What economic and social policies promote human well-being in countries with widespread poverty? Since the founding of the Kellogg Institute in 1982, this question has been an important part of our research agenda. Developing greater research and teaching expertise, and making a positive difference in real-world outcomes on this issue, are central ambitions for the Kellogg Institute.

The opportunities to study and promote human development across an array of disciplines at Notre Dame have expanded considerably in the last few years. In the last two years, Kellogg collaboration with the Department of Economics has yielded three new appointments of Kellogg fellows who work and teach on economic growth and development: Assistant Professor Siwee Alder, Associate Professor Joe Kaboski, and Assistant Professor Molly Lipscomb. They join other Kellogg fellows who have long worked on development issues (see story, page 16).

Notre Dame’s expertise on human development extends beyond the Economics Department. For example, the Eck Center for Global Health, created in 2009, “endeavors to promote research, training and service to advance health standards for people, especially people in low-and-middle-income countries, who are disproportionately impacted by preventable diseases.” Building on generations of close ties to Haiti, Notre Dame is working to help with the rebuilding of that country in the wake of the devastating earthquake of January 12 (see story, page 16). Our efforts in Haiti are focused on the long term rather than the (important) immediate post-relief efforts.

A gift by the Doug and Kathy Ford family in 2008 created the Ford Family Program in Human Development Studies and Solidarity, which is housed in the Kellogg Institute. This program has helped expand our expertise related to human development. The Ford gift helped nurture enthusiasm and energy among Notre Dame students who are interested in studying development and/or Africa. This student interest in turn led to our decision to create a new, selective minor in international development studies, which the Ford Program has launched this semester. Thirty undergraduates applied to this program last spring; we admitted 14 first-year students who began the minor this semester. The gift from the Fords also enabled us to launch a community development project in collaboration with Uganda Martyrs University in Ninkazi, Uganda (see report, page 21). We hope to make a difference in very immediate ways in the lives of families in Ninkazi.

By creating new programs, bringing more faculty members to Notre Dame, working to build synergies across different units of our university, and engaging with outside partners, the Kellogg Institute hopes to help contribute to understanding how to more effectively promote human development.

Even as we strive to make more of a mark on the issues that foster human development in poor countries, we remain as committed as ever to excellence in human development research. For this reason, I applaud Michael Coppedge’s innovative and important project, “Measuring Democracy: A Multidimensional, Tiered, and Historical Approach” (see page 3). This project is an exemplar of a way in which Kellogg can provide initial funding for highly promising research in the expectation that our initial support will help a faculty member obtain outside funding to develop an ambitious endeavor—as has already occurred with Michael’s project. I am also excited that the Department of Political Science and the Kellogg Institute have an agreement to make two or three more faculty appointments of specialists in Latin American politics. These new appointments will keep us at the forefront of this geographically defined research and teaching area, and I am hopeful that they will also burnish our reputation as a leading center in democratization studies.

Scott Mainwaring, Director
Notre Dame-Purdue Research Collaboration Focuses on Water

Researchers at Purdue University and the University of Notre Dame are exploring ways to collaborate on interdisciplinary research in an effort initiated by the Institute’s Ford Family Program in Human Development Studies and Solidarity. The two universities are promoting the formation of cross-university research teams that focus on key development challenges in water and sanitation.

In March, the Ford Program organized a two-part “Water Summit,” bringing together researchers from Notre Dame, Purdue, and Uganda Martyrs University. Participants reported on existing research and shared ideas for new collaborative projects.

The Ford Program and Purdue have jointly awarded seed funding for one such collaboration, which explores how a biologically active sand filtration system may provide clean drinking water to communities in East Africa. The project will evaluate filter usage when sold at fair-market versus subsidized prices, household water quality, and proper filter care.

The research team includes Kellogg Faculty Fellow William Evans, an engineer and an agronomist from Purdue, and researchers from Uganda Martyrs University and Kenya’s Moi University.

Kuran Explores Economic Underdevelopment in the Middle East

Known for his interdisciplinary scholarship, economist Timur Kuran drew an audience from across the University for a January 21 lecture in which he looked to the legal roots of Middle Eastern economic institutions to explain the region’s divergence from the West. “Islam is not inherently hostile to commerce,” he said.

In the Middle Ages, he noted, “Islam produced impressive law for the period.” Islamic scholars modeled their partnerships after Islamic ones. But as institutions evolved in the West, Middle Eastern partnerships could not keep pace with the new corporations. The Islamic inheritance system mandated that assets be distributed to heirs, fragmenting businesses. Commerce increasingly fell under the control of westerners, who had access to new institutions such as stock markets, banks, and bookkeeping techniques.

Kuran is professor of economics and political science and Gasser Family Professor of Islamic Studies at Duke University. His most recent book is Islam and Mammon: The Economic Predicaments of Islamism (Princeton University Press, 2004).

Enloe Provides Feminist Perspective on Life after War

“Wars go on for a long time,” said feminist scholar Cynthia Enloe in her February 25 lecture, noting that the end of formal combat is just the beginning for women who are left to “pick up the pieces.”

Enloe explored the ongoing costs of war in the lives of women from Iraq and the US. Modeling the “feminist curiosity” that guides her work, she explored the female refugee experience through a middle-class housewife from Baghdad, widowed by war, who becomes a prostitute in Syria to support her children. She also looked at how a US mother’s livelihood is upended by the return of her invalid soldier son.

Enloe is research professor of international development and women’s studies at Clark University. The lecture, based on her book Nixon’s War, Emma’s War: Making Feminist Sense of the Iraq War (University of California Press, 2010), was a joint presentation of the Kellogg Institute and the Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies.

Romero Film Premieres

The 30th anniversary of the assassination of Archbishop Oscar Romero was commemorated with the Salvadoran and US premieres of the film MONSEÑOR (Monseñor: the Last Journey of Óscar Romero), the brainchild of Faculty Fellow and Romero scholar REV. ROBERT PELTON, CSJ. The documentary tells the story of the last three years of the archbishop’s life, including extracts from Romero’s homilies and personal diary, and personal interviews with a cross section of Salvadorans.

On March 19, Pelton introduced the film to an audience of campesinos at its world premiere in the cathedral of San Salvador. “Through this documentary, we hope to keep alive the memory of Monseñor Romero, his fidelity to the gospel, and his passion for the lives and the dignity of the poor,” he said. “We wish to pass the baton to the youth of our world, for it is they who have the energy and the vision to carry forth the message of Monseñor Romero.”

Ten days later, the film was shown at the University of Notre Dame as the culmination of “Romero Days,” an annual celebration of the archbishop’s life and work. The week also featured Bishop Alvino Ramazzini, an outspoken advocate for the campesinos, immigrants, and landless people of Guatemala, as well as journalist and cinematographer Ana Carrigan, the associate producer of MONSEÑOR.

Both the film and Romero Days are productions of Latin American North American Church Concerns (LANACC), which seeks to educate US Catholics about Latin American Catholicism through films, public events, and publications.

Symposium: The Church in South and Southeast Asia

Three scholars of Catholicism in Asia convened on Notre Dame in early April to explore the recent past, the complex present, and the likely future of the Catholic Church in India, Indonesia, and the Philippines.

MICHAEL AMALADDI, SJ, professor of theology at Holy Cross College of Theology in Delhi and concurrent director of the Institute of Dialogue with Cultures and Religions in Chennai, India, spoke on challenges and opportunities for the Church in India.

ALBERTUS BAGUS LAJESANA, SJ, a PhD candidate at Boston College and lecturer in theology at Sarana Dharma University in his native Indonesia, discussed the Indonesian Catholic Church and its Islamic context.

