressed quickly, it has a chance at succeeding when people realize the government really isn’t in control,” explains Singh.

Contrary to popular perception, most coups are not particularly violent and military might is not necessarily critical to success.
“It’s a lot of bluffing; it’s a lot of chest thumping,” says Singh. “If you ask people why they picked the side they did, they’re trying to pick the side that they think will win.”

He calls it a “tipping-point situation,” with both sides jockeying for the appearance of victory. That explains why coup makers often rush to take seemingly nonmilitary targets such as radio stations or the presidential residence, and why his informants told him that the side that holds the radio station is likely to prevail.

It turned out that fighters did not want to use the radio waves to appeal for more supporters; in fact, quite the opposite.

“I asked someone if that’s what they did. He said, ‘Oh my god, if we did that, we would lose instantly. No, you get up there and say, “We have already won! All these people are supporting us!”—even if they’re not—you name names. “Our enemies are in retreat. They will be treated leniently if they lay down their guns.”

“You have to claim you’ve already won. It’s about creating self-fulfilling expectations.”

It’s also about “playing chicken,” he says: military men, “trained in bloodshed,” don’t want to lead their men to their deaths or kill others unnecessarily. At all costs, people wish to avoid a civil war, but they wait until the last possible moment—that tipping point—to decide which side to support.

Singh argues that much of what coup makers do is symbolic, intended to convince people that one side or the other is winning. Authority, he maintains, depends on people’s expectations of each other. When coup makers shatter those expectations, they are attempting to reshape social power to their advantage.

Political psychology and rational choice theory converge in his analysis, according to Singh. What is significant, he says, is that we’re talking about social reality, not material reality. We’re not talking about counting up the guns and bullets but something which exists in people’s heads.

His work has implications for state formation, in that it highlights the importance of consensus around a new political order. Public affirmation of support “binds people together,” he says. “If we ignore such social knitting together, we do so at our peril.”

Coups, both successful and not, also prove to be important from a policy perspective, contends Singh, giving as an example the Soviet Union, where a failed coup led to the downfall of the Communist Party and the collapse of the regime. His book will conclude with a series of in-depth case studies of coup attempts outside Ghana to test the strength of his generalized hypothesis.
“One of the best things about Kellogg is the opportunity to work with other scholars who do exactly what you do,” says LESLIE SCHWINDT-BAYER, an assistant professor of political science at the University of Missouri who spent the fall as a Kellogg visiting fellow.

In December, she joined two other political scientists who hold year-long visiting fellow appointments—NINA WIESEHOMIEIER and JOSEPH WRIGHT—to talk about their discipline.

Schwindt-Bayer (PhD, University of Arizona) is completing a book on women’s representation in Latin America, exploring the influx of women into electoral politics in the region’s new democracies using statistical, survey, and interview data. Her research interests include political institutions, gender, and Latin America.

“I teach about Latin America, which I like because it’s a region that students know very little about. You can have a real impact.”

Wiesehomeier (PhD, University of Konstanz, Germany) focuses on political institutions and civil conflict.

“I’m interested in conflictive situations within societies,” she says. “Right now, I’m looking at political polarization in Latin American legislatures.” At Kellogg, she is investigating the economic, social, and political origins of polarization using an original dataset on partisan and presidential policy positions. She is also teaching a spring class on Latin American politics.

At the Institute, Schwindt-Bayer and Wiesehomeier almost immediately began collaborating.

Their joint paper will look at the effect of the ideological distance between the president and his party on the legislative success of presidential policy proposals. They will dovetail Schwindt-Bayer’s current work on presidential policy success in the Costa Rican legislature with Wiesehomeier’s extensive data on the distance between the president and his party.

“We realized we could do a cross-national study that would build on both of our interests and make a contribution to existing literature on the relationship between presidents and legislatures,” says Schwindt-Bayer.

Wright (PhD, University of California, Los Angeles), who will be an assistant professor at Penn State University beginning in fall 2009, is primarily involved in cross-national research.

