DIRECTOR’S COLUMN

Over the last year, we have energetically engaged Kellogg faculty fellows, a wide swath of the Notre Dame community and leadership, our Advisory Board, and some outside advisors about a new strategic plan for the Kellogg Institute. The new strategic plan sets out goals for the next few years, but it is inspired by a vision of what we would like to be a generation from now.

On the research front, we began with the obvious thought of building on excellence in dissertation studies, Latin American politics, and Latin American history. We also felt clarity that we should strive to achieve national visibility in a new research field within the next five years—a highly ambitious goal but one we feel is achievable. Over the course of our planning process, we found great enthusiasm for investing significantly in expanding the Institute’s land Notre Dame’s teaching and research capacity related to human development.

Democratization and human development: two of the most important aspirations for a majority of the world’s population for the coming generations. As I write this column, the backdrop is the monumental fight for democracy—with great uncertainty surrounding the outcome—in much of the Middle East.

In recent years, because of the entrepreneurial efforts of our Ford Family Program in Human Development Studies and Solidarity, a collaborative hiring venture with the Department of Economics, and other University initiatives, the possibilities for Kellogg to make important contributions to human development studies have expanded. So have the opportunities for making a difference on the ground through human development projects in eastern Africa (see pages 5, 18-19). Would what would be a pipe dream just a few years ago has become a reasonable if ambitious aspiration. Given the long-standing priority the Catholic Church has placed on democracy and human development, these themes resonate ideally with Notre Dame’s mission as a Catholic university.

We are already moving toward broadening our expertise on human development. In the fall 2010 semester, the Kellogg Institute conducted an interdisciplinary search to hire a faculty member associated with the Ford Program. Delighted by the quality of the applicant pool, my colleagues and I greatly increased our ambitions—we have already hired four new faculty members who will start at Notre Dame in August in the departments of political science, sociology, and history. All four study issues related to human development and work in Sub-Saharan Africa. (New historian Paul Oocock is currently a Kellogg visiting fellow—see page 7). Thus, fairly quickly and dramatically, we have boosted our teaching and research capacity related thematically to human development and focused geographically on Africa.

At the Kellogg Institute, a commitment to high-quality research on themes has always trumped a focus on specific regions. Nevertheless, even as we become more involved in human development as a theme and in Africa, we remain deeply committed to democratization studies, and to Latin America as a region of particular interest to our Institute and the University.

We are moving toward finalizing our new strategic plan. On May 5, our Advisory Board and several University leaders will discuss our new plan in the context of University ambitions for the coming years. We are excited about the opportunities the future offers.

Scott Mainwaring, Director
The Kellogg Institute partnered with the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Inter-American Dialogue for a Washington DC policy workshop on November 5. Held at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the event brought together academics and policy makers to explore current research about democratic governance, rule of law, and the social and economic policy most likely to contribute to development in Latin America.

Timothy Scully, CSC, chief investment officer, presented innovative, very different examples—work that gave rise to the event:

The first, moderated by Inouza, focused on what has been learned about the politics of effective democratic governance. Panelists included Mainwaring and former Kellogg visiting fellows Daniel Bränk of the University of Texas and Maria Araz of the National Endowment for Democracy.

The second, moderated by Kellogg Executive Director Steve Reifenberg, explored how economic and social policy could help to foster human development in Latin America. Visiting Fellow Evelyne Huber of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill was joined on the panel by Patricio Navia of New York University and Mario Manuel of the Inter-American Development Bank.

Augusto de la Torre, the chief economist for Latin America and the Caribbean at the World Bank (and a Notre Dame PhD), gave the keynote. He focused on reasons for optimism for the region, including the positive ways that Latin America has weathered the recent international financial crisis and the growing strength of institutions such as central banks.

“Kellogg, the ‘Democratic Governance in Latin America’ project serve as a model to which we look to replicate,” says Reifenberg. “In addition to promoting rigorous interdisciplinary research on issues of global concern, we want to engage policy makers in ways that link research with critical public policy debates.”

Kellogg Develops New Strategic Plan

Over the past year, the Kellogg Institute has engaged key stakeholders to develop a new five-year strategic plan. The process has brought together and energized the Kellogg community—including the Advisory Board, the faculty committee, faculty fellows, staff, and students—as well as reaching out to Notre Dame leadership and outside experts. We have explored new areas where the Institute might make significant contributions, without diluting its core strengths and identity.

Advisory Board members provided input at their October meeting, gathering inspiration from the introductory panel, “Forging a Strategy for Internationalization at Notre Dame.”

Faculty fellows Viva Bartkus, Michael Coppegde, and Rev. Timothy Scully, CSC, as well as Scott Malpass, the University’s chief investment officer, presented innovative, very different examples—based on their own work—of how the University can engage in global issues.

J. Nicholas Entrikin, Notre Dame’s new vice president and associate provost for internationalization, spoke as well.

During the planning process, the Institute has come to appreciate its unique place in the academic landscape. Internationally known for its work on Latin America, it has never focused purely on area studies. At the same time, it has not taken the route of many international studies centers, which serve faculty and students without developing signature areas of excellence.

Instead, we have long followed a strategy of identifying a few themes of exceptional importance to our world, themes that resonate with the normative questions that inspire our Catholic university.

Going forward, Kellogg aims to strengthen and expand the five themes long central to the institute—democratization and the quality of democracy, growth and development, public policies for social justice, religion and society, and social movements and organized civil society—by placing democracy and human development at the center of our efforts.

We also take seriously our role at Notre Dame as a nexus for international studies more generally and will continue to support a wide range of faculty and student initiatives.

“Kellogg is producing an exciting strategic plan that integrates important international goals of the University related to promoting research, enhancing educational experiences for students, and building linkages out into the world,” says Entrikin.

“This plan builds on Kellogg’s history of excellence for its research on democratization and looks ambitiously to ways that it can make even more contributions on human development.

The Institute will publicly launch the plan in an event at Notre Dame on May 5.

Ford Program Seeks to Address Urban Poverty in Kenya

The Institute’s Ford Family Program in Human Development Studies and Solidarity has begun to investigate ways to address urban poverty in a new initiative in Dandora, one of Nairobi’s most noted misery housing neighborhoods.

Drawing upon the 30 years of experience of Holy Cross priests and brothers in Dandora, the Ford Program plans to partner with Holy Cross Parish, which runs the area’s busiest medical clinic and a large primary school. The program is also exploring a partnership with the Catholic University of Eastern Africa.

Leading the Ford Program’s efforts in Dandora will be Kerubo Okoosa, a Kenyan who earned her LLM in international human rights from Notre Dame Law School in 2006. With community-level experience working with refugees and inhabitants of Nairobi’s “informal settlements”—a term she prefers to “slums”—she has also worked with national and international NGOs on human rights, housing, and sanitation issues.

“I have institutional backing and support that is not presupposition—that’s priceless,” she says. “For the communities, such an effort is long overdue.”

A sprawling area 11 kilometers east of the Nairobi city center, Dandora is home to at least 200,000 people. Most live in chronic poverty, earning between $1 and $2 per day working in the informal sector as security guards, day laborers, street vendors, or maids.

Dandora’s women and children bear the brunt of poor living conditions, with single mothers heading the majority of households. Children play in mounds of garbage and open sewage, exposing them to diseases such as cholera, typhoid, TB, and malaria. The mortality rate for children under five in the slums is two to three times higher than the city as a whole and seven times higher than in rural areas.

In 2011 Okoosa will focus on partnership building and an initial community-led assessment of the needs and assets of Dandora.

She will take the lead in developing a strategic plan for how the Ford Program can best operate in Kenya.

“I hope to capture the aspirations of the community and help them move forward,” she says.