TAKESUNI TARADA, director of the Institute of Asian Cultures and professor of cultural anthropology at Sophia University in Tokyo, spoke on the connections between Roman Catholicism and popular religiosity in the Philippines.

“The Church is flourishing in the stimulating but also challenging multi-religious environment of contemporary South and Southeast Asia,” said ROBERT GIMVELLO, research professor of theology and East Asian languages and cultures, who was one of the several dozen Notre Dame faculty and students who took part in the symposium.

The event was the second of a series of symposia on “The Church in Asia” presented by Notre Dame’s Center for Asian Studies and the Kellogg Institute. The first, in 2005, focused on East Asia. The series will conclude with a major conference in Hong Kong in 2011.

Organized by HOWARD GOLDBLATT, director of the Center for Asian Studies, and Faculty Fellow JONATHAN NOBLE, the Provost’s advisor for Asia Initiatives, the symposium was supported by the Henkels Lecture Series, the Institute for Scholarship in the Liberal Arts, and the Department of Theology at the University of Notre Dame.

Shumway Traces History of Liberalism in Argentina


At Argentina’s founding, he said, the authority of the people and the authority of the church and government were in conflict. These ideas endure, with many Argentinians believing “the people” incapable of electing good leaders. This antipopular strand via-à-vis liberalism is in contrast to a hyperdemocratic one, in which “liberalism did not cohere with the Argentine spirit embodied in the land.” In this variation, caudillo leaders such as Peron tried to will the people. Both strands have justified authoritarian leadership in Argentina, said Shumway.

Until July, Shumway was the Tomás Rivera Regents Professor of Spanish Language and Literature and chair of the Department of Spanish Language and Literature at the University of Texas at Austin. He is now the dean of humanities at Rice University.

Habyarimana Reports on “heckle and Chide” Road Safety Intervention in Kenya

Traffic accidents are one of the top causes of death in the developing world, particularly affecting children and young people, said economist James Habyarimana, who specializes in development studies, and government were in conflict.

He urged passenger social pressure on the drivers of the 14-seat vans widely used for public transport in Kenya.

“We empowered passengers to demand better driving behavior—to heckle and chide,” Habyarimana said.

After convincing drivers to take part in the study, they paid them to post stickers that carried messages such as “Don’t just drive as he drives dangerously” in approximately 3000 vans. Results showed a 50% reduction in accidents overall, were presented to the Kenyan prime minister.

Habyarimana, who specializes in development economics and political economy, is assistant professor in public policy at Georgetown University.

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EVELYN HUBER (PhD, Yale University) and JOHN D. STEPHENS (PhD, Yale University) return to the Kellogg Institute for the fall semester after having been visiting fellows in fall 1987. Huber is the Morehead Alumni Distinguished Professor of Political Science and Stephens is the Gerhard E. Lehman Jr. Distinguished Professor of Political Science and Sociology at the University of Notre Dame at Chapel Hill.

The scholars, who often work as a team, are undertaking the project “Politics, Development, Social Policy, and Poverty and Inequality in Latin America.” They aim to determine if and how politics shape economic and social development models in Latin America, where globalization has limited political choice. With comparison to European countries, they intend to modify theoretical models developed through the study of advanced industrial societies to Latin American middle-income countries, where inequality is a barrier to quality democracy and equity-enhancing social policy.

Huber serves as chair of the Department of Political Science at Chapel Hill, where she has received awards for graduate teaching. She combines research interests in comparative politics and political economy with a focus on Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as comparisons between Latin America and Europe.

The director of the Center for European Studies, Stephens teaches European politics and the political economy of advanced industrial societies. His research interests encompass comparative politics and political economy in Europe and the Caribbean.

SEBASTIAN KARCHER (PhD, Northwestern University, anticipated November 2010), who will spend 2010-11 at the Institute, studies labor market change in the era of globalization. In his project “Liberization, Segmentation, Informalization: The Political Economy of Changing Labor Markets,” he will expand and develop his dissertation research into a book manuscript.

With an interdisciplinary approach spanning political science, economics, and political sociology, Karcher, a native of Germany, uses case studies of advanced industrialized countries and emerging markets—the US, Germany, and Argentina—to understand the central political mechanism driving labor market change. He plans to harness individual-level survey data (microdata) to expand the scope of his argument.

With former Visiting Fellow BEN ROSS SCHEIDER, he wrote “Complementarities and Continuities in the Political Economy of Labor Markets in Latin America.” In the Socio-Economic Review forthcoming. He will teach a graduate course on political economy in the spring.

OCCOBOCK (PhD, Princeton University, a historian of Africa, is a visiting fellow for the academic year. His project “Tyranny of Elders: Mobilizing Youth and Crafting the State in Postcolonial Kenya, 1963-2005” traces the role of young people in the political violence that has periodically gripped Kenya since its independence. Ocobock, who considers young people and age-relations “innovative and powerful engines of history,” examines the ways young people participated in decolonization and electoral violence as well as their relationships with elder statesmen. He seeks to understand how age-relations, generational authority, and the experience of youthhood altered Kenya’s past and continue to influence its present.

The interdisciplinary Kellogg community was a third important draw. "I am excited about the Ford Program and the fact that the goals and resources of the Kellogg Institute will help us build a strong program in economic development," he says. "The connections we are building with East Africa and Catholic Relief Services will keep our research efforts in touch with and directed toward real-world needs." Hinojosa and forthcoming papers can be found in the American Economic Review, the American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics, Econometrica, the Journal of the European Economic Association, the Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control, and the Review of Economic Dynamics.

A faculty research fellow for the National Bureau of Economic Research, Hinojosa has served as a visiting researcher for the Federal Reserve Banks of Chicago and St. Louis and consulted for the World Bank. He was a visiting faculty member at the Cowles Foundation for Research in Economics, Yale University, in 2009 and a visiting professor in the University of Chicago's economics department in 2007.

KATHERINE SREDL, PhD, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, assistant professor of marketing in the Mendoza College of Business, joined the Notre Dame faculty in 2009. Her research interests include consumption in emerging markets, consumer emotions, family rituals, and the globalization of consumer behavior and advertising. Currently, she is studying globalization of consumer rituals in post-socialist Europe.

"My research is multidisciplinary, applying theories from sociology and globalization studies to understand how consumers in post-socialist Europe experience globalization in the context of longstanding family rituals," Sredl says.

Her dissertation, based on fieldwork in Zagreb, Croatia, uses family Sunday dinners—a multigenerational ritual sustained through post-socialist, socialist, and post-socialist eras—to examine the interaction of consumer practices, consumer emotions, and macro-level change. She argues that the pride that emerges in these rituals has tangible and observable outcomes that sustain the consumption of specific goods.

In her teaching on international marketing, Sredl focuses on developing understanding of crosscultural communications and consumer behavior. "I hope to enhance the international experiences of undergraduates who work, study, and volunteer abroad with Kellogg Institute programs," she says.

Among Sredl’s publications are “Women’s Possessions and Social Class in Contemporary Zagreb” (with Natala Rerko) in Dubravina (2008) and “Consumption and Class during and after State Socialism” in Russell Bark and John Sherry, eds., Consumption Theory, vol. 11 of Research in Consumer Behavior (Elsevier, 2007).

