After a wonderful and productive leave, I am grateful to have the opportunity to serve as director of the Kellogg Institute for another term.

I want to publicly thank Ted Beatty for the outstanding job he did as interim director, 2007–09. I could not have had a better successor—or a better predecessor!

I return to a landscape at Kellogg that is different in several ways than the one I left two years ago. One of the biggest changes is the launching of the Ford Family Program in Human Development Studies and Solidarity, directed by Fr. Bob Dowd. This program creates exciting new opportunities and challenges for the Kellogg Institute (see pages 8–9).

For years, we have aspired to achieve a bold, new initiative, and the Ford Program gives us that opportunity.

Second, some promising new collaborative efforts are underway. Among these is a partnership with the Center for Asian Studies and the Provost’s Office of Asia Initiatives that will be enhanced by new funding from the US Department of Education (see page 3). Another, complementary to the Ford Program, aims to advance Notre Dame’s growing research capacity on international development—a longstanding Kellogg theme—through collaboration with the Eck Institute for Global Health, the College of Science, and the College of Engineering.

Third, toward the end of my last term, it became clear that we faced a choice of funding some faculty positions or languishing. In 2008–09, our efforts to recruit faculty came to fruition with five new faculty appointments. (See page 3.) Bringing superb new faculty to Notre Dame is an important way that Kellogg can advance its mission and contribute to research and teaching excellence at Notre Dame. I look forward to continuing to support strategic faculty hiring aimed at developing research expertise related to our signature themes.

Finally, I have worked with only a minority of the current Kellogg staff. I am eager to get to know the rest. In the short time since I resumed my responsibilities on August 1, I have been working hard to get back to speed.

To a remarkable degree, Notre Dame has weathered the global financial crisis well. Our endowment did decline, but not as precipitously as that of many universities. Our fortunate financial situation means that we can continue to dream about how best to build the Kellogg Institute as many peer institutions face the difficult issue of where to make the least costly cuts.

During my leave, I finished a book coedited with Tim Scully, CSC, Democratic Governance in Latin America (Stanford University Press, forthcoming). The book examines the reasons for the wide variance in success in democratic governance in contemporary Latin America. I also came very close to finishing a book coauthored with Aníbal Pérez-Liñán, “The Emergence and Fall of Democracies and Dictatorships: Latin America, 1900–2007.” We analyze why democracies and authoritarian regimes survive or fail. It was a great privilege to have the opportunity to devote most of my professional time to reading, writing, and learning.

I now look forward to serving Kellogg and Notre Dame again as the Institute’s director.

Scott Mainwaring
Notre Dame Prize Winner Announced

JOSÉ ZALAQUETT, professor of human rights at the University of Chile’s Law School, will be awarded the 2009 Notre Dame Prize for Distinguished Public Service in Latin America at a ceremony in Santiago in November.

Hailed as “a founder of the modern human rights movement worldwide,” Zalaquett helped to create and then lead Chile’s Vicaría de la Solidaridad, an organization sponsored by the Catholic Church that defended those detained by the Pinochet regime and filed habeas corpus documents on behalf of the missing. Exiled for ten years, he was appointed a member of the National Commission for Truth and Reconciliation in newly democratic Chile.

He has served as a member and then president of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States, and taken part in human rights efforts around the world. The recipient of a MacArthur Foundation award, among many others, Zalaquett holds an honorary degree from the University of Notre Dame.

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

Kellogg Hiring Initiative Nets Five New Faculty Members

At the core of the Kellogg Institute’s many programs in international studies are excellent professors and researchers. Over the past year, three hiring initiatives in areas critical to the Institute’s research agenda have resulted in five new faculty fellows who will join the Kellogg community of scholars at Notre Dame at the beginning of the fall semester. (See individual profiles pages 14–15.)

One of the Institute’s top priorities is maintaining its signature strength in Latin American politics and democratization studies. With Guillermo O’Donnell moving to emeritus status—although continuing to be closely connected to the Institute as a senior fellow—a search in this area was of critical importance to the University. The happy result is the appointment of DANIEL BRINKS, one of the field’s most promising scholars, to the Department of Political Science. One of Brinks’ special interests is human rights, a longstanding Kellogg research theme.

An ongoing priority has been to bring experts on another Institute research theme, international growth and development, to Notre Dame in partnership with the Department of Economics and Econometrics.

“The department is deeply appreciative of its relationship with the Kellogg Institute,” says chair RICHARD JENSEN. “Last year the Institute’s support was instrumental in our successful efforts to hire two excellent economists. We look forward to continuing to partner with the Institute in our efforts recruit new faculty in the future.”

Joining the department and the Institute are SIMEON ALDER, a specialist in international macroeconomics and finance, and MOLLY LIPSCOMB, a development and environmental economist who works in developing countries.

Lipscorn’s appointment dovetails with Kellogg efforts to build expertise in development issues, another key Institute priority. Kellogg and the Institute’s Ford Program collaborated with the Department of Anthropology and the Kroc Institute to hire two Africanist anthropologists, CATHERINE BOLTEN and RAHUL OKA.

“Both will significantly boost the Ford Program’s efforts to enhance and expand Notre Dame’s curriculum in international development studies,” says REV. ROBERT DOWD, CSC, director of the Ford Program. The scholars’ field experience will be especially helpful in mentoring students conducting development-related research.

According to JOHN MCGREEVY, the I. A. O’Shaughnessy Dean of the College of Arts and Letters, the influence of the hiring initiative extends well beyond the Institute itself. “Kellogg Institute support of new faculty appointments is the single most important mechanism for furthering our shared goal of becoming one of the country’s great centers of social science research,” he says. Associate Professor of History TED BEATTY, who served as interim director of the Institute during the hiring initiatives, agrees: “Helping bring new faculty to Notre Dame allows Kellogg to advance its mission and at the same time contribute substantially to research excellence at the University. It is a win-win for all concerned.”

Kellogg Receives UISFL Grant to Fund Asian Studies at Notre Dame

The US Department of Education has awarded the Kellogg Institute an Undergraduate International Studies and Foreign Languages (UISFL) grant of approximately $180,000 to advance Asian language and area studies at Notre Dame.

The grant represents the culmination of an unusually large collaborative effort underway for several years. Collaborators include the Center for Asian Studies, the Center for the Study of Language and Culture, and the Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures, as well as faculty in Anthropology, Business, Theology, and Film, Television, and Theatre.

“We are committed to creating a vibrant and distinctive interdisciplinary program in Asian studies that carries the Notre Dame stamp of excellence and supports the University’s mission to internationalize the curriculum, the intellectual life, and the spirit of the campus,” said JONATHAN NOBLE, the Provost’s advisor for Asia Initiatives, who will serve as chair of the project’s faculty steering committee.

“Receipt of the grant validates our efforts to continue to enhance Asian studies at Notre Dame. We anticipate a significant impact on the University, our community, and our relationship to Asia,” he says.

Project codirectors are Sharon Schierling, associate director of the Kellogg Institute, and Howard Goldblatt, director of the Center for Asian Studies and research professor of Chinese.
Symposium: Tracing the Paths of Catholicism in East Asia

HOWARD GOLDBLATT, director of the Center for Asian Studies, opened the daylong symposium “The Church in Asia, Part I: East Asia” on March 31 with greetings in the three major languages of East Asia. Drawing together the growing community of Notre Dame scholars and students studying Asia, those interested in the global history of Catholicism, and members of the wider South Bend academic community, the event explored the past, present, and future of Catholicism in the region.

In his opening remarks, JOHN McGREEVY, the I. A. O’Shaughnessy Dean of the College of Arts and Letters, noted that Notre Dame’s establishment in 1842 came out of “the same missionary impulse” that had led to the founding of Catholic communities in East Asia in previous centuries.

Three preeminent scholars of China, Japan, and Korea presented the history of the different paths taken by Catholicism in each country. Kevin M. Doak, who holds the Nippon Foundation Endowed Chair in Japanese Studies at Georgetown University, framed his presentation as an “intercultural narrative,” in which Japanese Catholics influenced Rome after their own conversion. Today, he said, there may be more non-Japanese than Japanese Catholics in Japan.

Don Baker, associate professor of Korean history and religion at the University of British Columbia, termed the experience of the Church in Korea “a remarkable history” and the present-day Catholic community vibrant.

Richard Madsen, distinguished professor of sociology at the University of California, San Diego, noted that cycles of tolerance and repression occurred in all three cultures. In China, he said, adaptation, struggle, and hope have characterized Catholicism. Today, the Church, particularly the so-called underground church, is a “vital entity” at the Chinese grassroots.

A roundtable moderated by ROBERT GIMELLO, research professor of theology and East Asian languages and cultures, allowed the audience to further explore the extent to which Christianity and East Asia were each changed by their interactions, and then ranged further afield, into the nature of the region’s various national and religious identities.

“The symposium was indeed successful,” says Goldblatt, adding that the presenters met for further discussion with present and past University presidents REV. JOHN JENKINS, CSC, and REV. THEODORE HESBURGH, CSC.

“The success of the symposium has us looking optimistically to next year, when we follow up with part II, focusing on South and Southeast Asia,” Goldblatt continues. “Then, in 2011, we will sponsor an international conference on the Church in Asia, to be held in Hong Kong and Macao, where European Catholic priests first landed in Asia and from where their influence spread throughout the region.”

The symposium was cosponsored by the Center for Asian Studies, the Kellogg Institute, the Institute for Scholarship in the Liberal Arts, and the Department of Theology.
Conference: Latin America through the Lens of “Social Cohesion”

When Kellogg Institute faculty fellows J. SAMUEL VALENZUELA and TIMOTHY SCULLY, CSC, and CIEPLAN President EUGENIO TIRONI, a former Institute visiting fellow, began to organize a conference on contemporary Latin America, they invited scholars from across the US and Latin America to look at their data from the perspective of what contributes to social cohesion in the region’s national societies.

“This represents a change of focus, because most scholarship on the area tends to explore the causes and consequences of what are seen as its failures or disfunctions,” said Valenzuela. Knowing that empirical research could well show a dearth of social cohesion, the organizers still insisted on beginning with the opposite hypothesis.

In the conference “Social Cohesion in Latin America: Assembling the Pieces,” held in mid-April at the Kellogg Institute, faculty fellows, Notre Dame colleagues, and visitors from a dozen universities and research institutes did just that. Beginning with an examination of the concept of social cohesion, they analyzed poverty, inequality, social mobility, education, ethnic and religious identities, the family, civil society, political attitudes, and civic participation, putting together a fresh view of trends in the various countries of the region.

“The remarkable thing about the conference was that each paper produced material that affirmed the usefulness of the social cohesion lens,” said Valenzuela. “And all of this emerged from the empirical data itself, often much to the surprise of the researchers themselves. The conference participants were also amazed to discover how often and how well their findings dovetailed with those of other authors exploring different but related issues.”

Part of an effort begun by the Kellogg Institute in 2006 in partnership with CIEPLAN in Santiago, Chile, and the F. H. Cardoso Institute in São Paulo, Brazil, the conference continued an ambitious research agenda to investigate the countries of the region from a new perspective. Researchers relied on ECosociAL, a survey carried out through the collaboration of the three institutions in seven Latin American countries in 2007 that captured information about key aspects of society not included in other instruments. This conference’s findings will be collected in a book in English, adding to four volumes already published in Spanish. ECosociAL survey data is available on the CIEPLAN website.

Conference Participants:

Stanley Bailey (University of California, Irvine)
Ted Beatty (University of Notre Dame)
Andrés Biehl (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile)
David Campbell (University of Notre Dame)
Matthew Carnes, SJ (Georgetown University)
Tamo Chattopadhyay (University of Notre Dame)
Cristián Cox (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile)
Luis Crouch (RTI’s International Development Group)
Amitava Dutt (University of Notre Dame)
Juan Carlos Feres (ECLAC)
Robert Fishman (University of Notre Dame)
Carol Graham (Brookings Institution, University of Maryland)
Maria Soledad Herrera Ponce (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile)
Osvaldo Larrañaga (UNDP, University of Chile)
Nora Lustig (George Washington University)
Scott Mainwaring (University of Notre Dame)
Xavier Mancero (ECLAC)
Mario Picón (University of Maryland)
Dianne Pinderhughes (University of Notre Dame)
Simon Schwartzman (Instituto de Estudios do Trabalho e Sociedade)
Timothy R. Scully, CSC (University of Notre Dame)
Nicolás Somma (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile)
Martin Tanaka (Instituto de Estudios Peruanos)
Eugenio Tironi (CIEPLAN, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile)
J. Samuel Valenzuela (University of Notre Dame)
Ignacio Walker (CIEPLAN)
Gary King Evaluates Mexican Health Reform

The interdisciplinary appeal of the work of political scientist Gary King was evident in the number of scholars and students from around the University who gathered on January 29 to hear him discuss his evaluation of the Mexican universal health insurance program Seguro Popular (SP).

King, the David Florence Professor of Government and director of the Institute for Quantitative Social Science at Harvard University, led a ten-month evaluation of the SP program, one of the largest health policy reforms of any country in the last 20 years, which benefits 50 million Mexicans.

“It was the best possible situation that an academic helping the government could be in,” said King, noting that the Fox administration, “true believers in SP,” commissioned an independent evaluation.

The study of about 500,000 people was the largest-ever randomized health policy experiment. It featured an innovative research design, including several “fail-safe components” that preserve randomization even if politics or other problems intervene.

The King team’s conclusions, subsequently published in the Lancet, showed that catastrophic health expenditures by participating families went down dramatically, out-of-pocket expenditures were reduced, and citizen satisfaction was high. On the other hand, medical utilization showed no change.

King is known for his theoretical contributions to political science, and to quantitative methodology in particular. His methods for achieving cross-cultural comparability in survey research have been used in over 80 countries by researchers, governments, and private concerns. He is the author of numerous works that are read across scholarly fields and beyond academia.

