One of the highlights in my first semester back as Kellogg director was a trip to Santiago, Chile, in November. Deeply rewarding, the trip reminded me of what I value about the Institute.

The trip’s primary purpose was to present the Notre Dame Prize for Distinguished Public Service in Latin America to José Zalaquett, one of the most renowned human rights lawyers in the world. It was an honor to be part of the ceremony (see page 4), which spoke to Notre Dame’s and the Kellogg Institute’s commitment to fostering democracy and human dignity.

Kellogg’s foremost objective is to promote high-quality scholarship on international issues. From its inception, the Institute and its Visiting Fellows Program have attracted outstanding scholars, many of whom have also had a major impact on public life.

Nowhere is this so obviously true as in Chile. My former colleague in the early years of the Institute, Alejandro Foxley, served as finance minister (1990–94), president of the Christian Democratic Party (1994–94), senator (1998–2006), and minister of foreign affairs (2006–09). Many former visiting fellows have served in high-level positions. Ignacio Walker and Juan Gabriel Valdés served as foreign ministers and ambassadors. René Cortazar was minister of labor and is now minister of transportation. José Pablo Arellano is president of CODELCO, the important state-owned copper corporation, and previously was a director of the Chilean Central Bank. Manuel Antonio Garretón and Joseph Ramos have served as deans at the Universidad de Chile. Eugenio Tironi was minister of communications and has advised several winning presidential campaigns.

My colleague of nearly 25 years, Samuel Valenzuela, is originally from Chile and remains intimately connected with his country.

Another of Kellogg’s goals has been to recruit and nurture excellent graduate students. In this respect, too, the trip to Chile was a reminder that we have made progress toward our goals. The political science department of the Catholic University of Chile, one of the best in Latin America, includes on its faculty two recent Notre Dame PhDs, David Altman and Andreas Feldman. David is the editor of one of the best political science journals in Latin America, the Revista de Ciencia Política. Sociologist Nicolás Somma, who is finishing his degree at Notre Dame, also teaches at La Católica. Another recent PhD, Rossana Castiglioni, is thriving as the head of the social science department at Diego Portales University. Juan Esteban Montes directs Notre Dame’s undergraduate program in Chile. Rodrigo Atria, Alejandro Ferrero, and Eugenio Ortega have served in high-level public positions.

In a wonderful role reversal, I was delighted to get suggestions from many of these former students and other colleagues at La Católica for my forthcoming book, Democracies and Dictatorships in Latin America: Emergence, Survival, and Fall, coauthored by former student (and visiting fellow) Aníbal Pérez-Liñán, now an associate professor at the University of Pittsburgh.

The Kellogg Institute has also created a large number of international learning opportunities for our very talented undergraduates. It was heartening to see dozens of undergraduates and recent graduates based in Chile at the Notre Dame Prize ceremony. One of the funniest moments came when the students sang the Notre Dame fight song at the reception!

On a human level, the trip could not have been more rewarding. I immensely enjoyed the companionship of several colleagues from Notre Dame and of Steve Reifenberg (see page 3), and I had the occasion to renew friendships with some of my favorite people. The trip was a fruitful reminder of what we have collectively accomplished and of why it is crucial to work hard to continue to advance Kellogg’s and Notre Dame’s mission.
Reifenberg Joins Institute as Executive Director

STEVE REIFENBERG will join the Kellogg staff on February 1 as the Institute’s executive director. In this newly created position, he will assume responsibility for strategic planning, international initiatives, public policy, and alumni and board relations and will teach undergraduate classes in international development studies and Latin American studies.

“I am enormously enthusiastic about coming back to Notre Dame,” says Reifenberg, who graduated from the University in 1981. “The Kellogg Institute has a remarkable and well-deserved reputation around the world, and I look forward to working with the Institute team and the Notre Dame community to build on Kellogg’s many successes.”

“Steve Reifenberg is a remarkable person and an extraordinary institution builder,” says Institute Director Scott Mainwaring. “I feel incredibly fortunate that I will have the opportunity to work with him.”

Reifenberg comes to Notre Dame from Harvard University’s David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies (DRCLAS), where he served as executive director from 1996 to 2002 and became known as a talented administrator.

Most recently, as the director of the DRCLAS regional office in Chile, he developed Harvard’s first-ever office outside of the Boston area that serves all parts of the university. Working with students, faculty and staff, he built Harvard College’s largest internship program and initiated projects with faculty members that have resulted in major academic studies and public policy improvements.

Reifenberg’s award-winning memoir, Santiago’s Children: What I Learned about Life at an Orphanage in Chile (University of Texas Press, 2006), distills the experiences of two years he spent working at a small orphanage in Chile in the early 1980s. Santiago’s Children tells the story of an idealistic young American who went to Chile hoping to transform the lives of children, and who instead was transformed himself. Today, Reifenberg serves on the board of directors of the Orphanage Domingo Savio, as well as on the board of World Teach.

Reifenberg holds an MPP (master in public policy) from Harvard’s John F. Kennedy School of Government and an MS in print journalism from Boston University.

Institute Events Explore Democracy in the Americas

Two events organized during the fall semester by the Institute’s Hewlett Visiting Fellow for Public Policy, LUIS COSENZA, looked closely at democracy in the Americas.

“The Honduran Situation and Democracy in the Western Hemisphere”

The first considered questions arising out of the June 28 removal from office of Manuel Zalaya, the democratically elected president of Honduras.

A panel convened on September 23 addressed a range of questions, including: Was this a coup, as many international observers allege? What are the implications for democracy in Honduras and elsewhere in Latin America? What comes next for Honduras?

Cosenza, a Honduran who served as minister of the presidency in the administration of Ricardo Maduro, was joined by two faculty expertsh: PAOLO CAROZZA, associate professor of law and elected member and past chair of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR); and DOUG CASSEL, professor of law, director of Notre Dame’s Center for Civil and Human Rights, and former member of the American Society of International Law Executive Council.

To Cosenza, the events of June 28 did not constitute a coup, but an automatic consequence of unconstitutional actions by Zalaya. In the end, Cosenza said, the question was whether the Honduran Supreme Court or the international community should be the final interpreter of the country’s constitution.

Cassell argued that regardless of Zalaya’s actions, a coup had taken place. “The fact that a coup d’état is ‘velvet’ doesn’t mean it is not a coup,” he said. Due process is critically important in international law, he pointed out, and the only constitutional way to remove a president from office is with formal charges and trial.

Carozza, recently returned from an IACHR delegation to Honduras, reported that although there was a clear pattern of human rights abuses under the interim government, they were not at the extreme levels of the past. The roots of the situation—and any solutions—lie in understanding people’s feelings that democracy hasn’t delivered, he said.

“Latin American Democracy: Under Fire?”

On October 29, two prominent Latin American politicians joined Cosenza and DANIEL BRINKS, faculty fellow and associate professor of political science, for a roundtable examining the state of democracy in Latin America a quarter century after democratization swept across the region. Carolina Barco Isakson, the Colombian ambassador to the US, was formerly minister of foreign affairs in Colombia. Luis Ernesto Derbez Bautista, president of the University of the Americas in Puebla, previously served as Mexico’s minister of the economy.

Building safety for all citizens is a prerequisite for democracy, said Barco. She called for stronger governance across the region, not just as far as security and drug eradication is concerned, but to include food security, economic development, health, and education.

Derbez echoed the call for the strong institutions necessary to build democracy. In addition, he said, the countries of the region need to prioritize working together on challenges to democracy as they do when economic issues arise.

“It is too early to sing a requiem for democracy in Latin America,” said Brinks, pointing out that support for democracy is still strong in many countries across the region, in spite of governments not having delivered on their promises. But the social contract is eroding, he said, and it remains to be seen where new democratic experiments to bring in the previously excluded will go.
Honoring Visionary Leadership for Change: Zalaquett Awarded Notre Dame Prize

JOSÉ ZALAQUETT, professor of human rights at the University of Chile’s Law School and one of the founders of the modern human rights movement, was awarded the 2009 Notre Dame Prize for Distinguished Public Service in Latin America in a ceremony at La Moneda, Chile’s presidential palace, on November 12.

Vice President of Chile Edmundo Pérez-Yoma, who presided over the ceremony, paid tribute in his remarks to the laureate. “Relentless in his search for truth and justice, [Zalaquett] drove us to work together on the basis of dialogue, mutual understanding, and respect towards others,” he said. “His profound ethical strength facilitated rapprochement among different sectors, even among those who had been engaged in intense political struggles.”

A true visionary, Zalaquett connected the experience of voiceless Chileans—and of the voiceless elsewhere around the globe—to other, more fortunate citizens who cared about their fate. Their joint efforts gave birth to the modern human rights movement.

As a young lawyer, Zalaquett helped to create and lead the Vicaría de la Solidaridad, which defended those detained by the Pinochet regime and became known as one of the most visible opponents of the state’s repressive policies.

Exiled for ten years, Zalaquett served in the leadership of Amnesty International and is widely credited with helping it become one of the foremost human rights organizations in the world. In newly democratic Chile, he was appointed to the National Commission for Truth and Reconciliation, where he also took a leadership role. His writing on transitional justice has informed similar efforts around the world.

He served as a member and then president of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States. Currently, Zalaquett is codirector of the Center for Human Rights at the University of Chile, where he has trained a new generation of human rights advocates from across Latin America.

Funded by The Coca-Cola Foundation, the Notre Dame Prize for Distinguished Public Service in Latin America honors Latin Americans whose work and commitment to public service has substantially furthered the interests and well-being of people in the region. The laureate receives a $15,000 cash award with an equal amount donated to a charitable organization recommended by the recipient, thus advancing the work the Prize honors. In 2009 the University of Chile’s Center for Human Rights received the matching award.

Former Notre Dame Prize Recipient Becomes US Under Secretary of State

MARIA OTERO, the recipient of the 2007 Notre Dame Prize for Distinguished Public Service in Latin America for her work in microfinance, was sworn in on August 10, 2009 as US Under Secretary of State for Democracy and Global Affairs.

In her new position, she coordinates US foreign relations on a wide variety of global issues, including democracy, human rights and labor; environment, oceans, health and science; population, refugees and migration; and trafficking in persons.

Born and raised in Bolivia, Otero is now the highest-ranking Hispanic official at the State Department.
Seminar and Lecture Series Highlights

IDB Economist on the Financial Crisis in Latin America

Eduardo Lora, chief economist at the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), spoke on September 17 on the impact of the world financial crisis in Latin America.

“Prospects are brightening,” he said. “It could have been much worse for Latin America.”

With increasing demand for manufacturing goods, rising commodity prices, and the cost and amount of financial resources returning to normal, only remittances remained unfavorable to the region. “Hugely important,” they will continue to decline because of their link to US labor and housing markets.

The region’s relatively benign weathering of the crisis so far can be attributed to policies of fiscal sustainability and international liquidity, he said. A focus on social needs such as conditional cash transfers that don’t damage productivity is prudent. However, deindustrialization and commodity dependence and informality and low productivity can reinforce problems and block needed reforms.

Lora, a native of Colombia, was previously executive director of Fedesarrollo, one of the region’s most important research centers.

Van Young Compares Mexico in 1810 and 1910

Eric Van Young, distinguished professor of history at the University of California, San Diego, presented the talk “Mexico, 1810/1910: Two Social Mobilizations Compared” on September 22.

The Mexican Independence movement (1810–1821) and the Mexican Revolution (1910–1921) had many similarities, but were also differentiated by important factors, he said. Both massive popular mobilizations, they shared elements of civil war and agrarian conflict, and in the end produced new state structures. But they were very different in terms of their ethnic composition and the forms of community that drove popular participation.

A comparison of these two violent episodes—and particularly the role of subaltern groups—casts light on Mexico’s modernization. Between 1810 and 1910, Mexico became less indigenous, as communal lands were sold off and use of Indian languages declined, and more urbanized. Railroads pulled the country together, cutting rural isolation. In contrast with the close identification of people in 1810 with their local communities, a Mexican “imagined community” was more possible a century later.

The “elder statesman” of Mexican historians, Van Young focuses his research on the agrarian history of colonial Mexico, the Wars of Independence, and the cultural, social, and political history of 19th-century Mexico.

Dunning Measures Political Effects of Social Cleavages

Thad Dunning, associate professor of political science at Yale University, spoke on “Social Cleavages and Political Preferences in Comparative Perspective” on October 1. He presented findings from ongoing work that uses a novel experimental research design to get at the often hard-to-measure political effects of crosscutting, nested, and overlapping cleavages.