She plans to draw upon a widespread network of Notre Dame alumni who hail from East Africa, although they may live around the world. Many care deeply about giving back, she says, but need a vehicle for doing so.

The Dandora initiative will build on the Ford Program’s work in rural Uganda, seeking to replicate its integration of teaching, research, and grassroots community engagement.

“In many ways, urban poverty is more dehumanizing than rural poverty since people in urban areas often lack a basic sense of community that people in villages tend to enjoy,” says Ford Program Director and Faculty Fellow Rev. Robert Dowd, CSC.

“I expect very important research questions to emerge from our exploration, including those related to health and to how people solve collective action problems.”

Kellogg Mexico Initiative Launches

The Kellogg Institute’s Mexico initiative aims to enhance Mexican studies on campus and through study abroad, to support students and scholars from Mexico, and to raise the public understanding of Mexico at Notre Dame. Launched in fall 2010 with the support of Kellogg Advisory Board member Roberto Garza, the initiative draws on a long history of academic and cultural engagement with Mexico.

Key to the effort is encouraging debate and exchange among scholars and students. In fall 2010, the Institute brought three distinguished experts to campus:

■ Gustavo Flores-Macías, Cornell University, previously director of public affairs in Mexico’s Consumer Protection Agency, spoke about the effects of militarized anti-discourse efforts on state building.

■ Gerardo Esquivel, Centro de Estudios Económicos, El Colegio de Mexico, and Tinker Visiting Professor of University of Chicago, discussed trade and development in the context of NAFTA.

■ Raúl Plascencia Villanueva, president of the Mexican National Commission of Human Rights and professor of law at UNAM, spoke about the challenges to human rights in Mexico.

Carlos Ugarte, the former president of Mexico’s Federal Electoral Institute, will present a Kellogg lecture in April.

Kellogg Mexico Initiative initiative draws on a long history of academic and cultural engagement with Mexico.

Mexico is also an important part of this initiative. Currently, four Mexican graduate students, all in political science, hold Garza PhD fellowships.

In the undergraduate arena, the Institute plans to offer two to four internships in Mexico for summer 2011. Two have already been awarded: both students will intern with ProWorld Service Corps in Oaxaca. Two more undergraduates will receive research grants to conduct independent research in Mexico.

In addition, Faculty Fellow JAIME PENSADO has organized a student research conference to provide undergraduates from various disciplines with the opportunity to engage with Mexico’s rich history, politics, and culture. (See page 23.)

On the cultural front, El Dia de los Muertos/Día of the Dead festivities featured an offere by Mexican artist Artemio Rodriguez and performances by Notre Dame students and faculty.

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Posner Looks at Patronage and Ethnicity in Africa

Social scientists have long been hampered by a lack of systematic data for investigating patronage, so critical to understanding African development and politics. In his September 28 lecture, Daniel Posner described a novel source of longitudinal cross-national data—the light from public streetlights, as seen from space. High-resolution satellite images of Africa, taken every night, allow him to trace the growth of the electric grid over time—and thus which groups governments choose to favor with electricity. Posner discussed his initial use of such imagery to analyze the relationship between ethnicity and patronage in Kenya.

Bates on “Organizing Violence”

In a wide-ranging talk on October 7, Robert Bates, the Eaton Professor of the Science of Government and Professor of African and African American Studies at Harvard University, reflected on the role of violence in developing political order and effective states.

“We have only begun to scratch the surface,” he said. “Satellite images of night lights provide a promising source of data on patronage decisions.”

Slater on Indonesia: “Democracy Without Accountability”

“Indonesian voters are hungry for accountability” but find it elusive, said Slater in a December 7 Kellogg lecture. He sees the “biggest democratic experiment since India” in possible jeopardy because of elite power-sharing.

In one of the most diverse—and politically fractured—countries in the world, Indonesian elites have responded to democratization by sharing rather than competing for power. With real potential for coalition politics, the five major parties have instead acted as what Slater calls a “party cartel,” thus disallowing robust competition.

In Return to Kellogg, Bejarano Reviews Constitution Making in the Andes

Former Visiting Fellow ANA MARÍA BEJARANO discussed a framework for understanding the politics of constitution making in the Andes in her October 12 talk. “Process matters,” she said, noting a shift from elite-driven to participatory constitution-making practices. While the latter are more desirable—and cheered by citizens, politicians, scholars, and participatory constitution-making practices. While the latter are more desirable—and cheered by citizens, politicians, scholars, and participatory constitution-making practices.

“The violence he witnessed in Uganda in the early 80s “shocked me to the core,” he said, and drove him away from Africa for a decade. “I came back because I discovered violence was not an African problem but a development problem.”

The author of When Things Fall Apart (Cambridge University Press, 2008), among many other works, Bates is known as one of his field’s most distinguished Africanists. He has had broad impact on both political economy and comparative politics as a whole.

Howard Explores Electoral Authoritarianism after Cold War

“Authoritarians are fighting back,” said Marc Morjé Howard in an October 28 presentation on his cross-national analysis of elections held in authoritarian countries between 1996 and 2009. Howard characterized authoritarian groups as “good learners” who have adapted to elections, much as opposition groups have. His findings show that countries with greater executive power in the immediate post-Cold War period were more likely to experience noncompetitive elections after 1995—in spite of civil liberties and political openness.

“Such authoritarian regimes, elections are politically irrelevant,” he said.

A professor of government at Georgetown University, Howard studies an array of topics related to democracy and democratization, including civil society, immigration and citizenship, hybrid regimes, right-wing extremism, and public opinion.

Ocobock to Join Notre Dame Faculty

PAUL OCOBOCK has been appointed assistant professor of history at the University of Notre Dame. In residence at the Kellogg Institute for the 2010-11 academic year, he will begin his new position in fall 2011.

Ocobock specializes in the history of Africa, with his current research focusing on postcolonial Kenya. “The Department of History has been searching for a historian of Africa for three years,” said Faculty Fellow TED BEATTY. “Paul has already offered critical support in mentoring undergrads and especially graduate students interested in Africa. We are thrilled with his hire.”

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An associate professor of political science at the University of Chicago, Slater explores the social and historical foundations of political order and accountability. His latest book, Cheering Power: Contentious Politics and Authoritarian Legitimation in Southeast Asia (Cambridge University Press, 2010), was a Kellogg visiting fellow, following visits in 1994 and 2001.

René Mayorga (PhD, Free University of Berlin) is senior researcher at the Centro Boliviano de Estudios Multidisciplinarios (CEBEM) and associate professor of political science at FLASCO Ecuador. Mayorga, a Bolivian citizen, has focused his research on weak states and populism in the Andean region. His Kellogg project, “State Weakness, Left Populism, and Erosion of Democracy in the Andean Region,” posits that democratic governments in Bolivia, Venezuela, and Ecuador failed to build stable and effective state institutions that would foster social inclusion, leading to state crisis. He asserts that authoritarian populism in the Andes constitutes a new pattern of democratic regime breakdown.

Previously a research fellow of the Guggenheim Foundation and at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Mayorga has been a visiting professor at universities across the Americas and Europe. He is the author of numerous books and articles on democracy and political changes in the Andean region. This spring is his third stint as a Kellogg visiting fellow, following visits in 1994 and 2001.

Leonardo Arriola (PhD, Stanford University), assistant professor of political science at the University of California, Berkeley, studies the problems of political coordination in African states. His Kellogg project, “Tough Competition: A Comparative Study of Electoral Violence in New Democracies,” investigates the conditions under which politicians around the world use electoral violence in their pursuit of power, thus threatening the fragile process of democratic consolidation.