Tenorio Depicts Mexico City in 1919

Mexico City in 1919 should be seen as a modernist world capital, said Mauricio Tenorio Trillo, professor of history at the University of Chicago, in a February 5 lecture vividly depicting the city as a laboratory for cultural and political experimentation.

“To a world in despair, whose leitmotifs were Revolution, vanguardism, disenchantment, and the collapse of the west, Mexico City offered a unique site in which to safely try out all sorts of enchantments and disenchantments,” said Tenorio.

Mexican artists and intellectuals intermingled with radicals and intellectuals from all over the world who found the city a warm haven, together exchanging ideas and inventing and reinventing notions such as “the nation,” “the people,” “the Revolution,” as well as “authenticity,” “race,” and “avant-garde.”

Ironically, instead of reveling in this experimentation, travelers to the country often derided the capital as “not Mexico,” leaving quickly to explore the “real Mexico” of pyramids and Indians.

Adorno Celebrates Power of Colonial Narrative

The narrative quality of the early chroniclers of Spanish America grips our interest today, said Rolena Adorno in a March 19 lecture. Describing how early Spanish debates about the humanity and legal rights of the Indians were often oriented and shaped by the events of the day, she went on to trace how fictional narrative emerged from history—and vice versa. Indeed, she said, sometimes “literary record can and does trump historical record,” with fiction offering a richer and more credible account.

Adorno is the Reuben Post Halleck Professor of Spanish and chair of the Department of Spanish and Portuguese at Yale University. Among her most recent books are De Guancane a Macondo: Estudios de literatura hispanoamericana (2008) and The Polemics of Possession in Spanish American Narrative (2007), which won the 2008 Katherine Singer Kovacs Prize from the Modern Language Association.
Institute Welcomes New Advisory Board Members

When the Kellogg Institute Advisory Board meets in October, there will be three new faces around the table.

The board, composed of leaders from industry, finance, academia, professional service, and political leadership, gathers twice a year to review the Institute’s progress and help chart new directions.

“We solicit advice from our Advisory Board about some of the major issues we face as an ambitious academic unit at the University of Notre Dame,” says Kellogg Director SCOTT MAINWARING, who was instrumental in forming the current Advisory Board in 2006.

“Our board consists of very talented, smart, and accomplished individuals. They bring a fresh perspective to thinking about our goals and how we can best accomplish them. A majority of board members have Notre Dame connections, and they are deeply loyal to the University and its mission.”

The Advisory Board helps Kellogg to realize its ambitious program objectives, whether they be new scholarly initiatives, graduate student fellowships, or the Ford Program’s development projects in Uganda.

The three new members—each one with close ties to Kellogg—bring to the table a range of experience and connections, keen interest in the work of the Institute, and a focus on two key Kellogg research themes: democratization and development.

WENDY HUNTER (PhD, University of California, Berkeley), associate professor of government at the University of Texas, spent academic year 2004–05 as a Kellogg visiting fellow. Her early work on Latin American militaries during the transition from authoritarianism resulted in the book Eroding Military Influence in Brazil (University of North Carolina Press, 1997). More recently, she has investigated social policy issues in Latin America, with special attention to the politics of education and health reform. A new book on the Workers’ Party in Brazil is forthcoming from Cambridge University Press.

“I am honored to be asked to serve on the Kellogg Advisory Board,” says Hunter. “The Institute’s reputation of academic excellence across a variety of disciplines and subjects has few parallels.”

“At the cutting edge of the major discussions and debates of the last quarter century, Kellogg has supported and produced debate-shaping scholarship. It has continued to move in interesting and fruitful new directions, remaining a vibrant and active place for scholarship over contemporary issues of pressing social, political, and economic relevance.”

JOE LOUGHREY ’71, who majored in economics with a concentration in African Studies as a Notre Dame undergraduate and garnered significant global experience during a long and distinguished business career, comes to Kellogg by way of its Ford Program.

In 2009, he retired from Cummins Inc., a Fortune 250 company based in Columbus, Indiana. During his 35 years with the company, he served in a variety of capacities, including vice chairman of the Board and president/COO. Previously, he worked for AIESEC-International.

In 2007, when Kellogg’s Ford Family Program in Human Development Studies and Solidarity came to Loughrey’s attention, he contacted program director REV. ROBERT DOWD, CSC. Loughrey has since visited the program’s project site in Uganda and become a major supporter of the program.

“Joe combines a wealth of experience and a keen intellect with a passion for social justice,” says Dowd. “As an Advisory Board member, he will help us to continue to build the Ford Family Program, and contribute in significant ways to the overall mission of the Kellogg Institute.”

Loughrey sits on the boards of Sauer-Danfoss, Inc., Hillenbrand, Inc., AB SKF, the Vanguard Group, the Lumina Foundation for Education, and the Columbus Community Education Coalition and chairs two Indiana-wide initiatives: Conexus-Indiana and the Energy Systems Network. He also serves as vice-chairman of the Advisory Council to the College of Arts and Letters at Notre Dame.

LINDY REILLY ’76, MA ’80 has made a career of volunteering, first in her children’s Chicago-area schools, and then, since visiting Kenya and Tanzania for the first time in 1996, in a multitude of projects in Africa. She raised funds for an orphanage in Kitale, Kenya, assisted at community workshops in South Africa, and garnered support to enable college students to volunteer overseas. Subsequently, she helped to found and served on the board of Authentic Human Development for Africa (AHDFA), which works with township leaders in South Africa to establish adult education classes and women’s cooperatives. Presently, she sits on the board of the African Rainforest Conservancy.

Like Loughrey, she has visited Nnindye, the Ford Program’s community engagement site in Uganda, and, with her husband ROBERT REILLY ’77, become a supporter of the Ford Program.

“Lindy and her husband Bob are the kind of people who make Notre Dame so special,” says Dowd. “They are dedicated to working with us to support our students and faculty in their efforts to make a positive difference in the world through their research and service. Lindy’s commitment to and experience in promoting sustainable development is a real inspiration for us. On the board, she will bring great ideas and the contagious enthusiasm we need.”

“As a ‘double domer,’ I know a good team when I see one,” Lindy Reilly says. “The Kellogg Institute, the Ford Family Program, Notre Dame’s numerous compassionate and supportive alumni, the faculty and students of Notre Dame and Uganda Martyrs University, the villagers of Nnindye, and our inspirational coach, Fr. Bob Dowd, are an impossible team to beat.”
Update from Uganda—Building Community Ownership of Development

After a careful process of fact-finding and building relationships in Uganda, the Ford Program will soon embark on community-driven development projects in its field site and partner community of Nnindye.

A baseline assessment conducted in Nnindye during the winter identified obstacles to development. The assessment comprised a general household survey, focus group discussions, and interviews with local leaders and other stakeholders in the rural community of 6,000 people, mostly subsistence farmers. Key findings include:

- The most common cause for hospitalization in Nnindye is malaria, reported by 66% of respondents.
- The main obstacle to good health, according to more than half of those surveyed, was poor water quality.
- Most water used for drinking and cooking comes from communal wells, often open, unprotected water holes.
- In agriculture, the two biggest obstacles are inadequate harvests and poor access to profitable markets.
- The highest level of education attained by 86% of respondents is primary school.

Combined with the findings of Ford Program student research projects, previously conducted NGO surveys, and the results of a community mapping project last year, the baseline assessment provides a portrait of the community’s development challenges.

Recent community meetings in each of the 12 villages that make up Nnindye parish have served to share the assessment results, encourage villagers to contribute additional insights, and elect representatives to a parish planning team. In addition, residents prioritized their development challenges: water, health, and agriculture emerged as the most imperative.

“This process of sharing and planning with the community takes time and is different from the approach many development actors use when working in communities,” says DAVID NYANZI, the Ford Program’s Uganda country director. “It is, however, a critical step in the community engagement process if we are to truly work with the people of Nnindye to achieve their goals for sustainable development.”

Striving for community ownership of the development process, the 36 members of the Nnindye planning team took part in a community organizing workshop in June. Since then, they have been brainstorming with other villagers about how they intend to tackle the identified problems. The planning team is in the process of developing a proposal, complete with timeline and budget, for the first project they will carry out in collaboration with the Ford Program.

The project will likely focus on access to quality water, followed by proposals for projects tailored to Nnindye’s other development priorities, health and agriculture. Individual projects and the overall development strategy will be mentored, monitored, and evaluated by faculty advisors, as well as connected to the research agendas of faculty and graduate students at Notre Dame and the Ford Program’s partner universities, including Uganda Martyrs University.

Oxfam GB Research Head to Teach Ford Course

Visiting Fellow DUNCAN GREEN, head of research at Oxfam GB, will teach a two-week course, “From Poverty to Power,” for the Ford Program in September.

Ending the scourges of extreme poverty, inequality, and threatened environmental collapse is the greatest global challenge of the 21st century, says Green. (See profile, page 12.)
Visiting the Ford Program in Uganda

One trip to Uganda conveys more about development than any number of articles or presentations back home, agree faculty members, students, and alumni who have made the journey.

“Listening to and learning from our partners in Nnindye and at Uganda Martyrs University is crucial for those ready to join our human development efforts in Africa,” says Ford Program Director REV. ROBERT DOWD, CSC, who has led many such trips.

These trips have typically included visits to Uganda Martyrs University (UMU) and the East Africa District of the Congregation of Holy Cross and a special focus on getting to know the community members and development challenges of Nnindye. Some groups also visit the Millennium Villages project (MVP) to observe projects undertaken in the community of Ruhiira.

Recent trips have allowed participants to explore ways they might contribute to Ford-sponsored research and community development projects.

Former Indiana governor and South Bend mayor JOE KERNAN ’68 and his wife Maggie made the journey to Uganda in October 2008. Back home, the Kernans are helping to develop new ways interested alumni might contribute to the Ford Program’s mission.

JOE LOUGHERY ’74, a member of the College of Arts and Letters Advisory Council and the Kellogg Advisory Board, and his nephew GALEN LOUGHERY ’05 joined ROBERT REILLY ’77, a member of the Mendoza College of Business Advisory Council, and Lindy Reilly ’76, a Kellogg Advisory Board member, on an alumni trip in March 2009.

In a weeklong trip in June 2009, nine members of Notre Dame and Purdue University’s faculty and administration had the opportunity to think creatively about expanding relationships with UMU and how they might incorporate their research interests into the Ford Program’s ongoing collaborative projects in Uganda.

The Notre Dame delegation included TED BEATTY, interim director of the Kellogg Institute and associate professor of history, JOHN MCGREEVY, the I. A. O’Shaughnessy Dean of the College of Arts and Letters, Faculty Fellow CAROLYN NORDSTROM, professor of anthropology, and from Biological Sciences, NEIL LOBO, research assistant professor, and MARY ANN MCDOWELL, associate professor. Participants from Purdue represented the departments of History, Women’s Studies, and Library Sciences as well as Purdue Agricultural Centers.

William Evans to Serve as Director of Research for the Ford Program

Renowned economist WILLIAM EVANS will serve as director of research for the Ford Program for 2009–10.

“Bill will help us to develop and promote research that addresses the root causes of extreme poverty. He combines tremendous skills as a researcher and a deep respect for the dignity of the human person,” noted Ford Program Director REV. ROBERT DOWD, CSC, who made the announcement.

The Keough–Hesburgh Professor of Economics at Notre Dame, Evans focuses his research on major social issues and related policy. He is especially recognized for the use of state-of-the-art econometric techniques to analyze health and education outcomes and the policies used to improve them. He is the editor of the Journal of Human Resources, a research associate of the National Bureau of Economic Research, and a member of the National Advisory Committee for the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Health Policy Scholars Program.

Notre Dame Experts Address Development

The Ford Program’s spring lecture series, “Discussions on Development,” which featured Notre Dame faculty members sharing their expertise in international development, drew crowds of up to 100 participants to each event.

“The Meaning and Measure of Development” brought together faculty fellows AMITAVA DUTT, professor of economics, and CAROLYN NORDSTROM, professor of anthropology, to frame the complex and culturally charged questions that surround development’s definition and attempts to quantify and qualify progress towards development.

“The Impact of Religion on Development” featured faculty fellows REV. PAUL KOLLMAN, CSC, assistant professor of theology, and R. SCOTT APPLEBY, director of the Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies and professor of history. Appleby and Kollman analyzed the interplay between religious beliefs and cultures and development successes and failures.

“Science, Technology, and Development” highlighted the field experience in Africa of MARY ANN MCDOWELL, associate professor of biological sciences, and Faculty Fellow STEPHEN SILLMAN, professor of civil engineering and geological sciences. Both stressed the importance of understanding local context in conducting field research. Indeed, collaboration with the local population can lead to less costly and more successful development outcomes.

“The Cost of the Crisis: The Outlook for International Development” brought together three faculty fellows—development economist AMITAVA DUTT, back by popular demand, JEFFREY BERGSTRAND, professor of finance, and REV. ROBERT DOWD, CSC, director of the Ford Program and an assistant professor of political science who specializes in Africa. The three discussed the negative impact of the global financial crisis on developing countries and the consequences for development work abroad.
**GRANTS, HONORS, AND AWARDS**

**SAMUEL AMAGO** was promoted to associate professor of romance languages.

**TED BEATTY** will be completing a book manuscript in spring 2010 as a visiting scholar at the Instituto de Iberoamérica, Universidad de Salamanca, the home of recent Kellogg visitors.

**MANUEL ALCÁNTERA** and **LINA CABEZAS**, among other friends of Kellogg.

**JEFFREY H. BERGSTRAND** presented the keynote “Economic Determinants of International Trade, Foreign Direct Investment, and Skilled Migration Flows in a World with Multinational Firms” at the June 2009 meeting of the European Economics and Finance Society in Warsaw, Poland.

