In the 2010–11 academic year, my colleagues and I devoted considerable time and energy to elaborating a new strategic plan for the Kellogg Institute. Executive Director Steve Reifenberg, Associate Director Sharon Schierling, and I participated in more than one hundred discussions with our faculty, staff, students, the Kellogg Advisory Board, and Notre Dame’s leadership about the Institute’s future in the broader context of the University’s ambitions.

The value of a strategic plan is not so much in the written document as in the process that produces it and in our ability to implement it. Strategic plans often quickly end up collecting dust on shelves. We hope that our plan provides a vision for a generation, establishes ambitious but realistic goals for five years, and lays out some metrics to enable us to assess our progress toward meeting those goals.

Thematically, democracy and human development are at the core of our ambitions. We will continue to support faculty and student research on a broad array of issues, but we hope to remain a leading center in democratization studies and increasingly to become one on human development. Our faculty hiring and our Visiting Fellows Program is targeting teacher-scholars working on these two broad themes (see pages 10–13).

This newsletter highlights some of our activities and scholarship related to both democratization studies and human development. Michael Coppedge’s innovative project on measuring democracy (pages 16–17) is a prime example of important new work in this field. A high-powered conference on the impact of trade on development (page 4), the prize awarded to Partners In Health (page 5), and our work in Uganda (page 6) are examples of recent activities related to human development. Finally, the features on Visiting Fellow Ottón Solís (pages 22–23) and PhD student Olokunle Owolabi (page 25) suggest some of the connections between democracy and human development.

The strategic plan revolves around three different ambitions:

1) Building research excellence in democratization and human development;

2) Providing exceptional international learning opportunities for Notre Dame undergraduate and graduate students;

3) Creating strong linkages to other units at Notre Dame and to major partners worldwide.

Although research themes have historically trumped geography at the Kellogg Institute and will continue to do so, we aspire to maintain and further develop our historically strong connection to Latin America. I am also very pleased that we were able to add four new faculty members who teach and write on human development in Africa (see pages 10–11).

We look forward to working hard to realize the ambitious goals set out in our plan. As an early step toward engaging and energizing key stakeholders, we invited University leaders, our Advisory Board, and new Kellogg faculty fellows to discuss it on May 5 (see page 3).

Those of you who are interested can read more about the strategic plan on our website at: kellogg.nd.edu/about.

We welcome your comments.

Scott Mainwaring, Director
Democracy and Development at Center of New Kellogg Strategic Plan

On May 5 the Kellogg Institute unveiled a new five-year strategic plan that places democracy and human development at the center of its work. While building on geographic strengths in Latin America and increasingly in Africa, the Institute will energetically engage in research, teaching, and building bridges on these themes across the globe, and particularly in the developing world.

“Notre Dame’s mission is to be one of the very best private research universities in the world and to sustain and enhance a serious commitment to the University’s Catholic identity,” said Dean of the College of Arts and Letters John McGreevy during a luncheon launching the strategic plan with the Institute’s Advisory Board.

“The brilliance of the Kellogg strategic plan is that it advances us on both fronts.”

Throughout the day of May 5, faculty, University leaders, members of the Advisory Board, students, and staff addressed the role of the Institute’s strategic plan in campus-wide internationalization initiatives. Advisory Board Chair Mark McGrath facilitated a public dialogue in the Hesburgh Center Auditorium on “Internationalization at Notre Dame: A Roundtable Discussion of the Kellogg Institute’s New Strategic Plan.”

“The Kellogg strategic plan is ambitious without being unrealistic; organic without being moldy; and rooted without being complacent,” remarked Faculty Fellow Scott Appleby, director of the Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies. He stressed that the increasing partnerships between the Kroc and Kellogg institutes will help support the University’s goal of becoming the world’s leading Catholic research university. At the same time, he challenged the Kellogg Institute to reach even further in developing its work on religion and human development.

A number of presenters suggested ways that the Institute’s research might further influence policy. “I believe that Kellogg has the potential to entrench current debates and leverage research excellence in ways that challenge conventional thinking,” said Ray Offenheiser, president of Oxfam America, who serves on the Kellogg Advisory Board.

“There is a complexity to delivering public goods and services on a massive scale. This issue is at the heart of the intersection between democracy and human development, and Kellogg can provide leadership exactly in this area.”

Kellogg Institute Advisory Board member Tara Kenney highlighted the importance of bringing the private and nonprofit sectors into dialogue with academic research to address critical development questions. She argued that the Institute is in a unique position to bridge the worlds of academia and public policy.

Panelists also cited concrete ways that the Kellogg Institute is having a direct impact at Notre Dame. Dean of the Graduate School Greg Sterling spoke of the increasing presence of international graduate students at the University and expressed his gratitude to the Institute for helping make it possible for Notre Dame to attract some of the best graduate students from around the globe.

“The University’s leadership is enthusiastic about Kellogg’s coherent and compelling plan,” said Lou Nanni, vice president for University Relations. Raising new resources are typically at the heart of any ambitious strategic plan.

“People are willing to make major commitments for resources when they believe in an institution and its mission, when they’re confident in the leadership’s ability to deliver on that mission, and when there is a clear and strategic vision that captures the imagination so people see the good in what they are supporting,” Nanni said.

“If you have these things, resources will follow. Kellogg’s work on democracy and human development as outlined in this strategic plan has all these elements.”

Kellogg Advisory Board Welcomes New Members

The Institute is delighted to welcome Kevin Heneghan and Mary Joel O’Connell to the Kellogg Advisory Board.

Heneghan is the cofounder of Off the Record Research, now OTR Global, an independent research firm that provides industry research to institutional investors. He is involved in philanthropy through his family foundation, the Dove Givings Foundation, which promotes faith-based development efforts in Cambodia, Kenya, Zambia, and Uganda. A supporter of the Ford Family Program in Human Development Studies and Solidarity, he has visited the Uganda field site twice with his family. Heneghan’s son Luke is a member of the Notre Dame Class of 2015, and his daughter Keira, of the Class of 2015.

Mary Joel O’Connell, a vice president at American Express in New York, leads a team of professionals charged with driving the strategic priorities of the US consumer card business. A 1996 magna cum laude graduate of the University of Notre Dame, she majored in both government and Spanish and was the recipient of a Kellogg Institute fellowship. She is the first board member who was actively involved in the Kellogg Institute while an undergraduate at Notre Dame. She and her husband, Jamie, have created a fund to help support Kellogg’s undergraduate internship program.
Assessing the Impacts of Trade on Development

Leading economists from across the country met to discuss the impacts of international trade on development at a conference hosted by the Kellogg Institute on April 29 and 30.

Over the past decade there has been a renewed interest by economists in international trade, its determinants, and its potential benefits. Methodological advances and new availability of microdata have led to an explosion of new research, much of which is directly linked to questions of development.

The conference was convened to assess these advances, “in particular integrating macroeconomic development work with the more recent microeconomic research,” according to Faculty Fellow JOSEPH KABOSKI, the David F. and Erin M. Seng Foundation Associate Professor of Economics, who organized the conference.

Among the prominent scholars presenting their work was 1994 Nobel laureate ROBERT E. LUCAS, JR. of the University of Chicago, who presented an ambitious paper modeling the role of interpersonal relationships in the diffusion of technology to a standing-room-only audience.

The model should give economists a formal framework to address the impact of broader social phenomena—such as social networks, common language and religions, and racism or other ethnic segregation—on technology diffusion, productivity, and development.

Researchers participating in the conference represented top-tier economics departments at MIT, Columbia, Princeton, Yale, and New York universities, among others. In addition to Kaboski, Kellogg faculty fellows taking part included ANTOINE GERVAIS and JEFF THURIK, assistant professors of economics.

Papers covered a range of topics, including an empirical study of the impact of NAFTA and maquiladoras on the educational and labor market outcomes of Mexicans; a welfare assessment of the Chinese government’s use of trade quotas on the country’s manufacturing sector; and a theoretical analysis of the potential impact of liberalization on global productivity through its effect on the organizational charts of firms.

The conference also received support from Notre Dame’s Institute for Scholarship in the Liberal Arts, College of Arts and Letters.

“Church in Asia” Collaboration Culminates in Hong Kong Conference

A three-year series of symposia on the “Church in Asia” incubated by the Center for Asian Studies (CAS) and the Kellogg Institute culminated in May with an international conference on Christianity in Asia held at the Chinese University of Hong Kong.

Organized by Faculty Fellow JONATHAN NOBLE, the acting director of CAS, the conference explored the past, present, and future of Christianity in the region. Topics ranged from ecumenism and Christian literature to interreligious dialogue and ethics.

“Christianity is studied in different ways around the world,” said Noble. “What was exciting about the conference were the connections made by scholars from different disciplines and research backgrounds.”

Dean of the Graduate School GREG STERLING, then-CAS director HOWARD GOLDBLATT, and faculty fellows SUSAN BLUM and GEORGES ENDERLE were among 12 Notre Dame professors who participated, with travel funded by a grant from the US Department of Education’s Undergraduate International Studies & Foreign Language (UISFL) program.

Cosponsors included the Lanson Foundation, the Chinese University of Hong Kong, and Notre Dame’s Kellogg Institute, Center for Asian Studies, and Provost’s Office for Asia Initiatives.

Kellogg to Host Symposium on Latin American Indigenous Languages

The Symposium on Teaching and Learning Indigenous Languages of Latin America (STLIILA) will bring scholars, practitioners, indigenous leaders, and teachers of dozens of indigenous languages to Notre Dame from October 30 to November 2. With generous support from the National Science Foundation, the Latin American Studies Association, and the Ford Foundation, more than 50 Latin American participants will join US and European scholars to present research in fields as diverse as history, anthropology, linguistics, language documentation and revitalization, and language policy.

We are delighted to be able to host five distinguished keynote speakers:

- Demetrio Cojti Cuxil, a prominent Maya intellectual and activist who served as vice minister of education in his native Guatemala
- Alan Durston, associate professor of history at York University in Toronto, who studies Andean cultural history, with a special interest in language politics
- Bruce Mannheim, professor of anthropology at the University of Michigan, a leading linguistic anthropologist who specializes in Quechua
- Camilla Townsend, professor of history at Rutgers University, who focuses on Aztec language and culture
- Sebastiaán van Doesburg, director of a research and cultural center in Oaxaca, Mexico, who specializes in the study of pictographic texts produced by Oaxacan indigenous communities

Visit our website (kellogg.nd.edu/STLIILA) for more information.
Notre Dame Award Recognizes Partners In Health for Human Development Work

Partners In Health cofounders PAUL FARMER and OPHELIA DAHL accepted the 2011 Notre Dame Award for International Human Development and Solidarity on behalf of their PIH colleagues around the world in a campus ceremony on April 27. University President REV. JOHN I. JENKINS, CSC, bestowed the award.

Presented by the Institute’s Ford Family Program in Human Development Studies and Solidarity, the award recognizes substantial contributions to international human development through research, practice, public service, or philanthropy. Recipients are honored for standing in solidarity with those in deepest need, supporting them to become agents of their own change.

“We honor PIH for providing health care to the poorest of the poor for more than 25 years; for addressing social and economic needs; for fostering local partnerships and strengthening the public sector; for sharing lessons learned; and for turning service and research towards advocacy and social justice,” said Faculty Fellow REV. ROBERT A. DOWD, CSC, director of the Ford Program.

Farmer—now the Kolokotrones University Professor at Harvard University, chair of the Harvard Medical School’s Department of Global Health and Social Medicine, and UN deputy special envoy for Haiti—and Dahl, now PIH executive director, were in their early 20s when they began the work that would become PIH.

Their involvement with community-based projects in rural Haiti inspired other initiatives, evolving into today’s organization, which operates in 12 countries in Latin America, Central Asia, Africa, and the US. PIH encompasses over 60 hospitals and health centers, a staff of 128 in Boston, and more than 12,000 colleagues worldwide.

At the center of the organization is the belief that health care is a basic human right. PIH works to raise the standard of care available to marginalized, vulnerable populations through service, training, advocacy, and research. Its integrative programs confront the “twin epidemics” of poverty and disease, addressing underlying structural problems—such as lack of education, poor sanitation, and inadequate nutrition—that exacerbate the spread of illness. PIH fosters innovative community partnerships to build local capacity and strengthen existing public services and infrastructure.

Thanks to its holistic approach, PIH has successfully implemented high-quality interventions once believed impossible in low-resource communities. Its treatment of HIV/AIDS and multidrug-resistant tuberculosis in challenging settings has drawn international attention. Other agencies emulate the PIH model of care, and its proven strategies have influenced international health policy.

“PIH combines a rare capacity to provide high-quality health care to some of the poorest communities in the world, while also effectively influencing health policy in the international arena,” says Kellogg Institute Executive Director STEVE REIFENBERG. “Few organizations can match PIH in terms of effectiveness, scope, vision, and heart.”

Following the award ceremony, Farmer and Dahl addressed an audience of more than 400 students and community members in Washington Hall. (See page 29.)

2011 Notre Dame Prize Winner Announced

ARCHBISHOP LOUIS KÉBREAU of Haiti will be awarded the 2011 Notre Dame Prize for Distinguished Public Service in Latin America at a ceremony in Cap-Haitien, Haiti in December.