“I started off thinking about how foreign aid affects economic growth and political change in different types of regimes, particularly in dictatorships, since most recipients of foreign aid have been dictators,” he says. A coauthored book project “looks at the different sources of authoritarian political survival, thinking about how economic sanctions and foreign aid affect the survival of different types of dictators.”

At Kellogg, Wright is teaching an undergraduate political science course on the political economics of authoritarian rule. He is also investigating how economic crisis affects democratization. Various models of democratization posit a conflict between different groups—the rich and poor, government and insurgents, for example—he says.

“What I try to do is add a third option—that in the face of economic crisis, people can simply leave the country.”

“What spurred me to think about this was the last ten years in Zimbabwe, where there is a very serious economic crisis,” Wright says. “The response of most poor people has been to leave, if they can, rather than to protest and organize revolt against the government. Testing this cross-nationally, I find that in open economies, which I take as a proxy for how easy it is for people to move across borders, economic crisis is less likely to lead to democratization because there’s less mobilization against the government. In dictatorships with closed economies, there’s less exit in the face of economic crisis and more protest and mobilization—and more democratization.”
Using mountains of data

The eyes of all three political scientists light up when asked what they find exciting about using data.

 Says Wright, “You’re basically searching for systematic patterns—the data either tells you what’s there or what’s not there. I find it fascinating to look at many different countries to see if there’s a pattern that emerges. I like to see patterns.”

Schwindt-Bayer agrees. “Numbers help you simplify a complex phenomenon—democratization, for example. Quantitative data and statistical methods are a way to get a handle on these big, complex issues. It’s harder to do systematic research qualitatively.”

“To be honest,” adds Wiesehomeier, “I think what I like about quantitative work, is that it appeals to my playful nature! It’s nice to play around with these things and search for patterns. It’s exciting when you find patterns. The data ‘speaks’ to me.”

There is genuine excitement in the room now, and ideas tumble out.

“And there are so many things you can do with it,” says Schwindt-Bayer. “You can make graphs... I was up till 2 a.m. last night putting together figures, trying to come up with the perfect way to display this particular finding so that someone could look at it quickly and say, ‘Wow!’”

Wiesehomeier tells the story of flying into Dublin to meet with a longtime collaborator. “I will never forget the moment when we looked at our dataset for the first time. You know, you spend a year collecting data, you have some ideas in your head, you have theories you want to test with the data. And then there it is—it’s fantastic!”

“But the world is more complicated,” she goes on. “It’s difficult to get everything into one model. There is a danger of oversimplifying—but simplification is also a strength. Working with data helps to organize your research and the way you think about concepts and the information.”

But are there limitations to the use of such large datasets? Absolutely.

“It all depends on the quality of the data,” explains Wright. “The US employs thousands of people to come up with GDP figures each year. Trade levels and imports and exports and economic growth are all derived from those numbers. But very poor countries don’t have thousands of people working on that number. The quality of the data varies.”

States have been known to manipulate data, says Wiesehomeier, citing the recent example of Argentina, where people were outraged by the manipulation of economic data. Sometimes flawed data is the only data social scientists have, she points out.

“The question is does it really tell you something if the data has apparent flaws—do you still have a pattern or not? You can’t just run one model and say, that’s the truth.”

The more ways theories can be tested using different types of data, the more confident the researcher can be, says Wright. “There are real limitations to testing one hypothesis with one set of data.”

Schwindt-Bayer gives her book as an example. “Women are getting elected in legislatures but they’re not getting real political power and they’re marginalized by the male-dominated political environment. In my Kellogg talk I presented the data from committee assignments. But committee assignments are only one of the political resources that legislators can use to marginalize women.”

Such resources can be measured in a variety of ways. Schwindt-Bayer collected archival data on the bills legislators sponsor, the committees they sit on, the leadership assignments they received, did a survey of legislators’ attitudes and behavior, and then interviewed the legislators.