**SUSAN BLUM** has been promoted to professor of anthropology.

**JORGE BUSTAMANTE** presented the keynote “La migración no es una barrera sino un puente para la paz: Hacia nuevas dinámicas entre migración y paz” at the First International Forum on Migration and Peace organized by the Scalabrini International Migration Network and held in Antigua, Guatemala, in January 2009.

**MICHAEL COPPEDEGE** was promoted to professor of political science.

**KAREN GRAUBART** will spend academic year 2009–10 at Brown University on a John Carter Brown Library Fellowship funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). She has also received an ACLS Fellowship, which she will take in 2010.

**DEBRA JAVELINE** has been promoted to associate professor of political science.

**GEORGE LOPEZ** was awarded a Jennings Randolph Senior Fellowship from the United States Institute of Peace.

**GUILLERMO O’DONNELL** was named “Ciudadano Ilustre de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires” in April by the unanimous vote of the Buenos Aires legislature.

**KAREN RICHMAN** has been awarded the Robert F. Heizer Prize by the American Society for Ethnohistory for “Innocent Imitations? Authenticity and Mimesis in Haitian Vodou Art, Tourism, and Anthropology,” which appeared in Ethnohistory 55, 2 (Spring 2008).

**JUAN RIVERA** received a research grant from the US accounting firm of PriceWaterhouseCoopers (PwC) to develop material on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

**LYN SPILLMAN** presented the keynote “Propositions on the Persistence of National Myth” at the “Whither National Myths?” conference held at the Weatherhead Center for International Affairs, Harvard University, in May 2009.

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**Gustavo Gutiérrez Receives Yale Honorary Degree**

Faculty Fellow **REV. GUSTAVO GUTIERREZ, OP.**, received an honorary doctor of divinity degree from Yale University during its May commencement ceremony. Honored as the father of liberation theology, Fr. Gutiérrez was hailed for his fight against the injustice of poverty.

“Rather than simply speaking on behalf of the poor,” his degree citation reads, “you have listened and created a climate for them to be heard. From your work in the slums of Lima, to advanced study in medicine and theology, as well as in your writing and preaching, you have lived a faith that values all.” Among others receiving honorary degrees was US Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton.

Fr. Gutiérrez, the John Cardinal O’Hara Professor of Theology, also received the Siena Medal, the highest award presented by Michigan’s Siena Heights University. Named for St. Catherine of Siena, the award is given in recognition of significant contributions to the university, the community, or humanity.

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**Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú Awards Honorary Degree to Guillermo O’Donnell**

On July 23, Senior Fellow **GUILLERMO O’DONNELL** received an honorary degree from Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú (PUCP) in recognition of his immense contributions to contemporary political science.

“[His] work has had a strong impact worldwide,” affirmed former Visiting Fellow **CATALINA ROMERO**, dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences.

In O’Donnell’s address to students, he stressed the importance of intellectuals and the university as agents of dialogue and diffusion of ideas.

“One does not choose which topics to analyze, one is chosen by a problem through the concern that it produces in the people,” said O’Donnell, known especially for his work on transitions to democracy from authoritarian regimes.

“O’Donnell is probably the political scientist with the most international prestige and the one who has done the most to contribute to the development of political science in Latin America,” commented Sinesio Lopez Jimenez, professor of social sciences at PUCP. “In his dazzling erudition, his originality always stands out.”
The Kellogg Institute awarded 12 grants to Notre Dame faculty members this spring.

PATRICIO BOYER, assistant professor of romance languages and literatures, received a research grant for his book project “Ethics, Historiography, and Empire in the Colonial Americas.”

KAREN GRAUBART, associate professor of history, received funds to carry out archival research in Spain for her project “Neighbors and Others: Space, People, and Authorities in Early Modern Seville and Lima.”

FRANCES HAGOPIAN, associate professor of political science, received a research grant for “Decreasing Returns on Vote-Buying in Mexican Elections: A Field Experiment” with David Nickerson, assistant professor of political science.

ISABEL FERREIRA-GOULD, assistant professor of Portuguese, received a research grant to finish her book manuscript “Genealogias do Império: Representações da Família e do Colonialismo na Narrativa Portuguesa Contemporânea.” The Institute’s grant was funded by the Luso-American Development Foundation.

DANIEL LENDE, assistant professor of anthropology, was awarded a conference grant to support “The Encultured Brain: Neuroanthropological Explorations.”

A. JAMES McADAMS, the William M. Scholl Professor of International Affairs and director of the Nanovic Institute for European Studies, received funding for a symposium on post-Islamist literature to be held in November 2009 at the University of Notre Dame.

MARÍA ROSA OLIVERA-WILLIAMS, associate professor of romance languages and literatures, received funding to carry out archival research in Argentina and Uruguay in June 2009 for her new book project: “The Rhythms of Modernization: Tango, Ruin, and Historical Memory in the River Plate Countries.”

REV. ROBERT PELTON, CSC, director, Latin American/North American Church Concerns (LANACC), received funding for publications and graduate student assistance for LANACC’s Romero project.

KAREN RICHMAN, director of migration and border studies at the Institute for Latino Studies, received a travel grant to present a paper at the Society for Anthropology of Religion conference in Monterey, CA, in March 2009.

JACKIE SMITH, associate professor of sociology, received financial support to help fund the international conference “Globalization, Peacebuilding, and Social Movements,” scheduled for fall 2009 at the University of Notre Dame.

JUAN VITULLI, assistant professor of romance languages and literatures, received a travel grant to present a paper at the Latin American Studies Association (LASA) conference in Rio de Janeiro in June 2009.

VINEETA YADAV, assistant professor of political science, received a research grant to conduct fieldwork in Brazil, India, and Mexico from August to December 2009 for a project on the political underpinnings of judicial reform in developing democracies.

Kollman Receives Inaugural Mentoring Award

Faculty Fellow REV. PAUL KOLLMAN, CSC has been awarded the Kellogg Institute’s first annual Undergraduate Mentoring Award for excellence in mentoring undergraduate student research. The accolade, which carries a $750 cash prize, recognizes his exceptional commitment to advising undergraduates in the Institute’s International Scholars, Latin American Studies, and Research Grants programs.

In the words of the student who nominated him for the award, Kollman is “a combination of high expectations and approachability, rigor and compassion, academic seriousness and spirituality, wisdom and peace…he is a phenomenal adviser, but to call him simply that would be to leave out everything else that he has been for me and for so many of my peers—teacher, counselor, inspiration, friend.”

An assistant professor of theology, Kollman’s research interests include Christianity in Africa, the history of Christian missions, inter-religious dialogue, and world Christianity.
VISITING FELLOWS FALL 2009

Democratization and the Quality of Democracy

TAYLOR C. BOAS (PhD, University of California, Berkeley) joins the Kellogg Institute for the 2009–10 academic year. In his project “Electoral Strategies, Campaign Consultants, and the Quality of Democracy in Post-Transition Countries,” Boas posits “success contagion”—that the first post-democratization politician whose victorious campaign is followed by a successful term as president establishes an electorate model likely to endure. He plans to explore whether his theory, based on an analysis of Brazil, Peru, and Chile, applies to other third-wave democracies. He will also begin a study of the influence that political consultants, particularly those from Russia and the US, have exerted in the electoral campaigns of post-transition countries. In the spring, he will teach a political science course.


Public Policies for Social Justice

LUIS COSENZA (PhD, University of Notre Dame) will return to the Institute in fall 2009 as the Hewlett Visiting Fellow for public policy, helping to advance Kellogg’s activities in that area. Last fall, he organized three high-level roundtables on public policy in Central America. This year, he will organize several public events and pursue his own research.

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

Organized Civil Society; Democratization

TIAGO FERNANDES (PhD, European University Institute) will be in residence at Kellogg for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 academic years. His project, “Patterns of Associational Life in Western Europe, 1870–1970: A Comparative and Historical Interpretation,” develops a unified and multicausal theory of the origins of Western European civil society.

Specializing in political science and historical and political sociology, Fernandes will study how parliamentary/democratization, state capacity, and the timing of state building affect associational growth and civic engagement for both rural and urban voluntary organizations. He theorizes that associations with national scope, strong states, and connections to national politics enhance civic participation.

A former professor of sociology and political science at the New University of Lisbon prior to his doctoral work, Fernandes has published Neither Dictatorship, Nor Revolution: The Liberal Wing and the End of the Portuguese Dictatorship (1968–1974) (D. Quixote/Portuguese Parliament, 2006) (in Portuguese). He will teach a sociology course in the spring.

Growth and Development

DUNCAN GREEN, head of research at Oxfam GB, will be in residence at the Kellogg Institute in September to teach a special course for the Ford Program on how change happens in communities blighted by extreme poverty. His book From Poverty to Power: How Active Citizens and Effective States Can Change the World (Oxfam, 2008) challenges many of the existing assumptions and tools of the development community and argues for greater attention to issues of power, politics, the role of the state, and the nature of change.

Green, who was previously senior policy adviser on trade and development at the UK’s Department for International Development, also worked as a policy analyst for CAFOD, the Catholic Agency for Overseas Development. In addition to numerous policy papers, he is the author of Silent Revolution: The Rise and Crisis of Market Economics in Latin America (2nd ed., 2003) and Faces of Latin America (3rd ed., 2006), both published by Monthly Review Press.

Democratization and the Quality of Democracy: Growth and Development

DANIEL KSELMAN (PhD, Duke University) joins the Institute for the fall semester to develop his dissertation on democratic governance and consolidation in Turkey into a book manuscript. His project, “Electoral Institutions, Intra-party Competition, and Political Conflict,” uses game theory to analyze the consequences of proportional representation for intra-party as well as inter-party competition. He also looks at how democratization affects the likelihood of political conflict, and in particular at the role of democratic elections in Turkey’s cyclical political unrest. The work is based on ten months of research in Turkey as well as cross-national data sets.

Kselman plans to extend his analysis in a separate paper on the politics of authoritarian regimes where elections, although not perfectly free and fair, permit some competitiveness and representation. He will also continue to work on a massive Duke/World Bank data set project designed to quantify mechanisms of democratic accountability in a sample of over 80 countries.
Mudde’s research agenda has centered on the relationship between political extremism and democracy in Europe. The author of *Populist Radical Right Parties in Europe* (Cambridge University Press, 2007), which was a Choice Outstanding Academic Title and Stein Rokkan Prize winner, and *The Ideology of the Extreme Right* (Manchester University Press, 2000), he has edited or coedited five books, and published over 25 peer-reviewed journal articles.

Studies of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Peru, she will look at the recent practice of legislatures delegating decision rights to the executive beyond constitutionally established decree authority and the role of political parties in the choice of legislative instruments. In addition, she will expand her analysis. She will teach an undergraduate political science course in the spring.

Szwarcberg’s work is based on interviews, archival research, and data collection in Argentina, where she collected and coded thousands of party ballots for elections from 1995 to 2005. At Kellogg, she plans to increase the project’s comparative scope by adding Mexico and Peru to her analysis. She will teach an undergraduate political science course in the spring.
NEW FACULTY FELLOWS

SIMEON ALDER (PhD, University of California, Los Angeles) joined the Notre Dame Department of Economics and Econometrics in August as an assistant professor. His research interests include international macroeconomics, the determinants of economic growth, productivity differences, and political economy. A native of Switzerland, Alder holds a master's degree from Columbia University’s School of International Affairs.

His current work explores the effect of frictions in markets for executive talent on output and productivity, both at the level of individual firms and in the aggregate. He shows that mismatch between intrinsic attributes of firms and the executives that manage them can explain significant gaps in aggregate productivity across countries.

“My results imply that ‘crony capitalism,’ where key managerial positions are allocated on the basis of political connections rather than talent, imposes a substantial burden on economic welfare,” he says.

In related research on crony capitalism, he analyzes how coordination problems between economic agents can facilitate inefficient policy choices by politicians with narrow self-interests.

Alder has firsthand experience in a business setting as a former political and economic research analyst for the Swiss financial services giant UBS AG and the American International Group (AIG).

CATHERINE BOLTEN (PhD, University of Michigan) has joined the Notre Dame faculty as assistant professor of anthropology and peace studies. A cultural anthropologist who focuses on development and the environment in Africa, she has done extensive fieldwork in Botswana and Sierra Leone, which have grappled with the ravages of war and severe underdevelopment.

“I structure my research and writing around my conviction that—especially where wars in Africa are concerned—‘peace’ and ‘development’ are essentially the same concept,” she says.

Currently, she is studying post-war development, youth, and inter-generational conflict in Sierra Leone, building on earlier work that focused on the moral compromises and coping mechanisms that permit survival in time of war and the renegotiation of social, economic, and political relationships that occur during and after war.

Her book, I Did It To Save My Life: Morality and Survival in Sierra Leone, was the winner of the 2008 University of California Press Public Anthropology Competition (professional category). Lauded as a “poetic, penetrating study of human resilience,” the work is forthcoming in the press’s Public Anthropology series.

Future projects include research on political marginalization, resource exploitation, and long-simmering conflicts in West Africa.

DANIEL BRINKS (PhD, University of Notre Dame) has returned to Notre Dame as associate professor of political science. A Kellogg visiting fellow in 2006–07, Brinks holds a JD from the University of Michigan. He brings his training as both a lawyer and a political scientist to bear on his research on human rights, the rule of law, and democracy and democratization in developing countries.

“My work is concerned with the role of the law in improving—or not—the extent to which people realize their rights,” says Brinks. “In the past the law was more often an instrument of oppression than liberation in Latin America; my current research seeks to uncover the extent to which that has changed, if indeed it has.”

One ongoing project looks at recent trends in judicial design and reform in the region while another explores the advances and setbacks for the rule of law in Latin America over the last three decades. A third examines the judicial enforcement of social and economic rights in the developing world.


Previously, Brinks was assistant professor of government at the University of Texas at Austin. Born and raised in Argentina, he practiced law in the US for ten years before entering academia.