With the goal of discerning how such violence influences political bargaining and power sharing, Arriola will draw upon his recently completed cross-national dataset of electoral violence in multiparty elections around the world between 1985 and 2005. He develops a case study on Kenya, Madagascar, and two non-African countries. The project builds on his dissertation research in Cameroon, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Senegal on the coalition-building strategies of politicians in African party systems.

Arriola’s most recent article is “Patronage and Political Stability in Africa” in Comparative Political Studies 42, 10 (2009). His book manuscript, “Opposition and Capital in Africa: Coalition Building in Multiethnic Societies,” is currently under review.

Robert Person (PhD, Yale University), a political scientist who studies Eastern Europe, concentrates on the interaction between regimes and mass political preferences and behavior. In his time at the Kellogg Institute, he will develop his dissertation—"Nothing to Gain But Your Chain’s: Popular Support for Authoritarianism in the Former Soviet Union"—into a book manuscript.

Person explores the puzzle of why some people in countries that have experienced a major political transition demand strong authoritarian rule, whereas others prefer democratic government. His research focuses on the deep and long-lasting impact that the post-Soviet economic collapse has on popular support for democracy and authoritarianism in the former USSR. Person’s research is based on nationally representative surveys of Russia, Belarus, Ukraine, and Latvia, as well as qualitative interviews conducted during 13 months of fieldwork.

He holds an MA in Russian, East European, and Eurasian studies from Stanford University.
NEW FACULTY FELLOWS

Four new faculty fellows joined the Institute during the fall semester.

ANTONIO GERVAS (PhD, University of Maryland) joined the Notre Dame faculty in fall 2010 as assistant professor of economics. With main research interests in international trade and economic growth, he is involved in cutting-edge theoretical and empirical research investigating firms’ response to globalization. In recent papers, he analyzes the link between firm productivity, product quality, and export decisions. He finds that, in addition to being more productive, exporting firms produce goods of higher quality than firms producing exclusively for the domestic market. His current work focuses on trade in services and the role of product differentiation in explaining bilateral trade flows.

“International trade has a profound impact on the types of goods and services a country chooses to produce,” Gervais says. “The United States leads to important relocation of labor and redistribution of income. Understanding the impact of international trade and investment on firm behavior is crucial to designing sound policies to promote growth in a globalizing world.”

A native of Canada, Gervais received his MA in economics at the University of Toronto before moving to the US.

JUAN CARLOS GUZMAN (PhD, Princeton University), who joined Notre Dame’s Institute for Latino Studies in 2007 and has been its director of research since 2008, leads a large-scale political violence project that seeks to understand the impact of migration on individual households and, more generally, the health, education, and job status of Latino migrants in the US. He is studying Indiana’s rising Latino population in particular while continuing ongoing research on the impact of remittances in Ghana.

“Understanding the relationship between migration and development in migrants’ countries of origin is key,” he says. “To understand what is happening here with a Latino population, I need to understand how the economy and cultural situation there might help explain the outcomes I am studying.”

Before coming to Notre Dame, Guzman worked for the Center for Development and group of the Poverty Reduction and Economic Management unit of the World Bank. Originally from Colombia, he holds a master’s in development economics from the Universidad de los Andes in addition to a PhD in public affairs and demography from the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs.

Yael Prizant (PhD, University of California, Los Angeles) has been an assistant professor of film, television, and theatre and concurrent assistant professor of American studies since 2008. Specializing in theatre, she explores themes of globalization, exile, and identity in works from Cuba and Latin America.

Her current research focuses on translating Cuban plays for American stages and readers while contextualizing the plays within Cuba’s history and present-day conditions on the island.

“Theatre provides an essential gateway to understanding contemporary Cuban culture and circumstances,” she says. “The arts can act as a bridge between countries, inspiring dialogue and fostering diplomatic changes.”

In other work, she has looked at how Cuba and Cuban-American plays depict national and personal identities, giving special attention to the impact of threats of censorship on playwrights. “I am curious about how history, economics, and ideology shape theatrical views in both countries,” she says.


In addition to her academic experience, Prizant has worked as a professional dramaturg and library manager. She holds an MFA in dramaturgy from the University of Massachusetts, Amherst.

ERNESTO VERDEJA (PhD, New School for Social Research), assistant professor of political science and peace studies, has wide-ranging interests that include the causes of genocide, transitions of political power, and contemporary political theory. His current research focuses on the conditions that make large-scale political violence likely.

Moving away from structuralist explanations such as regime type or preexisting social divisions, he is exploring “how state policy and behavior under a process of cascading radicalization during war or periods of severe crisis.” His cases include Armenia, the Holocaust, Cambodia, Rwanda, and Darfur, among others.

A second project looks at the methodological advances and limitations of the relatively new field of “social networks.” A third focuses on bystander responsibility for mass atrocity. “This project rethink[s] the nature of moral responsibility for people who through their inaction facilitate the commission of wrongs,” he says.

Verdeja was first drawn to the Kellogg Institute in graduate school, when he was working on justice and reconciliation efforts in Latin America. “The Institute is a natural home for my current work,” he says, “given its focus on international politics and cross-disciplinary research.”

In addition to many articles and book chapters, Verdeja is the author of Unchopping A Tree: Reconciliation in the Aftermath of Political Violence (Temple University Press, 2005). Before coming to Notre Dame in 2007, he taught at Wesleyan University. Previously, he was a researcher for the Pino Truth and Reconciliation Commission program of the International Center for Transitional Justice.

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FACULTY NEWS

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GRANTS, HONORS, AND PROFESSIONAL DISTINCTIONS

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JAVELINE “Collaboratory” Wins NSF Grant

Faculty Fellow DEBRA JAVELINE is one of five Notre Dame researchers collaborating on “Collaboratory for Adaptation to Climate Change,” which received a $1.5 million Cyber-Enabled Discovery and Innovation (CDI) grant from the National Science Foundation’s Office of Cyberinfrastructure.

According to Javeline, whose expertise is survey research methodology, studies typically look at how to slow climate change—but considering how and why to adapt is also crucial. That’s the collaboratory’s niche, she says, allowing access to research in real time so that decisions can be made based on comprehensive, scientifically significant information.

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KELLOGG FACULTY GRANTS

The Kellogg Institute awarded 15 grants to faculty members in the fall semester.

JEFFREY H. BERGSTRAND, professor of finance, was awarded funding to continue ongoing research with four collaborators at universities in the US and Europe. Focusing on the process of globalization and policies that influence it, their work investigates the proliferation of regional economic integration agreements and the relationships between international trade and foreign direct investment.

VIVA BARTKUS, associate professor of management, received funding to continue her research initiative examining the role of business in rebuilding natural and human capitals. (See article page 11). The Ford Family Program in Human Development Studies and Solidarity provided additional funding for this project.

TAMO CHATTOPADHYAY, assistant professor of practice in the Institute for Educational Initiatives, received funding to organize a new working group on public-private partnerships for education reform in developing countries. To be co-led by REV. TIMOTHY SCULLY, CSC, the group proposes a short-term, interdisciplinary effort to result in a major research proposal.

REV. ROBERT DOVON, CSC, assistant professor of political science, received a research grant for the project “30 Years of Voter Turnout Campaigns: Evidence from Uganda’s 2011 Elections.” With Clark Gibson of the University of California, San Diego and Kellogg Visiting Fellow ROBERT ESULUKU of Uganda Martyrs University, Dovon will conduct a randomized experiment to better understand political participation in developing democracies.

JOYELLE MCSWEENEY, assistant professor of English, was awarded a grant to bring Haitian poet Raúl Zurita, winner of the Chilean National Prize in Literature, to Notre Dame in January 2011.