In Mali, the social phenomenon of coups—“joking alliances” between people who share patronyms—has long been assumed to explain Mali’s lack of ethnic voting. In his experiment, Dunning showed voters films of a politician giving a speech, identifying him by different patronyms. He showed that “cousinage effects are politically salient.”

Dunning has undertaken similar experiments in India to measure nested cleavages of caste; in Brazil, to look at overlapping effects of race and class; and in South Africa, where he is exploring race, language, and social class. There, he says, language could emerge to challenge race as a dominant political cleavage.


Madrid Discusses Ethnically Based Parties in Latin America

In his November 17 presentation, Raúl Madrid, associate professor of government at the University of Texas, Austin, discussed reasons for the success or failure of ethnically based parties in Latin America. Long the one region in the world without major ethnic parties, Latin America has in recent years seen indigenous-based parties achieve electoral breakthroughs.

“Indigenous parties win by combining inclusive ethnic and populist appeals,” said Madrid, who presented cases of ethnic party trajectories from Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru.

 Parties have won the support of indigenous voters by recruiting indigenous candidates, establishing close links with indigenous organizations, and embracing the demands and symbols of the indigenous movement. But populist appeals have been crucial to winning multietnic support, which has been facilitated by what Madrid calls the region’s “fluidity of ethnicity.” Widespread mestizaje—a biological and cultural process—has blurred ethnic boundaries and reduced ethnic polarization, making it feasible for indigenous-based parties to win the support of people who do not self-identify as indigenous.

Balance is key, said Madrid. “Parties that are ‘too ethnic’ are not going to succeed, alienating whites and mestizos. Parties that are ‘too populist’ have a hard time maintaining support.”

Blaydes on Anti-Americanism in the Islamic World

Lisa Blaydes, assistant professor of political science at Stanford University, delivered the talk “Losing Muslim Hearts & Minds: Religiousity, Elite Competition, and Anti-Americanism in the Islamic World” on November 19.

According to Blaydes, if the Muslim public is anti-American, it is because “trusted political elites tell them so.” She sees anti-Americanism as a domestic elite-led phenomenon that emerges when competition between Islamist and secular-nationalist elites heats up.

Although before World War II the US was viewed relatively benevolently in the Middle East, US policies since then have decreased support in the region. Islamists, in particular, view the US as a cultural threat.

Despite close ties with the US, Turkey is the most anti-American country in the world, said Blaydes, noting that elites feed the public anti-American ideology. In fact, the division between religious and secular can be used as a proxy for overall levels of anti-Americanism. Her analysis shows that anti-American levels tend to return to baseline after spiking during times of domestic contestation.

An academy scholar at the Harvard Academy for International and Area Studies, Blaydes is the author of Elections and Distributive Politics in Mubarak’s Egypt (Cambridge University Press, forthcoming).
Update from Uganda—Uganda Martyrs University

A key Ford Program partner in its research and community engagement work in Uganda is Uganda Martyrs University (UMU), the country’s premier Catholic university. Like the Ford Program, UMU has both an academic and community-based perspective to addressing the challenges of extreme poverty. Notre Dame and UMU share the belief that a university should not exist in isolation, but be integrated with and concerned with the affairs of the surrounding community. “A university must not be an ivory tower, but be part of the community,” says Vice Chancellor of UMU Charles Olweny.

Working together, the Ford Program and UMU aim to support research projects developed in dialogue with local Ugandan communities to address their real-world challenges. Direct financial investment and technical expertise will complement research efforts in key socioeconomic sectors: health, education, “livelihood development”—agriculture and other enterprises—and critical infrastructure.

Uganda Martyrs University, which overlooks Lake Victoria about 50 miles west of the capital city of Kampala, was established in 1993 through the collaboration of the Uganda Episcopal Conference and the Ugandan government. In addition to its main campus, there are also distance-learning programs and part-time programs at university branches in Kampala. Its two original colleges, the Institute for Ethics and Development Studies and the Faculty of Business Administration and Management, have been joined by seven others: Science, Health Science, Education, Agriculture, the Built Environment, Humanities and Social Sciences, and the new East African School of Diplomacy and International Studies. Today, over 3,000 students from countries across Africa are enrolled in UMU programs.

COMMUNITY OUTREACH

The Ford Program has cultivated a special relationship with UMU’s Community Outreach Program (UMUCOP), which collaborates with the local community to promote quality education, research, and sustainable development. The non-teaching department enhances self-reliance and sustainable development through grassroots efforts with local communities. UMUCOP staff members work closely with the Ford Program in its partner community of Nnindye and the surrounding area.

Over the last several months the UMUCOP team has worked with Nnindye residents to design community development projects in water and sanitation, health, and agriculture. Faculty from Notre Dame and UMU will serve as advisors to these projects and conduct related research. The partners hope that the holistic and integrated development activities carried out in Nnindye will serve as a positive model for university partnership and engagement in research, outreach, and development in local communities.

Ford Program Presents First Annual Notre Dame Award for International Human Development and Solidarity

Ray Chambers, the UN Secretary General’s Special Envoy for Malaria, and his wife Patti received the first Notre Dame Award for International Human Development and Solidarity in July 2009. The award will be presented annually by the Ford Program in recognition of significant contributions to the promotion of international human development through research, practice, public service, or philanthropy.

The Chambers, who began their philanthropic work with at-risk youth in Newark, NJ more than two decades ago, have in recent years expanded their efforts to address extreme poverty globally. Ray Chambers is a cofounder of Millennium Promise and Malaria No More, among other organizations.
Paul Collier Named Special Advisor to the Ford Program

Paul Collier, professor of economics and director of the Centre for the Study of African Economies at the University of Oxford, has accepted an invitation to serve as special advisor to the Ford Program. He visited Notre Dame for two days in October to consult with program staff and present a public lecture, “The Plundered Planet and Restoring Natural Order in the Bottom Billion.”

“Paul will strengthen our connections to the scholarly community working on international development and help us to promote the kind of understanding that makes efforts to fight extreme poverty effective and sustainable,” said Rev. Robert Dowd, CSC, Ford Program director.

As special advisor to the Ford Program, Collier is assisting the program’s leadership in identifying opportunities for innovative research in the field of human development. Collier’s experience and expertise will help guide the young program toward its goal of building a transnational and interdisciplinary alliance of scholars, students, public servants, and conscientious citizens to address the challenges of extreme poverty.

A former director of the Development Research Group at the World Bank, Collier has served as the senior advisor to former British Prime Minister Tony Blair’s Commission on Africa. He studies the causes and consequences of civil war, the effects of aid, and problems of democracy in low-income and natural-resource-rich societies.

The author of the award-winning The Bottom Billion: Why the Poorest Countries Are Failing and What Can Be Done About It (Oxford University Press, 2007), Collier recently published Wars, Guns, and Votes: Democracy in Dangerous Places (HarperCollins, 2009), which explores the intersection of democracy and conflict in poor countries.

Ford Program Awarded Grant

The Sieben Foundation has awarded the Ford Program a $50,000 grant to address agriculture and nutrition needs in Africa. Uganda Martyrs University’s Community Outreach Program (UMUCOP) will implement the project, “Lifting Cooperative Commercial Agriculture and Better Household Nutrition Through Building Capacity of School Children in Nkozi Sub-County of Mpigi District.” It will focus on classroom education, the establishment of school gardens, and outreach training in the community.

International Development Studies Minor to Debut in Fall 2010

The Ford Program will launch a new interdisciplinary minor in international development studies (IDS) in fall 2010. With a growing number of Notre Dame undergraduates undertaking research or participating in internships in the developing world, a minor in IDS will provide the context and academic foundation for students to analyze the dynamics of development across the globe.

“The IDS minor is a creative new way to support students by providing an opportunity for them to synthesize their academic work with the experiences they are already having in the developing world,” says Stuart Greene, associate dean of the College of Arts and Letters.

Drawing on concepts of integral human development from Catholic social teaching and the people-centered approaches of scholars such as Amartya Sen, the Ford Program focuses on understanding and addressing barriers to human dignity and well-being. The minor in IDS will help students critically reflect on what it means to live in an interconnected world.

A gateway course will introduce students to the minor and to the concepts and theories of development studies. Faculty Fellow Rahul Oka, assistant professor of anthropology, will teach the gateway course in fall 2010. Students will be able to select electives from across the University and, through the Ford Program’s many activities, have the opportunity to engage in development issues outside the classroom.

The minor culminates in a capstone experience designed to integrate what students have learned about human development. Each student will engage in fieldwork in a developing country, participate in a senior seminar leading to a substantial senior essay, and have the opportunity to present their research at the Ford Program’s annual student research conference.

Faculty Research Colloquium Series Launched

The Ford Program, with Notre Dame’s Eck Institute for Global Health, has instituted a monthly faculty colloquium on international development. The series enables scholars interested in development to learn about campus research outside their own fields. Well attended by a mix of faculty members and graduate students from across the University, the colloquia have the long-term goal of fostering interdisciplinary projects on development.

In the fall, Notre Dame and visiting faculty members made presentations on rare and neglected diseases and on local market approaches to development and economic growth. Emily Oster, assistant professor of economics at the University of Chicago Booth School of Business, who is known for her provocative empirical research, gave the talk “Routes of Infection: Exports and HIV Incidence in Sub-Saharan Africa,” drawing the largest crowd in the new series.
Three new visiting fellows are in residence at the Kellogg Institute for the spring semester, joining political scientists TAYLOR BOAS, TIAGO FERNANDES, CAS MUDDE, and MARIELA SZWARCBERG, who hold academic-year appointments.

**Democratization and the Quality of Democracy**

BENJAMIN JUNGE (PhD, Emory University), assistant professor of anthropology at the State University of New York-New Paltz, focuses his research on the relationship between gender, citizen identity, and forms of democratic governance in contemporary urban Brazil. Grounded in the emerging anthropology of democracy, his work is interdisciplinary in scope. While at the Institute, Junge will work on “Citizenship Appeals: Gender and Participatory Democracy in Porto Alegre, Brazil,” a book-length ethnography of leftist political representation and grassroots community organizing. His focus is on how grassroots leaders have made sense of their city’s internationally recognized experiments in direct participatory democracy—most notably the Participatory Budget and the World Social Forum—especially while governed by the Workers’ Party (1989-2004).

Junge holds a master’s in health science and international health from Johns Hopkins University School of Public Health, where he undertook research on respiratory infection among Aymará children in Bolivia. His publications include articles in anthropological and public health journals.

**Organized Civil Society; Religion and Society**

AMY REYNOLDS (PhD, Princeton University) explores the intersection of religion and the global market in Central America in her Kellogg project “Challenging Corporations: Religious Development Organizations and Market Opportunities for Coffee Farmers.”

With research interests that include the sociology of religion, gender, economic globalization, and inequality and development, Reynolds studies how the values of religious organizations shape analysis of economic policy, with special attention to the debates over free trade in the Americas. Additionally, she will investigate religious development organizations contending with the dominance of multinational corporations in the Central American coffee market. Employing economic data and first-person interviews in El Salvador and Nicaragua, she aims to discover how religious organizations use their economic resources to alter the coffee commodity chain.


**Democratization and the Quality of Democracy**

CARLOS GUEVARA MANIN (PhD, University of Notre Dame), assistant professor of political science at the University of Nevada, Reno, will spend spring 2010 at the Kellogg Institute, where he previously undertook dissertation research with MICHAEL COPPEDGE. Guevara’s project, “Career Paths and Representatives’ Motivations: A Comparison of the Political Behavior of Deputies in Chile and Panama,” continues his study of legislators’ career paths.

Specifically, he is interested in investigating whether politicians act differently in systems with predominantly formal or informal institutionalization. In previous research on Panama, he found politicians were concerned not only with getting reelected, but with becoming wealthy and avoiding prosecution. Through comparison with Chile—another “free” multiparty democracy but significantly more formally institutionalized than Panama—he hopes to further illuminate the implications of legislators’ behavior for the quality of democracy.

Previously, Guevara, a native of Panama, was an assistant to the Panamanian secretary of state and taught at Florida State University’s Panama program. He serves as consultant to the United Nations World Food Programme.

The author of Panamanian Militarism: A Historical Interpretation (Ohio University Press, 1996), Guevara has completed a second book, Forsaken Virtue: Reelection, Rent-Seeking, and the Search for Immunity in the Political Behavior of Panama’s Assembly Members (University of Notre Dame Press, forthcoming). According to Institute Director SCOTT MAINWARING, the book “successfully challenges the existing theoretical paradigms about legislators’ motivations and behavior.”