“With different measures of the same idea,” she says, “you are able to see whether the patterns you find come up repeatedly in all of the measures. Are the survey results telling you the same thing that the archival data is telling you? Are you hearing the same thing in personal interviews? The use of quantitative and qualitative methods helps to strengthen your findings as opposed to just relying on the results from one of those methods.”

And sometimes a break in the pattern can be useful. “Looking at your data, searching for patterns, you might find a case that is way off everything you would expect and then you could delve deeper into that qualitatively,” says Wiesehomeier.

Wright agrees. “Yes, if you see something that’s way outside the pattern, those actually are really interesting cases and can add something.” What outliers help researchers understand, he explains, is “what is missing from our models.”

Key issues in international affairs

What key issues can help a layperson make sense of international politics?

“Democracy,” totes out Schwindt-Bayer.


“Flows of people and goods, and how they affect domestic politics,” says Wright.

There are two big questions, muses Schwindt-Bayer: “Is democracy good for all countries? And is democracy transferable from one country to the next?”

“That’s what’s going on with the US and the Middle East right now. The US is trying to take its brand of democracy and export it to other countries.”

Wiesehomeier frames the question in a different way: “Is democracy the only viable model for a state to organize around?”

“The glaring example there is China,” says Wright. “One of the largest anti-poverty measures ever has been 15–20 years of economic growth in China, which has pulled hundreds of millions of people out of poverty. Twenty years ago, who would have thought that it would have been communism that would be pulling this many people out of poverty?”

“That’s a good example of the connection people tend to make that economic growth will lead to democracy,” responds Wiesehomeier. “So many countries are stuck in the middle or even moving toward authoritarianism but still have huge growth.”

Following up on the Institute’s roundtable on the future of democracy in Central America (see page 4), we ask the three about their take on Latin Americans’ lack of confidence in their hard-won democratic institutions, perhaps even to the extent of preferring an authoritarian government if it might deliver a better bottom line.

“That’s something you can summarize in one word—equality,” says Wiesehomeier.

“It is a huge issue that relates to so many things. It relates to what people think of the European Union blocking its borders to immigrants from Africa. It relates to what Latin Americans think of democracy. People say, ‘Democracy might be a nice model but poverty reduction or more equality did not happen under democracy.’ They are suspicious about how democracy works.”

The primary function of government is to provide public goods via taxation and redistribution, Wright reminds us. “Democracies do a lot more redistribution than autocracies,” he says. “When a country becomes democratic, there’s a lot of pressure. You see this all over the Andean region and to some extent in Central America: when lots of poor voters start voting in a democracy, one of the things they vote for is redistribution. Can democracy handle situations like that?”

It is time for the conversation to end but the three linger. Various countries in Latin America are in this situation right now, they observe: Bolivia, Venezuela, and Ecuador in particular.

Schwindt-Bayer has the last word: “What’s going to happen? Are they going to return to authoritarianism because the still-new democracies can’t handle the combination of popular pressure for redistributive policies and economic crisis? Or are we going to see some really amazing democracy at work that yields positive changes in the region? Either way, we’re going to have to rethink a lot of theories.”
When the Ford Family Program in Human Development Studies and Solidarity was looking for its first staff person to be based in Uganda it is unlikely that anyone on the search committee imagined they would find the match they have in DAVID NNYANZI.

Raised not far from the program’s Nnindye field site, he has a deep familiarity with the development issues facing local villagers. His doctoral studies in sociology at Boston College makes him uniquely situated to lead a research effort bringing together students and faculty from the University of Notre Dame and Uganda Martyrs University (UMU), Ford’s partner institution in Uganda, where he is a lecturer in the Institute of Ethics and Development. During his recent visit to Notre Dame, Nnyanzi talked about Ford Program efforts in Uganda and his globe-spanning journey to the position he started in April 2008.