A consistent and visionary advocate for the poor, Msgr. Kébreau has spent over 35 years in service to the Catholic Church and the people of Haiti, working tirelessly to ensure that all Haitians have access to a quality education.

Since the 2010 earthquake, Msgr. Kébreau has led the Haitian Church in uniting behind a “one Church response” for rebuilding and recovery. In particular, he has advocated for a national strategy for rebuilding and improving Catholic schools, which serve roughly 50 percent of Haiti’s K-12 students.

Trained as an agriculturist in the Dominican Republic, Msgr. Kébreau was ordained as a Salesian priest in 1974. He served for 12 years as the director of a Salesian school in Petion-Ville, Haiti and from 1987–1996 was president of the Episcopal Commission on Catholic Education. In 2008, he was appointed archbishop of Cap-Haitien.

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

Upon the recommendation of Msgr. Kébreau, the matching prize will be donated to Action et Solidarité contre la Pauvreté (Action and Solidarity Against Poverty), which assists university students in Cap-Haitien who cannot pay their educational expenses.
School Outreach Connects Kellogg Institute with Local Community

African drums and Incan flutes serve as conduits of culture in South Bend area schools, thanks to the development of the Kellogg Institute’s integrated K-12 outreach program. For the last decade, the program has contributed to educators’ understanding of international themes, nourishing teachers intellectually and enriching their classroom curricula.

Outreach at Kellogg began with “Traveling Trunks,” funded by the US Department of Education’s Title VI grant to promote the study of foreign languages and cultures. The trunks are treasure chests of international materials—books, music CDs, instruments, and artifacts—which area teachers may borrow free of charge to supplement their lesson plans.

This year alone, nearly 2,000 local elementary students learned about other cultures through hands-on experience with the Traveling Trunks. Initially focused on Latin America, the trunks expanded to include East and West Africa and will soon encompass China, India, and Southeast Asia.

Six years ago, to share even more of the expertise and resources of the Institute with the community, Kellogg created “Teacher Discussion Groups,” open to K-12 teachers from both public and private schools. Three times per semester, the Institute brings together faculty experts and local educators to discuss international issues.

The gatherings provide teachers with a chance to pursue their own academic interests, which they may later apply in the classroom. “Thanks for helping me chase the muse!” says sixth-grade teacher Constancia Wendt, who has relished the opportunity to delve into international subjects she otherwise might not study.

In spring 2010, the Institute piloted a new “Global Speakers Program” to connect undergraduates who have participated in Notre Dame programs abroad—including those of the Kellogg Institute—with local schools. The returning college students engage K-12 students with photos and first-hand stories about life in the developing world. This year, Notre Dame undergraduates shared their international experiences with over 600 students in the South Bend area.

Teachers, undergraduates, and students all benefit from the interaction. “For me, it provided a way to continue to make my experience abroad meaningful, and it was a great way to get out into the South Bend community,” said ANNA DWYER ’11. “Especially speaking about Africa and Uganda, it is important to realize how little people know about these places.”

After hearing MARGARET ADAMS ’12 describe her Kellogg internship in Ghana, one sixth grader was inspired. “When I get to college, I hope to experience a similar trip to Africa, working in health care,” she said.

Ugandan Community Comes Together in Integrated Human Development Effort

Community empowerment and a self-envisioned future are cornerstones of authentic and sustainable human development, say those involved in the on-site development efforts of the Institute’s Ford Family Program in Human Development Studies and Solidarity.

“In the Ugandan villages of Nnindye, you find this incredibly resourceful community working through the challenges they face every day,” explains Faculty Fellow and Ford Program Director REV. ROBERT DOWD, CSC.

Supported by the Ford Program and Uganda Martyrs University (UMU), the people of Nnindye are taking the lead in planning and implementing a holistic program linking agricultural, health, and water projects for their own growth and development. The partnership is known locally as UPFORD—the University Partnership for Outreach, Research, and Development.

Cultivating New Community Gardens

In each of Nnindye’s twelve villages, community members have established demonstration gardens, with the objective of improving agricultural productivity, household food security, and income generation.

“The gatherings provide teachers with a chance to pursue their own academic interests, which they may later apply in the classroom. “Thanks for helping me chase the muse!” says sixth-grade teacher Constancia Wendt, who has relished the opportunity to delve into international subjects she otherwise might not study.”

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Innovative Pilot Program Brings Students from Around the World

This summer the Kellogg Institute joined forces with Notre Dame’s Center for the Study of Languages and Cultures to create a new model for the teaching of English to international students. Michigan area. The visits integrated cultural and language learning with meaningful social interaction and community engagement.

To help orient the students to US academic culture, Kellogg faculty fellows CATHERINE BOLTEN (anthropology), TAMO CHATTOPADHAY (education), REV. DANIEL GROODY, CSC (theology), and TERENCE MCDONNELL (sociology) joined Notre Dame engineering and business professors in presentations that connected their research to making a difference in the world.

Throughout the summer, students received guidance in the design of substantive, feasible community service projects that could be implemented upon return to their home countries.

A lively poster fair hosted by the Kellogg Institute near the program’s close highlighted the value of this holistic approach, with students displaying not only confidence in their English skills but new awareness of the benefits of volunteerism and enthusiasm about taking their service projects home.

NURGANYM AGZAMOVA unveiled a project aimed at protecting the environment in her native Kazakhstan.

“I liked working with the community organization here getting practical experience,” she said, noting that she had picked up tips about how to fundraise, manage projects, and develop entrepreneurship during the course of the program.

DHIA’A AL-THARI aims to provide a framework for volunteering in Yemen, where such service work is uncommon. MADAIT ESCALANTE of Peru plans to provide educational resources to high school students so that more can attend college.

“I’m sure I can do it,” she says.

A distance-learning follow-up component during the fall semester is providing assistance and encouragement to students as they implement their projects.

In each village, a landowner donated one acre of land for the community to grow matooke (bananas). With the technical guidance of UMU’s agriculture and community outreach staff and the government’s agriculture extension officer, Nnindye residents provided the labor to establish and tend the gardens.

“Community members have commented on the clear difference between the matooke plants in the community gardens in comparison with the ones in their personal gardens and are enthusiastic to bring these lessons home,” reports Apolo Kasharu, UMU’s new UPFORD coordinator.

Mapping Health and Water Resources

On the health front, the UMU Faculty of Health Sciences conducted an assessment of Nnindye’s village health team (VHT) in March. Health sciences students gathered data, making this a participatory training exercise as well as a contribution to project planning. MICHAEL DEWAN (ND ’07), a Yale University medical student who interned for six weeks with the Ford Program in Nnindye, worked with UMU faculty to design the assessment.

“District health officials and community leaders will be much better positioned to improve health services and health outcomes in Nnindye as a result of this assessment,” says Dewan. “It’s crucial to understand current VHT capacity and the community’s expectations and needs.”

A similar mapping of the water sector is taking place, with the two universities, community members, and consultants gathering information to understand where and what types of safe water sources should be established. In collaboration with the VHT, local health center, and other community groups, public health campaigns promoting safe water and sanitation will complement infrastructure and water source management schemes.

Promoting Community Participation

“You can see the impact of the community’s efforts in multiple ways,” says Kasharu. “The people of Nnindye are promoting community participation through training initiatives and other activities on project planning, implementation, and evaluation.”

In March, more than 80 young people came together to discuss their particular challenges and participation in the program.

“These committees and training sessions have helped mobilize the entire community to take ownership of its future,” says Kasharu.

Funded by a $370,884 grant from the State Department, the pilot program’s innovative curriculum combined English for Academic Purposes (EAP) with practical and intellectual engagement in community service, both locally and globally.

The program drew 39 participants from 10 countries in Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America.

In addition to studying English, students volunteered at NGOs, met with community leaders, and designed capstone service projects to implement in their home countries. The Center for Social Concerns coordinated service-learning placements at South Bend nonprofit organizations and a weekly class for students to reflect on their experiences.

Students also took weekend service-learning excursions to Chicago, Indianapolis, Gary, Elkhart and Shipshewana, and the Lake

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Heller Explores Democratic Deepening

Citizen participation is critical to democratic deepening, asserted Patrick Heller in his March 8 lecture, which looked at citizen formation and challenges to participation in Brazil, India, and South Africa, three of the most unequal societies in the world.

“Participation does not mirror social structures but is shaped by civil society/political society relations,” he said, noting that the countries transformed their local governments through decentralization with widely different results.

Efficient at the national level, India is “failing” at the local level, he reports. Participation is high but segmented around identity politics. In South Africa, the state has taken over the powerful anti-apartheid movement, “looking out” civil society. In Brazil, where party politics grew out of movement demands for participation, citizen engagement in government is strong.

Heller is associate professor of sociology at Brown University, where he directs the Watson Institute’s Graduate Program in Development (GPD).

Fish on Muslims, Christians, and Social Inequality

Best known for his work on Russia, M. Steven Fish, professor of political science at the University of California, Berkeley, is currently studying the relative inequality of Muslims and Christians.

It is “extraordinarily politically sensitive terrain,” he noted in his March 22 talk. His findings show that Muslims lag behind Christians on gender equality but lead on class equality.

“There is a gender problem in the Muslim world,” he said, citing traditional attitudes—which can change—as well as structural variables indicating that women in Muslim countries are less literate and have lower healthy life expectancy than Christians.

On the other hand, after controlling for a range of factors, the best predictor of good Gini scores, commonly used as a measure of inequality, is percentage of Muslims in a population, he said.

Kornblith Discusses Democracy Promotion

Venezuelan sociologist and political scientist Miriam Kornblith, whose personal trajectory has moved “from studying democracy to promoting democracy,” spoke on April 5 about the trade-offs and dilemmas she faces in her current role as director of the Latin American and Caribbean Program at the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) in Washington, DC.

“’There is an implicit and explicit connection between research on democracy and democracy assistance work,’” said Kornblith, a former Kellogg Institute visiting fellow and researcher on leave from the Institute of Political Studies at the Central University of Venezuela.

“Scholarship provides a framework for what we are trying to achieve—what democracy is—and what the main challenges are.”

In addition to supporting nongovernmental organizations in countries of greatest need—closed or semi-authoritarian societies such as Cuba, Venezuela, and Nicaragua—Kornblith creates synergies through regional programs that involve consolidated democracies in strengthening democracy.

Klenow on Measuring Development

Gross domestic product is often the measure used to chart a country’s level of development. In his April 19 talk, Peter Klenow, the Ralph Landau Professor in Economic Policy at Stanford University, examined a more nuanced measure of development that includes consumption, life expectancy, leisure, and inequality.

“Although these factors are highly correlated with per capita GDP, deviations are often economically significant,” he said.

Examining such data on a broad set of countries, Klenow argues that using this “welfare metrics” instead of just GDP can provide new insights into development levels: Western Europe looks closer to US living standards, emerging Asia has not caught up as much, and many African and Latin American countries appear farther behind.

Ugalde on Challenges to Mexico’s Democracy

On April 26, Luis Carlos Ugalde, the Reagan Fasell Democracy Fellow at the National Endowment for Democracy, Washington DC, and former president of Mexico’s Federal Electoral Commission (IFE), discussed the challenges to Mexico’s democracy in a talk cosponsored by the Institute for Latino Studies.

Eleven years after “the happy ending” of the 2000 election, the quality of democracy in Mexico is “disappointing,” Ugalde said. “Alternation did not make a good or effective democracy.” Today major challenges include corruption, decreased competitiveness, weak rule of law, ineffective vertical accountability, and lack of will or political clout to fight vested interests.

Ugalde concluded that “real change will only come from external shocks” brought about, for example, by fiscal crisis or an increase in the level and type of violence.
Millennium Development Goals: Progress and Challenges

The most effective solutions to extreme poverty will take a multisectoral approach, rely on basic interventions, and insist on local management with support from external partners, said John McArthur, the CEO of Millennium Promise, in an April 6 lecture cosponsored by the Institute’s Ford Family Program in Human Development Studies and Solidarity.

McArthur described both progress made and challenges confronting the global community in its efforts to realize the United Nations Millennium Development Goals. His organization supports integrated development initiatives in rural communities across Africa through its Millennium Villages Project.

Vast improvements have been made in health care, education, and technology, he said, but we are faced with complex new dilemmas, such as rising fuel prices and the crisis in global food systems.

“We are in the midst of a global reset,” he said. “These challenges require all of us.” McArthur encouraged audience members to take a responsible, active role in creative problem solving.

Ghanaian Cardinal Presents Romero Lecture

Cardinal Peter Kodwo Appiah Turkson, president of the Pontifical Council for Justice and Peace and archbishop emeritus of Cape Coast (Ghana) delivered the 2011 Romero Lecture in March.

The former president of the Ghana Catholic Bishops’ Conference made his remarks in the context of a recent trip to El Salvador, where he experienced firsthand sites familiar to Archbishop Óscar Romero and saw the bloodstained chasuble he wore during his last Mass.

Turkson reflected on common threads in Romero’s life and his own—both pastors and bishops, both “preaching reconciliation in societies torn by violence.” As Romero had called for peace in El Salvador in weekly radio addresses, Turkson recently made radio broadcasts urging peaceful resolution of conflict following Ghana’s December elections.