**GUEST SCHOLARS SPRING 2010**

**CÉSAR GONZALEZ CANTÓN**

Universitat Pompeu Fabra
Barcelona, Spain

**SALVADOR PADILLA HERNÁNDEZ**

Universidad Michoacana
Morelia, Mexico
Visiting Fellow Profile—Taylor Boas

From the Internet to Mass Media—Political Communication in Latin America

Visiting Fellow TAYLOR BOAS, a newly minted PhD (University of California, Berkeley) and recipient of both Fulbright-Hays and National Science Foundation fellowships, does “ground-breaking research on political communication and electoral campaigns in Latin America,” says his adviser, former Visiting Fellow DAVID COLLIER.

Boas’s dissertation, which he is turning into a book during his yearlong stay at the Institute, combines a strong theoretical framework with “remarkable data, based on hundreds of interviews, participant observation, and a unique video archive of campaign advertising,” says Collier. “The project yields new insight into the impact of political leaders’ choices about styles of campaigning on the subsequent trajectory of national politics.”

Coauthor of Open Networks, Closed Regimes: The Impact of the Internet on Authoritarian Rule (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 2003), Boas has published in Studies in Comparative International Development, the Journal of Theoretical Politics, and Latin American Research Review. In the fall, he will begin a new position as assistant professor of political science at Boston University.

A scholar juggling many research projects, an active participant in Kellogg’s scholarly community who is teaching an undergraduate course on campaigns and elections around the world—and a new father—Boas took time out to discuss his work. Excerpts from the conversation follow.

How did you become a Latin Americanist?

Somewhat by coincidence—I took Spanish in high school because I thought it would be the easiest of the languages that we had to choose from! When I got to Stanford, I took a political science course that covered Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, and Cuba, which I became particularly interested in. I did my honors thesis on the Cuban government’s policies to regulate the Internet.

After graduation, I spent two years at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in DC, working on the “Information Revolution and World Politics Project.” I ended up coauthoring a book on the impact of the Internet on authoritarian regimes.

What does your current work entail?

My research focuses on political communication in Latin America, especially during electoral campaigns.

My dissertation looks at presidential election campaigns and how campaign strategies and techniques have changed over time. I did field research in Chile, Peru, and Brazil during the presidential elections in 2005 and 2006 and developed an argument as to how candidates of both left and right converge on particular, national styles of campaigning that differ cross-nationally. I think of how candidates choose their strategies as the supply side of campaigns. In my broader research agenda, I’m also interested in the demand side—how voters react to the campaigns that the candidates run.

Another project looks at the politics of community radio in Brazil—how local politicians such as mayors and city council members leverage their political control and connections to get licenses for community radio approved. The radio stations are supposed to be nonpartisan, serving the community, but they’re often used to consolidate the power of local politicians. Around campaign time, they often openly campaign for one person.

I also just finished a paper on negative versus positive political advertising. In 1988, during Chile’s transition to democracy, Chileans were asked to vote in a plebiscite on whether to keep Pinochet in office for eight more years or to hold an open election the next year. There was a dramatic contrast between the campaign strategies of the two sides. The military government attacked the opposition: ‘the Communists are coming back; if you vote for them, there will be a return to chaos!’ The opposition, which won the plebiscite, ran a very positive campaign focused on a return to democracy and national reconciliation. The victory of these positive appeals has been extremely influential in subsequent political campaigning. Because of this shared experience, campaign professionals and politicians in Chile now think that attacks are ineffective.

What do you see as the contribution of your research?

Part of the reason that I’m interested in campaigns is that interesting issues in Latin American politics—alternative visions of development, new forms of democratic representation—get fought out in a very public way at election time. By explaining why candidates adopt the campaign strategies that they do, my work has implications for many of the topics that Latin Americanists study. Aside from substantive issues that arise during campaigns, the nature of politicians’ discourse—such as whether it is civil and constructive or negative and full of attacks—is an important component of the quality of democracy. If we want to be sure that democracy engages and empowers citizens around the world, we should be concerned about campaigns and political communication.

What is particularly exciting about the study of Latin America today?

There’s an incredible amount of political ferment in Latin America. Questions about the rise of a new left continue to be very interesting. And many of the fundamental questions in politics about who has power, who has resources, how they are redistributed, what sorts of political institutions are most democratic and allow people to best voice their concerns, are constantly being renegotiated in places like Bolivia, Venezuela, and Nicaragua. There are fascinating examples of development now and in the future with Brazil—the rising economic power in Latin America is going to be fascinating to watch.
NEW FACULTY FELLOWS

Three new Faculty Fellows have joined the Institute.

WILLIAM EVANS (PhD, Duke University) came to Notre Dame in 2007 as the first recipient of a Keough-Hesburgh Professorship, created to attract world-class scholars who demonstrate a commitment to the University’s Catholic mission. A renowned economist, Evans is serving as director of research for the Ford Program for the 2009–10 academic year.

With principal research interests in applied microeconomics, he has worked on topics in labor economics, the economics of education, public finance, industrial organization, and health economics. His work is geared toward social issues and the policies used to address them.

Much of his work uses natural and quasi-experimental variation to identify economic relationships. Ongoing research topics include the economic determinants of infant and child health, the impact of socioeconomic status on health, measuring the medical benefits and costs of greater health-care utilization, and health-care reform in Guatemala.

“Most of my research to date has been on issues involving health and education in the US. Although these are important topics domestically, these are even more critical issues in a developing country context,” says Evans. “Therefore, when Fr. Bob Dowd asked me to join the Ford Program, I jumped at the chance. The program is attempting to capitalize on what Notre Dame can do best and I am happy to be part of this new initiative.”

Evans serves as the editor of the Journal of Human Resources, which publishes empirical research in the fields of labor and health economics and the economics of education. He is a research associate of the National Bureau of Economic Research and a member of the National Advisory Committee for the Robert Wood Johnson Health Policy Scholars Post-Doctoral Program.

Previously, Evans spent twenty years at the University of Maryland. His work has appeared in the top journals in economics, including the American Economic Review, the Journal of Political Economy, the Quarterly Journal of Economics, and the Review of Economics and Statistics, and is widely cited in economics and other disciplines.

REV. SEAN D. MCGRAW, CSC (PhD, Harvard University), who was a Kellogg guest scholar in 2002–03, joined the Notre Dame faculty in 2009 as an assistant professor of political science. His research focuses on the Irish political system, especially party competition and the changes to the political landscape in a time of unprecedented social and economic change.

 Becoming a Kellogg faculty fellow is “a bit like coming home after many years,” says McGraw, who earned his undergraduate degree in government and international studies at Notre Dame and counts a number of Kellogg fellows among his academic mentors. “I share many of the same interests in political parties and political development.”

He is currently revising for publication his dissertation, “Managing Change: Party Competition in the New Ireland,” which explores ways in which the modernization and professionalization of political parties has actually served to preserve more traditional, local politics during elections. His next project is a comparative study of the role of religion in civic life in the United States, England, Northern Ireland, and Ireland.

More broadly, McGraw aims to explore the interaction between civil society and social capital, including in particular the impact of religion. His work has appeared in Irish Political Studies, among other journals.

McGraw cofounded the Alliance for Catholic Education (ACE) with Faculty Fellow REV. TIMOTHY SCULLY, CSC, in 1994. Since then, ACE has become a large-scale contributor to Catholic education in the United States, training more than 1,200 teachers and 125 administrators.

JONATHAN NOBLE (PhD, The Ohio State University), the Provost’s advisor for Asia Initiatives, works to establish and develop academic programs in Asia and raise the University’s visibility and academic profile in the region. Noble has helped Notre Dame strengthen international recruitment, partner with leading Asian universities, and develop strategic engagement with Asia.

Recently, he was instrumental in guiding a collaborative effort that resulted in the US Department of Education awarding the Kellogg Institute an Undergraduate International Studies and Foreign Languages Program (UISFL) grant to advance Asian language and area studies at the University. Noble chairs the faculty steering committee that is implementing the project.

Noble is also the associate director of the Center for Asian Studies and codirector of the Business and Culture Program in China, for which he coteaches a course on contemporary Chinese culture with Faculty Fellow GEORGES ENDERLE.

With a primary academic concentration in contemporary Chinese culture, film, theatre, and performance as well as in Chinese language, his current research includes projects on underground filmmaking, experimental theater, and new media in China. An accomplished translator, he has published many literary and academic translations as well as articles in academic journals.

“I am excited about the opportunity to share and exchange ideas with Kellogg fellows that will help to add a greater global context to my research, making it more relevant to critical issues that are transnational in nature,” Noble says. “I’m also enthusiastic about working with Kellogg faculty and staff to enhance the Institute’s links to Asia, increasing engagement with Asia in a mission-relevant and global context.”
GRANTS, HONORS, AND AWARDS

AMITAVA DUTT received a research grant from the Schwartz Center for Economic Policy Analysis at the New School for the paper “Long-term implications of short-term fluctuations,” coauthored with JAIME ROS.

GEORGES ENDERLE was appointed permanent guest professor at Henan University of Finance and Economics in Zhengzhou, China.

RICHARD JENSEN, with David Lodge of the Department of Biological Sciences, received a $2.47-million grant from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for the research project “Forecasting spread and bioeconomic impacts of aquatic invasive species from multiple pathways to improve management and policy in the Great Lakes.”

ROBERT C. JOHANSEN received the Outstanding Lifetime Contribution to Peace Studies Award from the Peace and Justice Studies Association (PJUSA). He was lauded for his seminal scholarly work on strengthening international institutions and their role in international peace building and for his lifetime of public speaking and advocacy for peace.

KWAN S. KIM delivered the keynote “Global Capitalism and Current Global Recession” at the Fourth International Conference of Economics, Ethics, and Current Dynamics of Capitalism, held at Universidad Santo Tomas in Bogota, Colombia in October.

MARISEL MORENO was awarded a 2009–10 American Fellowship by the American Association of University Women to work on her current project, “Ties That Bind,” which examines the work of female Puerto Rican authors on the island and the US mainland.

JAIMÉ PENSADO was funded by the Fundación Ortega y Gasset in Toledo, Spain to present the course “Art and Revolution” in summer 2010.

JAIMÉ ROS gave a keynote address to the annual meeting of Mexico’s National Association of Economics Students, held in San Luis Potosí, Mexico.

STEPHEN E. SILLMAN presented the keynote “Groundwater Project in Benin, West Africa: Advances, Challenges, and Student Opportunities” at the Oklahoma Water Conference, held at the University of Oklahoma in October.

GUTIÉRREZ AND O’DONNELL HONORED

REV. GUSTAVO GUTIÉRREZ, OP, received Elmhurst College’s highest honor, the Niebuhr Medal, in a September 20 ceremony in recognition of “his lifetime of service to humanity, especially the poor.” The medal advances the tradition of Elmhurst alumni Reinhold and H. Richard Niebuhr, two of the most influential theologians of their time.

GUILLERMO O’DONNELL was awarded honorary degrees in October by the National University of Córdoba and Catholic University of Córdoba in Argentina. In December, he received another “Doctor Honoris Causa,” this time from the University of Chile.


“The book captures the powerful confluence of the extra-legal market globalization and advanced technology and shows how the local is woven into transnational influences and inter-relationships,” wrote one prize judge. "Nordstrom brings out the values, ethics and morals surrounding the illegal and the informal and illuminates the complexities and contradictions around them. A courageously sharp and insightful book on the shadow side of global trade!”

KELLOGG FACULTY GRANTS

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

MOLLY LIPSCOMB, assistant professor of economics and econometrics, received a Ford Program seed grant for her project “Keeping Gray Water Out of the Streets: A Randomized Experiment on Sanitation in Senegal.” She will examine the use of gray water disposal technology to improve health outcomes in Dakar and Saint-Louis slums where sanitation, already poor, is worsened by flooding during the rainy season.

RAHUL OKA, assistant professor of anthropology, received funding for the Development Studies Working Group, which he cochairs. The group draws together graduate students, faculty, and other members of the Notre Dame community interested in international development to share ideas, funding opportunities, and real-world experience. (See page 15.)

PAMELA ROBERTSON WOJCIK, associate professor of film, television, and theatre and senior fellow of the Gender Studies Program, received funding for an international interdisciplinary conference, “GPS: Gender, Race and Space,” to be held in March 2010 at Notre Dame.
NEW IN THE KELLOGG INSTITUTE SERIES with Notre Dame Press

Criminology, Public Security, and the Challenges to Democracy in Latin America
A new volume, Crimnality, Public Security, and the Challenges to Democracy in Latin America, edited by Marcelo Bergman and Laurence Whitehead, aims to understand the reality of soaring crime rates and the increased perception of insecurity by Latin American citizens.