What does being assistant director for research and outreach for the Ford Program entail?

DN—The Ford program has two major levels of engagement. One is to engage students—at both Notre Dame and Uganda Martyrs—in human development by doing research. We’d also like to encourage faculty members in both institutions to get involved, to work side by side with the students and provide mentoring. Part of my job is to talk with the students at UMU and Notre Dame to let them know this is something they can do to make a difference.

Practical application is a major focus of the research that students do and that we’re encouraging faculty to get engaged in. What we are trying to do is to translate the results of those research projects into real outcomes for people in our partner parish of Nnindye. The other part of my job is mobilizing the people, letting them know, “You have friends that are coming to work with you to develop your households—and so take part, don’t sleep!”

Any research outcomes yet?

DN—The research is just getting started. We are running a baseline assessment survey in Nnindye to identify and prioritize needs, which we think will focus student and faculty research. We would like to work with the people and do research that strikes exactly at their needs.

We do know there are needs in terms of providing clean water and agricultural education. This is a mostly subsistence area so people grow the majority of food they eat. A little bit they sell to purchase goods such as salt, paraffin, and healthcare.

Uganda Martyrs University has been involved in the sub-county for several years, doing research and outreach projects. The Ford Program is concentrating its work in a smaller area, so as to better be able to measure impact.

We are talking about a much more focused faculty research engagement, including opportunities for joint research between faculty at Notre Dame and at Uganda Martyrs.

Tell me more about Uganda Martyrs University and its relationship with the Ford Program.

DN—UMU is a young university, about 15 years old. The Institute of Ethics and Development Studies, which the Ford Program is connected with, has an undergraduate degree and a distance learning master’s degree where most of the students are development professionals already working for internationally funded NGOs.
The understanding of the new vice chancellor of UMU is that the university cannot be strong unless it is working in collaboration with other institutions of higher learning. The Ford Program is a gateway for UMU to connect with the University of Notre Dame. Both institutions and the people in these institutions stand to gain.

At Notre Dame, FR. BOB DOWD, the Ford Program director, and the Ford staff are talking with faculty members in different departments—this program cuts across all disciplines—and have done a very good job of getting many of them to Uganda. When they return, they take ideas back to their departments. There is a lot of interest, which is very, very energizing for us. It’s even more overwhelming how many students say, “I really want to come and do research in Uganda.”

Tell me about your studies. Did you always know you were going to university?

DN—My path to school was never anticipated. Every time I was in a class, I thought it would be the last class I would take. My parents died before I was a year old and I was raised by my godparents. I didn’t go to school until a friend of my sister’s said, “David, you are too young, why don’t you go to school?” And she took me to school. I was about twelve.

I had gone to catechism where they taught us basic reading and mathematics, so when I went to primary school in 1993 I was able to catch up. When I was in primary six, the money ran out and they told me to go home. (Uganda now has free primary public education but that was not the case then.)

My “grandmother”—the woman who was paying for me—told me, “Now David, you have no money but you have a big shrub of coffee in the forest. When it blooms again and you have coffee, you go back to school.”

But the headmaster had taken an interest in me. When two days of the new term had passed, he asked where I was. He came on his bicycle to my home and got me and took me to class. Later, he connected me to the priests in the nearby parish and I used to go and help them take care of their chickens and pigs. They started paying for me, so I could go to high school. By coincidence, this gentleman is now a headmaster in my program area in Nnindye.

For me, to move from primary to high school, from high school to the university, all the things happened because there were people who cared to help me. There is nobody in my family who has ever paid even ten cents for me to go to school.

How did you come to study in the US?

DN—I studied in a seminary high school and then went to a Jesuit college. After college, they gave me a scholarship to finish my theology studies in Detroit. I studied there for a short time in 1999 but I didn’t think I was called to be a priest. I flew back to Uganda and returned the scholarship. Then I came back to the US on my own and went to Boston College, which my bishop recommended. I received Jesuit scholarships to attend and a Jesuit priest in Boston paid my health insurance.