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Faculty Fellows Win Teaching Awards

Three Kellogg Institute faculty fellows are recipients of the 2010 Rev. Edmund P. Joyce, CSS, Award for Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching. SUSAN BLUM, professor of anthropology; JOSH JENSEN, associate professor of East Asian languages and literatures; and MARIA ROSA OLLIVERA-WILLIAMS, associate professor of romance languages and literatures, were among 11 Arts and Letters faculty members honored. Established in 2007, the award recognizes faculty members who, through their exemplary teaching, have had a profound influence on undergraduate students by stimulating student learning, heightening intellectual engagement, and fostering effective student self-expression within their disciplines.

PAOLO CARDOZZA, professor of political science, has been awarded a 2010–11 National Endowment for the Humanities Fellowship for the project “The Fall of Tourism: Untold Stories of the February 1917 Revolution.”

SEMIN LAURENTS won a 2010–11 National Endowment for the Humanities Fellowship for the project “The Fall of Tourism: Untold Stories of the February 1917 Revolution.”

DEBRA JAVELINE is part of a team awarded a $100,000 grant by the Provost’s Strategic Action Planning Committee for the project “Notre Dame Collaboratory for Adaptation to Climate Change.”

PAUL KOLLMAN, CSS, was promoted to associate professor of theology.

REV. VIRGILIO ELLONDO received the 2010 Jerone Award from the Catholic Library Association in April in recognition of outstanding contribution and commitment to excellence in scholarship.

REVISNAYO GUTIERREZ, CSS, was promoted to associate professor of theology.

REV. ROBERT PELTON, CSC, received the John Cardinal O’Hara Award from the University of Notre Dame Alumni Association in honor of “his outstanding achievements and distinguished service to the University.”

KAREN RICKMAN is the recipient (with former Faculty Fellow TERESA GHIARUCCI) of a $125,000 grant from the National Endowment for Financial Education (NEFE) to investigate how social and cultural factors impact Mexican immigrants’ savings for retirement.

STEPHEN SILIMAN has been named the 2011 Henry Darcy Distinguished Lecturer by the National Ground Water Research and Educational Foundation. He will present 40 lectures on his research on water systems in Berlin to universities and research groups in the US and abroad during 2011.

J. SAMUEL VALENZUELA has been appointed to the International Advisory Committee of the Journal of Latin American Studies for a three-year period.

GUILLERMO D’ORCINI received an honorary doctorate from Argentina’s National University of San Luis in March.

MARIA ROSA OLIVERA-WILLIAMS was named the director of Notre Dame’s Latin American Studies Program. Administered by the Kellogg Institute, the program offers an undergraduate minor in Latin American studies.

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FELLOWS IN POLICY AND PUBLIC SERVICE

R. SCOTT APPLEBY, faculty fellow and director of Notre Dame’s Kein Institute for International Peace Studies, cochaired a Chicago Council on Global Affairs task force examining the positive links that religions and people of faith can have in global relations. Including academics, policymakers, lawyers, and religious leaders the group released the report “Engaging Religious Communities Abroad: A New Imperative for US Foreign Policy.”

JEFFREY BERGSTRAND helped to provide the European Commission with a large-scale analysis of the effects of reducing non-tariff barriers (NTMs) on EU-US international trade and investment. The study was the first systematic analysis of its kind. He also gave an invited lecture at the Directorate General for Trade at the European Commission in Brussels in April. “Measuring the Impact of Free Trade Agreements on International Trade Flows” discussed a methodology that he developed with Scott Bailey, partially funded by the Kellogg Institute, and published in the Journal of International Economics 77, 1 (2009).

JORGE RUIZTAMARRA argued in Japan in March in his capacity at United Nations Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants.

KELLOGG FELLOWS IN POLICY AND PUBLIC SERVICE

THOMAS ANDERSON, associate professor of romance languages and literatures, received funding to develop a new course on human rights, development, and social justice in Latin America, as seen through literature and film.

VIVA BARTKE, associate professor of management, received funding to support a research initiative examining the role of international and local businesses in rebuilding war-torn economies. MBA students gathered data for the project in Lebanon, Kenya, and Uganda as part of the course “Business on the Frontlines” (see page 11).

MICHAEL COPPEDGE, professor of political science, received a collaborative faculty grant to conduct fieldwork in Poland for her new project “Strategies of Party Influence and Survival in the Polish Parliament.”

JONATHAN NOBLE, the provost’s advisor for Asia Initiatives, HOWARD GOLDBLATT, director of the Center for Asian Studies and research professor of Chinese, and GEORGES EINERLe, the John T. Ryan Jr. Chair in International Business Ethics, received a collaborative faculty grant to organize the “Church in Asia” series, which will take the form of a joint conference on Christianity in Asia to be held at the Chinese University of Hong Kong in May 2011. Enderle and Noble also received funding to develop the six-week summer course “Business and Culture in China” as part of the Asian Studies Initiative funded by the US Department of Education’s Undergraduate International Studies and Foreign Languages (USFLP) program. They led 20 students to Taiwan, Beijing, Shanghai, and Hong Kong during summer 2010.

RAHUL OKA, assistant professor of anthropology, received funding to expand market-based approaches to disaster relief in India in the project “Local Trade Networks and Regional Disasters: Incorporating Values-Driven and Market-Based Approaches into Humanitarian Relief Operations.”

REV. ROBERT PELTON, CSC, director, Latin American/North American Church Concerns (LANACC), received funding to travel to Italy to conduct research on Archbishop Oscar Romero and Catholic social teaching.

KAREN RICHARD, director of the Center for Migration and Border Studies at the Institute for Latino Studies, received a grant to conduct ethnographic research in Haiti for her project “The Impact of the Earthquake on Haiti: Continuities and Discontinuities.” (See article, pages 18-19.)

SABINE McCORMAICK, Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, CSC, Professor of Arts and Letters, received a research grant to conduct fieldwork in the archives of the Roman Catholic Church in Madrid for the project “Natural Philosophy, History and Theology in the Writings of José de Acosta, SJ (1545–1600).”

MONICA NALEPA, assistant professor of political science, was awarded a research grant to conduct fieldwork in Poland for her new project “Strategies of Party Influence and Survival in the Polish Parliament.”

NEWS FROM FORMER VISITING FELLOWS

DEIGO ABANTE BRUNI (Spring ’19, Fall ’18, ’17, ’16) serves as director for the International Forum for Democratic Studies, reports that Latin America’s Struggle for Democracy was coedited with Larry Diamond and Marc F. Plattner (Johns Hopkins University Press, 2018), was named a 2018 Choice Outstanding Academic Titles. FELIPE AGÜERO (Fall ’18), the Ford Foundation program officer for human rights in the Andean region and Southern Cone, published “The New Double Challenge: Democratic Control and Efficacy of Military. Police and Intelligence,” in Alfred Stepian, ed., Democracies in Danger (Johns Hopkins University Press, 2019); and “What is the Primary Human Rights Challenge in the World Today?” in Americas Quarterly-Summer 2019. MANUEL ALCANTARA (Fall ’10 & ’11), professor of public law at the University of Salamanca, received the Bernardo O’Higgins Order of Merit, Chile’s highest honor for foreigners, in January. Named after Chile’s founding father, the award recognizes foreign citizens for outstanding participation in the arts, sciences, and social cooperation, and for defense of universal values such as freedom, justice, and human dignity. TAYLOR BOAS (2009-10) takes up the position of assistant professor of political science at Boston University in the fall.

LUIZ COSENZA (2006-07, Fall ’10 & ’08) was appointed the Honduran representative to the Board of Directors of the World Bank by the government of Honduras. TULIA FALLETI (Spring ’03), assistant professor of political science at the University of Pennsylvania, published Decentralization and Subnational Politics in Latin America (Cambridge University Press, 2010) and “Infiltrating the State: The Evolution of Health Care Reforms in Brazil, 1944–1988” in James Mahoney and Kathleen Thelen, eds., Explaining Institutional Change: Ambiguity, Agency, and Power (Cambridge University Press, 2010).