RAHUL CHANDRASEKHAR OKA (PhD, University of Illinois at Chicago and Field Museum of Natural History) is an assistant professor of anthropology with research interests that span economic anthropology, development economics, social network analysis, and the archaeology of trade and urbanism. More specifically, he examines the relationship between trade, urbanism, and politics, focusing on the institutionalization of poverty and inequality in past and contemporary societies of sub-Saharan Africa.

His current research on trading systems and networks in western and northern Kenya and southern Sudan aims to understand and harness these networks to solve distribution problems that undermine development programs in these and other conflict zones. His work also examines the relationship between commercial networks and political regulatory institutions, looking at ethnic violence and political scapegoating of merchant and other transient groups.

Oka points out that development projects don’t play out on the ground as they were first proposed in offices far away.

“My objective is to reduce the disconnect—even as we enthusiastically push for development programs, the impacts will be borne by the people we are trying to help. We owe it to them to make sure that whatever we propose actually works at the local level.”

MOLLY LIPSCOMB (PhD, University of Colorado at Boulder) has joined the Department of Economics and Econometrics as assistant professor. With research interests that include development and environmental economics, international trade, and applied microeconomics, she focuses on environmental issues in developing countries.

In India, Lipscomb analyzed how companies react to changes in environmental enforcement. Studying the balance sheets of over 2,000 large manufacturers, she found that increased environmental enforcement results, on average, in cleaner, higher-productivity businesses.

“Firms react by increasing the share of their production allocated to clean products. The most highly productive firms tend to be the most reactive to changes in environmental enforcement, affecting both competition and quantity supplied in these markets,” she says.

In Brazil, Lipscomb has looked at the effects of political decentralization on water pollution and at the impact of energy and infrastructure investments.

“New access to the electricity network has a strong and positive impact on property values and human development indicators,” she explains. “Productivity increases follow from increased access to electricity, causing increased economic growth.”

In the past, Lipscomb served as a Peace Corps volunteer in Mauritania, West Africa, where she trained microfinance groups. She has also been a consultant to the World Bank Development Research Group and the United Nations Development Programme.

MARISEL MORENO (PhD, Georgetown University), an assistant professor of Spanish since 2007, has taught in the Department of Romance Languages and Literatures in various capacities since 1998. An active member of the Latin Americanist community on campus, Moreno focuses her research on Latino/a literature and cultures, paying particular attention to the connections Puerto Rican, Cuban, and Dominican authors in the US have to their countries of origin.

Her current book project, “Ties That Bind,” examines the narrative traditions of Puerto Rican women writers, both on the island and on the US mainland.

“It focuses on how these authors challenge the foundational myth of la gran familia puertorriqueña, the great Puerto Rican family, which has informed cultural and political national discourses inside and outside the island,” says Moreno. “Their narratives challenge the central tenets of racial/social harmony, an idealized past, and patriarchal authority that sustain the myth of la gran familia.”

Moreno hopes that her transnational approach serves as a model for future investigations of the links between Latin American and US Latino/a cultural and literary studies.

Interested as well in Hispanic Caribbean women authors and migration movements, she has published articles in the Afro-Hispanic Review and the Hispanic Journal, among other journals.

MONIKA NALEPA (PhD, Columbia University) joined the Notre Dame faculty in 2008 as an assistant professor of political science. With particular attention to Eastern Europe, she studies how new democracies deal with members of previous authoritarian regimes and their collaborators. Her research has led her to look at how democratic processes may lead politicians to exploit such processes for their own purposes.

Of her Kellogg appointment she says, “I have always wanted to be part of an intellectual community that integrates the work of academics with policymaking. As a researcher I find it both inspiring and rewarding.”

Her interests include transitional justice, post-communist legislatures, and game theoretic approaches to institutions of transitional justice and democratization. Her current research focuses on civil service reform in states transitioning to democracy and on executive-bureaucratic relations in these states.


A native of Poland, she was previously assistant professor of political science at Rice University. In 2006-07 and 2009, Nalepa was appointed Harvard Academy Scholar at the Weatherhead Center for Area Studies and International Affairs, Harvard University. The program supports outstanding scholars at the start of their careers.

New Faculty Position in International Development

The Ford Family Program in Human Development Studies and Solidarity and the Kellogg Institute invite applications for a scholar at either the associate or full professor level who works on themes related to international development, with a strong preference for fieldwork in sub-Saharan Africa. Applicants would be placed in their disciplinary department, preferably political science, sociology, or economics, and would play a leading intellectual role in the development of the Ford Program.

Review of applications will begin October 1 and continue until the position is filled. Please send letters of inquiry or nomination and a CV to the director of the Kellogg Institute. More information on the Institute and the Ford Program can be found at http://kellogg.nd.edu.

The University of Notre Dame is an affirmative action employer with a strong commitment to fostering diversity. Women, minorities, and those attracted to a university with a Catholic identity are especially encouraged to apply. Information about Notre Dame is available at http://www.nd.edu.
JEFFREY H. BERGSTRAND is advising the Swiss government’s State Secretariat for Economic Affairs on methodology to evaluate the impact of potential Swiss free trade agreements.


ALBERT BROWN-GORT was interviewed on the PBS “NewsHour with Jim Lehrer” when President Obama visited Mexico in April.

MONIKA NALEPA was asked by the European Commission’s Directorate General for Justice, Freedom, and Security to prepare an expert “National Report” on Poland as part of the EC’s project “How the memory of crimes committed by totalitarian and/or other repressive regimes in Europe is dealt with in the member states.”

LYN SPILLMAN was named to the Editorial Board of the *Sociological Forum* and to the Executive Committee of the Social Science History Association.

VANIA SMITH-OKA is the president-elect of the Council on Anthropology and Reproduction, an international organization working to build strong and active networks among scholars interested in the anthropology of reproduction.

REV. ROBERT PELTON, CSC, directed an educational tour to Chile in spring 2009. Sponsored by the Notre Dame Alumni Association, the tour had as its theme “Chile, the Delicate Balance Between Church and State.” The group considered how the Catholic Church has weathered the modernization of Chile and what the future implications are for the Church in Latin America. Theologian Rev. Diego Irarrazaval, CSC, joined the tour to share his many years of experience with theological and social programs in the region.

Lende Honored

Faculty Fellow DANIEL LENDE received the 2009 Rodney F. Ganey, PhD, Faculty Community-Based Research Award. The $5,000 award, presented by the University’s Center for Social Concerns, honors a Notre Dame faculty member whose research addresses a need in the local community, placing learning “at the service of society.”

Lende’s community-based research course partners teams of Notre Dame undergraduates with local community organizations such as African American Women in Touch and a support group for veterans with post-traumatic stress disorder.

“Doing community-based work is a concrete manifestation of [Notre Dame’s] ideals of helping others,” says Lende, an assistant professor of anthropology, who also lauds it as a tool for teaching and research.
WORKING GROUPS

Africa Working Group
The Africa Working Group (AWG), chaired by REV. PAUL KOLLMAN, CSC, assistant professor of theology, and REV. ROBERT DOWD, CSC, assistant professor of political science, brought together faculty, students, and guests for a series of stimulating presentations revolving around Africa:

**Jay Carney**
School of Theology and Religious Studies Catholic University of America
“Did Catholic Social Teaching Incite a Racial Revolution? The Rwandan Catholic Church, 1956-1959.”

**Sister Immaculate Nabukalu**
Headmistress, Stella Maris Primary School Nkonjeru, Uganda
“How Many Children Does It Take to Raise a Village?: Caritas for Children and the Little Sisters of St. Francis Building a Partnership for Change.”

**Rev. Symphorien Ntabagirinwa**
Robert S. MacNamara Fellow
Department of Philosophy
University of Pretoria, South Africa
“The Bantu Identity and the Quest for Economic Development in Sub-Saharan Africa.”

**China Rose Scherz**
University of California at San Francisco
“You Can’t Give Someone a Baby without Giving Them a Carrying Cloth’: The Ethics of Sustainable Development in Theory and Practice.”

**Rev. Elochukwu Eugene Uzukwu, CSSp**
Nigerian theologian

**David Zarembka**
Coordinator, Africa Great Lakes Initiative of the Friends Peace Teams
“Peace-building after Deadly Conflict: Rwanda, Burundi, and Kenya.”

New Working Group on Human Rights Education
This newest Kellogg working group, chaired by DOUGLASS CASSELL, professor of law and director of the Center for Civil and Human Rights (CCHR), and SEAN O’BRIEN, assistant director of the CCHR, is getting underway. The group’s mission is to assess the status of human rights education at Notre Dame at the undergraduate level.

**Haiti Working Group**
The Haiti Working Group (HWG), chaired by REV. TOM STREIT, CSC, research assistant professor of biology, relies on the energy and hard work of undergraduate leaders. In May, the group celebrated the graduation of two students who had led Notre Dame student involvement, education, and service around Haiti for the past several years.

MEGAN RYBARCZYK ’09, the winner of the John W. Gardner Student Leadership Award, was the working group’s main communicator and event organizer. She founded a chapter of the Timmy Foundation to benefit Haiti efforts. E. BRENNAN BOLLMAN, valedictorian of the class of 2009, conducted research in Haiti with Fr. Streit as her advisor. She worked tirelessly to integrate and connect HWG activities with other organizations and departments on campus.

During the spring semester, the Haiti Working Group organized a number of opportunities for scholarly and cultural development with faculty and students. These included screening of films on Haiti, a discussion of articles relating to Haitian food security, and working with other groups to organize the event “Global Health Equality: A Collaborative Approach.”

New Faculty Grants Available for Collaborative Projects
With the goal of promoting innovative, collaborative, and interdisciplinary research on the thematic priorities of the Kellogg Institute, the Institute has established new funding for collaborative scholarly ventures led by Kellogg faculty fellows. The grants are modeled after the Provost’s SAPC funding.

“We are looking for an ambitious mix of programmatic elements in project proposals, in addition to significant interdisciplinary and collaborative components,” explains TED BEATTY, who as interim director worked with the Faculty Committee to develop this initiative.

“We would like to see truly innovative collaborative projects that transcend the excellent requests we often receive for individual faculty research, working groups, or conference support.”

Awards will typically run between $10,000 and $70,000 for one- to two-year projects. Project leaders must be Kellogg faculty fellows, although other participants need not be.

Programmatic elements may include, among others:
- a working group;
- workshops, roundtables, short-term visitors, and conferences;
- course buy-outs;
- team-taught seminars or courses;
- graduate student assistance

As with all Kellogg grants, priority will be given to projects with financial support from other sources, both internal and external to Notre Dame, as well as to those with the potential to result in a scholarly publication.

For more information on criteria and how to apply, visit: kellogg.nd.edu/faculty/grants.
NEWS FROM FORMER VISITING FELLOWS

- **DANIEL M. BRINKS** (2006–07), assistant professor of comparative politics and public law at the University of Texas at Austin, is joining the Department of Political Science at the University of Notre Dame as an associate professor (see page 14).

- **SARAH M. BROOKS** (Spring ‘01) has been promoted to associate professor of political science at The Ohio State University. She is the author most recently of *Social Protection and the Market in Latin America: The Transformation of Social Security Institutions* (Cambridge University Press, 2009).

- **ARCHIE BROWN** (Fall ’96), emeritus professor of politics at Oxford University, published *The Rise and Fall of Communism* (Ecco, 2009).

- **MAXWELL A. CAMERON** (Fall ’96), professor of political science at the University of British Columbia, published “Latin America’s Left Turns: An Introduction” (with Jon Beasley-Murray and Eric Hershberg) and “Latin America’s Left Turns: Beyond Good and Bad.” Both articles appeared in *Third World Quarterly* 30, 2 (2009).

- **REV. MATTHEW CARNES, SJ** (Spring ’09) has joined the Department of Government at Georgetown University as assistant professor.

- **WILLIAM T. CAVANAUGH** (Fall ’01), professor of theology at the University of St. Thomas, wrote *The Myth of Religious Violence: Secular Ideology and the Roots of Modern Conflict* (Oxford University Press, 2009).

- **ISIDORO CHERESKY** (Spring ’97), professor of contemporary political theory and political sociology at the Universidad de Buenos Aires, is the editor of *Las umras y la desconfianza ciudadana en la democracia argentina* (Homo Sapiens, 2009), to which he contributed “El fin de un ciclo político?” In spring 2009, he was a visiting professor at the Centre de Recherches sur les Actions Locales (CERAL) at Université Paris 13.

- **DAVID COLLIER** (Fall ’87), professor of political science at the University of California, Berkeley, coedited and coauthored *Concepts and Method: The Tradition of Giovanni Sartori* (Routledge, 2009).


- **JAMES DUNKERLEY** (Spring ’89), previously the director of the University of London’s Institute of Latin American Studies, has returned to Queen Mary University of London, where he is a professor in the Graduate School and Department of Politics. He published *Bolivia: Revolution and the Power of History in the Present* (Brookings/ISA, 2007).

- **RAFAEL DURÁN MUÑOZ** (Fall ’99), associate professor of politics at the University of Málaga, coauthored (with Magdalena Martín) *La integración política de los inmigrantes. La vía del sufragio* (Comares, 2008).

- **JAN HOFFMAN FRENCH** (Fall ’05), assistant professor of anthropology at the University of Richmond, published *Legalizing Identities: Becoming Black or Indian in Brazil’s Northeast* (University of North Carolina Press, 2009).


- **VLADIMIR GELMAN** (Spring ’06) has been named the chair of the Department of Political Science and Sociology at the European University at St. Petersburg (EUSP). His article “Party Politics in Russia: From Competition to Hierarchy” appeared in *Europe-Asia Studies* 60, 6 (2008).

- **JULIET HOOKER** (Fall ’06) was promoted to associate professor of government at the University of Texas at Austin. She published *Race and the Politics of Solidarity* (Oxford University Press, 2009), and “Afro-descendant Struggles for Collective Rights in Latin America,” which appeared in *Souls: A Critical Journal of Black Politics, Culture and Society* 10, 3 (July–September 2008).
COVADONGA
MESEGUER (Fall ’03), a researcher at CIDE, published Learning, Policy Making, and Market Reforms (Cambridge University Press, 2009).