Both men wrestled with maintaining their integrity as religious leaders in the midst of political involvement. How does a bishop distinguish between pastoral action and political action, the cardinal asked, and how can one challenge injustice without becoming politicized or partisan?

Romero found himself in this situation, and he was killed because he was “wrongly perceived as a political activist,” said Turkson. “How differently our stories turned out.”

Organized by Faculty Fellow Rev. Robert Pelton, CSC, the director of Latin American/North American Church Concerns (LANACC), the annual Romero Lecture commemorates the life and work of Archbishop Romero. This year the lecture served as the keynote address for a Notre Dame–sponsored conference on Catholic social teaching.

Reflecting on Transitions from Authoritarian Rule after 25 Years

By Scott Mainwaring

This year, 2011, marks the 25th anniversary of Transitions from Authoritarian Rule (4 vols., Johns Hopkins University Press, 1986), one of the most important and influential works in the history of comparative politics and of democratization studies.

Kellogg Senior Fellow Guillermo O’Donnell, the founding academic director of the Institute, coedited Transitions from Authoritarian Rule along with Philippe Schmitter and Laurence Whitehead. The concluding volume, by O’Donnell and Schmitter, was published in English, Portuguese, Spanish, Korean, Polish, and Chinese (in Taiwan). It influenced social scientists and democratic activists around the world.

Transitions from Authoritarian Rule largely created a new field of social scientific inquiry. How and why did transitions occur? What are the great pitfalls? Are there some common tendencies and dynamics?

When the transitions project was in its early phase, Latin America was still near the zenith of the wave of authoritarian regimes that roiled the region from 1964 through 1978. O’Donnell and Schmitter shifted thinking about democracy in Latin America and far beyond. As opposed to scholars who had emphasized deep cultural and structural obstacles to democracy, O’Donnell and Schmitter argued for a democratic “possibilism,” rooted not in naive wishful thinking, but in learned social science analysis. Their work had echoes in the democratic wave across parts of the Arab world and North Africa this spring.

The transitions project generated great creative energy during the early years of the Kellogg Institute. O’Donnell and Schmitter wrote much of the concluding volume at Kellogg. As a young Institute, we cohered intellectually and normatively around the themes of democratization and equitable development. Alejandro Foxley, then president of the important Chilean opposition think tank, CIEPLAN, headed up Kellogg’s efforts to rethink models of economic and social development; he later became finance minister (1990–94), president of the Christian Democratic Party (1994–96), senator (1996–2006), and foreign minister (2006–09) of Chile. O’Donnell spearheaded the efforts on democratization.

As a team, we were committed to doing intellectually excellent work, but also to contributing toward thinking about how best to achieve democracy where dictators still ruled and how to foster economic and social development. Many of Kellogg’s early visiting fellows were leading Latin American scholars who played major roles in the struggles to reconquer democracy in the 1980s and to build it thereafter. For me personally, it was an incredibly exciting way to launch a career—satisfying intellectually, ethically, and humanly.

Today, as we launch a new strategic plan for 2011–16 that features our resolve to contribute deeply to research, teaching, and policy outreach on the themes of democratization and human development, we still build on the legacy of this iconic volume.

Institute News
NEW FACULTY FELLOWS

Six new faculty fellows have joined the Institute.

JAIME BLECK (PhD, Cornell University) joins the Notre Dame faculty as Ford Family Assistant Professor of Political Science. Her research interests include citizenship, democratization, and social service provision in Africa.

Aiming to examine the potential impact of educational expansion and liberalization on Malian democracy, her most recent research draws on a survey of citizens in five regions of Mali to analyze how education provision—public/private and secular/Islamic—affects citizen political knowledge and participation.

Her current work examines the effect of local radio access on political mobilization in rural Mali and the lack of Islamist political parties in West Africa.

Bleck has served as a consultant for the World Bank, Freedom House, and Care International. Prior to graduate school, she spent three years working in Central and Southern Africa with Winrock International on the Africa Education Initiative Ambassadors Girls Scholarship Program, which provides scholarships to 20,000 girls in 15 African countries each year.

“Kellogg is an ideal place for me because it affords me the opportunity to do research on issues that I care very deeply about,” she says.

“I am excited to be joining an interdisciplinary team of Africanists and an organization with a clear commitment to human development.”

ERIN METZ MCDONNELL (PhD, Northwestern University, expected 2011) joins the Notre Dame faculty as Kellogg Assistant Professor of Sociology. Her research interests span governance, state administration, development, elite migration, international comparative sociology, and classical social theory, with her work centering on West Africa.

Her book manuscript, “Subcultural Bureaucracy,” examines niches of effective governance within conventionally weak states in low-income countries, combining a comparative approach with a case study of state administration in Ghana.

She finds that not only does administrative capacity within states vary, but also that the conditions that support niches of Weberian-style bureaucracies in countries such as Ghana are quite different from those in the West.

Since McDonnell’s scholarship brings sociology together with political science, business, and economics, among other disciplines, she was drawn to the Institute’s interdisciplinary environment.

“My research engages ideas about state capacity in low-income countries, which intersects with important questions about the political preconditions for effective development,” she says. “Kellogg and the Ford Program are an ideal environment for me, bringing together thematic attention to government and development.”

“Of course,” she adds, “I am thrilled to be a part of a growing group of scholars at Kellogg whose research focuses on Africa.”

INSTITUTE BUILDS FACULTY STRENGTH ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

“In order to achieve our research, teaching, and outreach goals on democratization and human development, the Kellogg Institute has helped to fund several faculty positions in recent years,” says Institute Director SCOTT MAINWARING.

This past academic year, to build faculty strength related to human development with a particular focus on sub-Saharan Africa, Kellogg planned to hire one more faculty member in economics, history, political science, or sociology.

“When we saw the quality of applicants across all four disciplines, we decided to aggressively seize the day and attempt to make a few appointments,” Mainwaring says. “Our efforts paid off.”

In collaboration with the departments of Sociology and Political Science, the Institute ultimately hired three new faculty members: JAIME BLECK, ERIN METZ MCDONNELL, and TERENCE MCDONNELL. In addition, the History Department seized the opportunity to hire Africanist PAUL OCOCOBOCK, who spent 2010-11 as a Kellogg visiting fellow.

All told, four new faculty members with extensive field experience in sub-Saharan Africa and interests in human development joined the Notre Dame faculty in August 2011—“a rare happening in these days of tight university budgets,” says Mainwaring.

Photos by Paul Ocobock
work has improved by working with the strong graduate students beginning a new project—with a new set of students—to determine the students, he is attempting to measure the frequency of vote buying in supporters and how behaviors diffuse through social networks.

“Firm competition, growth, and consumer welfare. identifying policies and institutions that efficiently promote growth and development. Lowering trade barriers in developing countries can have negative liberalization affects countries differently and these effects may not be positive,” Thurk says. “One of my current projects shows that lowering trade barriers in developing countries can have negative impacts for welfare and development.”

Resonating with the Kellogg research agenda is his focus on identifying policies and institutions that efficiently promote growth and development. Specifically, he focuses on quantifying the general equilibrium effects of government policies—tariffs, for example—on firm competition, growth, and consumer welfare.

*David Nickerson (PhD, Yale University), an associate professor of political science who has taught at Notre Dame since 2005, was introduced to the Kellogg Institute through its lecture series. Specializing in political behavior, research methodology, and experimental design, Nickerson is particularly interested in mobilization and campaign behavior, clientelism, and corruption. Focused mainly on the US, his research utilizes field experiments to study how organizations mobilize supporters and how behaviors diffuse through social networks.

Currently, in collaboration with several Latin American graduate students, he is attempting to measure the frequency of vote buying in eight Latin American countries, using an experimental technique to elicit truthful responses about an illegal and stigmatized behavior. He is also beginning a new project—with a new set of students—to determine the extent to which voters differentiate between types of corruption.

“The Institute is an exciting way to broaden my horizons intellectually and conduct some of my research in other countries,” he says. “My work has improved by working with the strong graduate students attracted to Kellogg and its vibrant community of scholars.”

Nickerson has published in the *American Political Science Review*, the *American Journal of Politics*, and the *Journal of Politics*, among other journals.

*Jeff Thurk (PhD, University of Texas at Austin), who became a Kellogg faculty fellow in the spring, has been assistant professor of economics at Notre Dame since 2010. His primary research fields are international trade and applied industrial organization.

His current research seeks to measure the short- and long-term effects of trade liberalization in different countries, especially with regards to research and development. He also examines the effects of intellectual property right reform on country welfare.

“My work in international trade is centered on the idea that trade liberalization affects countries differently and these effects may not always be positive,” Thurk says. “One of my current projects shows that lowering trade barriers in developing countries can have negative implications for welfare and development.”

Resonating with the Kellogg research agenda is his focus on identifying policies and institutions that efficiently promote growth and development. Specifically, he focuses on quantifying the general equilibrium effects of government policies—tariffs, for example—on firm competition, growth, and consumer welfare.
VISITING FELLOWS FALL 2011

Eight new visiting fellows join the Kellogg Institute this fall.

DONATO AMADO GONZÁLES (MA, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú), research coordinator for the Qhapaq Ñan (Inca Road) Project at the Instituto Nacional de Cultura in Cusco, Peru, will spend the fall semester at the Institute. A noted ethnohistorian of the Cusco region specializing in colonial Andean culture, he also explores contemporary traces of Inca identities in rural communities through his work on ritual paths connecting sacred places along the Inca Road.

A member of Peru’s National Academy of History, Amado is involved in a range of projects to preserve the cultural patrimony of Peru. He currently teaches at the Universidad Nacional de San Antonio Abad del Cusco and has lectured in Spain and the United States. He is the recipient of awards both for his scholarly work and for his contributions to the Cusco region.

As he did when a Kellogg guest scholar in spring 2009, Amado will teach a graduate course on Peruvian paleography and history.

ASLI BAYKAL (PhD, Boston University), who will spend the academic year at the Kellogg Institute, is assistant professor of sociology and anthropology at the University of Richmond, where she holds a joint appointment in international studies.

She will work on her book manuscript, “Neither Postsocialist Nor Transitioning: The Pressures of Living Under Uncertainty in Post-Soviet Uzbekistan,” which examines the response of Uzbek citizens to sudden changes in roles, responsibilities, power, and authority caused by the Soviet Union’s collapse. The project explores the impact of postsocialist economic inequality and political repression on the negotiation of gender identities, conceptions of community, and spiritual traditions.

Baykal’s research draws upon 14 months of ethnographic fieldwork in Samarkand, Uzbekistan. She hopes to build on this work by conducting research on transnational workers and small traders in Uzbekistan, Turkey, and New York.

Additionally, she plans to develop a new project in her native Turkey, where she sees political polarization as an outgrowth of the ongoing tension between secular and Islamist political movements. She will teach an anthropology course during the spring semester.

JOHN GERRING (PhD, University of California, Berkeley), professor of political science at Boston University, joins the Kellogg Institute for the academic year as the Hewlett Visiting Fellow for Public Policy. With wide-ranging interests in comparative politics and methodology, Gerring is a principal investigator, with Faculty Fellow MICHAEL COPPEDGE, on the “Varieties of Democracy” project to construct a new set of democracy indicators (see article page 16). Their collaboration will be a central focus of Gerring’s time at the Institute.

In other projects, Gerring plans to continue research on the relationship between countries’ regime histories and various governance outcomes and to explore the relationship between democracy, population size, and heterogeneity. He will teach a spring course with Coppedge on theoretical approaches to comparative politics.

The most recent of Gerring’s many books include Social Science Methodology: A Unified Framework (Cambridge University Press, forthcoming) and with DAVID COLLIER, Concepts and Method in Social Sciences: The Tradition of Giovanni Sartori (Routledge, 2009). With JAMES MAHONEY, he received a National Science Foundation grant to collect historical data related to colonialism and long-term development.

Gerring has served as a fellow of the School of Social Science at the Institute for Advanced Study and as a member of the National Academy of Sciences Committee on the Evaluation of USAID Programs to Support the Development of Democracy.

SAMUEL HANDLIN (PhD, University of California, Berkeley) studies political economy and electoral politics in developing countries, with a regional emphasis on Latin America. During his academic year at the Kellogg Institute, he will work on a book manuscript, “The Politics of Polarization: Legitimacy Crises, Left Political Mobilization, and Party System Divergence in South America, 1990–2010.”

The research seeks to explain how and why polarizing party systems—marked by significant programmatic competition and the politicization of class cleavages—emerged in some countries while more integrative party systems consolidated elsewhere. Handlin plans to add the cases of Bolivia and Uruguay to the project, which was originally developed as a comparison of Chile, Brazil, and Venezuela.

Handlin is the coeditor and coauthor (with RUTH BERINS COLLIER) of Reorganizing Popular Politics: Participation and the New Interest Regime in Latin America (Pennsylvania State University Press, 2009). He will teach a spring course on parties and electoral politics in the developing world.
MATTHEW INGRAM (PhD, University of New Mexico), who joins the Institute for the academic year, is assistant professor of political science at the University of Massachusetts, Dartmouth. He studies the role of judges and courts in emerging democracies.

In his book project, “Crafting Courts in New Democracies,” examines judicial reform at the subnational level in Brazil and Mexico. Drawing on 22 months of mixed-methods fieldwork, he seeks to explain the varying strength and uneven process of change within local legal institutions in Latin America’s two largest federal democracies.