MARGARET MORENO, assistant professor of Latin American literature, received a grant to bring prize-winning Salvadoran-American poet William Arribas to Notre Dame for a poetry reading on November 8.

JAMIE PENSAO, assistant professor of history, received funding for the student conference “Mexico: 1810, 1910, and 2010.” To be held in April, the conference will explore the legacy of independence and the Mexican revolution as well as Mexico’s contemporary struggles with the drug trade.

YAIL PRIZANT, assistant professor of film, television, and theater, was awarded a research grant to create a bilingual, scholarly anthology of “Winter’s Fugue,” a trilogy of plays by Abel González Mela, who at age 30 is Cuba’s pre-eminent playwright.

STEPHEN SILKMAN, professor of civil engineering and geological sciences, was awarded funding to use surveys and focus groups to develop a database of student, faculty, and professional opinions about groundwater development in both the developed and developing world. The project will form the foundation for further research on water source development.

ERNESTO VERDEJA, assistant professor of political science and peace studies, received a grant to organize the conference “The State of Genocide Studies: Future Opportunities and Challenges,” which will be held in April and is expected to result in an edited volume.

FACULTY NEWS

FELLOWS IN POLICY AND PUBLIC SERVICE

JEFFREY H. BERGSTRAND presented findings on the effects of six European Union free trade and association agreements with developing countries in a “Chief Economist’s Seminar” at the European Commission in Brussels. Held at the Directorate General for Trade on September 29, 2010, the invited presentation was titled “Estimating the Ex Post Impacts of Six EU Free Trade Agreements on Trade Flows.”

JORGE A. BUSTAMANTE gave a keynote address at the International Conference on Protecting and Supporting Children on the Move in Barcelona in October. Reporting on his recent study of the millions of children moving within and between countries, with and without their families, he outlined ways to improve national and international policy frameworks to effectively protect children. In San Francisco in November, he delivered the keynote “Somos Arizona: Migrant Rights in the US” at the 2010 Western Regional Conference of Amnesty International USA.


MARY EILEEN O’CONNELL presented the lecture “International Law and the Use of Drones” at Chatham House in London on October 21. Formally known as the Royal Institute of International Affairs, the distinguished independent think tank is the British counterpart to the American Council on Foreign Relations.

J. SAMUEL VALENZUELA gave a keynote address at El Mercurio’s “International USA.” He published an oped in the British Foreign Policy Journal titled “The New Economics of True Wealth,” which means to think about development from so many perspectives,” says Prof. J. Samuel Valenzuela.

WORKING GROUP NOTES

Development Studies

Inherently interdisciplinary, complex topics related to development land themselves to wide discussion by scholars from the social and natural sciences, engineering, law, and business. The Institute’s Development Studies Working Group, comprised of graduate students, faculty, and staff from eight departments, provides a venue for such a meeting of minds.

“Our fantastic discussions clearly stem from the disciplinary diversity of the group. We learn and think about development from so many perspectives,” says PETER LEVY, a fifth-year graduate student in biological sciences who co-chairs the group with Faculty Fellow RAHUL OKA.

This year, the group has addressed issues about the global marketplace arising from the Notre Dame Forum. In the fall, participants discussed the iniquities of GDP as a measure of national wealth, weighing potential alternatives that included measures of happiness, sustainability, and environmental health. They will discuss Planetlike: The New Economics of True Wealth in the spring.

Groody Honored by Catholic Charities

Faculty Fellow REV. DANIEL GROODY, CSC, received Catholic Charities’ Centennial Medal of 100 given nationally, in recognition of his scholarship and extensive work serving immigrants at the US border and around the globe. In its centennial year, Catholic Charities is honoring mediators and recipients around the country for their contributions to the reduction of poverty and commitment to the vision and mission of the organization.

“For more than two decades, you have walked with immigrants in some of the most painful places in their journey: in the desert, in the mountains, and in the border towns,” read Fr. Groody’s award.

“But beyond their physical struggles, you have shared in the daily well-being dignity that bring healing and empowerment to their lives.”

The award was presented in a campus ceremony on October 19. FR. TED HEUSBURGH, CSC, and the Alliance for Catholic Education (ACE), co-founded by faculty fellows REV. TIMOTHY SCULLY, CSC and REV. SEAN MCGRAW, CSC, were among several other Notre Dame recipients.

The Kellogg Institute awarded 15 grants to faculty members in the fall semester. JEFFREY H. BERGSTRAND, professor of finance, was awarded funding to continue ongoing research with four collaborators at universities in the US and Europe. Focusing on the process of globalization and policies that influence it, their work investigates the proliferation of regional economic integration agreements and the relationships between international trade and foreign direct investment.
Loaeza Awarded Mexico’s National Prize of Arts and Sciences

Former Visiting Fellow LOAEZA (Spring ’07), researcher and professor of political science at El Colegio de México’s Center for International Studies, was awarded Mexico’s prestigious National Prize of Arts and Sciences in November 2010. Givan annually by Mexico’s Secretariat of Public Education (SEP), the award honors citizens for outstanding achievement in literature, fine arts, history, social science, natural science and technology. Loaeza garnered the prize for social science.

Widely published in political science, history, and international relations, Loaeza focuses her research on democratization in Mexico, the National Action Party, and the transformation of Mexican society in the twentieth century. She studied the Mexican presidency during her Kellogg fellowship.

Brown published “Margaret Thacher and Perceptions of Change in the Soviet Union” in the Journal of European Integration History, 16, 1 (2010), and “Perestroika as Revolution from Above” in Stephen Fortescue, ed., Russian Politics from Lenin to Putin (Palgrave Macmillan, 2010).

MAXWELL A. CAMERON (Fall ’96), professor of political science at the University of British Columbia, coedited with Eric Hobsbawm Latin America’s Left Turn: Politics, Policies and Trajectories of Change (Rienner Publishers, 2010).

JAMES MCGUIRE (Fall ’88), professor of government at Wesleyan University, received a 2010 Choice Outstanding Academic Title award for Wealth, Health, and Democracy in East Asia and Latin America (Cambridge University Press, 2010).

CAS MUDDIE (2009–10) now holds two positions at DePauw University: visiting associate professor of political science and Nancy Schaeven Visiting Scholar, housed in the Janet Prindle Institute for Ethics.

GERARDO L. MUNCK (Fall ’95, ’02), professor of international relations at the University of Southern California, participated in the preparation of the second report on democracy in Latin America, Nuestra Democracia (OAS, UNDP, and Fondo de Cultura Económica, 2010).

WENDY HUNTER (Fall ‘89, ’02), professor of international relations at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, contributed “The Social Rights of Citizenship” to Frank Castles, et al., eds., The Oxford Handbook of the Welfare State (Oxford University Press, 2010).

FRANCISCO ZAPATA (Spring ‘02), professor of sociology at El Colegio de México since 1974, published Hacia una sociología latinoamericana del Niño (Lincoln, University of Illinois Press, 2009) and with Ilan Biegem, Movimientos sociales, vol. VII, La crisis de los grandes problemas de México, Bicentenario de la Independencia y Centenario de la Revolución (El Colegio de México, 2010).


LESLEI LIND (Spring ’86), the Mary Ellen Hartnett Associate Professor of Women’s, Gender, and Sexuality Studies at the University of Cincinnati, edited Development, Sexual Rights and Global Governance (Routledge, 2010).

HUGH SCHWARTZ (Spring ’93), a visiting lecturer of economics at Uruguay’s University of the Republic since 1995, published “Heuristics (Piles of Thumb)” and “Entrepreneur Decision Making as Explained in Interview-Based Studies” in Kent H. Baker and John P. Nefteh, eds., Behavioral Finance: Investors, Corporations, and Markets (John Wiley and Sons, 2010).