JOHN D. FRENCH (Spring ’17), professor of history and African American studies at Duke University, wrote “How the Not-So-Powerless Prevail: Industrial Labor Market Demand and the Contours of Militancy in Mid-Twentieth Century São Paulo, Brazil” in the Hispanic American Historical Review 90, 1 (2010). KENNETH F. GREENE (Fall ’05) was promoted to associate professor of government at the University of Texas at Austin. EVELYN HUBER (Fall ’07 & ’08) and JOHN D. STEPHENS (Fall ’12 & ’13) (see page III) published “Politics and Poverty in Latin America” (with Jennifer Pribble) in Comparative Politics 41 (2009). CARLOS HUNIEUS (Spring ’00), executive director of Centro de Estudios de la Realidad Contemporánea (CERC) and associate professor at the Instituto de Estudios Internacionales, Universidad de Chile, published La guerra fría chilena. Gabriel González Videla y la Ley maldita (Random House Mondadori, 2009).

DANIEL KISELMAN (Fall ’09) has begun a three-year position as junior research associate at the Juan March Institute in Madrid.

JAMES MCGUIRE (Fall ’12), professor of government at Wesleyan University, published Wealth, Health, and Democracy in East Asia and Latin America (Cambridge University Press, 2010).

SEAN T. MITCHELL (Fall–Spring ’08), assistant professor of political science at Rutgers University, Newark, coedited and contributed a chapter to Anthropology and Global Counterinsurgency (University of Chicago Press, 2010).

VERÓNICA MONTECONE (Fall ’18), professor of sociology at the Pennsylvania State University, coedited with John Markoff Economic in the Americas (Edward Elgar, 2009).

GERARD MUNICK (Fall ’05 & ’04), professor of international relations at the University of Southern California, wrote “Democracy and Development in a Globalized World: Thinking About Latin America from Within” in Studies in Comparative International Development 44, 4 (Winter 2009).
NEW IN THE KELLOGG INSTITUTE SERIES with Notre Dame Press

The Sources of Democratic Responsiveness in Mexico

In his new book, MATTHEW R. CLEARY ’91 shows that contrary to conventional wisdom, electoral competition has not caused municipal governments in contemporary Mexico to be more responsive to voters. Instead, he attributes responsiveness to a qualitative shift in participatory politics that began in the 1970s. Cleary demonstrates the value of thinking broadly about the strategies that citizens use to influence the behavior of politicians.

CLEARY, who majored in government at Notre Dame and earned his doctorate in political science from the University of Chicago, is now an associate professor of political science in the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University. He was a visiting professor at Notre Dame in 2003.

"An important contribution to the literature on problems of democracy in Latin America. Cleary offers a careful, nuanced analysis of the limits of electoral competition as a democratic instrument for improving the responsiveness of government to citizens in contemporary Mexico."

— Richard Snyder, Brown University

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

AMITA VA DUTT

GEORGES EDERLIE

ISABEL FERREREA GOULD

ALEXANDRA GUISSINGER
- “Exchange Rate Proclamations and Inflation-Fighting Credibility” (with David Singer), International Organization 64 (Spring, 2010).

KRISTINE BISSEN
- Maximum, Mexico, and the Invention of Empire (Vanderbilt University Press, 2010).

DEBRA JAVELINE
- “A Balanced Assessment of Russian Civil Society” (with Sarah Lindemann-Komorov), Journal of International Affairs 63, 2 (May 2010).

LIONEL JENSEN

REV. PAUL KOLLMANN, CSC

SCOTT MAINWARING

MONIKA NALEPA

MARÍA ROSA OLIVERA WILLIAMS
- “La década del 70 en el Cono Sur: discursos nostálgicos que recuerdan la revolución y escriben la historia,” Romance Quarterly 57 (2010).

JUAN VITULLI
- Poeticas de lo cósmico. La transformación del concepto “crístico” en las letras hispanoamericanae (siglos XVI al XX) (Editorial Cornelides, 2009).

New Book Honors Denis Golet

New Directions in Development Ethics (University of Notre Dame Press, 2010) honors and builds on the pioneering work of former Faculty Fellow DENIS GOLET (1931–2006), arguably the founding father of development ethics. The growing discipline deals both academically and practically with the moral assessment of the ends, means, and processes of development.

Edited by AMITA VA DUTT and Charles Wilber, emeritus professor of economics at Notre Dame, the collection of essays offers a systematic examination of new directions in the field and features contributions from some of the leading scholars in development ethics and economic development. In addition to Dutt, faculty fellows R. SCOTT APPLEBY and JAIME ROS contributed essays to the book.

“This book is a fitting tribute ... bringing[ing] us a step closer to the kind of hands on philosophy envisaged by Golet that simultaneously embraces the ethics and practice of development.”

— David A. Clark, University of Manchester

Kellogg Series Book Gamers New Award

Public Policy's The Rise and Fall of Repression in Chile, published in 2008 in the Kellogg Institute Series with the University of Notre Dame Press, has received the Canadian Political Science Association’s Prize in Comparative Politics 2010. The biennial prize competition recognizes the contribution of Canadian political science to the field of comparative politics. Policzer is assistant professor in political science and Canada Research Chair in Latin American Politics at the University of Calgary. Previously, Choice magazine designated the book a 2009 Outstanding Academic Title.

NEW WORKING PAPERS

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

#366 "Happy News: Ceremonialism, Nationalism, and Language Ideology in China" by Susan D. Blu (University of Notre Dame)

#367 "Exit During Crisis: How Openness, Migration, and Economic Crisis Affect Democratization" by Joseph Wright (Pennsylvania State University)

#368 "The Vote Share of New and Young Parties" by Scott Mainwaring (University of Notre Dame), Carlos Garavano (University of Notre Dame and Universidad Torcuato di Tella, Buenos Aires), and Anaïs Pichot-Esparza (Tulane University)

#369 "How Presidents Legislate: Agenda Control and Policy Success in Costa Rica" by Leslie A. Schmidt-Bayer (University of Massachusetts)

#370 "The Meaning of Left-Right in Latin America: A Comparative View" by Nina Wlezien (Instituto de Ciencias Sociales de la Universidad de La Sabana)

#371 "Mining Water for the Revolution: Marte R. Gómez and the Business of Agrarian Reform in ‘La Laguna,’ Mexico, 1990s to 1990s" by Michael Wolfe (University of California, Los Angeles)

NEW IN THE CONTEMPORARY EUROPEAN POLITICAL AND SOCIETY SERIES with Notre Dame Press

Unearthing Franco’s Legacy: Mass Graves and the Recovery of Historical Memory in Spain

During the Spanish Civil War and the 36 years of the Franco dictatorship, thousands of suspected political dissidents and their families were systematically killed and buried in anonymous mass graves. Former Faculty Fellow SAMUEL AMAGRO and Carlos Jerez-Farrar, Notre Dame professor of Spanish, are the editors of a new book that explores the political, cultural, and historical debate that has ensued in Spain as the discovery and exhumation of such graves has forced citizens to publicly confront Franco’s legacy.

The essays by historians, anthropologists, literary scholars, journalists, and cultural analysts collected in this volume represent the first interdisciplinary analysis of how today Spain has sought to come to terms with the violence of Franco’s regime.

“Unearthing Franco’s Legacy is a timely contribution to a subject that has provoked serious discussion both in Spain and abroad... the interdisciplinarity of the approaches adds much to the book's value.”