GERARDO L. MUNCK
(Fall ’95, Fall ’02), professor of international relations at the University of Southern California, published Measuring Democracy: A Bridge Between Scholarship and Politics (Johns Hopkins University Press, 2009).

LUIS PÁSARA (Fall ’85, Fall ’00), researcher at the Instituto Interuniversitario de Iberoamérica, Universidad de Salamanca, is the editor of Peru en el siglo XXI (PUCP, 2008) and El uso de los instrumentos internacionales de derechos humanos en la administración de justicia (Ministerio de Justicia y Derechos Humanos (Quito)/Naciones Unidas, 2008). He also published “Papel del Ministerio Público en la reforma procesal penal chilena” in Reforma Judicial 13 (enero–junio 2009).

EDUARDO
PIZARRO LEONGÓMEZ (2000–01) is president of Colombia’s National Committee on Reparations and Reconciliation (CNRR). Created by the “Justice and Peace Law,” the commission works for truth, justice, and reparations, striving for eventual reconciliation and institutional reform. Pizarro is also cofounder, ex-director, and professor of the Instituto de Estudios Políticos y Relaciones Internacionales at the Universidad Nacional de Colombia.

RACHEL REIDL
(Fall ’08), has joined the Department of Political Science at Northwestern University as assistant professor.

CATALINA
ROMERO (Spring ’83) has been elected dean of the social sciences faculty at the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, where she was also appointed to the university’s Executive Council. Named to the executive committee of the World Values Survey, she edited Religión y Espacio Público (PUCP-CISEPA, 2008), contributing “Religión y Espacio Público: catolicismo y sociedad civil en el Perú” to the volume.

PRABIRJIT
SARKAR (Fall ’97), professor of economics at Jadavpur University, wrote “Do the English Legal Origin Countries Have More Dispersed Share Ownership and More Developed Financial Systems?” for the International Journal of the Economics of Business 16, 1 (2009).

BEN ROSS SCHNEIDER (Spring ’94), professor of political science at MIT, contributed “A Comparative Political Economy of Diversified Business Groups, or How States Organize Big Business” to the Review of International Political Economy 16, 2 (2009) and, with David Soskice, “Inequality in Developed Countries and Latin America: Coordinated, Liberal, and Hierarchical Systems” to Economy and Society 38, 1 (February 2009).

MITCHELL A. SELIGSON

KURT WEYLAND
(2004–06), the Lozow Long Professor of Latin American Politics at the University of Texas at Austin, contributed “The Rise of Latin America’s Two Lefts: Insights from Rentier State Theory” to Comparative Politics 41, 2 (January 2009).

JOSEPH WRIGHT
(2008–09) has joined the Department of Political Science at the Pennsylvania State University, University Park, as assistant professor.

KENNETH P.
SERBIN (Spring ’92) was named chair of the Department of History at the University of San Diego in January 2009. He wrote “Mainstreaming the Revolutionaries: National Liberating Action and the Shift from Resistance to Democracy in Brazil, 1964–Present” for Post-Conflict Peacebuilding: Moving from War to Peace, edited by Bruce Dayton and Louis Kriesberg (Routledge, 2009).

MARTIN TANAKA
(Spring ’03, Spring ’09), senior researcher at the Instituto de Estudios Peruanos, coedited and coauthored Entre el crecimiento económico y la insatisfacción social. Las protestas sociales en el Perú actual (IEP, 2009). He coauthored Mineria y conflicto social (IEP, 2009) and edited La nueva coyuntura crítica en los países andinos (IEP/IDEA Internacional), which includes chapters by SCOTT MAINWARING, MIRIAM KORNBLUTH (VF ’05), SIMÓN PACHANO (VF ’03), and CARLOS MELÉNDEZ (VF ’04).
COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH

Mexican Development in Historical Perspective

Faculty Fellow JAIME ROS has teamed up with another expert on the Mexican economy, JUAN CARLOS MORENO-BRID, a former Kellogg visiting fellow, to write Development and Growth in the Mexican Economy: A Historical Perspective (Oxford University Press, 2009). The book is the first comprehensive examination of Mexico’s economic history in English in nearly 40 years.

Ros and Moreno-Brid, an economist at the UN’s Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), analyze the successive periods of stagnation and growth that characterize Mexico’s economic history, with particular attention to state-led industrialization, recent market reforms, and the persistence of poverty and inequality.

“The Mexican and US economies today are inextricably intertwined,” says Ros. “Students of Latin America and policymakers alike need to better understand the problems suffered by the Mexican economy—and the possible solutions we explore in our book.”

Critical of the dominant trend in economic literature, the authors argue that the market reforms undertaken by Mexican governments since the mid-1980s have not addressed the fundamental obstacles to economic growth and a more equitable economic system.

“A must-read for Mexican and Latin American specialists.”
—José Antonio Ocampo
Professor, Columbia University, and former Executive Secretary, ECLAC

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS


SUSAN BLUM published My Word! Plagiarism and College Culture (Cornell University Press, 2009).

REV. VIRGILIO ELIZONDO published Charity (Orbis/RCL Benziger, 2009) and contributed “Transformation of Borders, Border Separation or a New Identity?” to Negotiating Borders—Theological Explorations in the Global Era (Essays in Honour of Prof. Felix Wilfred), edited by Patrick Gnanapragasam and Elisabeth Schussler Fiorenza (Indian Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 2008).


FRANCES HAGopian, with Carlos Gervasoni and Juan Andres Moraes, contributed “From Patronage to Program: The Emergence of Party-Oriented Legislators in Brazil” to Comparative Political Studies 42, 3 (2009).


SCOTT MAINWARING published “Deficiencias estatales, competencia entre partidos y la confianza en la representación democrática en la región andina” in La nueva coyuntura crítica en los países andinos, edited by Martin Tanaka (IEP/IDEA Internacional, 2009).


REV. ROBERT PELTON, CSC, compiled Archbishop Romero and Catholic Social Teaching (LANACC/Kellogg Institute, 2009).

JAIME ROS, with Juan Carlos Moreno-Brid and Juan Pardinas, contributed “Economic Development and Social Policies in Mexico” to Economy and Society 38, 1 (2009). With Fred Bateman and Jason Taylor, he wrote “Did New Deal and World War II Public Capital Investments Facilitate a ‘Big Push’ in the American South?” for the Journal of Institutional and Theoretical Economics 165, 2 (June 2009). Ros also contributed “Poverty Reduction and Economic Action” in Economic Action to Compararion and Electoral Studies (University of Maryland)


NEW WORKING PAPERS

Five 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.

Working Papers published since the last newsletter include:

  By DANIEL CORSTANGE (University of Maryland)

- #357 “Youth and Civic Engagement in the Americas: Preliminary Findings From a Three-City Study—Río De Janeiro, Chicago, and Mexico City”  
  By IRENE RIZZINI (Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro), MARÍA DE LOS ANGELES TORRES (University of Illinois at Chicago), and NORMA ALICIA DEL RÍO LUGO (Metropolitan Autonomous University–Xochimilco)

- #358 “La Revocatoria de Mandato: Lecciones a Partir de la Experiencia Venezolana”  
  By MIKELA KORNBLITH (National Endowment for Democracy)

- #359 “Political Solidarity, Cultural Survival, and the Institutional Design of Autonomy in Nicaragua: From Heterogeneous, Multiethnic Spaces to National Homelands”  
  By JULIET HOOKER (University of Texas at Austin)

- #360 “The High and the Low in Politics: A Two-Dimensional Political Space for Comparative Analysis and Electoral Studies”  
  By PIERRE OSTIGUY (Bard College)

NEW IN THE KELLOGG INSTITUTE SERIES with Notre Dame Press

Religious Pluralism, Democracy, and the Catholic Church in Latin America

With the publication of Religious Pluralism, Democracy, and the Catholic Church in Latin America, Faculty Fellow FRANCES HAGOPIAN brings to fruition an ambitious project to reinvigorate the study of the role of the Catholic Church in contemporary Latin American politics. The edited volume originated in a series of international conferences held at the Kellogg Institute in 2003 and 2005.

The book examines the contemporary responses of the institutional Catholic Church to pluralism, as well as how democracy has changed the Church and how religious change has impacted democratic politics in Latin America.

“Latin America has changed profoundly in the past quarter century in ways that challenge the Church; it is far more religiously plural and democratic than it has ever been,” says Hagopian, an associate professor of political science. “In a time of religious and political pluralism, the Church can only be as influential as its connections to the faithful: the Church is embedded in civil society.”

Under the religious hegemony and political authoritarianism of the past, the institutional interests of the Church prevailed. With the rise of pluralism, the ideas of civil society—and the personal beliefs of the faithful—have increasing influence on the political decisions of the Church.

The Kellogg project received funding from the US Conference of Catholic Bishops and The Coca-Cola Foundation. Contributors include both US and Latin American social scientists.

“Religion and politics, two of the great topics of all time, stir intense passions and often deep conflicts... Hagopian’s book thoughtfully examines religious pluralism in Latin America and its impact on politics and society. Hagopian’s own three chapters frame the book and make it a cohesive and thought-provoking intellectual project.”

— Jorge L. Domínguez
Harvard University
Faculty Fellow Profile—Karen Graubart

Choosing Roles, Weaving Identity: The Scholarship of an Accidental Historian

Faculty Fellow KAREN GRAUBART (PhD, University of Massachusetts) was lured to Notre Dame from Cornell University in 2007 as part of a collaborative effort by the Kellogg Institute and the Department of History to strengthen Notre Dame's teaching and scholarship on Latin American history. The author of a prize-winning monograph who describes herself as a “social and cultural historian who also cares about the economy,” Graubart has recently won three prestigious awards to support her ongoing research on colonial Latin America.

An unusual career path

But, says the associate professor of history, she cannot in good conscience recommend that students interested in an academic career follow in her footsteps. For one thing, this historian’s PhD is not in history but economics.

In her 20s, Graubart was a professional dancer and progressive activist in her native New York, honing her Spanish in her Puerto Rican and Dominican neighborhood. Deciding it was time to leave the city, she applied to programs in radical economics departments, with the idea that she would eventually work with nonprofits in Latin America.

At the University of Massachusetts, where she received a full fellowship, she loved the rural, activist community and her distinguished advisor, Latin Americanist Carmen Diana Deere—but didn’t warm to her chosen field.

Steered toward economic history, Graubart selected gender in the colonial Andes as her dissertation topic and flew to Peru for the first time.

“Once I walked into an archive, I knew I was a historian,” she confesses. “Not only that, but I knew that I didn’t want to go back and work for an NGO, either. I loved academia, being a historian, and Latin America.”

She added enough data to what was essentially a history dissertation to earn her PhD, and then worked vigorously for three years to convince history departments to hire her as a historian. “You can’t plan to become a historian this way,” she is quick to point out, “but I ended up in a wonderful place.”

Focusing on gender and ethnic roles

As a scholar, Graubart focuses on the emergence of gender and ethnic roles in multiethnic, multi-confessional societies.

“I’m interested in the relationship between the way states and authorities like to capture and categorize people and the counterpoint with how people think about themselves, which tends not to be mono-categorical,” she says.

“People think of themselves in very complicated ways, whereas the state would like to simplify. As historians reading official documents, we often take the state’s position, and so part of my job is to make things more complicated and more confused by embracing people’s self-definition and the fact that people can have many different roles. They don’t have to see themselves in one way.”


“Everyone said to me that the hardest thing is going to be finding any information at all. And it turned out they were all wrong,” she recalls. “I walked into the archives, I opened up the 16th-century documents, and indigenous women were everywhere.”

For the dissertation, she had paged through thousands of pages of crumbling notarial records to find nearly 200 wills written by indigenous women. For the book, she went back to the archives to find hundreds more wills and court records pertaining to men and women of indigenous, Spanish, and African descent, in order to create a more expansive depiction of the period.

“In the book, I was interested in telling the story of how indigenous society adapted to colonization through gender roles,” says Graubart.

She found that ethnic identity—what we think of as “race”—was an ambiguous and fluid category in early colonial Peru, indeed more ambiguous and fluid than it would become later in the colonial period. Moving in and out of categories to avoid taxes or build business opportunities, some people moved up and down the social scale, often holding multiple identities.

In particular, indigenous women in the cities, drawn into the market economy and tribute production through their weaving, experimented with a variety of roles. Analyzing the different types of clothing women left behind in their wills and how they valued them, Graubart illustrates how women used dress to devise various ethnic identities. For these urban businesswomen, early colonial times offered a freedom that later periods would not, perhaps until almost the present day.

Race in 15th-century Seville and 16th-century Lima

Since her graduate school days, Graubart’s work has grappled with the meaning in the past of modern conceptions of race.

“One of the big mistakes that we make is assuming that the categories we use in the present make sense with the past,” she says. “Instead of using words like ‘race’ or ‘Indian’ or ‘black,’ and projecting those back—even though we can find those words in documents at times—I’m trying to figure out how people thought about themselves in society, what categories were given to them, and then how they thought about those categories.”
The complicated, ambivalent constructions of identity Graubart wrote about in her first book led her to think about what race meant in this context and how identity is formed. What does it mean, she wondered, when women of indigenous or African descent buy houses in the center of colonial Lima’s central plaza, a supposedly “Spanish” place?

“The most important thing I have learned about what we think of as race in the colonial period is how ambivalent it was. I use the word ethnicity in the first book—I don’t know what word I’m going to use in the second. But those categories are very ambiguous and ambivalent and people actually moved in and out of them.”

In her current book project, Graubart is grappling with what race or ethnicity means in a wider context, tying together Spain, West Africa, and Latin America in case studies of 15th-century Seville and 16th-century Lima. By examining spatial, social, and economic relations in these two multi-confessional and multi-ethnic cities, she hopes to better understand how different people at different points in time perceived their racial/ethnic identities.