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LESLIE SCHWINDT-BAYER (Fall ’01), associate professor of political science at the University of Missouri, published Political Power and Women’s Representation in Latin America (Oxford University Press, 2010), which she worked on at the Kellogg Institute.

JOHN STEPHENS (Fall ’01, ’10), Gerhard E. Lenski, Jr. Distinguished Professor of Political Science and Sociology at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, contributed “The Social Rights of Citizenship” to Frank Castles, et al., eds., The Oxford Handbook of the Welfare State (Oxford University Press, 2010).

MARIA STEPHENSON (Spring ’98), associate professor of Spanish at Purdue University, contributed “From Marvelous Antidote to the Poise of Ideology: The Transatlantic Role of Andean Bazaar Stones during the Late Sixteenth and Early Seventeenth Centuries” to Hispanic American Historical Review, 90, 1 (2010).

Amy Lundy (Spring ’96), the Mary Ellen Hartnett Associate Professor of Women’s, Gender, and Sexuality Studies at the University of Cincinnati, edited Development, Sexual Rights and Global Governance (Routledge, 2010).

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VICTORIA TOWNSEND-HILL

"Public Chinese Cinema and Chinese Identity: (E)Efforts to Construct a ‘Chinese School of IR’ Mou Tsai, Chinese History (Socially)“, Studies in Comparative International Development 45, 3 (2010).

NEW WORK IN THE KELLOGG INSTITUTE SERIES with Notre Dame Press


In his new book, former Visiting Fellow LEAH ANNE CARROLL examines how recent waves of activity by Colombian blastomak and rural workers have been greeted by violent repression. Drawing on interviews with linkites and social movement activists, elected officials, and elites, she analyzes struggles for local power over a 25-year period in three regions of the country. In the context of Colombia’s long history of electoral democracy coinciding with weak state institutions, armed insurgencies, strong social movements, and violent responses from elites and the state, she presents Colombia as a clear-cut case of “violent democratization.” Carroll, who spent the academic year 1994–95 at the Institute, coordinates the Haas Scholars Program at the University of California, Berkeley.

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

The Costs of Justice: How New Leaders Respond to Previous Rights Abuses

BRIAN K. GRODSKY, assistant professor of political science at the University of Maryland, offers a compelling account of transitional justice from the perspective of activists transformed by regime change from downtrodden victims to empowered judges. He challenges the argument that transitional justice in post-repressive states is largely a function of the relative power of new versus old elites. Examining the decision-making processes and goals of actors contributing to key transitional justice policy decisions in postcommunist Poland, Croatia, Serbia, and Uzbekistan, Grodsky contends that the success of a new regime’s transitional justice policy is closely linked to its capacity to provide goods and services to constituents, a variable common to broad political analysis but often overlooked in the transitional justice debate.

—David Becker, College of William & Mary, Former Kroc Institute Visiting Fellow

Political Consequences of Crony Capitalism Inside Russia

Former Visiting Fellow GULNIZA SHARAFUTDINOVA, an assistant professor of political science at Miami University, maintains in her new book that the coexistence of crony capitalism and democratic institutions such as political competition and elections has produced a distinct pattern of political evolution in contemporary Russia. Examining regional elections in Nizhni Novgorod and the Republic of Tataristan, she demonstrates how massive sums of money competed the electoral process. As a result, citizens perceived elections as the means for the elite to access power and wealth rather than as expressions of public will. Sharafutdinova argues that Russia’s turn toward authoritarianism, supported by a majority of citizens, was a negative political response to this interaction of crony capitalism.

—Henry Hale, George Washington University

NEW WORK BY GUILLERMO O’DONNELL

In his latest book, Democracy, Agency, and the State: Theory with Comparative Intent (Oxford University Press, 2010), Kerrelleic Fellow GUILLERMO O’DONNELL takes a fresh look at democracy, the state, and the relationship between the two. It is “a morally and politically motivated tool” that is lack of democracy for the many flaws of contemporary democracies—especially but not exclusively in Latin America—and the most social statistics that underlie these flaws.” Nevertheless, the book concludes with a justification of democracy, even in its imperfections. “Democratic. Democracy, Agency, and the State is a scholarly tour de force,” says Institute Director SCOTT MAINWARING. “It demonstrates dazzling intellectual range, drawing on legal theory, comparative politics, history, and political theory, it melds O’Donnell’s legacy as one of the world’s most prominent scholars writing about the challenges of post-1978 democracy in Latin America.” The book was also published as Democracy, Agency and State. Testa con Intención: Comparación (Pittsburgh, Libra, 2010).

CONCLUSION

...An extraordinary work of scholarship that makes an important contribution to the study of recent Colombian politics and raises important theoretical and political questions that transcend the Colombian case... (Carroll’s) explanation of the differences she found among the regions will stimulate debate on questions central to understanding Colombia’s contemporary political crisis and Latin American democratization more generally.

—Charles Bergquist, University of Washington, Seattle

DEBRA JAVELINE


SABINE MÜNCORMACK


JEROGE A. BUSTAMANTE

■ “La migración de México a Estados Unidos: de la coyuntura al fondo,” in Fronte, ¿muera o puevnta? Leonir Mario Chiarolato, Maria Isabel Sanaa Gutierrez and Elio Marchetto, eds. (Salalurini International Migration Network, 2008).

AMITAVA DUTT


■ “Reconciling the Growth of Aggregate Demand and Aggregate Supply,” in Handbook of Alternative Theories of Economic Growth, Mark Setterfield, ed. (Edward Elgar, 2010).


ROBERT FISHMAN


NEW WORKING PAPERS

Five new titles have been added to the Kellogg Institute for International Studies’ Faculty Fellow ROBERT FISHMAN serves as the editor of this peer-reviewed series, available at kellogg.nd.edu/publications/papers/


■ “El Grito: Four Years of Female Clandestine Journalism Against the Military Dictatorship in Panama (1968–1972),” by Caribbean University of Nevada, Rene and Brimplete Jaramon Perez (Instituto de Estudios Políticos e Internacionales, Panamá).

■ “Families, Welfare Institutions, and Economic Development: China and Sweden in Comparative Perspective,” by J. Samuel Valenzuela (University of Notre Dame)


■ “The Concept of the Common Good in the Iberian Renaissance,” by Julia de la Rosa de Olivera (Centro de Estudios de Desigualdade e Desenvolvimento)
Kellogg Conversation

Pulling Social Welfare on the Table
The Social Agenda in Latin America

I n November, Institute Director SCOTT MAINWARING set down for a "Kellogg conversation" with three visiting fellows who bring multiple perspectives to their research on Latin America social agenda. 

EVELYN HUBER STEPHENS (PhD, Yale University) and JOHN STEPHENS (PhD, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), whose research is the Morehead Alumni Distinguished Professor of Political Science and Stephens is the Gerhard E. Lenski, Jr. Distinguished Professor of Political Science and Sociology. 

Huber and Stephens, who often work as a team, are particularly known for two award-winning books: Democracy and the Social Agenda in Latin America and Social Policy Regimes: Chile, Costa Rica, and Uruguay. Their work has been highly cited and has helped to shape the field of social policy studies. 

In this discussion, they bring their expertise to bear on current trends in Latin America's social policy regimes. 

Huber and Stephens discuss their research on Latin America's social policy regimes, focusing on Chile, Costa Rica, and Uruguay. They explore the factors that have shaped these policies, as well as the challenges facing them today. 