— David T. Gies, University of Virginia
New Economists Interested in Development Join Kellogg Community

Fast forward to 2010. Over the last three years two related, ongoing processes have brought a number of young economists on to development issues into the Kellogg community. One is the Institute’s innovative partnership with the Department of Economics to jointly host a cadre of economists who study growth and development from various angles, with particular attention to the real-world problems of the developing world.

The Kellogg Institute has a long-standing program in Human Development Studies and Solidarity, which was formally inaugurated in fall 2009. Promoting the interdisciplinary study of human development, the program has drawn involvement of faculty from around the country. "The study of development economics went hand in hand with the study of transitions to democracy in Latin America," explains Bartell. In addition to several faculty fellows profiled below, the Institute’s economics faculty in those days included Faculty Fellows ALEJANDRO FOGLY, who later served as finance minister and governor of the Bank of Brazil, and FERNANDO RENÉ CORTAZAR, who became Chile’s minister of transport; and Visiting Fellow JOSE PABLO ARELLANO, who served as the Chilean minister of education and head of Coalición, the country’s state-owned steel company.

Development economists associated with Kellogg applied theoretical, empirical, and descriptive tools to advance the understanding and resolution of significant issues of economic development and emerging democracies,” says Bartell. In the Institute’s interdisciplinary environment, many scholars hoped that academic work would influence policy.

Some of the primers of economics are relatively simple: that incentives matter, and that these are tremendous gains based on specialization, he says. "Economists are good at thinking about how people respond to different incentives—they have a lot to offer. The key is to start small and see what can be done." Evans acknowledges that issues studied by macroeconomists—industrialization and the global market economy, for example—are also critical to a larger understanding of the complex puzzle of development. New members of the economics department approach the big questions—how to reduce poverty, how to improve living standards in the developing world, how to reduce inequality—from a range of perspectives, he says, and the Fund Program will benefit from the different points of view.

"There is no magic bullet, but the idea is that if you start small, scholars hoped to find one answer to the dilemma of development. ‘We’re learning that the problems are farly vast and in many respects you have to start small.’"

Assistant Professor of Economics SIMEON ALDER offers Evans’s description of the local producer goods. "The process that makes some countries poor and some rich is far more complex and intricate than we thought," he says. A macroeconomist, Alder studies global issues of growth and development, investigating economic systems in countries that are growing at different rates and persistent income gaps between countries.

The big puzzle is what economics term "the local producer goods," he says. "Even when they keep miraculous trade in the hands of the local producer goods, and the local producer goods are important for people who are growing, will need two elements: the incentives that encourage them to grow..."

The difference between countries that are poor and those that do not seem to grow well and where the situation may be improved is that in the United States, for example, is not explained by the reasoning that is used.

As in other cases, the challenge posed to research economics around development questions is that the work must be done to provide people with the necessary—clean water, adequate housing, nutritious food. Economists have much to offer in this regard, particularly in small-scale experiments that measure what kinds of development initiatives are effective and why.

"Among Alder’s current projects are two that especially pertain to issues of development. One is a study of how people respond to different incentives in the market—a full range of possible that the type of country blueprints don’t resemble one another. Some countries may be better at matching what citizens want to do or need to do..."

Looking at relatively large firms, Alder is constructing a model to evaluate how as much as possible of the economy—a full range of possible that the type of country blueprints don’t resemble one another. Some countries may be better at matching what citizens want to do or need to do..."

Among Alder’s current projects are two that especially pertain to issues of development. One is a study of how people respond to different incentives in the market—a full range of possible that the type of country blueprints don’t resemble one another. Some countries may be better at matching what citizens want to do or need to do..." 
In the wake of the devastating earthquake that rocked Haiti on January 12, 2010, the Notre Dame community on campus and beyond came together to support a country and people with long ties to the Congregation of Holy Cross and the University. As non-governmental organizations (NGOs), concerned private citizens—including many Notre Dame alumni—and foreign officials poured into Haiti, the staff of Notre Dame’s Haiti Program worked around the clock to administer emergency relief and rebuild the program itself. Established in 1997 by Faculty Fellow REV. TOM STREIT, CSC, with the support of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the program aims to eliminate lymphatic filariasis (LF), a mosquito-borne disease endemic to the island and 80 other countries around the world.

When President REV. JOHN JENKINS, CSC, traveled to Haiti in March to explore how Notre Dame could aid in rebuilding the country, Streit accompanied him, along with Kellogg Executive Director STEVE REIFFENBERG and Faculty Fellow REV. TIMOTHY SCULLY, CSC, director of the Institute for Educational Initiatives. Upon their return, Jenkins created an ad hoc committee to coordinate the University’s long-term commitment to Haitian reconstruction. Chaired by Streit with the support of the Kellogg Institute, the group has focused on creating opportunities for dialogue and constructive thinking about how to holistically and effectively engage faculty members across disciplines in the University’s efforts in Haiti.

In July, three of Notre Dame’s resident experts on Haiti discussed the arduous task of joining with Haitians to reconstruct a country whose infrastructure was almost completely destroyed—and the unique role that the academic community could play in rebuilding the nation. Taking part in the conversation were Streit, who has worked in Haiti since 1993; postdoctoral research associate MARIE DENISE MILORD, MD, in residence at Notre Dame while on sabbatical from her position as director of the Haitian Ministry of Health’s Lymphatic Filariasis Program; and Faculty Fellow KAREN RICHMAN, the director of the Center for Migration and Border Studies at the Institute for Latino Studies. (For more on Scully’s efforts, see sidebar.)

Reifenberg has taken her to Haiti many times. In addition to publishing extensively of the Center for Migration and Border Studies at the Institute for Latino Studies. (For more on Scully’s efforts, see sidebar.)

Richman: There’s a willingness in the academic community to face the fact that there are other reforms, at the level of the international community, particularly in the way they approach Haiti and the delivery of their aid there. This aid won’t create the benefits it should if the international community doesn’t contact and coordinate with the appropriate local officials and institutions in Haiti.

The recovery plan the country submitted to the international community was not really prepared by the country. The Interim Haiti Recovery Commission just added some Haitians for decoration, you know. I don’t think they are using new strategies to strengthen local leadership; nothing has been done to change the way things were done before in that aspect.

(continued on page 31)
This is my second time in China, and the changes that have occurred in just seven years are striking. Bicycles are no longer ubiquitous in Beijing, now well over 10 million people here. The average age is 30." 

Chen’s impressive growth is correlated with poverty reduction and social development. According to the World Health Organization, some 400 million people have been lifted out of poverty in the last 30 years. But while medical care, public hygiene and sanitation have improved, a serious consequence of China’s rapid industrial development is increased pollution and degradation of natural resources. According to the World Bank, 16 out of 20 of the world’s most polluted cities are in China, and the direct costs to the economy (such as health problems, crop failures and water shortages) are estimated at hundreds of billions of dollars annually.

Over 300 million people in rural areas drink unsafe water, according to Chinese government figures. Development has brought other challenges—such as unemployment, growing income inequality, and government corruption—that threaten social stability. In 2008, a new labor law increased workers rights and improved factory conditions but led some companies to move their operations to countries with lower labor costs. According to government figures, 20 million jobs in 67,000 factories were lost, raising fears of social unrest.

Inequality is everywhere, particularly within urban and rural areas, is another source of tension. Recent protests stem from frustrations among rural Chinese that they are not benefiting from China’s economic reforms and rapid growth, as well as perceptions that many are getting rich because of connections with government officials.