Previously, Ingram was a postdoctoral fellow at the Center for US-Mexican Studies at the University of California, San Diego, a visiting researcher at the Fundação Getulio Vargas in São Paulo, and a visiting researcher and consultant for the Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas (CIDE) in Mexico City. He holds a JD from the University of New Mexico and worked in law enforcement before pursuing graduate studies.

In the spring, he will teach a political science course on comparative justice systems.

PATIENCE KABAMBA (PhD, Columbia University), lecturer in the department of anthropology at the University of Johannesburg, will spend the academic year at the Institute preparing the book manuscript “States in Africa: Informal Economy in Comparative Perspective in Cameroon, Senegal, and Nigeria.”

Kabamba’s research examines what happens after a state collapses, and whether state “failure” causes societal “failure.” He studies the strategies local actors employ in response to violent transformation of the state, with particular attention to the context of Africa’s informal economy.

Ultimately, Kabamba hopes to challenge the way scholars of postcolonial African societies conceive of the state and state failure. He is also interested in the impact of ethnicity and kinship in the production of social relations, and the phenomenon of transnational networks.

Kabamba has done extensive fieldwork in his native Democratic Republic of Congo, conducting research on the connection between transnational trade and the ongoing civil war. Previously, he served as a consultant to the United Nations Development Programme and visiting lecturer at Emory University’s Institute of African Studies.

NOAM LUPU (PhD, Princeton University), a visiting fellow for the fall semester, researches the dynamics of partisan politics and political behavior in Latin America in the context of economic and political transition. He is interested in how structural contexts condition voter preferences and behavior.

In his project, “Partisanship, Brand Dilution, and the Breakdown of Political Parties in Latin America,” Lupu explores how the dilution of party brands eroded partisan attachments and facilitated the collapse of established parties. The work is based on fieldwork that nested a behavioral experiment within a larger comparative study. Lupu plans to expand the project with empirical tests from outside the region as well as to generalize his innovative methodology and offer guidance on case selection.

In fall 2013, Lupu will become assistant professor of political science at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, after spending a year as a junior researcher at the Juan March Institute in Madrid.

MANOLO VELA CASTAÑEDA (PhD, El Colegio de Mexico), who joins the Institute for the academic year, is associate professor of sociology at the Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala. Previously, he directed the Program of Research on History and Memory at FLACSO Guatemala.

His Kellogg project, “The Cold War in Central America: New Findings with Comparative Perspectives (1944–1996),” explores both the social bases of insurgency in the region and state capacity in order to explain the processes that shaped the conflict in the region.

Vela will study the conflict “from below”—peasants and rural communities—and “from above”—national and transnational political elites—thus integrating previous research. Using case studies and various comparative strategies, he aims to debunk old myths, such as the bipolar interpretation of the war.

Vela received the 2009 Mexican Academy of Science “Best Social Science Dissertation” award for “Death Platoons: The Construction of Guatemala’s Genocide Perpetrators.” The author of several books and numerous journal articles, reports, and book chapters, he has served as a consultant for the Myrna Mack Foundation and the United Nations Development Programme.
GRANTS, HONORS, AND PROFESSIONAL DISTINCTIONS

THOMAS ANDERSON has been named director of the Institute’s Latin American Studies Program (LASP).

JEFFREY H. BERGSTRAND gave the keynote “Measuring the Effects of Policies on Economic Integration” at the conference “Measuring Economic Integration,” hosted by CESifo, at the Ifo Institute, Munich, Germany, February 18–19, 2011.

SUSAN BLUM has been named chair of the Department of Anthropology.

ALLERT BROWN-GORT was promoted to full professional specialist.

JORGE BUSTAMANTE delivered a keynote address on the human rights of migrants for a conference in March hosted by the Centro Nacional de Derechos Humanos, the academic research arm of Mexico’s National Human Rights Commission.

MICHAEL COPPEDGE has received grants totaling $118,000 for the collaborative project “Varieties of Democracy” from the Norwegian Science Foundation, the Nanovic Institute, the Institute for Scholarship in the Liberal Arts, the Office of Research, and the Center for Creative Computing. Collaborators Staffan Lindberg and Jan Teorell have won more than $250,000 for the project from the Swedish Foreign Ministry and the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Fund.

AMITAVA DUTT was a visiting professor at the University of Paris 13 from May to August 2011.

DEBRA JAVELINE received a $200,000 New Directions fellowship from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation to support further training in ecology and environmental law connected to her Notre Dame-wide collaborative project on adaptation to climate change. She will be taking classes with University faculty in biology and the Law School.

MARISEL MORENO was elected as a fellow of the Society for Applied Anthropology last year, as well as a member of the Executive Board of the Society for Economic Anthropology (2011–14).

MONIKA NALEPA received the 2011 Best Book award from the Comparative Democratization section of the American Political Science Association for Skeletons in the Closet: Transitional Justice in Post-Communist Europe (Cambridge University Press, 2010).

KAREN RICHMAN served as program chair for the Society for the Anthropology of Religion at the annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association in New Orleans in November 2010.

FELLOWS IN POLICY AND PUBLIC SERVICE

ALLERT BROWN-GORT served as an expert respondent for a report of the Chicago Council on Global Affairs’ Emerging Leaders Program on immigration in April.


REV. DANIEL GROODY, CSC was appointed to the United States Catholic Bishop’s Conference committee on migration and refugee services for a three-year term.

REV. DANIEL GROODY, CSC gave the keynote “Homeward Bound: The Foundational, Conceptual, and Theological Territory of Migration” at the Catholic Social Teaching and Global Poverty Conference held at Villanova University on March 22, 2011.

Groody Recognized for Teaching Excellence

Faculty Fellow REV. DANIEL GROODY, CSC, associate professor of theology, received the 2011 Rev. Edmund P. Joyce, CSC, Award for Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching in May. Presented by the provost after a faculty review of peer and student nominations, the award recognizes professors in various disciplines whose sustained exemplary teaching profoundly influences undergraduate students. The award is made possible by a gift from the Class of 1937, classmates of the late Fr. Joyce.
NEWS FROM FORMER VISITING FELLOWS

ARCHIE BROWN (Fall ’98), emeritus professor of politics at Oxford University, was awarded the Alexander Nove Prize of the British Association for Slavonic and East European Studies for the most outstanding book in Russian, Soviet, and post-Soviet studies for The Rise and Fall of Communism (Ecco, 2009; paperback 2011).

REV. MATTHEW CARNES, SJ (Spring ’09), assistant professor of government at Georgetown University, received the 2011 Dorothy Brown Award for Outstanding Teaching Achievement, given by the student body to the faculty member who has had the strongest impact on the students’ university experience. He will be a National Fellow at the Hoover Institution at Stanford University for academic year 2011–12.

TASHA FAIRFIELD (Fall ’10) begins a new position this fall as a lecturer in the Department of International Development at the London School of Economics.


JUAN CARLOS MORENO BRID (Spring ’92) was appointed associate director of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)–Mexico.

LUIZ PÁSARA (Fall ’85 and ’00), sociologist of law and political analyst in the Instituto de Estudios de Iberoamérica y Portugal at the Universidad de Salamanca, edited El funcionamiento de la justicia del Estado (Ministerio de Justicia y Derechos Humanos [Quito]/Naciones Unidas, 2011).

For academic year 2011–12 he will be a residential fellow at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington DC, working on a project related to justice and justice reform in Latin America.

ROBERT PERSON (Spring ’11) has joined the faculty of the US Military Academy at West Point as an assistant professor of international relations and comparative politics.

TIMOTHY POWER (Fall ’06), director of the Latin American Centre at the University of Oxford, coedited Corruption and Democracy in Brazil: The Struggle for Accountability (University of Notre Dame Press, 2011). (See page 21.)

With Oxford colleagues Paul Chaisty and Nic Cheeseman, he was awarded a major three-year research grant from the Economic and Social Research Council of the United Kingdom to study “Coalitional Presidentialism in Africa, Latin America and Postcommunist Europe: Dynamics of Executive-Legislative Relations in New Democracies.”

DAVID SMILDE (Spring ‘01), associate professor of sociology at the University of Georgia, published Venezuela’s Bolivarian Democracy: Participation, Politics, and Culture under Chávez (Duke University Press, 2011), coedited with Daniel C. Hellinger. Smilde was elected chair of the Venezuelan Studies Section of the Latin American Studies Association and assumed the editorship of Qualitative Sociology.

NINA WIESEHOMEIER (2008–09), research fellow at the Social Sciences Institute of the University of Lisbon, is the recipient of a prize from Portugal’s Gulbenkian Foundation for the best article published by a young social scientist (in all fields except economics) from a Portuguese institution in the past two years. The award-winning article was “Presidents, Parties and Policy Competition” in the Journal of Politics 71, 4 (2009), coauthored with Kenneth Benoit.

KENNETH F. GREENE (Fall ’05) was awarded the Raymond Dickson Centennial Endowed Teaching Fellowship in recognition of exemplary performance and commitment to teaching by the College of Liberal Arts, University of Texas at Austin, where he is associate professor of government.


Varieties of Democracy
Rethinking Democracy Measurement

By Michael Coppedge

Democracy ratings have been a side interest of mine ever since my graduate studies at Yale, where a research assistantship with Robert Dahl led to my first publication.1 Years of research, teaching, and consulting in this area left me with the conviction that democratization research was increasingly brushing up against the limitations of existing democracy measures. Imagine where economists would be today if they had only a rough indicator of “prosperity” to model instead of the rich panoply of economic indicators that were developed starting in the 1930s!

In 2007, John Gerrin (a political scientist at Boston University) and I began wondering whether it was possible to produce better indicators of democracy. Before long, our curiosity became a commitment, which has grown into collaboration among fifteen scholars at thirteen universities on three continents (see sidebar).

Now, the Kellogg Institute is the institutional home in the US for an ambitious new project to measure democracy better—what we are calling the “Varieties of Democracy Project.”

Why More Democracy Indicators?

Although the notion of measuring something as intangible as “democracy” may sound strange, democracy indicators abound. The best known and most widely used indicators are the indices of Political Rights and Civil Liberties, which Freedom House has been producing for all countries annually since 1972, and the Polity indices of Democracy and Autocracy. Both projects boil down selected features of what it means to be democratic into just a pair of ratings for each country and year.

While the existing measures are fine for tracking global trends and identifying regimes that are highly democratic or highly undemocratic, they are not sensitive or reliable enough for current needs.

Governments and international organizations spend billions of dollars every year on programs to foster democracy or good governance. They increasingly demand ways to assess the impact of their programs, which target specific outcomes such as competitive elections, a vibrant civil society, or judicial independence rather than “democracy” in general.

Advocacy organizations need to be able to document their claims about relatively small improvement or deterioration in human rights and democracy. They also would like measures of participatory and egalitarian versions of democracy that have been overlooked by most US-based democracy measurement projects.

And academic researchers are reaching the limits of what they can do with existing indicators of democracy. They require more specific and reliable indicators, as well as longer time-series, to test sophisticated statistical models of the causes and consequences of democracy.

Measuring Varieties of Democracy

The Varieties of Democracy Project addresses all of these demands with four innovations.

First, rather than attempting to produce a single simple rating of “democracy,” it seeks to capture six different conceptions of democracy:

- The pared-down, “minimalist” concept of Electoral Democracy, which is the foundation on which most of the other conceptions build;
- Liberal Democracy, which adds guarantees of basic civil and political rights and institutes checks and balances to guard against the tyranny of the majority;
- Majoritarian Democracy—partially at odds with Liberal Democracy—which concentrates power in the hands of the majority;
- Participatory Democracy, which encourages the involvement of citizens in many stages of the political process;
- Deliberative Democracy, which requires governments to give reasoned and respectful justifications for their decisions;
- Egalitarian Democracy, which is inspired by the belief that political equality is unattainable without some degree of economic and social equality.

Second, Varieties of Democracy radically disaggregates all these concepts. Each conception is broken down into several “components”—more than thirty altogether, including such components as regular elections, competitiveness, legislative power, subnational autonomy, gender equality, and free media. These components are, in turn, broken down into 316 specific indicators, each of which is measured separately.

One of the key benefits of this degree of specificity is improved measurement reliability: one can judge more confidently whether any journalists were killed in a given year than what “level of media freedom” prevailed; one can more reliably judge whether the legislature can override an executive veto than how tight “executive constraints” were.

Third, Varieties of Democracy is designed to have very broad historical and geographic coverage. To the extent possible, it is to rate all sovereign states and most non-sovereign territories, such as colonies, from 1900 to the present.

This lengthy historical coverage is especially useful to scholars studying causal relationships because many of these relationships seem to unfold over decades rather than year to year or month to month. If scholars can develop a better understanding of the forces that create and sustain democracy, they will be better able to advise practitioners who seek to promote it.

Finally, this project is designed to provide systematic estimates of the precision and reliability of its ratings. Other projects simply provide a score, such as a “3,” with no indication of how accurate it is. Varieties of Democracy would say that there is an 85 percent probability that such a score is a 3, for example, or that it is a “3.5, give or take 0.2.” (This does not mean that the existing indicators are more certain or precise; on the contrary, it means that we have no idea how imprecise they really are.)