Key points:

- Social policy regimes in Latin America have evolved significantly over the past few decades, with some countries making significant progress and others lagging behind.
- The role of the state in providing social services has been a central issue in Latin America, with debates over the extent of government intervention and the allocation of resources.
- The influence of international organizations, such as the World Bank and IMF, has played a significant role in shaping social policy in many countries.
- The political context, including the presence of left-wing governments and the impact of global economic trends, has also been a key factor in shaping social policy in Latin America.

This conversation provides valuable insights into the complexities of social policy in Latin America and the challenges facing policymakers today.
Faculty Fellow Profile

Viva Bartkus: Teacher, Scholar, Problem Solver

Growing up in my household, we held the principle of rational self-determination up there with apple pie and motherhood,” she says. “But as a rational scholar, I was trying to figure out why Lithuanians were doing what they were doing. The underlying thread is that communities want to raise their children with their own values.

After earning her doctorate, family issues led her away from academia, into the world of management consulting. Almost to her surprise, she found she loved the work, loved teaming up with other smart, hardworking people to grapple with important and substantive problems. She found it rewarding to help business leaders be more productive.

“Consulting is really about helping others be more successful,” she says.

When she returned to scholarly life, she brought her experience with her, developing an elective course on problem solving that is now required of all undergraduate business majors and MBA and executive MBA students. (Four people now teach the class.) She also taught with Ed Gordon, the Edward Frederick Sorin Society Professor of Management at the Mendoza School, to delve more deeply into the role of values in leadership and organizational change.

The result was Getting It Right: Notre Dame on Leadership and Judgment in Business (Jossey-Bass, 2008); published to acclaim by leaders from both academic and corporate spheres. “Their message is an important one for the challenges of our times: that great leaders must stay true to their values when solving problems and making decisions,” wrote FR. TED HESBURGH, CSC.

She also found an award-winning way to bring together her interests in international issues and business.

Investigating the Impact of Business after Conflict

Three years ago, Mendoza Dean CAROLYN WOO encouraged Bartkus to begin a new research project to investigate the role of business in rebuilding war-torn societies, where the private sector faces both risks and opportunities. Realizing she would need assistance with field research—and that MBA students had little opportunity to learn about post-conflict reconstruction—Bartkus agreed to join forces. “We both came up with the idea for a new course that would integrate teaching and research,” she says.

“Business on the Frontlines” gives students selected for the course over 100 applied this year for 14 slots—classroom preparation in development economics and politics. The group then dives into studying the impact of business and community leaders to develop case studies of business development in a variety of post-conflict situations, including across sectarian divides. Bartkus will make use of the case studies in her research.

“There would be no possible way you could do this without assistance,” she says. “It ends up being win-win, because it’s a good learning experience for them and a tremendous help to me.”

To find appropriate sites for study in diverse parts of the world as well as help with logistics, she drew upon the close relationship both she and Woo have with Catholic Relief Services. “What makes this work is that CRS have an extraordinary partner on the ground,” she says.

Complementing each other’s strengths, Notre Dame brings business acumen to the partnership and CRS deep local knowledge of the areas under study. Together, they choose field sites where Bartkus can investigate issues whose solutions will help CRS as well as contribute to her research. Keeping the teams safe is of utmost priority, of course, but Bartkus aims to push students out of their comfort zones. So far, students—ranging from many who have little familiarity with global issues to others who grew up in conflict-ridden societies to veterans of US wars in Somalia, Iraq, and Afghanistan—have been overwhelmingly positive about the course. One student called it “the capstone of my Notre Dame MBA.”

As a result of the first in-country experience in spring 2009, when teams found themselves spontaneously mentoring local business leaders on local problems, each year’s goals now include student-faculty design of business projects in response to local needs—projects that CRS can then implement.

“There’s no better way to learn than to actually do something on the ground,” says Bartkus.

Underway is a small business incubator in Sarajevo and new marketing plans for farmers in Kenya and Uganda. In Lebanon, CRS is using an economic simulator designed by the student team to encourage sectarian communities independently experiencing electrical shortages to cooperate in the private electricity market.

In spring 2011, teams will conduct case studies in Uganda, Rwanda, and Mindanao in the Philippines. (As in 2010, Bartkus’s research is part-funded by both the Kellogg Institute and its Ford Program.)

There are several new elements to the research effort this year. For the first time, students from the Kroc Institute’s Masters in Peace Studies Program will join the teams in the course and on the research team. Since each group lacks background in the other’s discipline, Bartkus is planning to have the Kroc students give a peace “boot camp” to the business students.

Valuing diverse perspectives as she does, she賓identifies that both of her students will benefit immensely from the experience—plus, she has an ulcer at motive.

“Many students don’t learn to talk to each other in their own languages,” she says, “they’re not going to talk to each other in their fiefdoms, where they’re captains of industry and policy makers or the heads of NGOs.” “They need to start now.”

Also new this year is the day teams will spend on site with General Electric country managers, learning how a multinational corporation invests in human capital in different parts of the world. Among the questions Bartkus wishes to investigate are how such companies make investment decisions and how they assess, plan for, and mitigate conflict risk.

“This class is very much a journey of discovery,” Bartkus explains. “We’re inspired by a local’s story and that’s what great about it. You’re not going to find it in some book. We’re just going to have to solve some problems and figure it out as we go along.”

How Business Does Good

Each year new questions arise, driving her research agenda in new directions. What is the impact of the private sector for good or bad after war? How do you define business in this context? What does it mean for business to coexist in post-conflict societies? What is the role of faith in development? In peacebuilding?

So far, she has found that business “as an end in itself usually has benign ramifications [while] business as a means to other ends can have disastrous consequences.”

She cites the example of one of the largest employers in Bosnia. 14 years after the war’s end. “With billions of dollars of European Union (EU) investment, it was a successful company, exporting to the EU, even hiring demobilized and disabled soldiers. But company leaders were very open about their policy of hiring only Catholic Croats, in complete rejection of post-war, multicultural Bosnia.

To a lesser degree, Bartkus was dismayed by the nonchalence with which the Beirut Chamber of Commerce discussed investing in redundant electrical capacity, in anticipation of future Israeli air strikes.

“They were planning to build out the redundancy in the electricity grid to decrease the potential cost of future war. To me, although I understood they were just trying to survive, actually planning for war as opposed to planning for peace was demoralizing,” she says.

In contrast, the peripheral impact of a market the Mendoza team helped to establish in Kenya for purely business purposes was encouraging. Created in 2010 in response to the need for producers and purchasers of ground nuts to interact without middlemen, the market became a safe place for Kakuya and Luo to meet after the violence following the 2007 elections.

“That interaction fostered some sensitivity or affinity among groups that were at each other’s throats just a year or two earlier,” says Bartkus.

To a great extent, conducting business in conflict zones resembles upholding “something akin to the Hippocratic oath—do no harm.” she adds.

“I have a long-standing belief never to underestimate the dignity of work, the dignity of a good job done, even if you’ve earned enough money so you can look after your family. As long as you’re doing that, regardless of whether you’re pulling communities together into a new fabric or not, there’s a good chance for positive change.”

According to Bartkus, one of the strengths of Business on the Frontlines is that it continues to evolve. She envisions the course continuing to grow, with more faculty collaborations and participation by new groups of students.

Among possible new partners on the ground are the US armed forces, since rebuilding war-torn countries is something they have thought about. Certainly she expects the relationship with CRS to deepen even further. 