“It’s not an instrumental book,” she says. “I’m not trying to argue cause. I am interested in looking at these two places and seeing what we can learn from putting them next to each other.”

In the 15th century—before Columbus sailed for the New World, she notes—Seville had Muslim, Jewish, and Catholic inhabitants, all vassals of the Catholic king but subject to autonomous governance by their own leaders. West Africans, enslaved and free, had their own mayor, to arbitrate differences between slaves or between slaves and masters. As vassals, however, people who disagreed with their own leader’s decisions could always appeal to the king. “People could shop around for the best jurisdiction for their particular need,” explains Graubart.

In the New World, Indians had a similar system of autonomous government under the Spanish crown, suggesting to Graubart that they were viewed as a corporate rather than a racial category. While not allowed the same level of individual leadership as in Spain, Africans in Lima formed their own civil societies or cofradías through the Church.

“Very early, by the mid to late 16th century, there are both slave-founded and free-black cofradías in Lima,” says Graubart. Keeping careful books, they collect dues, distribute charity to the members, and “govern themselves in some very important ways.”

“In Latin America, unlike in North America, slaves exist legally. They have the right to appear in court, to own property, to accumulate money, to purchase their own freedom.”

In Spain, Graubart theorizes, slavery rather than skin color was the critical category. Records from the period characterize slaves as white (Muslims or Jews sold into slavery) or black (West Africans) but do not note the color of free men and women.

What Graubart is investigating, in both Seville and Lima, is how the state, in the form of local authorities, differentiated between groups—and how people responded to those distinctions.

“How did they draw lines?” she asks.

In both Latin America and Spain, she has found, “the state was attempting to take these categories and spatialize them” by segregating corporate groups. Indians and blacks in Lima and Muslims and Jews in Seville were instructed to live in their own, separate communities.

However, segregation never worked as the authorities intended, she says. People ignored the edicts or drifted away from circumscribed neighborhoods. “The people who did live in those communities,” argues Graubart, “are the people who self-identified as the elite of their community, the leaders.”

In 1502, when the Muslims were expelled from Spain, there were only a small number of names on the official list of Seville’s Muslim community. “They were dons and doñas, master artisans for the most part, not the poor,” says Graubart. “People who chose to be part of this Muslim community were people who gained something from it—some authority, some power, the ability to network socially.”

From the perspective of the state, she contends, people could pray five times a day, yet not officially be Muslim. “They were simply people who believed in the Muslim faith, which is a radical way of thinking about religious difference in medieval Iberia. We tend to use these categories of Jew, Muslim, and Christian as if they were all encompassing and probably they were not.”

“I can’t believe I’m paid to do what I do”

Graubart is looking forward to spending the next year and a half winding up archival research and immersing herself in writing.

The recipient of a National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) fellowship that funded her early research on the Lima-Seville project, Graubart will spend academic year 2009–10 at Brown University on an NEH-funded John Carter Brown Library Fellowship. Additionally, she received a fellowship from the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS), which she will take in 2010. (She declined a third grant, the American Philosophical Society’s Sabbatical Fellowship.)

Graubart considers herself fortunate that her research resonates in the multidisciplinary funding community. Currently, there is a great deal of interest in the historical relation between Islam and Christianity, as well as in race and gender studies, she says.

“I am not alone in the field. Many people are looking back at Spain to understand its colonial possessions. I’m just a bit ahead of the curve because I’ve been working a little longer. There’s a lot of excitement about historicizing the relationship between religion, ethnicity, and race, especially when you bring Islam and Christianity together.”

At Notre Dame, Graubart has been particularly excited to be part of the Department of History’s effort to build new expertise in Latin American history, and especially its new graduate program, which is taking in two new students a year.

“One of the things that drew me here from Cornell was the possibility of being among four and now five really eminent historians of Latin America. It’s phenomenal to be at a place that has the energy for a graduate program and the resources of the University—and especially Kellogg—to enable students to do research in Latin America.”

In addition, as a Catholic university, Notre Dame has significant advantages, in both resources and scholarship, for students who wish to study religious history, she points out. “We have a particular constellation (Continued on page 34)
SANJAY RUPARELIA (PhD, University of Cambridge), assistant professor of political science at the New School for Social Research, brings interests in development, political economy, and comparative politics to bear on the Kellogg theme of the quality of democracy. An Institute visiting fellow in spring ’09, he is completing a study of federal coalition politics in India, “Divided We Govern,” that focuses on the role of communist, lower-caste, and regional parties in modern Indian democracy. A coedited volume, “A Great Transformation? Understanding India’s New Political Economy,” is under press review.

Of Indian descent—born in Uganda and brought up in Canada—Ruparelia did not study India formally until he began his master’s thesis in development studies. Since then the country has been the main focus of his research. In an April interview—and an August follow-up—he discussed the complicated party politics of the world’s largest democracy.

Why do you call the persistence of modern representative democracy in India a puzzle?

SR—In the 1940s and ’50s, nobody in what became the field of comparative politics thought that a poor, illiterate, mostly agrarian society with numerous social inequalities—of caste, class, gender, and region—could become a democracy. Even today, India is often an outlier in studies of democratic transition and consolidation. Right from the beginning, it was such an unlikely democratic experiment. Few people thought it would even survive as a nation, given the violence of partition. The puzzle is how it has lasted so long against such huge historical odds.

Partly, it was the legacy of the anti-colonial movement, whose leadership was committed to the principle of democracy. The Congress Party, led by Jawaharlal Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi, and others, functioned as a political umbrella, bringing in different groups, interests, and views. There were largely free, fair, and competitive elections and the Congress won all of them at the national level and most at the state level for the first two decades. The party’s vast organizational apparatus helped political democracy to sink roots.

Secondly, there is institutional design—although relatively centralized, India’s federal, parliamentary democracy facilitates the sharing of power amongst various groups. The constitution granted collective entitlements to historically excluded groups, notably *dalits* (former untouchable castes) and *adivasis* (tribal communities), giving them a stake in the system. It also recognized Muslim personal law while enshrining fundamental liberties. So it was a complex democratic regime, quite unique, blending features of consociationalism with conventional liberal principles. All these features were the product of constituent assembly debates and astute political leadership.

However, there were times when the whole experiment looked like it was going off the rails—secessionist movements in the ’50s, economic crisis in the ’60s, widespread mass demonstrations leading to a brief period of authoritarian rule in the ’70s (but even that ended with an election!). In every decade, scholars looking at Indian democracy have said, “Now the end has finally come.” Every time, it looks more serious, and yet every time India continues to last.
The third factor is that the idea of democracy—as formal political equality—really acquired roots in India. Yogendra Yadav, one of the country’s leading political thinkers, says India “vernacularized” the idea of democracy. The masses of the population took this idea seriously: We live in a country that is socially and economically unequal, they said, but we have the right to vote, to contest for office, to form our own parties, to represent our own communities. One of the most striking things in the '80s and '90s is how marginalized groups began to participate in rising numbers in elections at the national, state, and local level, creating their own parties. It was unprecedented.

Various communities throughout the country grappled with what democracy means, coming into the political arena with their own slogans and concerns, spoken not in English, often not even in Hindi, but in their regional vernaculars. Partly, the idea of vernacularization is that marginalized communities contest the power of dominant English-educated elites by mobilizing supporters in their own languages. But there's a deeper idea, that people inhabit different conceptual worlds through the languages they speak. Dalit political leaders define social justice, for instance, through vernacular languages that suggest a different idea to notions that social elites might have. So you get a clash, particularly in northern India, where lower-caste movements for political empowerment came much later than in the south.

Logistically, it’s an incredible exercise, and a spectacle—it’s carnivalesque. I tell people, if you’ve never been to India, go during an election; you’ll get a sense of the country in quite a distinctive way.

**Why do commentators assume that the next Indian government will also be a coalition government?**

**SR** — The reason goes back to the nature of federalism in India: no single party is able to capture a plurality of votes across the country. Even during the heyday of the Congress Party, it never captured more than 50%. Since 1989, the Congress has been in decline, with roughly 25% of the vote nationally. Its main rival, the Hindu Nationalists, or BJP, also hovers between 22 and 25%. In the last election, more than half of the vote went to parties other than the two main national parties.

The Indian party system is unique. I don’t know of any country that has had so many parties—it’s off the map. Most coalition governments in other parts of the world have 4 to 5 parties in the government. In India, the numbers in the last decade have been between 13 and 23.

There are 5 or 6 national parties that have a presence in four or more states with more than 10% of the vote. There are 30 to 35 state or regional parties that receive more than 10% in one or more states. And then there are about 140 “unrecognized parties” (more in the 2009 general election) that don’t meet state or national thresholds; sometimes they are not parties in any sense. But even if you get rid of the unrecognized parties, you still have 40 or more parties represented in parliament.

In the ’50s and ’60s, India reorganized its federal system along linguistic/cultural boundaries. Each state has begun to function like a distinct political system. What ends up happening at the state level is bipolar competition, with two major parties and then a cluster of smaller parties that ally with one or the other party. This leads to fragmentation in New Delhi because the same parties don’t cut across every state and many of the parties now dominant in the states are regional parties. The Congress has the greatest spread but often becomes the junior partner at the state level even though it’s the national party.

**Can you describe the Indian political system and the mechanics of the current election?**

**SR** — The Indian regime is a parliamentary, federal system, with a single-member, plurality-rule electoral system. Since 1989 India has had a series of national coalition governments, the largest in the world in terms of the number of parties. They have often been unstable and policymaking is difficult.

Most countries with a proliferation of parties in parliament and coalition governments have a proportional representation electoral system. Instead, India has a “first-past-the-post” system. It’s a very simple idea—no matter how many contestants are competing for the vote, the party or the person who wins the most votes gets the seat: they don’t have to have 50%.

Every time India has a general election, it becomes the largest election in the history of the world: The electorate grows—this time it is 714 million people—and turnout is usually around 60%. A normal election takes six weeks, partly because of the size of the country. More important, though, is the issue of security: the government has to move the army around the country to protect the polls. It simply does not have enough armed forces to cover the entire country and protect the polls on a single day or single week.

**What are Indian voters looking for—and who is the typical Indian voter?**

**SR** — Over the last two decades, the outcome of national elections has often turned on political contests at the state level; what animates those state contests are local issues. Sometimes they are bread and butter issues like water and electricity, health care, lessening corruption, and creating jobs, the sort of issues that would drive voters to the polls in any country. But it’s hard to find a pattern across the country. I sometimes compare it to the European Union—obviously European voters are concerned about similar things, but what matters in Portugal and Spain and Norway, in a particular election, even for the European parliament, might be different.

The conventional wisdom is that the more marginalized you are socially, the less likely you are to vote. In India, this held for the ’50s and ’60s, maybe even the ’70s. But by the ’80s and ’90s, not only had these groups started to vote at a similar ratio to their social superiors, but they actually began to vote in greater numbers. Today, the most likely person not to vote in an Indian election is an English-educated, high-caste, upper-class man living in the city.

(Continued on page 34)
A wide-ranging conversation on the Andes held at the Kellogg Institute in the spring was remarkable not for being conducted in Spanish but because it could have been conducted in Quechua.

Taking part were DONATO AMADO GONZALES, a well-known archivist from the Archivo Regional y Arzobispal in Cusco who spent the semester at Kellogg as a guest scholar; SABINE MACCORMACK, the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, CSC, Professor of Arts and Letters and professor of history and classics; VICTOR MAQQUE, a graduate student in history at Notre Dame; and GINA MALDONADO, a Quechua instructor in Notre Dame’s Latin American Indigenous Language Learning Program (LAILL).

MacCormack, who was instrumental in developing and endowing the LAILL, was the only non-native speaker of Quechua in the group. Amado is also a research associate at the Biblioteca Nacional del Perú and research coordinator for the Qhapaq Ñan (Inca Road) Project at the Instituto Nacional de Cultura in Cusco. At Notre Dame he taught a graduate course in Spanish paleography that concentrated on colonial-era documents from the two valleys that flank Cusco.

Maldonado, who teaches at Notre Dame every third year, is a pioneer in Quechua language instruction to native speakers in Peru as well as to foreigners in Peru and the US. Maqque, a native of Puno, is studying the role of indigenous leadership in 18th- and 19th-century Peru and Bolivia.

MacCormack – Let’s start by talking about the Qhapaq Ñan and how you discuss it with students here, Donato.

Amado – The Qhapaq Ñan project seeks to explain the patterns of the road using documents from the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries. I try to understand the ritual roads that connected one huaca (Andean sacred place) with another, in a complex system of inqes (direct lines of connection between huaca) that reveals a series of connections among the sacred places.

Maqque – The Collasuyo road, which I know from Puno, went from Cusco to Potosí, Sucre, and Argentina through the Titicaca region, not only connecting the mining centers but also political and agricultural centers. Indigenous people still use parts of these roads, which are the best way to walk from one village to another. Quechua peasants refer to them as maña (old road). It is not yet clear which of them are actually Inca roads and which are instead colonial constructions.

MacCormack – Previous researchers thought that imperial roads were on the plains and valleys, because they found traces of roads there. But Donato’s team explored the top of the mountains, where one has the view of the whole landscape. At one place where they asked a peasant what they called the site, the answer was “donde el Inca tira piedras” (“the place where the Inca throws rocks”). It is clear that these highland roads were the ones from which the Inca army dominated everything. The Incas were a highland empire—they controlled and governed from the highlands. When the Spaniards arrived, they did the opposite, governing from the valleys.

Maqque – Looking at the Inca roads as means of control and dominance can reveal new conceptions of power and politics in Andean society. Recent studies like Donato’s show that the Qhapaq Ñan were used by the Inca to keep political and economic control over their lands. This pattern of control from the highlands, gradually eliminated during colonial times, seems to have remained as a means of communication and observation for marginalized peasants. Peasants who use parts of the Qhapaq Ñan do not exercise control as the Incas did, but they still enjoy the dominant viewpoint of the region.