No other major democracy index provides such estimates of precision and reliability. Calculating this information and making it public is essential for the responsible use of such data.

A Natural Home at Kellogg

The Kellogg Institute is a natural home for this effort, as democratization has been one of the Institute’s central themes since its founding.

Kellogg has provided crucial support for this project for more than a year. In May 2010 it awarded me the Institute’s first-ever Collaborative Faculty Grant, recently renewed, which has allowed me to seek outside funding, hire Kellogg PhD Fellow SANDRA BOTERO as a research assistant, and get a course release.

In addition, the grant provided funding for a new Kellogg working group on measuring democracy, which has given Kellogg fellows and graduate students opportunities to discuss the project with one another and with my outside collaborators.

Four of the collaborators gave presentations to the working group in 2010–11. Two others will be visiting fellows over the next two years: John Gerring in 2011–12 and DAVID ALTMAN in 2012–13. Two of Kellogg’s undergraduate International Scholars, HAIXIAO (ERIK) WANG ’13 and VICTORIA ANGLIN ’12, have also worked on the project, building a database of potential country experts and helping to edit the website.

The working group, with support from Kellogg, other Notre Dame institutes, and the Office of Research, hosted a workshop in Hesburgh Center in January at which the collaborators hashed out the design of our indicators. Several members of the working group participated actively in these discussions. This academic year, working group members will have a chance to build their own democracy indices using our pilot study data.

The idea of using Kellogg resources to leverage outside funding has already borne fruit. Sweden’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs has awarded the project more than $200,000 to do a pilot study; the Swedish Central Bank’s 300th Anniversary Fund has provided additional funding for a conference to showcase the findings of the pilot study in Gothenburg in September; and the project has also received $100,000 from the Research Council of Norway to rate the next 25 countries. The collaborators aim to obtain the rest of the $2 million that will be needed to complete the project once the pilot study demonstrates its feasibility.

Pilot Study Launches

Underway since January, the pilot study focuses on twelve countries in six world regions: six “easy” cases—Mexico, Russia, Japan, Sweden, South Africa, and Egypt—and six “hard” cases—Suriname, Albania, Burma, Switzerland, Ghana, and Yemen. We are attempting to code 188 of the democracy indicators for all of these countries since 1900, including colonial years.

In spring 2011, Sandra and I worked with Notre Dame’s Center for Research Computing to develop an online database and survey with which to implement the team’s research design. Public portions of the site can be seen at www.v-dem.net.

The bulk of the ratings are being supplied by some 111 country experts, who began work at the end of May. Most of the experts have social science PhDs and know their countries well; about two-thirds are citizens of those countries or reside there. Two research assistants at the Quality of Government Institute have handled most of the correspondence with the experts.

Within a week of the launch, the experts were submitting thousands of ratings a day—by early August, we had received 300,000 ratings! Preliminary analysis suggests that the project is succeeding: it is producing ratings that quite plausibly distinguish country from country, year from year, and component from component.

With support from the Kellogg Institute, the Center for Creative Computing, and the Swedish government, additional programming is underway to add user interfaces to the website. By the end of September, visitors should be able to download the data, create their own summary indices, and visualize the data in graphs and maps.

Our Vision

If the Varieties of Democracy Project succeeds in its ambitious goals, the world will for the first time have nuanced measures of most aspects of democracy that cover the entire world and the past century. All the indicators are to be made freely available to the public.

The Varieties of Democracy team will suggest various ways to combine the specific indicators into summary indices of the many components and the six conceptions of democracy—but users will also be encouraged to use these data to create customized indices for their own applications.

Users will certainly include academic researchers, but they could well include NGOs, journalists, development agencies, and international organizations. And the Kellogg Institute may very well become known as the US home of these very useful data.

Kellogg Faculty Fellow and Professor of Political Science Michael Coppedge is a principal investigator and one of the main instigators of the Varieties of Democracy Project. He also chairs the American Political Science Association’s Task Force on Indicators of Democracy and Governance.
KELLOGG FACULTY GRANTS

The Kellogg Institute awarded 27 grants to faculty members in the spring semester.

Catherine Bolten, assistant professor of anthropology and peace studies, was awarded a grant to develop a new course, “The Cult of Personality: Investigating Political Charisma,” which will utilize case studies from Haile Selassie to Nelson Mandela to Josip Tito.

Paolo Carozza, associate dean of the Law School and professor of law, was awarded a grant to support his new research project exploring the role of law and justice in advancing or impeding the goals of human development in the context of human migration.

Michael Coppedge, professor of political science, was awarded a renewal of funding for his project “Varieties of Democracy,” including among other components a Kellogg working group, travel to meet with international collaborators, and the development of a web interface for data dissemination.

Antoine Gervais, assistant professor of economics, was awarded a grant for “The Impact of International Trade on Welfare,” which uses recent advances in international trade theory to make new estimates about the impact of globalization on economic growth.

Karen B. Graubart, the Carl E. Koch Associate Professor of History, received funding for a new working group intended to provide a venue for faculty and graduate students interested in Latin American history to have serious, extended, and creative intellectual exchange. The new forum aims to strengthen the University’s growing community of Latin American historians, to increase opportunities for and to professionalize graduate students, and to more frequently bring historians working on Latin America to Notre Dame.

Rev. Daniel Groody, CSC, associate professor of theology, was awarded a grant to produce a publication on the spiritual writings of influential liberation theologian and Kellogg Faculty Fellow Rev. Gustavo Gutiérrez, OP.

Victoria Tin-Bor Hui, assistant professor of political science, received a grant for her ongoing research investigating war in China. She is working to compile a data set on wars within China and between China and its neighbors.

Joseph Kaboski, the David F. and Erin M. Seng Foundation Associate Professor of Economics, received a grant to organize a December 2011 “Development Day.” Building on a successful 2010 event, the mini-conference aims to foster dialogue among development economists in the Midwest and to give valuable presentation experience and feedback on new projects to graduate students and faculty.

Molly Lipscomb, assistant professor of economics, and Rev. Robert Dowd, CSC, assistant professor of political science, received funding to undertake field research in Uganda for their project, “Does Religion Matter? Promoting Health-Enhancing Behavior through Religious and Secular Networks.” Kellogg funding will supplement a grant of $29,175 that Dowd and Lipscomb received for this project from the Tony Blair Faith Foundation.

Sabine G. McCormack, the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, CSC, Professor of Arts and Letters, was awarded grants to support two conferences: “Symposium on Teaching and Learning Indigenous Languages in Latin America (STLLILA),” to be hosted by the Kellogg Institute October 30–November 2, 2011, and “The Origins and Legacies of Universal Citizenship: The Antonine Constitution after 1800 Years,” which will take place in Rome in September 2012.

Nelson Mark, the Alfred C. DeCrane Jr. Professor of International Economics, was awarded a grant for his research investigating the world impact of Chinese growth and development.

Monika Nalepa, assistant professor of political science, received funding to continue work on her project, “How Parties Changed the Sejm? Using Disaggregated Voting Records to Study the Transition from a Consensus-based to a Majoritarian-dominated Parliament.” Her research examines the institutionalization of party systems and legislatures in new parliamentary democracies by using Poland as a key empirical case study.

Rahul Oka, assistant professor of anthropology, received a grant for his research project, “Understanding the History and Structure of Pastoral-Trader Relationships for Enhancing Equitable Market Access Among the Turkana Pastoralists of Northern Kenya.”

Jaime Pensado, assistant professor of history, was awarded a Kellogg Institute Faculty Residential Fellowship for the spring semester 2012. He will complete the manuscript of his monograph “Student Culture and State Control in Cold War Mexico, 1956–1976.” The project sheds light on Mexico’s political culture and state control by examining how agent provocateurs, informants, and intermediaries undermined the nation’s democratic student movement.

He also received funding for travel to Mexico to present “Student Culture, Cold War Violence, and Political Patronage in Mexico during the Long Sixties (1956–1976)” at the Tepoztlan Institute for Transnational History of the Americas, July 27–August 3, 2011.

Karen Richman, director of academic affairs at the Institute for Latino Studies, received support for travel to present “Religion at the Epicenter: Religious Agency, Conversion, and Affiliation in Leogâne after the Earthquake” at a conference organized by the Society for the Anthropology of Religion in Santa Fe, New Mexico, April 28–May 1, 2011.
JUAN RIVERA, associate professor of accountancy, received a research grant for his project, “An Assessment of a Model for Crop Substitution for Sustainable Agricultural Development in Rural Mexico.”

VANIA SMITH-O'KLA, the Nancy O'Neill Assistant Professor of Anthropology, received a research grant for her project “Midwives and Reproductive Health Outcomes in a Mexican Public Hospital.”

REV. TOM STREIT, CSC, research assistant professor of biology, received continued funding for the Haiti Working Group, which educates the Notre Dame community about conditions in Haiti, especially in the area of public health.

JEFF THURK, assistant professor of economics, received a travel grant to attend the Annual Meeting for the Society of Economic Dynamics, July 7–9 in Ghent, Belgium.

JUAN VITULLI, assistant professor of romance languages and literatures, was awarded travel funding to deliver the keynote address at the 13th student conference on Latin American Literature, Jornadas Andinas de Literatura Latinoamericana de Estudiantes (JALLA-E), held in Lima, Peru, August 9–13, 2011.

Asian Studies Initiative Grants
Four members of the Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures received grants to advance Asian language and area studies, jointly funded by the Kellogg Institute, the US Department of Education’s Undergraduate International Studies & Foreign Language (UISFL) program, and Notre Dame’s Institute for Scholarship in the Liberal Arts (ISLA).

MICHAEL BROWNSTEIN, associate professor, was awarded a course development grant for a new course on Japanese civilization and culture.

NORIKO HANABUSA, professor of the practice/professional specialist, received a professional development grant to attend the Tobira Workshop at the University of Hawaii in April and the Princeton Japanese Pedagogy Forum in May.

DEBORAH SHAMON, assistant professor, received professional development funding to support participation in workshops on teaching Japanese language and culture at the Association for Asian Studies (AAS) and Association of Teachers of Japanese (ATJ) annual meetings, held concurrently March 30–April 3, 2011 in Honolulu.

XIAOSHAN YANG, associate professor, was awarded a grant to develop the new course “Gardens and Chinese Literature.” He previously received professional development funding to support attendance at the Annual Conference of the American Council for the Teaching of Foreign Languages (ACTFL) in Boston, November 19–21, 2010.

Pensado Wins Kellogg Mentoring Award
Faculty Fellow JAIME PENSADO, assistant professor of history, was awarded the 2011 Undergraduate Mentoring Award for excellence in mentoring undergraduate student research. Presented to a faculty member who has demonstrated an exceptional commitment to advising undergraduates in the Institute’s International Scholars, Latin American Studies, International Development Studies, and Research Grants programs, the honor carries a $750 cash prize.

BRIDGET FLORES ’11, one of several students who nominated Pensado, presented the award at Kellogg’s annual senior ceremony in May.

“His guidance has taught me how to view what I learn critically, to consider what I hear and read before I take it as fact, and to dig deeper for the truth,” said Flores. “From him, more than any professor at Notre Dame, I have learned the value of research, tenacity, thoroughness, and critical thinking.”

Pensado “helped me find my own scholarly voice,” said JOSEPH VANDERZEE ’12, whom Pensado has mentored for the past two years through the International Scholars Program. He is “a mentor who is consistently willing to invest his own time in students’ work.” In addition to working with undergraduates to create exceptional learning experiences, Pensado recently organized an undergraduate conference on Mexico (see page 28).
BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

**THOMAS ANDERSON**

**GEORGES ENDERLE**

**ROBERT FISHMAN**

**THOMAS GRESK**

**GEORGE LOPEZ**

**MARISEL MORENO**
- “Family Matters: Revisiting la gran familia puertorriqueña in the Works of Rosario Ferré and Judith Ortiz Cofer,” Centro Journal (Center for Puerto Rican Studies) 22, 2 (Fall 2010).

**KAREN RICHMAN**

**MICHAEL COPPEDGE**
- “Conceptualizing and Measuring Democracy: A New Approach” (with John Gerring, David Altman, Michael Bernhard, Steven Fish, Allen Hicken, Matthew Kroenig, Staffan I. Lindberg, Kelly McMann, Pamela Paxton, Holli A. Somerl, Svend-Erik Skanning, Jeffrey Staton, and Jan Teorell), Perspectives on Politics 9, 2 (June 2011).

**AMITAVA DUTT**

**NEW WORKING PAPERS**

Three new titles have been added to the Kellogg Institute Working Paper Series. Faculty Fellow **ROBERT FISHMAN** serves as the editor of this peer-reviewed series, available at: kellogg.nd.edu/publications/workingpapers/

#377 “The Microfoundations of Political Clientelism: Lessons from the Argentine Case”
*By Mariela Szwarcberg* (University of Chicago)

#378 “Voices of the Peoples: Populism in Europe and Latin America Compared”
*By Cas Mudde* (DePauw University) and *Cristobal Rovira Kaltwasser* (Social Science Research Center Berlin)

#379 “The Spoils of Victory: Campaign Donations and Government Contracts in Brazil”
*By Taylor C. Boas* (Boston University), *F. Daniel Hidalgo* (University of California, Berkeley) and *Neal P. Richardson* (University of California, Berkeley)
NEW IN THE KELLOGG INSTITUTE SERIES with Notre Dame Press

**Precarious Democracies: Understanding Regime Stability and Change in Colombia and Venezuela**

In her new book, former Visiting Fellow **ANA MARIA BEJARANO**, associate professor of political science at the University of Toronto, analyzes why democracy in Colombia and Venezuela evolved in very different directions after similar transitions from authoritarian rule in the late 1950s.