I wanted to become a social scientist so I did a master’s degree in sociology. When I got to the doctoral program, a good advisor told me to look into my life and see what I could pick out that would be of meaning to me. I decided to specialize in the sociology of health and illness.

What drove me to this was mostly the experience I had in 1997, after my undergraduate degree, when I was working to help build self-reliance among young people in a rural district near Kampala.

On my way to meetings in the field, I would often find somebody being carried on a stretcher 15 or 20 miles to the dispensary, either because they had been bitten by a snake or because a pregnant woman trying to give birth locally needed medical help. Because there were no phones, I couldn’t call to tell people I would not be at the meeting. I’d just turn my motorcycle and take the patient to the dispensary, the family following on foot.

I kept interacting with things that were making people sick and die at ages they shouldn’t die. I became interested in the social context in which people live their lives: to what extent does social context decide whether somebody will get sick or somebody else remain healthy?

My dissertation looked at how large-scale structural factors, such as poverty, interacted with individual behavioral factors to cause high rates of HIV infection in Uganda. Such an approach can shed light on strategies for more effective intervention in Uganda and elsewhere in the developing world.

Why did you decide to go back to Uganda after you got your degree?

DN—Right from the beginning I had wanted to go back to Africa. My advisors reinforced this. In her recommendation letters my advisor Jeanne Guillemin would write things like, “Helping David to study is part of the best aid we can give to Africa because this is a social scientist for Africa.”

When the opportunity came to go back to Uganda, I just jumped on it. Doing my part this time is paying my dues to the country that loved me and raised me.
Three undergraduates who took part in a new Kellogg internship program in Ghana last summer agree that the country was a rewarding place to live, work, and learn. They gained confidence and applied their studies to real world situations. They considered and reconsidered future plans. And they came to better understand the developing world—and themselves.

The three, juniors Patrick Tighe, Anne Greteman, and Casey Robinson, are the most recent in a long line of Kellogg interns matched with well-respected development programs that make a visible difference in the lives of people around the world. Journeying across the world to learn about a new culture and make a contribution, the Ghana interns brought home lessons that will resonate with many Kellogg students who have spent time overseas.

“I’ll never get so much gratitude again in my life for doing so little,” said Robinson. “It was the friendliest, most open culture I’ve ever experienced.”

“I want to go back,” said Tighe. “I was more impacted by my experience than they were by me.”

Yet the three might not realize how much they did accomplish in Ghana, which has a predominantly subsistence economy and myriad development needs.

Working with men to empower women
Patrick Tighe, a philosophy major, is studying gender and human development and the factors that keep men and women from flourishing. During his summer in Africa he worked with Pro-Link Ghana, a rural development and advocacy organization that aims to empower men and women by improving access to education, health care, and vocational opportunities. In local schools, Tighe taught about HIV and other sexually transmitted infections, communication skills, saying no, and self esteem. He also offered computer classes to young adults.

Before his summer in Ghana, Tighe wrote a paper about female oppression in Ghana for a gender and human development class, focusing on female sex slaves, sex workers and trafficking, and pornography. He explored ways to address such female subjugation.

“What matrilineal cultural practices can we build on to solve these problems?” he asked. “Churches unite people, and get people to commit themselves to a new lifestyle.”

Tighe presented the paper at Notre Dame’s first annual undergraduate research conference, at the Ford Program’s student research conference, and at the Association for Research on Mothering (ARM) conference on violence and mothering in Toronto.

Interested in ethical and political philosophy, Tighe said he feels more dedicated to human rights since his summer in Ghana. He still wants to work toward giving people the capacity to empower themselves, but now with an international focus.

“I loved seeing light bulbs going on during lessons,” he said.

Though he saw daily triumphs, Tighe recognizes that women’s empowerment is closely tied to men’s acceptance of the concept. It is one thing to educate and empower women, but men also must understand their role in the equation, too. Tighe is committed to helping make that connection: that men are integral to the empowerment of women.