Amado – One way to recuperate the Inca past is by making Quechua the country’s official second language. Teaching Quechua is being extended to universities, high schools, and primary schools. Indeed, the best way to recognize and pay tribute to the great civilization that existed is to keep speaking Quechua. The Quechua language is a symbol of Quechua identity, our strength.

MacCormack – That is being done thanks to the contribution of Gina and many others who are teaching Quechua in Peru and other countries. These programs are instrumental in gaining respect for the Andean people, since foreigners’ interest in indigenous culture increases the respect given to the indigenous in their countries.

Maldonado – Quechua instruction, research, and student travel has an impact on the Andean people. The fact that Victor could come here to study or Notre Dame students can go to Peru has influenced the lives of people in the Andes, helping our self-esteem and pride. There were times when we felt that our culture was poor compared to other cultures, but not any more. Seeing people from other places interested in our culture has made us value it
ourselves. We can see our culture preserved not only in publications but also in concrete aspects of life.

Teaching Quechua is a joy, especially with the current project here at Notre Dame and Kellogg. This project is a bridge on which teachers like me can travel here and know another world, another reality. Once here, we can share our culture, our life experiences with our students and they do the same with us. A sad and isolated Inca culture is no longer the perception we have of our past. The Incas were our ancestors, but those who are alive now are our indigenous people, our peasants, us… and we see, think, and feel like everyone else in the world.

Amado – Reflecting on how our work influences life in the rural areas, I would like to share a story. A while ago I found a set of 16th century documents in which there was a description of the Chichaypuyacu valley (Cusco) and the different products that this valley produced, such as yucca, sweet potato, peanuts, and fruit.

Peanuts—maní in Spanish and ichis in Quechua—were an important product in the region. I brought the document with me up to the place it described as maní fields. The people now living there said: “no way, maní here is impossible… it is produced in the valley, not up here.” I asked if they knew a place called ichispanpa (literally the “place of the peanuts”), and they said, “yes, it is this area right here!” Later one of them started to plant peanuts and the results were incredible—peanuts of the highest quality. They have now become a regular crop in the area.

Not every case has a happy ending. Many officials in these towns try to recuperate their history and identity but others do not. Our project is trying to change that, but it is not easy. The project is politically strategic and important for the unity of the people: the most important meaning of the Inca road was communication for unity.

Maldonado – People identify themselves as Incas, even before they say “I’m Peruvian.” The geography of Peru in which indigenous communities are located in isolated areas helps them to see things that way. We are Peruvians but our culture, our origin as indigenous communities and Quechua speakers is more important. The communities have their local organizations, based on culture, myths, and ancient practices. They know when it is going to rain, they know how to elect their officials—Inca organization is still practiced and will not be forgotten. The fact that we are descended from the Incas means a lot to us. It is the basis of our identity.

Amado – To me, the two identities, Inca and Peruvian, are actually one. Drawing from documents that I just saw on Sahuara, one 19th-century individual of Inca origin, I would say that both identities are united. Sahuara called himself Inca and Peruvian; actually they considered themselves the first Peruvians. Most of the indigenous people in our region now know that at the very core of their identity, their historical point of origin, they are Inca, but at the same time they consider themselves Peruvian.

Maldonado – We are Peruvians, but what it is most fundamental is that we are of Inca origin, especially for those of us from the highlands, the “sierra,” like the three of us. For people from the highlands, the basis of our identity is that we are from the sierra—we are different from people from the coast and the rain forest. People from Lima, for example, used to see us as inferior because we speak Quechua. But now things have changed, and even people from Lima are learning Quechua. We Andean people live far away but we have our life, our institutions. I don’t want to say we are anti-Peruvian, we are not. But we have our own ways of doing things.

Maque – The emphasis in our conversation about identity, indigenous organizations, and cultural and political changes evident in recent years in the Andes are signs of what I would call a third renaissance of indigenous culture in Latin America. Bruce Marnheim talks about a first renaissance in the second half of the 18th century, when creoles attempted to adopt Inca identity in order to gain political and social recognition from the colonial regime. The second was the dynamic intellectual debate in early 20th-century Peru about the importance of “the indigenous origin of our nation,” which made “linieo” elites turn their heads with some concern towards the marginalized Indian majority of the population. The third cycle is the intense revival of native languages, studies of native culture, and the increase in native social and political organizations that we are witnessing now.

Indigenous leaders winning popular elections throughout Latin America is part of this cultural renaissance. Evo Morales in Bolivia, CONAIE (Confederation of Indigenous Nationalities of Ecuador) in Ecuador are the tip of the iceberg. Less visible but extremely important are the increasing number of local and regional offices that indigenous leaders have been winning in the last decade, a reconquest of offices that for generations were considered “white/creole only.” Similarly, social and cultural indigenous organizations are being created or reactivated everywhere in the Andes, institutions such as language, youth, women’s centers, ecological and religious centers. Political scientists talk about a wave of leftist parties reviving throughout Latin America. Even more significant is the gradual revival of indigenous cultural and political consciousness throughout the region.

Amado – Going on right now throughout the country is a huge process of registering all historical sites as national patrimony, and placing them in catalogs for public access. It is an important factor in this cultural revival. Since touristic routes promote the local economy, the most remote villages are interested in displaying archeological sites and history that previously had no importance for them. In this process the research on the Inca road is fundamental; roads leading to the sites have to be studied and recuperated in order to build a new national touristic circuit. This will also result in better communication between those towns.

The Peruvian southern Andes is experiencing an interesting time. Evo Morales is viewed by peasants with massive approval and support. It is a call for indigenous engagement. Peruvian peasants still don’t have the capacity to organize and lead a massive movement since Quechus are divided politically. Perhaps in the future we will have a Quechua movement organized not only from Bolivia but from Peru’s southern Andes.

MacCormack – It is a true achievement that here at Notre Dame we have had the opportunity to have this discussion, talking but also learning about cultural and historical processes. As Gina says, it is a bridge on which we walk, some one way and some the other. Peruvians coming to the United States and others of us going to the Andes. I hope there will be continuous traffic. We all thank the Kellogg Institute for making this possible—without it, this bridge would not function as it does now.
BILL THANHOUSE, 09, who traveled to Nepal in 2007 on an Experiencing the World (ETW) Fellowship from the Kellogg Institute, will return there in September, this time with a Fulbright English Teaching Assistantship. Thanhouser will spend seven months in the Kathmandu Valley teaching high school English and undertaking an independent literacy project.

But when Thanhouser returned from Asia in 2007, going back was the last thing on his mind.

Kellogg Institute Assistant Director HOLLY RIVERS remembers Thanhouser's response to his fellowship very well. Indeed, she often found herself thinking about it. “He said he didn't think it would have a long-term effect on his life,” she says. “His certainty made me question the program's value.”

During his time in Nepal, Thanhouser had combined service with cultural and religious immersion and study, working with an organization dedicated to grassroots development and education. He lived in a Buddhist monastery in Pharping, a town outside of Kathmandu, and taught English to young monks and local students for the first three and a half weeks. After trekking and traveling, he worked in an orphanage for his final week.

“I had a great time but it was a very personal trip of self discovery and reflection,” he says. He likened his experience in Nepal to a chapter in his life—albeit a much-cherished chapter—that was now closed.
Coming to understand development

Back on campus, Thanhouser threw himself back into student life. When he thought about his trip—which wasn’t often—any regrets he felt centered on the service component of his trip. Like many undergraduates returning from the developing world, he felt he had benefited much more from the eight-week experience than the Nepalese he worked for and with.

“All students are idealistic at first, but just because you’ve come from the US with good intentions doesn’t mean you can change everything,” says Rivers. She points to Thanhouser’s story as an excellent illustration of how students grapple with understanding how development works—or how it doesn’t—and how challenging achieving sustainability can be.

In retrospect, Thanhouser realizes he was absorbing some important lessons about the development process and the role of outsiders like himself.

“I felt like I was so small and the problems were so big,” he admits. “There was so much to do but I worried about what the effect of my actions would be.”

“You really want people to discover and learn and improve their lives in ways that are sustainable,” he says. “You’re giving people the skills and knowledge to make their own lives better. I feel like my job was simply to be a resource for them.”

Insight came from remembering friends and colleagues from Nepal, like Nabin, an English teacher he worked with in Pharping, and a woman whose clothing business helped provide fair wages and improved health in her whole community.

“They made me think about development, and the kind of full, long-term commitment it takes to create sustainable development,” he says.

The road back to Nepal

Although he is eloquent on the subject of development now, Thanhouser is clear that the decision to go back to Nepal did not emerge in a linear way.

“I’d become more interested in and excited about being an advocate for literacy and books,” he recalls. “I think it’s a travesty that people can’t read and write.” His service work in Nepal had given him the experience of being a teacher—and he had loved it. Still, at the end of his junior year he was casting around, trying to decide what he valued most and what he could feel good about doing after graduation.

He made a list of times in his life when he was happiest—and his trip to Nepal stood out. Around that time, he noticed a poster on campus promoting the Fulbright Program.

“Everything came together. I like doing service, I loved Nepal. It was an ‘a-ha!’ moment,” he says.

Fulbright asks that teaching assistants instruct twenty hours a week, and take on an independent secondary project. Thanhouser plans to work on his passion, literacy, promoting libraries and improving access to books.

“Education is a universal right,” he says. “Reading and writing expand your world.” As a Program in Liberal Studies major, Thanhouser has tackled dozens of great books, listing Melville, Dostoyevsky, Tolstoy, and Thoreau among his favorites.

He remembers from his first trip to Nepal how run-down the school’s library was. “Every Friday was library day, but we’d spend much of our time cleaning. The books were outdated.”

He is teaming up with Room to Read, an organization that partners with communities in the developing world to establish libraries and improve educational opportunities. Room to Read’s founder launched the organization after traveling though Nepal and seeing the lack of resources, a story that hit home with Thanhouser. It publishes age-appropriate literature in both English and Nepalese.

As he looks forward to a new Nepali chapter in his life, Thanhouser already knows that seven months is not all that long when it comes to development. Still, he has done his exploring and is ready to settle in.

“Now I can really focus on my job and, hopefully, make a longer, lasting difference with at least one community,” he says.

The irony, of course, is that the 2007 fellowship in Nepal that Thanhouser thought wouldn’t affect his life long-term actually has—and in a major way.
Kellogg Undergrads Earn Accolades

INTERNATIONAL SCHOLARS PROGRAM
International scholars identify their interest in international studies early in their undergraduate careers and serve as research assistants to faculty mentors. Most program participants write senior honors theses.

JOHN BUSCH ’09, a political science and Arabic studies major, garnered the Helen Hritzu and Jewell Erickson Award, presented by the Department of Classics to a senior for excellence in classics or Arabic studies.

THOMAS FOOTE ’09, an economics and finance major, won the John Sheehan Award, presented to the senior in economics who writes the best senior honors essay. Foote also received the $5,000 first prize in the annual Bernoulli Awards contest sponsored by the Department of Economics and Econometrics. The awards recognize outstanding undergraduate research papers that use statistical methods to analyze an applied problem judged important, timely, and original.

CHERRICA LI ’11, a political science and economics major, was named a United States Department of State Distinguished Intern, which carries an $8,000 award for an all-expenses-paid summer internship in South Korea.

LAURA MEYER ’09, an Arabic and peace studies major, won the Kathryn Davis Fellowship for Peace, a full scholarship for the Middlebury College Summer Arabic Language School.

ANDREW MULLEN ’11, a civil engineering major, received the National Ocean and Atmospheric Administration’s Hollings Scholarship. The award includes an $8,000 scholarship for his junior and senior years as well as a paid summer internship.

RESEARCH GRANTS
In keeping with Notre Dame’s strong emphasis on undergraduate research, the KELLOGG/KROC UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH GRANTS PROGRAM funds some of the University’s most promising students.

ALLYSON BRANTLEY ’09, a history major, conducted research in summer 2008 in Tijuana and California for her senior thesis, “Rebellion as Entertainment: Tijuana’s Tourist Industry, 1880–1910, and the 1911 Insurrection in Baja California,” advised by TED BEATTERY. The thesis won the Institute’s John J. Kennedy Prize for Best Essay on Latin America, as well as the Senior Honors Thesis Award, presented for the best history thesis written by a senior history major.

Brantley is also the recipient of a Humanity in Action Fellowship, given by the Humanity in Action (HIA) Foundation to promote dialogue about the challenges that democratic societies encounter as they experience new degrees and forms of diversity and to encourage HIA fellows’ commitment to democratic values and human rights.

MAUREEN HOWARD ’09, a political science and peace studies major, first went to Uganda in 2007 on a Kellogg internship with the Foundation for Sustainable Development. The next summer a Kellogg/Kroc research grant allowed her to return to Uganda to study education. Her senior thesis based on that research, “Towards Universal Primary Education: A Policy Analysis of Uganda,” written under the direction of GEORGE LOPEZ, won the Stephen Kertesz Essay Prize for the best senior thesis in the field of international relations. Howard also garnered the Gary F. Barnabe Political Science Writing Award for the best paper contributing to nonviolent solutions to world conflicts and the Peter Yarrow Award in Peace Studies, presented to outstanding peace studies students who demonstrate a commitment to justice, service, and scholarship.
EXPERIENCING THE WORLD FELLOWSHIPS

Burgeoning interest in the Institute’s Experiencing the World (ETW) fellowships—available to freshmen and sophomores to engage in initial exploratory projects in Africa, Asia, and Latin America—doubled the ETW applicant pool in the spring. In 2009–10, Kellogg will partner with Notre Dame’s Student International Business Council (SIBC) to fund projects in Latin America for some of SIBC’s best applicants.