Shifting the focus away from resources such as oil or coffee and short-term elite choices and calculations, she argues that democratic development in the two countries is best understood through an examination of political history.

Using a comparative historical lens, Bejarano asserts that institutional evolution—focusing both on legacies from the past, such as the state and political parties, and on more recent foundational pacts—best explains the divergent trajectories followed by the neighboring countries.

“Precarious Democracies: Understanding Regime Stability and Change in Colombia and Venezuela is not only an original contribution to the study of comparative politics in Latin America, but also fills a gap in understanding the complex political process of two neighboring countries that have not received sufficient academic attention. Ana Maria Bejarano’s study pioneers a rigorous balance of state and party formation, types and patterns of interparty conflict, and cooperation, before moving into a detailed explanation of divergent outcomes of what Scott Mainwaring labels democratic ‘transitions through extrication.’ ”

—Gabriel Murillo Castaño
University of the Andes-Bogotá

**Corruption and Democracy in Brazil: The Struggle for Accountability**

A new volume edited by former Visiting Fellow **TIMOTHY J. POWER** and **Matthew M. Taylor** examines the federal accountability system and recent corruption scandals in Brazil, the world’s fourth largest democracy. The book assesses strengths, weaknesses, and potential improvements of the Brazilian accountability system, evaluates recent reforms, and considers the implications of the accountability process for Brazil’s democratic regime.

Taking a multidimensional approach, the essays fall into three sections. The first deals with interrelationships between representative institutions, electoral dynamics, and public opinion, while the second examines nonelectoral dimensions of accountability: the media, accounting institutions, police, prosecutors, and the courts.

Power and Taylor conclude by reflecting on the policy implications of the essays, recommending practices to reduce corruption and advocating for ongoing accountability, while offering lessons for other social scientists engaged in similar research.

Power, who earned his PhD at Notre Dame, directs the Latin American Centre at the University of Oxford, and Taylor is an assistant professor of political science at the Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil.


“This is a timely, insightful, and cohesive volume that will greatly benefit students of Brazil and analysts of corruption in developing countries. The authors are very much on top of their subject matter, much of which is not easily accessible in the academic literature despite the emphasis on corruption being so pervasive and harmful.”

—Wendy Hunter
University of Texas, Austin
Having been deeply involved in politics for nearly 25 years, OTTÓN SOLÍS, a cofounder of Costa Rica’s Citizens Action Party and three times its nominee for the nation’s presidency, contemplated his year at the Kellogg Institute with a mixture of fear and excitement.

“It is not often,” he observes, “that a politician has the opportunity to step away from the intensity of politics and spend time at a center of knowledge.”

Solís was presented with just that opportunity this past academic year as Kellogg’s Hewlett Visiting Fellow for Public Policy.

The fear was that he would not be able to change rhythms—from the hurry-up business of politics to the intense concentration required for the core activities of the academic enterprise: intensive reading, analysis, and writing.

And the excitement was the anticipation of precisely those activities.

Away from the daily grind of politics, Solís planned to explore two ideas that are at the center of his political philosophy: the hazards to development of subsidizing multinational corporations and the impact of corruption on the functioning of democratic governments.

Leading an “Anti-Corruption” Political Party
An economist by training (MA, University of Manchester), Solís entered public life in 1986, when Costa Rica’s newly elected president, Óscar Arias, asked him to give up his teaching and PhD research at the University of Manchester to become the country’s minister of planning and economic policy.

Solís accepted that offer because of a deep belief in his responsibility to serve his country. From the very start of his political career, his passion for reform and ethical government has driven his political agenda.

After more than two years in Arias’s cabinet, Solís continued in politics—as congressman, Central Bank board member, and chair of several congressional committees related to public sector reform.

In 2000, weary of battling members of Costa Rica’s two dominant parties and convinced that true reform was not possible within either organization, he cofounded a third party: the Citizens Action Party (PAC).

With a platform that encourages citizen participation and involvement in politics, Solís’s party takes a strong stand against corruption—maintaining that it is one of the main hindrances to development. He and other party members also fought, unsuccessfully, against Costa Rica’s membership in the Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA), maintaining that it would increase poverty in the region.

In the 2002 presidential election, Solís shook up Costa Rican politics by winning 26 percent of the vote—forcing a runoff between the two traditional parties, the National Liberation Party (PLN), and the Christian Social Unity Party (PUSC). PAC members captured 14 of 57 seats in the national assembly that year.

Solís ran again for the presidency in 2006. This time, he won nearly 40 percent of the vote. The ballots were so close between Solís and the PLN candidate and former president, Arias, that a recount was held—with Arias ultimately declared the winner by less than one percent of the vote.

In 2010, Solís ran a third time. He won 25 percent of the vote—losing to the PLN candidate again. He declared himself through with any future presidential races, encouraging others within the party to step forward.

A year at the Kellogg Institute beckoned.

FDI or Sustainable Tools to Attract Foreign Investment?
The first of Solís’s Kellogg projects was researching a topic that has long been important to him and his party: the effects on development of countries subsidizing multinational corporations.

“When poor countries subsidize the wealthiest firms on the planet,” Solís says, “there must be consequences—fiscally, politically, and socially. I had intuited this by our Costa Rican experience, but I wanted to give my ideas some academic rigor.”
Solís dove into analyzing the effects of subsidies for foreign direct investment (FDI) on six factors critical for development—the fiscal deficit, competitiveness, social progress, democracy, governance, and certain cultural assets (entrepreneurship and tax legislation competitiveness, for example).

Concluding that subsidizing FDI actually impedes development, he believes that countries should replace routine subsidies with a reorientation towards investment in local conditions and infrastructure.

He notes, though, that there is an important distinction between welcoming foreign investment and subsidizing it.

“Multinationals will continue to seek foreign markets without the subsidies,” he maintains. “An entire array of local conditions exists—or should be created—to benefit the local population and these corporations.”

He ticks off a list: greater transparency in regulation, less bureaucracy, no corruption, increased certainty of property rights, an improved labor force through higher levels of education, better infrastructure, and more political stability.

“These are sustainable tools for attracting foreign investment,” he says. “Developing countries can use them to halt the vicious cycle in which they fail to invest in education and health, so that the conditions for attracting foreign investment become more difficult—which leads to greater subsidies and also further deterioration of critical resources in the developing world.”

Kellogg Executive Director STEVE REIFFENBERG finds Solís’s ideas compelling.

“Ottón is an incredible political visionary and scholar,” he says. “He came to Kellogg to think deeply and to work on building the intellectual foundation for his political ideas. His work on multinationals is just the kind of bridge-building between the academy and the real world that is at the center of Kellogg’s mission.”

Solís has compiled his findings and recommendations on the topic of multinationals and development in a paper to be published in the Kellogg Institute Working Paper Series.

Linking Democracy and Development—Ethics Matter

Solís’s second research project at the Institute focused on a topic about which he is even more passionate: the impact of corruption on the functioning of democratic governments.

Solís maintains that the only way a democratic country can operate efficiently, and thereby achieve its true potential in terms of development, is by a commitment to operate and govern ethically.

“This is true,” he says, “because an ethical government is the absolute core of a democracy. In a dictatorship, a ruler’s power is derived from fear, while in a modern mass democracy, the only legitimate source of power is the moral authority of the government. When government operates ethically, its power is immense—even infinite—and solutions to all problems become possible.”

China and Korea, he notes, are just two countries that have made enormous developmental strides in the last few decades; yet, those gains have occurred mainly under dictatorships.

No new democratic country, he says, has yet reached the same level of development. And it is corruption—bribes, favoritism, and the like—that prevents this.

Solís uses a road in Costa Rica—a very short road, he says—that took a full 32 years to build as a perfect example of the inefficiencies of a corrupt government. The funds for the road were available, he says, but every segment of its construction was marked by exasperatingly contentious hearings, decisions, and then reversals of decisions.

That’s the norm when corruption is rampant, he explains. It is difficult to advance on any front when both officials and citizens mistrust and question every decision—suspicious always that it was made to advance personal gain rather than the common good.

“When fear of corruption makes decisions subject to intense scrutiny,” Solís says, “those decisions become outdated even before their implementation.”

In contrast, he maintains, when people know that their government is ethical, “they give politicians the benefit of the doubt. Officials can make decisions easily and execute them quickly—and development is thereby facilitated.”

With his commitment to ethical and efficient government, Solís thinks that nations throughout the world would benefit from the establishment of a center or institute at which issues of public life, political and administrative corruption, public service values, and transparency are researched and discussed. Ideally, such a place would prepare politicians and high-level civil servants for public life. With its commitment to ethics, development, and democracy, he thinks that Notre Dame might be the perfect institution to create such a program or center.

A “Good Citizen” of the Kellogg Community and Beyond

As Solís wrapped up his year at the Kellogg Institute this spring, Reifenberg pronounced it a resounding success.

“It has been particularly rewarding to have had Ottón visit Kellogg this year, as we launch our new strategic plan—reframing Kellogg’s focus as the study of democracy and human development throughout the globe. Ottón’s teaching and scholarship are right on point with this goal.”

In addition, Reifenberg says, Solís models what it means to be a “good citizen” of an academic institution—devoting himself to research and teaching, and always connecting those two activities with real-world problems.

Thus, in Solís’s undergraduate course, Principles of Development Policy, students not only read and discussed academic books and articles but attended the St. Joseph County Community Development Forum to witness firsthand how development ideas play out in a city struggling to right its economy.

Solís’s citizenship—and boundless energy—extended to attending countless lectures, conferences, and meetings on campus, as well as discussing his ideas on development with the city’s current mayor and mayoral candidates. He wrote an editorial for the South Bend Tribune on why US trade policy should take into account the democratic commitment of its partners—and cofounded a Kellogg Institute intramural softball team, learning the game as he played.

How Has the Year Affected His Political Life?

“Although a year is not a long time, the nature of my work and life here has helped me to reflect on my struggles in Costa Rica,” he says.

“I have concluded that perhaps politics is not the only, and perhaps not even the best, way to achieve some of the changes needed by Costa Rica and Latin America. Perhaps academia is a better way to influence the politicians and voters.”

Now back in Costa Rica, Solís is sorting out his path forward. One thing is certain: his unwavering commitment to his principles and to his country.
JAVIER OSORIO (political science), a Kellogg PhD Fellow, has received the Latin American Security, Drugs, and Democracy (LASD) Fellowship to further his research on drug-violence in Mexico. The $27,000 award is funded by the Open Society Institute’s Latin America Program and Global Drug Policy Program in partnership with the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) and the Universidad de Los Andes in Bogota, Colombia.

In addition, the United States Institute of Peace (USIP) has named Osorio a Jennings Randolph Peace Scholar for 2011–2012. The program awards only 10 fellowships per year to students at US universities who are writing doctoral dissertations on topics related to peace, conflict, and international security.

“I am deeply honored for the vote of confidence that these two prestigious institutions have given my research,” said Osorio. “Neither of these awards would have been possible without the Kellogg Graduate Research Grant I received in the first stage of my project.”

CURRENT STUDENTS

GUILLERMO MONTE (sociology), a Kellogg PhD Fellow, has accepted a position as analyst at the Education Directorate of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in Paris.

MIKE WESTRATE (history), a 2011–2012 Kellogg Dissertation Year Fellow, received a Fulbright to do doctoral research in Kharov, Ukraine for his dissertation, “Under the Falling Red Star: The Lives of Eastern Ukraine’s Professional Families from the 1960s to the Present.”

“Business on the Frontlines” Students Benefit from New Partnerships

New partnerships between Notre Dame units and with a major multinational corporation made this year’s “Business on the Frontlines” a unique collaborative experience, say Notre Dame graduate students who took the course.

A brainchild of Faculty Fellow VIVA BARTKUS, the innovative course explores the role of business in rebuilding post-conflict societies by combining classroom learning with in-country research.

With continued funding from the Kellogg Institute and the Ford Program, Bartkus expanded the course on several fronts in its third year. Students in the Kroc Institute’s Masters in Peace Studies Program joined MBA students from the Mendoza School in the classroom and on research teams. In addition, the effort found a new partner in General Electric (GE), complementing its existing partnership with Catholic Relief Services (CRS).

According to Kroc student JAMES ADAMS, the “different lenses of analysis” brought by business and peace studies students and Notre Dame’s institutional partners provided a “rich learning experience.”

On-site interactions with partners in Uganda, Rwanda, and the Philippines were particularly valuable. By observing local practices and meeting with local leaders—including those from government, small business, the multinational GE, and the nonprofit CRS—students learned the importance of linking business, peace building, and development efforts.

MBA student KRISTIN HUGHES and her team in Uganda explored possibilities for improving access to clean water for displaced people.