The benefits for CRS are not limited to acquiring the business skills for program implementation and evaluation training, but also market access and new funding opportunities. Bartkus sees potential partnerships developing between world-class humanitarian agencies such as CRS and world-class companies seeking not just natural resources and low-cost labor but also markets in the developing world. (continued on page 27)
Graduate Student Profile—Carlos Gervasoni

Measuring and Explaining Levels of Democracy in the Provinces of Argentina

Judging from his articles in prestigious journals, former Kellogg PhD fellow CARLOS GERVAISONI is already making his mark in political science. In April 2010, *World Politics* (62, 2) published “A Rentier Theory of Subnational Regimes: Fiscal Federalism, Democracy, and Authoritarianism in the Argentine Provinces,” which appeared in the *Journal of Politics in Latin America* 2, 2 (2010). He has also published coauthored papers in *Comparative Political Studies* and *Democratization*. “Carlos is one of the two or three best graduate students I have ever taught,” says Institute Director SCOTT MAINWARING, who serves on his dissertation committee. The two most recent articles lay out the central arguments and methodological contributions of his dissertation, which Gervasoni is completing while teaching full time at Universidad Torcuato Di Tella in Buenos Aires. He is an assistant professor in what is widely regarded as Argentina’s best department of political science.

In the dissertation, “A Rentier Theory of Subnational Democracy: The Politically Regressive Effects of Rentist Federalism in Argentina,” he is investigating the causes of democracy and authoritarianism in the provinces of Argentina.

“Why is it that we have provinces that are very democratic while some others aren’t?” asks Gervasoni. “The provinces of federal democracies like Argentina generally have elections and look like democracies—but when you scratch under the surface, you find the actual functioning of some of them is not so democratic.”

“In thinking about this and measuring democracy at the subnational level, Carlos is blazing a new trail,” says his dissertation committee chair, Faculty Fellow MICHAEL COPPENDE. “He is a leader in this field and an innovative, informed, and thoughtful thinker.”

Gervasoni began his research assuming that modernization theory, which posits that as a country becomes more developed it becomes more democratic, would explain much of the variation in democracy in the provinces.

But gradually he came to see that in the least democratic provinces, “the provincial government was extremely dominant in the economic realm. I wondered how relatively poor provinces could have enough money to employ half their labor force.”

He started to realize that in Argentina’s complex system of fiscal federalism, the sharing of tax revenues between the national and provincial levels can affect a region’s ability to develop.”

“Provinces that are small in terms of their population benefit: they get much more money per capita from the federal government than provinces that are large. In that context, some provincial incumbents command just too much power. They have the political power, but they are also very powerful economically.”

Public employees as well as media outlets and the private sector, who depend heavily on government business, “don’t want to be perceived as opposing the government. When people don’t have economic autonomy, they tend to be politically inactive, basically deferring to the incumbent. Building a viable opposition is almost impossible in such contexts.”

These observations led Gervasoni to make an innovative connection between what he had observed at the subnational level in Argentina and existing political science literature on “rentier states,” which live off oil or other natural resources and tend to be authoritarian.

“Incumbents in these countries have all the political benefits of spending without facing the political costs of taxing,” he explains. “A provincial governor receiving lots of federal money is in many ways like an oil-rich emir: he can spend money, which is always popular, without having to collect taxes, which is always unpopular.”

“What are the implications for democracy? Gervasoni has a number of thoughts.

“First, it’s problematic to combine political power and economic power in a democracy. Governors tend to use the money to stay in power and to undermine democratic limitations on their power. As Robert Dahl wrote, you need economic power dispersed in many different hands in order for democracy to work well.”

“The other implication is that few good things come from a polity that has access to plentiful free resources, whether oil rents, foreign aid or fiscal federalism rents.”

If a country or a province doesn’t have to work for its own fiscal resources, that seems to spell change. It is healthier for a polity to live off resources collected through taxes.”

Gervasoni, who holds MAs in political science and Latin American studies from Stanford University, did public opinion research and statistical consulting before returning to academia for his PhD. The recipient of an Outstanding Graduate Student Teaching Award at Notre Dame, he has held an array of teaching positions in Argentina and a visiting professorship at the University of Texas, Austin. Looking to the future, he plans to continue his work on measuring and explaining democracy at the national and subnational levels. One idea is to include individual data to explore the mindset of citizens in the provinces.

“What kind of people tend to go along with the regime and what kind of people tend to engage in opposition?” asks Gervasoni. “That’s an interesting question bringing together two fields that I’m interested in—democracy and public opinion.”

Grateful as Gervasoni is to his professors at Notre Dame—and he is full of praise for how supportive Coppedge, Mainwaring, and FRANCES HAGOPIAN (political science, PhD ‘01), a Kellogg Dissertation Fellow in 2008–09, was awarded his PhD on January 2. He is taking up a Center for Inter-American Policy and Research (CIPR) postdoctoral fellowship at the Roger Thayer Stone Center for Latin American Studies at Tulane University.

ALUMNI MILESTONES

DAVID ALTMAN (political science, PhD ’11), associate professor of political science at Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, published *Direct Democracy Worldwide* (Cambridge University Press, 2011). “His work is part of a ‘scaling up’ movement to make democracy more aspirational,” says Daniele Caramani, who served on his dissertation committee.

RACHAEL ROGGEMAN has joined the Kellogg Institute as program coordinator for undergraduate students. In this new position, she will help administer the Kellogg Institute. She holds a BA in international relations from Indiana University Bloomington.

STAFF NEWS

DANIEL COLON has joined the Kellogg Institute as program coordinator for undergraduate students. In this new position, she will help administer the International Scholars, Internship, and Latin American Studies programs, among others. She holds a BA in communication from Purdue University, where she minored in French, and most recently worked as the academic affairs coordinator at Butler University’s Institute for Study Abroad.

ELIZABETH MCBY, who joined the Kellogg Institute as graduate student mentor in 2009, has advanced to her second year as a Kellogg Institute research assistant and received a Kellogg Institute Fellowship. She received a BA in communication from Purdue University, her minor in French, and her master’s degree in international relations from Georgetown University.

RACHEL RODGEMAN is the Institute’s new assistant events coordinator, providing support in the planning and implementation of Kellogg’s academic, cultural, and student events. She holds a BA in international relations and mass communication from Indiana University Bloomington.
First Students Begin International Development Studies Minor

In Fall 2010, the first cohort of undergraduates began the Kellogg Institute’s new interdisciplinary minor in international development studies (IDS). The 13 pioneers represent all five colleges and schools at the University and their more-than-a-dozen majors—including applied mathematics, biology, architecture, economics, and anthropology—reflect the interdisciplinary nature of the field. What the students share is a deep interest in the dynamics of development in communities across the globe.

Fellow ANITAVA DUTT, professor of economics and political science, who was recently named director of the IDS minor, has a clear sense of how to build on that interest. “The minor should expose students to the technical aspects of poverty alleviation, equitable growth, and sound public policy, but it should also encourage them to grapple with broad conceptual issues regarding poverty and human development, and with development strategies from a multidisciplinary perspective,” he says. A project of the Ford Family Program in Human Development Studies and Solidarity, the minor will enable students to learn about development from their books and classes but also “by listening to the poor talk about their problems and their conceptions of a better life,” says Dutt. The minor with them when they graduate.

“The IDS minor allows me to pursue my healthcare interest, but in an interdisciplinary fashion,” says HANNAH REISER ’13, a science preprofessional studies major. “Healthcare and development is about much more than just biology. One needs to look at anthropology, history, culture, and the society where one is working to be successful in treating the whole person and actually making change. The minor balances my science background and adds depth to my passion for healthcare.”

Latin American Studies Program to Extend Beyond the Minor

The Kellogg Institute’s first minor, the interdisciplinary Latin American Studies Program (LASP), has long offered undergraduates a rich array of courses, campus activities, internships, and firsthand learning experiences in the region. There are currently 26 students in the minor, with majors ranging from architecture and accountancy to history, economics, and political science.