WILLIAM THANHouser ’09, a Program of Liberal Studies major, was awarded a Fulbright Teaching Assistantship to spend a year abroad teaching English while also pursuing cultural studies and/or research. (See profile, pages 28–29.) He also won the Otto A. Bird Award, presented to the Program of Liberal Studies student whose senior essay is judged to best exemplify the ideals of liberal learning.

GAVIN PAYNE ’09, an economics and Chinese major, received the Department of East Asian Languages and Literatures’ McGrath Award for his paper, “An Analysis of the Economic and Social Costs of China’s Three Gorges Dam.” A 2007 Kellogg intern, Payne worked with Women in Progress in Ghana.

PATRICK TIGHE ’10, a philosophy major, won a Public Policy & International Affairs (PPIA) Fellowship. The Washington-based PPIA promotes diversity in public service by readying young adults for advanced degrees and ultimately for public service careers. Tighe served as a Kellogg intern with Cross Cultural Solutions in Ghana in 2008.

ALISHA WILKINSON ’09, a Spanish major, received the Walter Langford Award for Excellence in Spanish Literature from her department. A Latin American Studies minor, she will spend the next two years working for the Farm of the Child, an orphanage in Honduras.

BUILDING ON KELLOGG EXPERIENCES

CHRISTINE CLARK ’09, a sociology major who minored in the Institute’s Latin American Studies Program, has been selected to serve as a Holy Cross lay missionary in Santiago, Chile, where she will work as an English teacher for the next two years.

MARY DeAGOSTINO ’09, a biological sciences and anthropology major, has won the Irwin Press Prize in Medical Anthropology, presented by the Department of Anthropology for the best paper in the field. In 2008, she went to Tanzania on a Kellogg internship with Global Service Corps.

ALISHA WILKINSON ’09, a Spanish major, received the Walter Langford Award for Excellence in Spanish Literature from her department. A Latin American Studies minor, she will spend the next two years working for the Farm of the Child, an orphanage in Honduras.
News from the Field

ANDREW BRAMSEN (political science) is examining relationships between Islamist political parties and democracy, using evidence from a number of cases including Egypt and Senegal. His current work on Islamist political parties as well as his proposed dissertation—which will consider whether the impact of Islamists on the democratic process is as negative as is often postulated—is based on fieldwork in Egypt and Senegal in summer 2008, funded by a Kellogg Seed Money Grant. Bramsen conducted elite interviews and archival research in both countries.

AUSTIN CHOI-FITZPATRICK (sociology) received a Kellogg Research Grant to support ongoing field research into anti-slavery efforts in the United States, Brazil, and India. Part of a larger project on sustainable emancipation activities among NGOs working to end modern slavery, human trafficking, and forced labor, his project included a groundbreaking village-level survey of bonded laborers in India. “Collaborating with individuals and organizations at the grassroots has strengthened my data and given me a broader vision of the impact this work can have,” he reports.

ANNE McGINNESS (history) was awarded the Institute’s Luso-American Development Grant for the project “Sacrifice and Celebration: Martyrs, Indigenous, and their Feasts in Colonial Brazil.” She has been in Lisbon researching the religious history of 16th-century Portugal and Brazil.

SHANNON DRYSDALE WALSH (political science) carried out fieldwork in Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica in 2008 for her dissertation on state response to violence against women in Latin America. Funded by a Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad Fellowship and a Kellogg Graduate Research grant, she engaged in participant observation, collected statistical and historical data, and conducted interviews with victims of violence and representatives of the state, civil society, and international organizations. A Kellogg Dissertation Year Fellowship will enable her to undertake additional research and write about her findings.

Milestones

CARLOS GERVASONI (political science) started a tenure-track position as professor of political science and international studies at Universidad Torcuato Di Tella in his native Buenos Aires in March. He published (with Frances Hagopian and Juan Andrés Moraes) “From Patronage to Program: The Emergence of Party-oriented Legislators in Brazil” in *Comparative Political Studies* 42, 3 (March, 2009).

ANDRÉS MEJÍA ACOSTA (political science, PhD ’04) published *Informal Coalitions and Policymaking in Latin America: Ecuador in Comparative Perspective* (Routledge, 2009).

FARUCK MORCOS GONZÁLEZ (computer science and engineering) coauthored “Translation Initiation Modeling and Mutational Analysis Based on the 3-end of the Escherichia coli 16S RNA Sequence” in Elsevier *BioSystems* 96, 1 (April, 2009). Morcos, a native of Mexico who holds a Kellogg Supplemental PhD Fellowship, also presented his work at the International Conference on Bioinformatics and Computational Biology (BIOCOMP’09), held in July in Las Vegas.
Promoted

ANTHONY PohlEN has been promoted to program manager for administration and academic affairs for the Institute’s Ford Program. He will manage the program’s finances, external grant development, and administration of student research grants, fellowships, and internships, as well as coordinate the Ford Program’s minor in human development studies. Tony has a BA in sociology and theology from Notre Dame and an MSc in violence, conflict, and development from the School of Oriental and African Studies at the University of London.

DENISE WRIGHT, a Kellogg staff member since 2008, has been promoted to program coordinator. She manages the Visiting Fellows Program, as well as grants and fellowships for graduate students. Denise holds a BA in communications from Loyola University New Orleans.

Moving On

LUIS CANALES, assistant director at Kellogg since 2006, is the new director of the Institute for International Studies at Murray State University.

JULIANA DE SOUSA SOLIS, a member of the Kellogg staff since 2004, is now assistant director at the study abroad office of the University of Chicago.

TIMOTHY LYDEN, program manager of the Institute’s Ford Program, is studying for a master’s degree in public policy at Harvard University’s John F. Kennedy School of Public Policy.

Joining the Staff

RENEÉ CARLSON is the Institute’s new business manager. A certified public accountant, Renee holds a BS in business from Ferris State University and has more than a decade of related professional experience. From 2001 to 2004, she served as a grant administrator in Notre Dame’s Office of Research and Sponsored Programs Accounting (RSPA) where she oversaw Kellogg Institute accounts.

LACEY HAUSsAMEN has joined Kellogg as program manager for research and community engagement for the Ford Program. She will manage international community development projects, academic and other institutional partnerships, Ford events, and the program’s communication strategy. Lacey holds a BS in biology from Notre Dame and an MPH in global health from the Rollins School of Public Health, Emory University.

ANNE PILLAI fills a newly created part-time position of outreach coordinator. A Notre Dame alumna, she holds an MS in education from Oregon State University and teaching certifications in three states. A former Peace Corps volunteer in Nepal, she serves on the board of Mission Share, which builds churches in Latin America.

CARLY REUST succeeds Denise Wright as the Institute’s administrative assistant. Carly holds a BA in English with a minor in West European studies from Indiana University Bloomington.

Choosing Roles, Weaving Identity: The Scholarship of an Accidental Historian

(Continued from page 23)

of resources here that attract students interested in the history of religion in Latin America and we could well be on our way to be one of the best places to study for that niche.”

While research is her first passion, Graubart loves teaching, too. “I sometimes get up in the morning and I can’t believe I’m actually paid to do what I do,” she enthuses. “I am very lucky as a Latin Americanist that the people who take my courses are people who are very interested about Latin America.” A booster of the Latin American Studies Program, she served as its director in 2008–09. It was “a terrific year,” she says, citing in particular the opportunity to engage one-on-one with undergraduates.

Part of a larger dialogue
She stays in close touch with other colonial Latin Americanists in the Midwest through a regional writing group that meets regularly in Chicago. With Kellogg assistance, she hosted a two-day working meeting of the group at Notre Dame in May. Participants included core members of the group, other experts from the region, and area graduate students.

“It was such a success that we’ve decided to institutionalize it,” she says. Ultimately, Graubart sees her scholarship and teaching as part of a wider effort by historians of Latin America, within the Notre Dame community and beyond, to make new connections in their research.

“My goal is always to create opportunities to bring people together,” she says. “We’re trying to historicize notions of race,” she reflects. “In Peru, people have often forgotten that Africans are part of the mix: part of my work has been trying to bring Africa back into Peruvian history. This is going on simultaneously in Mexico, where people are writing about Afro-Mexicans in the colonial period. I don’t think this is going to change race relations in Latin America, but I do think I’m part of a larger dialogue about modern race relations.”

India’s Experiment with Democracy:
Against All Odds

(Continued from page 25)

Generally, the typical voter tends to be historically marginalized. There’s a big caveat, which is that the poorest of the poor in India, those who suffer the greatest social deprivation, are not voting.

The greatest problem in Indian democracy, maybe in all postcolonial democracies, is the segment of the population, say the bottom 20%, who struggle with severe, absolute poverty. They’re not part of the political process. They don’t access the state and they’re not mobilized by parties. They’ve been abandoned by democracy and their needs and concerns are not being addressed.

What is the impact of increasing the involvement of less privileged voters?

SR – Their involvement has deepened Indian democracy by making it more inclusive. It has also strengthened the legitimacy of democracy in India because if the relatively disempowered are voting, then that’s a sign that they believe in the system. The social leveling achieved through Indian democracy is also quite an amazing transformation in the last two decades.

It’s not to say that caste doesn’t matter any more—it clearly does, which is why there’s so much struggle around it—but those earlier ritualized distinctions of caste and religion and ethnicity matter less. The biggest challenge facing India today is whether its democratic system can address poverty for the poorest and lessen growing social inequality in the wake of rapid economic growth.

Social leveling has been greatest in terms of political representation and symbolic goods. But when it comes to material goods, income or wealth, access to education or healthcare, it’s more disturbing. India’s urban elites are living a privileged 21st-century lifestyle. Yet many people, especially women and children, are suffering from hunger, malnutrition, and other deprivations.

According to government statistics, approximately 27% of the population lives below the internationally recognized poverty line of $1 a day, but the World Bank and Asian Development Bank cite much higher figures. There has been progress—all three show a decline in poverty since 1980. But the numbers are still extremely high and worrying.

Democracy in India today is stronger than it’s ever been, but these inequities are putting great strains on it. Some people have quite a pessimistic view of India over the next 30 years. They think it’s going to become an increasingly divided society in terms of class inequalities. Others are more hopeful. They think that its democratic politics will respond to the problems and find solutions. I’m more hopeful.

Editor’s note: We spoke to Ruparelia again in August to follow up on the outcomes of India’s national election.

What happened in the May election and why?

SR – The Congress Party did better than many people thought it would do. It increased its vote share at the national level by roughly 2%. But because of India’s “first-past-the-post” system and the disunity of opposition parties in many key constituencies, this translated into a big jump in seats. In addition, the Hindu nationalists and the communist parties suffered major losses in vote share and parliamentary seats.

The media headline was: “Major Congress Victory.” But a number of factors complicate the story. The Congress vote share was still less than 30%; more than 50% of the vote still went to non-Congress and non-BJP parties that were state-based. Also, many conclusions drawn by the media—that young voters were behind the Congress victory or that it was a clear rejection of state-based parties or identity politics—turn out to be myths or oversimplifications. The Congress’s votes still tended to come from older cohorts, and regional political factors mattered a great deal. Some regional parties suffered badly. But others persisted. And new political formations also arose, splitting the vote, helping the Congress.

Will the government be stronger as a result of this election?

SR – Yes, I think so. It is a much more Congress-dominated government with a smaller coalition. The Congress has taken over key cabinet portfolios. It’s going to be a more stable government as a result. But it doesn’t follow that the government is going to be able to achieve more in terms of policy. That will depend on the design of the programs they have in mind, potential conflicts within the party itself, and whether these initiatives can be implemented well.

What implications, if any, does this election have for Indian democracy?

SR – In the last three years the Congress party began to introduce some much needed, progressive legislation such as guaranteed employment schemes and laws to improve government transparency, often because of pressure from social movements and the communist parties. These measures are beginning to protect vulnerable groups and communities and to increase the accountability of the state. So the Congress has reintroduced critical policy questions and redistributive issues into India’s electoral politics. Hopefully other parties will hold the new government to its promises. Better yet, they might try to improve upon Congress’s performance themselves.
Upcoming Fall Events...

**September 8**
*Duncan Green, Head of Research, Oxfam GB*
Lecture: “Is The Global Crisis Big Enough?”

**September 9**
*Reentry Open House*
For all Notre Dame students returning from internships, research, or study abroad

**September 17**
*Luis Alberto Moreno*
President, Inter-American Development Bank
Lecture: “The Impact of the Financial Crisis on Latin America”

**September 23**
*Paolo Carozza, Associate Professor of Law and Kellogg Faculty Fellow*
*Luis Cosenza, Hewlett Visiting Fellow for public policy at the Kellogg Institute*
Panel discussion: “The Honduran Situation and Democracy in the Western Hemisphere”
*Chaired by Scott Mainwaring, Eugene P. and Helen Conley Professor of Political Science and Director of the Kellogg Institute*

**October 8**
*Paul Collier*
Director, Centre for the Study of African Economies, University of Oxford
Lecture: “The Plundered Planet and Restoring Natural Order in the Bottom Billion”

**October 29**
*Victor Rico Frontaura, Secretary for Political Affairs, Organization of American States*
*Carolina Barco Isakson, Colombian Ambassador to the US*
*Luis Ernesto Derbez Bautista, Rector, University of the Americas (Mexico)*
Roundtable: “Prospects for Democracy in Latin America”

**November 4**
*Latin American Studies Reception*
For all faculty, staff, and students interested in Latin America
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Move a research project forward in an intellectually stimulating environment, share findings, and develop linkages with renowned US and international scholars.

Kellogg Institute Visiting Fellowships

The Kellogg Institute seeks both accomplished and promising scholars whose work and presence will promote interdisciplinary international research on the Institute’s core themes:

- Democratization and the Quality of Democracy
- Growth and Development
- Public Policies for Social Justice
- Religion and Society
- Social Movements and Organized Civil Society

Application Deadline is November 2, 2009

kellogg.nd.edu/vfellowships