“In the face of complex market needs, particularly in areas that have been affected by conflict, bridging the gap between business and nonprofits will produce the most promising and sustainable solutions,” she says.

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ALUMNI MILESTONES

SERGIO BEJAR (political science, PhD ’10) has accepted a position as assistant professor of comparative politics and Latin American studies at William Paterson University. He is currently a postdoctoral research fellow at the Center for Inter-American Policy and Research at Tulane University and will begin his new job in January 2012.

DANIEL COLON (literature, PhD ’10) is now clinical assistant professor of Spanish and director of undergraduate studies at the Catholic University of America.

HARSH PANT (political science, PhD ’07) published China’s Rising Global Profile: The Great Power Tradition (Sussex Academic Press, 2011). Pant is a reader in international relations at King’s College London in the Department of Defense Studies and an associate with the King’s Centre for Science and Security Studies, an affiliate of the King’s India Institute, where he researches Asian security issues.

SHANNON DRYSDALE WALSH (political science, PhD ’11) was awarded the American Political Science Association (APSA) Special Fund for the Study of Women and Politics for Supplemental Research Support to conduct field research in Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica on state response to violence against women. In the fall, Walsh begins a new job as assistant professor of political science at the University of Minnesota, Duluth.
Political science graduate student and former Kellogg Dissertation Year Fellow OLUKUNLE OWOLABI has a unique personal connection with the subject of his research—the differences in development and governance between countries with a history of plantation slavery and those with a history of colonial occupation.

The son of a Trinidadian mother and a Nigerian father, Owolabi was born in Toronto, Canada but moved to Nigeria when he was four so that his father, an obstetrician/gynecologist, could realize his dream of constructing a hospital there.

“One summer,” he recalls, “my family traveled to Trinidad to visit my mother’s relatives—a visit stretched longer by a military coup in Nigeria.”

“Even at the age of seven, I was struck by the differences in socioeconomic development, inequality, and governance between my parents’ homelands. This seemed particularly striking, given that both countries were former British colonies with oil-exporting economies and ethnically diverse populations.”

After earning degrees at the University of Toronto (BA, International Relations) and Oxford University (M Phil, Latin American Studies), Owolabi took a year off to nurture a second passion: music.

A gifted musician—he has composed several award-winning choral pieces, earned diplomas in piano and organ performance from the Royal Conservatory of Music in Toronto, and performed as an organist while earning his degree at Oxford—Owolabi served in that year as director of music at St. Basil’s Church in Toronto.

Then, ready to immerse himself once again in academia, he entered Notre Dame’s doctoral program in political science.

Still intrigued by the differences in development and present-day government between countries subjected to different modes of European colonization, he is now completing his dissertation on that very topic.

“Kunle’s deep reading and extensive archival work on three continents have made him deeply and extensively knowledgeable about colonial history,” says his adviser, Faculty Fellow MICHAEL COPPEDGE.

“He is pushing a provocative argument, but he has the evidence to back it up. He is a fountain of fascinating details, and his qualitative historical evidence and his statistical analysis tell the same story.”

Owolabi’s thesis is that forced settlement—that is, the mass import of African slaves and/or Asian indentured laborers—generated higher education outcomes at the end of the colonial era and higher levels of democracy up until the present day than did the colonial occupation of indigenous societies.

Despite significant economic inequality coupled with persistent poverty, he says, these societies achieved surprisingly high levels of educational attainment by the end of the colonial era, and relatively high levels of democracy following independence.

Conversely, Owolabi argues, in countries subjected to colonial occupation, the metropolitan state maintained control by introducing legal distinctions between indigenous and nonindigenous populations, which clearly benefited the colonial elites.

“Generally, many of the benefits extended by the state were confined to colonial settlers,” he asserts. “Access to education was extremely limited in these countries for much of the colonial era, and colonial rule usually gave way to authoritarian single-party regimes and/or military dictatorships following independence. For most African countries, democracy began to emerge only during the 1990s.”

As Coppedge notes, Owolabi’s thesis is a unique combination of statistical analysis and archival research. The statistical analysis involves coding the nearly 100 countries decolonized after World War II for such factors as school enrollment, adult literacy, and ethnic fractionalization.

It is the case studies, though, in which Owolabi compares two British colonies—Jamaica and Ghana—and two Portuguese colonies—Cape Verde and Guinea Bissau—that elucidate his point.

“By examining countries individually,” he explains, “I can delve into the sequencing and long-term developmental consequences of specific reforms, rather than merely rating the postcolonial outcomes.”

Owolabi credits his Kellogg Institute funding—a Graduate Research Grant after his third year of study and a Dissertation Year Fellowship—with giving him the opportunity to dig deep into archives in Lisbon and London.

“Much of my argument hinges on evidence from these colonial archives—personal correspondence, school enrollment records, governmental records, and newspapers. These materials explain why citizenship rights were extended in forced settlement colonies following slave emancipation, and denied to indigenous populations in the colonies of occupation.”

Owolabi, a two-time recipient of the Graduate Student Union’s Outstanding Teaching Assistant Award, will defend his dissertation later this year. In August, he joined the faculty of Villanova University with a tenure-track appointment in the Department of Political Science.
GRADUATING GLOBAL CITIZENS: THE KELLOGG CLASS OF 2011

The University seeks to develop global citizens prepared to make a difference in the world when they graduate, and Kellogg Institute members of the Class of 2011 are proving equal to the task.

Receiving numerous accolades at the University and nationally for their research, the Class of 2011 is moving on to graduate programs, service projects, and jobs that will utilize their international experience. Many graduates attribute their post-Notre Dame plans to experiences gained through Kellogg summer research and internships in the developing world as well as to the mentoring they received from Kellogg faculty fellows.

GOING ON TO NATIONAL FELLOWSHIPS AND GRADUATE SCHOOL

HOLLY BIRD ‘11 (theology) was awarded a fellowship covering tuition plus a $15,000 stipend for graduate study at Boston College’s School of Theology and Ministry, where she is pursuing an MA in theological studies with a focus on Latin American and feminist theologies.

A Latin American Studies Program (LASP) minor, Bird was the recipient of a Quechua Fellowship to study language in Peru and an Experiencing the World Fellowship to investigate ecclesial base communities in Bolivia.

She received the Institute’s 2011 Considine Award for outstanding contributions to the study of and service to the Catholic Church in Latin America. (See article page 30.)

JOHN CORGAN ’11 (English/political science), who is pursuing an MA in Latin American studies at New York University, garnered a Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies Fellowship that will fund all tuition and fees plus an academic-year stipend of approximately $22,000. Corgan interned with WorldTeach in Costa Rica.

MARY PAT DWYER ’11 (political science), an intern with the Foundation for Sustainable Development in India, is studying for a law degree at Duke University.

KATELYN LENTZ ’11 (English/peace studies) has entered the Law School at Notre Dame and plans a career as an international human rights lawyer. She served as an intern with the Foundation for Sustainable Development in India.

CHERRICA LI ’11 (economics/political science), a Kellogg International Scholar, received a Fulbright English Teaching Assistantship in Taiwan.

At Notre Dame, she received the Student Activities Office Student Leadership Award, given annually for outstanding service to the student body. Li was recognized for the promotion of minority civic engagement as Asian American Association president.

She also garnered the campus NAACP Image Award—Senior of the Year for excelling inside and outside of the academic arena and taking a prominent role in uplifting students of color at Notre Dame.

STEPHANIE MAKAR ’11 (accounting/ Spanish), an intern with the Foundation for Sustainable Development in Argentina, has entered a master’s program in accountancy at Indiana University.

CATHERINE McGILLIVRAY ’11 (political science) is working towards an MA in public affairs at Indiana University’s School of Public and Environmental Affairs. McGillivray was an intern with WorldTeach in Namibia.

ELIZABETH VAN DYKE ’11 (biology) has begun medical school at Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. Van Dyke interned with ProWorld Service Corps in Peru.

HONOURED AT NOTRE DAME

SHANNON COYNE ’11 (Arabic/political science) and SHANNA GAST ’11 (economics)—both International Scholars—are the corecipients of the Yarrow Award, presented annually by the Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies to undergraduates who demonstrate academic excellence and commitment to service in peace studies.

Coyne, who interned with United Planet in Ghana, is currently a policy intern with the Project on Middle East Democracy in Washington, DC.

Gast, who is working as a consultant in Chicago, published “Youth Culture in China: Idols, Sex, and the Internet” in China In and Beyond the Headlines (Fall 2011) and “How Texas Politicized American History” in Journal of the West (Spring 2011).

ROBYN GRANT ’11 (history), a Kellogg International Scholar, won the Gender Studies Program Genevieve D. Willis Thesis Prize, awarded to the best undergraduate thesis on a topic related to gender studies. She also received the $1000 Undergraduate Library Research Award, which recognizes excellent research skills and the incorporation of library resources, collections, and services into scholarly and creative projects.

STEPHANIE MULHERN ’11 (history/ Spanish) received the Institute’s John J. Kennedy Prize for the Best Essay on Latin America as well as the Department of History’s award for best senior thesis for “The Devil or the Sinner: Idolatry and Gender in Late Colonial Lima.” A Kellogg International Scholar and Latin American Studies Program (LASP) minor, Mulhern conducted fieldwork in Peru for her thesis through a Kellogg/Kroc Research Grant.
GRADUATING TO SERVICE

ANNAPATRICE CLARKE ‘11 (peace studies/political science) is teaching in Jinja, Uganda with the Holy Cross Overseas Lay Ministries. She interned with the Center of Concern in Washington, DC.

BRIDGET FLORES ‘11 (Latin American culture and development) received an $11,000 stipend from AmeriCorps to work with Casa Marianella, an interfaith shelter in Austin, Texas that serves immigrants and refugees. A self-designed major, Flores studied in Peru on a Quechua Fellowship. (See articles page 28 and 30.)

ELIZABETH FURMAN ‘11 (peace studies/political science) is living and working with immigrants and refugees at Annunciation House in El Paso, Texas. She interned with the Organization of American States in Washington, DC.

BRIDGET MULLINS ‘11 (music-vocal performance/peace studies) is teaching and conducting pastoral and community outreach at the Holy Cross Mission in Santiago, Chile. Mullins is a Kellogg International Scholar and former intern with Coprodeli in Peru.

SHANE O’BRIEN ‘11 (science-business) is working with the Holy Cross Overseas Lay Ministry in Jinja, Uganda, teaching math and science to primary and secondary students as well as doing health outreach at a local hospital. O’Brien interned with the Foundation for International Medical Relief of Children in Uganda.

His article “Defining Natural History: Assessment of the Ability of College Students to Aid in Characterizing Clinical Progression of Niemann-Pick Disease, Type C” appeared in PloS ONE (Spring 2011).

KATHLEEN SNYDER ‘11 (mathematics/peace studies) is working with AmeriCorps for the Florida Campus Compact, a coalition of colleges and universities that promote community service, service-learning, and civic engagement. Snyder was an intern with WorldTeach in Ecuador.

“...My undergraduate experience would not have been as stimulating or as rich without ISP, and I know full well that I will carry my experiences here into my future career.”

—Cherrica Lee ‘11

UP AND COMING

MITCH GAINER ‘12 (economics), a Kellogg International Scholar, has received University permission to enroll in the Graduate School to earn an MA in political science with a concentration in international relations while simultaneously completing his senior year at Notre Dame. He published “Policy Decisions of the Indian Government and the Global Spread of the 2008 Financial Crisis” in Beyond Politics (Spring 2011).

MORGAN IDDINGS ‘13 (anthropology/Russian), an International Development Studies (IDS) minor, received the Nanovic Institute’s Katie Murphy McMahon Grant for Russian and East-Central European Studies to study post-communism consumer spending in Sofia, Bulgaria. She was also the recipient of a Critical Language Scholarship, a nationally competitive US State Department award for intensive summer language study, which she carried out in Ufa, Russia.

TONI OTOKURNIN ‘13 (Arabic/history), a Kellogg International Scholar, is the recipient of the Franklyn E. Doan Scholar Award, which honors extraordinary intellectual, social, and cultural achievement by an African-American student in the College of Arts and Letters who has completed the first or second year of undergraduate study.

JOSEPH VANDERZEE ‘12 (history/Spanish), a Kellogg International Scholar, published “A Written but Unpracticed Intolerance: Same-Sex Sexuality and Public Order in Colonial America” in Through Gendered Lenses, an undergraduate gender research journal (Spring 2011). He won the Monsignor Francis A. O’Brien Award for the best research paper by a history major with “Looking Abroad for Answers: Mexico’s Confidential Communications with Foreign Embassies in ’68.” (Also see page 28.)

MEXICO: 1810, 1910, 2010
The “History” of a Successful Student Conference

By Jaime Pensado

The idea of putting together a student conference emerged during an informal conversation I had with Institute for Latino Studies Associate Director ALBERT BROWN-GORT while we were co-teaching “The Mexican Revolution: One Hundred Years of Images and Interpretations.”

Initially, we considered organizing an academic forum that would examine the difficulties Mexico has experienced over the last decade as a result of its war on drugs. But ultimately we decided not to limit the scope of the conference, agreeing that our priority should be to give undergraduates an opportunity to present their research and share their common interests in Mexico.