If we hope to understand development, we must look at the consequences of China’s growth in all sectors of China. And the more we understand of China’s growth, the more is the need to understand how the world and China interact. The need for this understanding is increasing, and the need to understand is growing.

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**GRADUATE STUDENT NEWS**

**AWARDS AND PUBLICATIONS**

**JULIO GARIN** (economics), a Kellogg PhD Fellow, was selected by the University of Chicago and the Argonne National Laboratory to participate in the prestigious Institute on Computational Economics. State-of-the-art mathematical methods covered in this program allow researchers to provide better answers to questions relevant to policy makers.

**CARLOS GERVASONI** (political science), a Kellogg PhD Fellow who is also assistant professor of political science at Universidad Torcuato Di Tella in Buenos Aires, published two articles:
- “Two Dimensions of Democracy and the Economy” (with Leslie Elliott Armijo), in Democratization 17, 1 (2010).

**JAVIER OSORIO** (political science), a Kellogg PhD Fellow, won a grant from the Global Consortium for Security Transformation (GCST) to assess the effects of drug-related violence on electoral behavior in local elections in Mexico. Based at the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO Chili), GCST aims to promote cross-regional dialogue to foster new thinking and policy solutions to contentious security challenges.

In conjunction with the same project, Osorio attended “Tools for Text,” a National Science Foundation-sponsored workshop that trains faculty and graduate students to use computational methods in their research, at the University of Washington in June.

**CHRISTOPHER SULLIVAN** (political science), the recipient of a Kellogg Graduate Research Grant, has received an International Dissertation Research Fellowship from the Social Science Research Council. The award supports the next generation of scholars pursuing research that advances knowledge about cultures and societies outside the US. The fellowship will allow Sullivan to complete his fieldwork in Guatemala in the coming year.

**KATY KOLE** (history), a Kellogg PhD Fellow, received one of only 27 Jacob K. Javits Fellowships awarded this year by the US Department of Education. The award, presented to students of superior academic ability in wide-ranging categories of arts, humanities, and social sciences, provides a $30,000 stipend and covers tuition fees in the final year of dissertation work.

Walche is explaining variation in the development and practices of the policy agencies, police units, and courts that address violence against women in Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica in her dissertation, “Engendering State Institutions: State Response to Violence Against Women in Latin America.”

“Shannon Wahl’s dissertation examines a tremendously important issue,” Scott Mainwaring, the Eugene P. and Helen Conley Professor of Political Science and Wahl’s dissertation director, says. “She is well positioned to write a very compelling and original dissertation on this thorny subject.”

As Wahl notes, “countless women in Central America have been murdered, raped, or subjected to repeated abuse with little chance that the perpetrator will be punished or that they will find protection.”

“One implication of this study,” Wahl says, “is that, on the whole, norms addressing violence against women are implemented to the degree that international organizations successfully coordinate with local advocates, building capacity within the state and civil society to provide services and protection for victims of violence.”

“Coordination efforts have resulted in some significant improvements, such as the development of specialized women’s police stations in Nicaragua that are exclusively staffed by women. State-building is often viewed as an activity undertaken primarily by state actors, but this study points to the importance that non-state actors have in constructing state institutions that protect marginalized groups.”

In support of her work, Wahle also received a Fulbright-Hays Student Fellowship to conduct research in Central America in 2007 and 2008, with host institutions at the Universidad de Centroamérica in Nicaragua, the Universidad de Francisco Marroquin in Guatemala, and the Estado de la Nación in Costa Rica. In 2009-10, she received a Dissertation Year Fellowship from the Kellogg Institute.

Kelllogg Dissertation Year Fellow SHANNAh DRYDALE WASHL, a doctoral candidate in political science, has received the prestigious Andrew W. Mellon/ACLS Dissertation Completion Fellowship from the American Council of Learned Societies. The fellowship provides a stipend and research fund and covers university fees in the final year of dissertation work.

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The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation/ACLS Early Career Fellowship Program provides support for young scholars to complete their dissertation and, later, to advance their research after being awarded the PhD. Wahl is one of only 12 graduate students in political science to receive the fellowship since the competition began in 2006.

**MILESTONES**

**CÉSAR HIDALGO** (physics, Ph.D ’08), a former Kellogg PhD Fellow from Chile, begins a new position in September as assistant professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) Media Laboratory, where he will start his own lab. He studied the evolution of economic complexity and its implications for industrial policy. Previously, he worked at the Center for International Development and the Kennedy School, both at Harvard University.

**FARUCX MORODS** (computer science and engineering, Ph.D ’10), a Kellogg PhD Fellow from Mexico, started his new job as a postdoctoral researcher at the Center for Theoretical Biological Physics at the University of California San Diego in July. He coauthored “Belief Propagation Estimation of Protein and Domain Interactions Using the Sum-Product Algorithm” for IEEE Transactions on Information Theory. Special Issue on Information Theory in Molecular Biology and Neuroscience 56, 2 (2010).

**By Lisa Walenceus**

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*“The award is highly competitive and an enormous honor, both for myself and the doctoral program in Latin American history.”* —Katy Kole
2010 GRADUATES BUILD ON KELLOGG EXPERIENCES
Kellogg Institute members of the Class of 2010 leave Notre Dame well prepared for future endeavors and global citizenship, in no small part because of their participation in Institute programs. Known for their depth, Kellogg programs promote rigorous research on international studies and multifaceted experiences in the developing world. This year’s graduates, who garnered four national fellowships and numerous other accolades, begin their lives after Notre Dame in graduate school, fellowships, and service work both domestic and international.

National Fellowships and Graduate School

MICHAEL HOFFMAN ’10 (political science/Arabic) was awarded a National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellowship, which will pay his tuition plus a $30,000/year stipend for his first three years of graduate study at Princeton University. A Kellogg International Scholar (see article page 28), Hoffman is pursuing a PhD in political science. His article “Military Exclusion and Temporary Democracy: The Case of Pakistan” will appear in Democratization 18, 1 (forthcoming).

TRACY JENNINGS ’10 (anthropology/classics), a Kellogg International Scholar, received a Fulbright English Teaching Assistantship in Turkey.

JENNA KNAPP ’10 (anthropology/peace studies) garnered a Fulbright Research Grant to do research and volunteer with Quattrocchi, a group working on gang violence prevention and rehabilitation in San Salvador. Her project grew out of research on street children in El Salvador funded by the Kellogg Institute.

Knapp received the $10,000 Davis Projects for Peace award in a national competition, allowing her to lead a summer delegation of students and adults to El Salvador and found an NGO there. She also received the Kellogg Institute’s Consilidate Award for outstanding contributions to the study of and service to the Catholic Church in Latin America, the Spirit of Service Award from the Archdiocese of Indianapolis, and the Yarrow Award for Peace Studies from the Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies.

MATTHEW PANARIUS’10 (economics), a Kellogg International Scholar who interned with the Ford Program in Uganda, is pursuing an MA in the history of economic thought at Duke University. His article “A Bibliographic Review of the Economic Crisis” was published in the Hedgeshog Review (summer 2010).

MEAGHAN RUBISAM’10 (Arts and Letters preprofessional studies/ German), an intern with the Foundation for International Medical Relief of Children in Uganda, is beginning the DPT (doctorate in physical therapy) program at Columbia University this fall.

ALLISON THOMAS’10 (English), a Latin American Studies Program (LASP) minor, is working in Spain on a Fulbright English Teaching Assistantship. She investigated the impact of traditional artistic traditions on modern political art in Chile and Nicaragua with a Kellogg research grant.