“You must have a holistic approach,” he said.

Tighe told the story of Jawill, a wood carver and drug addict who asked Tighe for a job after Tighe met him on the street.

“Men supposedly have all the privileges; they go to school first. But in many cases they are still not living up to expectations or don’t have life skills. They’re getting through high school, but then what? They still can’t actualize it. It was different than what I read in the books.

“We all should be able to exercise our freedoms, but some haven’t been given the skill or capacity to do so,” he said.
Tighe is applying for a State Department internship for next year and hopes to land a position in an African consulate. If he does, he plans to collect donated computers to take back to Ghana for the schools in which he worked.

Bead artists collaborate to increase profits, improve lives

Accounting and political science major Anne Greteman worked in Ghana with Women in Progress (WIP), a nonprofit dedicated to women’s entrepreneurship. Her objective was to set up a wholesale catalogue for bead makers and market workers in an area two hours north of the capital city of Accra.

“There were over 200 types of beads for sale at the market,” remembered Greteman, “and a challenge was finding out who made the beads.”

She and the other WIP interns eventually set up a database spreadsheet including the bead makers’ contact information to help better organize the catalog and speed its completion. It is scheduled for release in January, and will serve to promote the women’s work and open new markets for selling their products.

Greteman also interviewed women participating in WIP to track program results. She and her fellow interns asked the women about their income before and after starting work with WIP, and whether they have tangible improvements to show in their lives.

“The overwhelming number of women said they now have consistent orders, or that they now have electricity,” she said. “So many women want to join Global Mamas,” the brand under which WIP sells the women’s work.

Greteman is convinced Ghana will play a part in her future.

“At first it seemed just like a good summer experience, but now I’m so much more focused on Africa, reading books about Africa in my free time.”

While she plans to work in public accounting after graduation, Greteman hopes to work on the finance side of a nongovernmental organization someday.

“I have every intention of going back to Africa to serve in some way,” she said. “Ultimately, after I went to Ghana, I completely changed my corporate business long-term plan and plan to instead work to help Africa develop, where my real passion lies.”

A first for some of Ghana’s youngest students

Casey Robinson’s father’s career with the State Department took their family all over the world, but mostly to South America. The internship in Ghana appealed to her in part because, “I wanted to see what the other half of the world looked like.”

The environmental science and peace studies major worked through the educational nonprofit United Planet, which aims to foster cross-cultural understanding, support communities in need, and promote social and economic prosperity. She taught science and computer skills to large primary school classes—one had 63 students—and offered tutoring sessions at night in the small town of Ateboskia in southern Ghana.

Though western volunteers had taught in the secondary schools before, Robinson’s presence was a first for the primary students.

“At first they were shy,” she remembered. “They warmed up after seeing I was so happy to be there. Then they were more likely to ask for help or tutoring and more comfortable interacting with me.”

Although English, Ghana’s official language, is used in all schools, language presented a challenge for Robinson.

“It was very rural,” she said. “Some students only spoke Nfantese, the local language.”

“The experience gave me a lot of confidence,” she remembered. “After graduation, I hope to go into a humanitarian field and work with kids.”
Researching international trade and the economic impact of trade policies is about to get a lot easier. Thanks to finance professor and Kellogg Faculty Fellow JEFFREY H. BERGSTRAND and TOM FOOTE, a senior who was paired with Bergstrand through Kellogg’s International Scholars Program (ISP), researchers around the globe will soon be able to access an index of the level of economic integration for every pairing of countries in the world.

“This research is the first of its kind in this scope anywhere,” said Foote, who is pursuing a dual degree in economics and finance.

Foote is one of 33 current ISP participants. International Scholars spend their sophomore and junior years as research assistants for Kellogg faculty fellows, who in turn help guide their international studies. Many ISP students write senior honors theses under the guidance of their faculty mentors.