Contributors—including former visiting fellow Luis Pasara—offer an assessment of the causes for the alarming rise in criminal activity in the region. They also explore the institutional obstacles that states confront in the effort to curb criminality and build a fairer and more efficient criminal justice system: the connections between those obstacles and larger sociopolitical patterns; and the challenges that those patterns present for the consolidation of democracy in the region.

Bergman is associate professor of law at Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas (CIDE) in Mexico City and Whitehead is official fellow in politics at Nuffield College, Oxford University, and director of the university’s Centre for Mexican Studies.

“This volume offers, for the first time, a combined focus on crime, the police, prisons, and the criminal justice system [in Latin America]. As such, it will be of tremendous significance to scholars and students interested in the analysis of crime and public security and their relevance to the challenges that Latin American democracies face.”

—Carlos Aguirre
University of Oregon

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

THOMAS ANDERSON
■ “Piñera y la política: escritos sobre Cuba revolucionaria en Revolución y Lunes,” Revista Iberoamericana 75, 228 (2009).

VIVA BARTKUS
■ Social Capital: Reaching Out, Reaching In (editor, with James Davis) (Edward Elgar, 2009). Contributors include the recent Nobel Prize winner, Elinor Ostrom.

ROBERT FISHMAN, Robert Putnam, and Ronald Burt.

JEFFREY BERGSTRAND
■ “The Growth of Regional Economic Integration Agreements and the Middle East” (with Scott Baier and Peter Egger), Région et Développement 29 (May 2009).

MICHAEL COPPEDGE

AMITAVA DUTT
■ “International Institutions, Globalization and the Inequality Among Nations” (with Kajal Mukhopadhyay), Progress in Development Studies 9, 4 (2009).

GEORGES ENDERLE

ISABEL FERREIRA-GOULD

KAREN GRAUBART

THOMAS GRESIK
■ Special section on “Multinational Taxation and Tax Competition” (editor), European Economic Review 54 (January 2010). The section reports the results of a Kellogg-sponsored conference held in Amsterdam in June 2008.

REV. DANIEL GROODY, CSC

■ “Jesus and the Undocumented: A Spiritual Geography of a Crucified People,” Theological Studies 70 (June 2009).

ALEXANDRA GUISSINGER

MONIKA NALEPA


CAROLYN NORDSTROM

MARIA ROSA OLIVERA-WILLIAMS

REV. ROBERT PELTON, CSC
■ “A Preferential and Evangelizing Option for the Poor: From Medellin to Aparecida,” in Religion and Society in Latin America: Interpretive Essays from Conquest to Present, Lee Penyk and Walter Petry, eds. (Orbis, 2009).

STEPHEN E. SILILMAN

LEE TAVIS
■ Values-Based Multinational Management: Achieving Enterprise Sustainability through a Human Rights Strategy (with Timothy M. Tavis) (University of Notre Dame Press, 2009).
COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH

New Mainwaring and Scully Book Explores Democratic Governance

Producing more effective governance is the greatest challenge facing most Latin American democracies today, say faculty fellows SCOTT MAINWARING and REV. TIMOTHY R. SCULLY, CSC, in a new book from Stanford University Press.

In Democratic Governance in Latin America, Mainwaring and Scully gather a renowned team of contributors to explore why some policies and some countries in Latin America have been more successful than others in meeting the challenge of governing both democratically and effectively.

Good democratic governance entails looking at the policy results of governance, not how democratic a regime is. Aiming to illuminate policy debates as well as make an academic contribution, the editors enrich the debate with a wide range of voices.

Contributors to the wide-ranging, interdisciplinary project include not only well-known political scientists and economists, but six distinguished Latin American leaders with strong academic credentials, including FERNANDO HENRIQUE CARDOZO, the former president of Brazil; former Kellogg Senior Fellow ALEJANDRO FOXLEY, who served as finance minister and minister of foreign affairs in Chile; and JOSE MIGUEL INSULZA, the secretary general of the Organization of American States.

Other contributors include faculty fellow DANIEL BRINKS and former visiting fellows EVELYNE HUBER, FRANCISCO RODRIGUEZ, MITCHELL SELIGSON, JOHN STEPHENS, JORGE VARGAS CULLELL, and IGNACIO WALKER. The book originated in a conference held at the Kellogg Institute in October 2005 with funding from The Coca-Cola Company.

“… a great book on an important topic. It helps fill a substantial gap in the scholarly literature: it examines what democracies actually do, rather than what—according to some observers—they should do, and it seeks to advance toward measurement based on actual, observable policy outcomes.”

—Kurt Weyland, University of Texas at Austin

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/

By Pierre Ostiguy (Bard College)

#362 “Social and Political Effects of Religiosity and Religious Identities in Latin America”
By J. Samuel Valenzuela (University of Notre Dame), Timothy R. Scully (University of Notre Dame), and Nicolás Somma (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile)

#363 “Institutionalizing Inequality: The Political Origins of Labor Codes in Latin America”
By Matthew E. Carnes, SJ (Georgetown University)

#364 “Islam and the International Sector: Negotiations of Faith in the Kyrgyz Republic”
By Noor Borbiwa (Indiana University–Purdue University Fort Wayne)

#365 “Elections and the Origins of an Argentine Democratic Tradition, 1810–1880”
By Eduardo Zimmermann (Universidad de San Andrés, Buenos Aires)

Kellogg Series Book Wins Choice Outstanding Title Award

Choice magazine has selected The Rise and Fall of Repression in Chile by Pablo Policzer as a 2009 Outstanding Academic Title. Published by the University of Notre Dame Press as part of the Kellogg Institute Series, the book was recognized for excellence in scholarship and presentation and the significance of its contribution to the field of comparative politics.

“Acknowledging that coercion is one of the dark spaces of politics, Policzer aims to illuminate the ways in which authoritarian regimes organize their institutions, as well as the causes and consequences of their choices.”

—Choice
FELLOWS IN POLICY AND PUBLIC SERVICE

PAOLO CAROZZA, a member of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), observed the human rights situation in Honduras on an IACHR fact-finding mission in August. The delegation released a preliminary report at the mission’s conclusion.

DOUG CASSEL took part in an October 22 briefing for Congress, “Honduras: More than a Coup, a Challenge to US Policy in Latin America,” asserting that there was no legal basis for the coup d’état in Honduras.

MICHAEL COPPEDGE was appointed to the American Political Science Association (APSA) Gabriel A. Almond Award Committee and the APSA President’s Task Force on Democracy Audits and Governmental Indicators.

REV. DANIEL GROODY, CSC, was one of seven academic experts selected to participate in the Vatican’s sixth World Congress on the Pastoral Care of Migrants and Refugees.

GEORGE LOPEZ testified on December 15 before the House Subcommittee on National Security and Foreign Affairs, arguing against the imposition of severe economic sanctions on Iran in an effort to halt its nuclear weapons program.

SEMION LYANDRES coedit the Journal of Modern Russian History and Historiography and was appointed commentator for Radio Liberty/Radio Europe in summer 2009.

SCOTT MAINWARING was appointed to the International Advisory Board of the Americas Barometer.

JUAN RIVERA and former Visiting Fellow ADRIAN DE LEON ARIAS gave an invited presentation on the social venture model and sustainability of the Kellogg Institute’s successful Notre Dame–Haiti Working Group partnership at the conference “Tools for Building Sustainable Partnerships,” organized by USAID and Higher Education for Development (HED) and held in Veracruz, Mexico, in October.

STEPHEN E. SILLMAN was an invited panelist on energy and sustainability at the international engineering conference “Alternative Energy Applications: Option or Necessity,” held in Kuwait City, Kuwait in November.

WORKING GROUPS

Haiti Working Group

Building on its long involvement in the fight against lymphatic filariasis (LF) in Haiti, the Haiti Working Group is helping to establish the newly formed Global Network for Neglected Tropical Diseases (GNNTD) at Notre Dame. This fall, five students led the charge under the direction of Faculty Fellow REV. TOM STREIT, CSC, who chairs the group.

Part of a global effort coordinated by the Sabin Vaccine Institute and the GNNTD, this project aims to leverage international investments to provide effective, low-cost treatments to the world’s poorest people. Notre Dame is one of the universities chosen to help in the initial campaign to raise awareness for neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) on campuses around the country. The president of the Sabin Vaccine Institute will meet with the working group in January.

“The prevention and treatment of NTDs is recognized as one of the best buys in public health,” says Streit. “For approximately 50 cents per person per year, we can treat these diseases and, in some cases, even eliminate them entirely. Notre Dame is leading the LF elimination campaign in Haiti.”

Streit Briefs Carters on Haiti Efforts

Faculty Fellow REV. THOMAS STREIT, CSC, met with former President Jimmy Carter and Mrs. Carter in October to brief them on Notre Dame’s social and health initiatives in Haiti. The meeting came in conjunction with the former president’s visit to Haiti and the Dominican Republic to urge political leaders in both countries to work together to rid Hispaniola, the island they share, of both malaria and lymphatic filariasis (also known as elephantiasis or LF).

Streit, a research assistant professor of biological sciences, received Notre Dame’s Rev. William A. Toohey, CSC, Award for Social Justice in May. He was honored for his substantial efforts in fighting debilitating disease in Haiti as well as his scholarly accomplishments.

The Notre Dame Haiti Program, founded by Streit in 1998 and funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, is a world leader in the fight against LF. Streit and three other Haiti Program staff members were in Haiti when the January 12 earthquake hit, but have returned safely to Notre Dame.
Africa Working Group

This fall the Africa Working Group addressed development issues. A session with Visiting Fellow DUNCAN GREEN, head of research at Oxfam, GB, focused on the role of NGOs in the political life and economies of developing countries. Participants were eager to hear Green’s perspective on the practical challenges of development work, such as finding effective local partners. Later, a panel of undergraduates who had taken part in study abroad, research, and service programs in Uganda, Ghana, and South Africa offered insights into the obstacles faced by NGOs and researchers in Africa.

Another focus was the role of the Catholic Church in development and aid. Two Catholic Relief Services (CRS) staff members who work in Uganda and Pakistan described CRS projects that provide access to HIV medication, support, and education. In addition, Christine Bodewes, a human rights lawyer practicing in Kibera, Kenya, Africa’s largest slum, spoke about the Church’s role in supporting human rights in Kenya, stressing the importance of democracy education and understanding local power structures when designing development programs.

“Such events raise issues of increasing importance for Africa and the Notre Dame community,” says REV. PAUL KOLLMAN, CSC, who with REV. ROBERT DOWD, CSC, cochairs the group. “Without contributing to an unhelpful ‘Afro-pessimism,’ we want speakers from outside and from within Notre Dame to connect their research and service to problems facing Africa like poverty and corruption.”

Development Studies

The new Development Studies Working Group brings together graduate students, staff, and faculty from the departments of Anthropology, Biology, Civil Engineering, Economics, History, and Philosophy of Science, Law, Peace Studies, Sociology, and Theology and the Ford Program to share research and read cutting-edge work in the broadly defined field of international development. Faculty Fellow RAHUL OKA and graduate student JESSICA WEAVER cochair the group.

Thus far this year group members have debated Dambisa Moyo’s controversial Dead Aid as well as William Easterly’s White Man’s Burden. DUNCAN GREEN joined the group for a discussion of his book From Poverty to Power. Currently, members are engaged in a long-term reading group on Paul Farmer’s Pathologies of Power. The working group also actively encourages members to share research in this interdisciplinary forum.

Looking forward, group members plan to organize a Midwest Graduate Student Roundtable on International Development and lead a discussion of the new papal encyclical “Caritas in Veritate.”

Human Rights Working Group

Although the University of Notre Dame has a large and diverse array of curricular offerings, research projects, and service activities related to human rights, many are little known outside their own departments, and there is no current mechanism for coordination among departments.

Faculty members in the Human Rights Working Group are exploring the creation of a university-wide human rights program. Cochaired by faculty fellows DOUG CASSEL, director of the Law School’s Center for Civil and Human Rights, and ROBERT JOHANSEN, who directs doctoral studies at the Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies, the group’s 23 members come from at least 12 different disciplines, ranging from biology to commerce to theater.