With this in mind, we titled the conference “Mexico: 1810, 1910, and 2010,” invited students interested in Mexican-American issues as well as history and political science majors, and asked graduate students from the History and Political Science departments to facilitate discussion by serving as commentators and moderators.

These decisions paid off. The collaboration between undergraduate and graduate students from a wide range of disciplines working on Mexico as well as its population in the United States contributed to the success of the conference. In addition to history and political science majors, we also had students from sociology, theology, engineering, romance languages, and the business and medical schools taking part.

This interdisciplinary group engaged the audience in lively discussions concerning different aspects of Mexico’s rich history, including key topics related to identity politics—in Mexico and abroad—state formation, modernity, political violence, and immigration.

To commemorate the bicentennial of Mexico’s independence and the centennial of its revolution, we also invited two outside guests and asked them to keep the undergraduates in mind during their presentations. Our keynoter, Enrique Ochoa, professor of history and Latin American studies at California State University, Los Angeles, examined Mexico’s struggles for food sovereignty in an era of globalization, while members of the band Sones de México offered a workshop and a concert in which they highlighted Mexico’s diverse music from a regional and a historical perspective.

At the end of the conference we recognized three students for their excellent papers (see box). My immediate goal is to help these students publish their papers in an undergraduate journal and to start thinking of possible themes for a second conference two years from now. The Mexico student conference is the first of its kind at Notre Dame. My long-term goal is to make it a critical part of the academic career of all of those students interested in Mexican and Mexican-American history.

Jaime Pensado is an assistant professor of history and a Kellogg faculty fellow. Support for the Mexico conference was provided by Kellogg Advisory Board member Roberto Garza.

Best Conference Papers Recognized

JOSEPH VANDERZEE, “Looking Abroad for Answers: Mexico’s Foreign Embassy Communications Preceding the Tlateloco Massacre” (also Best Paper on Mexico, 2011)

BRIDGET FLORES, “Deconstructing the Constructions: How US Media Shape Public Debate on Undocumented Immigration”

NICOLE ASHLEY, CARIE PICK, and ELIZABETH YOUNG, “Generational Differences in South Bend’s Mexican Population: A Community-Literary Approach.”
Students Inspired by Partners In Health

Partners In Health (PIH) cofounders Paul Farmer and Ophelia Dahl could not have been more delighted—or surprised—when a group of Notre Dame students inspired by PIH presented them with a check for $10,200 to support PIH literacy programs in Haiti.

ND-8, a student group dedicated to promoting the United Nations millennium development goals and energized by Farmer’s 2006 visit to Notre Dame, led fundraising efforts that began when students learned Farmer and Dahl would come to campus in April to receive the Notre Dame Award. (See page 5.)

“It was an impressive effort—the work of PIH clearly motivated these students to get involved,” said Ford Program Assistant Director Tony Pohlen, who serves as advisor for ND-8.

“PIH uses an integrative model in treating health problems, providing education and access to food, water and shelter, in addition to medical treatment,” said ND-8 club president Megan Stoffer ’12. “We hope the PIH visit will both remind students of the importance of this integrative model and increase support for the eight millennium development goals.”

Students from across the University packed Washington Hall to engage Farmer and Dahl in the dialogue “Solidarity in Action: A Preferential Option for the Poor.”

Responding to questions from the audience, Farmer and Dahl said that standing in solidarity with the poor requires meaningful, long-term investments, not just sentiments of empathy. It takes imagination and persistent, sustained commitment, often demanding a careful examination of how our privilege and influence can serve others best.

“What Partners In Health has stressed, and what I hope to exemplify in my work as well, is the act of accompanying someone through their growth”

—Jamie Murray ’13

Farmer challenged the crowd to confront the disturbing realities the poor face, while Dahl emphasized partnership building and accomplishment. Their message resonated with the students.

“Throughout my studies and research, I have been conscious of projects that seem to simply reach the goals that have been set. But what Partners In Health has stressed, and what I hope to exemplify in my work as well, is the act of accompanying someone through their growth,” said Jamie Murray ’13, a Ford Program International Development Studies minor who spent the summer in Brazil in the Kellogg Internship Program.

“It is important to form relationships with those you are helping in order to better serve and understand them.”

Informal meetings and classroom visits provided other opportunities for student interaction with Farmer, Dahl, and PIH staff.

“They were very approachable, insightful, and incredibly interesting,” said ND-8 officer John Villecco ’11, who has twice done research in Uganda through Kellogg programs. “Students of all disciplines experienced the passion that Ms. Dahl and Dr. Farmer bring to their work.”

Reifengberg Book Chosen as Texas A&M Common Reader

As part of a common reading program this academic year, one thousand first-year students at Texas A&M International University will read Santiago’s Children: What I Learned about Life at an Orphanage in Chile (University of Texas Press, 2008), written by Kellogg Executive Director Steve Reifenberg.

The memoir, relating Reifenberg’s experience as a young idealist working with disadvantaged children in Chile, interweaves comical anecdotes with serious reflections on personal responsibility in the face of challenging social problems. It has been chosen as this year’s common reader to encourage members of the Texas A&M community to reevaluate their notions of responsibility for self and others in an increasingly globalized world.

In October, Reifenberg will present a lecture at the program’s kick-off in Laredo, Texas, which has also chosen Santiago’s Children for its “One City, One Book” program.

JENNIFER D’AMBROSIA joins the staff as the Institute’s database administrator. In this new position, her responsibilities include collecting and managing data, creating reports, program surveys, and new databases, and tracking strategic plan metrics. Previously a small business owner, she holds a BA in psychology from the University of Notre Dame.

DORA RODRIGUEZ is the Institute’s new office coordinator. A native of Mexico City, she provides administrative support to Kellogg fellows and helps manage competitions for funding in addition to organizing the Institute’s office operations. She holds a BS in applied management from Trine University and a certificate in executive management from Notre Dame’s Mendoza College of Business.
Ironically, two of Notre Dame’s newest Latin Americanists—HOLLY BIRD ’11 and BRIDGET FLORES ’11—met at a Kellogg lecture on Tibetan monks.

While attendance at that lecture is testimony to their wide-ranging intellectual interests, Bird and Flores graduated last May as true Latin Americanists—and researchers, award-winning thesis writers, and speakers of Quechua as well as Spanish. Yet, even more important than these tangible successes, each graduated with what many consider the very goal of an undergraduate education: a new view of the world.

That view arose, says Flores, because each young woman worked to “customize” her education.

And, both Bird and Flores acknowledge, it was the Kellogg Institute that provided them with the tools for that customization. With Kellogg as the touchstone from their very first semester, both Bird and Flores, friends as well as classmates, became active participants in their educations—charting for themselves unique interdisciplinary undergraduate courses of study. For each young woman, academic interests are grounded in a commitment to social justice that is rooted in a deep spirituality.

In Cusco, A New View of Latin America and the World

Bird and Flores entered Notre Dame like many of their peers—heads chock-full with interests and ideas.

“I went to so many Kellogg lectures my first semester!” recalls Bird. “The topics included culture, politics, development, religion, economics—the whole spectrum.”

Flores did the same. With these activities solidifying their interests in Latin American culture and politics, both focused quickly on the Institute’s Latin American Studies Program (LASP), which would prove to be central to their undergraduate experiences.

One of the strengths of LASP is the opportunities it offers to learn Quechua—the language of the Incas and of millions of indigenous people living in Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Colombia—both on campus and, via an immersion experience, in Peru.

For both Bird and Flores, winning a Kellogg summer fellowship to study Quechua at the Centro Tinku in Cusco, Peru, was transformative. “Suddenly,” Bird explains, “I was introduced to indigenous cultures. That gave me a whole new perspective on Latin America. The norm is to learn about Latin America from the Spanish-speaking, mestizo perspective; yet, I found the idea of a culture within a culture utterly fascinating.”

And, the summer experience provided much more than a new perspective on Latin America.

“From both taking classes and living with my host family,” says Flores, “my experience in Cusco gave me a whole new view of the world.”

Tailoring Their Majors

Bird’s and Flores’ experiences in Cusco were just one component of their customized educations.

Even before her summer there, Flores had achieved a “first” as a Notre Dame undergraduate—creating a self-designed major that took Latin American studies as its theme. “Creating my own major was the best way to study Latin America from the multiple perspectives of culture, history, politics, economics, religion, and language,” she explains.

“Akin to College of Arts and Letters majors in American or Africana studies, my Latin America Culture and Development major was an academic program designed to help me understand the region’s social structures and people, as well as its relationship with the rest of the world.”

For Bird, a LASP minor fit with theology, her academic passion. “Theology was the major that encompassed all my interests,” she says. “With its focus on age-old questions and answers, it has the human experience at its center. And it led to my academic research focus: Latin American liberation theology.”
The Path to the Thesis

The Kellogg Institute was once again crucial to Bird and Flores as they took on the challenge of researching and writing their undergraduate theses.

Through a Kellogg Experiencing the World fellowship, Bird spent the summer between her sophomore and junior years in Cochabamba, Bolivia. Ever since her first class in Quechua, she had wanted to deepen her knowledge of the Andean indigenous experience.

Additionally, she had studied base ecclesial communities in a theology class and was intrigued by their tradition of community building and social action in Latin America. With her own base a Maryknoll lay mission, Bird’s summer work was the exploration of these unique religious communities, as well as the overall political and cultural dynamics of Cochabamba.

Once again, she had come upon the theme of a culture within a culture. Bolstered by further research in Chile during a junior semester abroad, it was an experience that laid the foundation of her senior thesis: ecclesiology from Latin American women theologians’ perspective, as influenced by their experiences in base communities.

“...my experience gave me a whole new view of the world.”

Bird’s adviser, Professor of Theology TIMOTHY MATOVINA, considers Bird’s work outstanding. “Holly has a real gift for bridging Latin American ecclesial and pastoral concerns with theological analysis,” he says.

The senior thesis was one component of her selection for Kellogg’s 2011 Considine Award, which honors outstanding contributions to the study of or service to the Church in Latin America.

Although she had originally intended to explore Chile’s indigenous Mapuche movement in her thesis, Flores ultimately took as her topic one aspect of immigration law—specifically, how it has been perceived in the media and, even more importantly, how the media shape the public debate on immigration.

“The switch was actually a blessing in disguise,” she says. “I had participated in the Center for Social Concerns’ Border Issues seminar and became convinced both through that and actually writing my thesis that immigration is the key social justice topic.”

Flores’s adviser, Faculty Fellow JAIME PENSADO, calls her thesis “an incisive paper that goes to the heart of the often polarizing debates on immigration in the United States.”

Flores presented her paper at two Kellogg conferences: the student-led Human Development Conference and, winning an award from its organizers, the Mexico 1810, 1910, 2010 conference (see page 28).

Carrying the Kellogg Experience Forward

With the Kellogg Institute always central to their experiences, Flores and Bird, two intellectually curious and talented young women, carved unique, interdisciplinary paths at Notre Dame. They have used their educations to continue on from Notre Dame in equally unique ways.

Flores is now working in Austin, Texas, at an AmeriCorps-funded immigrant refugee shelter—teaching English, helping to run the residences, and working with a local immigration lawyer. She plans to attend either graduate or law school after completing her one-year internship.

Torn between attending graduate school and returning to Cochabamba as a lay missionary, Bird chose to defer the latter in favor of enrolling in Boston College’s master of theology program, where she received a fully funded fellowship.

Upcoming Fall Events

**September 14**
**International Open House**
For students to explore funded internships, research and language grants, service learning, and study abroad

**September 21**
Lecture: “Mexico Today: At the Bicentennial of Independence and Centennial of the Revolution”
Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas, President, Fundación para la Democracia and 2010 Notre Dame Prize Laureate

**October 4**
Symposium: “Transitions to Democracy and the Arab Spring: Are There Lessons from the Latin American Experience for the Middle East?”

**October 26**
Public Dialogue: “Medicine and Liberation Theology”
**Paul Farmer**, Harvard University; Cofounder, Partners In Health
**Rev. Gustavo Gutiérrez**, OP
University of Notre Dame

**November 2**
Latin American Studies Reception
All faculty, staff, and students welcome

**November 15**
**Michael Coppedge**, University of Notre Dame
**John Gerring**, Boston University
**Staffan Lindberg**, University of Gothenburg, Sweden

For more info on these and other events: kellogg.nd.edu/events
Symposium on Teaching and Learning Indigenous Languages of Latin America

STLLILA 2011

October 30 – November 2, 2011

Partners

Consortium of Latin American Studies Programs (CLASP)
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Indiana University: Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies, Department of Literacy, Culture, and Language Education
National Science Foundation, Documenting Endangered Languages Program
The Ohio State University, Center for Latin American Studies
San Diego State University, Center for Latin American Studies
Tulane University, Roger Thayer Stone Center for Latin American Studies

University of Chicago, Center for Latin American Studies
University of Florida, Center for Latin American Studies
University of Notre Dame: Center for the Study of Languages and Cultures, Department of Romance Languages and Literatures, Institute for Scholarship in the Liberal Arts, Office of Research, Office of the Vice President for Internationalization
University of Pittsburgh, Center for Latin American Studies
University of Wisconsin, Latin American, Caribbean and Iberian Studies Program
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For more information on STLILLA 2011 visit: kellogg.nd.edu/STLILLA