The data compilation, funded by a grant from the National Science Foundation (NSF), quantifies the level of economic integration arrangements annually from 1960 to 2005 for all pairings of countries in the world, and assigns a value to their status. Bergstrand and his team have assigned seven levels of economic integration status to each pair of countries in the world (see box), documented in almost all cases by copies of original treaties.

“If a pair of countries is considering moving from a one-way preferential trade agreement to a bilateral free trade agreement, what is that going to mean?” said Foote. “A policymaker really wants to know what the magnitude of such a policy change on the pair of countries’ trade is. So this isolates the effect of moving from one level of economic integration status to another.”

“Tom has worked on this project for two years and has contributed immensely to designing the approach we have taken to compile the dataset,” said Bergstrand.

Not only does the dataset include pairings of every one of the world’s countries, but researchers can click on hyperlinks to view more documentation better explaining changes in economic integration status, or click further on to access primary source material, such as copies of the trade agreements themselves.

When Foote first started as an International Scholar, the research team was working with 103 countries and two different data and comment sheets. He stayed on campus and worked as a research assistant during the summer between his sophomore and junior years, and continued his work during his junior year. Now the research team has standardized the dataset, included information from 196 countries and added the hyperlink features. Users also can request specific information, such as sorting data by all African countries, for example.

“He contributed to finding sources for the treaties, and establishing the most efficient approach software-wise to report all this information, which will ultimately be available on the web,” said Bergstrand.

“As with anything, it has its tedious parts, but when you see the research papers come out, that’s when it gets really cool,” said Foote. “The data is being used; it’s not going on a shelf in some library.”

“I like the fact it’s being put into policy discussions,” he said, recalling a time when Bergstrand had to postpone a meeting with Foote because of a meeting Bergstrand had to attend on short notice at the European Commission in Brussels. “Working with Professor Bergstrand has allowed me the opportunity to see what actual research and academic work entails,” said Foote. “Unlike problems in class which are contrived and have defined answers, this work has real-world applications. That provides great perspective on the overarching goals of economics and the applications its methodologies can lead to.”

The NSF funding will end in 2009; the research team’s goal is to have the project completed by then. After that the maintenance will mostly involve adding new economic integration agreements as they occur, Foote said.

Foote is now turning his attention to his senior thesis, for which Bergstrand will be his advisor. Unlike other international trade scholars who will be able to access the data online later in 2009, Foote won’t have to look too far for trustworthy and well-assembled data. His plan is to use this data to look at “gravity-equation” models of the trade effects of economic integration agreements among African countries.

“African countries actually have lots of trade agreements, but relatively little research has been done on them.”

Foote will explore the different agreements and look at what the effects of the agreements have been.

“Ultimately the research may be useful to better understand the role of trade policy for economic development in Africa,” said Bergstrand. “He has been a hardworking and extraordinarily bright and motivated research colleague. Hopefully, we can coauthor a published paper together.”

As for his post-graduation plans, Foote has accepted a position in investment banking at BMO Capital Markets in Chicago, where he interned last summer.

“The International Scholars Program is great,” he said. “It provides an unparalleled opportunity for undergraduates to get research positions early in their college time.”

Bergstrand agrees.

“The program is very well structured, trying to get undergraduates more interested in doing serious research, and to contemplate careers in academics,” he said. “This is a very good program to expose them to research and possible academic careers.”

Foote said he valued his research experience, and he hasn’t ruled out continuing academic research some day.

“I’d like to try an experience in finance for a while. It’s still on the table.”