MEYSSA YISKAR’10 (history/peace studies) is beginning graduate studies at Stanford University’s School of Education. Yiskar, who interned with World Teach in Niambaia, is pursuing an MA in international comparative education.

Graduating to Service

SARAH CLINE’10 (theology/peace studies), a Ford Program intern in Uganda, and ALISON LAYDOCK ’10 (English/Spanish), a Latin American Studies Program (LASP) minor, both began Notre Dame’s Alliance for Catholic Education (ACE) program this past summer.

ACE is a two-year service program that places college graduates as full-time teachers in under-resourced Catholic schools across the southern US. Cline is teaching 2nd grade in New Orleans and Laydock is teaching high school English and Spanish in Plaquemine, LA.

WHITNEY DRAKE’10 (Spanish), a LASP minor, is teaching Spanish with AmeriCorps in St. Petersburg, FL.

TARA CERKIN’10 (finance) and JENNY HEIL’10 (psychology/anthropology), interns with the Foundation for Sustainable Development in Uganda, have begun work with the Jesuit Volunteer Corps. Clerkin is the food program coordinator at Immaculate Conception Shelter and Housing Corporation in Hartford, CT, and Heil is an outreach assistant at the Mustard Seed School, a transitional school for homeless children in Sacramento, CA.

Heil was awarded the Irwin Press Prize by the Department of Anthropology for the best paper in medical anthropology for “Only the Dead Know the End of War: War-related PTSD, Veterans and the Public.” The National Association of Student Anthropologists e-journal published her paper “Human Trafficking and the Trafficking and Violence Protection Act: How the System Can Hurt the Victims.”

KERRY PECO’10 (anthropology/Spanish) is beginning service with City Corps, teaching children in Providence, RI. With a Kellogg research grant and an Experience the World Fellowship, she studied at-risk youth in Puebla, Mexico and Santiago, Chile.

Kellogg Students Win Notre Dame Honors

JUSTIN PEREZ ’10, was the winner of the Julian Sampson Award conferred by the Department of Anthropology on an outstanding senior major. In addition, he won the Kellogg Institute’s John J. Kennedy Prize for outstanding senior essay on Latin America for his paper “Pueblos de locas: Street Volleyball in Two Sociedades Populares of Peru.” Perez presented “XI al marido t’a arma: Word Play, Ritual Insults, and Volleyball in Peru” at the 170th Annual Lavender Languages and Linguistics Conference at American University.

AYLINN (AZ) TICE ’10 received the Department of Anthropology’s Peter Brown Professional Achievement Award, which recognizes outstanding student performance in the tasks of a professional academic in one of more of the following areas: publication, presentation at professional meetings, grants, and fellowships. She carried out fieldwork in Lesotho with a Kellogg research grant and presented her research at the Society for Applied Anthropology conference in spring 2010.

HANNA MOIR ’10 (political science/Spanish) and GABRIELA AUSTEN ’12 (science preprofessional studies) were the winners of the Monteiro Prize at the Kellogg Institute’s annual award ceremony in May. Presented by the Institute and the Program in Portuguese and Brazilian Studies, the Prize honors the best essays written in Portuguese by undergraduate students on a subject related to the Lusophone world.

CLASS OF 2011 IS NOT FAR BEHIND

HEIDI EKSTEIN’11 (political science), a LASP minor, and Faculty Fellow KAREN RICHMAN are presenting their research project “Tourism, Emigration, and Development in Central Mexico” at the Inter-University Program for Latino Research (IUPRL) conference held at the University of Chicago in September.

ROBYN GRANT ’11 (history/gender studies), a Kellogg International Scholar, published “Seduring El Pueblito: The Beat Generation’s Literary ‘Corruption’ of Oaxaca’s Cuban Youth” in Notre Dame’s Journal of Undergraduate Research (April 2010). The Institute supported the continuation of Grant’s research on the topic.

CLARE PODGORSKI’11 (management consulting), who interned in Ecuador, wrote the research brief “Effects of Immigration on the Family,” under the direction of Faculty Fellow KAREN RICHMAN. It was published in the Institute for Latino Studies’ Student Research Series (Fall 2009).
“As far as the challenges of development go, I learned more in the first week here than I ever could have from a book or classroom.” —Katie Rose ’13

During the summer, each of the four Notre Dame students teamed up with an undergraduate partner from UMU. PATIENCE ARINAFTWE, HENRY KAKINDA, OLIVIA NABISENKO, and DENNIS JIUUKO were invaluable in helping the Notre Dame students make the most of their eight-week summer experiences in a new culture and language. The partnerships were also an exciting way to promote international student collaboration on significant community projects.

“I’ve been forced to confront the challenges of development head on,” said Rose. “I didn’t realize before how complicated the process is, how many cycles are in place that prevent growth from happening, and how difficult those cycles are.”

Student interns left Uganda committed to a long-term connection with the issues that they learned about and are affected by. Many return to the developing world to deepen their understanding of the challenges of extreme poverty.

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The conference featured speeches by Joseph Siebenrein, the former speaker of the Rwandan Parliament, who gave the keynote address, and Ray Chambers, the United Nations Secretary-General’s Special Envoy for Malaria. The Ford Program organized the Human Development Conference in collaboration with Notre Dame’s Center for Social Concerns and SF Study Abroad, a program of World Learning.

The theme for the conference, “People, Power, and Programs: The Future of Development in Our Changing World,” called participants to identify the landscape of current development efforts, analyze successes and challenges of the past, and synergize their experiences into a view of the future of sustainable human development. Eighty students presented research they had conducted in 38 countries. Attendees came from nearly 40 colleges and universities.

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International Scholars Profile

International Scholars Take Divergent Paths to Excellence

"The Kellogg Institute’s International Scholars Program (ISP) is unique," says Executive Director STEVE REIFFENBERG after surveying similar university programs across the country. "It provides opportunities for students to intern and do research overseas."

"I was the perfect program for me," says Hoffman, who is beginning graduate studies in political science at Princeton University this fall. "You can find research assistantships through other means at Notre Dame, but you don’t walk through the door with the same kind of credibility that you do as an International Scholar." Close relationships with faculty mentors are the heart of the program. Hoffman and Schilling agree. Being paid as research assistants was the icing on the cake—indeed, both say they would have done the work for free.

Like Hoffman, Schilling discovered ISP online. "I was impressed International Scholars were learning how academic research actually happens," she recalls. "For me, the research component in addition to the international focus was a huge factor in my decision to apply." As International Scholars, both students majored in political science, with Hoffman double-majoring in Arabic and Schilling in peace studies. Each worked with some of the best professors in their fields of interest and went on to do significant independent research of their own.

For both of these very bright and talented students the International Scholars Program was just about the best thing that happened to them at Notre Dame. But, demonstrating the strengths and flexibility of the program, the paths they took as International Scholars couldn’t have been more different.

Hoffman traces the beginning of his fascination with international studies to 9/11. A young teenager in 2001, he wanted to understand why the terrible events of 9/11 had occurred. "That’s really what sparked my interest in the Middle East," he says. He began his study of Arabic as soon as he arrived at Notre Dame.

For him, ISP offered an opportunity to see how political research was done. "You get a glimpse at what it means to be a political scientist through your classes but I suspected that it would be much more useful to dive into the process and take part in it in a more collaborative way," he says.

Hoffman worked closely with Faculty Fellow REV. ROBERT DOWD, CSC, during his sophomore and junior years on a project that explored religious, gender, and political participation in Nigeria, Uganda, and Senegal. Hoffman was responsible for running regression analyses to uncover relationships between study variables.

Together, professor and student authored a paper on their research that Hoffman presented solo to the Middle Political Science Association when Dowd was unable to attend.