In fall 2009 the group met twice, reaching a consensus that some form of university-wide program is needed, and is now exploring how best to structure a program. At minimum, it might be an information clearinghouse. Or it could be a more ambitious program, including interdisciplinary curricular concentrations and interdepartmental research projects. The group is consulting with other universities; at its second meeting it heard a presentation on the University of Texas program, where Faculty Fellow DANIEL BRINKS was formerly the associate director. The group hopes to prepare a report and recommendations by the end of the spring semester.

Migrants’ Transnational Civic Engagement and Political Participation in the Americas

The working group on Migrants’ Transnational Civic Engagement and Political Participation in the Americas, chaired by Faculty Fellow KAREN RICHMAN, investigates the evolving nature of migration in a globalized economy. Meeting regularly to discuss works pertaining to the group’s theme, the group also hosts visiting speakers on topics such as transnational migration, political participation across borders, and remittances.

Scholarly activities were the focus of working group activities in the fall. Members had a stimulating discussion of an article by group member REV. DANIEL GROODY, CSC at one meeting. At another, members had the opportunity to talk with historian Johanna Fernandez of Baruch College, CUNY, about her research on the Young Lords Party in Puerto Rico.

The group also prepared for the visit to campus of the directors of two foundations working with migrant communities in Mexico and the United States, circulating articles on rural development, migration, and craft production. Adriana Jiménez of the Bajio Community Foundation and Karen May of the May Foundation will visit in the spring semester. Presentations by three external scholars of migration are also planned.
Kellogg Conversation—Fr. Ted Hesburgh

Peace is the work of justice

Fr. Ted’s Vision for the Kellogg Institute

On October 28, 2009, Kellogg Director SCOTT MAINWARING sat down to talk with REV. THEODORE HESBURGH, CSC, president of Notre Dame from 1952 to 1987—and the University’s beloved Fr. Ted. In an engaging conversation that ranged from the civil rights days to Fr. Ted’s pride in this generation of Notre Dame students, two focused in on Fr. Ted’s founding of the Institute. Edited excerpts of their conversation follow.

I thought it would be interesting to begin by asking why you created the Kellogg Institute.

Fr. Ted—Fundamentally, I was interested in working on peace in the world from an academic, University point of view….When I [was] fired from the US Commission on Civil Rights by President Nixon, I took all the papers I had, the books I’d put together, and the records of all those hearings and I put them in the Law School [establishing the Center for Civil and Human Rights] and I said, this is a good example of the law achieving peace. The University ought to study how peace is dependent on human dignity and human rights. If you’re going to be a great democracy, you need a law to lay it out…

[When we received a large gift from Helen Kellogg] we decided to start the Kellogg Institute, named after her, which would be for peace but how it has been achieved through the great subjects that our University is built upon. We thought we’d put them into an Institute that could bring in scholars from all over the world to study these subjects, how they bear on peace.

To study peace, you have to remember, at its heart is justice. There’s a famous old adage—opus justitiae est pax—peace is the work of justice. If things are in order, you have peace; if they’re in disorder, you don’t have peace. And there’s a wonderful definition of peace [as] the tranquility of order; the lack of peace is order gone bad and erupting into war.

So Kellogg, it seemed to me, would be a wonderful addition… an institute that brought in scholars from all over the world to work on justice in their particular areas—but eventually, on peace.

Were you involved in the decision at Kellogg to initially focus primarily on Latin America?

Fr. Ted—We’ve always had a great affinity for Latin America. [The Congregation of the Holy Cross has] an operation in Chile and a school down there and many scholars have gone back and forth. And, of course, it wasn’t just Chile. [Guilleramo O’Donnell] came aboard early…from Argentina but he was conversant with academics all over Latin America and that gave us a Latin American twist. Our early scholars from abroad were from Latin America. Today, we’re indebted not just to our scholars at Notre Dame but these visiting scholars, from Latin America and Europe, who have given us a very strong base.

Now it’s like a triple threat. We have the original [center] at the Law School for peace through law; We have your Institute, which is peace through all of the social sciences and history; and then we have the Kroc Institute, which is specifically on peace.

What do you most appreciate about what Kellogg has managed to accomplish over these years?

Fr. Ted—It has taken a wider array of social scientists, philosophers, and theologians and brought them together to look at some of the great problems that face humanity today, certainly the fundamental problems of peace and the work of achieving order. Kellogg is in a wonderful position to take all of the richness of scholarship in the social sciences and show the bearing, ultimately, on peace and justice, the great benefits that come from creating order in the midst of a lot of human turmoil in the world.

One of the things that has been interesting for us is this connection with Latin America. Many cabinet ministers and leaders in democratic Chile spent time at Kellogg.

Fr. Ted—We’re very well known down there. I managed to get to Chile a great deal in former years and it’s amazing how many of those people have been at Notre Dame and the Kellogg Institute. They had a wonderful experience here with other scholars and have brought back much of that science and wisdom to Latin America, not just to Chile, but Chile is kind of an intellectual leader in the whole continent.

Could you talk about the new program in Uganda that Fr. Bob Dowd is heading, the Ford Family Program in Human Development Studies and Solidarity?

Fr. Ted—I know that program well. When I finished my first six years here I said, ‘I’m getting out of here because I’ve had my nose to the grindstone for six years.’ They said, ‘Where are you going?’ And I said, ‘Well, to Africa, to all the countries, especially where democracy is coming into being.’ So I spent that whole summer [of 1958] going around Africa from top to bottom.

I began on the Atlantic coast and went north and worked all the way down to South Africa and back up the other coast, to Zimbabwe and, eventually, Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, wonderful countries. And I saw the promise of that.

Shortly thereafter, our community, Holy Cross Congregation, went over there. Now we have a wonderful group of young people, most of them trained at Notre Dame, going over there. The Congregation of Holy Cross has opened up to African candidates so we have a good number of seminarians and priests working there. We’ve even begun a new Catholic university not far from the capital of Uganda and it has great promise.

Fr. Bob Dowd’s [work in Uganda] has really paid off. And we, of course, are working on peace and justice throughout those three key countries, Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania.

You have a long, long relationship with Latin America—you touched many lives there. How did this affect your personal and the Congregation’s deep roots in Latin America?

Fr. Ted—When I became president [in 1952], I was interested in having Notre Dame in touch with the world and, of course, Latin America is very important. There was a Federation of Catholic Universities in the world…but it had gone dead. One day I was visiting with Pope Paul VI [1964–78], and he said, I want you to take on that organization and bring it back to life because we have Catholic universities all around the world and they’ve got to be involved in peace studies and justice. All these countries have problems with peace and justice.

So I took the job on and, of course, that put me in contact with all the universities in the world and especially those in Latin America. It’s interesting today that many of them are also deeply concerned about working for peace.
through all the various academic disciplines. Some great leaders in Latin America work on peace—most of them know about Kellogg and some of them have been here and even studied here for a year or two or lectured or written books while they were here.

It's part of the dream come true. Latin America has become a focus now and I notice lately that the focus is beginning to spill over on Africa. That's a good thing too. But Latin America was really at the core of [Kellogg] when it began its early development, mainly because we had so many great scholars from Latin America come and be part of the Institute.

Among the many, many things that you've accomplished during your career as University president, not to mention beyond Notre Dame, what parts of your legacy do you feel especially delighted about?

Fr. Ted—I'm delighted about what we've been talking about, especially the work in Latin America and the work for peace and these three institutes, which continue that work and deepen it and enlarge it every year. And the fact that now it's well financed and we don't have to worry about building up libraries and bringing in top professors from all over the world and turning out wonderful students. They're going to make a change in the world, especially for peace.

I'm happy that Notre Dame has gone from being a provincial, good school in Indiana to becoming a world-renowned school that attracts scholars from all over the world and has a focus on something that is very important, namely peace. And not just peace in the abstract but peace as achieved through social justice, through the development of good government, through the passage of laws that bear on the rights of people. That democracy becomes not just something you wave at the conventions every four years but something that sinks into the heart of young people.

Many of our students give the first two years of their lives after graduation to work for justice somewhere in the world. It's a thrilling story. As a Catholic university, if there's one thing that you could be proud about or use as a model, I revert to that wonderful motto—opus justitiae est pacis—that peace is the work of justice. We are engaged in that endeavor.
One of the basic functions of law in a democracy is to create the framework within which we operate as citizens of a democracy," says Faculty Fellow DANIEL BRINKS.

“How are legal processes making people’s lives better, either by protecting fundamental rights [such as] the right not to be killed, the right not to be tortured, or by improving how they live, by giving them more resources to improve their own situation?” he continues.

In his research on human rights and the rule of law in the developing world, with a particular focus on Latin America, Brinks sees such questions as closely tied to improvements in the quality of democracy.

An associate professor of political science and concurrent associate professor at the Law School, Brinks returned last year to Notre Dame—where he earned his PhD in 2004—after being lured away from the University of Texas at Austin’s strong political science department. His return is also a homecoming to the Kellogg Institute, where he worked with Guillermo O’Donnell as a graduate student and was a visiting fellow in 2006–07.
“Citizenship is a bundle of rights that are supposed to be universally distributed across the population of a certain country,” Brinks says. “You can peel some of the pieces of that bundle away and not really feel it, but if you’re living in a shanty town in Rio, for example, then some pretty significant chunks of your bundle of rights have been peeled away. That affects how people experience democracy.”

Brinks’s first book, The Judicial Response to Police Killings in Latin America: Inequality and the Rule of Law (Cambridge University Press, 2008), looked specifically at how the law protected people from arbitrary police behavior—or failed to do so—in five cities in Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay.

“The odds that a young man from a favela in São Paulo would be killed by the police and that that killing would go unpunished are stunningly high,” he says, noting that in some sub-populations there is an almost one-in-ten chance of being killed over a ten-year period, with no legal recourse.

Such citizens live in a democracy and so have political rights, Brinks explains. “They can vote. But the fact that they live in fear of the police, that their interactions with the state are almost always repressive, colors how they exercise their political rights. In fact, most of them don’t participate.”

Law, political science, and Latin America

Few political scientists who study comparative politics also have law degrees and fewer still practiced law for a decade before going to graduate school. Brinks straightforwardly admits he went to law school “by default,” since he had no idea what he wanted to do when he graduated from college. When he decided in 1995 to apply to graduate programs in political science, however, he was clear about what he wanted to study and why.

To understand his decision, he says, one needs to understand how he grew up.

An American citizen, Brinks was born and raised in Argentina, where his father was a missionary from 1959 to 1979. “I grew up like any other Argentine,” he says. “I went to public schools, I spoke Spanish pretty much exclusively. We lived like everybody else.”

For the most part, his small city felt safe, he remembers. He and his friends “were out all hours of the night. We were never afraid of getting mugged or robbed. The only thing we were afraid of was the police or the military. We knew that once they had you, there was nobody you could call.”

Today, as a political scientist, Brinks observes that his teenage years coincided with the height of the military dictatorship’s repression in Argentina. “The state was completely unaccountable. The security forces didn’t answer to anyone.”

As a teenager, he experienced the arbitrary behavior of the police. They made sweeps of clubs where young people hung out, but it was never clear why arrests were made—or not made.

“It totally depended on what they felt like doing. You just had to hope that they were in a good mood. They would pick us up often, take us to jail, keep us there.”

“At least once, the officers who had taken me in told my parents that if they had had a long-range weapon, they would have shot me because we were running away. I was never seriously mistreated but we had friends who were and you just knew that there was no recourse, nothing you could do.”

A strong motivation for studying the rule of law in Latin America, his upbringing had another consequence that would stand him in good stead as he did fieldwork. “I just love being in Latin America,” he says. “Today, I feel very much at home almost anywhere in Latin America.”

When he began looking at doctoral programs, one of his primary interests was contrasting the Latin America that he knew from the 1960s and 70s with the present. He also wanted to incorporate the law, which (somewhat to his surprise) he had discovered in law school that he liked—thinking and writing about the law, if not so much the practice of it.

“It seemed like a PhD in political science focusing on questions of law and politics, justice, democracy, and human rights was the way to pull everything together,” he recalls.

Visiting Notre Dame, he was struck by the presence of graduate students from Latin America with whom he immediately felt at home and by the depth of Latin Americanists among the faculty. But what sold him was a conversation with GUILLERMO O’DONNELL, who later became his adviser.

[He told me], ‘Notre Dame is one place where you’ll never have to apologize for having normative commitments that drive your research.’

“That was very attractive to me because of my focus on important questions about human rights—whether Latin America had really thrown off the old practices, whether people were actually living more freely in Latin America than they had been when I was there.”