Levels of economic integration arrangements among country pairs

0 – no formal economic integration arrangements
1 – a one-way preferential trade agreement
2 – a bilateral preferential trade agreement
3 – a (bilateral) free trade agreement
4 – a customs union (how the European Union started)
5 – a common market (free movement of labor and capital across national borders along with free trade in goods and services)
6 – an economic union (e.g., the Eurozone, in which nations share a common currency and coordinated fiscal policies along with free mobility of goods, services, capital and labor)
One of only a small number of Africanists at Notre Dame, Singh is pleased to see increasing interest in Africa in the University community. He ticks off examples: the more than 150 students taking introductory classes on Africa in the Political Science and History departments in spring 2008; the growing interest in research and internships in Uganda; the focus of the Ford Program not only on Africa itself but on themes such as development that are relevant to the region.

He attributes administration support of the Africa initiatives to the longtime presence of the Holy Cross in Africa, as well as the region’s importance to the future of Catholicism.

“The University understands that Africa is a part of our broader mission,” he says.

“Grabbing” students—Teaching with passion

Singh loves teaching and mentoring students; high course evaluations and enthusiastic comments by undergraduates show that students reciprocate the feeling.

“When I look back at my college experience many years down the road, I am sure that working with Naunihal will stand out as the highlight of my time at Notre Dame,” writes COLLEEN MALLAHAN ’07, who served as one of Singh’s first ISP research assistants. She credits his advice and networking assistance in helping her find her current position in economic consulting in Washington, DC.

“I wanted to learn more about being an effective scholar and I knew he could teach me,” says AMBER HERKEY ’10, an anthropology and peace studies major who chose Singh to work with when she became an International Scholar. He has been a mentor, she says, “an invaluable piece in my Notre Dame puzzle.”

“I am inspired by his work, but more importantly, the passion that fuels that work.”

Singh organizes his African and comparative politics classes around three major themes: development—why some countries are rich and others poor; democratization—why some countries are democratic and others not; and genocide. The topical focus, he feels, grabs students and draws them in; when he has their attention, he can go deeper into more traditional concepts of political economy.

“Part of the reason why I love teaching these courses is these are classes I wish I had been able to take when I was an undergraduate,” he confides.

They are rigorous, academic classes that are also policy relevant. “It is much harder to teach students something abstract and removed,” he points out.

A class on aid and development has morphed from a senior to a junior seminar to accommodate students who do research in Uganda with the Ford Program. A graduate class on civil war attracts political science, history, and peace studies students.

He has found his relationship with his ISP research assistants particularly rewarding.

“They’ve been very good, and I’ve been able to give them active involvement in the research process—they’ve actually been partners,” he says.

“With undergraduates,” Singh says, “I’m constantly encouraging them both to get a good gut sense of things, to work in different countries, but also to pick up more in the way of statistical tools and economics because this is going to be much more important than they think. You can’t open a newspaper without seeing a story involving quantitative research or a survey.”

“Following my gut”

While still working on his book, Singh already has a new project in mind, focusing on the role of the media in democracies. A current paper looks at how, in large African democracies, citizens tend to trust government media more than private media, even though private media has had a vastly more influential role in democratization.

Like much of his work, this project originated in Singh’s fieldwork, where his interest in the press grew from his many encounters with journalists, including one, a former Amnesty International “prisoner of conscience,” who had been jailed 14 times.

In a profession where asking the right questions is half the battle, Singh maintains that in his case, “it is about following my gut rather than having one particular area that I know I’m interested in, have always been interested in, and would like to spend the rest of my life working in.”

When it comes to the “gut sense” he recommends to students, he practices what he preaches.

Investigating Africa, Teaching the World

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Coming Up…

**February 13**

**Brazilian Carnaval**

Featuring the band Chicago Samba, “bloco” parade, costume contest, and samba lessons!

**February 27–28**

**Asian Film Festival and Conference**

With films West 32nd, Last Life in the Universe, Hula Girls, First Person Plural.

**March 23–24**

**Romero Days**

“In the Footsteip of the Bishop of the World,” with Eugene Palumbo and Rev. Stephen Judd, MM.

**April 16–17**

**Conference: “Social Cohesion in Latin America: The State of the Question”**

Organized by Rev. Timothy Scully, CSC, and J. Samuel Valenzuela.
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