This year, the Institute is seeking to expand the influence of the program beyond the minor; with the goal of making it an agent for dialogue about Latin America in the wider Notre Dame community. LASP Director MARIA ROSA OLIVERA-WILLIAMS, associate professor of romance languages and literatures, says Norte Dame has a wealth of resources to be tapped.

“Latin American studies at Norte Dame is thriving,” she says. “Faculty members from different disciplines enrich the intellectual and social scope of the program with their original and exciting research, interesting courses, and diverse service to the Hispanic communities at the University and in the city of South Bend, as well as their humanitarian work in different countries in Latin America. She is confident that the interdisciplinary nature of the Latin American Studies Program will attract graduates and faculty, thus strengthening the community of Latin Americanists at Notre Dame. “The program has the potential to become even stronger due to the Catholic identity of the University and its interdisciplinary culture,” she says. The January LASP panel “Why Latin America Now?” attracted more than 70 undergraduate and graduate students, faculty, and staff to a discussion of the contemporary relevance of studying the region.

Kellogg Assistant Director HOLLY RIVERS highlighted the many research and fellowship opportunities available in Latin America through the Institute.

Faculty fellow JAIME PENSADO, assistant professor of history, and KAREN RICHMAN, director of the Center for Migration and Border Studies at the Institute for Latin Studies, joined Olvera-Williams to describe their diverse research interests.

Undertaking the interdependence of the US and Latin America, the panelists made the case for well-informed citizens who could promote dialogue on issues such as NAFTA, drug trafficking, migration, and the quality of democracy.

International Open House Draws 400 Students

The Institute’s annual Reentry Open House reemerged in September as Notre Dame’s first International Open House. Living up to its new name, the event extended its reach by providing resources for students interested in pursuing international experiences as well as students returning from abroad. Showcasing the range of international opportunities at the University, representatives of 23 campus units set up tables and networked with students.

“This is the only time in the year when all these offices come together, allowing undergraduates to get an idea of everything that is available at Notre Dame,” said Kellogg Assistant Director HOLLY RIVERS, who organized the event.

The 400 undergraduates attended learned about funded internships, research and language grants, service learning, study abroad programs, technology tools, and—from two tables of fellow students—what field experiences are really like.

Recent returnees (or those thinking ahead) explored strategies for integrating international experience into their studies at Notre Dame, as well as into community outreach, further international research, graduate school, and future careers.

Ford Program Advocates for Peace in Sudan

Consistent with its mission of solidarity, the Ford Program looks for opportunities to speak out on behalf of those who experience extreme poverty.

Leading up to the January 9 referendum on the independence of southern Sudan, the program collaborated with students and other University units to bring visibility to the vote, a key final component of the 2005 peace agreement that ended many years of civil war in the region.

Spring Conferences Emphasize Student Research

Two conferences this spring feature undergraduate student research, focusing on international human development on the one hand and on Mexico’s historical legacy on the other.

Organized by students, for students, “Unleashing Human Potential: Global Citizens in Pursuit of the Common Good” highlighted cross-disciplinary examination of human development questions. Over 250 students and faculty from across the US and beyond attended the February conference, which featured papers by 73 students, primarily undergraduates, who had conducted research in over 30 countries.

Panels addressed topics ranging from agriculture, global health, and the environment to gender equality, human rights, and education. Microfinance specialist David Roodman of the Center for Global Development delivered the keynote address.

Hosted by the Ford Program, the human development conference coincided with the visit of a delegation of faculty and students from Uganda Martyrs University, Ford’s partner in on-site development work in Uganda. The students participated in the conference as panel moderators and presenters.

In September, Ford Program staff and students met with South Sudan Congressman Joe Donnelly’s office. The following month, the Ford Program and Kellogg Institute cosponsored a Kroc Institute event featuring representatives of the Catholic Church in Sudan. In December, student government and the athletics department held a Sudan peace rally that the Ford Program cosponsored and helped plan.

Spring 2010:

Mexico: 1910, 1910, 2010” will be held in April to commemorate the bicentennial of Mexican independence and the centennial of the Mexican revolution, as well as to explore Mexico’s contemporary violent crisis, centering on the drug trade. Faculty Fellow JAIME PENSADO is organizing the conference.

Twelve to fifteen undergraduates will present research papers from various academic disciplines to illuminate the historical, political, and cultural context of Mexico’s current problems. Enrique Ochoa, professor of history and Latin American studies at California State University, Los Angeles, will deliver the keynote.

22

23
“I wanted to see it with fresh eyes,” says Grant. “Running the federation were ‘powerful political women,’” some of whom had fought against the military dictatorship, she notes. Even in the early years she studied, the magazine created a “space to negotiate a woman’s role.” Although Mujeres later became more radical, in 1963–64 the audience was mostly housewives. “In order to talk to these women at all, the editorial board knew they had to run articles about things their readers know about,” says Grant. “By exalting motherhood and feminine values at such a high level, they grasped the power that men like Castro couldn’t touch.” She describes a magazine photo depicting Fidel awkwardly bottle-feeding a baby—as an issue that alsolaus broadcasting. According to Grant, the editors are style pointing out that their leader doesn’t understand women very well.

Now on the final stretch of writing her thesis, "The Politics of Feminism: How Mujeres Wrote Women into the Cuban Revolution," Grant is excited by the results of her detective work. She contends that Mujeres epitomizes a previously unreported "interlaced movement" finding its own way to create a new society. 

Pensado deems Grant’s work outstanding. Her thesis promises to revise our understanding of the role middle-class women played in the visual and literary politics of the Revolution," he says.

Idolatry Trials in Peru
Mulhern’s thesis, "The Devil or the Sinner: Idolatry and Gender in Late Colonial Lima," is the culmination of her four years at Notre Dame. "I’m proud that I have the ability after all of the research that I’ve done to work with these really difficult documents," she says. Her thesis spent summer 2010 in a duirea Lima archive reading 17th- and 18th-century manuscripts unfiltered to modern Spanish speakers. "I'm trying to understand how to maneuver through an archive, how to read paleography, how to analyze fairly disreputable—transcripts of inquisitorial trials against indigenous Andeans in the 17th and 18th centuries," says Graubart, the Carl Koch Associate Professor of History. "It's honestly a project more likely to be taken on by a graduate student, but Stephanie has attacked it with intelligence, rigor, and gusto. She truly rose to the occasion," Graubart adds.

A Spanish as well as history major, Mulhern is also a Latin American Studies Program (LASP) minor. She calls LASP her “umbrella,” encompassing all her academic and experimental learning.

"If there was a Latin American studies major," she says, "that would be me." She has taken advantage of Kellogg opportunities across the campus to polish her Spanish, her knowledge of the region, and her research skills. 

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From the hundreds of cases in the archives, Mulhern chose 15 to examine in her thesis. What she noticed was that even if women and men were accused of the same crimes, trial language showed the authorities viewing them as different societal actors.

The cases usually define women’s misconduct as acts of superstition, traditional indigenous practices such as “conjuring love potions or binding a woman to a man,” she explains. These were seldom deemed serious enough to convict.

Men, on the other hand, were often accused of crimes of idolatry, those “explicitly against the Church.” Examples include “defying the local priest or gathering people at his house to sacrifice cayos (guinea pigs)—a traditional ritual handed down from more ancient indigenous people,” Mulhern says.

"What I’m hoping to prove in my thesis is that male cases were determined by honor or societal role, whereas female cases were considered minor matters of superstition,” she says. 

Although neither Grant nor Mulhern is planning to go directly to graduate school, neither of these student scholars rule it out for the future. Both are convinced they will take the Latin American expertise they have gained with them into their careers.

"I can’t imagine my future after Notre Dame not involving Latin America in some way," says Mulhern. "I wouldn’t have had it if it wasn’t for Kellogg."
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