With O’Donnell advising him, he did research on precisely those issues. His dissertation later became his first book.

“Consequential” courts in the developing world

For his second book, Brinks returned to the bundle of rights held by citizens, this time across the developing world, where constitutions often give citizens social and economic rights in addition to political and civil rights.

A collected volume coedited with Varun Gauri, senior economist in the Development Research Group at the World Bank, Courting Social Justice: Judicial Enforcement of Social and Economic Rights in the Developing World (Cambridge University Press, 2008), examines what courts are doing to implement health and education rights in Brazil, India, Indonesia, Nigeria, and South Africa. These cases encompass a significant percentage of the developing world’s population, civil and common law systems, new and old democracies, and various levels of national income and state capacity. With World Bank funding, all court cases filed in relation to health or education rights could be examined.

“One of the interesting findings is that courts are getting involved in creative ways to monitor who gets what from the government,” says Brinks.

For the most part, courts have developed what Brinks calls “a dialogical way” of dealing with such questions, rather than the “judicial fiat” feared by critics.

(Continued on page 30 )
NEWS FROM FORMER VISITING FELLOWS

MANUEL ALCÁNTARA (Fall ’00, ’07), professor of political science at the Universidad de Salamanca, edited México: El Nuevo Escenario Políti­co Ante el Bicentenario, Ediciones Universidad Salamanca (2009).

AURELIO ALONSO (Fall ’95), senior research fellow at Casa de las Américas in Havana, where he has been deputy director since 2005, edited América Latina y el Caribe: territorios religiosos y desafíos para el diálogo (CLACSO, 2008). He framed the volume with his essay “Exclusión y diálogo en la confrontación de hegemonias. Notas sobre la relocalización de influencias en el campo religioso latinoamericano.” Previously, he published El laberinto tras la caída del Muro, Serie Política, Editorial de Ciencias Sociales (2006).

NOOR BORBIEVA (2008) has been appointed assistant professor of anthropology at Indiana University–Purdue University Fort Wayne.

SARAH M. BROOKS (Spring ’01) was promoted to associate professor of political science at The Ohio State University. She published Social Protection and the Market in Latin America: The Transformation of Social Security Institutions (Cambridge University Press, 2009).

MAXWELL A. CAMERON (Fall ’96), professor of political science at the University of British Columbia, contributed “Democracy Without Parties? Political Parties and Regime Change in Fujimori’s Peru” (with Steve Levitsky) to William C. Smith, ed. Latin American Democratic Transformations: Institutions, Actors, and Processes (Wiley-Blackwell, 2009).

JULIÁN CASANOVA (Fall ’98), professor of contemporary history at the Universidad de Zaragoza, guest-edited and contributed an article to the Journal of Iberian Studies 21, 3 (2008), a theme issue on “Historical Memory and Revisionism: The Spanish Civil War and Franco Dictatorship.” With Carlos Gil, he wrote Historia de España en el siglo XX (Ariel, 2009).

DAVID COLLIER (Fall ’87), the Robson Professor of Political Science at the University of California, Berkeley, is the coauthor and coeditor of Concepts and Method in Social Science: The Tradition of Giovanni Sartori (Routledge 2009).

KATHLEEN COLLINS (Fall ’00), associate professor of political science at the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities, received the 2009 Central Eurasian Studies Society Social Sciences Book Award for Clan Politics and Regime Transition in Central Asia (Cambridge University Press, 2008). The award recognizes the best book on the region in the social sciences published in 2006-08.

CURRENT VISITING FELLOW TIAGO FERNANDES, with colleagues Pedro Tavares de Almeida and Rui Branco of the Universidade Nova de Lisboa, was awarded a $50,000 euro grant by the Portuguese government’s Foundation for Science and Technology to develop the research project “Civil Society in New Democracies: The Case of Portugal, 1968-2005.” The project will explore the formation and development of voluntary associations and the relationship of associational life to democratization. Fernandes is also the recipient of a prize from Portugal’s Gulbenkian Foundation for the best article published by a young Portuguese social scientist (in all fields except economics) in the past two years. The award-winning article is “Authoritarian Regimes and Pro-Democracy Semi-oppositions: The End of the Portuguese Dictatorship (1968–1974) in Comparative Perspective,” Democratization 14, 4 (2007).

FERNANDO CORONIL (Fall ’87), emeritus professor of anthropology and history, University of Michigan, has joined the faculty of CUNY Graduate Center as Presidential Professor of Anthropology. He contributed “Elephants in the Americas? Latin American Postcolonial Studies and Global Decolonization” to Mabel Morán, Enrique Dussel, and Carlos A. Jauregui, eds., Coloniality at Large: Latin America and the Postcolonial Debate (Duke University Press, 2008). With Julie Skurski, he coedited States of Violence (University of Michigan Press, 2006).

ANTHONY DEPALMA (Fall ’03) received Columbia University’s 2009 Maria Moors Cabot Prize for his lifework as a journalist. The prize, now in its 71st year, honors journalists who have furthered inter-American understanding through their reporting and editorial work. A staff reporter for the New York Times for more than 20 years, DePalma is currently writer-in-residence at Seton Hall University and teaches at Columbia’s Graduate School of Journalism.

SUSAN FITZPATRICK-BEHRENS (2005–06), who has been promoted to associate professor of history, California State University, Northridge, won a 2009 ACLS Fellowship for her project “Strange Bedfellows: Catholic–Civil Alliances and their Unintended Outcomes in Revolutionary Guatemala, 1943–1996.” She contributed “Maryknoll Sisters, Faith, Healing and the Maya Construction of Catholic Communities in Guatemala” to the Latin American Research Review 44, 3 (2009).

JOHN D. FRENCH (Spring ’07), Duke University professor of history and—in a new appointment—African American studies, received the 2009 Dean’s Award for Excellence in Mentoring from the Duke Graduate School.

VENELIN I. GANEV (Spring ’00), associate professor of political science at Miami University of Ohio, contributed “Postcommunist Political Capitalism: A Weberian Interpretation” to Comparative Studies in Society and History 51, 3 (2009).

LUIS GONZÁLEZ (Spring ’08), director of CIFRA and professor at the Universidad de la República, Uruguay and the Universidad Católica, was named to the AmericasBarometer International Advisory Board of the Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP) at Vanderbilt University. He also became vice-president of the World Association of Public Opinion Research (WAPOR), Buenos Aires. With Gonzalo Kmaid, he wrote Honduras 2008–2009: Desafíos, riesgos y oportunidades (ASDI–UNDP, 2008).

KENNETH F. GREENE (Fall ’05), assistant professor of government at the University of Texas at Austin, contributed two chapters to Jorge Domínguez, Chappell Lawson, and Alejandro Moreno, eds., Consolidating Mexico’s Democracy: The 2006 Presidential Campaign in Comparative Perspective (Johns Hopkins University Press, 2009): “Images and Issues in Mexico’s 2006 Presidential Election” and, with KATHLEEN BRUHN (Spring ’04), “The Absence of Common Ground between Candidates and Voters.” His award-winning Why Dominant Parties Lose: Mexico’s Democratization in Comparative Perspective has come out in paperback (Cambridge University Press, 2009).

KEVIN HEALY (1994–95), the Inter-American Foundation’s representative for Bolivia and Colombia, published “Women and Bolivia’s New Constitution” in the foundation’s 40th-anniversary Journal of Grassroots Development 30, 1 (2009), which also included a profile of Healy’s 30-year career—“Our Man in Bolivia.” He recalls, “my first sojourn into the Andes was in the summer of 1986 with a Notre Dame service program…my mentor was none other than ERNIE BARTELL, a young Holy Cross priest and economist specializing in Latin America!”

JULIET HOOKER (Fall ’06), associate professor of government at the University of Texas at Austin, was appointed associate director of the Teresa Lozano Long Institute of Latin American Studies as of September 1.

EVELYNE HUBER (Fall ’87), the Morehead Alumni Distinguished Professor and chair of the Department of Political Science, and JOHN D. STEPHENS (Fall ’87), the Gerhard E. Lenski, Jr., Distinguished Professor of Political Science and Sociology and Director, Center for European Studies—both at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill—contributed a chapter to Democratic Governance in Latin America (see page 13.) With Jennifer Pribble, they published “Politics and Poverty in Latin America” in Comparative Politics 41 (2009) and “The Politics of Effective and Sustainable Redistribution” in Antonio Estache and Danny Leipziger, eds., Stuck in the Middle: Is Fiscal Policy Failing the Middle Class? (Brookings, 2009).

PAULO KRISCHKE (1982, Spring ’94), senior researcher at the National Council of Science and Technology in Brasilia, published “Note de recherche: L’apprentissage politique en zones d’exclusion, de conflits et d’organisation populaire” in Politique et Sociétés (Montréal) 27 (2008).


FABRICE LEHOUCOQ (Spring ’92) recently joined the Department of Political Science at the University of North Carolina, Greensboro, as associate professor. He contributed “Bolivia’s Constitutional Breakdown” to the Journal of Democracy 19, 4 (2008) and coauthored, with GABRIEL NEGRETTO (2007–08), Francisco Aparicio, BENITO NACIF (Spring ’01) and Allyson Benton, “Policymaking Under One-Party Hegemonic and Divided Government in Mexico” in Ernesto Stein and Mariano Tommasi, eds., Policymaking in Latin America: How Politics Shape Policies (David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies/IDB, 2008).

KUN-CHIN LIN (Fall ’03), assistant professor of political science at the National University of Singapore, was appointed lecturer at King’s College London. With a primary responsibility to develop King’s new China Institute, he will be affiliated with the School of Social Sciences and Public Policy. He published “Class Formation or Fragmentation? Allegiances and Divisions among Managers and Workers in State-owned Enterprises” in T. Gold, W. Hurst, J. Won, and L. Qiang, ed., Laid-Off Workers in a Workers’ State: Unemployment With Chinese Characteristics (Palgrave MacMillan, 2009).

SEAN T. MITCHELL (2008–09) has joined the Department of Anthropology at Vanderbilt University as visiting assistant professor.

GUILLERMO PALACIOS Y OLIVARES (Fall ’00), a professor at the Centro de Estudios Históricos, El Colegio de México, edited La Nación y su Historia. Independencias, relato historiográfico y debates sobre la nación. América Latina, s. XIX (El Colegio de México, 2009).

(Continued on page 22)
ANIBAL PÉREZ-LIJÁN (Fall ’07), associate professor of political science at the University of Pittsburgh, reports the publication in Spanish of his 2007 book Juicio político al presidente y nueva inestabilidad política en América Latina (Fondo de Cultura Económica, 2009).

VIHA PINGLÉ (1999–2000) is founder and president of Ubuntu at Work Inc., a global nonprofit that leverages social networking technology. The organization assists female micro-entrepreneurs in developing sound business ideas and producing and retailing green products.

PRABIRJIT SARKAR (Fall ’97), professor of economics at Jadavpur University, is a visiting fellow at the Centre for Business Research at the University of Cambridge.

EDWARD SCHATZ (Fall ’01) was promoted to associate professor of political science at the University of Toronto. He edited Political Ethnography: What Immersion Contributes to the Study of Power (University of Chicago Press, 2009).

MARTIN TANAKA (2002–03, Spring ’09), investigator at the Instituto de Estudios Peruanos, was appointed associate professor of political science at Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú. With Sofía Vera and Rodrigo Barrenechea, he published “Think tanks y partidos políticos en el Perú: precariedad institucional y redes informales” in Enrique Mendizabal and Kristen Sample, eds., Dime a quien escuchas... think tanks y partidos políticos en América Latina (IDEA Internacional-ODI, 2009).

JORGE VARGAS CULLELL (Spring ’98), the deputy director of the Programa Estado de la Nación, Costa Rica, wrote “Democratización y calidad de la democracia” in Oscar Ochoa, ed., La reforma del Estado y la calidad de la democracia en México (Miguel Ángel Porrúa and EGAP-Tec de Monterrey, 2009). His work on social classes and inequality in Costa Rica (1987–2008) was published in the Programa Estado de la Nación’s XVth State of the Nation Report (Editorial Li, 2009).

IGNACIO WALKER (Spring ’97, ’99) was elected to the Chilean senate in December. The former foreign minister of Chile, he is a member of the Christian Democratic Party.

KURT WEYLAND (2004–05), the Lozano Long Professor of Latin American Politics at the University of Texas at Austin, published “The Diffusion of Revolution: ‘1848’ in Europe and Latin America” in International Organization 63, 3 (2009).