Dowd, who has worked often with ISP students, terms Hoffman’s work “outstanding," pointing out that he learned new skills enabling him to contribute substantially to the project. And it was precisely that desire to fill his research toolbox that landed Hoffman in Hoffman’s “How to Do Political Research” class in fall 2007.

Tutored by Faculty Fellow MICHAEL COPPEDGE, the class— "a challenging one," according to Hoffman—was the beginning of the most important mentoring relationship of Hoffman’s time at Notre Dame. He went on to take several more classes with Coppedge, including a graduate seminar, and chose him as his advisor for his senior thesis, which ultimately won the political science department’s Best Senior Thesis in Comparative Politics award.

In his research, Hoffman used both quantitative analysis of levels of democracy around the world and case studies of Lebanon and Yemen to further explore the relationship between religion and democracy. His findings show that “countries that are both highly religious and highly religiously divided tend to have a more difficult time with democracy,” he says.

“Professor Coppedge’s effort, attention, and enthusiasm have transformed me from an unsure rookie with a vague interest in politics to a political scientist,” says Hoffman.

Schilling went to Europe, spending summer 2008 in The Hague as a researcher for CorrDat (the Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid) and the spring of her junior year in Notre Dame’s London Program. Motivated by Catholic social thought and increasingly drawn to public policy work, she interned with the US Conference of Catholic Bishops in the Office of International Justice and Peace and undertook service work in India in summer 2009.

For her senior honors thesis, Schilling characterized it as "a challenging one," according to Hoffman—was the beginning of the most important mentoring relationship of Hoffman’s time at Notre Dame. He went on to take several more classes with Coppedge, including a graduate seminar, and chose him as his advisor for his senior thesis, which ultimately won the political science department’s Best Senior Thesis in Comparative Politics award.

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"The purpose of a liberal arts education was not lost on Katherine," says HOLLY RIVERS, assistant director of the Kellogg Institute, who directs the International Scholars Program.

“I didn’t feel limited to any one discipline," says Schilling. “In my mind, the time for specialization can be in graduate school. Having the broadest view that one could have was very valuable to me. I wanted to do something that I would enjoy for a long time and was excited to do something that I could achieve through the International Scholars Program. With so many different professors working on different projects, I could find a project and move to a completely different study.”

As she applied to ISP, Schilling was also filling out an application for the Experiment in Latin America (now Experience the World) grant offered by the Institute.

“All of a sudden, I began to think about possibilities that I had never dreamed of before," she states. “My parents said, ‘the whole world has truly been opened to you.’”

Schilling returned to Argentina, where she had studied Spanish when she was 17, to study how the 2001 economic crisis had affected different sectors of society. In a pattern that would become familiar, she read widely about currency crises in preparation for her trip, since economics was a new field for her.

Schilling fell in love with fieldwork. “The topic allowed me to sit down with people and ask pretty personal questions about their jobs and finances,” she says. “It was the first time I experienced having the license to ask whatever it was I was interested in.”

A $30,000/year National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellowship is funding Hoffman’s Princeton studies for three years. His article “Military Extrication and Temporary Democracy: The Case of Pakistan” will appear in Democracy & Society 1, 3 (forthcoming).

According to Coppedge, "Mike Hoffman is just the kind of student the ISP is designed to cultivate. He is exceptionally bright and hardworking, and he benefited immensely from his research collaboration with Fr. Bob Dowd, which was key to his impressive string of successes in his senior year."
Economists Who Study Development... (Continued from page 17)

Kellogg Visions

The three economists who trace their time at the Institute back to earlier decades would likely agree with Kaboski. All carry with them personal connections to the development research on which they built their careers and which they continue to inform their work.

On the Norte Dame faculty since 1967, South Korean native and Professor of Economics KWAN KIM is an international economist specializing in trade and development. With research interests that include the global poverty gap, income distribution, and comparative economic systems, he spent more than a decade at various institutions around the world, including four years in Kenya and Tanzania and two years as senior economist with the US Agency for International Development.

Kwan Kim

Developed economics should focus on developing human beings, “says Kim. As he wrote in The Political Economy of Inequality (in Japanese, coauthored, 2008), he proposes pillars, starting with building individual human capacity through education and training.

The second pillar is social inclusion, or bringing people into the political arena so they can take part in decision making that affects their lives. “You have to have a political source of stability, which can be accomplished by democracy,” he asserts.

The third pillar is sustainable development, which balances the environment and economic growth. Kim remarks as he explains his term the “public bad.” The idea that developing countries heart themselves in the long run if they don’t consider the environmental implications of growth.

Skeptical about aid schemes he has seen over the years, Kim returns to the three pillars to the developing countries in which they grew up. These connections continue to inform their work.

Among his interests is development ethics—a field made prominent by Professor of Economics ETIENNE WILBERT.

In his view, development economics must encompass three dimensions—equation, education programs at the micro level train young people who later

Economies should do more to develop ways of involving the poor in decision making, he contends. “It’s not about marketing them; it’s quick to add. “But the poor know a lot about local conditions and their own fears and needs.”

Rebuilding Haiti: The Role of the University (Continued from page 18)

Richman:

We absolutely have to respect Haitian sovereignty: Haitians know what they need and what they need to do. It’s wrong that the Recovery Commission has more foreigner on it than it does Haitians—and no representatives of ordinary Haitians. The composition of the commission goes back to the question of accountability and foreign intervention. It’s a scandal that so much money so generously donated has not found its way into the hands of ordinary people.

One idea that’s been kicking around we’ve been saying is the idea of development. The US has a contradictory mandate as far as development in Haiti is concerned. On the one hand, it’s to promote US economic interests in Haiti, and on the other hand it’s to develop Haiti. Those goals are mutually contradictory.

Street:

There is a risk of history repeating itself. Whatever the plans and the incentives are, they think they need to allow for an organic development of Haiti. We have to have Haitians deciding what’s going to motivate Haitians and how we’re going to get Haiti moving in the right direction.

These sorts of incentives cannot be imposed from the outside or by the economist alone. With any plan, we’re going to have to make adjustments as things move on, amid failures, and embrace successes.

Here’s the critical issue—how do you strike the right balance? Certainly, the donors want accountability and efficiency; there’s a vicious cycle of not trusting the government so the government’s always weak—with the additional challenge that once trained, people are lured away to employment in the private sector or out of the country. Many farmers migrate against movement in the right direction.

Sometimes NGOs look at universities as only being able to provide technical assistance, but I disagree. I see the NGO community, especially in Haiti, as having their first interest self-preservation—doing a good job, yes, but raising funds is often a more important priority than building capacity in the government or even in the country. Universities have perspectives that can be just a bit more integrative and objective to offer because our mission is education with research. We have more to contribute than just the technical side of things. We want to help equip people to do for themselves.

We are about learning, researching, and teaching how to address the root causes of lack of development. This can distinguish us from the NGO community, which sometimes is more about putting Band-Aids on problems rather than dealing with root causes. The academic community can help to provide long-term, sustainable courses to development.

For more info on these and other events: kellogg.nd.edu/events
Open Faculty Positions

We are pleased to announce searches for the following faculty appointments supported by the Kellogg Institute at the University of Notre Dame.

- **The Department of Political Science** invites applications for two or three tenured or tenure-track appointments in comparative politics with a focus on Latin America.

- **The Ford Family Program in Human Development Studies and Solidarity** invites applications from tenured and junior scholars who work on themes related to international development, with a preference for fieldwork experience in sub-Saharan Africa.

For more information: http://kellogg.nd.edu/about/employment.shtml

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