JASON WITTENBERG (Spring ’01), assistant professor of political science at the University of California, Berkeley, won the 2009 Hubert Marcink Award for Crucibles of Political Loyalty: Church Institutions and Electoral Continuity in Hungary (Cambridge University Press, 2006). Presented by the religion and politics section of the American Political Science Association, the award recognizes the best publication on religion and politics published in 2006 or 2007.

MIKUL WOLFE (Spring ’09) is a 2009–10 visiting fellow at the Center for US-Mexican Studies at the University of California San Diego.


LUCRECIA GARCIA IOMMI (political science) received a Graduate Research Grant to interview key figures in the creation and consolidation of the International Criminal Court (ICC). She conducted interviews in Argentina in the summer and in upcoming months will do the same in Mexico and Chile. With Kellogg funding, she took part in the 2009 Qualitative and Multi-Method Research Institute.

VICTOR MAQUÉ (history) returned to South America on a Graduate Research Grant to conduct exploratory research in the colonial archives of Cuzco, Lima, and Puno in Peru, and Cochabamba and La Paz in Bolivia. His primary interest is indigenous authorities’ participation in the shift from colony to independence in the Andes. He is analyzing the extent to which authorities were able to uphold community political conceptions and practice, thus shaping the emerging nations.

CHRISTOPHER SULLIVAN (political science) is conducting dissertation research on the interactions between state surveillance and state violence in Guatemala. Funded by a Graduate Research Grant, he recently completed a study of how access to information shaped the use of massacres in the country, and is conducting a follow-up study on the effects of state torture.
In Memoriam
Scott Van Jacob
1956–2009

Notre Dame’s Iberian-Latin American bibliographer, SCOTT VAN JACOB, died in October after a valiant 21-month battle with cancer. The Kellogg community will miss its generous, graceful, and always-thoughtful friend and colleague, who worked closely with many Institute faculty and visiting fellows.

Scott was an innovative librarian whose skills ran the gamut from identifying invaluable and rare historical documents and archives to being on the forefront of electronic developments in library work. As an example of the former, he identified a collection of documents from a Mexican textile firm and helped stitch together a coalition of campus partners to provide funding to acquire it. He worked assiduously to purchase and catalogue many unusual collections. And, early on in the use of electronic library materials, he recognized the importance of this medium and worked to ensure that Notre Dame positioned itself well.

Scott was also a pioneer in promoting and pursuing collaboration among libraries, especially collaboration in the Latin American collections of research-university libraries. A leader of the national association SALALM (Seminar in the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials), he was well known and esteemed nationally for his pioneering work.

He forged strong professional relationships with Latin American bibliographers around the country and with librarians and book dealers in Argentina, Uruguay, and Spain. To his great personal delight, he oversaw the acquisition and study of an important collection of manuscripts by his favorite writer, Jorge Luis Borges. During his tenure at Notre Dame, he won both the President’s Award and the Foik Award, presented in recognition of exemplary contributions by a Notre Dame librarian.

Scott grew up on cattle ranches in Oregon and never lost his love of the outdoors. He taught at an American school in Medellin, Colombia, before training as a librarian. An outstanding runner, he won the Harrisburg Mile at the age of 38 and had a personal best time of 4:07 for the mile and 30:50 for ten kilometers.

We benefited hugely from Scott’s outstanding work, deep humanity, and unsurpassed kindness and generosity.

—Scott Mainwaring

KRISTIAN LAX WALKER has joined the Institute as the administrative assistant for the Ford Program. Kristi holds a BA in speech communication—with an emphasis on organizational communication—from Indiana University South Bend. Previously, she worked for various units on campus and for the South Bend Community School Corporation.

**MILESTONES**

MICHAEL DRIESSEN (political science), the recipient of a Dissertation Year Fellowship, presented papers at two academic conferences following his return from a year of fieldwork in Italy, Algeria, and France. He gave “Regulation, Economics and the Churching of France and Italy: Treating Religion as a Public Good” at the American Political Science Association Conference in Toronto in August and “Public Religion, Democracy and Islam: Examining the Moderation Thesis in Algeria” at Middle East Studies Association Conference in Boston in November.

JULIO GARIN (economics and econometrics), who holds a Kellogg Supplemental PhD Fellowship, was invited to present a paper at an international conference in Copenhagen in September. Convened by the Danish Institute for International Studies and Denmark’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the conference aimed to identify paths to a more stable and equitable global financial system. Garin’s paper analyzed the possible effects of the financial crisis on the Bretton Woods institutions.

ANNABELLA ESPAÑA-NÁJERA (political science, PhD, 2008) is a Zemurray-Stone Postdoctoral Fellow at the Roger Thayer Stone Center for Latin American Studies at Tulane University.
Latin American Studies Program

The Latin American Studies Program (LASP) brings together faculty members and graduate and undergraduate students working on the region. New this year, LASP Lunches@Greenfields, held on the first Friday of each month, facilitate dialogue between students and faculty regarding research in the region. In the fall, visiting fellows DUNCAN GREEN and LUIS COSENZA and visiting lecturer Ollie Johnson were guests at the lunches.

Integrating International Experiences

Students regularly characterize their international experiences as life changing—but many agree that integrating back into campus life can be challenging. With the Institute playing a leadership role, the University is now prioritizing “reentry” programming for students returning from abroad, as evidenced by three programs in fall 2009.

Reentry Open House

In September, the Kellogg Institute held its second annual Reentry Open House, attended by over 125 students. Representatives from 24 campus offices and departments were available to speak with students about language programs, postgraduate fellowships, and funding for research. CECILIA LUCERO, assistant director for undergraduate research at the Center for Undergraduate Scholarly Engagement, and LANCE ASKILDSON, director of the Center for the Study of Languages and Cultures, offered a session advising students about how to navigate the many opportunities available to them.

Returning from the Developing World

Initiated in the fall by the Kellogg Institute and facilitated by Notre Dame faculty member SUSAN ST. VILLE and JENNA KNAPP ’10, the “Now that We’re Back” series focused on undergraduates returning from summer experiences in developing countries. In three sessions—“Where We’ve Been,” “Where We Are,” and “Where We’re Going”—students reflected on their experiences and discussed how to integrate what they had learned into their academic lives and plans for the future.

Using the Web to Make Sense of Cultural Difference and Social Change

A fall class—originally conceived by the Kellogg Institute and the Center for Social Concerns—used a novel method to encourage students to integrate and build on their international experiences. In addition to research and discussion, each student who took the Cultural Difference and Social Change class developed a website expressing what s/he had learned. The websites can be found at http://ndanthrocsc.weebly.com/.

The Kellogg Institute cosponsored the students’ presentations of their websites at a forum for the campus community on December 9 in the Hesburgh Auditorium. The sites will help prepare students traveling to the same countries in the future.

“The experience ended up challenging me a lot more than I expected,” said ELIZABETH RUHL ’10, one of five students in the class who traveled on Kellogg grants. The electrical engineering major, who spent the summer in India on a Kellogg internship, used her site to share new perspectives she gained overseas as well as her reflections since her return.
UNDERGRADS BUILD ON KELLOGG EXPERIENCES

SARAH CLINE ’10 (theology and peace studies), who spent summer 2009 in Uganda as a Ford Program intern, was one of ten student winners from across the nation in the Climate Crews Contest sponsored by the United Nations Foundation and the Sustainable Endowments Institute. She received sustainability leadership training in Washington, DC and a $500 grant to fund her project on the implementation of food waste composting at Notre Dame.

MICHAEL HOFFMAN ’10 (political science and Arabic), a participant in the Institute's International Scholars Program, presented “Religion, Gender, and Political Participation in Africa: Lessons from Nigeria, Senegal and Uganda,” an article he coauthored with REV. ROBERT DOWD, CSC, at the annual meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association in Chicago in April.

JENNA KNAPP ’10 (anthropology and peace studies), who has been the recipient of many Kellogg grants, won the Peter Yarrow Award in Peace Studies, given to a senior peace studies major/minor who demonstrates academic excellence and a commitment to peace and justice in the world. (See profile pages 28–29.)

KERRY PECHO ’10 (anthropology) presented “Building an Understanding of At-Risk Children in Puebla, Mexico and Santiago, Chile” at the American Anthropological Association annual conference in Philadelphia in December 2009. Her paper builds on her Experiencing the World (ETW) fellowship to Mexico in 2008 and a Kellogg research grant to Chile in 2009.

JUSTIN PEREZ ’10 (anthropology) will speak on the panel “Contested Spaces” at “Taking Up Space: An Interdisciplinary Conference” at Duke University in January 2010. His presentation will examine the correlations between language and gender within the space of pick-up volleyball games in Callao, Peru. Perez was a Kellogg intern in Peru in 2007 and a Quechua Fellowship recipient in 2008. He spent 2008–09 studying in Peru on a Boren scholarship.

TIM REIDY ’10 (architecture) returned to Uganda for the third time in summer 2009 as the recipient of a Kellogg research grant. He has learned two Ugandan languages; written proposals for NGOs to extend their services into Northern Uganda; spoken in classrooms; helped design a Ugandan primary school and raise $65,000 for its construction; and raised $60,000 more for scholarships and construction of dormitories in Western Uganda. (See article page 26–27.)

AYSLINN TICE ’10 (anthropology and peace studies), recipient of a Kellogg research grant, presented her research from Lesotho at the American Anthropological Association conference in Philadelphia in December. She will repeat her poster presentation, “Educating to Inevitability: Fear, Initiation, and Gender Roles in Lesotho,” at the Society for Applied Anthropology meeting in Mexico in March 2010.

JOHN VILLECCO ’11 (anthropology) will present “Ugandan Youth: Perspectives on HIV/AIDS” at the Society of Applied Anthropology’s 70th annual meeting “Vulnerabilities and Exclusion in Globalization” in March 2010 in Merida, Mexico. His research is based on his summer experience in Uganda on an Experiencing the World (ETW) fellowship.
“The value of personal experience and first-hand interaction [can] never be bested by text,” said ALLISON THOMAS, a senior majoring in English and art history with a Latin American studies minor. “This is especially true to me in terms of art. Witnessing a work in real life can catalyze the desire for academic investigation and scholarship.”

Thomas and fellow senior TIM REIDY, an architecture student, received undergraduate research grants from the Kellogg Institute last summer to go beyond the work they do in the classroom. For both, their independent field experience deepened their knowledge of their subjects and informed their senior projects.

**Political and Indigenous Art in Chile and Nicaragua**

Thomas traveled to Chile and Nicaragua to explore what contributions indigenous art traditions make to contemporary art in the two countries. She discovered how artists, inspired to reflect on the last half-century's political turmoil, frequently used native images. In both countries, the human figure and geometric designs, especially from traditional pottery, tapestries, and textiles, are a popular aesthetic in contemporary political art. She points to a painting depicting the Chilean congressional building in flames on the day of the 1973 coup. The fiery image is framed with patterns of skulls and other geometric shapes.

“What was most interesting to me was the way in which traditional objects were juxtaposed with images of violence and struggle,” she said.

In Chile, much of the art produced when socialist Salvador Allende was president (1970–73) was destroyed during the Pinochet regime, presenting challenges to Thomas's study. But in Nicaragua, contemporary art created by the Sandinista movement is visible in very public places, as the Sandinistas remain the country's most powerful political influence.

“Understanding the context of a work can exponentially enhance the experience of witnessing that work in real life,” said Thomas.

Thomas went in a different direction with her senior essay. Her work centers on Cuban revolutionary art and how the image of the campesino, or farmer, presents a model for the ideal of the Cuban socialist revolution. Thomas says the posters are more easily accessible than some of the art she researched during the summer.

Her advisor, Kellogg Faculty Fellow JAIME PENSADO, assistant professor of history, says her enthusiasm for this project is contagious.

“Her paper contributes to the historiography of the Latin American left, the Cuban Revolution, and armed struggle by examining how the Cuban state made use of political posters to promote its revolution abroad—particularly to areas ripe for revolution, such as Nicaragua and Chile,” he said.

Intrigued by the opportunity to compare Spanish art to what she's studied from its former colonies, Thomas is applying for a Fulbright grant in Spain. She is also exploring graduate programs in humanities that could incorporate Latin American studies.
Helping Develop a Ugandan Architecture

With two previous summers in Uganda under his belt, Reidy planned to use his Kellogg research grant to investigate how architecture was being practiced in the Internally Displaced People (IDP) camps of war-torn Northern Uganda. Reidy, who is proficient in two local languages, is passionate in his belief that designs should be appropriate mixtures of a culture’s traditions and current needs.

When he learned that nearly two-thirds of all IDPs had moved out of the camps and back to their home villages, Reidy wasn’t sure where to take his research. His answer came when he interviewed the physical planner of the Gulu district and learned of several town-planning initiatives focusing on trading centers hosting refugees from the 20-year war. Reidy spent the summer as a participant-observer of these community-based planning processes.

He was impressed by how the plans showed reverence for culture while still incorporating 21st-century design. Some featured roundabouts and innovative courtyards appreciative of concentric housing traditional to the Acoli, the local people.

“The planners had paid attention to detail in order to fit with the local society, strongly emphasizing agriculture and the marketplace,” he said.

“With a curvilinear layout and using clustered settlements, they remained true to traditional Acoli planning.”

Reidy’s research in Northern Uganda will come to fruition in May when he presents his senior design thesis. He’s designing a new marketplace—and most likely a new taxi/bus park—for the community of Awach, a practical combination of fieldwork and classroom learning.

“I surveyed the site,” he said, “sketching various aspects of the town, and interviewing locals about their circumstances and expectations for the marketplace.”

Reidy says his research shows that, though planning is not traditionally done or widely practiced in Uganda, it is absolutely necessary for sustainability—environmentally, economically, and socially. His experience also reinforced his notion that indigenous ideas and designs should be incorporated in meeting modern needs.

“[Rarely] are architects from the United States given the opportunity to explore a culture carefully enough to design something appropriate,” he says. “Having been given this opportunity, I hope to pave the way for future developers to create a modern ‘Ugandan architecture’ that is both traditional and replicable for impoverished communities.”
Jenna Knapp has achieved a rare feat—earning every grant and fellowship available from the Kellogg Institute in her three and a half years at Notre Dame.

Passionate and motivated, Knapp used the Kellogg awards to travel to El Salvador, Uganda, and once again to El Salvador over three consecutive summers, drawing upon her experiences to shape her studies at Notre Dame and direct her service work. The many accomplishments growing out of this journey have won her honors, including the Kroc Institute's prestigious Yarrow Award for academic excellence and commitment to peace and justice in the world. Next year, she hopes to return to El Salvador on a Fulbright to lead peace-building workshops for incarcerated youth and gang members.

Focus on El Salvador

As a freshman, Knapp already knew that she was interested in working for social justice for young people. The veteran of three service trips to the small Salvadoran community of Guarjila by the time she completed high school, Knapp was committed to studying Latin America, social justice, and conflict resolution. Winning an Institute Experiencing the World Fellowship her freshman year, she was able to return to Guarjila to teach English in the community's public school and learn from her students about the reality of life for Salvadoran youth.

"Not only did this project fit with my long-term academic goals, but this village, in fact inspired the academic goals I am seeking in my life," Knapp said. Working in the school system and contributing to a local youth group, she began to better understand the importance of working with young people in order to effect social change.

Knapp's focus on El Salvador has endured—and her trip to the country in summer 2007 is now one of many. In the fall of her junior year, Knapp took a leave of absence to undertake a study abroad program in El Salvador not affiliated with Notre Dame.

"This honestly ended up being the best choice I have made throughout my college career," she said. "[It was] the learning and living experience I have spent my whole life searching for."

Working with a youth group on nonviolence and conflict resolution, she was immersed in El Salvador's history of oppression and resistance. Basing her academic work on an analysis of that reality, she learned how history affects the lives of the Salvadorans she engaged with each day.

As her studies developed and her interest in the most underprivileged children grew, Knapp applied for a Kellogg research grant to return to El Salvador once again in summer 2009. Her project explored the ways in which street children experience trauma in their lives and how they cope with violence and abuse while on the streets. Through her research, she arrived at some unexpected conclusions.

"I came in with the idea that children should be protected, should be able to play and learn and not have to work," she said. "But if they don't work to some extent, their families suffer."

Knapp grew to understand that the lives of street children are so complex that it is problematic for people of another culture to impose their values and ideas on them. While some aid organizations make overarching statements about what schools should be, she saw how children in their own reality could learn in different ways.
“Their street smarts surpassed my book learning,” she recalled. “Rather than see them as victims, I began to see them as agents in their own life: understanding their reality, going to the streets and searching for community, and finding support systems absent in their homes.”

Branching Out to Uganda
Over the years, Knapp’s research has led her to explore the influence of both gang and domestic violence, which often leads young children away from their homes and onto the streets. Her interest in street children extends beyond Latin America—as it turns out, Knapp has spent almost as much time at Notre Dame focusing on the youth of Africa.

Her interest in Africa was piqued several years ago when she met the founder of Building Tomorrow, a new nonprofit working with young people to raise funds to benefit children in sub-Saharan Africa. With ND-8, a student club organized to promote the UN’s Millennium Development Goals, Knapp threw herself into developing a campus chapter of Building Tomorrow. In its first year, the group raised the $35,000 necessary to build an elementary school in Uganda.

Knapp turned to the Kellogg Institute to fund an entrepreneurial internship that would allow her to spend the summer of 2008 working with Building Tomorrow in Uganda.

“Their street smarts surpassed my book learning,” she recalled. “Rather than see them as victims, I began to see them as agents in their own life: understanding their reality, going to the streets and searching for community, and finding support systems absent in their homes.”

Branching Out to Uganda

Over the years, Knapp’s research has led her to explore the influence of both gang and domestic violence, which often leads young children away from their homes and onto the streets. Her interest in street children extends beyond Latin America—as it turns out, Knapp has spent almost as much time at Notre Dame focusing on the youth of Africa.

Her interest in Africa was piqued several years ago when she met the founder of Building Tomorrow, a new nonprofit working with young people to raise funds to benefit children in sub-Saharan Africa. With ND-8, a student club organized to promote the UN’s Millennium Development Goals, Knapp threw herself into developing a campus chapter of Building Tomorrow. In its first year, the group raised the $35,000 necessary to build an elementary school in Uganda.

Knapp turned to the Kellogg Institute to fund an entrepreneurial internship that would allow her to spend the summer of 2008 working with Building Tomorrow in Uganda.

“Their street smarts surpassed my book learning,” she recalled. “Rather than see them as victims, I began to see them as agents in their own life: understanding their reality, going to the streets and searching for community, and finding support systems absent in their homes.”

The experience led her to sign on to a study abroad program the following year that allowed her to work with street children in the slums of Kampala, Uganda’s capital.

The culmination of Knapp’s international experiences at Notre Dame is a senior thesis that uses her fieldwork from Uganda to expand on the concepts—originating in her work in El Salvador—of street children as rational agents and how the way in which they are perceived affects their rehabilitation.

“This kind of work requires a delicate intellectual and emotional balancing act in order to speak to any notions of the ‘truth’ of street children, and Jenna has that ability,” said her adviser, CATHARINE E. BOLTEN, assistant professor of anthropology and peace studies and a Kellogg fellow. “She displays an unusual capacity to combine her compassion for people with an acute understanding of the dynamics and structures of the world, in writing that is evocative, informative, and impassioned all at once.”

As Jenna draws the many threads of her Notre Dame education together in her writing, she is already thinking ahead to experiences yet to come—whether in El Salvador, Uganda, or elsewhere.

“I hope to discover where I can best invest myself to work to bring peace in young, traumatized lives and prevent future violence,” she said.
Citizenship and Democracy in the Developing World: Examining Rights and the Rule of Law

(Continued from page 19)

“They don’t impose solutions,” he says. “They open up spaces for conversations around these rights and they hold people’s claims up to a higher level of scrutiny than the political arena typically does. They create spaces in which the arguments about what the government should be doing about these rights can proceed, holding people to their express commitments.”

“Courts are expanding the dialogue [so that] civil society, the government, and the courts can work out solutions progressively in an ongoing conversation.”

“The courts might say to policy makers, ‘you’re not doing enough, you have to do more’—but they don’t say what. Policy makers still have the job of designing policy but the court has the ability to weight priorities in a way that’s connected to constitutional rights.”

Brinks, who calls these courts “consequential,” points out that the developing world has led in their development because its constitutions include rights that older constitutions do not. In Latin America, for example, Colombia, Costa Rica, Brazil, Argentina, and Chile have made important strides in this area.

“The folklore about Latin American courts is they’ve never mattered,” he says. “They were appendages of the executive or so corrupt that they were just instruments of power. That’s no longer true in Latin America, with some exceptions.”

Rule of law in Latin America

“Latin America right now has two legal realities,” says Brinks.

One is the reality of violence and crime, including gang and drug violence and ordinary crime, which has increased as political violence declined. “You can’t overestimate how important [crime] is to democracy in Latin America. It erodes the very foundation for living together,” he says. Fear created by violent crime permeates society, destroying public spaces.

But the other reality, he explains, is “this exciting development of courts becoming stronger and more consequential, of law starting to matter, so that if you have a right that’s written down somewhere, it really means that you have a capability that you didn’t have before.”

“That was never true before. The old trope about Latin American constitutions is that they’re beautiful on paper but they don’t matter at all. That is starting to change: there are wonderful instances of courts taking their job seriously and trying to do something to bring the constitution down to earth.”

The two sides of the rule of law in Latin America are hard to reconcile. Violence can undermine judicial progress. But Brinks feels such progress can improve security in the long run, since high levels of violence can be traced back to exclusion from the state and from the rule of law.

Brinks will examine legal texts—the constitutions themselves—and then delve into how they are used, bringing to bear perspectives from both law and political science.

Even when approaching the same question, lawyers and political scientists sometimes seem to come from different worlds, says Brinks, noting his experience teaching students from both disciplines. He draws on both fields and the anthropology and sociology of law to reduce what he calls the “disconnect.”

“I try to be respectful of what law really is and how it actually works for its practitioners, but always with a strong appreciation for the instrumental, more political uses of the law that political scientists [investigate].”

He is fascinated by efforts to remake constitutions in Latin America, experiments he sees growing out of the historical experiences of countries where oligarchies retained power after the transition to democracy. In Bolivia, for example, the majority indigenous population “has always been marginalized and excluded from the benefits of citizenship.” Efforts to change the situation “are not unreasonable to expect,” he says.

As in all his work, he says, “I’m interested in what it means for real people.” And the answer to that question has important implications for democratization in Latin America.

“What are newly enfranchised people going to do with these rights in a situation of radical inequality?” he asks. “In some ways, they’re saying, ‘we’ve been excluded for 500 years, let’s see if we can come up with something that makes things a little more fair.’”

He does not assume each experiment will go the way of Venezuela, where Chávez has proved himself no democrat. “The new constitution of Bolivia has provisions for incorporating indigenous culture and practices including indigenous customary law,” he points out. “Who knows where that’s going to lead? It is not a foregone conclusion that it will lead to something that’s less than a democracy.”

In his next project Brinks plans to focus on what he calls “the new constitutional experiments in Latin America”—efforts by countries such as Bolivia, Ecuador, and Venezuela to include the previously excluded in the political process. He will try to explain why some countries write new constitutions while others do not and to explore how the constitutions work in practice.

During the most recent wave of democratization in Latin America, “people were given the vote and then told ‘trust us,’” he says. Economic reforms hurt and promised development did not follow. “Now people are trying something really different.”
Coming up…

**February 12**
*The 12th Annual Celebration of Brazilian Carnaval*

Featuring the music and dancers of Chicago Samba

**February 26 & 27**

The Ford Family Program in Human Development Studies and Solidarity

**Student Conference:**
“People, Power & Pragmatism: The Future of Development in Our Changing World”

**March 19 & 20**

*Asian Film Festival and Conference*

**March 25**


Ana Carrigan, Journalist and Cinematographer

**April 9 & 10**

*Symposium: “The Church in Asia: South and Southeast Asia”*

**April 12**

*Latin American Studies Program Student Presentation Night*

Faculty, staff, and students are invited to share in an evening of undergraduate research on Latin America.

**April 13**

*Lecture: “The Immigration Debate”*

**Jorge Bustamante**, Eugene P. and Helen Conley Professor of Sociology

**Gilberto Cárdenas**, Julián Samora Professor and Director, Institute for Latino Studies

For more info on these and other events: [kellogg.nd.edu/events](http://kellogg.nd.edu/events)
Save the date—

March 24–26

Romero Days

30th Anniversary of Archbishop Óscar Romero’s martyrdom

US premiere of *Romero Por Romero*  
(Romero by Romero)

For more information: kellogg.nd.edu/romero/Lecture.htm